

1974

Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1974) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 53 : No. 1 , Article 8.
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol53/iss1/8>

BOOK REVIEWS

The Segregation Factor in the Florida Democratic Gubernatorial Primary of 1956. By Helen L. Jacobstein. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1972. 84 pp. Acknowledgments, notes, appendix. \$2.00.)

This slender volume is both more and less than the title promises. It is more in that Ms. Jacobstein dealt with the primary in all of its aspects and ramifications, devoting only one chapter exclusively to the role of segregation, and less in that the racial question deserved greater emphasis, for segregation was not just an issue. It was *the* issue.

Ms. Jacobstein began her account by setting Florida in the sectional racial context and added a discussion of the state's general political climate prior to the primary. The remainder of the work focused on the campaign—its outcome and significance. The contest was a four-man affair pitting incumbent LeRoy Collins against former Governor Fuller Warren, former Florida House Speaker Farris Bryant, and political novice Sumter L. Lowry. Lowry emerged as the heavy, injecting race into the campaign and forcing his opponents to defend segregation. Governor Collins portrayed himself as the most moderate of the candidates. He pointed out that Florida had had no desegregation during his tenure, but also deplored the introduction of the segregation issue, emphasizing that there were other equally important matters.

Collins won an unprecedented first primary victory. Afterward, Florida appeared little altered on the racial scene, but gradually change occurred. Collins aided change both by what he did, such as creating a state bi-racial committee, and by what he did not do, e.g., not resisting desegregation when it came. His conduct brought the fulfillment of a commitment which the author contended Florida made in the primary, a commitment “toward an increasingly moderate racial policy from which it could turn back only with great difficulty” (p. 77).

The book was originally a master's thesis, which is reflected in the less than exhaustive research. Ms. Jacobstein, for

instance, depended heavily upon five newspapers, three of which were published in Miami. The footnotes reveal citations from only three sources published since 1964. There is no bibliography or index. A few factual errors and misquotations appear here and there. But, these criticisms aside, this is still a valuable treatment of an important episode in modern Florida history.

Valdosta State College

JOSEPH A. TOMBERLIN

Mining in the New World. By Carlos Prieto. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1973. xvii, 239 pp. Foreword, editor's note, illustrations, introduction, chronology, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

Carlos Prieto is a Spanish-born Mexican lawyer. He became associated with the Monterrey Iron and Steel Co., Inc., in 1923 and has been its president since 1945. The purpose of his book is to prove that "mining was the creator of the peoples and nations of Ibero-America as they exist today" (p. 2).

Prieto discusses ten propositions. *All men have been interested in precious metals. Mining co-existed with the hostile environment. Metals in the Antilles, the Mainland, and Brazil were mined by practical, individual prospectors. Only the discovery of metals opened Brazil's interior. American bullion benefited Western Europe and Ibero-America. Mining center needs developed agriculture, livestock raising, crafts, commerce, and roads. Transplanted mining techniques kept pace with European techniques. Mining laws adapted to American conditions. The Iberians came to settle permanently, witness the cities, churches, ports, fortifications, and universities built, plants and animals introduced. Independence was inevitable because Ibero-American man, including mining engineers, had emerged. The book closes with a chronology of discovery and the development of mining.*

Prieto does not prove his thesis. He discards consideration of vital factors which integratedly molded Ibero-America: the church, administration, intellectual trends, political thought, and society. Nevertheless, the record of the mother countries stands even in the face of English and French opinion, which

pretends to superior colonizing ability. After the first generation, Prieto says, the Ibero-Americans shaped events and institutions (p. 112). He forgets that power resided in Iberia, not America.

That mineral production developed Ibero-America materially is the subject of Prieto's lucidly and comprehensively written, well-organized, excellent book, which is a history of mining exclusively. More than half of the 423-item bibliography deals entirely with mining. There are no general interpretive studies on the forces that formed Ibero-America. Unusual illustrations of mining techniques, sites, and towns enhance the book.

Florida history students will be mildly annoyed by a few dates and statements in the chronology. Ponce de León discovered Florida in 1513, not 1512. Chicora was discovered under Ayllón's sponsorship in 1521, not 1520. Ayllón's second expedition occurred in 1525, not 1524. Cabeza de Vaca began marching toward Mexico from the Texas coast in 1534, after Narváez's expedition had been shipwrecked, not from Florida in 1528. De Soto's exploration of the Southeast, not just the Mississippi region, ended in 1542, not 1541. Finally, Menéndez founded St. Augustine in 1565, not 1560.

Castillo de San Marcos National Monument
St. Augustine, Florida

LUIS RAFAEL ARANA

The Price of Loyalty: Tory Writings from the Revolutionary Era. Edited by Catherine S. Crary. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1973. 481 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

This compilation of writings of Loyalists during the American Revolution contains an interesting variety of personal experiences and opinions of those supporters of the Crown who felt betrayed both by the enmity they encountered in America and by the ineffectiveness and ultimate capitulation of the British. The Board of Editors of the Bicentennial of the American Revolution is to be congratulated for including among the volumes published under its auspices a work on the long-neglected Loyalists.

Ms. Crary is to be commended also for her careful search through published and unpublished materials and in public and private collections which has resulted in a rich compendium of Loyalist writings. Of special interest are excerpts from the *Letterbook* of the Reverend Henry Caner, rector of King's Chapel, Boston; the *Letterbook* of Henry Hulton, commissioner of customs, Boston; the DeLancey Papers; Richard Cartwright's journal; and materials supporting the legend that James Rivington, publisher of the *New York (Royal) Gazette*, was a double agent.

The editor has succeeded in her plan to present the personal dilemmas of many individuals for their human interest to the modern reader without attempting to support any particular thesis. Her introduction is an informative and objective account of the role and experiences of Loyalists, and the narrative introductions to the selections provide sufficient historical and biographical information to guide the reader through the mass of disparate materials. However, her surprising use of the term "tory"—an epithet of ignominy—for Loyalists, even in her subtitle, and the occasional Patriot bias found in her narratives subtly diminish the reader's compassion for the Loyalists, which was surely not the editor's intention.

Selections from Loyalists in the northern colonies are by far the most interesting and best edited and fortunately form the greater part of the book. The reader is caught up in the fear and pain suffered by Loyalists who were tarred and feathered, imprisoned without trial, subjected to harsh treatment in rebel prisons like Kingston, West Point, and the Simsbury mines. There are fascinating accounts of bizarre episodes, guerilla attacks by both rebel and loyalist banditti, and experiences of exiled Loyalists after the war. The most disappointing selections are those about southern Loyalists. Too many of them have been taken from secondary sources or sources of questionable reliability. Even Ms. Crary's narrative introductions to these selections lack their usual perception and accuracy.

By a careful selection from a variety of primary sources the editor has captured something of the emotional climate of rebellion, and her work is a valuable contribution to a deeper

understanding of the painful experiences of those who opposed the Revolution.

Agnes Scott College

GERALDINE M. MERONEY

The Genet Mission. By Harry Ammon. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1973. x, 194 pp. Preface, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$6.95.)

Historians are drawn to writing by two motives— one because they have an overwhelming interest in the subject; the other because an editor of a series has asked for a contribution. Harry Ammon's *James Monroe, The Quest for National Identity*, is in the first class; this volume is in the second. *The Genet Mission* is an offshoot of the larger work on Monroe and earlier articles on the Genet mission. Chapter ten, as the author admits in a footnote, is drawn "primarily" from his own article, "The Genet Mission and the Development of American Political Parties," and the emphasis in that chapter is on parties rather than on Genet. This slim volume is a good summary of its kind, for in a brief compass the story of the mission is told clearly and with emphasis upon the major diplomatic developments, but it does not break new ground and adds almost nothing for the professional historian. Indeed the student who had dipped into the works of Malone, Freeman, Brant, Syrett's edition of *The Papers of Alexander Hamilton*, as well as Alexander DeConde's *Entangling Alliance; Politics & Diplomacy under George Washington* with reference to Genet's mission may not need this volume at all.

A series dealing with special subjects should be exhaustive of those subjects. For the reviewer who specializes in the writing of South Carolina history, and for this magazine which is devoted to the history of Florida, there is an eagerness to know a great deal more about the South Carolina-Georgia expedition against Florida that Genet set in motion, Consul Mangourit in Charleston furthered, and that apparently only hung together for any length of time because of Elijah Clarke's commitment to the venture. This sub-plot is admittedly peripheral to the central story, yet even Genet's progress from Charleston to

Philadelphia along the great wagon road of the backcountry is scarcely mentioned. Any attempt to tie Genet's visit to developing party politics should certainly analyze that journey.

It is odd that the author fails to list his own article, "Agricola versus Aristides: James Monroe, John Marshall and the Genet Affair in Virginia," in the Bibliographical Note, for in that article published in 1966, Professor Ammon does analyze at some length the reverberations of the Genet mission in one state.

This book is then standard fare with the principals performing their well-known roles— Washington, Hamilton, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Clinton. The most valuable part is the discussion of the rights of France under the Treaty of 1778 concerning the outfitting of French privateers in American ports, etc. Genet, whose rhetoric and naive hopes reflected so perfectly the Girondins who sent him on the mission, could not understand the role of the executive in the new United States. Washington, who was almost as sensitive to criticism as Richard Nixon, could not be bypassed. Genet therefore constantly played into the hands of his enemies (the Hamiltonians) and left his friends with little upon which to build.

University of South Carolina

GEORGE C. ROGERS, JR.

The Papers of John C. Calhoun: Volume VII, 1822-1823. Edited by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973. liv, 609 pp. Frontispiece, preface, introduction, symbols, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

The politics of the presidential campaign of 1824 took over as the center of Calhoun's interest in the year April 1, 1822, to March 31, 1823. The unwillingness of Congress (under the influence of William H. Crawford, secretary of the treasury, and Henry Clay, another of Calhoun's rivals for the presidency) to appropriate adequate funds for the multiple activities of the war department made it impossible for its secretary to carry forward any of the constructive programs for national improvement that he had earlier planned with the consent and encouragement of President James Monroe. The country too was

at a standstill, still suffering from the effects of the Panic of 1819, and Calhoun, angry and frustrated, wrote a supporter, "The struggle is between cunning and wisdom and political virtue and vice."

He was still a nationalist, fervently opposed to the radical states' rights, anti-governmental stand of Crawford and his old republican supporters, but his fears concerning slavery, aroused by the Missouri controversy, were forcing him increasingly into a sectional position. On January 20, 1823, for example, he wrote, "It will be manifest in six months that I am the only man from the slaveholding states that can be elected," and his principal regret at the nomination of Andrew Jackson was that it meant that there would be "five persons from the slaveholding states," and but one from the non-slaveholding states, "before the people for the highest office in their gift."

His earlier effort to commit the national government to the view that no Negro could ever be a citizen by claiming that those who had served in the army during the War of 1812 had been fraudulently enlisted, and so were not entitled to the land bounty voted to veterans by the Congress, was partially frustrated by a ruling of Attorney-General William Wirt in late March. Wirt stated that he "had no hesitation in expressing the opinion that it was not the intention of Congress to incorporate Negroes and People of colour with the Army any more than with the militia of the U.S.," but, unfortunately, the acts themselves spoke only of enlisting "able bodied, effective men" to complete "the existing military establishment," and so the Negroes "ought to receive the promised land bounty." Wirt expressed no opinion on the more important question, but did say that he "would not recommend a repetition of such contracts on any future occasion, or laws worded like those under consideration— by which I mean, not merely the three laws which I have cited, but the whole military system of the United States, militia included."

This foreshadowing of the later actions of the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the national government hostile to the civil rights of Negroes is not mentioned by the editor in his introduction. The emphasis there is still on Calhoun the nationalist, but this minor, unmentioned theme, most

probably, had greater significance on his subsequent career and on the history of the nation than any other.

In this volume, as in the earlier ones, the editor has continued the practice of listing or paraphrasing routine or previously published letters (a necessity forced upon him by the sheer volume of official correspondence), and most of those concerned with the administrative problems of the Territory of Florida fall into this category. Students of Florida history, as a consequence, will find little in this volume they do not already know. But, like the rest of us, they will profit from much new information about Calhoun's first campaign for the presidency.

University of Oregon

THOMAS P. GOVAN

Mr. Polk's War: American Opposition and Dissent, 1846-1848.

By. John H. Schroeder. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1973. xvi, 184 pp. Introduction, notes, essay on sources, index. \$12.50.)

All sections of the nation except the Northeast enthusiastically supported the War with Mexico, which after two years of an unbroken series of victories ended with the cession of California and New Mexico to the United States. In the interim, as this objective study emphasizes, "the antiwar movement had little effect upon the war's duration, outcome, or final terms." Though verbal protests from the President's congressional critics mounted from the first, they gave him "almost everything he requested."

When news arrived in May 1846 of the ambush of General Taylor's troops on the Rio Grande, Polk's request for recognition of a state of war, on the grounds that the Mexicans "had shed American blood on American soil," and for reinforcements to Taylor quickly passed the House by a vote of 174 to fourteen and the Senate by forty to two. The Whigs and Democratic Senator Calhoun immediately accused him of provoking hostilities as a pretext for a needless war, and insisted that the Neuces, not the Rio Grande, was the legitimate boundary. The radical Whig minority charged that he plotted the conquest of new territory for slavery.

Three new developments broadened the debate. During the summer the American army occupied New Mexico and California, and shortly Polk ordered General Winfield Scott to open a second front in central Mexico. To an appropriation bill granting the President \$2,000,000 for a "settlement" of the border issue, Wilmot added a proviso prohibiting slavery in any territory acquired. It passed the House but was rejected in the Senate.

The continued success of the administration's policies, Schroeder concludes, resulted from the division of its critics into three distinct factions. Radical antislavery Whigs demanded immediate withdrawal of American forces and voted against all war measures. The other two factions, the conservative Whig majority and Calhoun's followers, were concerned primarily with victory in the next presidential election. Though they opposed escalation and differed on the territorial question, they voted for most of the administration's supply, troop, and loan measures. Calhoun's group, consisting of Southerners from both parties who considered the entire Mexican terrain unsuited to slavery, advocated a defensive strategy by holding a line along the Rio Grande, but they would permit a limited territorial indemnity. The conservative Whigs, in order to avoid a fatal split in their party over slavery, rejected any territorial acquisition. Temporarily uniting, these three factions delayed passage of the Ten Regiments and the Three Million bills, but the only administration measure permanently defeated was that for the creation of a lieutenant-generalship. By accepting Trist's treaty, the President himself checked a strong movement at the war's end for the annexation of all of Mexico.

Tulane University

GERALD M. CAPERS

The Southern Dream of a Caribbean Empire, 1854-1861. By Robert E. May. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. x, 286 pp. Acknowledgments, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

In the decade prior to the Civil War, tremendous enthusiasm existed on the non-partisan level for expansion into the

Caribbean area, especially Cuba and Mexico. Both sections agreed on common goals: national security, commercial advantages, and a civilizing influence over the inferior races of the equatorial zones. The North felt, however, that the suppression of the African slave trade could be furthered, while the South wanted more slave territory to help balance the power of the free states, as well as eliminate the possibility of runaway slaves finding a refuge, especially in Mexico. These are the major conclusions reached by Professor May in his interesting and valuable book covering the period from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill to the firing on Fort Sumter.

One major contribution is the discussion of numerous filibustering expeditions, especially those of John Quitman and William Walker. Although the role of the latter may be over-emphasized, the Quitman story is more convincing as far as southern ideals were concerned. Quitman opposed the Compromise of 1850, and his "reputation as an extreme defender of southern rights was unchallenged." This method of acquisition, however, upset the North, the administrative policies of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, and some southern expansionists.

The treatment of George Beckley, "a disreputable . . . physician and editor," and his Knights of the Golden Circle, in their attempt to develop a great slave empire in the tropics, adds new research materials and significant conclusions. Both Beckley and William Walker appear as egomaniacs and not champions of southern ideals. The efforts of Senator John J. Crittenden toward peace are also thoroughly discussed, although Senator Zachariah Chandler's "blood-letting" letter, not mentioned in the book, certainly counter-balanced the former's peace proposals.

Although the author accomplishes his objectives, he is somewhat pro-South in his coverage, especially concerning the North, Stephen Douglas, and the Republican Party. The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill provided the impetus for the formation of the Republican Party, and from May 30, 1854, the North became more a united section and more determined to stop the spread of slavery in the territories. Thus, the North voted against any new tropical acquisitions, but they never advocated in any party platform the abolition of the "peculiar institution" where

it existed. Although the papers of Stephen A. Douglas were utilized, the "champion" of the Democratic Party was virtually ignored as to his feelings and desires. Also, the author did not deal with the question of what effect the abolitionists had on the southern dream for Caribbean expansion.

Several subjects definitely need further explanation. Emphasis is placed on the importance of passage of the Cuban Bill, but no reference is made to the sixteen senators who did not vote. Since the vote was thirty to eighteen, the significance is obvious. On p. 147, the author states that the "number of American filibuster raids into Mexico in the 1850's is staggering," although he does not speculate as to the actual number of these expeditions, and only previously known operations are discussed. There is also little reference to the threat of yellow fever as detrimental to tropical expansion.

A few minor errors were observed. Since the publisher required that all sources be cited at the end of the paragraph, some references seem unrelated. On p. 179 the obvious source of a letter from Stephen A. Douglas to Alexander Hamilton Stephens is not accurate, although perhaps the correct entry appears elsewhere in the footnote. This reviewer believes that there were fifteen southern states instead of fourteen.

This book is a scholarly product of research, and is a must for all serious students of the antebellum South and its dream of a Caribbean empire. Although the book reiterates previous conclusions as to inefficiency and irresponsibility of the administrations of Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan, it is a revisionist work in showing the strong desire on the part of the South to expand in the Caribbean both by filibustering and purchase

University of West Florida

ROBERT C. HARRIS

John McIntosh Kell of the Raider Alabama. By Norman C. Delaney. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1973. viii, 270 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$8.50.)

Amid the welter of Confederate War books which have poured from the presses since 1865, and especially during the

past twenty years, it is remarkable that no biography has appeared of John McIntosh Kell, executive officer of the C.S.S. *Sumter* and *Alabama* – until now. But the delay has proved eminently profitable: Norman C. Delaney, under the aegis of Robert H. Woody, has done the job with keen judgment, leavened with amiable expression, Beginning as a dissertation at Duke University, *John McIntosh Kell of the Raider Alabama* has emerged as a solid study, essential for any future analysis of Confederate maritime history.

Although Delaney's monograph covers Kell's careers in the United States and Confederate States Navy, as well as a post-war Georgia farmer and state adjutant general, the most magnetic chapter deals with the fight between *Alabama* and the U.S.S. *Kearsage* on June 19, 1864 (which was first published with colorful illustrations in *American Heritage*, April 1972). "I have written of the *Alabama-Kearsage* battle off Cherbourg in detail," Delaney states, "in an effort to present an objective account of the fight as seen by both sides." And he is correct. No other historian has so adequately depicted this debatable event.

Perceptive readers will note that Delaney has disdained the use of virtually all books published about *Sumter* and *Alabama* or their Captain Raphael Semmes since, say, 1900, choosing instead to rely on original sources or more nearly contemporary narratives. Among these latter are Fullam's, Sinclair's, Latham's, and, of course, Semmes's. Each of these four men served aboard the *Alabama*, and their eyewitness accounts have long been acceptable. But Delaney failed to use the original logbook kept by another of *Alabama's* lieutenants, John Low, an experienced Englishman who sailed with the ship from her launching, June 28, 1862, until June 21, 1863, and whose "superb seamanship," Semmes acknowledged, saved *Alabama* from sinking in a typhoon on October 16, 1862. Low's daily log, published in early 1972, would have afforded several personal sidelights on Kell and generally added some spice to the routines aboard ship.

The University of Alabama Press will most certainly win wider distinction for having published this outstanding manuscript, which won the coveted Mrs. Simon Baruch University Award (1970), made annually by the United Daughters of the Confederacy. But it is unfortunate that the book itself is marred

by numerous inattentive lapses in editing and by several incomplete and confounding entries in the bibliography. And neither New Englander Delaney nor a southern press can hope to win friends among Confederate buffs for their ill-chosen title designation of *Alabama* as a "Raider."

Be that as it may, Delaney's well-written, painstaking study is a valuable contribution to American historical literature. It is a comprehensive book and, tritely but truly, one which should find space in every Confederate collection.

University of Alabama

W. STANLEY HOOLE

Joseph E. Brown and the Politics of Reconstruction. By Derrell C. Roberts. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1973. 159 pp. Appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$6.00.)

Derrell Roberts has produced a brief, but useful and thoroughly researched biography of Joseph E. Brown, wartime Georgia governor and architect of a New South in Reconstruction times. Political activities are linked very closely to economic motivations in the life style of Joseph Brown.

The most persistent theme in this (Roberts's) characterization is Brown's demonstration of opportunism in switching from secessionist Democrat in antebellum and Civil War years, to Radical Republican in the early stages of Reconstruction, to Liberal Republican in the later phases of Reconstruction, and finally to his return to the Democratic Party with the triumph of the Redeemers in 1877. This remarkable faculty for association with the power structure in Georgia contributed to Brown's personal fortune in agricultural lands, real estate, railroad stocks, mines, convict labor, and other business interests.

This biography also admits to certain statesmanlike qualities in this man who pioneered in the "New South" idea. Brown, in company with Robert Toombs and Henry W. Grady, was convinced that the old cotton plantation could not be revived profitably. He was among the first to recognize that blacks must be accepted as free, if not equal agents in the labor market; that farmers should diversify their crops and make farming into

a profitable business; that the rich natural resources of the South should be exploited; and that Southerners engaged in manufacturing, mining, banking, and trade should be respected. Brown recognized that agriculture, as a social system, had lost the war. The South would eventually triumph, he concluded, by adopting the industrial order of the victor.

In order to become a successful southern entrepreneur, Brown compromised his political affiliation and associated with Radical Republicans. He was among the first to welcome General John Pope, commander of the Third Military District, to Atlanta in 1867, and he subsequently enjoyed freedom to achieve his economic goals. Brown was acclaimed by the northern press as "a good Union Man."

Roberts applauds Brown's journey to Florida in 1876 to advocate the cause of Tilden in the disputed election as evidence that Brown, after completing the political cycle, had regained his faith in the party of Jefferson and local government. It is, however, the opinion of this reviewer that the author may be too critical of numerous political reverses by Brown. Is it not evident that the Democrats, soon to be known as "Bourbons," had actually moved in the direction of the New South idea and were thereby following the lead of Joseph Brown? Brown had risked popularity and political future in 1867 for what was then a very unpopular cause. By 1876, Brown had risen from poverty in the hills of Georgia to the top of the economic ladder. By the latter date, the South had joined the nation as a whole in admiration for the new industrial elite. When the Democrats returned to power in the South, they had accepted many of Brown's goals.

More scholarship is needed for explanation of interrelated economic and political forces at work in Reconstruction times. Some in-depth study of Brown's early life prior to the secession controversy might help us to understand why a fundamentalist in religion would venture so far beyond his contemporaries in economics and politics. But, no one with a serious interest in the origins of the New South should neglect this biography.

University of Florida

MERLIN G. COX

August Reckoning: Jack Turner and Racism in Post-Civil War Alabama. By William Warren Rogers and Robert David Ward. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. xii, 195 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, map, notes, list of sources, index. \$7.50.)

In the eyes of white Alabamians, "Jack Turner's transgressions were difficult to overlook. . . . The arrogant black had trod dangerous ground before, but this constant and unrelenting work in organizing the Negroes and persuading them to stand up for their rights had ceased to be a mere nuisance Something . . . ought to be done" (pp. 70, 79). What was done constitutes the heart of this monograph. By focusing on the experiences and tragic end of a brave black man in a rural Alabama county who attempted to stand up for his own rights and those of his race, the book illuminates post-Civil War politics and race relations in the South.

As they admit in the preface, the authors have not written a conventional biography because the usual documentary material was unavailable. Instead they have pieced together from a wide variety of sources the story of this highly intelligent and physically imposing ex-slave. Granted his freedom at about age twenty-five, Turner stayed in Choctaw County as a tenant farmer, and by the end of Reconstruction blacks and whites alike recognized him as a political leader of considerable oratorical ability and charisma. He was bitterly attacked by white newspapers and harassed by law enforcement agencies for petty "crimes" which stemmed from some drinking and outbursts of temper. Actually he was a good provider for his wife and three children and ultimately owned some eighty acres of land.

With the defection of whites from the Republican party, Turner and other blacks attempted to continue some organized opposition to the Democrats. For their pains they became targets of increasing harassment and accusations. In the "redemption" election of 1874 the blacks were accused of attempting an armed "invasion" of the county seat although in reality they had been served warrants to appear in court. Receiving some assistance from Greenbackers and Independents, the blacks succeeded in carrying Choctaw County for the Greenback gubernatorial candidate in August 1882. The fear of this fusion-

ist group carrying the congressional district in the November elections so alarmed Democrats that they resorted to drastic action. Discovered in the middle of a country road was a bundle of papers, which the authors are convinced were forged, implicating Jack Turner and other blacks in a conspiracy to murder all whites in the county. Six were arrested, and at a mass "meeting" in the courthouse square which was reminiscent of a French revolutionary tribunal, Turner was judged "too dangerous to be let live a day longer" and was hanged on the spot. Although indicted, the others never came to trial following long delays and continuances.

The latter half of the book deals with the impact of this shocking display of hatred, fear, and bitterness toward one black citizen who had attempted to resist the powerful forces of racism. Cited and quoted are a variety of newspaper comments; most of the Alabama editors defended the Choctaw County whites, but those in the North castigated the county and the region for perpetrating such a flagrant political and racial crime.

The narrative is based on exhaustive evidence which generally speaks for itself. From time to time the authors include interpretations of the motives, reactions, and significance of the events. Some of these were more convincing to this reviewer than the doubts and uncertainties implied in the concluding paragraph.

University of Houston

ALLEN J. GOING

Immigrants, Baptists, and the Protestant Mind in America. By Lawrence B. Davis. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973. 230 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

The underlying objective of this book is to examine the shifting ideas and attitudes of Northern Baptists and other Protestant groups to foreign immigration during the period 1880 to 1925. Students of immigrant history have long awaited such an investigation, and this brief volume will not disappoint them. Professor Davis's findings represent a significant and welcome

contribution to our understanding of how a native culture meets the challenge of that which is alien to it.

Using Baptist thought as a bellwether for the wider "Protestant Mind" the author claims that church leaders initially regarded immigrants as an important part "of Gods providential plan for building the most Christian nation on earth." Nativist fears, therefore, were largely held in check and religious spokesmen urged that evangelizing efforts would solve all problems. In the 1890s, however, as immigration increased in volume and changed in character (to include more of the seemingly undesirable southern and eastern Europeans), Baptists began to question whether this new tide of humanity might not actually be harmful to their plans for a Christian civilization. Accordingly, many churchmen favored efforts to restrict immigration based upon discriminatory standards of race and religion. As more immigrant converts entered the Baptist fold, Davis maintains, they tempered this nativist disposition. With each ethnic contingent within the church defending itself and arguing for consideration on the basis of equality, Baptist opinion again changed; by 1917 the cycle was complete. Building upon their experience with various foreign groups and borrowing from their own long tradition of religious freedom, Baptists were "able to resist the anti-foreign sentiment that swept the country and even to oppose the National Origins Act on the grounds that it discriminated according to race."

Professor Davis has handled this complex question with considerable insight and impartiality. What emerges is a solid chronicle which is written in a clear and readable manner. One criticism does seem in order. Considering the attention devoted to Italian immigrants in the volume, it is regrettable that Rudolph J. Vecoli's perceptive assessment of Italian religious adjustments was overlooked. Vecoli, for example, contends that probably the majority of Italian immigrants left the Catholic church entirely after coming to America, and that significant numbers of those who did not abandon organized religion retained but a nominal connection to the church. Professor Davis, however, asserts that the major reason explaining why Protestant groups failed to attract greater numbers of foreigners was the strength and vitality of the Roman Catholic faith they espoused.

Clearly, this question requires more study. Despite this limitation, the book adds much that is new and valuable and, as such, is to be recommended as an important addition to the scholarly literature on immigrant and religious history.

University of Florida

GEORGE E. POZZETTA

Stormy Petrel: N. G. Gonzales and His State. By Lewis Pinckney Jones. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973. x, 340 pp. Preface, notes, appendix, bibliography, index. \$9.95.)

In 1890 blustering Ben Tillman, “agricultural moses” to the one-gallus rustics of South Carolina society, was elected governor of that state, overturning the Redeemer oligarchy which had dominated politics since Reconstruction. Stung by defeat, leaders of the Bourbon element combined to establish an anti-Tillman newspaper, *The State*, under the editorship of Narciso G. Gonzales. Gonzales proved himself to be a worthy opponent of Tillman, combining deft, polished criticism with journalistic bombast in a constant battle against Tillmanism. Despite the contrast in style and disparity in politics, Gonzales and Tillman shared many of the same values and goals common to South Carolinians, for Gonzales was as truly a native son of the Palmetto State as Tillman. His name—received from his Cuban father Ambrosio Gonzales—was a misleading foreign stamp, for his mother and the relatives who shaped his character were Elliots of the seacoast plantation aristocracy. Raised in genteel poverty after the Civil War, Gonzales made a career as newspaper spokesman for decency and progress. He became a “loyal but critical” defender of Bourbon leadership.

Lewis P. Jones’s evaluation of Gonzales and his times agrees with that of Tillman’s biographer Francis B. Simkins, and complements it by focusing attention on Tillman’s opponents. Although manuscript sources for N. G. Gonzales are not extensive, Jones has gleaned information from several collections and supplemented it with interviews from relatives and associates (many now dead) to create a satisfying portrait of the man who was perhaps South Carolina’s greatest journalist.

Jones is also concerned with the history of Gonzales's newspaper *The State*, but the focus remains on the editor rather than the newspaper. For this reason little attention is given to business aspects of *The State*, while editorial policies, news reporting, and newspaper politics are highlighted. In Gonzales's day newspapers in the South had not grown out of the stage of personal journalism, and the life of an editor was often stormy, particularly if he were as volatile and self-righteous as Gonzales. Frequently an editor was called on to defend with his fists what he had written with his pen, and sometimes an editor paid for his editorial transgressions with his life. Thus there was shock, but not surprise, when in 1903 N. G. Gonzales was shot down and killed on a Columbia streetcorner by Lieutenant Governor Jim Tillman, nephew of the man Gonzales had dedicated his life to opposing.

Flagler College

THOMAS GRAHAM

The Republican Party and Black America: From McKinley to Hoover: 1896-1933. By Richard B. Sherman. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1973. viii, 274 pp. Preface, notes, appendixes, bibliographical note, index. \$9.50.)

"The Republican Party is the deck, all else is the sea," Frederick Douglass reminded Negro Americans as early as 1872. Blacks remembered and for the most part obeyed this admonition during the next sixty years— until the party realignment of the New Deal years brought them almost en masse into the Democratic party. The party of Lincoln and of emancipation established itself as the nation's majority political party in the mid-1890s, and it is at this point that Richard B. Sherman begins his account of the GOP's response to the condition of its black constituency. The period Sherman treats coincided with the worsening plight of American Negroes, most of whom were still living in the South. Although the Republican party dominated the national political scene, it was both irresolute and ambivalent in facing the "Negro question." It was confronted, on the one hand, with disfranchisement, mob violence, and the rising structure of Jim Crowism in the southern states and,

on the other, with apathy and even hostility toward blacks in the rest of the country. In addition, Republican leaders from McKinley to Hoover supported schemes designed to develop southern Republicanism on the basis of a lily-white party. Ironically, as Sherman remarks, by 1932 "the Republicans had not only failed in the South; they had also gone a long way toward driving Negroes from their party" (p. 257).

Much of the story related here is familiar, having previously been told in articles and books by such scholars as Willard B. Gatewood, Nancy J. Weiss, and Charles F. Kellogg. The virtue of Sherman's book is that it provides in one place an authoritative reconstruction of Republican strategy and policy in dealing with black America during the GOP's ascendancy between the 1890s and the 1930s. The author has made good use of manuscript sources, including presidential collections and the Booker T. Washington Papers, and he has assimilated most of the relevant work in print by other writers. Since his focus is on national party leaders and presidential administrations, he does not go very deeply into the shifting Republican politics of the various southern states, an area that deserves more study. Joseph F. Steelman's work on North Carolina, for example, which Sherman seems not to have used, suggests the need for further investigation of Republicanism at the state level in this era. Sherman's concentration on national policy does enable him to devote a chapter to the Dyer antilynching bill of the 1920s.

The Republican Party and Black America is a scholarly and well written monograph. It presents a clear and thoughtful review of national Republican policy toward Negroes during the first third of the twentieth century. Students of modern American political history and race relations should find the study interesting and useful.

Vanderbilt University

DEWEY W. GRANTHAM

Hillbilly Women. By Kathy Kahn. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, 1973. viii, 230 pp. Introduction, illustrations, appendix. \$7.95.)

This book is a collection of oral history interviews with nineteen women in Southern Appalachia. They are members

of the working class; they include wives and widows of coal miners, seamstresses in hosiery mills, and a mountain-born receptionist in Atlanta. Collectively, the women discuss the harshness of their lives. Ruby Green is a cotton mill worker in Hendersonville, North Carolina, who has contracted "brown lung," a disease caused by the breathing of lint from the looms. Della Mae Smith of Rodelle, West Virginia, the wife of a coal miner who lost his legs from a slate fall in the mines, supported a strike against the East Gulf Mining Company in 1970. Another hard-pressed mountain woman, Granny Hager of Hazard, Kentucky, helped organize the miners in her area for years. The only approach to her home is by crossing a railroad track. Currently, the mining companies are placing their empty coal trains in front of her home, forcing her to crawl between the cars to go to and from her front door. The other interviews reflect many hardships placed upon these working class women.

Ms. Kahn wrote *Hillbilly Women* to illustrate the plight of many in Southern Appalachia. The technique of the oral history interview gives the reader an effective first-hand account of the hardships endured by the women who lived them. Ms. Kahn chose only women to be interviewed because, as she says in her introduction, "Hillbilly women are real feminists, But they are also humanists. They are fighting for the liberation of all people."

This reviewer believes that Ms. Kahn has succeeded very well in her purpose of revealing the evils of the American economic system in Southern Appalachia. While she purposely has not covered all available printed sources, she has used the oral history technique effectively. She has interviewed representative types of working class women in the region. Her material is organized in an acceptable manner.

This book is valuable as a social commentary on the lower classes of Southern Appalachian society. The author tells the incredible story of the hardships faced by women struggling for survival against the rich industrialists who have treated Southern Appalachia as a "colonial possession" for far too many years. Ms. Kahn has done a magnificent job in making the plight of these proud but destitute people known to the world.

Western Carolina University

RICHARD IOBST

Bicentennial USA: Pathways to Celebration. By Robert G. Hartje. (Nashville: American Association for State and Loyal History, 1973. ix, 334 pp. Foreword, preface, notes, illustrations, bibliographical essay. \$7.95; \$5.00 paper.)

Based on the premise that experience is the best teacher, Robert Hartje has researched countless patriotic celebrations held in the United States and Canada in recent times to produce this volume for the American Association for State and Local History. AASLH's leadership, along with others, has been concerned about the direction, or *indirection*, the planning for this nation's Bicentennial in 1976 has taken. So, to help prevent our 200th birthday from degenerating into "a mindless doodle-dandy celebration characterized by blatant commercialism and tawdry programs" the AASLH commissioned this book "for planners at the state and local levels, and principally for historical society personnel and local historians."

Mr. Hartje's initial method is to critique several significant celebrations, including the Canadian and Civil War Centennials, the New Jersey Tercentenary, the Illinois Sesquicentennial, and the Centennials held by Virginia, Minnesota, Oregon, North Carolina, British Columbia, and Manitoba.

Except for brief remarks, this case-study format virtually excludes current Bicentennial programs of the various states, some of which have virtue. Thus, Mr. Hartje breezes through Florida's program in fifteen lines and avoids the fact that of the four cities given major Bicentennial sanction (and hopes) by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission and President Nixon in 1970— Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., and Miami— the Florida city is the only one to muster a major effort. Indeed, as a Bicentennial project, Interama is spending \$175,000,000 developing its 1,700-acre site into an International Trade Center, Theme Park, and north campus for Florida International University. That is hardly insignificant.

Commendably, the author includes in his closing chapters hundreds of suggestions for effective local and state Bicentennial celebrations. Yet, in his discussions he offers few solutions for program financing that could be helpful to Bicentennial planners. Again, he might have cited Florida's financing of her

state-wide \$2,500,000 Bicentennial program through funds derived from operating her racetracks an extra day each year, a method already adopted by at least one other state.

Mr. Hartje is properly concerned with the spiritual meaning of the Bicentennial— obviously worrying all the time about the dirty purveyors of commercialism who will surely corrupt everything. But he could have been less redundant on this account and devoted more space to proven ways to pay the bills.

Still, *Bicentennial USA* should be studied by every person participating in Bicentennial planning regardless of the level. As he sets out to do, the author politely shoots down the trite and bizarre which usually run rampant as citizen groups meet to plan festive programs. The book eloquently sets standards of good taste and propriety without being snobbish. Everything considered—even Mr. Hartje's poems and the lack of an index—it is still the best general planning piece this reviewer has encountered on the Bicentennial to date.

Pensacola, Florida

PAT DODSON

BOOK NOTES

Among the recently issued volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series, published for the Florida Bicentennial Commission by the University of Florida Press, is *Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History*, by Sidney Lanier. A travel guide commissioned by the Great Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, the book appeared in 1875. Although hurriedly written, the book is accurate in its descriptions. Sidney Lanier, the South's famed poet, relied on personal observation derived from a two-month visit to Florida for his data and descriptions. Professor Jerrell H. Shofner of Florida Technological University has written an introduction to the volume and has compiled an index. He presents biographical data on Lanier and an evaluation of the book. The volume sells for \$8.50.

Jefferson B. Browne, a native son of Key West, in 1912 published a history of his community from its first settlement during the late Second Spanish period through the early years of the twentieth century. Browne was not a trained historian, but he had lived in Key West most of his life, and he knew its people and had witnessed many of the events that he described in his book. *Key West: The Old and the New* is a valuable community history. The introduction to this Florida Bicentennial facsimile was written by Professor E. Ashby Hammond, of the University of Florida, who has provided an evaluation of the book and extensive biographical information on Jefferson Browne and his forebearers that is nowhere else available. This University of Florida Press publication sells for \$8.50.

The Present State of the European Settlements on the Mississippi was written by a young British army lieutenant during the 1760s and was published in 1770. When the British took over Florida in 1763, they needed precise maps and charts, particularly of West Florida and the Mississippi area. They also needed data on the area to maintain its security from powerful Indian forces. Lieutenant Philip Pittman was a member of the Fifteenth Regiment of Foot, which was ordered to move up the Mississippi to the Illinois country, to pacify the Indians and to bring peace to the area. His report to General Thomas Gage comprised the manuscript for *The Present State*. Professor Robert R. Rea of Auburn University has written a lengthy introduction. It includes biographical data on Pittman, a description of his activities in Pensacola, Mobile, and New Orleans, and his involvement in the up-river expedition. Published by the University of Florida Press for the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series, this volume sells for \$10.00.

An Odyssey in Education is a privately-printed book by Thomas D. Bailey, former superintendent of public instruction in Florida (1949-1965). Mr. Bailey recounts his early life and details his career in education which spanned a period of nearly five decades. A South Carolinian by birth, Bailey came to Florida in 1939 to accept a position in the public schools at Ocala. He has remained in Florida ever since, and has played an active

role in education on every level. He was a strong proponent of the Minimum Foundation Law and other legislation affecting public school education.

Pioneering in the Everglades is a short memoir written by Ruth Robbins Beardsley, who came to Florida in the summer of 1916 as a teacher. That winter, for the first time, she visited the Everglades. Later she married James Beardsley, and went to live with him on a farm in Palm Beach County. This monograph is published by the Calusa Valley Historical Society, P.O. Box 1183, Clewiston, Florida 33440. The price is \$2.95.

Tarpon Springs Sketchbook is a brief but delightful account of the history of the sponge industry in Florida and of Tarpon Springs, the home of this industry. The sketches and the text are by Michel G. Emmanuel, a native of Tarpon Springs. His father, George Emmanuel, was a sponge broker and civic leader there. The book is available from Book One Ltd., P.O. Box 3239, Tampa 33601; the price is \$4.00.

Bluegrass Boy in Florida, by Paul Brookshire, is a compilation of stories based on the author's memory of his early years in Kentucky and his move to Florida. Mr. Brookshire has been editor of the *South Dade News Leader* in Homestead, Florida, since the mid-1960s. His book was published by E. A. Seemann Publishing Company, Inc., Miami, and it sells for \$5.95.

Memoir of Do. de'Escalente Fontaneda Respecting Florida has been republished by the Historical Association of Southern Florida in its Reprint and Facsimile series. The *Memoir*, written in Spain about the year 1575, was first translated from the Spanish by Buckingham Smith who found it in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. It was edited by David True in the 1920s, and he added a bibliography and detailed footnotes. It was published by the Historical Association of Southern Florida and the University of Miami in 1944. The Association is republishing it in its Bicentennial series. This edition carries a preface by Marjory Stoneman Douglas. It may be ordered from the Association, 3280 South Miami Avenue, Building B, Miami 33129; the price is \$3.00 plus postage.

Official Directory of the City of Miami and Nearby Towns, which was published in 1904, is another of the reprints in the Historical Association of Southern Florida's Reprint and Facsimile series. The preface for this volume is by Charlton W. Tebeau. As Tebeau points out, the city reached important mileposts in 1904. It began construction of its first courthouse; Miami High School held its first graduation; the last rail was laid on the Florida East Coast Railroad extension to Homestead; a new electric plant began supplying power to the area; and a telephone company and fire department were organized. The book sells for \$4.00, and it is available from the Association's office.

The Okefenokee Swamp: The American Wilderness is in the Time-Life Book series. The text is by Franklin Russell, but the special quality and excellence of the book are the result of the outstanding photographs, many of them in color, by Patricia Caulfield. Ms. Caulfield, who has also done a volume on the Everglades published by the Sierra Club, complements perfectly the mood and spirit of Mr. Russell's narrative with her photographs. The book sells for \$7.95. The publisher is Time-Life Books, New York, New York.

Florida During the Territorial Days, by Sidney Walter Martin, has been reprinted by Porcupine Press, Philadelphia. It was published originally by the University of Georgia Press, in 1944. The price of the reprint is \$15.00, and it may be ordered from 1317 Filbert Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107.

Landmarks of the American Revolution, by Mark M. Boatner, III, is a guide to sites throughout the United States that have some connection with the Revolutionary period. Several of the locations are in Florida. Listed are Alligator Bridge (on Alligator Creek east of Callahan), the site of a skirmish, June 1778, between Colonel Elijah Clark with 300 mounted Georgia militia and a force of British regulars; Cowford (Jacksonville), site of the Treaty of Cowford, December 1775; Fort St. Marks (San Marcos de Apalachee); Fort Tonym site (Nassau County); Pensacola; St. Augustine; Sawpit Bluff (the mouth of the Nassau River, Duval County); and Thomas Creek Battle site (Duval

County). The volume was published by Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and it sells for \$10.00.

Signers of the Declaration: Historic Places Commemorating the Signing of the Declaration of Independence is one of the volumes prepared for the Bicentennial by the National Park Service. It outlines the lives of the fifty-six men whose names appear on the Declaration, and describes the historic buildings still remaining in which the signers lived and worked. There are only brief references to Florida. It notes that Thomas Heyward, Jr., of South Carolina, was imprisoned at St. Augustine, and that while there he celebrated Independence Day, July 1781, by setting patriotic verses to the British national anthem. "God Save the King" became "God Save the Thirteen States," a song that has been played and sung repeatedly in this country for nearly 200 years. Arthur Middleton and Edward Rutledge, South Carolina signers, were also imprisoned in St. Augustine. *Signers of the Declaration* is in the National Survey of Historic Sites and Buildings series; Robert G. Ferris serves as series editor. It is available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., and the price is \$5.65.

Naval Documents of the American Revolution, volume six, published by the Naval History Division, Department of the Navy, covers both the American theatre, August 1-October 31, 1776, and the European theatre, May 26-October 5, 1776. Of interest to Florida historians is the correspondence relating to preparations by Governor Patrick Tonyn at St. Augustine for the defense of East Florida. The coastal area from the St. Marys River south to St. Augustine seemed particularly vulnerable to a sea attack by the Georgia rebels. Tonyn also feared an offensive "to be carried on by the inland Navigation." A letter from Lord Howe (August 31, 1776) reported that the "Rebels had plundered the Settlements on Amelia Island." In Pensacola there was also apprehension. According to the Journal of the Council of West Florida, September 7, 1776, there were plans to reinforce the forts "Sufficient to Repell any Attack from the Rebels." An American attack could cut off communications and trade with the Indians, separate the province from New Orleans, and prevent the shipment of lumber to the West Indies. William James

Morgan is series editor. Order from the Superintendent of Documents, United States Government Printing Office, Washington; the price is \$18.40.

Biographical Sketches of Commissioned officers of the Confederate States Marine Corps, by Ralph W. Donnelly, is the first of a projected series of three monographs covering the history of the Confederate States' Marine Corps. Recruiting for a southern marine corps began March 1861, and the first marines were sent to Pensacola where they were organized into three companies. One of the Florida marines was Captain George Holmes, who had served in Captain R. C. Livingston's Company of Florida Volunteers in the Mexican War. Captain A. C. Van Benthuyzen manned a battery in the Navy Yard at Pensacola during the time of the Federal bombardment, November 2-23, 1861. He was again in Florida, at the end of the war, as one of the members of Jefferson Davis's baggage wagon train. Captain Reubin T. Thorn was one of the first marines sent into Pensacola in 1861 to help organize the battalion. Ralph Donnelly's monograph includes biographical data on these three men and pictures and data on fifty-five other Confederate marines. The volume sells for \$4.00. It may be ordered from the author, 18 Kennedy Street, Alexandria, Virginia 22305.

Magnolia Journey: A Union Veteran Revisits the Former Confederate States consists of the letters of Russell H. Conwell, who toured the South in 1869 as a correspondent for the *Boston Daily Evening Traveller*. Writing under the pen name of "Russell," he sent back a series of twenty-five dispatches describing the battle sites of the recent war. He described Florida as "the fairest land of all the sunny South." He was particularly entranced with Jacksonville, where he saw "beautiful hedges of hawthorne and cedar. . . . Trailing vines of bright flowers. . . . Gardens of roses representing every hue and shade bordered upon the streets . . . and overall were spread the long evergreen branches of the magnolia, orange, fig, pomegranate, and Pride of India." He also visited St. Augustine and Fernandina. Edited by Joseph C. Carter, the letters have been published by the University of Alabama Press in its Southern Historical Publications series. It sells for \$6.75.

Neither Slave Nor Free: The Freedmen of African Descent in the Slave Societies of the New World is a collection of ten essays edited by David W. Cohen and Jack P. Greene. Selected specialists examine the position of freedmen in Colonial Spanish America, Brazil, the West Indies, Cuba, and the North American slave states. It was published by the Johns Hopkins Symposia in Comparative History Series. It sells for \$13.50.

The Dead Towns of Georgia, by Charles C. Jones, Jr., is a reprint of a book published originally in Savannah in 1878. It is an account of the "lost" communities of eighteenth- and early nineteenth-century Georgia, including Fredrica, Old and New Ebenezer, Abercorn, Sunbury, Hardwick, Petersburg, and Jacksonborough. The price is \$10.25, and it may be ordered from Cherokee Publishing Company, P.O. Box 1081, Covington, Georgia 30209.

James Dakin was a major American nineteenth-century architect. Although his career began in New York and he did some of his most important work in the North, he was very active in the South, particularly in New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Mobile, and Memphis. He arrived in the South in 1835, the South's "golden era," when the Greek Revival was finding its way into the area, particularly into New Orleans. Dakin used this style in the design and construction of some of the great buildings that he planned. *James Dakin, Architect: His Career in New York and the South*, by Arthur Scully, Jr., is a study of the man and his work. It is published by Louisiana State University Press, and it sells for \$15.00.

The Black West: A 'Documentary and Pictorial History, by William Loren Katz, contains narrative and pictures on Florida. This revised and updated paperback was published by Doubleday and Company, and it sells for \$5.95.

Spain Under the Bourbons, 1700-1833 is a collection of documents, edited and translated by W. N. Hargreaves-Mawdsley, in the History in Depth series published by the University of South Carolina Press. There are a few references to Florida. The book sells for \$9.95.

The Out Island of Abaco, the second largest of the Bahamas, lies 180 miles due east of Palm Beach. After the American Revolution, Loyalists, most of them emigrating from St. Augustine, settled there. Before then the island served as a pirate base. Contacts between Florida and Abaco continued on into the nineteenth century. Slavers operated from this base, and many of the Out Islanders were wreckers. Again, during the Civil War the area became important to the South because of the Union blockade. After the war, many of the island's inhabitants emigrated to the United States, particularly to Florida, settling in the Keys south of Miami. During the rum-running days of the 1920s, the island was again involved with events in Florida. *The Innocent Island: Abaco in the Bahamas*, by Zóe C. Durrell, is a history of the island, and describes its bird life, plants, and sea-shells. It is published by Durrell Publications and distributed by Stephen Greene Press, P.O. Box 1000, Brattleboro, Vermont 05301; it sells for \$5.00 in paperback.

Shem, Ham, and Japheth are the papers of W. O. Tuggle, a native Georgian who gained national prominence as an agent for the Creek and Yuchi Indian tribes. The papers consist of a diary, a number of sketches and observations, and a journal that he kept while travelling through the Indian Territory in Oklahoma and in Washington, DC. The collection of Indian myths which he recorded directly from tales told him by the Indian chiefs are of special importance to anthropologists, folklorists, and historians. Published by University of Georgia Press, the book sells for \$12.50.