

1974

Book Reviews

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org

 Part of the [American Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq>

University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Book Review is brought to you for free and open access by STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Florida Historical Quarterly by an authorized editor of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1974) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 53 : No. 3 , Article 9.
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol53/iss3/9>

BOOK REVIEWS

The Everglades: From Yesterday to Tomorrow. By Wyatt Blassingame. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974. 126 pp. Illustrations, index. \$4.69.)

People of all ages are perennially intrigued by the Everglades. So too seem to be the makers of books. This is one more book on this popular subject— and it happens to be one of the best.

The author had in mind introducing this famous land to young people, for he has had notable success in writing for this age group. However, the resulting book has a style so pleasantly crisp and clear and the stories are told with such flair and drama that the appeal is general.

The fascinating setting is here— sawgrass and bayheads, 'gator holes and bird rookeries— but the real theme of the book is Man. Soldiers of the Seminole Wars, Indians, fishermen, outlaws, plume-hunters, pirates, and land sharks are the actors on this vast watery stage. Colonel Harney goes after Chekika, the Indian chief responsible for the Indian Key Massacre, and gets his man. Ed Watson, called the mass-murderer of Chatham Bend on the West Coast, is balanced off by the rampageous Ashley Gang on the East Coast.

The terrible destruction of two hurricanes, 1926 and 1928, in the Lake Okeechobee area is recounted; how the icehouse blew a mile down the road and the iceman, near-frozen, was rescued; how a man and a bobcat shared a treetop, each too scared to bother the other. And then there were the people who didn't make it— an estimated 2,000.

There is the audaciously-conceived trip across the Everglades by automobile made in 1923 by twenty-six men who called themselves the "Trail Blazers." There was no road, but they pushed on anyway, hacking, fighting mosquitoes, running low on fuel and food, even having to carry the cars one at a time around obstructions. Eighteen days from Fort Myers to Miami, but it proved their point— the Tamiami Trail was possible.

The dreams that failed are here also. So are the errors. For Man, through ignorance or greed, has not played fair with South Florida. There has been too much drainage, too much settle-

ment, too much demand for water by the coastal cities, an ever-tightening conflict between conservationist and developer.

But the plus signs are everywhere visible: the creation of the Everglades National Park, water conservation areas, abandonment of the jet port, the growing demand that the Kissimmee River be unstraightened and allowed again to meander slowly to the benefit of the ecology.

The Everglades can be saved, says Mr. Blassingame, if enough people care enough.

Miami, Florida

THELMA PETERS

The New Florida Atlas: Patterns of the Sunshine State. By Roland Wood and Edward A. Fernald. (Tampa: Trend House, 1974. 119 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, maps, illustrations, graphs, list of sources. \$14.95.)

In the 119 pages of the atlas, there are sixteen different topics cartographically depicted. Nine pages of charts and five pages of pictures are interspersed among the maps. Rarely is there more than one picture per page while some pages are devoted entirely to charts. Short descriptions supplement some of the maps and charts, especially in the section pertaining to the physical features of the state.

In keeping with the author's philosophy that man is Florida's most important resource, the first section of the atlas depicts various aspects of population. The 1970 Census of Population is the source of data for most of the maps in this section. Housing, income, and government and politics follow population. Physical characteristics, water, and climate occupy the middle part of the atlas, followed by transportation and communication, tourism and recreation, economic activity, employment, and health. Florida's history is also included and the final map shows the status of aerial photography as of February 1973.

Most of the maps are based upon county data. Various shades of red are used to represent the selected categories of population, economic activities, education, government, tourism, and climate. The maps illustrating stream flow, drainage, piezometric surface, and water hardness use blue as the basic color. Multiple

colors are used in the maps on landforms, soils, natural vegetation, and mineral resources.

A cursory look at the atlas can easily give an initial impression of gaudiness and lack of scholarliness. This results in part from the bright red and blue coloring and the large heavy black lettering used for map titles. The initial impression is soon overcome when a careful study of the atlas is made. A wealth of data has been collected, refined, and put into maps and charts. This may be more apparent to geographers than to scholars from the other social science disciplines.

The sections on population, housing, and economic activity should be of interest to sociologists, historians, and planners as well as geographers. In addition to the maps based upon 1970 Census of Population data there is a map showing the census year of greatest population for each of the sixty-seven counties and one projecting the population for the year 1978. Birth rates, death rates, and rates of natural change are illustrated for both white and non-white populations. There are also charts showing these features for the periods 1917-1969 and 1917-1970. Eleven pages of maps, charts, and commentary are included in the section on water. This is especially appropriate at a time when so much emphasis is being placed upon water problems and the quality of the environment in Florida.

The overall format and cartographic style follows that of *The Florida Reference Atlas* by Henry F. Becker and David Christensen published in 1960. This atlas was a product of the Florida Resources and Analysis Center of Florida State University. Dr. Fernald, one of the authors of *The New Florida Atlas*, is the present director of the Center. Both atlases offer an immediate source of data for teachers, researchers, and planners. While neither attain the artistic level of *The Atlas of Florida* by Erwin Raisz and John Dunkle, *The New Florida Atlas* has the advantage of ease of revision so that it can be kept current.

The maps of value added by manufacturing, 1967, should have been more recent to fit in with the other maps based upon 1970 data. Also the map on soils would have appealed more to the physical geographers if it had been based upon the latest soil classification. However, it would be less meaningful to a

larger number of individuals representing all disciplines of the social sciences. The *New Florida Atlas* is a valuable reference for those seeking information concerning Florida. The assets of this atlas far exceed its few liabilities.

University of Florida

ROBERT B. MARCUS

West Georgia College Studies in the Social Sciences, Volume XII, Geographic Perspectives on Southern Development. Edited by John C. Upchurch and David C. Weaver. (Carrollton, Georgia: West Georgia College, 1973. vi, 93 pp. Contributors, foreword, preface, maps, notes, tables. \$3.00.)

Geographers are interested in answering the basic question: where? Just as historians in answering their basic question: when? are not content with reeling off a series of dates, so geographers are not content with long lists of place names. The breadth of interests of geographers may be noted in this bargain-priced volume, a collection of papers given at the meetings of the Association of American Geographers held in Atlanta in mid-April of 1973. These papers in historical geography consider such topics as the land survey system in the Southeast, the South Carolina economy in the middle eighteenth century, religious diversity in the North Carolina Piedmont, urban retardation in Mississippi in 1800-1840, home manufacturers in the Appalachians in 1840-1870, and the origin, dispersal, and responsible location factors in sugar plantations in Louisiana during the last 200 years. The articles on these topics are well presented with clear maps and numerous bibliographical notes.

Persons interested in the history of Florida will find of special interest an article by Burke G. Vanderhill, professor of geography at Florida State University, on "The Historic Spas of Florida," pp. 59-77 of this volume. Dr. Vanderhill purposely limits his discussion by defining a spa as that place which "involves improvement of a spring and the provision of facilities for therapeutic bathing and the drinking of mineral water." Using this precise definition he notes that there were during the period from 1840 to the present nine historic spas: White Springs, Suwanee Springs, Orange Springs, Newport, Green Cove Springs,

Worthington Springs, Safety Harbor, Panacea, and Hampton Springs. As his map shows most of these are in a belt extending from Panacea southwest of Tallahassee east to Green Cove Springs on the west bank of the St. Johns River. The only "spa" still functioning, Safety Harbor, known for some decades in the 1800s as Green Springs, is outside this belt on the western shore of Old Tampa Bay.

In the very readable article, each of the historic spas are described and their history briefly recounted. In his retrospective conclusion, Dr. Vanderhill notes "that from the start the spas were at least as much vacation spots as health resorts The crest of the wave of spa activity was reached about 1910, when well-developed public transportation influenced a concentration of people at certain playgrounds and vacation spots." Dr. Vanderhill's well-written and annotated account of these nine Florida spas creates an almost irresistible urge for the reader to set forth immediately on a visit to these very interesting places. Unfortunately, most of the spas were closed during the depression years; the facilities of a surprising number were destroyed by fires. Diligent field research was undertaken by Dr. Vanderhill to gain knowledge of their exact sites and character. His bibliography includes many elusive titles.

There is a growing interest in the historical geography of the southeastern United States, including Florida. It is to be hoped that more such symposia of interesting papers, based on solid geographical research, will be published so that better geographic perspective may be gained on southern development.

University of Florida

SHANNON McCUNE

Money and Politics in America, 1755-1775: A Study in the Currency Act of 1764 and the Political Economy of Revolution.
By Joseph Albert Ernst. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973. xix, 403 pp. Preface, glossary of economic terms, notes, appendixes, sources, index. \$14.95.)

Professor Ernst's book is a study of the political economy of

the Atlantic marketplace which focuses upon the American colonies and their financial problems in the generation before Independence. Giving unity to the study is the Currency Act of 1764 which was a response to the credit crisis and depression which followed the French and Indian War and a source of conflict between various interests and factions which sought to control currency policies and practices for partisan ends.

Before setting out to tell the story of the Currency Act, the author devotes one chapter to "Some Forbidding Issues" of economic theory and practice. He investigates the relationships between fluctuations in the money supply, in sterling exchange rates, and in local price levels. To a considerable extent his book is concerned with the plantation colonies from Maryland to Georgia. These were rapidly developing, capital short, staple economies which drew heavily on the credit and capital of British merchants. Ernst is skeptical of the professions of the "new" economic historians who have been unwilling to get out of the "easy chair" and into the archives to test their formulations against the evidence. Moreover, he scores the monetary historians who tend to conceptualize colonial currency problems in present-day terms and cannot resist the fatal attraction of general principles.

Professor Ernst writes that the colonial currency system developed in response to urgent needs to defray the costs of administration and war and to provide a public source of agricultural and business credit. Emission of greater quantities of paper money during the postwar depression of the 1760s came into collision with British efforts to reform the colonial currency system as part of the larger program of imperial rationalization. British merchant-creditors trading in Virginia and North Carolina persuaded Parliament to pass the Currency Act of 1764. As interpreted by the Board of Trade, the act did not prohibit all paper money but only that which was issued as legal tender in public and private transactions.

After efforts to repeal the Currency Act were rebuffed, the colonists sought alternatives to repeal. Resort was had to such devices as barter, commodity money, book credit, and the issuance of instruments of private and public credit. Exacerbating the conflict was the Credit Crisis of 1772 which was symptomatic

of the greater crisis of the Atlantic economy. In the end the economic and political concerns of the colonial and metropolitan commercial elites were joined in the revolutionary struggle.

Professor Ernst at times enters into such detail regarding colonial politics that the general reader is apt to lose the drift of his argument. Moreover, it is unfortunate that the author's conception of the Atlantic economy is limited chiefly to the north Atlantic. Had he tapped the growing literature of the Atlantic economy—both north and south and British and non-British—he might have viewed the structural changes in broader perspective. For example, the liquidity problem was no doubt aggravated by reforms of the colonial systems of Portugal and Spain and Grenville's anti-smuggling policies in Caribbean waters, all of which contributed to a dearth of coin and bullion in Britain's Atlantic Empire.

Professor Ernst explains very well the sources and nature of the fundamental conflict of interest between the British and American commercial classes. He deals authoritatively with the close links between visible money, debt and credit, and the shifting interests of planters and merchants and their response to imperial monetary restraints. Perhaps the most important contribution is Ernst's brilliant analysis of the network of exchange and credit transactions in the Atlantic marketplace and their fluctuations. Indeed, it is his contention that much of the important political activity leading up to the American Revolution represented an attempt to deal with economic crisis and conditions at a time when weaknesses had appeared in the imperial system and the colonial economy was threatened by total domination by the mother country.

University of Kansas

RICHARD B. SHERIDAN

The Old Dominion and the New Nation, 1788-1801. By Richard R. Beeman. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1972. xiv, 282 pp. Preface, maps, bibliographical note, index. \$11.00.)

No historian who reads this book will be surprised to learn that the original manuscript narrowly missed winning the

Frederick Jackson Turner Prize for its author in 1970. Richard R. Beeman has utilized a large body of previous scholarship as well as computerized data on the Virginia House of Delegates during the 1790s to produce an original, and disarmingly well-written, narrative of Virginia politics during the Federalist era.

Within a compact time frame, beginning with the Virginia ratification convention of 1788 and concluding with the Jeffersonian triumph of 1800, Beeman traces the development of political parties in Virginia and examines the factors which influenced political sentiment and party alignment. He gives particular attention to the effect of major national issues such as ratifying and amending the Constitution, the Hamiltonian program, the Genêt mission, the Jay Treaty and its aftermath, the election of 1796, the XYZ Affair and the resulting French crisis of 1798, the Alien and Sedition Acts, and the election of 1800.

Beeman sees three fundamental characteristics of Virginia politics during this era: continuity, provincialism, and voter apathy. As described in Charles Sydnor's *Gentleman Freeholders* (Chapel Hill, 1952), Virginia political life under the new government continued to be dominated by a planter-lawyer oligarchy supported by a deferential if largely apathetic electorate. Nor did the growth of republicanism during the decade result in democratization of politics within the state, according to Beeman, who concludes that in 1801, "Jefferson's election signified a return to the nonpartisan, gentlemanly style of Virginia politics" (p. 237).

The provincialism of the minority who took an active interest in politics (sometimes as few as ten per cent) led them to consider that government best which could be most closely observed and held to account. Their trust was thus focused on their ancient county system of government and diminished with distance from home. Many distrusted the state government, most notably residents of western Virginia, and "Most Virginians had misgivings about the effects of national government" (p. 30). With serious reservations they ratified the Constitution when the issue was reduced to "Union or no Union." Federalist sentiment within the state reached its zenith in late 1789, but "From the day Congress assembled in 1790 until the end of the decade,

the policies of the new government became increasingly offensive to residents of the Old Dominion” (p. 67).

The implementation of Alexander Hamilton’s fiscal system confirmed the worst fears of Virginians. Thereafter increasing numbers of Virginia Federalists defected to the Jeffersonian-Republican camp. Beeman finds that during the remainder of the decade, the forces which gave rise to political divisions in Virginia were not economics nor regional interests but great national issues such as foreign affairs and the Alien and Sedition Acts.

In spite of its limited scope, for it does not treat the role of the Virginia leadership in national politics, Beeman’s study represents a significant contribution to the growing body of scholarship from Norman Risjord, Noble Cunningham, and others on the early years of state politics in Virginia.

University of Georgia

CARL J. VIPPERMAN

Seeds of Extinction: Jeffersonian Philanthropy and the American Indian. By Bernard W. Sheehan. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1973. xii, 301 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

Any book by so distinguished a scholar as Bernard W. Sheehan, former Fellow at the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, associate professor of history at Indiana University, and associate editor of the *Journal of American History*, is destined to be considered carefully. Furthermore, this book is published for the Institute by the University of North Carolina Press at Chapel Hill. This reviewer is tempted to confess that so formidable an array of scholar, institute, and institutions guarantees he will read carefully, observe and reflect carefully, and write very carefully.

There are two basic requirements to a book review. First, it should explain what the book is about. Simply put, this work attempts to explain “how the white American’s conception of himself and his position on the continent formed his perception of the Indians and directed his selection of policy toward the native tribes” (p. ix). It is an effort to comprehend how

the age of Jefferson perceived the Indian, not how later historians saw them. Furthermore, Sheehan traces the changing attitudes of the age and shows how actual experience with the Indian gradually altered the white American's attitude toward the natives.

Part one defines the intellectual thought that lay behind American attitudes toward the Indian. Chapter one discusses environmentalism, the pervasive idea dealing with the Jeffersonian conception of the nature of man and his relation to the environment. As Sheehan observes, "It saw men as particularly susceptible to the influence of their surroundings" (p. 26). Also included in the concept of environmentalism are the postulates that nature is orderly, the unity of mankind, the benevolent implication of the moral sense theory, the objectivity of science in its analysis of man and his relationship to nature. Chapter two examines the various Jeffersonian beliefs about the origins of the American Indian. Important in this concept was the question of whether the Indian was a part of the unity of mankind. If he was, then all the implications of environmentalism would be applicable in dealing with the Indian. Chapter three takes up the implications of the Comte de Buffon's belief that the New World environment was naturally deficient, and chapter four turns to the concept of the noble savage.

Chapter five and six comprise part two which outlines the evolving Jeffersonian "program" of dealing with the Indians. Part three contains chapters seven through nine and follows the experience of American society with Indians which included the prevalence of violence and disaster that haunted the humanitarian attempts to incorporate the Indian into American civilization. Finally, chapter ten brings the reader to the adoption of the policy of Indian Removal. In the conclusion Sheehan explains the failure of both the governmental policy to preserve the tribes as a prerequisite for their reception of "civilization" and the missionary effort to bring the blessing of society to the Indians. The irony of the effort was that the white man's sympathy for the Indians proved to be more deadly to them than the white's animosity. All effort to incorporate the Indian into American civilization in compliance with the orderly rules of environmentalism totally failed. The effects of war, disease, and

liquor upset all the calculations of the age. In the end the consequence of Indian-white contact was destruction of the Indian culture without the expected acculturation of western civilization, American style.

The second major purpose of a review should be to evaluate the work. It should aid a reader in deciding if he should read or consult the book. Evaluation should also include an estimate of the historiographical value of the work. This book is not easy to evaluate. In this reviewer's opinion *Seeds of Extinction* would have made an excellent article. There is no question it represents a superb intellectual feat, It might even be a model for illustrating to students and novice historians how a scholar can skillfully define a topic and exhaust the pertinent and relevant source material and throw some light on an hitherto dark corner of knowledge about our past. But an inescapable question remains, is it worth it? In view of the flood of writing on American history we find swirling around us, the conclusion of this reviewer is that this work is not unlike throwing a bucket of water on a floundering swimmer.

State College of Arkansas

WADDY WILLIAM MOORE

The American Territorial System. Edited by John Porter Bloom. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1973. xv, 248 pp. Foreword, preface, introduction, notes, biographical sketches. \$10.00.)

This brief but ambitious volume emerged from a National Archives conference of November 1969. Four archivists offer useful papers fulfilling the avowed purpose of acquainting scholars with archival holdings relating to the territories. Since but four of the thirteen additional papers contain citations to documents in the National Archives, one may assume that much of this material remains untapped.

Appropriately, the conference begins with reminiscences of Clarence Carter, longtime editor of the *Territorial Papers of the United States*. From that point, the scholars focus on matters political— the Northwest Ordinance, congressional relations, territorial courts, political party structure, and what passed for administration. Their chronological scope is intentionally in-

clusive, and fruitful commentaries accompany the papers to which comments were addressed.

The influence of socioeconomic development and beliefs about such development on politics constitute a major theme of the collection. In perhaps the most provocative variation on this motif, Kenneth Owens examines types of party structure in the far western territories. Using a typology similar to the one developed by Richard McCormick, Owens concludes that "territorial government provided the means by which a resident, upperclass leadership could fashion structures of government congruent with those in the older states." Or, in the author's own translation of this conclusion, "territorial party managers helped fix politically a form of internal colonialism upon frontier societies whose representatives they claimed to be" (p. 174). Focusing on questions of belief and perception, Arthur Bestor concludes that both the Northwest Ordinance and the plans preceding it reflected a general conviction that fundamental law could affect developing territorial societies; Robert Berkhofer expounds the influence of republican ideologies of social hierarchy and societal evolution on the provisions of the Ordinance.

Though Jo Tice Bloom discovers some hitherto unsuspected activism among early territorial delegates, more authors find instances where the American empire functioned, like its British model, according to a nonsystem of salutary neglect. Thomas Alexander demonstrates that when it came to surveying federal lands, neither congressional attention to the service nor its ill-informed fiscal neglect proved salutary for the economic development of the mountain states.

John Guice and William Lee Knecht disagree as to whether carpetbaggers made good western judges; both papers tap novel archival sources to excellent effect. Knecht shows convincingly that the Mormons got little help from territorial judicial officers; his is one of several papers indicating that unpopular minorities – Mormon, Chinese, Indian – made useful negative reference groups for politicians and suffered the predictable consequences. In this and other respects, the volume deepens our perceptions of the ironies of frontier democracy.

University of Rochester

MARY YOUNG

The Papers of Henry Clay, Volume 5: Secretary of State, 1826.
 Edited by James F. Hopkins and Mary W. M. Hargreaves.
 (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1973. viii, 1096
 pp. Symbols, index. \$20.00.)

Volume 5 of *The Papers of Henry Clay*, like its immediate predecessor, covers only one year and is primarily concerned with Clay's responsibilities as secretary of state in the administration of President John Quincy Adams. Once again, letters of application and recommendation, routine dispatches from American diplomats abroad, and less important notes from foreign envoys in Washington, are given in summary form. In 1826, Clay, while successfully negotiating treaties with minor nations such as Denmark and Guatemala, met frustrations in his efforts to open the British West Indian trade to American ships and in his hopes for American participation in the Panama Congress. Though ultimately Congress approved the dispatch of representatives to the Latin American conference, it adjourned without American participation.

It was during the congressional debate on the Panama mission that John Randolph of Roanoke, as senator from Virginia, delivered his blistering speech against Adams and Clay— "the Puritan and the Blackleg"— f o r their alleged bargain by which Adams won the presidency in exchange for the promise of Clay's appointment as secretary of state. In response to Randolph's charge, Clay challenged the Virginian to a duel. There are numerous letters giving the views of Clay and his friends concerning his controversial decision to summon the erratic Randolph to the field of honor. To Charles Hammond, Clay wrote that Randolph's "assaults were so gross repeated and unprovoked that I could not longer bear them. . . . Submission, on my part, to the unmerited injury, I can only say, would have rendered existence intolerable." While most of his correspondents approved of Clay's course of action, some, like John J. Crittenden, believed that "it would have been better to have disregarded the phrensy of the madman." Clay realized that many held a similar view "as to the state of Mr. Randolphs mind." But he did not think that he should "be governed by that opinion which was opposed by the recent act of my native state electing him to the Senate." Clay's participation in the bloodless affair of honor

not only served to give wider publicity to the charge of "corrupt bargain," but it would also be used against him in later presidential campaigns, particularly in 1844, when his reputation as a duelist was cited by his political opponents as an argument against his candidacy.

During most of the summer Clay was absent from Washington on a trip to Kentucky. From Lexington he wrote John Quincy Adams an unusual letter of sympathy, offering "felicitations upon the illustrious death of your father." Clay, who had just heard of the coincidental deaths of the two aged former Presidents, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson, on the fiftieth anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, did not think "the sentiment of Condolence is that which justly belongs to the occasion." Sharing a view held by many of his generation, he wrote the President that "it is impossible to contemplate the dissolution of your father and Mr. Jefferson without believing that it has been so ordered to produce a great moral effect upon the American people their liberty and their institutions."

Volume 5 maintains the same high standards that we have come to expect from the editors of *The Papers of Henry Clay*. Professors Hopkins and Hargreaves will doubtless be relieved, as Clay was, when they reach that period in his career when "Harry of the West" no longer had to concern himself with the routine, confining, and widely varied responsibilities that accompanied his tenure as head of the Department of State.

University of Houston

EDWIN A. MILES

Stephen A. Douglas. By Robert W. Johannsen. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1973. xii, 993 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, index. \$19.95.)

"He has excellent prize fighting qualities," a newspaperman once wrote of Stephen A. Douglas. "Pluck, quickness and strength; adroitness in shifting his positions, avoiding his adversary's blows, and hitting him in unexpected places in return." Only five feet four inches tall, the "Little Giant" was one of the first half of the nineteenth century's most colorful, controversial, ambitious, and important politicians. Energetic

and quick-tempered, he was a forceful and persuasive speaker. One listener considered him a master of the "abusive invective" who "had the air and aspect of a half-naked pugilist"; another thought him "artful, adroit, and wholly unscrupulous," with "the most off-hand assured airs in the world, and a certain appearance of honest superiority."

Born in Vermont in 1813, Douglas adopted Andrew Jackson as his political ideal. At the age of fifteen, Douglas later recalled, "my politics became fixed." He remained a Jacksonian for the rest of his life. In 1853 he stated that Jackson "lives in the spirit of the age— the genius of progress which is to enoble and exalt humanity, and preserve and perpetuate liberty."

In 1833 Douglas moved to Illinois and began his active political career. "I have become a *Western* man, have imbibed Western feelings, principles and interests and have selected Illinois as the favorite place of my adoption," he announced. And well he might, for he had already started a lifetime political honeymoon with the state. Before he was thirty, he had not only helped organize the Illinois Democratic party, he had served as state's attorney, member of the state legislature, federal land officer, secretary of state, and justice of the state supreme court.

This was only the start. Elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1843, he stayed for two terms. Then, in 1847, he moved up to the United States Senate, where he remained for the next fourteen years. Throughout the 1850s he was a significant figure in national affairs. Twice (in 1852 and 1856) considered for the Democratic presidential nomination, he was finally picked in 1860 to represent one wing of a divided Democracy in the election won by Abraham Lincoln, the man Douglas had beaten to retain his Senate seat two years before. After an exhausting effort to save the Union, Douglas died on June 3, 1861.

In this excellent biography, Robert W. Johannsen analyzes the views and actions of Douglas. This is done with clarity, balance, and scholarly skill. Though Johannsen is sympathetic and understanding, he does not ignore his hero's warts. He admits that Douglas was reckless and at times unscrupulous; that he was an aggressive expansionist who considered the Mexican War "a . . . glorious . . . advance . . . of freedom." Essentially,

Johannsen concludes, Douglas was a pragmatic politician who believed in compromise and was willing to adapt "to the wants, conditions, and interests of the people." He was not without principles. He had faith in and stood for the "Constitution and the Union, self-government and democracy." And he died "a victim of the Civil War as surely as if he had fallen on the battlefield."

Wayne State University

GRADY MCWHINEY

FLO: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted. By Laura Wood Roper. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1973. xvii, 555 pp. Acknowledgments, foreword, illustrations, afterword, appendixes, notes, index. \$15.00.)

The sesquicentennial of Frederick Law Olmsted's birth has inspired a variety of commemorative projects, the most significant of which is Laura Wood Roper's massive, monumental study, *FLO: A Biography of Frederick Law Olmsted*. Thirty years in the making, this well-written, scholarly account is both a biography of a creative genius and a social history of his time. A major challenge for the author was to present Olmsted the landscape architect, agriculturist, journalist, publisher, and world traveler as well as Olmsted the friend and family man who always had many irons in the fire at the same time, but Mrs. Roper included all without once losing her subject in the maze of events.

The son of a prosperous, indulgent though concerned father, Olmsted was permitted to drift for more than forty of his eighty years before finding his niche in life. Although ever conscious of his haphazard formal education, it was his restlessness, individuality, natural curiosity, and interest in people that afforded him a unique type of education which no institution could have provided. Fortunately, he was a keen observer and an inveterate chronicler of his experiences, and Mrs. Roper has made excellent use of his records. From his childhood when he took his first trip through his native New England until a few years before his death, Olmsted traveled throughout the length and breadth of the United States, England, and western

Europe, and in the 1840s he sailed before the mast to China, an experience that provoked him to protest the brutal treatment of seamen in much the same vein as did Richard Henry Dana. More familiar to historians, however, is his observation and economic condemnation of slavery in the 1850s which first appeared as a series in the *New York Times*, and was later expanded in book form as a trilogy, and subsequently condensed in one volume as *The Cotton Kingdom*.

The elder Omsted, in hope of destroying his son's wanderlust, bought him a farm on Staten Island, but the young man soon became discontented with the prosaic life of a farmer. The advent of the Civil War offered him the opportunity to work with the Sanitary Commission, while staying on the go, but he resigned midway in the struggle and spent the next few years on the West Coast, living in a mining camp, battling to preserve Yosemite, and at the same time drawing up plans for a San Francisco park and for the University of California campus, neither of which was accepted. Nor were these his only rejections, but among his more successful projects were parks in a dozen cities, the campus of Stanford University, and the grounds of the Capitol in Washington, of the Biltmore estate in North Carolina, and of the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. The most famous monument to Olmsted's creativity, however, was New York's Central Park, the execution of which brought him into conflict with the city's political machines.

The author has done a masterful job of interweaving the man's private life with his professional, clearly indicating that Olmsted was no stranger to tragedy. He lost his mother when only four and his beloved brother while yet a young man. Although he married the brother's widow and the union seems to have been a happy one, only two of their seven children survived to adulthood. He was plagued with innumerable ills throughout his life, an eye infection that permanently impaired his vision, a carriage accident that left him lame, and frequent attacks of neuralgia, insomnia, paralysis, and finality, senility. These afflictions probably help to explain why he often had trouble working with others, but despite his handicaps, failures, and frustrations, the author concludes that "more than any other man . . . [he] defined the character and role of landscape

architecture in the nineteenth century, and his influence reached far into the twentieth" (p. 475).

The volume's copious notes are based primarily on manuscripts and are presented in an exceptionally cohesive, readable account. Although it is unfortunate that there is no bibliography, much information normally included therein is given elsewhere. Mrs. Roper and the publisher have every right to be proud of this excellent, attractive study.

Winthrop College

MARY ELIZABETH MASSEY

A World in Shadow: The Free Black in Antebellum South Carolina. By Marina Wikramanayake. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1973. xviii, 219 pp. Acknowledgments, foreword, introduction, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$9.95.)

This work is a welcome addition to the growing number of studies which assess the black experience through the extensive utilization of heretofore little used or unknown primary sources of material, some of which, including confidential family heirloom papers, were in the hands of blacks and whites, and others which were long buried in court houses, custom houses, archives, and other repositories. In addition, it is buttressed by statistical tables based on census returns and by appendixes.

Dividing her study into nine chapters, the author discusses "Free Persons of Color," in which she identified her subject by tracing the origin of free blacks in South Carolina and presenting their larithmic picture: "The Politics of Manumission," where the growth of the free black population is sketched along with efforts to restrict it by law and the consequent ploys to secure manumission in spite of the law; "Denizens of the State," in which the precarious status of free blacks who never become more than near-citizens in the eyes of South Carolinians is sketched along with their survival, a tribute to their sense of belonging and their enduring tenacity.

It was a strange and ironic situation that required blacks who were never full citizens to pay taxes which in light of their position were burdensome and discriminatory. Nor did the

blacks fail to protest their grievance, although they did so practically in vain; free blacks, in many respects remained the scapegoats for the racial dilemma of the state. Although free, the free black was linked to slavery and enjoyed "no right that was not defined forfeitable."

Chapters four through six trace the reality of survival as the free black created a world of his own, a shadow of the larger white world, yet with a difference. The concomitants of this world were more varied than in the white world. Free blacks of substance owned and sold slaves, yet many of them worked to undermine the institution of slavery. Morris Brown, who later became a bishop in the A.M.E. Church, bought and manumitted slaves as a matter of course. Intermarriages, of which there were a number, are carefully documented as well as extra-legal alliances which were even more numerous. Associations among free blacks and whites of the upper classes were by no means rare. Lower class free blacks and white have-nots associated in the market place, taverns, gambling dens, and brothels. Some blacks such as William McKinley, Jehu Jones, James Richard, William Holloway, Richard Kinlock, and Eliza Lee attained wealth, popularity, and eminence in a restricted society. A few of these left manuscripts and record material useful for this study.

For purposes of self-help, and socialization free blacks organized a number of organizations. Two were based on color: the Brown Fellowship and the Society of Free Dark Men, which later became the Humane Brotherhood. Formal dinners, debutante parties, traditions of courtship, and other niceties of etiquette associated with white society were rigidly observed by affluent free blacks.

Although free blacks were accepted as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, their main religious activities centered in the African Methodist Episcopal Church founded in Charlestown, South Carolina, in 1817 by Morris Brown. The Denmark Vesey Affair, which is detailed in chapter seven with marked restraint, not only led to an attack on the AME Church but to a heated debate on the disposition of free blacks of the state. The author of this study did not believe, as other historians have, that the Denmark Vesey Affair did not produce the repression of free blacks. Nor does she believe that the Nat Turner insurrection

generated the reaction in South Carolina that it did elsewhere.

As sectional tensions increased in the 1850s, free blacks became the victims of increasing reaction and repression. It caused many to leave South Carolina for the North, Canada, or the Caribbean. Some migrated to Liberia, and in some instances, mainly women with families, they submitted to re-enslavement. Not until after the Civil War did freedom become a reality for all.

This work is revealing and deep probing. Who would have known that two South Carolina free blacks contributed recipes for pickling to Heinz's 57 Varieties? The author, however, leaves gaps in the conceptualization of South Carolina's history which impacted blacks, both free and slaves. As the preeminent leader of the pro-slavery movement in its varied aspects-theory, rhetoric, secession, and war-South Carolina served as a model for other southern states. In so doing free blacks were adversely affected far more than the author mentioned. In spite of this, the book has merit and adds considerably to the field of history and the black experience.

Morgan State College

ROLAND C. MCCONNELL

Jennison's Jayhawkers: A Civil War Cavalry Regiment and Its Commander. By Stephen Z. Starr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. xvi, 405 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

This volume belongs in the forward grouping on the top shelf of Civil War regimental histories. It is a grand book, taken on the bases of the comprehensive research, organization of dispersed material and scattered events that are often altogether unrelated, but mainly of the character pictures and sustained reader interest.

Emerging from the struggle of Bleeding Kansas for statehood, the 7th Kansas Cavalry moves into the desperate Missouri-Kansas warfare, with all its widespread devastation, brutality, vengeance, murder, and a full verification of the old adage that, of all wars, those between peoples of the same race and cultural heritage are the most wanton and heartless. None truly under-

stands the full bitterness of the Civil War without knowledge of the western conflict, a no-quarter war, in some respects the actual vortex of the storm, though much of it was raiding and small unit actions remote from the main armies, with which, in the early stages, a degree of chivalry prevailed.

None seems positive, but a jayhawker appears to have been named after a hawk that preyed on jay birds. The book is an admixture of slaughter on the battlefield and the abattoir of early Kansas politics. Throughout it moves the central figure, the mean, diminutive Colonel Charles Rainsford Jennison, often absent for his poker games or mending his political fences, tyrannical by nature but sometimes tolerant, a bitter-end abolitionist of such desperation, native ability, and courage, that the top army brass was sensitive about touching one who commanded such popular acclaim.

His code was that a good slaveholder was a dead slaveholder. This peculiar little man's demagogic flair rarely failed to rouse the Kansas Unionists out of their seats. The Union army commanders in Missouri wanted to get rid of him and eventually shipped the 7th Cavalry off to Mississippi in the emergency of the Price-Van Dorn campaign. But there was a lot more to Jennison than bombast. Whether under Rosecrans, Grant, or others, he led his famous (or to many infamous) regiment with such bravery and driving fury that he became about as good a cavalry colonel, often commanding a brigade, as could be found in the western armies. The regiment was of like fibre and won the hard assignments.

The 7th Kansas Cavalry took into the Mississippi campaign the evil reputation it had justly acquired in Missouri, which caused other units to attribute to it every military dereliction that occurred in the neighborhood. The regiment bristled. Jennison and succeeding colonels supported the men. Colonel Albert L. Lee could put Sheridan in his place when that saucy general, who a little later showed how supreme he was at devastating a countryside, ordered the regiment out of a field where they were gathering fresh corn at a time when other regiments were passing loaded with bountiful gleanings off of the countryside.

Jennison had his ups, including a newspaper nomination for President, and downs, involving a court martial and dismissal

from the service, that he claimed, with a tint of justice, was political. The legislature later removed his constitutional disabilities. Among his early subordinates were John Brown, Jr., son of the raider, and Daniel Read Anthony, brother of Susan B. Anthony. He feuded and dueled but died in bed at the age of fifty after enough exciting events for four average lifetimes. This book will be engaging reading for all true Civil War buffs.

Fairview, North Carolina

GLENN TUCKER

The Politics of Inertia: The Election of 1876 and the End of Reconstruction. By Keith Ian Polakoff. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1973. xiv, 343 pp. Preface, notes, essay on sources, index. \$10.95.)

“On the centennial of the nation’s independence, the excessive partisanship of the Reconstruction era threatened to destroy the democratic political system.” Thus writes Keith Ian Polakoff about America at the end of its first century. These words ring familiar to a Bicentennial generation threatened by a new brand of “excessive partisanship.” In the 1870s as in the 1970s, the “democratic system” weighed heavy under scandals and corruption. Following the Centennial year, the nation recovered sufficiently from the trials of the Grant administration to limp on into its second century. Whether the nation recovers from the Watergate issues in time for Century III remains to be seen.

A casual look at the times hardly reveals the many crises that rocked Centennial America. Across the land Americans celebrated growth and achievement, proud of an Exposition at Philadelphia where they exhibited the fruits of their hundred years alongside those of other more established countries of the world. But, as Mark Twain suggested, it was an age only “gilded” with respectability. Underneath the facade, political intrigue, corruption, and discrimination threatened the “dream” and brought a sad ending to the first reconstruction. In *The Politics of Inertia*, historian Polakoff offers an explanation of what happened in the national parties to support such happenings, and in so doing,

he warns of complexities in the American party system that may not be limited to a single generation.

This book describes the political activity in the United States between the close of the Civil War and the settling of the disputed election of 1876. It is the story of Republicans shackled by internal intrigue and a "scramble" for presidential succession, and Democrats, their ranks diffused by complex sectional issues – both parties marching relentlessly toward the campaign of 1876. Each acted under the stress of a leadership vacuum, and candidates Hayes and Tilden emerged as standard bearers more by default than by astute party selection. This is the story of two parties engaged in a giant power struggle– the Republicans attempting to consolidate their war and reconstruction gains, the Democrats struggling to regain the national leadership they had sacrificed to sectional interests in 1860.

To Polakoff, it was the Democrats, with their tradition of bringing together the disparate elements of America under strong leadership, who failed so decisively, at the very moment when the time was ripe for them to regain power and restore bipartisan politics. Polakoff attributes this failure to a party decentralization which left the power vacuum for the Republicans to fill. Outwardly, the Democrats gave the appearance of unity, but leaderless on the national scene, they splintered into local coalitions, each group concerned with its own particular campaign issues. Paralyzed by inefficiency and without the single strong leader, they were unable to halt the growing Republican power that virtually stole the presidency from them in 1876. But the Democrats did not flounder alone. Inertia also affected the Republicans who wallowed in indecision and corruption, without a convincing national party platform, also "extraordinarily decentralized."

The *Politics of Inertia* covers much the same period as C. Vann Woodward's monumental *Reunion and Reaction*. Where material overlaps, the two works are generally in agreement, but on some points Polakoff does take mild issue with the earlier work. He disagrees with Woodward's assumption of "a degree of central direction in the national political parties," nor does he accept the contention that Tilden was in control of the Democratic party that lost the election of '76. Polakoff also puts less emphasis than Woodward on the compromises of the election

year, contending that accommodation of the South was inevitable whatever the circumstances of either party. Finally, where Woodward is basically southern in his perspective, Polakoff considers the broader national scene, especially "the configuration of power in nineteenth century political parties."

The Politics of Inertia is a timely study of American politics, brilliant in its grasp of intimate detail and always appreciative of the human element in this country. The reader will be no stranger to many of the topics that Polakoff includes in his study of the 1870s— political canvassing and unpredictable results, accusations and false accusations from both parties, a candidate's resignation from a campaign under pressure of the press's revelation of his unsavory congressional record, income tax discrepancies in the records of presidential candidates, the manipulation of black votes to party advantage, political intrigue and manipulation, and dark horses seeking the nation's highest office with little more than local credentials.

This is an important book for Bicentennial America as it looks at its own political dilemmas. It is well researched in traditional materials, interpreted in the light of new contemporary methods including statistics, and written in a narrative style that is always readable and often quite exciting. In a world in which politics is part of our daily fare, *The Politics of Inertia* is a source for new understanding and important historical perspective to modern problems.

Wittenberg University

ROBERT HART JE

James Weldon Johnson: Black Leader, Black Voice. By Eugene Levy. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973. xiii, 380 pp. Editor's foreword, preface, photograph, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.50.)

This first scholarly biography of James Weldon Johnson is a long overdue account of the life of one of the more versatile and articulate leaders. He was a teacher, school principal, newspaper editor and columnist, lawyer, poet, librettist for Broadway shows, essayist, diplomat, university professor, and champion of civil rights.

In developing this biography, Professor Levy used the Papers of James Weldon Johnson at Yale University and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Booker T. Washington Papers, Library of Congress, and his published writings in *Crisis* and other journals. Moreover, the author deserves an accolade for his lucid presentation of the range of Johnson's interests, activities, and involvement. Factors other than the influence of parents, who provided a stable, attractive home with books, music, and trips to Brooklyn to visit relatives, conditioned Johnson's development, life style, and zeal in protecting his private life (*My Inner Life Is Mine*, Chapter 14). Dr. Thomas Osmond Summers, a white physician of Jacksonville, who employed Johnson, age seventeen, as his receptionist, may well have served as a life-model. Dr. Summers was sophisticated, "well educated," "a cosmopolite," "a man of culture," who possessed a library of books on many subjects and who treated his receptionist as an equal. During the summer while a student at Atlanta University, Johnson taught summer school in rural Florida. For the first time he saw the relationship between the white man and black man at its crudest level. It was then that Johnson realized his oneness with all black people. He also heard a rural black preacher deliver a sermon on the creation which he later immortalized. He heard music—shout songs and chants— which he later captured in song and verse. He also participated in the Quiz Club contest that examined in 1892 the topic: "The Best Method of Removing the Disabilities of Caste from the Negro" (p. 44). At the age of twenty, Johnson believed the solution was "to remove the fact of inferiority" (p. 45).

Years later, as a mature lawyer-editor-executive of the N.A.A.C.P., Johnson attacked racial discrimination and lynching, and zealously labored for the passage of anti-discriminatory legislation and the Dyer Anti-Lynch bill. The latter did not pass, but it was significant that for the first time "a civil rights organization led by a black man took the initiative in pushing congressional legislation.

Although actively engaged in teaching, promoting equality of rights and justice, Johnson continued to write poetry, compose

songs for musicals, and to generate hope, i.e., "Lift Every Voice and Sing." He was indeed an uncommon man whom I was privileged to know as a student at Fisk University.

Hunter College

ELSIE M. LEWIS

The Search for the Santa María. By John Frye. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1973. xii, 174 pp. Foreword, introduction, illustrations, maps, appendices, bibliography, index. \$4.50.)

Few are aware that the *Santa María*, Columbus's flagship on his first voyage of discovery, never returned to Spain after reaching the New World. It ran aground on a reef somewhere east of Cape Haitien off the north coast of Haiti and was lost on Christmas Eve 1492. Fred Dickson, Jr., a member of the Explorers Club of New York, was the central figure in the most recent search for the *Santa María*. He made the search for the remains of the oldest known European vessel wrecked in the New World— and its positive identification when found— his central goal from 1967 until November 1972, when he died in a diving accident still pursuing his dream.

Dickson's attention was riveted to an anomalous, wreck-shaped coral patch located on the lagoon side of the barrier reef near Cape Haitien which he saw from the air in 1967. Believing that the position of the coral mass was "right in the ball park!" for the possible location of the wreck of the *Santa María*, he spent the next five years trying to determine if the feature might mark the remains of that vessel. Whatever the expedition may have lacked in scientific approach was more than made up for by Dickson's determination and infectious enthusiasm. In those five years, tantalizing, oftentimes contradictory clues and evidence concerning the origin of the coral feature and the age of a possibly associated wreck were developed, but the mystery remains unsolved.

John Frye follows the interesting story of Dickson's quest for the *Santa María*, reporting the efforts of Dickson and the thoughts and contributions of the varied personalities that he marshaled about him to participate in the adventure. In terms

of preparation, Frye even made the trek to Spain to plow through the red tape and dust to explore the archives. As a result, the author's handling of the basic facts of Columbus's life and times and the details of his first voyage of discovery, highlighted by photographs of sites, buildings, and monuments in Spain and Portugal central to the Columbus story, makes very interesting reading and provides depth and historical perspective.

The Search for the Santa María is a book which captures the reader's interest and sense of adventure in exploration and discovery both old and new.

Texas Historical Commission

CARL J. CLAUSEN

Yesterday in the Hills. By Floyd C. Watkins and Charles Hubert Watkins. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1973. xiii, 184 pp. Acknowledgments, foreword, preface. \$6.00.)

Floyd C. and Charles Hubert Watkins have produced a quite satisfactory book. It is an informative diversion if read as a whole work, and it stands up well for occasional browsing. The individual segments, though well integrated into the total conception, are independent essays. Proof of their literary quality emerges as the reader returns to them and finds as much pleasure in the second or third reading as he found in the first.

In his foreword, Calvin Brown notes that "most works which superficially resemble this book are written by local colorists on the one hand or by 'social scientists' on the other." He objects to both in that they are, in their separate ways, condescending toward their material. This book is not the result of a local colorist's slumming tour or the scientist's data-collecting excursion. It is the treasured recollections of father and son, sensitively set down with genuine literary merit.

The device of alternating essays (Field Work, Farm Animals, etc.) with character sketches (The Hopkinses, Jauny Loomis, etc.) is an effective one. It suggests Floyd Watkins's literary profession, his recollections of *Spoon River Anthology*, "The Camera Eye" in *U.S.A.*, and other literary masterworks that come together in the mind of a writer who must devise a structure for the diversity of his materials. Diversity in *Yesterday in the Hills* is

extensive in spite of the restricted locality and period, the community of Ball Ground, Georgia, as it existed within the living memories of father and son.

This is good history for the general reader, just as it is good folklore for the general reader. The success of such a book is not to be measured in terms of footnotes, bibliography, technical verification of data, or adherence to a particular set of theories or techniques. These are the tools of specialists who write for other specialists, too frequently unmindful of the interest of the intelligent non-technical reader. The devices used by Floyd and Charles Watkins are characterization, description, a sense of humor, and the ability to convey in a lively manner the comedy, tragedy, and pathos of the microcosm they bring to life.

The two kinds of writing are not incompatible. Obviously there is a place for scholarly apparatus in the narrow communication of specialist to specialist. There is also a place for lively, humane interpretation of historical and folkloristic insights for a larger audience. In their purpose, to recreate convincingly a vanishing way of life, the authors have served that larger audience well.

Western Kentucky University

KENNETH CLARKE

BOOK NOTES

Trial and Imprisonment of Jonathan Walker, at Pensacola, Florida . . . (1845, Boston) by Jonathan Walker, is volume number seven in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series, published by the University of Florida Press for the Florida Bicentennial Commission. *The Branded Hand*, as this book is frequently identified, is the account of a white man, a new Englander, who was convicted in Pensacola of trying to help slaves escape. Walker and several blacks were captured in a boat off Key West, and he was returned to Pensacola to stand trial. Labelled a slave stealer, the letters "S S" were branded on the palm of Walker's hand. After his release, he returned to New England, where he became a leader in the abolitionist movement. Professor Joe M. Richardson of Florida State University has written an introduction to this facsimile. He evaluates the

book and provides extensive biographical information on its author. Professor Richardson has also compiled an index both to the book and to his introduction. *Trial and Imprisonment* sells for \$8.50.

Don Juan McQueen is the fourth novel about the Sea Islands of the Georgia-Florida coast by Eugenia Price of St. Simons, Georgia. She has done extensive research into the life of John McQueen, who moved to St. Augustine in 1790 to avoid a Georgia debtors prison. Florida was then a Spanish colony, and McQueen, greedy for land, took an oath of loyalty to Spain and converted to the Catholic Church. He became Don Juan McQueen and one of Florida's largest land owners. He failed to bring a measure of peace to the violent Georgia-Florida frontier; the turmoil was constant, and McQueen was caught up in it. Ms. Price has written a fascinating book which illuminates an exciting period in Florida and American history. Her research has been meticulous. Published by J. P. Lippincott, Philadelphia and New York, it sells for \$8.95.

The Unknown Story of World Famous Sanibel and Captiva was written by the late Florence Fritz, the first woman mayor of Fort Myers. She was the author of several books about the Gulf coast of Florida based upon her long residence and activities in that area. This book tells the story of Sanibel and Captiva from the time when they were inhabited by pre-historic Indians to their discovery by the Spanish in the sixteenth century and their settlement by Americans almost 300 years later. The book is illustrated by photographs and sketches. Miss Fritz's manuscript was unpublished at the time of her death in 1969. It has now been made available through the efforts of Lelia Morris Cunningham of Fort Myers. Proceeds from the book will be used for a memorial for Miss Fritz. For copies, write Mrs. Cunningham at 2062 Katherine Street, Fort Myers, Florida 33901. The price is \$10.00.

Yesterday's Florida, by Nixon Smiley, is in the Historic State Series published by E. A. Seemann Publishing Company of

Miami. Mr. Smiley, a retired columnist for the *Miami Herald*, has compiled a pictorial history of the state from the time of its discovery in the sixteenth century to the early 1960s. Many of the photographs are from the State Photographic Archives, Robert Manning Strozier Library, Florida State University, Tallahassee. *Yesterday's Florida* is dedicated to Allen Morris, founder of the archives. It sells for \$12.95. *Yesterday's Florida* is the first volume in the Historic States Series. A second volume is *Yesterday's New Hampshire*, by Richard F. Leavitt, with a foreword by Sherman Adams.

Yesterday's Florida Keys, by Stan Windhorn and Wright Langley, is a kaleidoscope of pictures showing the history of the Keys from their earliest discovery by the Spanish to the 1950s. Wrecking, shipping, piracy, sponging, fishing, and cigar making have all played a part in the historical development of the area chronicled in this book. Many famous personalities have visited or lived along the Keys. In the twentieth century these include Henry Flagler, Ernest Hemingway, and Harry Truman. Published by E. A. Seemann Publishing Company, the book sells for \$7.95. Also recently published in the Historic Cities series are pictorial studies of Atlanta, Denver, and Detroit.

Adventurers in Florida History is by Woodward B. Skinner and W. George Gaines of Pensacola. This textbook tells the story of Florida's rich past through the activities of its "adventurers"—its history makers. The Spanish explorer-conquistadores—Ponce de León, Narváez, de Vaca, de Soto, and Tristán de Luna—are included. There is a sketch of Francesca Hinestrosa, who the authors describe as "the first known woman" to come to *La Florida* as "a member of a Spanish gold seeking expedition." The wife of one of De Soto's soldiers, she disguised herself as a man, and this ruse obviously worked until she became pregnant. Unfortunately, Francesca died during the course of the expedition. Andrew Turnbull, Osceola, Billy Bowlegs, David Levy Yulee, Henry Morrison Flagler, Napoleon Broward, the Ringlings, and Walt Disney are among the other *Adventurers in Florida History*. Published by Town and Country Books, P. O. Box 8147, Pensacola, Florida 32505, the book sells for \$6.95.

Landmark Architecture of Palm Beach is a compendium of photographs and descriptive text of 150 Palm Beach buildings representing the work of such outstanding architects as Addison Mizner, Marion Wyeth, Maurice Fatio, and the designer Joseph Urban. The author is Barbara D. Hoffstat, a Palm Beach resident, who has been active in historic preservation. The book is arranged so that a visitor can drive or walk the area and view the buildings in sequence of location. The photographs are Ms. Hoffstat's, and the introduction is by Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr. The paperback volume, published by Ober Park Associates, Inc., Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, sells for \$3.95.

Gobernadores Cubanos de la Florida is by José Isern of Miami. It is the third pamphlet in his series, *Pioneros Cubanos en U.S.A.* There are sketches of Laureano Torres de Ayala, Juan de Ayala y Escobar, Manuel José de Jústiz, and José Coppinger. The price is \$3.00, and the booklet may be ordered from the AIP Publications Center, 120 Beacon Boulevard, Miami, Florida 33135.

Ocali Country, Kingdom of the Sun, by Eloise Robinson Ott and Louis Hickman Chazal, has been out-of-print for a number of years. This valuable history of Marion County is available again in a Bicentennial edition published by the Junior Women's Club of Ocala. For copies write P. O. Box 854, Ocala, Florida 32670. The price is \$9.50, including mailing.

Circle of Life: The Miccosukee Indian Way is by Nancy Henderson and Jane Dewey. The photographs are by David Pickins. This short book, designed for elementary school children, was written in cooperation with Buffalo Tiger, Chairman of the Miccosukee Tribe of Florida. Much of it is based on personal conversations and interviews with members of the Tribe. It was published by Julian Messner, New York. The price is \$4.72.

Travels of William Bartram, edited by Mark Van Doren, is an unabridged reprint of the 1928 edition, published by Macy-Masuis. It is a major source work for geography, anthropology,

and natural history for the Southeast and particularly Florida. William Bartram travelled through southern North America, including Florida, during the 1770s, and described the rivers, Indians, vegetation, climate, and birds. This paperback edition, which includes the thirteen illustrations that Bartram included in his journal, was published by Dover Publications, New York. It sells for \$4.50.

Elmo Richardson, in *Dams, Parks & Politics: Resource Development and Preservation in the Truman-Eisenhower Era*, argues that public apathy and political gamesmanship have interfered seriously with the conservation and use of our natural resources. He describes the opposition which Interior Secretary Douglas McKay faced from Florida real estate interests and state and national politicians during the 1950s when the Park Service tried to acquire waterfront land to add to the Everglades National Park. At the same time oil companies were urging a five-year extension on exploration leases in the Everglades, although past drilling had yielded no commercially-productive sites. When National Park Service Director Conrad Wirth came to Florida in 1954 to explain the Park's principles, he met a hostile reception. Local businessmen attacked his "arrogant impertinence" and denounced the "grandiose schemes of the bird watchers and politicians." His personal value to Florida, Wirth was informed, was "worthless." Senator Everett Dirksen of Illinois opposed the Park's expansion, and labelled it a "Frankstein monster." He described it as a relic from the days of New Deal colonialism. The record shows that the obstructionist efforts in this case failed; 271,000 acres of wilderness land was added to the Everglades National Park. University Press of Kentucky, Lexington, published this book; which sells for \$11.25.

Seafaring America, by Alexander Laing, is the product of American Heritage Publishing Company of New York. It covers maritime history from the sixteenth century, when the explorers operated along the Atlantic seaboard from the West Indies north to Nova Scotia, to the end of the nineteenth century. This handsome book is filled with numerous illustrations, many in color. It sells for \$25.00.

Travels in North America, 1822-1824, is the record of the journey of Paul Wilhelm, Duke of Württemberg. Travelling with his Leibjager, or his body servant, he came first to New Orleans and then moved on to Cuba. After two months there he returned to New Orleans and began the journey which took him up the Mississippi and Ohio rivers. Later he ascended the Missouri River to Forts Recovery and Kiowa. His observations of Indians, geographic locations, and the natural features of the area are an important record. The manuscript was translated by W. Robert Nitske and was edited by Savoie Lottinville. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press in its American Exploration and Travel series, the volume sells for \$20.00.

A third revised edition of *The Strange Career of Jim Crow*, by C. Vann Woodward, has been published by Oxford University Press. A chapter treating events since August 1965 when the Voting Rights Act legally ended Jim Crowism is new material. It reveals that while black voters are still intimidated in some parts of the South and black voter turnout is discouraging in many parts of the country, Negro political gains are undeniable. The book sells for \$8.95 in cloth and \$1.95 in paper.

The World of the American Indian is published by the National Geographic Society with Jules B. Billard as editor and Vine Deloria, Jr. and William C. Sturtevant as consultants. Professor Sturtevant in his essay, "Woodsmen and Villagers of the East," describes the history and life of the Indians living on and off reservations from the Potomac and Ohio rivers south to the Keys, and from the Atlantic west to Texas. "The history and lifestyle of the early Florida Indians, like the Calusas and the Timucuas are included, along with the contemporary Seminoles and Creeks. There are many illustrations, including 362 in color. An appendix keyed to a map of the Indian cultures enables the reader to locate the tribes. *The World of the American Indian* is not distributed commercially, but it may be ordered from the National Geographic Society, Department 100, Washington, D. C. 20036. The price is \$10.65.