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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

The City Makers. By Richard A. Martin. (Jacksonville: Convention Press, 1972. x, 334 pp. Foreword, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

Though centered on the life of James Jaquelin Daniel, this book is not a biography of Daniel nor is it a history of Jacksonville— the city referred to in the title. Rather, it is in one sense a study of the power structure of the city and in another sense it might accurately be termed a “businessman’s-eye” view of nineteenth-century Jacksonville. The author is largely concerned with the physical, commercial, financial, and industrial growth of the city and with the roles of those who played a prominent part in it. It was not his intention to portray the life of “ordinary folks,” black or white, and the result is that insofar as social history is concerned the picture which emerges is largely restricted to the lives and times of the upper strata of nineteenth-century Jacksonville society.

Beginning with the migration of James Daniel to Jacksonville from South Carolina in 1846, the author traces the early association with Jacksonville of his sons Jacquelin, Richard, and Gus and his daughter Corrie. James Daniel engaged in lumbering, and young Jaquelin, who is the central figure in this book, early turned to surveying. In a growing frontier state both occupations were full of opportunity. Other prominent family names soon appear— L’Engles, Flemings, Drews— and in 1859 Jaquelin was married to Emily L’Engle. Only a year earlier he had been admitted to the Florida bar after reading law under J. P. Sanderson.

The Civil War disrupted Jacksonville and the families that ran it. Sickness removed Daniel from active military service in 1862, but he served in various behind-the-lines capacities through the war and was named commanding officer of a Florida Reserve Regiment four months prior to its end. Richard Martin gives considerable attention to Jacksonville under Union occupation during the war, pointing up a considerable group of Union sympathisers in the population and detailing Republican attempts to establish a loyal Florida government in the city. The

post-war machinations of reconstruction governments in the city come in for some attention, but no new light is shed on this era. Daniel moved prominently in Democratic party circles in the period, though he was probably more effective in his activities in promoting business development through his association with the Jacksonville Board of Trade, founded in 1867 to cope with conditions of transportation into the city. As Reconstruction neared its end, however, Daniel became a power in the Reform Club which was working to end Republican rule and to win Negro support for Democrats. Its efforts were successful when the Democrats swept the city offices in 1876. Opposing friends who wished to promote him for the governorship, Daniel backed George F. Drew, who was elected in that same year. The Republicans ousted, Daniel turned away from active politics.

In the last two decades of the nineteenth century railroad building boomed, tourists flocked to Jacksonville, business flourished, and Jaquelin Daniel busied himself with many community projects promoting the welfare of the city. His law business also flourished, and he became involved in banking, railroads, real estate, and newspaper publishing. Always he was an active participant in the Episcopal Church.

One of Daniel's important civic activities was the Jacksonville Auxiliary Sanitary Association, formed to help prevent epidemics and to aid the destitute sick. As its president Daniel labored tirelessly in the yellow fever epidemic of 1888. The leading families of the city were hard hit by it— Louis Fleming, H. A. L'Engle, F. W. Ely were taken. In October Jaquelin Daniel fell victim to the fever's ravages.

Mr. Martin has done extensive research, consulting scores of books, newspapers, periodicals, government records, personal papers, and has interviewed many persons. Central to his work was the Daniel Family papers. His narrative is an interesting one which can be profitably read by all who know Jacksonville, or want to know more about it.

University of Florida

Herbert J. Doherty, Jr.

The Americanization of the Gulf Coast, 1803-1850. Edited by Lucius F. Ellsworth, Ted Carageorge, William Coker, Earle Newton. (Pensacola: Historical Pensacola Preservation Board, 1972. ii, 155 pp. Introduction, notes. \$3.50.)

An ambitious and much needed undertaking, *The Americanization of the Gulf Coast, 1803-1850*, consists of ten essays and an after dinner speech presented to the Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference in Pensacola in 1971. The articles were divided into traditional topics of economics, religion, society, and territorial expansion. One of the recognized difficulties in publishing a series of papers is in maintaining a focal point; although the editor attempted such, several of the major contributors failed to confine their articles to the area or to the period before 1850. Refusal to acknowledge the Gulf states as significantly different from the upper South weakened their articles or by considering the entire South as characterized by the decade 1850-1860, the same authors ignored the frontier conditions existing in the lower South prior to the late 1840s. Recognition of the unique characteristics of the Gulf South, and the juxtaposition of a dynamic frontier society in search of a stable social order in race relations would have strengthened some of the essays.

Four essays were interpretative and offered intriguing points of view. John G. Clark correctly viewed the South as a traditional society in his article, "The Antebellum Gulf Coast: A Study of World Views, Traditionalism, and Backwardness," and with some success broadened the causative factors beyond the sometimes narrow limits imposed by Eugene Genovese. By failing to keep within the geographical area and time period, Professor Clark slighted the frontier forces and the dynamics of slavery. Clement Eaton presented the traditional view which emphasized the lower South as ". . . a fluid agrarian society in which . . . there was great social mobility." Bertram Wyatt-Brown's conjectural article, "Religion and the Formation of Folk Culture: Poor Whites of the Old South," drew its major examples from the upper South and lacked the quality of research that characterized his other publications. These three contributors rarely, or only implicitly raised the question of racism and the demands for a secure race system. Julia F. Smith presented a superficial analysis in "Racial Attitudes in the Old Southwest," which was seriously marred by the omission of a major genre of source material: the fugitive slave narratives.

The remaining articles were devoted to specialized topics dealing with religious organization for the area or with par-

ticular political problems. Though focused on narrow topics, these essays were generally well-researched and well-written. Thomas Abernathy, "Florida and the Spanish Frontier," summarized the series of activities regarding Florida and succinctly tied together the events of West Florida, the Apalachicola-Georgia frontier, and East Florida. Unfortunately, the essay is without documentation.

The Americanization of the Gulf Coast, 1803-1850, presented a useful collection of essays, although they are weakened in several instances by inadequate research, conjecture, and expansion beyond the limits imposed by the title.

University of Mississippi

Harry P. Owens

Synagogue in the Central City: Temple Israel of Greater Miami, 1922-1972. By Charlton W. Tebeau. (Miami: University of Miami Press, 1972. 172 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, index. \$7.95.)

Charlton W. Tebeau, professor emeritus of the University of Miami and well-known scholar in Florida History, has written *Synagogue in the Central City* to commemorate the golden anniversary of Miami's first Reform Jewish congregation. The book is a significant contribution to Jewish history. This is all the more remarkable since Tebeau is a Gentile and has had to learn a great deal about Judaism.

Scholars may be disappointed that the volume contains neither footnotes nor bibliography. This apparent deficiency is largely overcome, however, by the author's description of his research materials in the preface, in what amounts to a bibliographical essay, and by his direct citation of sources in the text. In addition to the Miami newspapers, the basic data came from interviews, the Temple Israel *Bulletin*, and the minutes of meetings of the Temple Board of Trustees, the congregation, and the auxiliary groups.

Despite its obvious concentration on religious history, the work is also an example of how local urban history should be written. Tebeau's theme is an ethnic group's response, over time, to challenges imposed by a rapidly changing urban setting. The

problems threatening the cohesiveness of this one Jewish community are the same that Catholic and Protestant leaders all over the country have had to face in order to hold the allegiance of the young: breakdowns in traditional authority symbols, need for reoccurring economic retrenchment, urban disintegration, suburban growth and physical separation of the congregation, civil rights and black power movements, opposition to the Vietnam war, drug addiction, disenchantment with education as a means for solving problems, increasing crime, and destruction of the natural world.

One of the ways Temple Israel has dealt with these issues is through education, specifically "to provide something for people of all ages" (p. 115). Another approach has been greater involvement in community affairs, like starting a kindergarten for deprived children and supporting medical facilities open to non-Jews. By maintaining its "relevancy," Temple Israel has become the largest Jewish Reform congregation in the Southeast. If growth is a valid yardstick of success, the synagogue's experience proves that the major institution of a religious community can survive, and even flourish, in a modern urban environment.

University of Miami

John F. Reiger

John Gorrie, M.D.: Father of Air Conditioning and Mechanical Refrigeration. By Raymond B. Becker. (New York: Carlton Press, Inc., 1972. 206 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography. \$5.95.)

The author, professor emeritus of the Department of Agriculture, University of Florida, became interested in John Gorrie (1802-1855) the physician-inventor of mechanical refrigeration, because of the importance of refrigeration in the preservation of foods. He has diligently assembled the extant material by and about Gorrie and cites many references. His biographical narrative provides the student with all that is available on this remarkable man including the details of the many posthumous honors he was accorded. Although useful because it provides materials and references which are widely scattered, the account suffers from digressions and repetitions which distract the reader, and

it would have benefitted marvelously from the "heavy hand" of an impartial editor.

Miami, Florida

William M. Straight

The Pre-Columbian Mind. By Francisco Guerra. (New York: Seminar Press, 1971. xiv, 335 pp. preface, illustrations, map, bibliography, indices. \$13.95.)

Francisco Guerra's book, subtitled "A study into the aberrant nature of sexual drives, drugs affecting behavior, and the attitude towards life and death, with a survey of psychotherapy, in pre-Columbian America," is the same genre as Desmond Morris's two books *The Naked Ape* and *The Human Zoo* and Robert Ardrey's *African Genesis* and *The Territorial Imperative*. All are pseudo-scientific attempts to capitalize on the public's growing interest in man, his origins and history, and his cultural variations.

Guerra sets out to describe the "dynamics of the pre-Columbian mind" (p. viii), but focuses instead on the historic Maya, Inca, and Aztec cultures. Since written records are not available for pre-Columbian America, his original problem cannot be solved [Guerra notes that, "It is difficult to obtain a clear picture of pre-Columbian American morals" (p. 20)], and the book's title is misleading. The lack of information on prehistoric moral behavior does not stop Guerra from making such rash and incorrect statements as the disintegration of Toltec civilization was "due in part to failing crops, pestilences and to internal revolts brought about by moral corruption and sexual depravity" (p. 9). Such non-materialistic explanations, once used to explain the fall of the Roman empire, have no place in modern scientific research.

At best *The Pre-Columbian Mind* is a catalog of published references concerning sexual practices and the use of drugs and intoxicating drinks among the historic Inca, Maya, and Aztec. Guerra gives accurate (as far as could be determined) bibliographical references for some 150 published documents (largely Spanish) pertinent to Latin American Indian culture. He fails, however, to make use of the large number of unpublished materials, such as the documents in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville.

At worst Guerra's book illustrates what happens when attempts are made to reconstruct specific culture traits while ignoring their total cultural milieu. The author is too quick to accept the statements of Spanish observers, not realizing that their perceptions and interpretations are colored by their own cultural values and prejudices. To sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth century Spaniards many of the New World Indian cultures seemed strange, exotic, and aberrant.

Many of the customs described in *The Pre-Columbian Mind* are widespread in today's world. That they are aberrant (and seemingly distasteful) to Guerra reflects his own cognitive system, and he fails to note that among the Indians these customs were considered normal and were expected behavior. Cultures are relative, and making value judgments by comparisons with one's own culture is dangerous and unsound. Guerra's conclusion that "The original views of so-called irrationality in the pre-Columbian man are now identified as basic ingredients in the Spanish-American character," (p. 290) is as absurd as stating that Guerra's behavior is directly related to the "aberrant" culture of the eighth century Moors who invaded Spain.

University of Florida

Jerald T. Milanich

Sixteenth Century North America: The Land and the People as Seen by the Europeans. By Carl Ortwin Sauer. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971. xii, 319 pp. Foreword, illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$10.95.)

In a tightly written, well organized and beautifully bound volume Professor Sauer has re-created in brief the accounts of all recorded voyages and explorations implied in the title. Remarkably, he achieved this goal in a few more than 250 pages, the last three chapters (Part V) summarizing those preceding and including as well certain of his observations and interpretations. The author has limited his footnotes to an irreducible minimum, yet his bibliography should satisfy the most discriminating scholar. He has made extensive but appropriate use of quotations from other languages in his own translations, thus adding flavor to the whole.

This work is divided into five parts, the first four of which

recount the voyages and explorations. In general, they follow a chronological order within this framework, sketching but briefly the pre-1500 voyages of Columbus and John Cabot as antecedent to the unrecorded but known of voyages of cod (*bacalao*) fishermen to the New World and the exploits of the brothers Corte Real. With "The Roanoke Colony" the author brings to an end his succinct accounts of the sixteenth-century voyagers and explorers. In virtually all of these he gives the reader an insight into the customs and attitudes of the natives, together with his descriptions of the flora and fauna and the geography of the country, certain of which he personally traversed while pursuing his academic discipline of geography. He touches as well on the political rivalries of the major European powers which motivated in large measure these expeditions and conquests.

Although *La Florida* initially embraced all the territory between New Spain (Mexico) and Newfoundland, the author relates the early explorations to present areas and states. He recounts them all, but of particular interest to Floridians will be the voyages of Ponce de León and the colonizing efforts of the Luna expedition on Pensacola Bay and its French counterpart on the St. Johns River led by Ribault and Laudonnière only a few years later. The author briefly recounts the swift and terrible reaction to this "encroachment" when he relates how Pedro Menéndez captured most of the Frenchmen and put them to the sword Equally absorbing to Floridians and to those of certain southern and southwestern states will be the accounts of the ill-fated expedition of Narváez and its best known survivor, Cabeza de Vaca, and the long and fruitless search for treasure of Hernando de Soto. The author's indictment of Soto, his motives and his cruelty to the natives is complete. These, of course, are only a few of the many accounts contained in this overview.

Working entirely from published sources, Professor Sauer has brought to light no startling new information, yet has succeeded admirably in synthesizing in a brief but readable form narratives of the sixteenth-century voyagers, explorers, conquistadors, and colonizers. To these he has added his own impressions and observations of the natives and their habitat, along with

his knowledgeable comments on the plant and animal life encountered by the Europeans.

Tampa, Florida

John D. Ware

The English in the Caribbean, 1624-1690. By Carl and Roberta Bridenbaugh. (Fair Lawn: Oxford University Press, 1972. xxii, 440 pp. Preface, introduction, acknowledgments, note on documentation, illustrations, appendices, index. \$12.50.)

No Peace Beyond the Line, the sub-title of the Bridenbaughs' delightfully leisurely and learned second volume of "The Beginnings of the American People," conjures up a rather different scene than that with which they are essentially concerned. There is no tale of war and conquest, of buccaneers, Caribs and Maroons, but one of struggling English yeoman planters, simple Irish bondsmen, and a swelling flood of Negro slaves. There is social and economic history in which the interaction of nature and man, climate and crops, provides the central theme.

Between 1624 and 1640, small planters and their indentured servants settled the outer islands. The introduction of sugar and slave labor in the next decade was followed by long years of parlous survival, mass importation of slaves, temporary expansion to Surinam, and the conquest of Jamaica. By 1690, the economic triumph of sugar and the sociological predominance of the Negro completed an epoch in West Indian history. Natural disasters—fire and explosion, hurricane and earthquake—punctuated that history, and their very survival proved the toughness of the island breed.

Primary attention centers upon Barbados, that "nursery for planting," and subsequently upon Jamaica. The authors thoroughly explore the desperate circumstances of the white servant class, largely drawn from Ireland, and its replacement as a labor force by African slaves who, in Caribbean context, were clearly a superior race. Sociological change was intimately related to economic transition. By the 1640s the Antilles were looking to New England for staples and lumber, and their viability depended upon achieving a mastery of sugar technology. While sugar came to dominate West Indian economy, cotton and tobacco remained significant secondary crops, and the Bridenbaughs insist that the islands were not yet trapped in a saccharine

monoculture. The political and economic dependence of the Caribbean English upon seapower is obvious; their reliance upon cooperative Dutch merchants is less well known and led to complaints against the Navigation Acts which were echoed by North Americans a century later.

The story of the English in the Caribbean is fascinating, and Carl and Roberta Bridenbaugh amply fulfill the obligations of social historians. If they leave a reader thirsting for greater knowledge of the political development and international role of the islands, what happier experience than to encounter a book which satisfies on its own terms and at the same time sharpens the historical appetite?

Auburn University

Robert R. Rea

Correspondence of James K. Polk: Volume II, 1833-1834. Edited by Herbert Weaver and Paul H. Bergeron. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1971. xxxvi, 645 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, chronology, map, index. \$15.00.)

The major portion of this volume is made up of letters to Polk from his constituents and other Tennessee friends, most of whom are little known to history. Polk was very popular with his constituents, and even after his district was divided his former constituents still felt they had a claim on his friendship and services. They wrote to give news of local conditions and politics, but more often they were interested in matters pertaining to mail routes and post offices or in securing appointments for themselves or friends. Some were migrating to new territories and sought Polk's influence in securing favorable positions and reception.

There are also interesting family correspondence and letters from plantation overseers. Although most of these have been previously published they are reproduced here in keeping with the editors' plan to bring together all Polk correspondence from all sources.

On the national scene Polk was considered the leader of Jackson forces in the House of Representatives. He had reached the position of chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and had his eyes upon the speakership. The chief obstacle in his path was John Bell of the Nashville district. The nullification

crisis had passed but the Bank controversy was much in the news, and the revolt against Andrew Jackson in Tennessee was already in evidence. Polk's friends were now classing John Bell as leader of the opposition, and they became almost frantic when evidence appeared that Bell was gaining control of prominent Tennessee newspapers. All of this is reflected in letters from Polk's political friends. He was consistently praised for his vision and statesmanship and his opponents denounced for their treachery and lack of regard for national welfare.

We also see in these letters evidence of great increase in interest in national politics. Tennesseans liked the prominence their state had enjoyed during the Jackson era; so they were much interested in who would succeed him. Polk and his friends were supporters of Martin Van Buren, and they were much concerned over the possibility that Hugh Lawson White would be persuaded to enter the race. There is evidence that Polk was answering these friends and supporters, but he failed to keep copies; consequently, this volume contains few letters from Polk.

"Excellent" is the proper word to describe the editorial work on this volume. This reviewer continues amazed at the editors' ability and industry in identifying obscure farmers, crossroad merchants, and small town lawyers and businessmen.

University of Alabama in Birmingham

J. H. Parks

A History of the "National Intelligencer." By William E. Ames. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1972. xi, 376 pp. Preface, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

There has long been a need for a good history of the Washington *National Intelligencer*, and with minor reservations it may be said that Mr. Ames has filled that need. Digging deeply into primary and secondary materials, he has given scholars a clear picture of a major political newspaper's development. Moreover, he has integrated that development with broad and narrow problems of sixty-five years-specifying not only the *Intelligencer's* firm stands but also the element of negation which so often is part of conservative journalism.

Samuel Harrison Smith, Joseph Gales, Jr., William Winston Seaton, and the wives of two of them were people of well above average interest to their contemporaries and to earlier historians.

The author succeeds in depicting all five as men and women of flesh and blood. He also does a commendable job of tracing and analyzing the financial bases of the paper with which they were identified. Those two achievements, requiring different kinds of skills, compose parts of the hard core of the Ames contribution. But the book likewise offers other assets, notably in the area of journalistic-presidential and journalistic-congressional relationships.

Shortcomings of the volume, mainly but not wholly editorial, mar the product, from the spelling of "stoggy" (p. viii) to the identification of Lincoln's 1864 opponent as "General John McClellan" (p. 336). Surely, by this time, the spelling of Dolley Madison's first name ought to have become more widely known than it seems to be. Nicholas P. Trist was not Jefferson's son-in-law. Alexander S. Bullitt was not "Bullett," nor was Augustus C. Dodge "August." Those limitations are representative of others, while perhaps more serious are some of the numerous indexing deficiencies.

Such infelicities aside, the Ames study deserves much commendation. Indeed, it is doubtful that any scholar doing research on the Washington scene is the first two-thirds of the nineteenth century can henceforth afford to bypass this volume or fail to be benefited by it.

University of Kentucky

Holman Hamilton

The Disruption of the Solid South. By George Brown Tindall. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1971. xii, 98 pp. Foreword, preface, bibliographical note, index. \$4.00.)

In these three lectures delivered at Mercer University, Professor Tindall surveys a hundred years of southern political history under the titles of "Variations on a Theme by Hayes," "The Disruption of Southern Democracy," and "Toward a Party System."

Richard Nixon has followed Rutherford B. Hayes's policy of trying to capture the South for the Republican party by appealing to conservative sentiment (meaning a relaxation of the commitment to newly-won Negro rights). At this writing (fall, 1972), there seems in the offing a solid Republican South for Nixon and Agnew, and some believe the Republicans may

be on the way to becoming the majority national party. After the post-Civil War Radical Republican triumph the old southern Whigs, for the most part, turned Democratic. By 1880 there was a solid South despite Hayes's appeal to southern whites. Thereafter the bloody shirt outweighed tariff and other business appeals to southern whites. Race and history were the major influences in the nineteenth century with the Republicans taking the blame for Reconstruction and the Democrats the credit for white supremacy. Democrats subdued Republicans, Independents, and Populists. In the twentieth century southern (mostly white) non-Democratic votes were valuable only in Republican conventions, and the New Deal not only captured the increasing black vote in the North, but retained the deep South loyalty.

Predictions of the breakup of the solid South have been rampant for seventy-five years. No political scientist disagreed upon the massive disadvantages of the one-party system. The New Deal strained southern loyalties, but the South remained remarkably solid until 1948. The party of Reconstruction also had become the party of Depression, but the new southern regionalism became the old sectionalism because the New Deal challenged the social and political structure of the South— the control of property, labor, credit, and local government— with the northernization of the Democratic party, the conservative southern bloc held the New Deal to a standstill until World War II. After the war, stubborn opposition to civil rights, retreat from the support of internationalism and the rise of the radical right started the ongoing Dixiecrat revolution. Sizable growth of presidential Republicanism (and nihilism) and in the 1960s a breakthrough in congressional and state Republicanism constantly eroded the base of the Democratic party in the South. The most important factor was the political emancipation of blacks after 1954, particularly with the legislation of the middle sixties. (The new southern black vote has been largely Democratic.)

Republicans have picked up immigrants from the North (Pinellas County, Florida), anti-New Deal businessmen, some old Populists, and many of the more affluent professional classes. Many Democrats were disillusioned, of course, by the civil rights program of Truman and entranced by the folksiness and war record of General Eisenhower. By 1956 the general took

five southern states. The solid South had been split in 1948, 1952, and 1956, and even though massive resistance peaked in 1957, Nixon carried Florida, Tennessee, and Virginia with almost the same popular southern vote as Eisenhower. Republicanism had become an urban phenomenon with such slogans as "free enterprise, fiscal sanity, state rights, and social integrity." The cosmopolitanism of the Kennedys was more alien to the South than the personal style of Eisenhower. In 1964, Goldwater captured the Republican party and, as the segregationist candidate, four southern states. As an extremist, Goldwater frightened all except the die-hards in the black belts. After 1964 liberal Republicans began to show up in the border states. Southerners made it possible for Nixon to get the nomination in 1968, and with his southern strategy allowed the Democrats only Texas in the election. According to Tindall, "from 1968 to 1970 Nixon and members of his entourage issued contradictory statements about guidelines for desegregation, busing for integration, voting rights, and other issues related to racial discrimination.

The author states that from 1970 the Republicans were moving from the strategy of Goldwater to the early Hayes, mentioning Strom Thurmond's appointment of a black assistant. Events since the lectures were given, of course, contradict this. Regardless, Tindall argues effectively that we do have the emergence of a two party system; "since 1952 the Republican party has created a viable opposition for the first time since the brief heyday of the Whigs in the 1840's." So now we have a national two-party system.

These are solid professional lectures, but the reviewer wishes Mr. Tindall had put a more proper emphasis on the subject of race as he has done in his other essays and books.

University of South Florida

James W. Silver

The Spiritual Crisis of the Gilded Age. By Paul A. Carter. (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1971. xiii, 295 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$8.50.)

No age in American history made a greater assumption of a certainty of moral rightness and the depth of human knowledge than did the so-called "Gilded Age" of the last quarter of the nineteenth century. There are so many criteria or themes by

which the quality of American life and thought in these years can be adjudged. In the area of technology, Americans made phenomenal strides. Even so they were little more than poised in all their progress to consolidate their advances. In the areas of education and the sciences they were either bound by the long traditions of the past, or some leaders and some institutions attempted to break away in the fields of curricula revision and redirection of major objectives and purposes. Standing like an ever present ogre was the whole question of man's origins and mission. Darwinism struck at the very heart of human belief and racial assumptions.

In the age of the American renaissance the Scriptures and the scriptural nature of man were brought under serious questioning. There were even irreverent ones like Robert Ingersoll who flaunted his agnosticism if not infidelism openly and even militantly. Perhaps an even greater factor was the reconcillation of old spiritual values with a rising industrialism and a gripping materialism. Professor Carter has demonstrated a genuine sophistication in analyzing the intellectual and religious currents of the era. It is largely in these areas that he devotes his central attention.

In reviewing this age one almost has to conclude that it was one of conscientious conviction and commitment on the part of masses of people, but more particularly one of Victorian hypocrisy on the part of much of the spiritual leadership. It is to be doubted that there was ever another moment in American history when conditions of the public mind was so pregnant for disillusionment. The author deals with numerous evidence of this fact in his chapters treating the institutionalization of the spiritual side of the people—especially the rising urban-industrial society with all of its complexities.

The chapter dealing with Henry Ward Beecher is a small dissertation within itself upon the class-socially-elected-materialistically gripping of society upon the church and the preacher. In practice the leaders of the materialistic society lived free and no doubt ignorant of the social gospel, but in form it absolved its conscience with a formal fidelity to the church and sermonistic approaches to the place of man in his society and God's scheme of things. Not even the dramatic Tilton trial shook the Beecher hold, not only on his own Brooklyn congregation but on much

of the national mind itself. Beecher was the idol of the newspaper press, spreading his philosophy and influence far abroad to listeners who had no concept of the social matrix from which his sermons came.

Churches and religious activities of various social and doctrinal levels marked the latter half of the nineteenth century. In fact it was almost impossible to draw lines between religion and materialistic society, and between theology and what was believed to be the scientific approach. Emotionalism often was substituted for reason, and revivalists like Moody and Sanky, and even much lesser lights found ready and warm acceptance. The church in its more formal aspects appeared to be on solid grounds of acceptances, yet beneath it all was a thread of doubt and revolt and even of nonconformity. There were central issues of both scriptural and social natures which lay beyond easy resolution. All sorts of cross-currents, including the reconciliation of non-Christian ideas, permeated the age; the seeds of revolution which mark the present age were sown in gilded age soil. This even included the reconciliation of religion and science.

The research in this book is extensive and impressive. The text itself reflects genuine sophistication in the handling of a diffused and sometimes esoteric subject. Mr. Carter gives an added intellectual dimension to the Gilded Age.

Indiana University

Thomas D. Clark

Paternalism and Protest: Southern Cotton Mill Workers and Organized Labor, 1875-1905. By Melton Alonza McLaurin. (Westport: Greenwood Publishing Co., 1971. xviii, 265 pp. Introduction, bibliography, index. \$11.00.)

This study of early unionization efforts in southern textile mills skillfully integrates the events of the period with an analysis of the social and economic position of mill owners and textile operatives. The product is a picture of powerful mill owners using the paternalistic mill village system to dominate the workers socially and economically and to prevent their unionization. Although the institution of the mill village was the most crucial element in the defeat of the early southern labor movement, Professor McLaurin recognizes the importance of the lack of trade union experience, the threat of a surplus labor force

(black and white), the agrarian-traditional character of the economy, and the use of lockouts, yellow dog contracts, and blacklists by mill owners. These combined to thwart attempts by the Knights of Labor and the National Union of Textile Workers (NUTW) to organize the southern textile workers during this period. The merger of the NUTW with the northern craft unions to create the United Textile Workers of America in 1901 had little impact on the success of southern labor organization. By 1905 the union movement in the South was dead. The failure of these early efforts retarded southern unionization for another quarter of a century and demonstrated patterns among both workers and management that reappeared during the labor struggles of the 1930s.

Drawing extensively upon newspaper reports of the period and a variety of other sources, Professor McLaurin convincingly portrays the power of the mill owners and at the same time explodes the myth of docile, ignorant textile operatives, content with the status quo. In fact thousands of southern operatives, dissatisfied with their economic condition, organized and conducted five major strikes during the period 1875-1905. The basically nonviolent nature of their protest and its ineffectiveness was more an indication of the owners' power than a sign of the docility of the workers. McLaurin's concise, well-written study should be required reading for students of the late nineteenth century southern economy. It provides the perspective necessary to understand the violence which characterized the southern textile industry during the 1930s.

College of William and Mary

Clyde A. Haulman

Alabama: A Documentary History to 1900. By Lucille Griffith. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1972. x, 677 pp. Preface, acknowledgements, epilogue, appendices, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

From a twelfth-century farfetched Welsh legend to the Birmingham boom and Populism, Dr. Griffith has revised her most readable documentary history of Alabama. She not only shows familiarity with the traditional authorities from Cabeza de Vaca through Albert J. Pickett and Walter Fleming to Malcolm McMillan but she utilizes the reminiscences of such obscure indi-

viduals as Cato, a Pineapple slave, and Sergeant Mathew Woodruff, a Unionist soldier who observed a Reconstruction election.

Dr. Griffith's frame of reference is both eclectic and cultural. Practically every subject, be it religion, education, Indians, politics, commerce, agriculture, industry, family life, war, and slavery, is dealt with, making the book a valuable encyclopedic history. Both the big house and the slave quarters receive careful scrutiny. Cato colorfully describes: "They was the best-quality white folks and lived in a big, two-story house with a big hall what run all the way through the house"; and of the quarters: "My mammy lived in a hewn-oak log cabin in the quarters. Them little old cabins was cozy, 'cause we chinked' em with mud and they had stick chimneys daubed with mud, mixed with hog hair."

On Indian history Dr. Griffith relies heavily on John R. Swanton's definitive studies. Her chapter on Indian culture indicates both sympathy and understanding. Insofar as Alabama's outstanding Indian leader, Alexander McGillivray, she utilizes Caughey's biography of the Creek chief, neglecting the Panton Leslie Papers, which would have added considerably, not only to McGillivray but to trade in Alabama and West Florida between the Revolutionary War and the turn of the century. Her narrative of the Indian wars and removal gives valuable insight into the frames of reference of the doughty old Indian fighter Andy Jackson and his chief antagonist, William Weatherford. Here she quotes an acquaintance of Weatherford, Thomas S. Woodward who recalls that Jackson told the Creek leader that he was astonished that "a man of his good sense, and almost a white man," would "take sides with an ignorant set of savages." Weatherford retorted that "if he had joined the whites it would have been attributed to cowardice and not thanked."

It is obvious that Dr. Griffith besides showing considerable expertise in history loves Alabama. She is no muckraker, and she endeavors to be objective. On Reconstruction, without a recent reinterpretation being available on Alabama, she is forced to rely heavily on the extremely biased views of Walter L. Fleming. Thus her approach leans more toward the Dunning school than Woodward revisionism. Her statement: "It is next to impossible to get a dispassionate picture of government under

the carpetbaggers. Since few whites could take the 'iron-clad' oath, only men from out of state and the inexperienced local residents were left to vote and hold office" was followed by an excerpt from a diary which revealed that an ex-Confederate major had just received the bulk of black votes for mayor of Tuscombua. This volume is a most worthwhile contribution to Alabama history. It is to be hoped that Dr. Griffith will in a supplementary work bring her documentary narrative up to the Wallace years.

Auburn University

Edward C. Williamson

Hugo Black: The Alabama Years. By Virginia Van Der Veer Hamilton. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972. ix, 330 pp. Preface, illustrations, epilogue, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.95.)

There is no adequate biography of Justice Hugo L. Black. John P. Frank, Black's law clerk, published *Mr. Justice Black* in 1949, the first volume in a projected full-length study of Black. Unfortunately, Frank died without completing what would have been the "authorized" biography. Charlotte Williams published an uncritical work, *Hugo L. Black: a Study in the Judicial Process*, in 1950, and Black's niece, Hazel Black Davis, published an adoring memoir, *Uncle Hugo: An Intimate Portrait of Mr. Justice Black* in 1965.

Mrs. Hamilton, a one-time newspaper reporter, now a professor of history at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, has chosen a life and times approach. Her choice may have been influenced by the paucity of Black papers and by the author's extraordinary familiarity with the Birmingham and Alabama scenes with which her study is largely concerned.

Justice Black's career is no "rags to riches" story, but it is nonetheless dramatic. Born to well-to-do parents in Alabama's benighted Clay County, Black graduated from Ashland College, probably more of a high school than a college. He attended Birmingham Medical College very briefly, but disliking medicine, he entered the University of Alabama Law School. After graduation he practiced law in Birmingham and served as judge of the City Court of Birmingham and solicitor of Jefferson County.

Black's role as city judge, his only judicial experience when he went on the Supreme Court, is an important area that needs thorough investigation. Mrs. Hamilton treats this period through the use of newspaper accounts, and one is left somewhat in limbo as to Judge Black's performance. Black claimed (in Frank's book) that he gave even-handed justice to the dregs of humanity (mostly Negroes) who appeared before his bench. The breezy newspaper reporting upon which Mrs. Hamilton relies gives the impression that he was sometimes flippant in his attitude toward the embattled defendants and that he was hardly more enlightened than other southerners of the period in his attitude toward Negroes. Black won local fame as a lawyer specializing in negligence cases, but this area, too, is inadequately treated.

Mrs. Hamilton details Black's defense of a Methodist minister accused of murdering a Catholic priest who married the minister's daughter to a Puerto Rican. Black's successful defense of the minister was based upon religious and racial prejudice and raises questions of ethics that transcend those of the later Ku Klux Klan episode. Mrs. Hamilton "tells it like it is."

Black rode to statewide fame on the aid of the prohibition forces and the Ku Klux Klan. He served as special prosecutor of prohibition violators and secured convictions for the state of Alabama and the federal government. In 1926, Black joined the Ku Klux Klan in a bid for political power. In the same year Black's popularity with the prohibition and Klan elements was strong enough to frighten the aging Oscar Underwood, a titan of the Senate, into retiring rather than face a bitter race for reelection against Black.

Mrs. Hamilton does a first rate job of following Black's career in the United States Senate. She shows Black as a fervent investigator of merchant marine subsidies, air mail subsidies, and lobbyists (especially public utilities). The transition of Black from Jeffersonian to New Deal ideas is inadequately developed. Mrs. Hamilton's explanation that Black was never a racist but had joined the Klan for political expediency may apply to his over-all philosophy as well. However, there is some indication that Black's voracious reading of political philosophy influenced him deeply.

Mrs. Hamilton writes with verve and skill. She has written

a promising first volume in a projected full-length biography of Black. She faces her greatest test, however, in her next volume in which she must tackle difficult legal problems in Black's Supreme Court career.

Stetson University

EVANS C. JOHNSON

The Megastates of America: People, Politics, and Power in the Ten Great States. By Neal R. Peirce. (New York: W. W. Norton, 1972. 745 pp. Foreword, maps, bibliography, acknowledgements, persons interviewed, index. \$12.95.)

This is a big book in every sense of the term. The text is nearly 700 pages; and as the adjective-noun "Megastates" suggests, its subjects are the very largest states. The conception behind the book is the biggest thing of all, because this is the first in a series of volumes which will eventually cover all fifty states. Admittedly inspired by John Gunther's *Inside USA*, Mr. Peirce's project is far more systematic and comprehensive than Gunther's was, and loses nothing by comparison with *Inside USA* in terms of presentation or reliability of content.

As the author notes in his preface, the Megastates—New York, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Florida, Texas, and California—dominate every aspect of American life and, although "scattered from one sea-coast to the other, they are nonetheless tied together by bonds of economics, culture, and attitude as strong as any geographic area." A single chapter is devoted to each of the ten states. The coverage is uniform, although emphasis naturally varies from state to state. Each chapter begins with an overview of the salient characteristics of the state as an independent entity, with a focus on its major historical and demographic features. This background material is followed by a resume of the state's politics, and since Mr. Peirce is basically a political reporter, this section is usually the heart of the matter. The chapter concludes with a vivid, succinct descriptive tour of the major geographic regions and metropolitan areas of the state. Because Mr. Peirce traveled throughout the states and talked about them with more than 1,000 widely diversified people, his writing evokes a sense of intimacy and a flavor of personalities that

tends to soften the impact of the mass of sheer information pressed on the reader.

In this context a review is obliged to single out Florida, "The Man-Made State," for special comment. Florida is, of course, a newcomer to the list of Megastates, and emphasis is appropriately placed on the booming growth in population, business, and tourism fostered by a warm climate, magnificent beaches, and unrestrained promotionalism.

On Florida politics, Mr. Peirce offers a fair and well-informed appraisal of the transition from the older, rural-dominated, chaotic, "every man for himself" politics of the southern variety to the new urban-suburban conservative (and moderate?) politics that now approaches the status of a competitive two-party system. He bends over backwards to be fair to particular politicians, as is the case with former Governor Kirk, whose peccadilloes are offset to some extent by the suggestion of potentials of personality and programs which, if they had been properly developed, might have produced positive results in his administration. But the author's basic leanings in politics are more subtly illustrated in his treatment of George Smathers. By emphasizing Smather's role as a political entrepreneur, or influence broker, Mr. Peirce captures the spirit of economic opportunism characteristic of the state's recent development, as well as the neglect of opportunities for developing public programs consonant with the state's newly acquired major status. It is also interesting to note that, while Smathers's associations with the likes of Bobby Baker and Bebe Rebozo are emphasized, no reference is made to the close personal and congressional association with President Kennedy.

In sum, scholar and layman alike will stand in awe at the massive research sources which went into this book, and the deft way in which Mr. Peirce integrated them. As a work of reference, *The Megastates of America* is encyclopedic. But its utility as a treatise to be consulted does nothing to detract from its attractiveness as a volume in which to browse at leisure.

WILLIAM C. HAVARD

Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Smugglers of Spirits: Prohibition and the Coast Guard Patrol.
By Harold Waters. (New York: Hastings House Publishers,
1971. 220 pp. Illustrations. \$6.95.)

Mr. Walters is a retired Coast Guard officer who worked his way up through the ranks after many years of service that encompassed the Rum War of the Prohibition era and World War II. His book deals with the experiences of the officers and enlisted men in the naval war with the "Rummies". Among his shipmates were many rare, comical, and unusual characters. Many of their antics on land and sea, along with their own weaknesses for booze, are related in a very humorous manner. After reading some of Mr. Waters's wild stories you wonder how the Coast Guard ever performed as well as they did in enforcing the Prohibition laws. Although much of the material is amusing, he does not neglect the more serious aspects of the Coast Guards role in dealing with the corruption and murder that was ever present in their daily contacts with Rummies.

Overall the material is well written and organized. Mr. Waters's style is easy to read. Some of the stories tend to be repetitious, with the only difference being the names of his shipmates involved in the incident. His material and writing of the Rum War in the Florida area is scant and disappointing when you consider the known extent of Rummie activity in Florida waters.

As history, this book does not contribute very much. Its principal contribution is brief enjoyment and amusement derived from reading some of Mr. Waters's amazing yarns and cannot compare with a far better historical presentation of the *Rum War at Sea* published by the treasury department, United States Coast Guard, in 1964.

Miami-Dade Junior College

LEON O. PRIOR

Merle Evans: Maestro of the Circus. By Gene Plowden. (Miami: E. A. Seemann Publishing Co., 1971. 154 pp. Preface, illustrations, epilogue. \$7.95.)

Gene Plowden, whose earlier book, *Those Amazing Ringlings and Their Circus*, gave delightful proof of his profound interest

in the circus and knowledge of the family that made it a Florida institution, has here turned his attention to Merle Evans, another key figure in Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey.

When Evans retired in 1969, after having been a trooper for sixty years and band director of the "Big One" for fifty, Mr. Ployden interviewed him in his Sarasota home. This book is the result of interviews that drew forth an amazing amount of reminiscence, personal and professional.

The reader follows Evans from his boyhood in a little Kansas town, learns of his early jobs and the first cornet that made him into a lifelong "windjammer," and goes on through the years of increasing skill, reputation, and achievement. Schooling through the eighth grade was all he ever had, yet he made himself "Mr. Circus Music" to millions and his soldierly figure and stirring cornet as familiar as the Big Top itself.

In this reviewer's opinion, the book, as a book, should have started with the second chapter, rather than with one that tries to give atmosphere by using too much of the characteristic forced alliteration of circus bills and programs. Also, the author obviously has put down word for word what Evans told him in interviews, and the result is too much repetition; many passages might well have been edited. On the other hand, these weaknesses may not lower its value to the somewhat specific groups for which it is chiefly intended. It will perhaps appeal most to circus fans— who revel in minutiae of any aspect of that age-old entertainment. It should also interest those who look on the circus as a way of life completely *sui generis* — which indeed it is. And for musicians, there is a great deal about what was played, where and why, and the incredible amount of it. Just before 1929, the repertoire included "1,500 marches, 300 overtures, 200 operatic selections, 70 gallops, 150 waltzes, 75 trombone smears, 30 suites, 50 ballets, and 100 or more descriptive numbers."

One finds here details of what went on behind the scenes; glimpses of many personalities and the bandmaster's reactions to them (Evans liked Charles Ringling much better than John), introductions to the great artists, bits of backstage gossip and information, Roland Butler's presentation of various "oddities" (wonderful on the Ubangis), superstitions (tragedy will follow playing of "The Light Cavalry March"), a host of often amusing

anecdotes, and the extraordinary role played by the band in such emergencies as a lion fight and the ghastly Hartford Fire. Illustrations have been chosen with skill, and they lend a good deal of color to this, the latest— but one hopes not the last— of Mr. Plowden's books on Florida circus personalities.

Sarasota, Florida

MARIAN MURRAY

BOOK NOTES

Yesterday's Tampa, by Hampton Dunn, is a pictorial history of Tampa from about the time of the Spanish-American War to 1950. The Burgert brothers were commercial photographers who recorded the history of that community for more than a half century. Their negatives were made available to Mr. Dunn, and they are being published here for the first time. Besides pictures of buildings, residences, streets, parks, churches, and nature scenes, many of the historic events associated with the community have been recorded: photographs of the passengers and automobile that competed in Florida's first cross-country auto race in 1909 from Tampa to Jacksonville, the first airplane to fly over Tampa in 1913, a commercial movie made at nearby Sulphur Springs in 1917, and a visit by the evangelist Billy Sunday to a Tampa orange grove in 1919. There are pictures of Tampa after the disastrous hurricane of 1921 when flood waters from Tampa Bay inundated the city and of the opening day on Gandy Bridge, 1924. A chapter describing Tampa's pre-twentieth century history introduces the volume. Published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., Miami, the book sells for \$7.95.

Florida is a collection of handsome color and black-and-white photographs. The text is by Bern Keating, and the photographs are by Franke Keating whose work has been featured in a number of national journals. The pictures show the diverse beauty of Florida by focusing on many of the out-of-the-way places around the Everglades, West Florida, and some of the lesser visited keys. Contemporary Florida has not been ignored, and there are pictures of Miami Beach, Disney World, Naples, and the resorts and cities of the state. The volume includes pictures of famous tourist attractions such as Captain

Bligh's *Bounty* in St. Petersburg, the Ringling Museum of Art at Sarasota, Cypress Gardens, Rainbow Springs at Dunnellon, and the Castillo de San Marcos at Saint Augustine. The Le-Moyne prints are reproduced to emphasize the change from historic Florida. The volume sells for \$25.00, and it was published by Rand McNally and Company, Chicago.

Florida: A Pictorial Tour is a collection of pictures from the files of the Florida News Bureau, Tallahassee. Richard Powell, well-known novelist and a resident of Fort Myers, has written an introductory chapter entitled "The Improbable Land," in which he sets a historical stage from the days of the prehistoric Indians in Florida to the present. The illustrations on pp. 20-28 pictorially survey Florida's long and interesting history. The book is mainly a visual tour of Florida beginning at Pensacola in the Panhandle to Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas at the western edge of the Florida Keys. Handsome photos, many in color, show the churches, homes, fishing docks, caves, public buildings, monuments, forts, and recreation areas of Florida. Everything from Indian mounds to the palatial mansions at Palm Beach are included. Published by Charles Scribners Sons, New York, the book sells for \$9.95.

Metropolitan Miami: A Demographic Overview, by William W. Jenna, Jr., was published by the University of Miami Press in cooperation with the Center for Urban Studies, University of Miami. Based on data collected in the 1970 federal census, it is an economic and geographic atlas providing pertinent facts on the physical environment, economic activities, population distribution and analysis, and government of Dade County. Dr. Jenna outlines the development of Dade County from a tourist economy to the more balanced industrial society which has emerged in the last two decades. The volume includes a variety of maps, charts, graphs, and tables. There are also statistics on climate and resources, labor, taxes, income levels, and population centers. A useful bibliography is included. The volume sells for \$25.00.

Fort San Carlos, by Hale G. Smith and Ripley P. Bullen, is a report of the findings of two separate excavations of the Fort

San Carlos area. In 1950 John W. Griffin and Ripley P. Bullen, working with the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, did extensive archaeological work in the area. Unfortunately, the field notes and profile drawings of these excavations were lost. The plan view was published, however. In 1963, Florida State University's Department of Anthropology, under the direction of Professor Smith, conducted an eight-weeks field archaeological techniques course at the fort and re-excavated most of the areas in the early activity. Fort San Carlos appears to have been built in 1816, but the utilization of the Plaza Lot on the present site of Fernandina dates to the First Spanish Period. The fort was described in a Savannah newspaper in 1817 and in *Niles' Register*. Apparently it was abandoned, probably soon after 1821. A Civil War picture shows the Plaza Lot vacant but mentions "the old Spanish earthworks." Fort San Carlos is in the Notes in Anthropology series, published by the Department of Anthropology, Florida State University, Tallahassee. The price is \$1.50.

The Alachua Tradition of North-Central Florida, by Jerald T. Milanich, is a revision of his master's thesis done at the University of Florida. The aboriginal culture sequence of north-central Florida was first outlined by John M. Goggin in 1948, who suggested that the tradition spanned two cultural periods—Hickory Pond and Alachua. Professor Milanich did excavations at three Alachua sites and used this information in combination with data from two previously excavated sites to establish a chronology for the Alachua tradition. Known Alachua culture traits are summarized in a concluding section entitled "Alachua Tradition in Space and Time." This monograph sells for \$1.50, and it may be ordered from the Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville 32601.

Florida Close-Up is a selection of newspaper columns written by Harris H. Mullen between 1966 and 1972 for *Florida Trend*. In them Mr. Mullen comments on a variety of Florida problems and projects. Included are discussions on "why Negroes should be invited to join civic clubs," "a comparison of Claude Kirk and Huey Long," and "the difference between a cattle thief and a Republican." He laments the tearing down of the Tampa

Terrace Hotel, proposes giving Miami Beach statehood, and declares for a law which would force everybody in Florida to plant a tree each year. Mr. Mullen endorses collard green soup and signs along Florida highways. He also talks about the people, places, and things he does not like. His volume is subtitled, "Some Intimate Views of a Very Misunderstood State." Published by Trend Publications, Tampa, it sells for \$1.50.

James Weldon Johnson, by Harold W. Felton, is a young people's book about one of Florida's and America's most distinguished citizens. Born in Jacksonville, Johnson's family had moved to Florida from Virginia after the Civil War. His father was a waiter at the St. James Hotel, one of the great tourist hotels of the time. His mother was a teacher at the Stanton School, and this is where Johnson received his early education. After graduation from Atlanta University, he taught for a while in Jacksonville and was admitted to the bar there. He later became a well-known poet, author, editor, playwright, and a successful musician and writer of popular songs. He served as American counsel to Venezuela and Nicaragua, helped found the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and served as its secretary for many years. One of the major events of the Jacksonville Sesquicentennial in 1972 was the recognition of Johnson as one of the city's preeminent citizens. A marker was also placed at the Johnson homesite. The book's illustrations are by Charles Shaw. Published by Dodd, Mead, & Company, New York, it sells for \$3.75.

Loggerhead and *The Sponge Pirates and Other Stories* are two Florida adventure stories written for young readers by James Stark of Miami. The first is the story of Ponce Alvarez, a fifteen-year-old boy growing up in Key West, who wrestles giant loggerhead turtles for the enjoyment of curious tourists to help support his family. The drawings are by Bob Hills. *Sponge Pirates* is a collection of stories of boys and girls who live along the Florida Keys and whose activities involve among other things fishing, diving for treasure, and stalking thieves who make off with their father's sponge crop. Bob Lamme did the drawings for this book. Each volume sells for \$3.95, and they are published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., Miami.

Smoked Yankees and the Struggle for Empire: Letters from Negro Soldiers, 1898-1902, was collected and edited by Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. The letters were written by black soldiers serving in the regular and volunteer armies during the Spanish-American War, and were selected from hundreds printed in the contemporary Negro press. Included are many written from Florida. Among the earliest troops called up in 1898 were four regular army black regiments: Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry and Ninth and Tenth Cavalry, which were stationed in Georgia and in Key West. In May 1898, regular army black soldiers were ordered to Tampa, and during the next month over 3,000 Negro troops were in training there. The Tenth Cavalry was stationed at nearby Lakeland. The blacks in their letters complained of the treatment they received in local saloons, cafes, and drug stores, and the general lack of civility from local whites. The first trouble erupted in Lakeland when the white owner of a drug store was pistol-whipped and a white civilian was killed. In Tampa racial trouble turned into a riot. These and other events are recorded in the correspondence of the Negro soldiers. This volume was published by University of Illinois Press, Urbana, and it sells for \$9.50.

Bernardo de Gálvez in Louisiana, 1776-1783, by John Walton Caughey, has been reprinted by Pelican Publishing Company, Gretna, Louisiana. Gálvez was appointed governor of Louisiana in 1776, and he immediately established himself as one of its most able colonial governors. During the American Revolution, he provided money, supplies, and arms to American colonists in the area. In 1781 he attacked and captured Pensacola. Notwithstanding the title of this book, it covers actions in Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. Professor Jack C. L. Holmes has written a short foreword which provides a perceptive evaluation of Gálvez and his place in history. The volume sells for \$15.00.

To Be An Indian: An Oral History was edited by Joseph H. Cash and Herbert T. Hoover, directors of the Doris Duke Indian Oral History Program at the University of South Dakota. In 1966, Miss Duke, long concerned with the problems of Indian people, agreed to support efforts to accumulate "Indian history

from the Indian point of view." It was her hope that through the use of the technique of oral history Indian information in prospective could be gathered and disseminated. The University of South Dakota was one of the institutions responding to the challenge, and from the taped interviews that they gathered, representing some 800 separate interviews, has come this book. It is the story of the Indians as told by the Indians. There is data on the spiritual life and folklore and life on the reservation. Published by Holt, Rinehart, and Winston, and now available from Dryden Press, Hinsdale, Illinois, this paperback sells for \$4.00.

An Indian Canaan: Isaac McCoy and the Vision of an Indian State is by George A. Schultz. McCoy was a Baptist missionary who concerned himself with establishing an Indian territory. In his earlier work with Indian tribes in the old Northwest, he noted the impact which white frontier culture was having upon the Indian way of life: their culture was disintegrating. He believed that the only solution to the maintenance of Indian independence was the establishment of an Indian state on land west of the Mississippi River. Here, in a territory of their own, the Indians could be isolated from the whites and could develop their own nation. McCoy worked toward this goal and made numerous trips West to survey and evaluate the prospective Indian Canaan. Problems of the Florida Seminoles during and after the Second Seminole War are mentioned in this book. McCoy supported the transfer of the Seminoles out of Florida, and he recommended that civilian envoys be sent to the villages to assure the Indians that if they surrendered they would be treated humanely: "Presents and clothing should be made to them— not because they should be induced, but because they are needy." *Indian Canaan* is in the Civilization of the American Indians Series published by University of Oklahoma Press. It sells for \$8.95.

Red Power, the American Indians' Fight for Freedom is a collection of articles, essays, and speeches that have been edited by Alvin M. Josephy, Jr. The aim of red or Indian power, as Mr. Josephy tells us in his introduction, is the right of Indians to be free of colonialists' rule and to run their own

affairs with security for their lands and rights. This is the major theme of contemporary Indian affairs and of this volume. The Indian reservation system, Indian self-government, Indian education, and Indian identity and economic development are some of the topics discussed. This is a McGraw-Hill paperback, published by American Heritage Press, and sells for \$2.95.

Architecture of Middle Georgia: The Oconee Area, by John Linley of the University of Georgia, provides a vivid recording of the superb examples of antebellum architecture in Baldwin County and in the surrounding counties of the Oconee area of Georgia. The illustrations range from pre-historic Indian mounds to contemporary buildings. An authority on Georgia history worked with Professor Linley in listing buildings and places which were of architectural or historical significance. Utilizing local records and local historians, documentation was assembled so that there was not only a visual recording of the buildings, but their history became available, often for the first time. Much of the information included in this volume is derived from studies conducted by the Oconee Area Planning Commission. The purpose of the author was to record permanently the outstanding homes and buildings and to direct the interests of people of Georgia to their unique architectural heritage. This volume was published by the University of Georgia Press, and it sells for \$17.50.

Civil War Prisons, edited by William B. Hesseltine, was published by Kent State University Press. Of special interest is the essay, "Prison Life at Andersonville," by Ovid Futch, which was taken from his doctoral dissertation presented at the University of Florida and from his book published by the University of Florida Press. These essays first appeared in *Civil War History*. The price is \$1.95.

Samuel Smith and the Politics of Business, 1752-1839, by John Pancake, is the story of the man who led the defense of Baltimore in the War of 1812. A Revolutionary War veteran and a Jeffersonian Democrat, he served in Congress during the administration of the first seven Presidents of the United States. Published by University of Alabama Press, it sells for \$8.50.

The English Defenders of American Freedoms, 1774-1778, six pamphlets attacking British policy, were compiled by Paul H. Smith of the Library of Congress's American Revolution Bicentennial Commission Office. He has provided a general introduction of the volume, as well as brief surveys of the work of each author and annotation to the individual pamphlets. These six rare pamphlets are reprinted to broaden historical interest in the intellectual sources of the American Revolution. *English Defenders* is for sale at \$2.75 a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington 20402.

William Vans Murray, Federalist Diplomat: The Shaping of Peace with France, 1797-1801, by Peter P. Hill, is the biography of John Adams's protege who was stationed at the Hague. Although the Floridas are hardly mentioned in this volume, their possession by the United States was highly desired. Murray supported the annexation of both Florida and Louisiana to the United States, and that point is made in this biography. Published by Syracuse University Press, it sells for \$8.50.

The Dawn's Early Light, by Walter Lord, is the story of the events, September 12-14, 1814, from the time of the British landing along Chesapeake Bay through the attack on Baltimore. It was while Fort McHenry was under seige by the British fleet that Francis Scott Key watched from his flag-of-truce boat, trying to see if "our flag was still there." Walter Lord writes easily and well, and he includes all of the exciting events of that important era in America's history. Mrs. Dolley Madison's efforts to save the Stuart portraits of George Washington when the British moved against the city of Washington is one of these actions. Published by W. W. Norton and Company, New York, the book sells for \$8.50.

Portrait of a Decade: Roy Stryker and the Development of Documentary Photography in the Thirties is by F. Jack Hurley, professor of history at Memphis State University. Stryker and a staff of photographers, mostly volunteers, focused on the people and places in the South during the depression years of the 1930s and developed a superlative pictorial essay. Stryker was chief of the historical section of the Farm Security Administra-

tion during the New Deal era. Although there are no pictures specifically devoted to Florida, the problems of the depression in the South were very much Florida's problems at that time. Published by Louisiana State University Press, the book sells for \$12.95.