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membership@myfloridahistory.org

BOOK REVIEWS

Nor Is It Over Yet: Florida in the Era of Reconstruction, 1863-1877. By Jerrell H. Shofner. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1974. x, 412 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. $12.50.)

Students of Reconstruction who wished to study the process in Florida have hitherto had to rely mainly on three books: William Watson Davis, *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida,* published in 1913 and reissued in a handsome edition in 1964 by the University of Florida Press; John Wallace, *Carpetbag Rule in Florida,* the account of a black participant published in 1888 and also reissued by the UF Press in 1964; and Joe M. Richardson, *The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, 1865-1877,* which appeared in 1965 and was republished in 1973 by Trend House. Although each work contained valuable information, only the one by Davis attempted to survey and bring together the whole tangled story of what happened in the state during the Reconstruction years.

Davis was a student under William A. Dunning when the latter was conducting his famous graduate seminar in Reconstruction at Columbia University, and Davis's book is in the so-called "Dunning school" of Reconstruction historiography. The Dunning state studies had certain common characteristics. Based on wide research in the sources then available, they told a full story of political events but slighted economic and social developments. A more serious defect, to modern scholars, is that the studies reflected the unconscious prejudices of the authors regarding race. The Dunning writers believed that blacks were inferior to whites and hence were unfit to engage in the democratic process, and their attitudes affected everything that they wrote about black and Republican influence in government. Davis was fairer and more compassionate than others in his school, but his bias against Negroes was evident on many a page.

Now Professor Jerrell H. Shofner has given us a new general study, and inevitably it will be compared to Davis's book. Shofner himself recognizes the challenge in his preface. Acknowledging the

breadth of Davis's research, he points out that since the latter wrote a mass of new material has become available, especially in the Library of Congress and the National Archives. But he emphasizes that his chief difference with Davis is in the area of interpretation. Shofner, writing from a contemporary perspective, rejects the idea that blacks were inferior and Republicans were evil and that therefore Reconstruction in Florida was a shameful or stagnant episode. Thus, giving more attention than Davis did to economic matters, he argues that the state was beginning to recover from the postwar depression during the Reconstruction years and before the recovery of white-Democratic control in 1876-1877.

Although he devotes more space than Davis did to economic and social affairs, Shofner provides an adequate account of political happenings, beginning with the administrations of William Marvin, the provisional governor, and of David Walker, elected governor under the Johnson plan, and going through the terms of Republican governors Harrison Reed, Ossian B. Hart, and Marcellus Stearns. Two features of his treatment deserve special notice and commendation. One, he exposes as no one has before the bitter factionalism between moderate and radical Republicans that hindered the party in developing a comprehensive program and sapped its will to survive. Two, he reveals an amazing absence of militance in Florida blacks. As compared to the situation in some other states, as example, Louisiana, blacks exercised only a slight influence in politics and received only pitiful rewards; here the "bottom rail" was definitely not on top.

Written with balanced and compassionate judgment, this book must become the standard study of Reconstruction in Florida.

Louisiana State University T. HARRY WILLIAMS

Swamp Sailors: Riverine Warfare in the Everglades, 1835-1842. By George E. Buker. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1975. 152 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, maps, notes, epilogue, bibliography, index. $6.50.)

Like John Gates's *Schoolbooks and Krags,* the worst thing about *Swamp Sailors* is the title, both perhaps examples of new

Ph.D.'s in history overreacting to their drab dissertation titles as they convert them into books. In any case, Professor Buker, like Gates in his story of the United States army during the Philippine Insurrection, has provided an invaluable study of one aspect of American pacification operations and limited warfare during the nineteenth century. Regretably, he completed the study in 1969, and has only repolished it without updating his bibliography at all, especially in general American military and naval history. Furthermore, the subtitle term "riverine" is Vietnam War-era Pentagonese, yet it succeeds in helping to define the task of the United States Navy in the Second Seminole War– a good example of Hans Delbrück's *Sachkritik*, the use of current military practices to help understand those of the past.

Riverine warfare, says the author, "is a specialized form of combat, neither naval nor military, but a blend of the two, conducted in a riverine environment" (pp. 5-6). It is also based on small unit actions, so that such familiar names as Zachary Taylor and Winfield Scott are not as important as those of Navy Lieutenants Levin M. Powell and John T. McLaughlin, whose search-and-destroy operations ferreted out the Seminoles over long and difficult years, the latter with a specialized "Mosquito Fleet."

Buker's research and narrative of the navy's offensive operations in the Everglades in cooperation with the army, marines, and revenue service are excellent, showing how tactical doctrines had to be developed on the spot under unprecedented conditions, notably shallow-water, small boat pincers movements to surround and entrap the Seminoles. The more passive element was the naval blockade of Florida to keep Spanish arms from reaching the Indians via nearby Cuba– a classic example of isolating the battlefield in a limited maritime war. In the end, both efforts combined to break the enemy's will to resist– the proper Clauswitizian object in war.

Swamp Sailors should be required reading for all American military and naval historians and practitioners of riverine and inshore warfare. The publisher is also to be congratulated for producing an attractive book with pleasing illustrations and charts and at a reasonable price.

University of *Maine* CLARK G. REYNOLDS

Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. By Samuel I. Bellman. (New York: Twayne Publishers, Inc., 1974. 164 pp. Preface, chronology, notes and references, selected bibliography, index. $7.50.)

American literary fashion is capricious, as the author of this critical study of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings reminds us. The volume is a part of Twayne's United States Authors series. "There can no longer be any doubt," says Professor Bellman, "that it is high time for Mrs. Rawlings to be carefully reconsidered by American literary historians, most of whom have been almost entirely unaware of her contributions to our cultural heritage and her affinity with our more important homegrown naturalists of fact and fancy." Amen. What she left us, Professor Bellman rightly points out, is a vanished Florida. And it was Florida which was responsible for her birth as a creative artist; when she left Cross Creek she descended into the banalities of *The Sojourner,* her last and least satisfactory novel.

Critical studies also follow literary fashions. Bellman dissects the work of Mrs. Rawlings and duly finds it full of everything from existentialism to denied motherhood. He makes comparisons of her work with that of Hemingway, Henry James, Hardy, Vonnegut, Faulkner, Frost, Thoreau, and Camus. All of which pyrotechnics will leave many of Bellman's readers uneasy. How much of his book is Mrs. Rawlings? Was she so profund? How much is the inventive genius of Bellman himself? *Frontier Eden,* a Rawlings biography by Gordon Bigelow of the University of Florida English department, was a straightforward and sympathetic consideration of Mrs. Rawlings's life as well as output, and in this reviewer's opinion it is still the place to which one must go if one is to understand the author of *The Yearling.* Bellman also seems to be curiously unaware that for many writers their thwarted desires– in Mrs. Rawlings's case, he postulates, maternity– are poignant because to feel such poignancy is to live one's own work and thereby to strengthen it. Strindberg was more of a woman-hater because he was writing about men who hated women; he had to act out his dramatic nightmares. Is it not possible that Mrs. Rawlings longed for her own Jody Baxter but the reality of a son would have been an encumbrance?

Bellman discusses Mrs. Rawlings's Florida and her inspiration and the fame she earned in her lifetime. He then proceeds, often

trenchantly, to analyze *South Moon Under, Golden Apples, The Yearling, Cross Creek, When the Whippoorwill,* and *The Sojourner,* which he raises to the level of an existentialist saga. There are many references to her literary relationship with her editor at Scribner's, Maxwell Perkins. It is Bellman's contention that Mrs. Rawlings's failure was "a failure of the romantic dream," whereas Bigelow saw the works in which she fell short of true artistry, notably *Golden Apples* and *The Sojourner,* as examples of a literary flame which did not always burn brightly enough. 'There's nothing to fall back on but courage; you either have it or you don't." So spoke a Rawlings character; so, presumably, believed Mrs. Rawlings. Life was a lonely pilgrimage which required plenty of guts, especially on the part of an artist. Her own emotional world was surely as stark, often, as that of her bygone Florida Crackers.

For the most part Bellman's work is scholarly, though he raises apprehensions when he tells us on page thirteen that Marjorie Kinnan was a member of Delta Gamma sorority, on page eighteen that she belonged to Kappa Alpha Theta, and on page nineteen quotes a college friend of Marjorie as saying that she was a Kappa Kappa Gamma. The issue is not earth-shaking; it is even embarrassing, and so are such biographical lapses.

After the sorority and a hack newspaper column in the North, Marjorie came to Florida and grew up. Bellman's book is, of course, required reading for anyone wishing to know more about her world, her people, and her convictions. Of all these Bellman doubtless understands many. But the vividness of her character is painted better by Bigelow, and more than one Bellman reader will raise his brows when the professor sees Lant Jacklin's river trip in *South Moon Under* as failing to plumb the "rich mythographic implications of the (watery) open road for boys, the dangerous quest, the zone-crossing, the 'holy union of males,' and all the other symbolism detailed in the metaliterary criticism of Leslie A. Fiedler, Walker Percy, and other contemporary critics." Is it possible that Lant had no interest in the holy union of males and was simply responding to nature on a beautiful waterway?

Tallahassee,, Florida GLORIA JAHODA

Florida Place Names. By Allen Morris. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1974. 160 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography. $5.95.)

Books on place names are one of the most entertaining history types because the better ones contain fascinating, almost incredible little anecdotes explaining how towns, cities, lakes, and other landmarks acquired their names. They are books you can pick up and lay down without worrying about continuity or frame of mind. They satisfy a natural human curiosity, and this volume brings out the humor, absurdity, and irony of the naming of Florida places through four centuries of dramatic history. Two Egg, Bumpnose, Kissimmee, Scratch Ankle. The recipe makes a delightful dish, but best of all, it can leave an appetite for more local and state history and maybe even germinate some good amateur historians.

Who better than Tallahassee's Allen Morris could put together a new "authoritative" place name book of Florida? As a former newspaperman, longtime clerk of the Florida House of Representatives, and publisher of the time-honored *Florida Handbook,* Morris has been collecting notes on his subject for a quarter of a century. This book is the successful result. Relying on existing sources as a base, such as Clarence J. Simpson's *Florida Place Names of Indian Derivation* published by the State Board of Conservation in 1956, Morris offers the place name derivation of incorporated Florida towns of 1,000 population or more, plus counties, forts, lakes, and other landmarks. The book lists the places in alphabetical sections and includes a small county map of Florida. Of course, hundreds of small historical towns, crossroads, and landmarks had to be omitted (such as Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Coffee Mill Hammock, and Santa Maria) but he had to set limitations. Morris's introduction indirectly makes a mild case for place-name scholarship as a separate historical genre.

Morris doesn't document his sources through the book, but he does give a thorough bibliography. Of course, footnote documentation would have made the piece cumbersome since so many of the sources come from oral history and folklore. The distractions would have crippled the books easy readability. This reviewer, a native Floridian, has few arguments with Morris

about his sources, and the text is well done in Morris's pleasant writing style.

Florida is not an easy state to depict artistically on a vertical dust jacket, but here is a bouquet of West Florida sand spurs to the jacket designer, Bernard Lipsky, who on his cover map continued the abominable tradition of omitting or microscoping Florida's Panhandle on state maps. The state outline can be put complete on a 5¾," x 8¾" jacket attractively. Lipsky should have put as much effort in his work as the author of the text did in his.

Pensacola, Florida PAT DODSON

Florida: A Geographical Approach. By Robert B. Marcus and Edward A. Fernald. (Dubuque, Iowa: Kendall/Hunt Publishing Company, 1975. x, 302 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, graphs, tables, further reading, appendix. $3.95.)

Historians are unlikely to be impressed with this curious effort of Marcus and Fernald. Since no previous geography of Florida exists, they have certainly filled a need, but there are symptoms of hasty scholarship suggesting that the transmutation from lecture notes to textbook took place largely without benefit of editorial supervision.

Organization of subject matter is conventional and, in general, appropriate. Unfortunately the authors begin with a tedious methodological detour on modelling that is embarrassingly simplistic and of questionable use to university students. This patronizing introduction is followed by a plunge into "Florida's Historical Background," that can only be charitably described as an adventure containing serious mistakes of fact and distortions of interpretation. Their section on the prehistory of Florida is simply a pastiche of errors.

But after these disastrous preliminaries there are less controversial chapters designed around landforms, soils, vegetation, climate, and water resources. Having established the physical parameters of the state they discuss various aspects of demography and economy in an additional seventeen short chapters, each of which concludes with a summary that must be examined with unusual care since it is likely to contain new data not presented elsewhere.

The strongest, most useful portions of the book are those dealing with agriculture, particularly the chapter entitled "Animal Industries" which contains much interesting information not readily available elsewhere. The material presented on citrus and winter vegetables is likewise commendable, benefiting from timely statistical summaries and good analyses of market trends.

Regional geographies are usually noted for their excellent illustrations but I must report the examples in this case are disappointing. Maps are often unimaginative or crudely rendered in sketch forms that would make a professional cartographer blanch. A full-page amateurish line drawing of an orange tree and some palms in the backyard of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings's house is included in the chapter on soils and vegetation for no apparent reason. Many of the photographs have been poorly reproduced by the publisher, and there is a disconcerting dependence upon subject matter dating from the 1940s. For motives about which I dare not speculate, it should be noted that all of the pages of this book are perforated for easy removal.

It is clear, then, that there is room for much improvement in future editions. Hopefully the authors will find time to eliminate numerous gaucheries of grammar and spelling that presently plague this text, With help they may correct their profound misunderstanding of subsurface geologic terminology and perhaps even discover the true position of the city of Pompano which they now seem to believe is located in Palm Beach County.

Florida Atlantic University ALAN CRAIG

A History of French Louisiana, Volume One, The Reign of Louis XIV, 1698-1715. By Marcel Giraud. Translated by Joseph C. Lambert. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. xiii, 398 pp. Publisher's preface, introduction, abbreviations, notes, maps, conclusion, sources, bibliography, index. $15.00.)

This reviewer met Marcel Giraud in Paris during his regime as Fulbright scholar, 1950-1951, just at the time that he was selected as professor in the Collège de France, the highest academic honor. He had been working for many years as the out-

standing French scholar in the history and make-up of French Canada and early French Louisiana. His work on Louisiana was slowed after he became professor in the College de France, but the results of his research on Louisiana were not lost. During the 1950s, Giraud published his *Histoire de la Louisiane Française,* covering the years to 1720, in three volumes. It is the first of these volumes that is here published in a beautifully printed edition in English translation by the Louisiana State University Press. Giraud who knows English well, aided and looked over the translation and helped in the preparation of the volume.

Giraud begins his *History of French Louisiana* with the Treaty of Ryswick and with the work of Iberville and the founding of Louisiana in furtherance of what were the French plans for colonization in the Gulf of Mexico area begun by La Salle, and long in contemplation by France. Devoting his attention in the volume under review to the latter portion of the reign of the Grand Monarch (1698-1715) Giraud delves into the workings of the minister, Louis de Pontchartrain, and the lives of the men involved in the colonization of Louisiana. He deals with the colonial policy of the French government, and gives an adequate account of the small, and not too well-supported colonies of Biloxi and Mobile. Full comments are given to the reasons, motives, and incentives for the establishment of French Louisiana, of the missionary initiative, and of the primitive environment. In Part II, he discusses in full the effects of the War of the Spanish Succession upon the international situation, upon the finances and commerce, neglect of the home government, poverty of the people and their dissensions, and upon hostilities – the Indian and military situation.

Part III is a rounded-out presentation of the application of private capital and projects, notably that of Antoine Crozat, and of the difficulty in populating Louisiana, of its economic stagnation, government reaction, and external dangers. Finally, in a last part, Giraud deals cursorily with expansion, and the work of the missionaries, the Illinois area, as well as commercial and military expansion. These are a background for his second and third volumes, which this reviewer hopes will appear in translation, so that they will be available to a wide reading public. He also hopes Giraud will carry on his work on French Louisiana.

In reading *History of French Louisiana,* one is impressed with

the detailed research work and citations of the author. One is also struck with the struggle of the colonies to survive. The author has done the unusual scholarly sleuthing of attempting to identify the writers and dates of many of the anonymous memoires and descriptions that are found in the French archives. This will be even more important in volumes II and III. Giraud gives greatest attention to Biloxi and Mobile, and less concentration to Natchitoches, Natchez, and Balize. He does, however, make a contribution in documenting Iberville's involvement in fraudulent practices, and brings out in detail, the conflicts between La Mothe and Bienville, the foreign missions and the Jesuits (later developed by O'Neill), and La Vente and Bienville.

Giraud has utilized the vast French archives, as well as the archives of the missions in Canada. He cites Public Record Office records, but he depends on, or at least uses fully, the work of Verner Crane for the conflicts with the British and their traders. Less satisfactory is his account of the Franco-Spanish frontier activities, and he has not used the Spanish archives. But who in one lifetime can do more than has Marcel Giraud on the early history of French Louisiana.

This volume is handsomely printed with excellent illustrations. Giraud includes an introduction to his bibliography, and his extremely copious multi-reference notes are a virtual guide.

San Diego State University A. P. NASATIR

The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume Four: Sept. 1, 1763-Aug. 31, 1765. Edited by George C. Rogers, Jr., David R. Chesnutt, Peggy J. Clark, and Walter B. Edgar. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1974. xxv, 720 pp. Contents, introduction, notes, index. $25.00.)

In the years covered by the material in this volume of the Laurens papers, the merchant Henry Laurens has reached the pinnacle of his occupation. His business has expanded, making his papers more important than ever as a source for the economic history, not only of the South Carolina region, but of the entire empire. Interest in plantations indicates a shifting of Lauren's interest toward the land. He is also preoccupied by speculation

in lands in the Altamaha region. Out of this come several important letters to his friend Lieutenant Colonel James Grant who was appointed royal governor of the newly-created Province of East Florida. The letters to Governor Grant discuss the matter of English colonization in East Florida: how best to acquire lands and how to procure supplies and settlers.

Laurens, a public spirited man, has risen to political prominence. Grant suggests his nomination to the provincial council and also appointment to the Board of Trade and Plantations. Interestingly, Laurens refuses both. On the first he pleads lack of time because of business, on the second he writes that the Board has lately fallen into low repute both in England and America.

The political atmosphere about Laurens is charged. Several of his letters reflect this. Bitterness over the recent Boone affair and the conduct of the Cherokee War by his friend Grant and continuing animosity toward Christopher Gadsden for his stands in both disputes, are greatly in evidence. These are a prelude to the coming Stamp Act controversy.

The editing of this volume continues to be superb. In fact, annotation and explanations seem to have been greatly improved as has the completeness and accuracy of the Introduction.

Georgetown University RICHARD WALSH

Fundamental Testaments of the American Revolution: Papers presented at the second symposium, May 10 and II, 1973. Library of Congress Symposia on the American Revolution. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1973. 119 pp. Preface, introduction, biographical sketches, notes. $3.50.)

The "fundamental testaments" considered in this volume are Thomas Paine's *Common Sense* by Bernard Bailyn, the Declaration of Independence by Cecelia M. Kenyon, the Articles of Confederation by Merrill Jensen, and the Treaty of Paris of 1783 by Richard B. Morris. Bailyn, with his usual deft handling of intellectual history, analyzes the significance of *Common Sense* in bringing the emotional and ideological confusion of the times into an effective focus by ridiculing the "underlying presump-

tions," the "established perspectives," the "whole received paradigm" within which the Anglo-American controversy had until then proceeded, forcing the people to question the supposedly self-evident and "to think the unthinkable." Cecelia M. Kenyon's essay on the Declaration of Independence carefully delineates the idea that by Jefferson's use of the term "the people" in the Declaration, he did not mean an abstract or corporate body but a collectivity of individuals and groups with both common and conflicting interests and opinions. He sought to legitimize the self-interest in politics and to link it to representation and accountability in government. Kenyon notes the emphasis on individualism in the Declaration and seeks to find therein Jefferson's redefinition of a theory that would harmonize individualism with the historic concepts of justice and the common good as the purpose of government. Although this is a splendid essay and contains an informative discussion on political theories of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the reader comes away with the feeling that perhaps more was attributed to Jefferson than either he intended or at least accomplished. Yet, the idea is intriguing. I read Merrill Jensen's essay on the Articles of Confederation with a great deal of pleasure. The essay is impressive in its mastery of detailed material and the skill with which this material was integrated into a delightful historical narrative. Richard B. Morris has presented a realistic and detailed account of the complex interaction of motives and situations present in Paris in 1783 and the remarkable obdurancy of the Americans in securing recognition of the sovereignty of their new nation. He considers that this Treaty was the basic charter of our national existence.

Continuity in the essays is effected by brief introductions by Julian P. Boyd and by several common themes found in the essays themselves. Although the content of these essays presents few fresh ideas, to have the tested ideas of these fine scholars contained within the covers of one small book is valuable to any student of the American Revolution.

Agnes Scott College GERALDINE M. MERONEY

Travel on Southern Antebellum Railroads, 1828-1860. By Eugene Alvarez. (University: The University of Alabama Press, 1974. x, 221 pp. Preface, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $8.95.)

This book is an attempt, through the use of eyewitness descriptions and contemporary opinions, to present an account of the "societal aspects of railroad travel in the South" in the three decades prior to the Civil War. For the most part it is a piece of fluff, having little substance which a reader can get his teeth into. The publisher gives no clue as to the credentials of the author, but this work has the earmarks of having originated as a graduate thesis or dissertation.

The potentialities of the subject are great, but this treatment is superficial. There are nine somewhat redundant chapters dealing with such subjects as "The Introduction of the Railroad," "The Railroad Mania Continues to Grow," "Engines of Smoke, Fire, and Cinders," "The Railroad Passenger Car," "The Hazardous Roadway," "The Perils of the Road," "The Railroad Station," "Society in the Cars," and "Traveling through the South." It is the reviewer's judgement that this is an example of over-writing. Indeed, with rigid economies of style and content this could have been an excellent article or monograph.

There is really nothing very new here for anyone who is at all conversant with the history of railroads in America, but for those innocent of such knowledge-non-historians or amateur railroad buffs– this might be an interesting two hour's reading. The most pretentious claim which is made for the book is that it "yields a rich gathering of southern lore about Jacksonian democracy." It simply does not.

For the most part, the sources used are the travel accounts of foreign or northern travellers. Though it contains a map and some illustrations, they are so inadequate as to be extraordinarily disappointing.

University of Florida HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

Roll, Jordan, Roll: The World the Slaves Made. By Eugene D. Genovese. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. xxii, 823 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, appendix, abbreviations, manuscript collections cited, a note on sources, notes, subject index, name index. $17.50.)

Roll, Jordan, Roll is a significant and important contribution to Afro-American history, social history, and historiography by an able scholar. Professor Eugene Genovese is no newcomer to the study of slavery. Indeed, he has fulfilled the challenge issued by those historians who maintained that a different account of the slave system would emerge if historians, not sharing the views of Ulrich B. Phillips, absorbed the concepts of the cultural anthropologist, developed a knowledge of social psychology, and wrote the history of slavery from the slave's perspective.

For organization and clarity, the author divides the text into four books, each with two parts and specific analysis and presentation of the slave experience, i.e., "On Paternalism," "Our Black Family," "De Good Massa," "Our White Folks," "Slave Religion in Hemispheric Perspective," "The Gospel in the Quarters," "Time and Work Rhythms," "Men of Skill," "The Myth of the Absent Family," "Standing Up to the Man," and other topics.

Well-known to white and black Americans is the development of black slavery in the seventeenth century and the subsequent enactment of statutory laws in the colonies. Later the state laws defined what a slave and a free black could and could not do. A slave could kill a white man in self-defense and escape conviction provided his life was in "clear and present danger." Slaves, however, understood that "unable to resist. . . except on desperate occasions they accepted what could not be avoided" (p. 91). They turned to their masters or some other white persons to shield and protect them. Slaves also understood the law afforded them little protection, but a "good massa" fed, housed, and clothed his slaves "at the prevailing standard of decency, as understood by master and slaves alike" (p. 124). Other requisites included holidays, good times, privacy in their religious life, and respect for family. Slaves grieved over sale of their children and separation of husband and wife. They also effectively interposed their own work standards. against those imposed by the master and over-

seers. Without power, the slaves set limits to what they could achieve.

Religion fired the slaves with a sense of their own worth before God and man, and this fact transformed them with a sense of their own worth (p. 283). This "spiritual emancipation provided the necessary foundation for a collectivity." Moreover, "the folk dynamics" in the historical development of the Afro-American Christianity enabled the slaves "to . . . create an appropriate form" and at the same time absorb many streams of other religions such as African, Judeo-Christian, Amerindian. The foundation for a Black Christianity was expressed in a "duality . . . something black and American that bound masters and slaves together in an unusual communion."

Hunter College ELSIE M. LEWIS

Johnson, Grant, and the Politics of Reconstruction. By Martin E. Mantell. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1973. ix, 209 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. $9.00.)

Johnson, Grant, and the Politics of Reconstruction is really two books in one: the first, a now relatively well-accepted account of Andrew Johnson's clash with congressional Republicans and of the steps leading to impeachment; the second, a challenging if not fully documented discussion of Ulysses S. Grant's role in the formulation and implementation of congressional Reconstruction policy.

Johnson, Mantell argues persuasively, based his opposition to congressional Reconstruction programs on the conviction that Radicalism could not carry either the North or the South. Though the Republican victories in the elections of 1866 had clearly strengthened Congress's hand, Johnson interpreted the resurgence of Democratic politicians in the South in 1867 as indicative of a trend away from Radicalism. Failing to perceive the intensity of the struggle presaged by Republican strength in the North as it confronted a revived Democracy in the South, Johnson anticipated success in his efforts to block implementation of the congressional plan of Reconstruction. His opposition to the

congressional Radicals, then, was neither capricious nor ill-considered; rather, it was based on his best assessment of popular opinion. Similarly, the steps leading to confrontation between President and Congress, and ultimately to impeachment, were neither hasty nor taken blindly.

This much, Mantell argues convincingly, on evidence by now familiar to readers of the several recent studies of the Johnson years. Had he stopped here, his would be a competent though hardly an original work.

What sets Mantell's work apart from that of other recent scholars, however, is his contention that Ulysses S. Grant played a major role in the early stages of the congressional struggle with the President. Grant, in Mantell's eyes, emerges in 1867 and 1868 a steadfast supporter of congressional Reconstruction– as well as a cautious walker of a tightrope stretched between his loyalty to his constitutional commander-in-chief and his ideological commitment to the Radical cause. Wherever possible, Mantell argues, Grant upheld the congressional position, and he encouraged field commanders in the South to do the same. Indeed, the whole structure of congressional Reconstruction rested on the loyalty of Grant and of the subordinate commanders in the field, who would actually implement what Mantell correctly describes as the first "major legislative program" in American history "to be carried out despite the opposition of the President" (p. 27). "There can be no question," he states, "about Grant's support of the Republican policy and there is every reason to believe that Johnson was well aware of this" (p. 35). In this context, Johnson's celebrated replacement of Secretary of War Edwin Stanton by Grant was a calculated risk by the President– a move which backfired badly, but which was designed to bring Grant within the President's sphere of influence and control and to temper congressional reaction against Stanton's removal. Even Johnson's apparent victory over the Radicals on the question of control over the military commanders in the South, came to naught: though the President forced Grant to renounce his own claims to authority over the southern commanders, he did so by declaring them independent of all control, a move which diminished the President's own influence and did nothing to impair that of Grant who continued privately to send instructions and suggestions to his former military colleagues.

If Mantell is right– if Grant indeed was a consistent supporter of congressional Reconstruction, and if he played a pivotal role in the events of 1867 and 1868– then Grant's nomination and election take on new meaning. To Mantell, they represent the capstone of congressional Reconstruction, the ultimate defeat of the Johnson policies, the ultimate victory for those who had opposed the President. Grant, in this view, is more than an attractive vote-getter: his ideological stance is known, and is of importance.

The importance of Mantell's argument can scarcely be overestimated. If he is correct– and if future scholars are able to provide the full documentation on Grant's role which has clearly eluded him– then much that has been written both on military Reconstruction in the South and on the Grant presidency itself will need reconsideration. Mantell has taken the sketchiest of materials, sometimes only the most veiled references to Grant's opinions, and worked them into a thesis which is at once plausible and tantalizing. If, as this reviewer believes, Grant eventually came to distrust the congressional Republicans, and to seek actively to put an end to congressional Reconstruction, then his actions at the outset, as the backbone of those seeking to implement congressional policy, are doubly significant. This is an exceptional book– not because it is definitive, but because it suggests something which is new, and which will provide the basis for further investigations over the next several years.

Duke University ELIZABETH STUDLEY NATHANS

Schools for All: The Blacks & Public Education in the South, 1865-1877. By William Preston Vaughn. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1974. x, 181 pp. Preface, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $12.50.)

In a sense it is unfortunate that Mr. Vaughn's book should have been the first major study of black public education in the South during Reconstruction. Although there are several chapters of value, the book is a collection of essays rather than a comprehensive study of the problem. A number of the themes emphasized, while important, do not warrant the extended treat-

ment provided, including the chapters on "Desegregation of Schools in Louisiana," and "Integration in Public Higher Education." While the experiments in Louisiana and at the University of South Carolina were interesting and important, they were not typical of the South as a whole.

Vaughn's chapter, "Congress and Integration," is useful, showing the political in-fighting over mixed schools, and emphasizing the national status of the controversy. Unfortunately, in dealing with the various states, the author has emphasized educational politics without placing the school issues in the perspective of general state politics. Economic movements, other than educational finance per se has been largely ignored. The chapter on "The Peabody Fund and Integration" effectively repudiates the thesis that Barnas Sears was not a racist but allowed discrimination in order to achieve broader educational goals.

The treatment of the various states is very uneven, with Florida rating little more than an occasional mention. Vaughn describes the Florida School Law of 1869 as one which "avoided all references to race." While this is accurate, the law did provide for "separate schools for the different classes," and this was clearly understood by white Floridians as a euphamism for segregation. Jonathan C. Gibbs is described as a graduate of Princeton Seminary where, in fact, he only studied for two years.

The bibliographical essay is weak, suggesting the author's lack of familiarity with his own sources. While he praises George Bush's *History of Education in Florida* (1889), he ignores Thomas E. Cochran's superior *History of Public-School Education in Florida* (1921) except for one brief footnote. Vaughn fails to note properly the unevenness of the works produced by the Dunning school, lumping them together as writers who were "following the school of historiography . . . which viewed Reconstruction as the rape of the South," but he is only mildly critical of E. Merton Coulter's *The South During Reconstruction, 1865-1877*, which is certainly in the Dunning tradition at its worst.

The book is additionally marred by the author's failure to utilize valuable source material. He has ignored the American Missionary Association Archives which offer a wealth of material on the northern teachers in the South and the superlative

collection of documents in the Southern Historical Collection at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He has also ignored a number of important journals, including the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, as well as some excellent state and regional studies such as Joe M. Richardson's *The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, 1865-1877*. On the whole, the book breaks little fresh ground and while it may prove of some use to Reconstruction historians and historians of education, it is certainly not the much needed definitive study of black education in the Reconstruction South.

Salisbury (South Australia) *College of Advanced Education* F. BRUCE ROSEN

Rich Harvest: A History of the Grange, 1867-1900. By D. Sven Nordin. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1974. ix, 273 pp. Preface, notes, charts, tables, illustrations, epilogue, bibliography, index. $12.00.)

Considerable research has been devoted to the local, state, and regional activities of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry, or Grange. Yet, surprisingly little attention has been given by professional historians to the national movement. Solon J. Buck's *The Granger Movement* is generally accepted as the authority, ignoring his reminder that it was not a history of the Patrons of Husbandry but a record of agrarian discontent in the period 1870-1880. D. Sven Nordin's *Rich Harvest* concentrates specifically on the history of the Patrons of Husbandry to 1900, and it endeavors to correct misconceptions attributed to Buck's study.

By divorcing the Patrons of Husbandry from other contemporary agrarian groups and reducing the term "granger" to officially affiliated members of the order, Nordin reveals a brotherhood less inclined to radical political activism and more consistently dedicated to the purposes of the original founders than supposed. *Rich Harvest* reveals two "Granger Movements"; the most popularly known one drawing its support from the West and South during the 1870s. As that movement collapsed, the order was revived by the gradual, less dramatic affiliation of farmers of the Northeast. By 1900, eighty-three per cent of the

membership resided in that nine-state area. Nordin relates the "Second Grange Movement" to the increasing pressure resulting from competition with western agriculture.

Evidence is drawn from both movements to support the thesis that the grangers remained primarily concerned with educational, social, and fraternal activities. Nordin follows the lead of Gabriel Kolko, George Miller, and Lee Benson, giving the Grange credit for a relatively minor role in the railroad regulatory movement.

Some criticism appears appropriate. The attack on Buck is more severe than deserved in view of his own warning not to attribute too much influence to the order. Secondly, the author convincingly demonstrates a continuing Grange interest in activities such as higher education, and presents specific cases of success. Yet the evidence sometimes seems insufficient to warrant conclusions such as "the Grange played a powerful, positive role." Finally, the Grange role in transportation and communications lacks balance. Little attention is given to Grange efforts outside the Upper Mississippi Valley region, and scant attention given to efforts related to transportation questions other than those concerning railroads. *Rich Harvest* is a needed addition to Grange historiography. It is especially important in de-emphasizing the dramatic involvements of the order, and in stressing more durable achievements.

Tallahassee Community College R. E. CULBERTSON

The Booker T. Washington Papers: Volume 3, 1889-95. Edited by Louis R. Harlan. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. xxx, 618 pp. Introduction, chronology, symbols and abbreviations, bibliography, index. $17.50.)

This volume of the Washington papers covers perhaps the most important years of the educator's life. Revealed in the letters, essays, and speeches is the personality of a highly capable man who struggled against great odds. First, he had undertaken an all but impossible task of establishing an independent private school for blacks in an area where people, if not hostile, were niggard in offering support or favor to the school.

Appearing in bold tracery throughout this volume are the struggles of securing from the State of Alabama a share of the land grant funds awarded under terms of the Morrill Act, or securing some degree of public support from the state itself. There was no greater point of discrimination against blacks than the denial of a share of the federal catalyst which would help improve their social and educational status through education. There was a quiet but nevertheless persistent campaign between Tuskegee and Montgomery over the question of spreading the benefits of the land grant or comparable funds to the Negro school. This correspondence and other documentary material revealed a subtlety born of long experience with white politicians.

Aside from the effort to procure additional public support, Washington and Tuskegee Institute had educational problems born of black social and economic conditions. These differed in more than mere degree from those which beset white leadership itself. Constantly there was the fight to find enough money to keep the classroom doors open. The margin was microscopically thin, so thin in fact that banks threatened on occasion to foreclose on simple notes which would have spelled disaster. These papers reveal how unfair and invalid the oft-repeated criticism of catering to northern philantropists was in light of biting need. Without this source of support there would have been no Institute.

Booker T. Washington gathered a staff about him with the most limited resources to pay his people. Many teachers received hardly more than a bare subsistence, and at times they worked for little more than a promise and a prayer. It was almost a miracle that Washington was able to secure any instructors of quality.

Aside from severely limited financial support there was the ever-abiding philosophical conflict which had to be partially reconciled. Was black education in its most elementary pioneering stage to follow the classical liberal arts-professionalization tradition, or was it to emphasize the most basic elements of the applied arts? There was much disagreement over this issue, even among illiterate blacks, and the nature of this conflict appears throughout this volume.

In an equally fundamental manner Booker T. Washington

became involved in a highly emotional controversey with a fairly large segment of his race in the South because of his caustic criticism of black preachers. Any rational man, no matter how illiterate, could well deny the facts of his charge. The sting of reaction was bitter, but at no time did Washington reveal more courage of conviction than in this controversy.

Throughout his statements of educational philosophy, and especially in his messages to the Tuskegee Negro Conferences, Washington was direct in his criticism of racial ignorance. He accused the emotional, ignorant, sensuous black minister as being a stumbling block in the way of raising black cultural, social, and economic standards. In the matter of raising black standards, Washington grew eloquent. His lucid description of the plight of the black share tenant is *a* more clearly stated parallel of southern conditions than is that of the angry populist Charles Otkins in the *Ills of the South.* As Booker T. Washington knew, the documentation for his poignant statements existed no farther away than the account books of the nearest general furnishing store.

Internally at Tuskegee there were frictions, personal animosities, inefficiencies, and plain cussedness in the operation of the various departments of the school. It required constant vigilance to keep the sloth and indifference of the tenant farm from spilling over into the way of life on the campus. Finding a competent farm manager, for instance, proved as difficult as finding a competent dean. In keeping with the main objective of the institution, this position was indeed a significant one. The farm manager was not only a key instructor, but his stewardship of the farm had to indicate a progressiveness to impress visitors and possible donors. This condition seems never to have been fully realized. Student discipline was a matter of concern. It is difficult to tell from the correspondence whether complaints were valid, or whether they were the machinations of petty staff members. Clearly developed is the fact that Washington was himself a stern disciplinarian.

One of the most important sections of this volume lays bare the anatomy of the Atlanta Exposition Speech, September 18, 1895. First, are revealed the deep emotions and stirrings of racial pride preceding the speech, then the structure of the address itself. The text published here shows the deletions,

but more than this, it reveals the shrewd appraisal of the audience by the orator. This reviewer, however, was somewhat disillusioned to discover that the illustration of racial and social relationships as indicated by the "hand and fingers" originated with that less than artistic source Rutherford B. Hayes.

Emerging from this mass of correspondence are insights into many personalities including Frederick Douglass, W. E. B. Du Bois, Hollis Burke Frissell, and Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry. Washington and Du Bois were indeed two men approaching opposite sides of a common mountain with different purposes in mind. With ample justification the editors dedicated this volume to Margaret James Murray, Washington's second wife. Her letters are highly literate and perceptive.

This volume reveals a highly competent man meeting a challenge each day, and steering a course between a Scylla and Charybdis of racial conflict. Sharply differing educational philosophies, stated objectives, and charges of catering to the ideas of northern reformists and philanthropists all caused moments of concern. The fact that Washington was able to establish Tuskegee Institute in the New South of the latter quarter of the nineteenth century and to keep it solvent was itself a towering achievement.

The editors have been diligent in their selections and notations; their work is of superior quality. They have not drowned their material in over-documentation, yet their search for obscure "once-at-bat" personalities is to be admired. This body of material constitutes a major source relating to the history of the New South.

Indiana University THOMAS D. CLARK
Emeritus

The Mirror of War: American Society and the Spanish-American War. By Gerald F. Linderman. (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1974. viii, 227 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, notes, index. $10.00.)

Perhaps historians today are consciously or unconsciously influenced into sounding more "sociological" than they really want to be. This seems to be the case with *The Mirror of War,*

which takes off from Robert Wiebe's concepts about the disintegration of small communities' social consensus in the late nineteenth century. The author's objective is to explain the forces which created war in 1898 as "twilight expressions of a disappearing nineteenth-century social structure."

Not furthering the objective, President McKinley is once again hung on the old pitard of public opinion. He is, however, saved for the social consensus theme by stressing his role in trying to lighten the long shadows of the Civil War. The last veteran of that conflict in the White House was self-consciously trying to bind the wounds of that war. And he publicly expressed conviction that sectionalism had disappeared and the social disorientation of the 1860s had finally been resolved in 1898.

McKinley, United States Senator Redfield Proctor, and others are depicted to reveal the influence of nineteenth-century moral character rooted in small communities but holding forth on the national scene. In this respect, the biographical chapter on Proctor is probably this book's most valuable contribution. He has needed a biographer because of the tremendous impact his half-hour Senate speech made in providing "the nation's final propulsion to war against Spain." Historians may argue with the idea that this speech was more important than the sinking of the *Maine*, but the author convincingly shows how Proctor provided moral unity in offering the nation "undiluted humanitarianism" as the rallying cause for war.

Central to the thematic objective of this book is a slightly misnamed chapter entitled, "The War the Smalltown Community." It is really a study of the regular army and of amateur warriors writing to hometown press and politicians. Agreeing with Theodore Roosevelt that the regular army was just "elderly incompetents," Linderman fails to see the military establishment itself as a social entity in transition, an analysis of which might go far to support his main thesis. Instead, he stresses the personalism and glory road motivations of participants, symbolized by Teddy Roosevelt's satisfaction with himself over San Juan Hill. The stress on personalities and personal encounter in this and other chapters does not seem to satisfy the possibilities of marshalling evidence in support of the Wiebe theme. Towns like Tampa, intimately touched by the war, are completely neglected in this study of the effects of the war on communities. Florida is

just a geographical spot from which a private writes a letter home to Ohio.

The book continues with other valuable essays about America's changing attitudes about enemy and ally and about the press attempts to be a "surrogate government," but once again, not tightly supporting the author's main theme. Perhaps, the theme was thrown into the introduction and a three-page epilogue as an afterthought attempt to bind together some otherwise interesting and worthwhile essays.

Historical analysis and arguments over the 1890s and the Spanish-American War are very lively today. But echoes of the writings of such well-known exponents of different points of view as H. Wayne Morgan, Ernest R. May, Philip S. Foner, and Walter La Feber are not to be found in text or footnote. Though providing analysis relevant to the author's main theme, these other historians are dismissed by disregard. This study seems adequately based upon original sources, but inadequately reflective of preceding historiography on the subject. This first book holds forth a promise that Linderman will make a major contribution in the future to historical analysis of the late nineteenth century.

Wilmington College ERNEST F. DIBBLE

The Shaping of Southern Politics: Suffrage Restriction and the Establishment of the One-Party South, 1880-1910. By J. Morgan Kousser. (New Haven: Yale University Press, 1974. xvii, 319 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, tables, appendixes, critical bibliography, partial alphabetical list of frequently quoted books, index. $15.00.)

The Shaping of Southern Politics by Morgan Kousser is an attempt in a single book "to cover in detail the movements for suffrage restriction in each of the eleven ex-Confederate states" from Reconstruction to 1908 and also to treat "the changes in Northern opinion toward suffrage and the South, the identity and objectives of the restrictionists and their opponents, and the purposes and efficacy of the particular alterations in the political rules." It is a successful book, the most careful and comprehensive survey of the subject we have.

Furthermore, it is a book which contains some shrewd observations about southern politics and in particular about the one-party system, a system which was made possible by suffrage restriction. The reader will come away with an increased sense of the importance of the poll tax as a disfranchising technique and of the effectiveness of the other piecemeal measures which preceded the dramatic constitutional amendments and new constitutions of the period from 1890 to 1908. Kousser also gets the upper hand in the old argument touched off by the suggestion of V. O. Key, Jr., that in some states "formal disfranchisement measures did not lie at the bottom of the decimation of the southern electorate. They, rather, recorded a *fait accompli* brought about, or destined to be brought about, by more fundamental political processes." Kousser demonstrates even more convincingly than his predecessors that formal disfranchising measures had real and immediate effects on voter turnout among both whites and blacks.

In a more thoroughgoing way than other historians, Kousser also argues that almost everywhere disfranchisement was sponsored chiefly by Black Belt Democrats of the patrician mold. This theme adds intensity and focus to an otherwise flat and diffuse book, but it does so at the expense of nuance and texture. Despite the incomprehensible assertion (p. 260) that "disfranchisement was a typically Progressive reform," Kousser is so intent upon proving that disfranchisement was a "class" issue that he is not entirely scrupulous in alerting readers to the limitations of his evidence (for instance, pp. 247-49).

The same might be said about the most innovative element of the book, the use of a technique of regression analysis pioneered by Leo Goodman which allows the analyst to avoid the logically dangerous "ecological fallacy." Kousser, who is an adept and creative statistician, uses the technique to make statewide estimates of the percentage of blacks and the percentage of whites who turn out to vote or who vote in a particular way, when all that is known is the result of the election or referendum and the racial characteristics of the population by county. Unfortunately, Kousser did not include an explanation of the Goodman regression technique in the book, preferring instead to refer the reader to his own article explaining the technique in *The Journal of Interdisciplinary History* (1973). This diversion is made even

more aggravating by the fact that, while the article nicely describes the technique and its variations in general, it does not tell the reader how each of the tables in the book was constructed. Because many different equations can be used to arrive at the statewide estimates, and each rests on certain assumptions about political behavior within the counties, the reader cannot evaluate the estimates set forth in the tables. How did Kousser compensate for the data distortions caused by widespread fraud before disfranchisement and low voter turnout after disfranchisement? How does the author manipulate the analysis so as to interpret the election returns in the light of intrastate sectionalism and of the fact that, for instance, whites in predominantly white counties behave differently from whites in predominantly black counties? The reader has no idea. Fortunately, the analysis of election returns by race is not crucial to the value of the book.

Though it is a work of high value, it is flawed. The heavy-handed value judgments, the ungenerous treatment of other scholars, the prevalence of straw men, and the inflated claims of revisionism all combine to prevent what is otherwise a fine piece of scholarship from rising to its true height.

Tulane University SHELDON HACKNEY

BOOK NOTES

Letters from the Frontiers (Philadelphia, 1868), by Major General George A. McCall, is volume eight in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series, published by the University Presses of Florida, Gainesville, for the Florida Bicentennial Commission. McCall's book largely deals with his service in Florida, although there is also correspondence covering his experiences during the Mexican and Civil wars. As a member of the Fourth Florida Regiment, McCall served three tours of duty in Florida. He was in Pensacola in 1822, a year after Florida's transfer from Spanish to American control, and he remained for eight years. He returned for a few weeks in 1836, and two years later he was reassigned to Florida; this time he stayed for four years. His letters reveal a love for Florida, its people, its vegetation, and its wildlife. These descriptive documents are filled with

information about Territorial Florida. McCall's eye caught much of the same beauty that William Bartram had seen and written about almost three-quarters of a century earlier. The general is critical only of South Florida, where he found the wilderness so harsh "as to tax the human system to stay alive." Professor John K. Mahon of the University of Florida has written an introduction to this facsimile in which he provides interpretative data on the book and biographical information on General McCall. The facsimile sells for $13.50.

Crackers and Swamp Cabbage, by E. A. "Frog" Smith of Fort Myers, is a collection of Florida folklore stories. As he tells it, Frog got his special name one night during the 1930s by "bringing in enough frogs . . . to dress out a barrel of frogs' legs." He has used it ever since as a pen name. Frog has dedicated his book, subtitled *Rich Tales About Poor Crackers,* to those old-timers, "the bearded, barnacled sons of the pioneers who knew how to catch fish with the straight pole, split straight fence rails, plow a straight furrow across a cotton field, saw straight lumber from a crooked tree and run good moonshine whiskey through a straight worm." His stories and anecdotes deal with a variety of subjects– teenagers, dogs, superstitions, caterpillars, the Depression, fishing, alligators, food, and Florida crackers of all persuasions and colors. Mr. Smith has also drawn the illustrations. The booklet sells for $3.50, and it may be ordered from Box 3293, North Fort Myers, Florida 33903.

From Ticks to Politics is by Inez Magill who for many years was an employee in the offices of the clerk of Circuit Court of Hendry and Collier counties. The book is an account of her experiences and observations. She is a native of LaBelle, where her family settled in the nineteenth century. The book is available for $3.00 from the author, P. O. Box 83, LaBelle, Florida 33935.

Shipwrecks in the Vicinity of Jupiter Inlet is by Bessie Wilson DuBois, historian of that area of Florida. The DuBois home lies across the river from the Jupiter Lighthouse, and Mrs. DuBois's husband and her father-in-law took part in a number of the rescues in the area. The booklet sells for $2.50,

and it may be ordered from Mrs. DuBois, 18045 DuBois Road, Jupiter, Florida 33458.

It was estimated that at least 5,000,000 American birds were being slaughtered to provide decorations for women's hats in 1886. During two afternoons on a downtown New York street that year, Frank Chapman, banker and a leader of the American Ornithologists' Union, counted some 160 birds on hats. A man writing from Punta Rassa, Florida, in 1888, noted that the herons, pelicans, and cormorants which had once been so plentiful in the area were fast disappearing; bird skins were being traded at local stores for food and clothing. Florida levied a heavy penalty for anyone caught transporting feathers, but most egret plumes were small enough to be stuffed into a hand satchel and carried North. By 1900, it was claimed that the egret and heron had been so decimated on the Gulf Coast that, where there had been countless thousands just a few years earlier, it was now difficult to find even one to photograph. *They Saved Our Birds, The Battle Won and the War to Win,* by Helen Ossa, deals with the valiant efforts of many organizations, particularly the National Audubon Society, to save America's birds from extinction. Much of this book is particularly pertinent to Florida. It was published by Hippocrene Books, Inc., New York, and it sells for $6.95.

Accent Florida, by Hampton Dunn, is a collection of many of his *Florida Accent* magazine articles. Hotels, lighthouses, Marjorie Rawlings's house at Cross Creek, the Douglas Entrance to Coral Gables, the Yulee sugar mill, Frank Lloyd Wright's buildings at Florida Southern College in Lakeland, old churches, railroad stations, opera houses, Dade County's first public schoolhouse, grave sites, Indian mounds, and historic houses are things that Mr. Dunn writes about. There are many illustrations included. The book sells for $3.50 from the Tribune Company, Box 191, Tampa 33601.

A Pictorial History of Ybor City is a pamphlet by Charles E. Harner, with an introduction by Anthony P. Pizzo. It sells for $1.00, and may be ordered from Trend Publications, Inc., P. O. Box 2350, Tampa 33601.

A History of the Tampa Bay Hotel is published by the University of Tampa, and is available from the University's Development Office, Tampa 33606. The price is $1.50.

The Vaudreuil Papers is a calendar and index of the records of Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, Royal Governor of Louisiana (1743-1753). The papers, now in the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, contain considerable data relating to political and economic activities in West Florida. One letterbook, Volume III, contains 276 pages of correspondence and orders pertaining to the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Alabama Indians of the area. There is material dealing with trade with the Spanish at Pensacola and St. Marc des Apalaches. Bill Barron is the editor of this directory. Published by Polyanthos, Inc., 811 Orleans Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70116, it sells for $25.00.

The People of Georgia: An Illustrated Social History, by Mills Lane, is another of the outstanding books being published by the Beehive Press of Savannah. Georgia, "the land of the dispossessed," was first settled in 1733, the most southern and poorest of Britain's colonies in North America. England intended the colony to serve as a check against the Spanish in Florida. There was always this threat, and during the winter of 1740, General James Oglethorpe with 900 British troops and 1,100 Indians marched against St. Augustine. Georgia played a vital role during the American Revolution, periodically threatened by English loyalists living in and around St. Augustine. After 1783, central and western Georgia became more settled, although most of the state remained a wilderness until the Civil War. It lacked the population, capital, and experience to wage a war successfully. But war came, and Sherman's tragic march from Atlanta to the sea brought the horror of the violence home to its citizens. All of the conflicts– agrarianism versus industrialism, white versus black, poverty versus affluence– that have left their mark on the twentieth century South have also affected Georgia. *The People of Georgia* is replete with beautiful illustrations, carefully selected to illuminate the text. The book sells for $30.00, and it may be ordered from Beehive Press, 321 Barnard Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401.

The Toll of Independence, edited by Howard H. Peckham, is a compilation of engagements and battle casualties of the American Revolution. While Florida never became a major theatre of military activity, and information is fragmentary and conflicting, activities along the Georgia-East Florida boundary and in West Florida are included in this work. The main event in the Floridas took place May 9, 1781, when British General John Campbell surrendered Fort George and its entire garrison to Bernardo de Gálvez. The capitulation of Pensacola meant the acquisition of all of West Florida by Spain and the end of the Revolution for Florida. Dr. Peckham also notes raids and skirmishes on and near the St. Marys River in 1775 and 1776, an American raid on Amelia Island, May 18, 1777, a skirmish between revolutionaries under James Screven and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas Brown's East Florida Rangers at Cabbage Swamp, St. Marys River, June 29, 1778, and an engagement at Alligator Creek Bridge in North Florida, July 6, 1778. In West Florida, near Pensacola, a party of Indians under a British army captain attacked a Spanish boat, March 19, 1781, killing ten and capturing one. Three days later, the British fired on Spanish ships bringing reinforcements into Pensacola Bay, and on March 30, an attack by loyalists and Indians on the Spanish camp was beaten off only after several Spaniards suffered mortal wounds. There was some naval activity also off St. Augustine in August 1775, and the St. Marys in August of the following year. Published by the University of Chicago Press, the book sells for $7.50.

The Life of Andrew Jackson, by John Reid and John Henry Eaton, published originally in 1817, has become very rare in its original edition. It is the first biography of Jackson and covers his early life and his activities during the War of 1812. Reid worked as Jackson's military secretary, aide, and was his constant companion, so he knew firsthand about many of the events that he planned to include in the manuscript. His sudden death in 1816, with only the first four chapters finished, necessitated a new co-author. John Henry Eaton, a North Carolinian, took over. Eaton was one of Jackson's closest personal friends. He later became his secretary of war and governor of Territorial Florida. This facsimile edition has been edited by Frank L.

Owsley, Jr. Professor Owsley has also prepared an introduction and index. Published by the University of Alabama Press for its Southern Historical Publications series, it sells for $17.50.

The Confederate Soldier, by LeGrand J. Wilson, long out-of-print, has been edited and annotated by Professor James W. Silver of the University of South Florida, Dr. Wilson's reminiscences give an interesting insight into the day-to-day activities of the ordinary Confederate soldier. Published by Memphis State University Press, the book sells for $7.00.

The Juhl Letters to the Charleston Courier: A View of the South, 1865-1871 was edited by John Hammond Moore and is a University of Georgia Press publication. Julius J. Fleming, a native South Carolinian, traveled extensively in the years after the Civil War, and his letters comment on many contemporary southern and national events. He visited Florida in February 1868, touring Fernandina, Jacksonville, and St. Augustine. Eleven comprehensive letters describe these communities and a river boat trip down the St. Johns to Volusia, south of Lake George. The book sells for $12.00.

The Stonewall Brigade is Frank G. Slaughter's latest novel. The Stonewall Brigade, as it was known in the Army of Northern Virginia, and its commander, General Thomas J. Jackson, became the subjects of one of America's most enduring legends. The history of the Brigade is told through the eyes of David Preston, a young medical officer. Published by Doubleday & Company, New York, it sells for $8.95.

Rachel of Old Louisiana, by Avery O. Craven, is the story of Rachel O'Connor, who for nearly a half century lived on and managed a plantation in Louisiana's West Feliciana Parish. The illustrations are also by Professor Craven. Published by Louisiana State University Press, the book sells for $6.95.

The Dukes of Durham, 1865-1929, by Robert F. Durden, is a history of Washington Duke and his sons who created one of America's greatest industrial and financial empires, mainly involving tobacco, textiles, and electric power. The Duke Endow-

ment was established in 1924, and its impact on American philanthropy is comparable to the influence of the Carnegie, Rockefeller, and Ford Foundations. This is the first major study of the Duke family. Published by Duke University Press, Durham, the book sells for $9.75.

The American Navy, 1918-1941: A Bibliography, by Myron J. Smith, Jr., is volume five in the American Naval Bibliography series, published by the Scarecrow Press of Metuchen, New Jersey. It lists two articles dealing with the U. S. S. *Florida.* The book sells for $15.00.

American Self-Dosage Medicines: An Historical Perspective, by James Harvey Young, is an expanded version of a lecture delivered by the author in 1973 at the University of Kansas Medical Center. It focuses on the emergence from quackery of American medicine, a theme which the author also described in his earlier writings, *Toadstool Millionaires* and *The Medical Messiahs.* Published by Coronado Press, Box 3232, Lawrence, Kansas, the book sells for $5.00.