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BOOK REVIEWS

Minorcans in Florida: Their History and Heritage. By Jane Quinn. (St. Augustine: Mission Press, 1975. xiii, 282 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. $7.95.)

With the possible exception of Indians and blacks, Minorcans represent the oldest and most cohesive surviving ethnic group in Florida. Several histories have dealt with the settlers at New Smyrna, notably Carita Corse's biography of the proprietor, Andrew Turnbull, and Epaminondas Panagopoulos's *New Smyrna.* Panagopoulos emphasizes the Greek emigrants. Miss Quinn, formerly a resident of St. Augustine and a regular contributor to the *Florida Catholic,* is primarily concerned with the Minorcans and not with the Greeks, Italians, and Sicilians who accompanied them.

Miss Quinn's research in Minorcan archives and her discussion of life and culture in eighteenth-century Minorca– Mahón as well as the countryside– allow the reader to better understand those who emigrated to Florida. The general story of the New Smyrna colony and its failure are well known, but the author poignantly recounts the sufferings and obstacles encountered by the colonists unsuccessfully trying to establish a new settlement. Not as well known is the status of the Minorcans after they deserted New Smyrna and arrived at St. Augustine during the American Revolution. Drawing on the East Florida Papers and other manuscript sources, Miss Quinn discusses in some detail the fate of the Minorcans in St. Augustine for several decades after 1777, This treatment is one of the more rewarding portions of her work. The pious, conscientious Father Pedro Camps, who went with his charges from Minorca to New Smyrna and then to St. Augustine, receives prominent treatment. His statue at the cathedral fronting the plaza, dedicated in 1975, is one of her most appropriate illustrations. Stephen Vincent Benét's ancestors, who accompanied Father Camps to St. Augustine, are also given ample coverage.

This work contains a few factual errors, and one can dispute

some of the author's interpretations. Miss Quinn argues that the Minorcan experience in many ways was unique, but it may well be that their history was not substantially different from that of oppressed Irish, German, Italian, and East European peasantry who migrated to the New World before and after the 1760s. In a surge of Bicentennial enthusiasm, Miss Quinn implies that Minorcans escaping from the New Smyrna tyranny had much in common with George Washington and his contemporaries, though of course the Minorcans were fleeing to the authority and protection of George III and not away from it. A considerable portion of the book deals with a few distinguished Minorcans– primarily Bishops Pellicer and Manucy– in Alabama and Texas during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and one would like to know more about what the Minorcans in Florida were up to after 1821.

Though Miss Quinn's book is not necessarily definitive, it represents considerable research, and one acquires a deeper understanding of these Florida immigrants and their culture. For this and a heightened awareness of the Minorcan influence on Florida's history the reader can be grateful.

Florida State University J. LEITCH WRIGHT, JR.

Eighteenth-Century Florida and Its Borderlands. Edited by Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1975. xiii, 157 pp. Introduction, symposium participants, notes, maps, illustrations, commentary. $6.50.)

In this small volume, which contains the papers presented at the first symposium on Florida's role in the American Revolution, ten scholars attempt to fulfill what Professor Paul H. Smith of the Library of Congress has called the purpose of Bicentennial activities: "to stimulate a general rethinking of the Revolution." As is almost invariably the case in such a collection of articles, the quality varies significantly. Most of the papers are well-researched and well-written and provide needed impetus for additional work, while a few are weak and disappointing. Professor Samuel Proctor and the University Presses of Florida have combined their abilities to produce a well-edited and attractive

volume. Particularly noteworthy is the extensive publication of maps, charts, and illustrations to augment the written commentary.

To undertake to explore "eighteenth-century Florida and its borderlands" in a 157-page book is obviously an ambitious undertaking and has allowed for a wide diversity of topics. In the first session of the symposium Professor John J. TePaske, Duke University, analyzes the role of runaway slaves and Spanish slave policy in the international rivalry between English South Carolina and Spanish St. Augustine. Attempting to show that Spanish encouragement increased the volume of runaway slave traffic and the subsequent effect that traffic had on Spanish slave policy, he concludes, "the evidence seems to demonstrate that blacks had more human dignity and value under Spanish rule." Dr. Helen Hornbeck Tanner, University of Michigan, continues the theme of minority studies in her article on "intrigues" of the Florida Indians during the Revolutionary Era. Unfortunately, her article is not up to her usual scholarly standards. The central point she is attempting to make is lost as the paper is a hodgepodge covering a little of everything in Indian-white relations between 1774 and 1790. William C. Sturtevant of the Smithsonian Institution was the commentator at this session.

Unquestionably the strongest part of the volume is the three distinct articles by Professors Michael G. Kammen, Cornell University, Robert R. Rea, Auburn University, and Louis De Vorsey, Jr., University of Georgia. Kammen displays a remarkable breadth of knowledge in an admittedly suggestive essay concerning "colonization as a historical process." In an intriguing exploration of the "comparative (and the comparable), the universe (and the universal)," he concludes that there is probably too little that is unique in English and Spanish colonization to explain the cultural origins of America. He also conjectures that "Florida's uniqueness rests paradoxically in its own universality." In what he labels an "exploratory essay," Professor Rea presents a summary of the international diplomacy concerning British West Florida and enters a plea for more in-depth work on the complex relations of the frontier colony. As Paul Smith writes in his commentary, Rea's contribu-

tion is indeed a "tantalizing summary." Professor De Vorsey's brief article on William Gerard De Brahm summarizes the career of this intriguing man and reviews his cartographic and written accounts of East Florida but adds little that is new to De Vorsey's earlier work on De Brahm.

The visual arts are the subjects which Samuel Wilson, Jr., of New Orleans, and Professor Jessie J. Poesch, Newcomb College-Tulane University, explore. In a misnamed article, Wilson analyzes the French architecture in Louisiana and West Florida in the eighteenth century. There is a sampling of information on Spanish architecture but virtually nothing is included from the rich repositories of British materials. Most of the somewhat disjointed paper concerns Mobile and New Orleans and describes public structures-forts, barracks, government houses, etc.– with only slight attention given to private dwellings. Professor Poesch's brief contribution on painting and furniture is just that– too brief. In an article dealing primarily with Louisiana, what appears to be an incomplete extract of a larger work leaves the reader with a desire for more information than is furnished. Charles van Ravensway, director of the Henry Francis du Pont Winterthur Museum, wrote the commentary of this session.

The Florida Bicentennial Commission and the University Presses of Florida are to be commended for their efforts in producing a volume of suggestive essays which will help to stimulate further investigation of Florida's role in the eighteenth-century world. This book and the remaining four volumes to be published should enjoy a warm reception from those interested in Florida history.

Troy State University at Fort Rucker J. BARTON STARR

Knights of the Fourth Estate: The Story of the Miami Herald. By Nixon Smiley. (Miami: E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., 1975. 340 pp. Preface, illustrations, index. $14.95.)

Nixon Smiley's history of the *Herald* is really a history of Miami. Although the internal affairs of the newspaper are dis-

cussed, the author is at his best in describing the *Herald*'s coverage of major area news stories.

The *Herald* was born in December 1910, when Frank B. Shutts, south Florida attorney for the Flagler interests, acquired control of the Miami *Morning News Record*, with Henry Flagler's aid, and changed its name. Under Shutts and his various editors, the *Herald* was conservative in its layout and the handling of news stories. An admirer of the *New York Times*, Shutts changed the masthead to old English type and encouraged his editors to match its appearance. Few multi-column headlines ever appeared in this era. "Day after day the front page . . . looked virtually the same as the previous day." This conservatism was also shown in the way Shutts promoted Miami and the interests of her leading residents. Although the *Herald* had become the largest newspaper in the world in volume of business during the 1925-1926 land boom, often running to eighty-eight pages in its daily edition, it suffered with the crash. Down to twenty-four pages by August 1926, it editorially maintained that "the readjustment" was good for the economy. Nonetheless, when the September 1926 hurricane threatened the city, the *Herald* played it down so as not to "unduly alarm" its citizens. When an Associated Press wire story estimated $100,000,000 damage from the storm, the *Herald* decided to claim $13,000,000, so that people would not get the idea that nothing was left of the city.

Smiley has detailed the *Herald*'s rise to top place among American newspapers. In doing so, he has justified the title of his book. While the story of the *Herald* might be more colorful under Shutt's direction, the Knights were professional newspapermen, dedicated to their craft. In the depression era when newspaper after newspaper failed, the Knight brothers built a great journal and laid the foundations for an empire.

When the *Herald* passed into the hands of John S. and James L. Knight in October 1937, they had already proven themselves in the newspaper world. Taking control of the debt-ridden *Akron Beacon Journal* in 1933 with the death of their father, four years later they had paid the debts and built the *Beacon Journal* into the city's leading newspaper. So often American newspapers have been caught in the bind of being run by brilliant editors who did not understand the technical and business

side of newspaper operations, or being controlled by businessmen who had no sympathy or understanding of editorial and news needs. Particularly urban dailies, constantly growing in size and circulation, were often placed in the dilemma of unbalanced leadership. The abilities of the two Knight brothers not only combined to make this balance, but each had the respect and trust of the other. This allowed them to build while others were falling.

The *Herald*'s circulation had already surpassed James Cox's *News* when the Knights purchased Walter Annenberg's sensational tabloid, the *Tribune,* in 1937. They immediately closed it and picked up most of the *Tribune* subscribers. Circulation continued to increase as the Knights shed some of Shutts's conservative outlook and made the *Herald* a more sprightly and interesting newspaper. Quality as well as circulation increased under the Knights. News coverage, especially in Latin American affairs, was expanded. Editorial campaigns were fought against graft, corruption, and injustice. And always, Miami and its interests were upheld. The *Herald*'s quality received professional recognition with the award of several Pulitzer Prizes, including one for editorial writing in 1968 to John Knight.

Regular readers of the *Miami Herald* did not need to be told by *Time* magazine in 1974 that they had access to one of the "ten best" newspapers in the country. Smiley has presented a highly readable and interesting story of the sixty-five year history of that rise to prominence.

Florida Atlantic University DONALD W. CURL

Ed Ball: Confusion to the Enemy. By Leon Odell Griffith. (Tampa: Trend House, 1975. 110 pp. Foreword, illustrations, notes, index. $7.95.)

Anyone knowledgeable about twentieth-century Florida will agree with Leon Odell Griffith that Edward Ball has had enormous impact upon the state. Through his direction of the du Pont empire begun in Florida by his brother-in-law, Alfred I. du Pont, and his own expansion of the Florida East Coast Rail-

road, the Florida National Banks, and the St. Joe Paper Company, Ball and his money have touched directly or indirectly the lives of most Floridians. The problem Griffith faces is to determine what kind of man could acquire this degree of wealth and power, and how they have been used.

Several pictures of Ed Ball emerge from the book. Ask Ball himself, and the self-portrait is one of a humble farmer who, almost incidentally, happens to own millions of acres in Florida timberland, more than a million shares of General Motors stock, and a medieval castle in Ireland. Ask his financial and political opponents who have tried and failed to defeat Ball and his power in Florida, and another picture emerges. This Ed Ball is quite possibly the devil incarnate– tough, monomaniacal about resisting people and causes with whom he disagrees, including the Congress of the United States which has had to pass legislation aimed specifically at him and his wealth.

Ball is also possibly the master of machine politics. As the leader of Florida's "Pork Chop Gang" of rural state legilsators, whose political power declined recently with reapportionment, he has been accused of "owning" the Florida legislature for most of the last thirty or forty years. For all that, Ball's open involvement in Florida politics has remained minimal. With the exception of the 1950 celebrated senate race between George Smathers, the conservative, and Claude Pepper, the liberal, Ball's actions or decisions have been well hidden from public view. Yet former Republican Governor Claude Kirk was convinced that Ball had masterminded the opposition to the new state constitution, and present Governor Reubin Askew seems equally convinced that Ball financed opposition to his corporate income tax campaign.

Whatever Edward Ball really is, Griffith's book is not going to help paint a more detailed portrait. Despite its entertaining, journalistic style, it is not a sufficient study of Ball or his role in modern Florida. Not a professional historian, Griffith's use of manuscript material is practically nonexistent, and his documentation is almost exclusively newspaper and article references. He offers little insight into the makeup of the man. He sees Ball in only one dimension– a crusty relic from the nineteenth century whose sole joys in life are making money for his sister

(prior to her death), destroying his opponents in court case after court case, and drinking good bourbon each night. Ball may well be all and exactly that, but his historical importance to Florida demands further attention and inquiry. Griffith has whetted the appetite, but *Ed Ball: Confusion to the Enemy* cannot stand as a completed course. Perhaps Ed Ball once more has confused the enemy.

Daytona Beach Community College PETER D. KLINGMAN

John Holliday Perry, Florida Press Lord. By Leon Odell Griffith. (Tampa: Trend House, 1974. 80 pp. Illustration, bibliography. $4.95.)

John Holliday Perry rose from modest origins in rural Kentucky to establish one of the major newspaper empires in the United States. He entered the press world through the E. W. Scripps newspaper chain, but broke away to chart an independent course in 1922 when he plunged into the booming Florida field. He first purchased the *Jacksonville Metropolis,* which he renamed the *Jacksonville Journal,* and in the next three decades expanded his holdings both inside and outside the state. When he died in 1952 he owned thirty newspapers and radio stations, most in northwest Florida, as well as a national concern which supplied ready-to-print "boiler plate" features to weekly newspapers across the country.

Perry was a supremely successful businessman whose power in Florida and national journalism could have brought him widespread public notice and profound political influence. Yet Perry was not well known even in his own lifetime, and, according to Odell Griffith, his reputation is not likely to grow. Because of Perry's basic business orientation, which led him to seek profits rather than power, his impact on the state was not profound. The endorsements of his newspapers could help to elect governors, his promotion spurred the construction of roads in the Florida Panhandle, but Perry was not a political manipulator for press crusader. The "canned" material which he sold to country weeklies was noted for its blandness rather than its power to sway men's minds. As purveyor of newspaper

filler and owner of a large newspaper chain Perry became wealthy, but he did little to shape history.

The style of Griffith's biography is suited to a newspaperman: brief, bereft of literary pretense, without most scholarly devices. There is no introduction or index, and the half-page bibliography fails to cite Griffith's own master's thesis on Perry (University of Florida, 1954). The serious student of Florida and newspaper history will benefit more from the thesis than this recent publication.

Flagler College THOMAS GRAHAM

Ante-bellum Pensacola and the Military Presence. By Ernest F. Dibble. (Pensacola: Pensacola/Escambia Development Commission, 1974. Introduction, chronology, maps, illustrations, notes, readings, essay on sources. $6.00; $3.00 paper.)

This brief book consists of six essays on aspects of the history of Pensacola, plus a chronology and an essay on sources. The six essays have the following titles: The Pensacola Navy Yard and the Repeopling of Pensacola, the late 1820's; William H. Chase: Fort and Prosperity Builder; Slave Labor at Pensacola Military Installations; Mallory's Mishap: The Sloop Pensacola; Depression and Diseases: and In Final Irony. The organization is primarily chronological, but in such chapters as Depressions and Diseases, it has to shift. The book under review is the third volume of an eight-volume set called "The Pensacola Series Commemorating the "American Revolution Bicentennial." Four of the eight have so far appeared in print.

All the chapters are brief, but each one is supplemented by reprints of portions of historical documents. The author refers to these supplements as "Readings," and he has found much human interest to include. An example (p. 60) is a contemporary description of Colonel William H. Chase of the Confederate Army calling upon the commandant at Fort Pickens to surrender. While in the United States Army Chase had supervised the building of the fort he was summoning to surrender, thus when he began to read the formal summons his eyes so filled

with tears and his voice so choked, that he had to turn the paper over to a subordinate.

As the title of the book indicates, the military presence was the cardinal factor in the development of Pensacola. For twenty-seven years, 1826 to 1853, the government slowly created a major navy yard there. Even more important was the army's building of Fort Pickens, which it completed in 1834, and its work on Forts Barrancas and McRee. One byproduct of the military presence was that its building "inspired the extension of slavery as much, if not more, than any other influence" (p. 67). This was so because both services relied primarily on rented slave labor. Professor Dibble's chapter on slave labor is the most creative in the book, for in the course of commenting on the specifics of the Pensacola experience, he also speaks to that rather overlooked aspect of the institution of slavery.

The last sentences of this work confirm the priority of the military presence: "Antebellum Pensacola suffered in final irony– it had depended upon the military which, when it divided as the nation divided, brought the town to temporary ruin. In peace the military provided Pensacola's economic boom; in war, her bust."

University of Florida JOHN K. MAHON

Testimony to Pioneer Baptists: The Origin and Development of the Gillette First Baptist Church. By Marvis R. Snell. (DeLeon Springs, Florida: E. O. Painter Printing Co., 1974. xi, 355 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, illustrations, bibliography, appendixes, index. $18.25.)

This book is best described as a labor of love. A great deal of laborious industry was required to piece together the minutes of the Gillette First Baptist Church (near Bradenton), over the span of 105 years, plus transcriptions of interviews conducted by the author, and materials from several additional sources. The incentive for all this work is surely devotion to the church and its cause, a fact frequently quite explicit. It is not, in any academic sense at least, historical research or an "original contribution to knowledge."

One must see Mrs. Snell's creation for what it is, essentially a prosaicizing and collecting seriatim, of her own church's minutes. It is not in any way the work of an historian, and the professional historian will not be prompted to spend much time with it. But I for one admire the author and applaud her for doing well what she set out to do. She is highly motivated, quite literate, and impressively industrious.

Local and local institutional histories are back in vogue these days, and one hopes that Marvis R. Snell's efforts may help spark a comparable enterprise professionally undertaken. While there is not material of sufficient extent or significance for this particular small congregation, a skillful historian could have a field day mining the past of a county's, or three counties', worth of churches. Such is a notably promising challenge if that researcher will relate institutional ecclesiastical history to wider developments in the local society. The most conspicuous shortcomings of *Testimony to Pioneer Baptists* are its neglect of context and interrelationships, and its inattention to trends and alterations occurring with the passage of time.

May I take a reviewer's liberty to issue a call for the writing of religious history and local ecclesiastical histories of the people of both *La Florida* and Florida? It is time that this elemental dimension of the state's culture be systematically investigated. To date, the barest beginning has been made.

Mrs. Snell's book touches on several occurrences within a single Baptist congregation which suggest how interesting religious history is: (1) the use of wine, rather than grape juice, for Communion until at least as late as 1916; (2) membership in this congregation by a Negro husband and wife from 1881 (or earlier) until 1887, when the advent of other Negroes to the community resulted in the formation of a separate all-black church; (3) the role of this small body in the opening of Baptist mission work in Cuba; (4) the "Fifth Sunday Union" meetings which flourished as a sort of Baptist camp meeting in northern Manatee County from 1881 until World War II; (5) the open ecumenism in this community until the 1920s when denominational self-consciousness came to prevail; (6) the strict church discipline enforced against profane language, poor church attendance, dancing, and the like, until well into this century;

and (7) the growing awareness of Southern Baptist Convention styles and emphases, as distinct from home-grown versions, after 1910. Mrs. Snell is to be commended and professional historians should be encouraged.

University of Florida SAMUEL S. HILL, JR.

Florida Ramble. By Alex Shoumatoff. (New York: Harper & Row, Publishers, 1974. 180 pp. Acknowledgments, map, illustrations. $7.95.)

This is a beautifully bound and printed book, and it is a pity that the contents do not measure up. Alex Shoumatoff, from his photograph a charming young man, attends a "free" dinner party offered by a land developer, and is surprised when he is also invited to make a deposit on some land. This is typical of the naiveté throughout.

In any case, he decides to drive to Florida, to see for himself where the developer's land is, and it is fairly apparent that he is prepared not to like what he sees. Of course this state is geared to tourism, but it is certainly not the only one in the Union with billboards, motels, and nut shops. The reader receives the impression that all the author noticed between Key Largo and Key West was a parade of advertisements.

Mr. Shoumatoff refers to his guidebook, "a low-income retirement guide called *Norman Ford's Florida.*" It is sad that he did not carry with him instead Gloria Jahoda's *The Other Florida* or Marjory Stoneman Douglas's *Florida: The Long Frontier.* He would have had a more rewarding time, and might have been able to write a more valuable book.

His purpose is hard to figure out. He professes to be a naturalist, and shows interest in the Ocala National Forest (although there are likelier places to find the red-cockaded woodpecker he was looking for) and the "unreal beauty" of Paynes Prairie (why "unreal"?), but he mistakes a relatively common Caracara for an Everglades kite, which it does not particularly resemble. At least, he accepts a deputy sheriff's word for it. Where was his Peterson's *Field Guide?*

I'm afraid that the real trouble with this book is that it seems to have been written in a hurry. There are too many errors, many of them grammatical. Was it also edited in a hurry? I have already mentioned the naiveté. "I had spent eight hours in Disney World, a good deal of it in line. . . ." What did he expect? "Out there in the parking lot, *getting* ready to *get* into my car, I exchanged a few words with some people called Ken and Grace Prindle as they were *getting* into theirs. [italics mine] They had been at Disney World since eight that morning, having spent the night at the Blue Parrot Campground one hour north." This is not only lazy writing, but also not very interesting, at least to this reviewer. I found the book crammed with similar uninteresting details: lists of TV soap operas retired people watched, lists of road signs, etc.

There is no doubt that Mr. Shoumatoff is an enthusiastic and observant young man, and that when he learns to sort out his impressions, discard the obvious, the frivolous, and the trite, and check his facts, he may well make a good reporter.

I might certainly be wrong, but I cannot see that *Florida Ramble* has particular interest for Florida historians, except perhaps for the collection of old postcards which enhances the text.

Winter Park, Florida MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

Dr. John Mitchell: The Man Who Made the Map of North America. By Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1974. xix, 283 pp. Acknowledgments, abbreviations, introduction, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. $12.50.)

The inquisitive intellectual climate of the eighteenth century comes alive like a documentary film in the biographic study of John Mitchell (1711-1768) by Dorothy and Edmund Berkeley. Although the volume carries the subtitle "The Man Who Made the Map," this later aspect of Mitchell's career occupies only two chapters toward the end of the volume. Nevertheless, it is clear that Mitchell's place in history is attributed to his map of North America published in London in

1755, the basic source of cartographic information for this area during the next forty years.

Mitchell, a medical doctor in Virginia at the beginning of his professional life and a London political writer at the climax of his public service, emerges primarily as a botanist in this first full-length biography. The Berkeleys have previously published biographies of two other eighteenth-century American botanists, John Clayton and Alexander Garden. Through an initial friendship with Clayton, Mitchell became one of a rather small international circle, influential in the world of scientific investigation, that collected and analysed plant specimens. In America, the "grand old man" of the group was James Logan, who possessed the finest library in the colonies when Mitchell visited him in Philadelphia in 1744. Other friends of Mitchell were Benjamin Franklin, John Bartram, Mark Catesby, and Cadwallader Colden, better known as author of a history of the Five Nations Iroquois of New York. Sharing an interest in natural history, these men investigated a wide range of natural phenomena and practical inventions.

Born in Virginia and educated in Edinburgh, Mitchell returned to the colonies in 1734, to practice at Urbanna, across the Rappahannock from Lancaster County. The breadth of his interests is indicated by the subjects of his publications: animal and plant hybrids, the development of the marsupial opossum, climate as a factor in skin color, medical properties of turpentine (today used for bronchitis treatment), and treatment of a "yellow fever" that broke out in epidemic form in 1737.

Possibly for reasons of health, Mitchell transferred his residence to London in 1747, carrying with him a package from Golden to Carolus Linnaeus, Swedish pioneer in plant classification, and one from Bartram to Johann Frederic Gronovius, a Leyden member of the botanical circle. Mitchell became a Fellow of the Royal Society and one of the intimate group that met for social and intellectual discussion at the home of the Duke of Argyll, an ardent botanist. Through contacts with Argyll and Lord Bute, Mitchell played a leading part in setting up the Royal Botanical Gardens at Kew.

The political currents in America are apparent in the changing emphasis of Mitchell's career. Interested in maps as

a background for a natural history of the colonies, his topographical knowledge came to the attention of government officials as French and British rivalry focused on the Ohio Valley. Mitchell assembled data for a new map using his own of 1750, with the addition of information from travellers, ship captains, Indian traders, and special local maps requested from the colonies. The resulting map of North America, published in February 1755, was a remarkable advance in cartography. It was also a blatant challenge to French claims in eastern North America, and might be considered a rebuttal to the Delisle map received from France by the Royal Society in 1752. A similarly political emphasis appeared in a map published later in 1755 by Mitchell's colonial confrére, the surveyor Lewis Evans, who produced the first reasonable drawing of Ohio.

Mitchell brought out a second and corrected edition of his map of North America in 1757. This was the chief map used by both the British and American armies during the Revolution, by diplomats at the peace settlement in 1783, and for several later boundary disputes in the United States and Canada in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. A version of the revised map is printed in the Mitchell biography, too reduced for his notations to be legible. It is regretable that a pocket map of suitable size could not be included in this fine biography. The authors admit that cartography is not their special competence and certainly made efforts to compensate. Though full scale commentary might not be possible, description of the map should have included such basic points as clear identification of "Fort duQuesne" as modern Pittsburgh, the "Chawanoes" with this and other spellings as the Shawnee, and the "Twightwees" as the Miami Indian nation.

Floridians may be disappointed that Mitchell's famous map includes only the upper part of the peninsula. The old path west from St. Augustine to Pensacola is delineated, with place names of several Spanish mission sites. The map is one of the first to indicate the Kissimmee River, although no name is given to the river course. In the *Present State of Great Britain and North America* (1767), Mitchell criticized the British government's attempts to use reports of John Bartram and William Stork as advertisements for the Floridas, new colonies

acquired from Spain by the Treaty of 1763. In Mitchell's opinion, Florida would not attract colonists and might better be settled by Indians.

Ann Arbor, Michigan HELEN HORNBECK TANNER

William Penn. By Harry Emerson Wildes. (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974. 469 pp. Introduction, notes, appendixes, index. $14.95.)

Patrick Henry: A Biography. By Richard R. Beeman. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1974. xvi, 229 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, notes, bibliographical note, index. $9.95.)

The Presidency of George Washington. By Forrest McDonald. (Lawrence, Kansas: The University Press of Kansas, 1974. xi, 210 pp. Editor's preface, preface, note on sources, historiographical and bibliographical note, index. $10.00.)

These volumes under review concern three of the giants of early American history, all of them at one time largely the preserve of the mythmakers and romantics. Such a characterization– it will doubtless surprise some readers– applies to William Penn as well as to Patrick Henry and George Washington. Penn indeed was scarcely a saint. If he had more than his share of remarkably fine qualities, he was also in some respects a product of his age– a duelist, a slaveholder, a courtier, and a calculating politician in Restoration England. Mr. Wildes, his publisher's blurb to the contrary, has not "penned" the definitive biography of the Quaker statesman. Even so, he has offered us a useful, sympathetic account based on considerable research. Certainly this is one of the best of Wildes's numerous popular works of history.

Patrick Henry and George Washington, on the other hand, have all but been in the firm grip of the hagiographers since the very first efforts to narrate their lives. With Henry, the problem has been a paucity of information in several crucial areas coupled with fascinating if unreliable oral traditions of

the "Backwoods Demosthenes." In fact, William Wirt, who contributed a Henry biography in 1817, confessed that his was "a hopeless subject" for traditional historical study. But Wirt's warning has hardly frightened off Henry enthusiasts; three so-called scholarly biographies of the fiery orator appeared between 1957 and 1969, all flawed to a greater or lesser degree by unwarranted assumptions and uncritical use of evidence.

Richard Beeman's *Patrick Henry* is different, however. Short in length, it tells us what we know about Henry and wisely ignores the time-worn tales and dogmas. The result may not be exciting reading since Beeman scarcely breathes life into one of the vibrant figures of the American Revolution. Instead the author coolly assesses Henry's political style and places the ardent patriot within the framework of Virginia society and culture. Henry was no frontier democrat, nor was he a genuine American nationalist, as were such Virginians as Washington, Madison, and Henry Lee. Nevertheless, as Beeman notes in conclusion, "For all his faults, which Jefferson chronicled without compassion, and all his virtues, which William Wirt panegyrized uncritically," Henry "was the man who gave impetus to the movement for independence in the Old Dominion."

For Washington, unlike Henry, the documentation is extensive, even overwhelming; his published writings alone come to thirty-nine volumes. Still, that has not kept his chroniclers from depicting him as up in the clouds, a veritable demigod. Of course, the biographers have only presented a view of the Father of Our Country that was widely held in his own time.

Interestingly (or curiously?), Forrest McDonald, in *The Presidency of George Washington,* finds that it was all to the good for Americans to build up the first commander-in-chief and President into a figure larger than life. This was an age of national mythmaking, and the greatest role that Washington could play– and he did so very well– was that of a unifying force in a new and untried republic. To McDonald at least, the solid accomplishments of the Washington administration belong primarily to Hamilton rather than to the president. To be sure, McDonald has written a most stimulating book, and in the study of the economic sector of the 1790s he may have no equal. Yet Washington himself stays in the wings of this

monograph while Hamilton has the spotlight center stage. For all its virtues, this book unfortunately is really not about the Washington Presidency. A case can be made for Washington as the decisive master of his own house, but it will not be discovered here.

University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill DON HIGGINBOTHAM

And They All Sang Hallelujah: Plain-Folk Camp-Meeting Religion, 1800-1845. By Dickson D. Bruce, Jr. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1974. xii, 155 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, map, illustrations, bibliography, indexes. $7.50.)

After the publication of several distinguished volumes on frontier religion by William Warren Sweet, followed in 1955 by Charles A. Johnson's excellent *Frontier Camp Meeting* and in 1972 by John D. Bowles's splendid *The Great Revival,* the subject has been well covered– both in scope and in presentation of materials.

This reviewer had anticipated no additional study of the camp meeting period to be necessary in scholarly research and had indeed expected such endeavors to be superflous. And *They All Sang Hallelujah* by Dickson D. Bruce, Jr., who teaches at the University of California, Irvine, contributes little to the exhaustive surveys already made of frontier religions in the United States.

The size of the book is in its favor: chapters I, II, and III briefly repeat well-known facts about the southern frontier, its religions, and the camp meeting as a peculiar experience. Professor Bruce, having used two-thirds of the book for background, at last zeroes in with the title chapter "And We'll All Sing Hallelujah." Here lies his contribution; he has scrutinized and annotated half a hundred spiritual songs which had been effective agents in public pressure at camp meetings. He clearly defines the persuasive quality of the songs and explains their influence on the frontier folk who wrestled both physically and spiritually with the preachers and lay leaders of the revivals.

Unfortunately, Bruce overemphasizes the ability of the average participant to understand complex theological doctrines through the medium of revival hymnology. Recognizing the high illiteracy among the people, the Baptists and Methodists had used no liturgy, but had relied on songs learned by rote to stir personal yearnings for salvation without any theological preparation or intellectual heritage.

The author states his goal to be an "attempt to understand camp-meeting religion as a coherent system of belief" (p. 9). In a highly unstable society the early meetings were anything but coherent. Rather they were a disorderly type of worship that was never officially recognized by the Methodist church. All efforts were bent toward adding members with little regard to the means used. Most of the descriptions of the camp meetings which Bruce used relate to the first two decades of his study rather than to the entire specified period. Methodists and Baptists depended on self-trained preachers who instinctively knew that their congregations had little interest in theology *per se* and less in the systematic sermon delivered by a Presbyterian minister. In fact, the frontiersman had little concern beyond the elemental stage of damnation. He sought a simple assurance of salvation, and, at death, a transfer to a heaven where troubles were no more. The author's valiant attempt to place the frontiersman in juxtaposition with social anthropology is a forced interpretation of a simple religious movement. Peering through scholarship darkly, the reader detects connivance and wishes for plain facts without shade and nuance.

Some recent writers have insisted that the fomenting aspects of the camp meeting have been overdrawn and are out of focus. Perhaps they are correct. Enough has already been written about the camp meetings. There are other excellent topics on frontier religion that deserve the attention of writers as competent as Professor Bruce. Let's hope that the untouched areas will be as thoroughly covered as has been the interesting and arresting camp meeting period.

The book is well organized, has many good graphics, maps, diagrams, title page reprints, and photographs. Professor Bruce writes well, his style is direct and assists in the flow of his narrative. These features were surely factors in the selection of this

book for the James Moody Award given by the Southern Anthropological Society.

Atlanta, Georgia WALTER B. POSEY

The Mexican War, 1846-1848. By K. Jack Bauer. (New York: Macmillan Publishing Co., Inc., 1974. xxi, 454 pp. Preface, notes, maps, illustrations, epilogue, bibliography, index. $14.95.)

To Conquer a Peace: The War Between the United States and Mexico. By John Edward Weems. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1974. xxv, 500 pp. Preface, prologue, illustrations, maps, epilogue, chronology, notes, acknowledgements and picture credits, selected bibliography, index. $12.50.)

Each of these volumes gives a comprehensive picture of the Mexican War: origins, wartime diplomacy, military campaigns, inservice squabbling among military commanders, trials and tribulations of the common soldier, presidential management of the war effort, mounting criticism of the administration, and the political situation in Mexico that hindered peacemaking.

Both authors judiciously use primary and secondary source materials, with Bauer delving more deeply into the documents than Weems. Each differs from the other in approach and emphasis. Bauer emphasizes diplomacy, Washington politics and especially the military campaigns. Weems skillfully builds his story around the activities of ten participants who left memoirs, diaries, or extensive correspondence. They were President Polk, Santa Anna, John C. Frémont, Robert E. Lee, Ulysses Grant, Ephraim Kirby Smith, and four other minor figures. Of Weems's nine Americans, at least three conscientiously objected to the war, yet nevertheless loyally supported their president.

Weems's account, liberally sprinkled with authentic quotations, makes for lively reading, as one follows, for example, Alexander Doniphan's perilous march to and capture of Chihuahua City– recorded in the diary of Private John T. Hughes. Another exciting vignette is Hughes's account of his nerve-wracking

journey with thirteen others from Chihuahua through miles of hostile territory to Saltillo. By contrast Bauer becomes tedious at times in describing battle action– too many names, too much trivia. He also devotes much attention to naval action which was often inconsequential. Here he must be forgiven, because naval history is a specialty of his.

Both authors describe the hardships of military life: the long marches, the scarcity of good water, provisions, and sometimes pay, the deadliness of tropical disease and guerrilla attacks, atrocities (Texas Rangers were notorious), and desertion (Scott executed fifty-one American deserters who had joined the Mexican army). Weems's account is more personal and more graphic than Bauer's. Note his quotation of a soldier's description of Mexican torture methods: "He [would be] lassoed, stripped naked, and dragged through clumps of cactus until his body was full of needle-like thorns; then, his privates cut off and crammed into his mouth, he [would be] left to die in the solitude of the chapperal *[sic]* or to be eaten alive by vultures and coyotes" (p. 281).

As for the leading participants, both authors treat Polk sympathetically. Unfortunately, they note, he failed to realize that the political climate in Mexico prevented any peaceable surrender of territory to the United States. Polk's overwork, worry, and the growing American opposition broke down his health. The authors admired Santa Anna's ability to bounce back after disaster. Yet, he was no great military leader, and he overlooked an opportunity to crush an exposed portion of General Scott's army outside Mexico City.

Scott is regarded by Bauer as "one of the truly great combat leaders in American history." By contrast, he contends that Taylor maintained poor discipline, feuded unnecessarily with the administration, was spiteful toward Scott, and was lucky at Monterrey and Buena Vista. In fact, his attack on Monterrey, says Bauer, "was as poorly executed as any action by American forces during the war" other than in California. Additionally, his unauthorized armistice after Monterrey embarrassed Polk. Yet, he maintained "imperturbable serenity" in battle. Weems, on the other hand, is more restrained in his judgments on the two commanders.

Of the lesser men, Bauer says the stand-outs were John Wool, second-in-command at Buena Vista, and Stephen Kearny, leader of the expedition to New Mexico and California. Alexander Doniphan clearly wins Weems's admiration. Among some of the others they noted incompetence, political ambition, jealousy, of rank, and sometimes rashness in battle. For example, Bauer writes that Commodore Stockton was "vain, tactless, zenophobic, and glory thirsty," while General David Twiggs was barely averted from a suicidal frontal attack at Cerro Gordo. At Mexico City General John Quitman's division suffered unnecessary casualties due largely to his "thirst for glory." Weems calls General William Worth's ill-prepared attack on Molino del Rey a costly effort by "an ambitious general to capture a cannon-casting foundry that was not there." One of his ten, Captain Smith, died in the assault. Concerning one participant the authors clearly disagree. Bauer dismisses Secretary of War Marcy as "a poor administrator," whereas Weems, at some length, praises his experience, wisdom, and administrative ability.

As earlier writers, Bauer and Weems attribute American victory to superior artillery and firepower, good planning by engineers (Lee's work, for example), boldness of the American forces, poor Mexican leadership, and the willingness of many Mexicans, sometimes under pressure, to cooperate with American military forces.

Both writers' limited use of Mexican sources may draw some criticism, but their coverage of Mexican military activities and the political scene seems adequate (Weems more so than Bauer). Overall, I highly recommend both books to historians and Weems's to the general public. Bauer may have researched the archives more carefully, but Weems is a better artist. His account of the Mexican War is the most entertaining I have read.

Clemson University ERNEST M. LANDER, JR.

Breckinridge: Statesman, Soldier, Symbol. By William C. Davis. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. xxii, 687 pp. Abbreviations, preface, acknowledgments, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. $17.50.)

Vice-presidents of the United States enjoy only a brief fame, at best. Yet two have a place in history all their own: they were indicted, after they were no longer vice-president, on charges of treason against the United States. Aaron Burr was tried, in sensational proceedings at Richmond in 1807, and was found not guilty. John C. Breckinridge, though indicted in 1861, was never brought to trial. He had served as vice-president with James Buchanan, 1857-1861. Directly afterwards, as United States Senator from Kentucky, he became increasingly dismayed and angered by Abraham Lincoln's executive actions– which Breckinridge denounced in the Senate as autocratic, despotic, and flagrantly unconstitutional– and by what he considered Congress's supineness in allowing Lincoln free rein. In October 1861, Breckinridge, knowing that he was about to be arrested on charges of disloyalty, resigned his seat in the Senate and went over to the Confederacy. It was soon afterward that a United States District Court at Frankfort indicted him for treason. By that time Breckinridge had become a Confederate brigadier-general. He served the Confederacy ably in every theater of war except the trans-Mississippi West, and in early 1865 became the last Confederate secretary of war. Certain that he would be tried as a traitor if caught, he fled from the United States in May 1865, and remained abroad (in Europe and Canada) till early 1869. He returned home only after Andrew Johnson, as one of his last presidential acts, had issued a blanket pardon to all ex-Confederates.

In 1936 Lucille Stillwell published a brief and amateurish biography of Breckinridge, and that remained the only work available on him until the publication of this book by William C. Davis. Dr. Davis, who is editor of *Civil War Times Illustrated,* has been indefatigable in his search for materials, has given full demonstration in his footnotes and bibliography of his research, and has produced a book much better than Miss Stillwell's. Yet it has serious flaws. It is a book filled with the

details of what Breckinridge did, but tells us little of what motivated him, and fails altogether to explain the inner man, so much beloved by present-day biographers. Late in his narrative Mr. Davis tells us that Breckinridge "was one of the most well-read and educated politicians of his day, and in another time the depth of his thought on society, morals, science, and philosophy might have classed him as an intellectual" (p. 625). If this be true, Mr. Davis had a clear duty (which he failed to discharge) to tell us what some of these thoughts were. The truth seems to be that Breckinridge was a man, not of ideas, but of action and impulse. Though not intellectually lazy, he hated writing; and no man of strong and distinctive ideas will habitually avoid pen and paper as Breckinridge did. No biography of Breckinridge can be considered a success which fails to explain why he accepted the presidential nomination of the anti-Douglas Democrats in 1860 and persisted doggedly in that nomination when he knew all along that his defeat was certain and that an equally certain consequence was going to be southern secession. Yet this is one of Mr. Davis's failures. He is good in explaining why Breckinridge detested Lincoln's policies in 1861. Yet he is poor in explaining why this anger drove Breckinridge (whom Mr. Davis unconvincingly depicts as a man opposed to slavery) into the Confederate Army. After all, there were thousands of Union men in the years 1861-1865 who despised Lincoln, but opposed him within the Union.

There are regrettable lapses into bad taste and sophomoric lapses into sheer imagination. For example, chapter nine is entitled "I Like Him God Damn Him." And when Breckinridge visited Greece in 1867, he sought out the ruined structure where Socrates had been imprisoned, "where the ancient thinker gave his life for the right to think freely. As he sat in the crumbling cell chamber, Breckinridge perhaps felt a bond between himself and the philosopher, for just such a prison cell might be awaiting him now in his own homeland" (p. 576). There are other instances of this kind.

This is a book which will do, but Breckinridge deserved a more penetrating analysis.

Emory University JAMES RABUN

The Segregation Struggle in Louisiana, 1862-77. By Roger A. Fischer. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. xiii, 168 pp. Preface, notes, suggested reading, index. $6.95.)

Roger Fischer, who presently teaches history at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, has produced a valuable, stimulating study of racial attitudes and practices in Louisiana during and after the Civil War. A well-polished revision of a Tulane University doctoral dissertation, this book has the virtue of a clear and crisp style. Fischer consistently makes his points in readable prose; there are no ponderous or opaque passages.

The Segregation Struggle in Louisiana is not, however, quite as comprehensive a study as the title would indicate. The author focuses upon New Orleans, yet that city (although by far the largest in the state) had less than twenty per cent of Louisiana's black population, and less than half the state's total inhabitants. Nor is the rise of residential segregation adequately dealt with even for New Orleans, though Fischer does make a strong case for dealing almost entirely with the schools and public accommodations. These were the greatest sources of friction between the white and black communities, and offered the best hope of desegregation through legal action.

Paradoxically, this study is also somewhat broader than the dates in the title indicate, since it contains much information on the Jim Crow system which emerged in New Orleans during the antebellum period. The slavery-era origins of segregation in the city are discussed in the first chapter, which is one of the best in the book.

An outstanding feature of this book is that it deals with the black population, not merely as objects of white action, but as a people who largely made their own history. The successful struggle of New Orleans blacks in 1867 against the segregated streetcars of New Orleans is a remarkable (for that era) story of black determination and unity. Largely because of resistance from the Negro community, Jim Crow did not arrive again in the city's transportation system until the early twentieth century – a time when opposition on the part of blacks was utterly hopeless.

Fischer has managed to blend the complexities of the racial, political, and social history of New Orleans into a smooth and

incisive narrative. Nor does he take at face value the work of previous historians who have touched these subjects, but rather provides forthright and thoughtful conclusions of his own. This would have been a more important book if it offered the same wealth of information and insights about all of Louisiana for that period, but it is a welcome addition to the history of southern race relations nonetheless.

Georgia College WILLIAM I. HAIR

Into the Twenties: The United States from Armistice to Normalcy. By Burl Noggle. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. ix, 233 pp. Preface, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $8.50.)

During the last two years of Wilson's administration, Americans understood very little of the Great War's impact on the economy and the growth of federal power. In fact, the war had revolutionized life itself. Without real leadership from the ailing President, Americans stumbled through a series of crises and readjustments. The stage was set for Harding's normalcy.

Noggle, a professor of history at Louisiana State University, synthesizes the developments that shaped the 1920s and, indeed, the United States today. The author begins his analysis with the Armistice, a time of confusion when the entire world was "remaking." As Harvard historian Albert Bushnell Hart observed, the United States had undergone such "tremendous readjustment" that it was already a new country. Political figures, writers, citizen groups, and businessmen formulated plans for "reconstructing" the nation. Some proposed the *status quo ante.* Others espoused new ways to provide for the common good. But neither Wilson nor Congress provided the nation with a program. Although from May 16, 1918, to January 31, 1919, eleven resolutions and bills were introduced in the two houses of Congress proposing committees on reconstruction, not one bill passed.

Partisanship permeated all efforts to bring order into postwar reconstruction. The Democrats looked to their President

to develop plans, and the Republicans, determined to gain absolute control over all reconstruction legislation, branded the Democrats' proposals as state socialism. Deeply absorbed with the League of Nations and the Treaty of Versailles, Wilson did virtually nothing to plan for reconstruction. Enthusiasm for social and economic reforms flourished for a time in various federal agencies created during the war. When Congress allowed the Reconstruction Research Division to expire, private enterprise was left with the task of reabsorbing workers and reforming the lines of industry.

The federal government defaulted in facing other problems in this postwar period. For example, it closed its unemployment services and failed in its efforts to put veterans on farms. The government turned the railroads back to private operation under public regulation. But the regulatory system did little more than restore the old Progressive policies.

Actually, there were remnants of Progressivism when the war ended, but Wilson no longer led from this strength. The old reform elements were fragmented, and no leader who could champion Wilsonian Progressive programs was strong enough to gain support. Undermined by the agricultural depression, the high prices, costs of living, strikes, and unemployment, the administration and Congress floundered toward the 1920 election.

Historians have often recounted these facts before, but this is the first time such a perceptive analysis has shown the importance of these two years. Noggel makes use of most secondary sources for this period and in several chapters utilizes primary sources for his synthesis. Although written for historians, the book is readable and often exciting. It is an important contribution to our understanding of twentieth-century America.

North Texas State University JIM BERRY PEARSON

The Deep South States of America: People, Politics, and Power in the Seven Deep South States. By Neal R. Peirce. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1974. 528 pp. Foreword, maps, tables, acknowledgments, bibliography, index. $12.95.)

Almost three decades ago, John Gunther surveyed the American scene in his widely-read *Inside U.S.A.* That work served as the model for Neal R. Peirce's more detailed report, of which *The Deep South States of America* is the fourth of a planned eight volumes that upon completion will include discussions of all fifty states. Like Gunther, Peirce is a journalist.

The Deep South States of America deals with the seven states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina. The Florida chapter is an updated and somewhat revised version of the account that appeared in Peirce's earlier *The Megastates of America.*

On the whole the author is eminently successful in summarizing the trends, personalities, and prospects in the states of the lower South. He focuses on developments in race relations, government and politics, economics, and urbanization. While Peirce relies heavily upon interviews, he also makes good use of a wide range of secondary sources, and his flowing style and reporter's eye for meaningful detail could profitably be emulated by most historians.

While basically descriptive rather than interpretive, *The Deep South States of America* clearly points toward the convergence of the South into the mainstream of American life. Peirce stresses that, "Rapid and liberating change– change more fundamental than in any other region of America– has come to the states of the Deep South in the last two decades" (p. 13). The bulk of these changes, of course, have been beneficial to the region. Consequently, the author is quite optimistic about southern prospects for the future, perhaps too much so. Peirce examines the progress in race relations that followed the breakdown of the caste system in the mid-1960s and emphasizes the crucial importance of racial equality in freeing both blacks and whites from the heavy hand of the southern past, all of which is indisputably true, if the changes have been as fundamental

as the author implies. Similarly, Peirce tends to equate black political participation, urbanization, and higher income and educational levels with a more enlightened and liberal politics, which is also an unproven assumption, especially since he finds limited prospects for a genuinely competitive two-party system on the state level.

In any case, Peirce graphically portrays the impact of rapid change upon the South's institutions and people. One of the numerous strengths of the work is its broad canvas. The author devotes attention to the outs as well as the established, describing life in a Florida migrant workers' camp and during a winter season at Palm Beach. He balances his discussions of industrial progress with examinations of pollution and environmental problems, which, not surprisingly, he finds most acute in Florida. Peirce pays particular attention to the major cities, viewing them as the vanguard of southern change.

Overall, *The Deep South States of America* is a revealing portrait filled with pertinent information. It is also a delightful book to read.

University of Georgia NUMAN V. BARTLEY

BOOK NOTES

West Pasco's Heritage was compiled by members of the West Pasco Historical Society under the supervision of Julie J. Obenreder. The plan to write a history of West Pasco was formulated some three years ago by two dedicated women. Others joined in, and while none who participated were trained historians, they turned to the primary sources that were available in the community– old newspapers, graphics, scrapbooks, and manuscript material. Oral history interviews were arranged with the few old-timers who were still living, historic sites were visited, and a variety of statistical data on all aspects of the area's past was assembled. The West Pasco Historical Society was organized to push the history project through to completion. The goal was achieved, and the book has been published. It may be ordered from the Society, 117 E. Tennessee Avenue, New Port

Richey, Florida 33552. The book sells for $10.00; paperback, $5.95.

Index to the Archives of Spanish West Florida, 1782-1810 are the nineteen indices of the translations and transcriptions of the papers of the Spanish Government of West Florida, District of Baton Rouge. Copies of the typescripts, completed in 1937 by the force of the Survey of Federal Archives, are available in several southern research libraries, but without an index their use by scholars has been limited. Such a research tool is now available. The *Index,* published by Polyanthos, Inc., 811 Orleans Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70116, includes also the 1937 introduction to the typescripts written by Stanley C. Arthur. The price is $17.50.

Polyanthos, Inc. has also published an *Index to the Dispatches of the Spanish Governors of Louisiana, 1766-1792,* based on un-edited translated WPA typescripts done in the 1930s. Copies of the English translation are available, and with this index they can be utilized more easily. A second index volume, covering the remaining years of Spanish domination, will be published at a later date. *Index to the Dispatchers* sells for $12.50.

Jottings and Echoes Related to Newnansville, One of Florida's Earliest Settlements of Alachua and Columbia Counties, by Esther Bernice Howell Haworth, may be purchased from the Columbia County Historical Society, P. O. Box 566, Lake City, or from the author, 802 East Putnam Street, Lake City, Florida 32055. The price is $5.00.

Historical Background of Pinellas County, Florida was compiled by the Pinellas County Planning Council to provide data for comprehensive planning and a county-wide transportation study. It sketches the history of the area, beginning with the arrival of Pánfilo de Narváez in 1528, and the first white settlements in the early nineteenth century. Graphs, statistical reports, and illustrations are included.

A facsimile of the 1774 edition of *The History of Louisiana,*

which was translated from the French of Antoine Simon Le Page du Pratz, has been edited by Joseph G. Tegle, Jr. and published by Louisiana State University Press for the Louisiana American Revolution Bicentennial Commission. It is the first of a series of facsimiles to be published by the Commission in its Louisiana Bicentennial Reprint Series. Each volume will carry an interpretive introductory essay by a scholar of established reputation. *The History of Louisiana* contains considerable data on Pensacola, West Florida, and the eighteenth-century Indians of the lower Mississippi Valley. This facsimile sells for $10.00.

A facsimile reproduction of the 1844 edition of *On the Discovery of the Mississippi, and on the South-Western, Oregon, and North-Western Boundary of the United States,* by Thomas Falconer, has been published by Shoal Creek Publishers, P. O. Box 9737, Austin, Texas 78766. It carries an introduction by Dorman H. Winfrey. Long out-of-print, only rarely does a copy appear for sale, and the price for this scarce item has been high. This facsimile makes *On the Discovery* available to American historians interested in the history of the Gulf Coast area. The volume sells for $6.80.

Manuscript Sources In the Library of Congress for Research on the American Revolution was compiled by John R. Sellers, Gerard W. Gawalt, Paul H. Smith, and Patricia Molen van Ee as part of the Library of Congress's American Revolution Bicentennial program. It lists the manuscripts of the Revolutionary Period, covering both domestic collections and foreign reproductions. Business, personal, military, and public account books, American and British orderly books, and a large number of journals, diaries, and miscellaneous manuscripts are included. There are many manuscript items relating to East and West Florida, St. Augustine, Fort San Marcos de Apalache, and to individuals who were involved in the history of the area during the British Period. The book sells for $8.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402.

A Bibliography of Printed Battle Plans of the American Revolution, 1775-1795, by Kenneth Nebenzahl, is another of

the important research guides to the source material on the American Revolution that are becoming available. This compilation begins with De Costa's map of the Boston area at the time of the battles at Lexington and Concord. Maps relating to the War in the Carolinas and Georgia, including the Savannah Campaign of December 1778, are included in a separate section. The maps are listed together with analytical and source notes, physical description, and their present location. Since this work includes only the maps of battle plans for the thirteen colonies, neither East nor West Florida are included. Published by the University of Chicago Press, this book sells for $12.00.

Early Georgia Portraits, 1715-1870 includes some 600 portraits of the men, women, and children who played a role in Georgia's history from its founding by James Oglethorpe until the twentieth century. Both European and American painters are represented, although many of the artists are listed as "unknown." Thomas Sully, Rembrandt Peale, Charles Wilson Peale, Jeremiah Theus, John Trumbull, John Singleton Copley, and Gilbert Stuart are some of the outstanding American artists represented in this volume. There is an index to the portraits and the artists. All of the portraits are described and there is a brief biographical sketch of each subject. The volume was published by the University of Georgia Press for the National Society of Colonial Dames of America in the State of Georgia, and it sells for $25.00.

The Dead Towns of Sunbury and Dorchester, by Paul McIlvaine was published in 1971, and reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. An expanded second edition is now available, which may be ordered from Mr. McIlvaine, Route 3, Box 90, Hendersonville, North Carolina 28739. The price is $3.95. Mr. McIlvaine, a retired air force officer, is a native of Jacksonville. Sunbury, Georgia was founded in 1758 by migrating Puritans from Dorchester, South Carolina. During the colonial period, it rivaled Savannah as a seaport, but declined after the American Revolution, and by the close of the Civil War, it had entirely disappeared. Dorchester, South Carolina, once one of the state's largest communities, dates to the seventeenth century. It also

played an active role during the colonial period and the American Revolution.

The Old Dominion in the Seventeenth Century: A Documentary History of Virginia, 1606-1689, edited by Warren M. Billings, was published for the Institute of Early American History and Culture at Williamsburg, Virginia, by the University of North Carolina Press. Many of these documents are appearing in print for the first time, and all will be useful for those doing work in early southern colonial history. The book sells for $12.95.

The Only Land I Know is a history of the Lumbee Indians of North Carolina written by Adolph L. Dial and David K. Eliades. Both authors are members of the history faculty at Pembroke State University, and Professor Dial is himself a Lumbee. This short but carefully researched volume deals with the origin of the Lumbees and the role that they have played in the history of North Carolina and the South. The Lumbees today constitute the majority of the population of Robeson County. Much of the material dealing with the contemporary life-style of the Indians was accumulated by the authors through oral history interviews. Published by the Indian Historian Press, 1451 Masonic Avenue, San Francisco, California 94117, the book sells for $6.00.

A List of References for the History of Black Americans in Agriculture, 1619-1974, was compiled by Joel Schor and Cecil Harvey for the American Agricultural History Bibliography Series being published by the University of California Agricultural Center at Davis, California. Books, articles (including several from the *Florida Historical Quarterly),* and doctoral dissertations relating to Florida are included.

Ikwa of the Temple Mounds, by Margaret Zehmer Searcy, is a fictional account for children of the Indians who lived in villages along the Mississippi River and its tributaries several hundred years ago. They are known as the Mississippi Temple Mound Builders. In their villages, the people built large earthen mounds on which to put a temple. Mound locations have been found throughout the Southeast, including Florida. There is a

complex of Indian mounds dating back more than 1,000 years at Crystal River. The Indians raised crops, including corn, hunted, and fished; they made pottery and used stone axes, hoes, and pointed tools; and they knew how to weave cloth. Published by the University of Alabama Press, this book sells for $5.50.