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BOOK REVIEWS

Florida, Land of Images. By Nixon Smiley. (Miami: E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1972. 189 pp. Introduction, illustrations. \$5.95.)

Nixon Smiley writes with feeling and familiarity of the places and people of his native state in this interesting and well-presented little book. He points out that it is not meant to be a guide book, but that the eighteen titles of the volume are built around his impressions retained after nearly twenty-five years of travel and writing for the *Miami Herald*. Omitted is the western part of Florida, which he correctly holds to be vastly different from the rest of the state. The people he tells about range from the well-known Henry M. Flagler to the less-known John McQueen, the places, from remote Cross Creek to distant Key West. His chapter on John Ringling— his circus, his residence, his museum, his art— is entitled “Three-Ring Sideshow.” Smiley’s entire book could well be labeled “Eighteen-Chapter Sideshow,” for it will be just that moving and entertaining for a person seeking light reading with a Florida flavor.

Local chambers of commerce might dispute some statements which the author frankly admits are “written with enthusiasm.” For example, Mr. Smiley describes the Ormond Hotel as “the largest wooden structure in Florida,” while the Belleview Biltmore Hotel (Belleair-Clearwater, Florida) in its “Seventy-five Years of Hospitality” describes itself as “the largest occupied wooden structure in the world,” of which most certainly Florida is a part. Also, grammarians might cavil at the journalistic patois which permeates the pages, and historians might purse thoughtful lips at some of his statements. But Nixon Smiley has his story to tell, and the image he has retained for himself is passed on with clarity to his readers.

Special commendation is given to the interesting and artistic pen-and-ink drawings by Bob Lamme, and to the publisher for a well-manufactured and bound volume.

Clearwater, Florida

William M. Goza

Papa: Hemingway in Key West. By James McLendon. (Miami: E. A. Seeman Publishing, Inc., 1972. 222 pp. Prologue, acknowledgments, illustrations, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$7.95.)

In the spring of 1928, Key West was to be an overnight stop for Ernest and Pauline Hemingway, their first American port from Marseille, via Havana on a P & O steamship. Pauline's uncle Gus Pfeiffer had bought a Model A Ford for them to pick up at the island town and be on their way. But a delay in ferrying the car from Miami meant that the Hemingways were detained, a circumstance that was soon to materialize into a span of twelve years in which Hemingway called Key West home.

As his friend, John Dos Passos, had predicted, Hemingway liked the easy-going seaport. There was freedom to wander about the remote little island, to fish, write, and to commence a lifestyle that was to be known as the Hemingway creed—let live, live, and live life big.

Hemingway's Key West years, 1928 to 1940, emerge as a heady section of his colorful career. There are rollicking and poignant tales of fishing trips to the Marquesas Keys, the Dry Tortugas islands, the formation of Hemingway's so-called Key West Mob, his writer and artist friends, a goodtime crowd, who came to Key West, and the year-to-year escapades and entanglements of the Hemingway household and the man. It was in Key West that *Death in the Afternoon*, *Green Hills of Africa*, and *To Have and Have Not* were written, and *For Whom the Bell Tolls* was begun.

Interviews with Hemingway's remaining intimates in Key West add measurable content to the book. The Papa myth is further enlarged through information from published works that have previously appeared in abundance and impressions gained by the biographer when he was a columnist for the *Key West Citizen*.

James McLendon captures Hemingway's pace-setting years in Key West into a fast-moving book. The result is stimulating, if not entirely satisfying. The reader occasionally loses contact with which wife, for instance, is involved at a certain time. This confusion may be the result of radical editing, for the biographer has obviously drawn from an enormous amount of material. He

is working on a second Hemingway book and his first novel.

Miami, Florida

Kathryn Hall Proby

Francis Drake, Privateer: Contemporary Narratives and Documents. Edited by John Hampden. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1972. 286 pp. Preface, introduction, chronology, illustrations, bibliography, glossary, index. \$12.75.)

The legend of Francis Drake is largely based on his early voyages, those of 1568-1569, 1572-1573, 1577-1580, voyages which included his escape (or flight, depending on your point of view) from San Juan de Ulua, his attacks on Nombre de Dios and the silver trains crossing the Isthmus of Panama, and his circumnavigation of the world. Mr. Hampden has brought together the English accounts of these voyages from a variety of largely out-of-print sources, has annotated the accounts, and has written short introductory and concluding sketches designed to place each voyage in the context of Drake's life and times. Illustrations include portraits of leading persons in the drama, drawings of ships, a photograph of the presumed model of the *Golden Hind*, and various contemporary maps. Finally, he provides a partially annotated guide to the best primary and secondary literature on Drake and these voyages. The result is a book useful both to the casual student of Drake and to the serious scholar who wishes to acquaint himself with this controversial figure.

The image of Drake which emerges from these pages is that which he endeavored to project, corrected somewhat by the evidence of other Englishmen and by a judicious use of some of the Spanish sources. The picture is thus more balanced than that in another recent book on Drake reviewed in this journal (L, No. 2, October 1971, pp. 183-184), but it is also less comprehensive both as to historical context and the whole of Drake's career.

Because of the chronological focus of the book, there is almost nothing in it of direct interest for the history of Florida. Indeed, the name appears only three times (pp. 39, 104, 248), and it is not indexed. Yet this work does add to Florida history by providing documents and commentary on the life of one of the minor characters in her history and on the era of bad feelings between

Spain and England, an era which affected Florida in countless ways, most of which await study.

Louisiana State University

Paul E. Hoffman

Blaze of Glory: The Fight for New Orleans, 1814-1815. By Samuel Carter, III. (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1971. Prologue, illustrations, maps, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$10.95.)

Blaze of Glory: The Fight for New Orleans, 1814-1815 is, as the title indicates, an account of the Battle of New Orleans. Unlike many of the studies of this conflict, Mr. Carter provides the reader with an excellent description of New Orleans and its life and culture during the War of 1812. With the exception of Jane Lucas deGrummond's, *The Baratarians in the Battle of New Orleans*, *Blaze of Glory* is about the only work to date which attempts to describe the lives of the Creoles and to explain how they changed from an attitude of indifference toward the United States to one of full support for Andrew Jackson's efforts to defend Louisiana against the British. The work contains a good account of the British efforts to recruit the Baratarians and a brief discussion of their dealings with the Indians.

The author's discussion of the role of black troops at New Orleans is one of the strong points of the work. He shows clearly that these soldiers played a major part in the defense of the city and that historians have generally failed to give them proper credit. However, since this work is not footnoted it is not possible to support the author's claim that the black troops suffered the greatest casualties of American forces.

The work contains a good description of the gunboat battle, the night battle of December 23, 1814, and all the actions along the Rodriguez Canal including the grand assault on January 8, 1815. Carter gives a full account of these actions with great emphasis on the human side.

This study of the New Orleans campaign is very readable, thanks to the author's lively style and interesting use of detail. Overall the work is fairly accurate, but there are many minor errors. Colonel Hinds is consistently referred to as Hind and Major Nicolls is spelled Nichols. Carter claimed that Fort Bowyer was attacked by 600 Indians, two detachments of marines, and

four warships. Official British records state that only two warships could get into firing position and that the British land force was composed of 150 Indians and sixty marines. Most of these errors came from the author's use of older published works such as Alexander Walker's *Jackson and New Orleans*. Carter's account of the Battle of New Orleans itself is more accurate, although it is evident that he has made heavy use of secondary works, especially Professor deGrummond's study and Charles B. Brooks's *The Siege of New Orleans*.

The work, nevertheless, should prove to be especially useful to the general reader. The historian will appreciate the excellent picture of the life and times of 1814 New Orleans and of its people. Here is the real contribution of the book.

Auburn University

Frank L. Owsley, Jr.

The Mallorys of Mystic: Six Generations in American Maritime Enterprise. By James P. Baughman. (Middletown: Wesleyan University Press, 1972. xviii, 496 pp. Acknowledgements, introduction, illustrations, notes, tables, appendix, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

James Baughman has given the maritime world a classic in his study that traces six generations of the Mallory family. His previous treatise was concerned with Charles Morgan and his progress in maritime private enterprise. Interestingly, Morgan and some of the Mallory interests both clashed and coincided at times.

Over their various lifetimes starting in 1760, the Mallorys were active in marine affairs in such diverse fields as sailmaking, sealing, salvage, shipbuilding, whaling, wrecking, as well as cargo carrying and coastal trading.

The first "maritime" Mallory was David who was a privatersman in the Revolutionary War. Next was Charles (1796-1882), who started as a sailmaker at Mystic, Connecticut, and he was also involved in whaling, fishing, wrecking, trading, shipbuilding, and banking. Charles Henry Mallory (1818-1890) shipmaster, transferred his operations from Mystic to New York in the 1860s and oversaw the transition from sail to steam. As C. H. Mallory & Co., he inaugurated liner service to Galveston, Texas, in 1866, while other Mallory ships called at New Orleans and

South Atlantic ports. In 1886 the family was involved with the New York & Texas Steamship Company. Henry Rogers Mallory (1848-1919) resurrected Mallory interests in 1908 under the well-known Atlantic, Gulf and West Indies Steamship Lines (AGWI) comprised of the Clyde Line, Mallory Line, Porto Rico Line, and Ward Line. AGWI Lines, which operated seventy ships in 1911, remained under the Mallorys for four years. Clifford Day Mallory, Sr. (1881-1941), established an independent Mallory ship ping company in his own name. In 1919 he opened C. D. Mallory & Co., Inc., a firm of steamship operators and managers. After initial setbacks the company ultimately prospered in tankers.

It is very fitting that Mystic Seaport should have this volume in their series as not only are the Mallorys an integral part of the Seaport and of Mystic itself, but also a significant part of American maritime traditions and accomplishment. This volume, besides being a scholarly contribution, is also very readable.

Mr. Baughman does not devote much space in his book on the Florida activities of the Mallory's although Mallory-contracted ships touched ad infinitum at ports such as Fernandina and AGWI liners were once very dominant along Florida's east coast. He tantalizes us by talking of Stephen R. Mallory as representing the family at Key West, but he gives us no detail. Perhaps historical data is lacking. The book is a welcome addition to anyone interested in either maritime or general American history.

Jacksonville, Florida

Edward A. Mueller

Daniel Lee, Agriculturist: His Life North and South. By E. Merton Coulter. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1972. ix, 165 pp. Preface, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

Professor Coulter has fashioned a lean and carefully researched biography which brings into focus a dominant but hitherto little known figure in Georgia's agricultural history during the mid-1800s. Born on a New York farm, Daniel Lee early found an outlet for his keen interest in scientific agriculture as editor and later owner of the *Genesee Farmer*. He continued to edit this journal after 1847 when he moved to Georgia to become the editor of the *Southern Cultivator* and to do other edi-

torial work. During the remaining forty-three years of his life he resided in the South and became as completely southern as any native. While avoiding sectionalism and political controversy he vigorously defended the South's institutions. He viewed slavery simply as a much-needed labor supply and advocated the reopening of the foreign slave trade to reduce the price of labor and to give more than 5,000,000 Southerners a share in such benefits. He held that soil exhaustion— a result of expensive labor— was one of the greatest menaces not only to the South but to the entire nation. In strongly advocating forest culture, cultivated grasses, artificial fish ponds, irrigation, and land grant agricultural colleges, he was considerably ahead of his times.

Lee left Georgia in 1862 after his professorship of agriculture was vacated by the trustees of the University of Georgia. He moved to Tennessee where his property was plundered and his buildings leveled by invading Union forces, but where he continued both the practice and the advocacy of grasses and livestock.

The author has followed more closely the topical rather than the chronological form of organization. Thirteen chapter headings include such topics as Lee's editing career, his service in the Patent Office in Washington, his professorship in the University of Georgia, his war-time activities, and his life in Tennessee. Despite the destruction (apparently during the war) of Lee's extensive papers and correspondence, the author has utilized well and effectively the files of contemporary agricultural journals and other sources to define Lee as "an admirable character, modest, unambitious, scientifically-minded, and dedicated to helping the farmer and the common man." The book is an important addition to the growing list of works on the agricultural history of the Southeast.

Georgia College

James C. Bonner

Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901. By Louis R. Harlan. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. xi, 379 pp. Preface, notes, index. \$10.95.)

Ever since his celebrated "Atlanta speech," Booker T. Washington has been the object of continuing interest and fascination. The many sides of his "kaleidoscopic personality" have stim-

ulated historians to see him now as an unprincipled and power-hungry "Uncle Tom," now as a realistic racial statesman. The most recent analysis of Washington's place in American life combines the various interpretations, presenting the black leader as a man of enormous complexity.

The impressive first volume of a projected two-volume biography, *Booker T. Washington: The Making of a Black Leader, 1856-1901*, clearly establishes Louis Harlan as the leading Washington scholar. With admirable tenacity, Harlan has ferreted out the details of Washington's early life, from his boyhood in the salt mines of Malden, West Virginia, through his training under Samuel Chapman Armstrong at Hampton Institute, the founding and growth of his own Tuskegee Institute, the building of his "Tuskegee Machine," and his emergence as the spokesman for his race.

Harlan pursues several themes in his presentation of Washington's rise to power. Most persistent is his characterization of Washington as the house servant—clever, deceitful, pragmatic, secretive, manipulative, and ambitious. In another vein, enjoying the advantages of hindsight, Harlan rues Washington's alliance with upper class whites and his emphasis on economic, rather than political, solutions. Perhaps most important, Harlan contends that as Washington moved into a position of national power and influence, he lost sight of his original vision of uplifting his people and concentrated instead on a selfish quest for power.

Carefully analyzing Washington's significance among northern patricians, in southern politics, and within the black community both North and South, Harlan is at his best in his brilliant description and analysis of the Atlanta speech. His meticulous research also enables him to explode many myths about numerous incidents in Washington's life—most notably, the dinner with President Roosevelt. Harlan is least convincing when he allows his mid-twentieth century perspective to cloud his appreciation of Washington's dilemma as a black leader in an increasingly hostile white world. In the main, however, he stands behind his evaluation of Washington "not as a total accommodator who made his peace with injustice, but as a conservative who would seek for himself and his people what he wanted, but would take what he could get."

Louis Harlan's study of Washington transcends the stereotyping and the simplistic analysis which characterize most treatments of the black leader; as such it deserves an enthusiastic reception and a careful reading.

University of Florida

Elizabeth Jacoway Burns

In His Image, But . . . : Racism in Southern Religion, 1780-1910.

By H. Shelton Smith. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1972. v, 318 pp. Preface, introduction, index. \$8.50.)

In defense of the institution of slavery and in promotion of the cause of southern independence— so that slavery might be preserved— southern clergymen were second to no other group of Southerners, says Professor Smith, author of this fine study and James B. Duke Professor Emeritus of American Religious Thought at Duke University.

Beginning with the Quakers, or Society of Friends— not numerous enough in the South to be of much importance, however— Professor Smith traces the ineffectiveness and early failure of the anti-slavery impulse in every southern church, except the Friends. Nevertheless, few Negroes became Quakers, largely because the Friends neither sought to proselyte them nor to welcome them when they came unbidden. The other southern churches— all of them, including Roman Catholics but especially the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians— thrown on the defensive by radical abolitionism from the North, came to defend slavery as a positive good, justified by the Bible, and blessed even in the eyes of God. And largely over the slavery question, in the 1830s and 1840s, southern churches split off from their northern brethren. This story the author traces in both historical and theological detail, separately for each of the major faiths. He also knocks down the long-held claim, in some quarters, that from the Revolution to the appearance of radical abolitionism in the 1830s, the anti-slavery movement in the South was succeeding. Not so, he says, reminding us with figures from United States census reports that between 1800 and 1830 more than 1,000,000 blacks were added to the South's population. Few would dare argue that any significant portion of that number were free blacks.

Defeat of the South in the Civil War made all that region's

convoluted and sometimes, perhaps blasphemous, defenses of slavery moot, One South Carolinian, for instance, the Reverend Iveson L. Brookes, had even dared claim that, "Next to the gift of his [*sic*] Son to redeem the human race, God never displayed in more lofty sublimity his attributes, than in the institution of slavery" (p. 145). With the end of the war, admittedly Negroes sought to establish their own separate churches, but even so none of the white denominations made any effort to keep them, while some churchmen resumed the old arguments for colonization of blacks. And just as southern clergymen had been in the forefront of those defending slavery and promoting southern independence, so were they among the most persuasive and vocal defenders of segregation in the post-war South. Even as late as the decade of the 1960s Mississippi Negro leader Aaron Henry could declare that the most segregated school in the South was not the public school but the Sunday school, while a white critic ventured the opinion that the last segregated table in the South would surely be the Lord's table.

Such a book does not, cannot, make pleasant reading, but Southerners, especially clergymen and other church leaders, need to be aware of and to acknowledge this part of their churches' past. Historians of course will find the book both useful and valuable, while the skeptical and the cynical toward organized religion will be made even more so by its contents.

University of Georgia

Charles E. Wynes

The Savage Ideal: Intolerance and Intellectual Leadership in the South, 1890-1914. By Bruce Clayton. (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1972. xii, 231 pp. Introduction, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.00.)

The "final great result" of Reconstruction, Wilbur J. Cash wrote in 1941, was the establishment in the South of the "savage ideal" – a set of undigested notions and assumptions, especially about the Negro, which achieved the status of absolute truths and from which no dissent was allowed. Conformity became so universal that Southerners were "virtual replicas of one another." Fifteen years later, C. Vann Woodward challenged Cash's view by insisting that the "mind of the South has never been so closed

that it has not contained its antithesis." In preparing this study of the South's "first full-fledged intellectual community" (1890-1914) Professor Clayton of Alleghany College admits that he often felt suspended between the conflicting interpretations of Cash and Woodward. But it is significant that he uses Cash's phrase in the title of his book. Professor Clayton contends that in spite of a massive assault on southern shibboleths, the intellectuals failed to redeem their region primarily because of the racist way in which they interpreted and pursued their ends. Even though they were paternalists whose racism sprang not so much from a hatred of blacks as from convictions about the goodness and rationality of whites, their actions not only helped nourish the Savage Ideal but also contributed significantly to the postponement of "America's great commitment to equality." Indeed, the presidency of Woodrow Wilson, one of Professor Clayton's southern intellectuals, marked the triumph of white supremacy in national affairs.

This book concentrates on a dozen or so intellectuals, mostly journalists and academicians, who were prominent in the two and a half decades after 1890. In his perceptive analysis of the ideas of Walter Hines Page, William P. Trent, John Spencer Bassett, William Garrott Brown, Edwin Mims, and Woodrow Wilson, among others, the author indicates that as a group these Southerners were intense nationalists bent upon Americanizing their native region. Well-educated and devoted to the "scientific method," they abandoned romance for "candor" and relentlessly pursued the themes of rationality and progress. They raised the doctrines of work and self-help to the level of moral absolutes, dismissed as dangerous any economic viewpoint which diverged even slightly from laissez-faire, held up the Duke family as the embodiment of the Puritan ethos, and advocated political independence by which they meant the right to vote Republican occasionally. Their faith in the latent liberalism of the business community enabled them to ignore many of the blemishes on the face of southern capitalism. For most of the southern intellectual elite, the formula for redeeming their region consisted of three primary ingredients: democracy, industrialism, and education, to be pursued and developed within a rigid color line. In fact, when the intellectuals spoke of the South they meant only the white South. A few like Andrew Sledd (later president of the

University of Florida) and John Spencer Bassett learned by experience the high cost of challenging the racial system. A majority tried to ignore the Negro, the region's "one great absolute" – an approach which rendered meaningless the very idea of the South. Like Reinhold Niebuhr's "children of light," the New South intellectuals were so certain of their own righteousness that they failed to comprehend either the depth of their own corruption or the extent to which they contributed to the perpetuation of the Savage Ideal.

Professor Clayton has produced a highly important book. It is well-researched, gracefully written, and intelligently organized, but more important, it illuminates "history's hold on man" and the odds against those who struggle to break free of its grip.

University of Arkansas

Willard B. Gatewood, Jr.

Darkness at the Dawning: Race and Reform in the Progressive South. By Jack Temple Kirby. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co., 1972. vii, 210 pp. Prologue, epilogue, notes and bibliography, index. \$6.25.)

Darkness at the Dawning is an attempt by historian Jack Temple Kirby to describe and assess developments in the South during the highly critical years from 1880 up to World War I (1917). This post-Reconstruction era has not been dealt with by scholars generally, including black ones, in terms of its significance for the survival of southern blacks and the resurgence of southern whites as important components in the future of the South and the nation. Indeed, black historians tended to regard this historical period as one of "nadir" for the Southern Negro (Black).

Professor Kirby presents an important new description and assessment of the period by providing insightful and objective analyses of events, processes, and individuals which were parts of the total "Gestalt" of reform and progressivism in the South during this time. His understanding of the social forces operative at the time is no less perceptive than his ability and scholarly care in detailing significant biographical traits of selected individuals who made important contributions to the ideology and structures of the reformist thrust.

This reviewer feels that professor Kirby achieves his purpose very well and with commendable candor. He is careful to indicate the consistency with which race and racism were *constants* in the otherwise so-called "progressivism" of the period. Erudite white ministers, politicians, scholars, and businessmen proclaimed the necessity and even the virtue of racial segregation (separation) as an essential element in the southern development and bi-racial progress to an extent that would satisfy today's most ardent black separatist. Kirby's analysis in this regard suggests strongly that the bitterness and disillusionment of W. E. B. DuBois and the accommodating "structure-function" approach of Booker T. Washington were two widely disparate adjustments to the pervasiveness of white racism during these years.

In conclusion, this reviewer feels that *Darkness at the Dawn* is an important contribution to American history and can be read with equal benefit by both blacks and whites. For those citizens, leaders, and scholars who are interested in enhancing their understanding of the emergence of institutionalized racism and its concomitant structures of segregation, unequal access, and inequality which plague this society to the present day professor Kirby's book should not be overlooked.

Florida A and M University

Charles U. Smith

The Changing Politics of the South. Edited by William C. Havard. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972. xxv, 755 pp. Preface, tables, figures, bibliographic essay, index of persons, subject index. \$17.50.)

No one of sound common sense would attempt to replace the classic study of southern politics by V. O. Key, Jr., *Southern Politics in State and Nation* (1949). William C. Havard and his colleagues have avoided that pitfall and have instead set themselves the task of bringing Key's analysis up to date and of assessing the forces which have been at work over the past quarter-century transforming the terms of southern politics. Those who wish to follow developments in the region at more than a superficial level will find it an extremely useful effort.

Havard himself provides an introductory essay and a closing overview, bringing together the strands of a complex story told

in installments by fifteen scholars working individually or in teams of two on single states: Ralph Eisenberg on Virginia, Manning J. Dauer on Florida (an especially superior contribution), Lee S. Greene and Jack E. Holmes on Tennessee, O. Douglas Weeks on Texas, Richard E. Yates on Arkansas, Joseph L. Bernd on Georgia, Preston W. Edsall and J. Oliver Williams on North Carolina, Donald S. Strong on Alabama, Charles N. Fortenberry and F. Glenn Abney on Mississippi, Perry H. Howard on Louisiana, and Chester W. Bain on South Carolina.

W. Wayne Shannon, in one of the book's best chapters, analyzes the performance of southern delegations in Congress and demonstrates that the old conservative coalition of southern Democrats and northern Republicans has been much more active and effective recently than in the late thirties when it was supposedly formed. Key, and more recently James T. Patterson, argued that the coalition functioned only on a narrow range of issues involving race and that it was never very conspiratorial, but now it is clear that the most solid opposition to the national Democratic party comes from southern Democrats.

The purpose of the Solid South was to protect white supremacy, and the theme of Key's book was that those aspects of politics which were peculiar to the South could be explained ultimately by the biracial composition of the population. If there is a single theme in *The Changing Politics of the South*, it is the breakup of the Solid South in response to the metropolitanization of the population and to the new political forces unleashed by the Civil Rights Movement. Thus, Havard has classified the former Confederate states into three groups depending on the extent to which "modern" Republicanism has established itself. There are the "transitional" states of the Rim South, the "wavering" states (Arkansas, Georgia, North Carolina), and the "protest" states of the Deep South. Havard wisely warns against the easy assumption that the rise of the Republican vote at various levels indicates a real two-party system with structured conflict between two well-organized parties, and he similarly expresses doubts about the viability in the near term of any neo-populist alliance between blacks and working-class whites. The future of the black voter, and of the white accommodation to him, is the largest unanswered question for the future.

If southern politics seem vastly more complex now than when

Key wrote, it may simply be that the constituent elements of the no-party system that used to operate under the rubric of the Democratic party are more exposed to public view and are arranged in different and rapidly changing configurations. Despite the claim that the situation now is different in kind from that about which Key wrote, the essays brought together here by Havard employ primarily the categories and techniques used by Key. The authors analyze conflict in terms of intra-state sectionalism, the "friends-and-neighbors" appeal, populist antagonisms, demagogues, bifactionalism, machines based upon strong personal followings, and other concepts familiar to the readers of *Southern Politics*. The new elements are black voters and urban-based Republicanism. One should not expect to find here conceptual breakthroughs or innovations in technique. The strengths of this collection of essays reside in the remarkable thoroughness of the analyses, the richness of detail, and the abundance of quantitative data.

Key's *Southern Politics* is still required reading for anyone interested in understanding southern politics in the twentieth century. Those interested in events since the revolt of the Dixiecrats have access to a rapidly growing literature of high quality, but the proper point of departure is now *The Changing Politics of the South*.

Princeton University

Sheldon Hackney

The South and the Concurrent Majority. By David M. Potter. Edited by Don E. Fehrenbacher and Carl N. Degler. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972. viii, 104 pp. Preface. \$4.95.)

When David M. Potter died in 1971 Stanford University lost one of its truly great scholars, as did the historical profession. Potter was both a national historian (*People of Plenty*) and a regional historian (*The South and the Sectional Conflict*). He was an outstanding research scholar and a fine literary craftsman.

In 1968 Potter delivered the Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures at Louisiana State University. At the time of his death three years later the work of revising these lectures for publication had scarcely begun. Yet the essentially unrevised lectures were of such high quality that the LSU Press decided to publish them,

under the title *The South and the Concurrent Majority*. The preface to this book points out that these essays "are presented without apology and need none; yet it should be remembered that [they] are probably not quite as Potter himself would have published them." The editors, colleagues of Potter at Stanford, also note that prior to publication a careful re-checking was made of Potter's statistics, and this investigation resulted in some changes of the original text. But the book as published actually varies little from the lectures given in 1968. Historians and political scientists should be thankful that the decision was made to publish.

Potter deals with the political devices by which southern political leaders, from the early nineteenth century to the present, have attempted to protect what they conceived to be the particular interests of the white people of their section, which is to say, Potter describes how the South has kept a position of power in the national government despite the fact that the population below the Mason-Dixon line made up a continuously decreasing percentage of the national voting (and actual) population. Antebellum politician John C. Calhoun, realizing the South's growing minority status, devised the theory of "the concurrent majority" as a proposal to limit the power of the northern majority in national affairs, and while the South never achieved the degree of negative power envisioned by Calhoun, the section was generally successful over the years in placing restraints upon what seemed to be the popular will of the majority North. Potter brilliantly analyzes how this has been accomplished by southern politicians working inside the Democratic party and within Congress.

Florida State University

William I. Hair

The Writer in the South. By Louis D. Rubin, Jr. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1972. xvii, 123 pp. Foreword, preface, notes, index. \$6.00.)

This is a relatively brief but brilliantly conceived history of the impact of the southern community on the writers who lived or were born there during the past century and a half.

Originally delivered as a series of lectures at Mercer Univer-

sity, Rubin's observations are divided into three parts, corresponding to the three periods he deals with— pre and post-Civil War and the twentieth century. The general thrust of his thesis is that the early southern writers, with the exception of Poe, who simply had to leave the deep South behind him, were so completely dominated by the influence of their community that they were unable to produce work of any transcendent quality even though they might have had the potential to do so. The later writers, led by Mark Twain, shook off this influence to the extent that they were able to write as novelists or poets or essayists, and not solely and primarily as Southerners— even though, for most of them, the South remained as the chief source of their inspiration as well as their favorite subject to write about.

Rubin draws on his magnificently extensive knowledge of southern writing to illustrate his thesis cogently and conclusively. Beginning and ending with references to and quotations from novels by William Faulkner— whose work he considers to be the greatest that the South has produced so far— he traces the evolution of the love-hate relationship between the region and its writers. In the Old South, before the war, they depicted what it was like to live there, victims of their own biases, which were the same as their community's— men like Simms and Timrod, who loved the South, belonged there, and never could transcend its values simply because they did not want to. After the war they were succeeded, for the most part, by writers like Joel Chandler Harris— creator of Uncle Remus— Thomas Page, and Mary Johnston, who romanticised the Lost Cause, and made the Old South live again because the present, during the late 1800s, was drab, stagnant, and dull.

Only Mark Twain, torn between his loyalty to the South and his instinctive revulsion against it, which enabled him to see it as it really was, had the imagination and the genius to look within himself, and so to come to some comprehension of the conflicts and tensions below the surface pieties of a society wracked by the ceaseless struggle between tradition and inevitable change. He was the precursor of the twentieth century Agrarians, makers of the southern renaissance that brought forth such great American literary figures as Robert Penn Warren, Thomas Wolfe, Erskine Caldwell, Ellen Glasgow, Allen Tate, Katherine Anne Porter, and, of course, Faulkner.

(p. 103). Yet this political involvement has not worked for Negroes as pluralist theory predicts; Negro progress in Harris County has been exceedingly slow, and many gains have been counterbalanced by losses. There does not seem to be any clear-cut connection between the political pressure exerted by black interest groups, black politicians, and the black electorate on the one hand and progress in obtaining benefits on the other. In order to make a major breakthrough, Davidson argues, Negroes need to find dependable white allies and to resort to coalition politics. The author believes that working-class racism has been exaggerated, and that there are many whites from this class who are potential supporters of political programs that are racially and economically just. His analysis of recent elections reveals that many less affluent whites voted for the same candidates as did blacks when appeals were made to their economic interest as well as to their sense of justice. Davidson urges as a new "southern strategy" a biracial, class-based coalition, with economic goals radical enough to mobilize large sectors of the less affluent of both races.

There are still too few studies of biracial politics in metropolitan areas to suggest how typical the situation in contemporary Houston may be. But no one seriously interested in recent southern politics and society should neglect this provocative book.

Vanderbilt University

Dewey W. Grantham

The Butterfly Caste: A Social History of Pellagra in the South.
By Elizabeth W. Etheridge. (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Publishing Co., 1972. ix, 278 pp. Preface, illustrations, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.00.)

The three M's led to the four D's: meat, meal, and molasses—the meager diet of the poor—brought the grim consequences of pellagra—diarrhea, dermatitis, dementia, death. "The butterfly caste" of Professor Etheridge's title refers to a garish red lesion across the nose.

Named by an eighteenth-century Italian doctor, pellagra had long existed in America, escaping recognition until an Atlanta physician identified the ailment in a Georgia farmer during 1902. Within a few years a pellagra epidemic panicked the nation, at

its worst in southern orphanages, asylums, prisons, and mill villages, but not utterly neglecting other sections of the land.

This fine book, based on primary sources, skillfully recounts the story of the epidemic, the panic, sectional tensions evoked by northern patronizing and injured southern pride, and especially the quest for scientific explanations and remedies. Sometimes bumbling, this quest produced also a classic example of epidemiological investigation in the work of the Public Health Service physician, Joseph Goldberger.

The epidemic was partly a matter of recognizing what had hitherto been overlooked or misjudged, but it was also real because poor diets had become poorer as a result of depressed economic conditions, new milling techniques, and food supply sources restricted to company stores. The prevailing view of pellagra's cause pointed to spoiled corn used for the ubiquitous meal. A newer search sought for the pellagra germ, since southern physicians had recently become persuaded of the germ theory's truth. Thinking of disease as caused by the presence of an unwanted intruder made it difficult for doctors to regard disease as caused by the *absence* of a needed chemical.

But in 1914, after only three weeks in the South, Goldberger perceived that the clue to pellagra lay in the monotonous diet of the poor. At an asylum in Georgia and two orphanages in Mississippi, he demonstrated how improvements in diet reduced the incidence of the disease. By a "hellish experiment" at a Mississippi prison, Goldberger induced pellagra in volunteers by progressive restrictions on what they ate. Using his associates, his wife, and himself as guinea pigs, he disproved that pellagra could be an infection.

Goldberger's pointed revelations of the South's poverty did not endear him to the region's politicians and promoters. The major crisis came in 1921 when Goldberger's concern that a postwar depression would increase pellagra led President Harding to urge action so as to ward off the South's imminent "famine and plague." To both the Florida Development Board and the United Daughters of the Confederacy, these were fighting words. Southern senators rose from their chairs to blast the President and the Public Health Service for sullyng the fair name of the South. These protests did not stem the increased incidence of

They were all of the South, but somehow not involved in it so deeply that they could not write about it as artists rather than as Southerners. And therein lies the difference, Professor Rubin concludes—like Faulkner, “distanced from the community yet apprehending its pull,” they achieved greatness by being able to portray in their novels and stories and poems and essays “the tumult and confusion of a changing South” which they managed to transmute into “the struggle of human beings for individual identity in the toils of social and spiritual necessity”—a struggle that today is confined to no region, no single nation, and to no society.

University of South Florida

Edgar W. Hirshberg

Biracial Politics: Conflict and Coalition in the Metropolitan South. By Chandler Davidson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1972. xviii, 301 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, tables, appendixes, index. \$11.95.)

Houston, Texas, has a Negro population of over 300,000 (about twenty-six per cent of the city's total population), which represents the largest concentration of blacks in the South. Chandler Davidson, a sociologist at Rice University, has attempted in this case study to illuminate the political involvement of this black community during the last few years. The study is based on field work in selected precincts and interviews with black political activists in 1966 and 1967; it also rests upon an analysis of political campaigns and election returns. The author reviews the black political experience in earlier years, examines organizations as a resource in the Negro's political assimilation, and discusses the barriers to full Negro participation. He concentrates on electoral politics in Houston during the 1960s. His empirical evidence is presented in the context of a broad consideration of the most relevant scholarly literature in the social sciences and history.

This book makes it clear that Houston Negroes have established a tradition of organized, regular political participation at the grass-roots level. As Davidson observes, “Their lower income, education, length of time in the city, and social status make the performance of blacks in Houston in the 1960s truly remarkable”

pellagra which Goldberger had accurately predicted.

Goldberger died prematurely in 1929, and thus did not live to see identified the missing diet item; in 1937 nicotinic acid was shown to be the pellagra-preventive factor. This knowledge and the supplementation of flour and bread beginning during World War II have almost eliminated pellagra from the South.

But not entirely. As Professor Etheridge makes pointedly clear in her eloquent epilogue, so long as poverty remains, so too will pellagra. In 1969 Senator Ernest Hollings found pellagra victims in his tour of the shacks of Beaufort County, South Carolina. And some of his constituents reacted to this revelation with outbursts of anger very much like those provoked by Harding's reference to southern malnutrition a half-century ago.

Emory University

James Harvey Young

The Bosses. By Alfred Steinberg. (New York: Macmillan Company, 1972. 379 pp. Introduction, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

Journalist-biographer Alfred Steinberg, who has previously chronicled the lives of Harry Truman, Eleanor Roosevelt, and Lyndon Johnson, among others, in the present volume turns his attention to the careers of six political "bosses" who were active in the period between the two world wars. He devotes a chapter to each of his subjects: Frank Hague of Jersey City, Ed Crump of Memphis, James Michael Curley of Boston, Huey Long of Louisiana, Gene Talmadge of Georgia, and Tom Pendergast of Kansas City.

Although the bibliography lists only autobiographies and secondary works, the author says that he used newspapers and interviews as well. Since there are no footnotes and the book adds little that is significant to previous accounts, it will be of little value to scholars, who could find more detail and analysis in book-length accounts of the bosses. One of those recent book-length works, Richard Connors's study of Frank Hague, was omitted by the author.

In his introduction, Steinberg asserts that the bosses came to power because of disillusionment among the American people after World War I which led voters to be less vigilant in their

attention to civic affairs. He writes to alert citizens not to let bosses rise to power again.

His accounts of the men are fascinating. Special attention is given to the ways in which they fattened themselves at public expense and at times gratified their egos with exercise of near-dictatorial power. Their escapades are detailed in value-laden language which leaves little doubt about the author's contempt for their methods.

Less attention is given to the deprived circumstances of the constituencies from which they derived their support. Even so, enough mention is made of these circumstances and of the efforts of the bosses to provide for their constituents at public expense that the discerning reader can conclude, as have recent scholarly studies of political bossism, that a boss's rise to power was aided as significantly by the failure of government to provide for his constituents' needs as by voter apathy.

Because Steinberg fails to analyze boss control in depth or even to study his subjects comparatively, this book remains only a colorful summary of the lives of six bosses, three of whom are southern. Even this summary would have been enhanced by the inclusion of photographs of the protagonists, as well as, especially in the cases of city-based bosses, maps of the wards and areas discussed.

Winthrop College

Thomas S. Morgan, Jr.

Geronimo. By Alexander B. Adams. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1972. 381 pp. Illustrations, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

This book is more than a biography of an Apache leader; it is also the story of his people and their heroic but futile struggle against the white invasion of their lands. For generations they were able to hold their own against the Spanish and the Mexicans because the invaders were incapable of dislodging the Apaches from their strongholds in the rugged mountainous regions of Sonora, New Mexico, and Arizona. The Mexicans early abandoned their efforts to exterminate the Apaches, and, by the time the Americans arrived, an armed truce had devel-

oped. Neither trusted the other, but both found mutual advantage in substituting limited for total war.

But all this changed with the coming of the Americans. Unlike the Mexicans, as Adams points out, the Americans were "more aggressive and more determined. They also seemed to have an endless quantity of supplies . . . the American soldiers were better supplied and trained than the poorly fed, underpaid Mexicans" (p. 77). Because the insatiable American desire for Indian lands drove the Apaches into either warfare or humiliating reservation life, a truce (much less peace) was never possible. When the Apaches turned to war, the Americans revived the policy of extermination. Even General George Crook, the American most respected by the Apaches, was fully committed to the policy of reservation-life or death. The story is by now a familiar one: under the leadership of several brilliant warriors— Cochise, Mangas Coloradas, and finally Geronimo— the Apaches carried out a brave but hopeless struggle for freedom and dignity.

To this story, Alexander Adams, whose previous work has been in the field of conservation, adds little that is new. His major sources include three or four well-known books, such as Geronimo's *Story of His Life*, Jason Betzinez's *I Fought With Geronimo*, and Britton Davis's *The Truth About Geronimo*. More complete and more scholarly studies are Don Thrapp, *The Conquest of Apacheria* and Odie Faulk, *The Geronimo Campaign*. Moreover, those interested in Geronimo's sojourn at Fort Marion, Florida, will be disappointed to learn that, like most writers, Adams virtually ignores the Apache's travail in Florida, Alabama, and finally Oklahoma.

But the importance of *Geronimo: A Biography* lies in Adams's approach. He is sympathetic to the Apache's struggle without displaying the paternalistic, bleeding-heart syndrome which so often characterizes white liberal writing about native Americans. The Apaches were often cruel and merciless, but Adams places this cruelty in the perspective of existing conditions and attitudes, and therefore destroys many stereotypes. Geronimo broke his word, but hardly as often as Americans broke faith with him. He did get drunk on mescal, but who on the frontier did not? He killed women and children, but Americans killed them also, except by American standards killing Apaches was not a crime. But above all, Adams concludes, Geronimo fought an

honorable fight, “not for greed or profit or empire, but only for the two causes Americans respect most— his homeland and his freedom.” And Adams leaves the reader with one final irony: over the Apache homeland the Americans exploded the first atomic bomb. “With it, they later killed far more women and children in a few moments than the Apaches did in hundreds of years of fighting.”

Rollins College

Jack C. Lane

BOOK NOTES

St. Luke’s Hospital of Jacksonville, one of Florida’s major medical facilities, was established in 1873. With contributions of almost \$1,000 and an assortment of merchandise including furniture, bedding, foodstuffs, and medicines, four women— Mrs. Susan Hartridge, Mrs. Myra H. Mitchell, Mrs. Anna Doggett, and Mrs. Columbus Drew— opened the hospital, March 11, 1873, in a small wooden building on Hogan’s Creek. The hospital has continued to grow, expand in size and resources, and in its services to the community. As part of its centennial celebration, it commissioned Richard A. Martin, author of *The City-Makers*, to write *A Century of Service: St. Luke’s Hospital, 1873-1973*. It is valuable history, giving much local data that is nowhere else available. The book contains many pictures relating to the hospital and to Jacksonville.

Probably the best and most widely used compendium of Florida facts is Allen Morris’s *The Florida Handbook*. Mr. Morris is one of Florida’s best known authorities on Florida history and Florida government. The fourteenth edition of his book, 1973-1974, includes a great variety of information about the state, particularly political Florida. Special attention is given to Florida government; a list of all departments, agencies, and institutions is included. Where else could one find within the covers of one book biographical sketches of all the governors since Andrew Jackson, cabinet officials, and present members of the Florida Supreme Court, information on the discovery and exploration of Florida, a history of the Battle of Olustee, data on deaths, births, marriages, and divorces, and a full copy of the state’s constitution

as revised in 1968? Interest in Florida blacks is reflected with information about James Weldon Johnson, Mary McLeod Bethune, and Jonathan Gibbs. The book sells for \$7.50, and was published by the Peninsular Publishing Company, Tallahassee 32304.

South Florida's Vanished People: Travels in the Homeland of the Ancient Calusa, by Byron D. Voegelin, a resident of Naples, Florida, describes the massive shell mounds which the Calusa Indians constructed along the lower gulf coast of Florida. The Calusas were living in this area when the Spanish arrived in the sixteenth-century. Frank Hamilton Cushing counted seventy-five mounds in the area from Charlotte Harbor to Ten Thousand Islands in 1896. Professor John M. Goggin of the University of Florida supervised excavation of some of these mounds. Mr. Voegelin's monograph contains a number of pictures, and he describes the Calusa culture from the artifacts that were excavated. Mr. Voegelin's book was published by Island Press, Fort Myers Beach; it sells for \$2.95.

Pioneering in Hillsborough County, Fla., is the autobiography of Mrs. Charles Gibson, a member of a Florida pioneer family. Mrs. Gibson was born in Hillsborough County, as were her parents, Solon and Sara Elizabeth Mansell. Her mother's family came as homesteaders after the Civil War, and her paternal grandfather had been stationed near what is now Fort Myers during the Seminole War. After completing her education, Mrs. Gibson began her career in a one-teacher school for \$40.00 a month. When she retired in 1948 from the Tampa school system she was completing thirty-three years of teaching. Her book covers her life up to 1918. The book may be ordered from Mrs. Gibson, 711 Third Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Fla. 33701.

Wyatt Blassingame, author of many fine children and young adult books, has contributed *Wonders of Alligators and Crocodiles* to the Dodd, Mead Wonder Books series. Mr. Blassingame shows us why alligators and crocodiles are among the earth's most fascinating creatures. The early explorers thought they were giant lizards crawling around the swamps of Florida. John Bartram found them so numerous in the St. Johns River that "it would

have been easy to have walked across on their heads, had the animals been harmless." The book contains many interesting photographs. It sells for \$3.95, and was published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York.

The Treasure Galleons: Clues to Millions of Sunken Gold and Silver, by Dave Horner, traces the history of the great galleon trade which moved between the New World and Spain in the years 1500-1820. From the Spanish ports of Seville and Cádiz the ships sailed, loaded with food, equipment, and household and trade goods. These were exchanged in America for produce, hides, coffee, spices, and gold and silver. Although the voyages were long and the risks great, the galleon trade prospered and large quantities of treasure and merchandise were brought into Spain. Mr. Horner describes some of the major shipwrecks, including that of the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*. On September 5, 1622, twenty-eight sails, enroute from Havana to Seville, encountered gale force winds off the south coast of Florida. At least ten ships foundered on the Florida Reefs, including several carrying immense treasure. Among the more than 1,000 people lost were Admiral Pedro Pasquier and fifteen priests. The following year the Spanish salvaged a quantity of silver, and additional recoveries were made in 1627 and 1630. Mr. Horner estimates that there still remains in the wreckage of the *Atocha* and her sister ship the *Santa Margarita* as much as 1,000,000 silver pieces-of-eight and many heavy silver bars. The book, published by Dodd, Mead & Company, New York, sells for \$10.00.

Florida Lore-Not Found in the History Books! by Vernon Lamme, is a compilation of columns and stories written over a half-century of reporting and editing for a number of Florida newspapers. Mr. Lamme came to Florida with his father in 1912 to homestead land on Merritt Island, at a time when one could purchase an acre on Cocoa Beach for \$20.00. The sketches are by Bob Lamme who is an artist for the *Miami Herald*. The book is published by Star Publishing Company, Boynton Beach, and it sells for \$1.95.

Forever Island, a novel by Patrick D. Smith, tells the story of Charlie Jumper, an eighty-six year old Seminole Indian, living

in a corner of the Big Cypress Swamp. Charlie and his wife try to cling to their traditional ways against the great forces of the white man without success. When a development corporation buys a large tract of the swamp, Charlie leaves with his family and flees, seeking the lost island known in Seminole legend as Forever Island. The author is a resident of Merritt Island, Florida. Published by W. W. Norton & Company, New York, his book sells for \$5.95.

Fabulous Florida, compiled by Jim and Miriam Hill, lists some 500 places to go and things to see in this state. A chapter, "Florida's Fascinating History," is included, along with information about fishing, boating, things for children to do, sporting events, special foods, etc. Published by Ambassador Publications, P. O. Box 4206, Clearwater, Florida 33518, this paperback sells for \$3.95.

100 Keys: Names Across the Land, by Christine Fletcher, gives the history, legends, and folk tales associated with various American communities. Included are Eatonville, the all-black town established in 1886 near Orlando, and New Smyrna, the site of Andrew Turnbull's eighteenth-century Minorcan colony. This book was published by Abingdon Press of Nashville and New York; it sells for \$5.95.

Black Reconstructionists, edited by Emma Lou Thornbrough, is in the Great Lives Observed series. Among the outstanding blacks included are Florida's Jonathan C. Gibbs, Emanuel Fortune, and Josiah T. Walls. Published by Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, 07632, the book sells for \$5.95, hardback, and \$2.45, paperback.

A major contribution to southern literature is *A History of Mississippi*, edited by Richard A. McLemore, former director of the Mississippi Department of Archives and History. This two-volume publication was subsidized by the legislature of the state of Mississippi as part of its contribution to the celebration of the American Revolution Bicentennial. Its forty-three chapters cover every aspect of Mississippi and the surrounding area's history. Each chapter was written by a different historian, representative

of the major scholarship of the South. There is much that concerns Florida, including a chapter on British West Florida by Byrlea Kynerd and "A Spanish Province, 1779-1798," by Professor Jack D. L. Holmes. The volumes are handsomely printed and well illustrated. They can be ordered from University and College Press of Mississippi, Southern Station, Box 5164, Hattiesburg, Mississippi 39401; the price is \$25.00 per set.

George François Mugnier was a commercial photographer in New Orleans at the close of the nineteenth century. Barre Publishers, Barre, Massachusetts, has published a volume of his black and white photographs of New Orleans and the area which covers the years 1880-1910 in a book titled *New Orleans and Bayou Country*. Some of the places in Mr. Mugnier's pictures still exist, but many have been destroyed, and were it not for these excellent photographs we would have no way of knowing what life was like at the time. Sharecropper's shacks, barber shops, the French market, great mansions, and pictures of the Mississippi River are included. The book sells for \$14.95.

Jews in the South, edited by Leonard Dinnerstein and Mary Dale Palsson, deals with Jewish life in the antebellum South, the New South, and the twentieth-century South. Jews settled in Georgia in 1733, and by the American Revolution there were important communities in Charleston and Richmond. Well integrated and wholly accepted, Jews contributed substantially to the South's expansion both before and after the Civil War. Their involvement in the social, economic, and political life in the South is the focus of this book. Florida Senator David Levy Yulee and his father, Moses Elias Levy, were among the outstanding southern Jews of the nineteenth century. Published by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, the volume sells for \$12.50.

American Civil War Navies: A Bibliography, by Myron J. Smith, Jr., is one of three volumes planned for an American Naval Bibliography series. Books, scholarly papers, periodical articles, general works, and doctoral and masters theses are included here, and more than 2,800 items are listed. Several articles

which appeared originally in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* are listed. The volume sells for \$10.00, and may be ordered from Scarecrow Press, P. O. Box 656, Metuchen, New Jersey 08882.

Religion in the American Experience: the Pluralistic Style, edited by Robert T. Handy, is in the Documentary History of the United States series being published by the University of South Carolina Press. Although it does not aim at a regional approach, there are several essays relating to the southern religious experience beginning with the colonial period. Another volume in the series, *Reform, War, and Reaction: 1912-1932*, edited by Stanley Coben, includes forty-two documents which attempt to illuminate the ways that America has experienced some of the major events during the two decades from the beginning of World War I until the onset of the Great American Depression. These volumes each sell for \$9.95.

I'm Somebody Important: Young Black Voices from Rural Georgia is by George Mitchell. Using a tape recorder and a camera, Mr. Mitchell interviewed and photographed six young blacks during the summer of 1970. They were asked to talk about themselves, their families and friends, their problems, and their aspirations. These conversations about their homes, prayers, earliest memories, contact with the white community, and what they planned to do with their lives is revealing and honest. These people lived in what is acknowledged to be one of the poorest regions of the country; their candor and hopes come through in these six interviews. Mitchell's photographs are excellent. The book sells for \$7.95, and it was published by the University of Illinois Press, Urbana 61801.

Cry of the Thunderbird: The American Indian's Own Story, by Charles Hamilton, is a reprint of a book published in 1950. It is a collection of Indian tales of buffalo hunts, massacres, battles, wilderness sports, religion, mythology, and family life. Several of the Indian paintings by George Catlin are included. A volume in the Civilization of the American Indian series published by University of Oklahoma Press, Norman, it sells for \$7.95.

Health and Disease of American Indians North of Mexico is a bibliography covering the period 1800-1969. Compiled by Mark B. Barrow, Jerry D. Niswander, and Robert Fortune, it lists books, articles, editorials, monographs, and other publications relating to the health and illnesses of American Indians. Besides the 1,483 items, there is an author, subject, and tribal index. Published by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville, the volume sells for \$7.00.

This Country Was Ours: A Documentary History of the American Indian, by Virgil J. Vogel, examines various aspects of American history from an Indian point-of-view. There is a brief summary of the role of Indians during each of the selected periods of American history. Many documents are included, and of special importance are those dealing with recent and current Indian problems. Of great value are the appendixes which cover the last third of the book. Included are significant dates in American Indian history, biographical notes on important living and deceased Indians, lists of audio-visual aids, Indian maps and charts, museums with significant collections relating to American Indians, organizations and publications concerned with Indians and their problems, and a bibliography. Published by Harper & Row, New York, the book sells for \$12.95.

Islands Unlimited publishes not "how to" but "where to" books. Four recent publications include *Boater's Guide to the Bahama Out Islands*, *Tourist's Guide to the Bahama Out Islands*, *Pilot's Guide to the Bahama Out Islands*, and *Diver's Guide to All the Bahama Islands*. To reach these interesting, out-of-way places one must, or should come to Florida. These books suggest where one should visit and eat, and they include the costs for facilities and accommodations. The books have been compiled by Lloyd R. Wilson and James E. Landfried. Islands Unlimited's address is P. O. Box 1442, Melbourne, Florida 32901. *Bahama Out Islands* sells for \$2.95, the others all \$3.95 each.