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BOOK REVIEWS

Florida in the American Revolution. By J. Leitch Wright, Jr. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1975. xvi, 194 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, epilogue, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$7.50.)

The Florida Bicentennial Commission is to be commended not only for recognizing the need for a comprehensive one-volume history of the state's role in the American Revolution, but also for selecting Professor J. Leitch Wright, Jr., to perform the assignment. A recognized scholar in the field, Wright gives us an admirable book, readable and informative, based on a judicious combination of secondary accounts and primary sources. His assignment was not an easy one, for there were two Floridas, not one, during this period of British rule from 1763 to 1783— East Florida and West Florida, each with its own peculiar characteristics. Moreover, the Floridas contained a bewildering assortment of peoples: whites, blacks, and Indians; Spanish, French, English, and Minorcans; Protestants, Catholics, and Jews. Wright underscores this diversity with a very proper and illuminating use of historical imagination. He asks that we pretend to journey with him through these provinces, beginning at the Altamaha River in Georgia, proceeding to St. Augustine, later reaching Pensacola, and eventually arriving at Natchez on the Mississippi, a distance of 1,000 miles.

If the Floridas were for all the above reasons difficult for Britain to govern and administer, it is equally clear why Floridians, with few exceptions, showed no interest in the revolutionary movements in the British colonies to the north. Lacking cohesiveness and internal unity, to say nothing of representative political institutions, Englishmen in that sun-drenched portion, of the empire were heavily dependent upon the Crown and Parliament for defense and financial support. Quite obviously the Floridas were vulnerable in a military sense, although the American revolutionists could never spare the men and resources to mount a major offensive against East Florida. Spain, however, after entering the war in 1779, was able to gobble up most of West Florida,

thanks in large part to her energetic governor of Louisiana, Bernardo de Gálvez, whose forces captured over a two-year period Manchac, Baton Rouge, Natchez, Mobile, and Pensacola. Consequently Spain strengthened her claim to regain the Floridas during the peacemaking in 1782-1783.

In relating these developments, Wright does not neglect the part of personalities (which on the British side, often clashed because of an absence of clear-cut jurisdictional responsibilities): Brigadier General Augustine Prevost, Indian Superintendent John Stuart, and Governors Patrick Tonyn of East Florida and Peter Chester of West Florida. Unlike most students of southern Indians in the Revolution, Wright maintains that from the beginning Stuart was ready to employ the tribesmen in warfare against the patriots. Perhaps so, although one would like to see more evidence on this point. In any event, *Florida in the American Revolution* will be read with profit by both laymen and scholars.

*University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill*

DON HIGGINBOTHAM

The Funnel of Gold. By Mendel Peterson. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1975. xi, 481 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, epilogue, chapter references, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Mendel Peterson, former director of the Smithsonian Institution's underwater exploration program, wrote one of the pioneer treatises on marine archeology, *History Under the Sea*. Over many years he has done active field work in the Florida Keys, in Bermuda, and around the world. Now, in *The Funnel of Gold*, Peterson has written a work of broad historical scope. After reviewing the Columbus and Cortés expeditions, he sets the course of his narrative towards the Spanish maritime system and upon those—pirates or otherwise—who challenged Spain's New World enterprise.

One of Peterson's great strengths is his apt use of contemporary materials. Extracts from Jean Ribault's *The Whole and True Discoverye of Terra Florida*, Laudonnière's *L'Histoire*

Notable, the *Memoir of Fontaneda*, *Piet Heyn's Journal*, Vazquez de Espinosa's *Tratado Verdadero del Viage . . . de 1622*, and Thomas Gage's irreverent and engaging *The English-American* lend immediacy and freshness to the book.

Of particular interest to Florida historians is the chapter, "Lutheran Infection and Catholic Cure," which deals with the French-Spanish clash of 1565 and De Gourgues's 1568 raid. The familiar story of Fort Caroline, Matanzas, and resulting French revenge is fully and entertainingly told, as Peterson relies on good and standard sources. It might be stated, however, that one of Ribault's small vessels did survive the storm of September 1565, and that the De Gourgues assault was not the last French attempt upon Florida; they also sent expeditions in 1577 and in 1580.

Mendel Peterson also does Florida history service in his chapter, "Two Lost Treasure Fleets." He presents a comprehensive narrative of the 1715 and 1733 fleet disasters based directly upon primary material from the Archive of the Indies. Some of this material appears in print for the first time.

After describing other famous shipwrecks and recounting the story of Piet Heyn's seizure of the Spanish silver fleet in 1628, Peterson describes shipwreck and salvage in Bermuda, one of his favorite areas. The book ends with a portrayal of the careers of a number of notorious buccaneers and pirates. The whole work is replete with detail about naval arms and ship construction, the varieties of bullion shipped from the Indies, and a comprehensive analysis of other vital cargoes. It is tastefully and profusely illustrated. In sum: a vivid and most readable book.

Vero Beach, Florida

EUGENE LYON

The Sea Shell Islands: A History of Sanibel and Captiva. By Elinore M. Dormer. (New York: Vantage Press, 1975. vi, 210 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$5.95.)

The doom of the Sea Shell islands— Sanibel and Captiva— as a retreat for naturalists, conservationists, and others simply trying to escape the tumult and tension of everyday urban living, was

virtually sealed in 1963 by the opening of the bridge-causeway linking them with the mainland. Henceforth access and exit would be easy, and the visitor would be neither impeded nor discouraged by a slow-moving ferryboat which ceased its runs by early evening. More important, it opened the islands to encroachments of "land developers" and their political cronies on public committees ready and eager, in the name of progress, to alter, perhaps even to destroy, the ecological and social quality of island life. Elinore M. Dormer is one of many persons gravely concerned about the future of the Shell Islands, and her book, which closes with a lament for the fate of these islands, is a noteworthy addition to the growing literature on Southwest Florida.

Mrs. Dormer has known these islands since childhood, and she has written about them with fondness and nostalgia. And yet her book is much more than a memoir. In preparation for the writing she read extensively in the studies of the archeologists and anthropologists as well as travel accounts of the post-Columbian explorers who touched their shores. From such materials, in addition to nineteenth- and twentieth-century records, she attempts to construct the story of Southwest Florida from prehistoric times to the present. Although Sanibel and Captiva occupy the center of her stage, she has roamed far afield, most notably in her investigation of the Calusa Indians, which was in itself a challenging enterprise. The most valuable parts of the book are those relating to the last 100 years, for which the sources are more complete and for which local family history and her own recollections provide a substantial fabric. In writing of the recent decades her style becomes somewhat chatty and colloquial. Mrs. Dormer admits that for the earlier centuries, when the facts were missing, she has permitted herself a "few flights of fancy" and now and then an "assumption."

This book is to be read with enjoyment and profit by anyone seeking an overview of this enchanting part of Florida's coast. The author's literary style is fluid and easy. The illustrations by Ann Winterbotham are excellent. The commentary on persons of note sojourning on the islands will be read with interest. The tribute to J. N. "Ding" Darling and others who labored so long and diligently for the preservation of the island wildlife will be gratifying to those who visit the refuge which bears his name.

Most readers will regret, however, that no map or chart has been provided. Names such as Panther Key, Mound Key, and Wulfert simply do not appear on the ordinary road map.

Since this comment will find its way into a journal devoted to historical scholarship, it must be stated that Mrs. Dormer has not addressed her book primarily to the professional historian and anthropologist. Omitting the paraphernalia normally found in scholarly writings she has left the reader to locate, if he can, the sources which she quotes. A bibliography is appended, but page references are not provided. A few errors which should have been detected at the proof sheet stage have remained. For example, one finds "William Barton" for William Bartram (p. 68), "cemetary" for cemetery (p. 101), "periouges" for pirogues (p. 110). On page 203 there appears "Goggin, John M., *op. cit.*" although no other Goggin opus has been cited. On page 103 it is said of Pierre LaFitte, "it is sure that he is buried in New Orleans," but a note on the same page tells us that "He died of natural causes in 1844 and was buried in St. Louis."

University of Florida

E. A. HAMMOND

The Education of Black People in Florida. By J. Irving E. Scott. (Philadelphia: Dorrance & Company, 1974. 145 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, appendix, notes. \$5.95.)

There is a need for a definitive history of black education in Florida, but unfortunately, this book does not appear to be it. Although the work perfunctorily touches the high points of Negro education in the century between the Civil War and the Civil Rights Act of 1965, it lacks any in-depth analysis of the sociopolitical variables underlying the policy decisions affecting a newly-freed population. Moreover, there is virtually no discussion of the Freedmen's Bureau schools, the "Yankee school marms" sent by northern missionary and philanthropic groups to teach blacks, and the role of black politicians in formulating the educational policies of the state during the Reconstruction Era. The chapter offering brief vignettes of the educational funds established by northern philanthropists is disjointed and leaves the reader unsure of their total impact.

By the author's own admission this work relies heavily on two reports which are quoted extensively: *A Report of the Negro Schools of Duval County in 1941* by R. A. Vinson, and *A Brief Review of the Development of Negro Schools in Florida 1927-62* by D. E. Williams. It is difficult to tell how familiar the author is with the works of Joe Richardson, Jerrell Shofner, and others who have written extensively of the black experience in Florida. The lack of a bibliography and paucity of footnotes severely limits the book's usefulness to serious scholars, while the short-sightedness of the publisher in not requiring an index is totally inexcusable and a disservice to the author.

Nevertheless, the foregoing criticisms should not be taken to imply that the work is totally without merit. On the contrary, it offers a significant account of the growing militancy among black teachers in Florida during the 1940s and their successful legal struggle to achieve equal salary schedules. The author played a key role in the black teachers' organization, The Florida State Teachers Association, and offers an insider's unique perspective on the events of that period. One might almost wish that the entire book had been devoted to a fuller development of that theme. This account will be a benchmark for future historians.

In the final chapters of this brief work Scott discusses the progress and prospects of school integration in Florida. He finds it a hopeful sign that "Florida was the first southern state to have all districts in official compliance with the Civil Rights Act of 1965," and only 8.4 per cent of black students still attend segregated schools. In spite of "white flight" and sporadic violence between the races, he found that by 1971-1972 desegregation of pupils in Florida schools was approaching totality, and concludes that "whether or not integration works is dependent upon the attitude of both the white people and the Negroes." The real significance of this book is its testimony to the author's faith in the efficacy of integrated education, and his total commitment to that end throughout a distinguished career.

Florida Atlantic University

HARRY A. KERSEY, JR.

A History of the Old South: The Emergence of a Reluctant Nation. Third edition. By Clement Eaton. (New York: Macmillan Publishing, Inc., 1975. ix, 544 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, selected bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

The first two editions of this book, published in 1949 and 1966, were splendid. This one is even better. If one were to assign just one book for college students in the course in History of the Old South, it would assuredly be this volume. Indeed, on reading this latest edition this reviewer wonders if this book would not make a better reading assignment for students than any four of five of the paper-backs available. That is not to categorize *A History of the Old South* as a textbook; it "covers" the history of the South from Jamestown to Fort Sumter, but it does not "trace" the history of the South in textbook fashion. Eaton does not let his presentation be too impeded by chronology. His chapters cover whole subjects from beginning to end. For example, "The Creoles Become Southerners" starts with LaSalle's exploration of the Mississippi in 1682, continues through the French and Spanish periods, and the Louisiana Purchase and Burr Conspiracy, and concludes with an assessment of the Creoles' contributions to the southern civilization.

A new chapter, "The Middle Class and the Disadvantaged," tells about the yeomen farmers, the villagers and city mechanics, and the poor whites and agricultural laborers of the antebellum South. It is especially successful in presenting a realistic picture of the life of the yeomen, their work, their amusements, their attitudes, and their worldly goods. In this new chapter, and throughout his book, Professor Eaton completely avoids the "pitfall" he alerts himself against in his preface: "The pitfall . . . of writing in sociological and psychological jargon and cliches, which . . . dehumanize history." Humanizing history is one of Eaton's very strong points. He does it, in large part, by telling the reader the names and circumstances of real people, poor, lower-class, "ordinary" people. Many writers would merely generalize about such "unhistorical" persons, but Eaton makes his history live by telling who they were and what they did.

Because Eaton makes this book so readable it would also be the first book this reviewer would recommend to the "general

reader" who might be interested in learning more about the history and culture of the Old South.

University of Florida

GEORGE R. BENTLEY

Origins of a Southern Mosaic: Studies of Early Carolina and Georgia. By Clarence L. Ver Steeg. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1975. xiii, 152 pp. Foreword, preface, figures, notes, index. \$6.00.)

In the three Lamar Memorial Lectures delivered at Mercer University in March 1974, Clarence L. Ver Steeg, noted North-western University historian, expounded his theory that the southern colonies developed very differently from those of the North. To him the area south of Pennsylvania, excluding Maryland and Virginia for special reasons, "stands in stark contrast" to the North. The four essays from which the lectures were drawn have been published as the *Origins of a Southern Mosaic: Studies of Early Carolina and Georgia*. Three essays, two political and one socioeconomic, deal with the Carolinas, and the fourth with early Georgia. The author appears convinced there may have been a "quilt-like mosaic" or pattern to the origins of the "American South"; hence the title.

A study of the administrations of six Carolina governors in the 1690s emphasizes basic differences between the proprietors in England and the colonists as to who set policy in governing the colony under the Fundamental Constitutions. This led to numerous debates in the new Common House of the Assembly over interpreting the Fundamental Constitutions, preparations against Spanish incursions, land ownership, Indian trade, and the Anglican Church as an established institution. The first quarter of the eighteenth century witnessed increased contention over relations of the Albemarle settlers and the governing bodies in Charleston and the heated contest between English-Anglicans and the Dissenters over control of the Common House of the Assembly.

In describing the growth of the plantation system in South Carolina, Professor Ver Steeg stresses the almost complete absence of records concerning black slavery prior to 1720. By piec-

ing together scraps of evidence he concludes that the earliest colonists from the Caribbean islands brought their servants with them. The plantation system was restricted to the coast and began to thrive when the demand for naval stores increased as the importance of deerskins decreased. This new export convinced the Crown of the importance of the colony within the imperial economy.

The earliest Georgia settlers were drawn from several groups, (not released debtors), each with special interests. The author identifies them as "servants" of the trustees, a few Irish convicts purchased by General Oglethorpe, Moravians, Jews, Salzburgers, and a mish-mash of adventurers, some gentlemen and some not. Their divergent interests were in part responsible for the lack of expected prosperity and for the ultimate regaining of colonial control by the Crown in 1752. Ver Steeg sees no "grand design" agreed to in advance by the trustees, Oglethorpe and English mercantile interests, but he does identify the lack of local government as a legacy of the trustee period.

Whether Ver Steeg's proposition that special enclaves in the South really formed his "quilt-like mosaic," may be challenged or strengthened by research being carried on into the career of General Oglethorpe and into the earliest years of South Carolina.

University of Georgia

RICHARD K. MURDOCH

The British at the Gates: The New Orleans Campaign in the War of 1812. By Robin Reilly. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1974. 379 pp. Acknowledgements, introduction, maps, illustrations, notes and references, bibliography, index. \$10.00.)

The British at the Gates is primarily an account of the Louisiana campaign during the War of 1812. The author is an Englishman, who, although not a professional historian, is trained in military history and writes very well. Many historians of the British attack in New Orleans have been criticized because they present the reader with a narrative which is utterly unrelated to the rest of the War of 1812. In contrast Reilly's work spends too much time describing the background, and after 175 pages the reader wonders if he will ever reach the attack on New Orleans.

Actually Reilly has almost produced another general history of the War of 1812.

The author's account of the naval battle of New Orleans is very well done as is the entire land campaign, especially from the British side. Reilly seems to feel that the key to the English defeat was the loss of the battle on January 1, 1815, when their artillery failed to breach the American lines. Pakenham, Reilly believes, mismanaged the whole assault, and should have certainly secured the west bank of the Mississippi before the attack on January 8. However, General Lambert was wise to withdraw after the defeat on the east bank, since the circumstances made it especially dangerous to divide his army.

In contrast the author seems to feel that Jackson's defense of New Orleans was superior, and that Jackson was probably the ablest general in North America. Reilly does not follow Fortescue's thesis and blame Admiral Cochrane for a foolish attack on New Orleans for the sake of plunder. He feels that the city was extremely valuable, and its loss would have greatly hurt the United States. The author reminds the reader that the Louisiana Purchase was not recognized by Britain and, therefore, was not considered to come under the terms of the Treaty of Ghent. He thinks that had Jackson been unable to defend Louisiana the British would probably have returned the territory to Spain.

The author examined official British records and journals of the officers who participated in the assault on Louisiana, and he presents much on-the-spot evaluation. He has used the accounts of George Gleig, Harry Smith, and the journal of Alexander Dickson, the British artillery commander, who kept an especially accurate diary. He has also made a fairly thorough use of American sources. In spite of a few flaws Reilly has produced an excellent, highly-readable work which must be reckoned with by scholars. It will be enjoyed by the general reader as well.

Auburn University

FRANK L. OWSLEY

The Papers of John C. Calhoun, Volume VIII, 1825-1824. Edited by W. Edwin Hemphill. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1975. xlviii, 674 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, symbols, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

The United States, between April 1823 and March 1824, completed its recovery from the financial depression that had begun in the closing months of 1818. The nation was ready for another period of growth and expansion, and Secretary of War John C. Calhoun of South Carolina, as a leading candidate to succeed President Monroe in March 1825, based his campaign on the speeches favoring domestic manufactures and internal improvements he had delivered in the House of Representatives in 1816 and 1817. The Missouri Compromise seemed to be working. Slavery was no longer a divisive issue in the Congress, and not a hint of sectionalism appears in the secretary's letters to his supporters.

Secretary of the Treasury William H. Crawford of Georgia was still Calhoun's principal rival, the leader of what the South Carolinian designated as a new party opposed to the "system of policy which grew out of the experience of the late war." A third candidate from within the administration was Secretary of State John Quincy Adams. Others were Henry Clay, speaker of the House of Representatives, and Andrew Jackson, retired commander of the army in the southwest and former governor of the Territory of Florida. Calhoun had no substantial differences of principle with any of the latter three. All, he thought, were fully committed to carrying on the policies initiated by Alexander Hamilton. At the close of this volume of papers, Calhoun is preparing to accept the decision made by his Pennsylvania supporters for him to run as vice-president, not on the ticket with Jackson, but associated with him.

Letters concerning these political maneuverings occupy only a small proportion of the volume's more than 600 pages, but almost everything that Calhoun wrote or did was influenced by such concerns. The subtle, corrupting force of a popular election on even the most principled of candidates is apparent. No longer was it possible for Calhoun, or any of the others in office, to act without thought as to whether or not it would aid or injure his race for the presidency.

Monroe, though caught in an almost impossible situation, succeeded in holding his administration and cabinet together, and at the close of 1823, in his message to Congress, proclaimed the Monroe Doctrine with united support from all the contenders. He also remained neutral in the political conflicts, never expressing a preference for any of then rivals, and through his personal force and example, maintained an appearance of administrative unity, at least on the surface.

Throughout this volume, which is edited with the same care and effectiveness as its predecessors, a tone of waiting and expectancy prevails. No new policies were initiated, not even in Florida, so recently acquired from Spain. Here the process of organization was carried on with almost no hint of the difficult struggles with Indians and fugitive blacks that lay in the future. And the same could almost be said of the nation as a whole. The steady weakening of Crawford's candidacy, as Calhoun saw it, meant that the nationalistic policies, which he favored, would be continued, first under Jackson, and then himself as Jackson's successor.

University of Oregon

THOMAS P. GOVAN

Correspondence of James K. Polk, Volume III, 1835-1836. Edited by Herbert Weaver and Kermit L. Hall. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1975. xxxvi, 836 pp. Preface, notes, index. \$25.00.)

The period covered by this volume was a critical one in the political life of James K. Polk. During 1835-36 the revolt against Andrew Jackson in his home state reached its climax. A majority of the Tennessee congressional delegation, led by John Bell, joined this revolt and promoted the interests of Hugh Lawson White as opposed to Martin Van Buren, whom Jackson had chosen as his successor. Polk, Felix Grundy, and Cave Johnson, ardent disciples of Jackson, assumed responsibility for his defense and for the promotion of the candidacy of Van Buren. This was truly a heavy political burden, for the long smoldering hostility to Jackson now surfaced and most Tennesseans, including many who professed loyalty to him, could not under-

stand why the Old Hero would favor a New Yorker rather than another favorite son of Tennessee.

A preliminary to this political battle, which centered in Tennessee, was the competition between Polk and Bell for the speakership of the House of Representatives. When Polk won, the Jackson forces in Tennessee were greatly encouraged. The greater portion of the more important letters in this volume relate to these two political battles, and most are communications to, rather than from, Polk. Many relate to the establishment and support of friendly newspapers; the Bell-White forces had control of a majority of the Tennessee press.,

This volume also contains the usual flow of letters relating to patronage; others requested favors. Polk must have grown weary of handling subscriptions to Washington newspapers, even to advancing money for some, but his constituents expected it, and he never complained. The volume also contains several letters from out of state, but they are of limited importance. The editors were faced with the need of reducing the volume of material published. They have been selective, including only 690 out of more than 1,000 letters examined, and of this number 184 were summarized. All important letters are included, even though previously published elsewhere.

It is to be much regretted that Herbert Weaver is retiring from his editorial duties. His industry and thorough knowledge of the field in which he labored made him an ideal editor for the papers of James K. Polk.

Winchester, Tennessee

J. H. PARKS

American Indian Policy in the Jacksonian Era. By Ronald N. Satz. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1975. xii, 343 pp. Preface, introduction, maps, notes, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, selected bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Ronald Satz has traced the history of the Indian removal during the Jacksonian years, 1829-49. After what may seem a too brief account of the government's Indian policy during the previous administrations to set the stage, Satz thrusts us into the Jacksonian era. Jackson is depicted as a strong president, who, in securing passage of the Indian Removal Act of 1830, reflected

the views of his constituency and the philosophy of the frontier white. Even so, there was considerable opposition to its passage. Satz is at his best in describing the congressional struggle by which the Removal Act became law. After its enactment, there were efforts by Jackson's political enemies to employ his removal policy as a catalyst to rally opposition to his administration. The author tells why this failed, even a majority of Whigs championed removal.

The Choctaws were the first people to sign a removal treaty following passage of the legislation. Satz details the devious negotiations, methods employed to secure the concurrence of the chiefs, and ratification. There is a balanced account of Choctaw removal and the disastrous social and economic consequences for those who stayed behind in Mississippi. The removal of the other tribes is touched on. There was bitter rivalry between the pro- and anti-treaty factions of certain nations, especially the Cherokees, which continued long after they had been relocated. The government's policy and its relation to the Second Seminole and Black Hawk wars is also probed.

Promises to permit the emigrant tribes to have "governments of their own choice" became illusions. Political battles in Washington doomed this noble concept and led to the Indians becoming wards of the government. Thumbnail biographies of the men who headed the Office of Indian Affairs, accompanied by penetrating analyses of their policies and accomplishments. The activities of the Indian Field Service, the people who implemented the government's policy, are chronicled. Satz traces the efforts to educate the Indians according to the white man's standards. Not all Indians preferred the "rewards" and "benefits" of white civilization to their own tribal way of life.

In researching his subject Professor Satz has utilized almost all available published and manuscript materials; he has extracted the relevant data from the mass of frequently conflicting data. He provides an overview of happenings on the national, regional, and local scene. It is important reading for those who seek to understand the whys, wherefores, and results of Indian removal.

*National Park Service,
Washington, D.C.*

EDWIN C. BEARSS

Joseph Jones, M.D.: Scientist of the Old South. By James O. Breeden. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1975. xiii, 293 pp. Preface, prologue, illustrations, tables, epilogue, notes, a note on sources, index. \$13.25.)

Joseph Jones, second son of Charles Colcock Jones, plays a subdued role, less prominent than those of his lawyer brother and his sister, in that dramatic assemblage of letters revealing the travails of life in Georgia between 1854 and 1868, letters adroitly mortised together by Robert Manson Myers and published as *The Children of Pride*. In this first of what will be two biographical volumes, James O. Breeden gives Joseph Jones his ampler due. Clio, to be happy, requires both kinds of books.

Myers neglected Joseph Jones, perhaps partly for his own artistic purposes and partly, Breeden suggests (p. xiii), because he "failed to make use of the two sizeable collections of [Joseph] Jones's papers available to the scholar." The panorama of daily life on the antebellum plantation, during wartime invasion and amidst the vicissitudes of Reconstruction, grips the emotions as the reader scans the letters Myers presents. But Myers's considerable apparatus remains biographical, identifying family members and friends. No help is given today's reader in understanding complexities of unfamiliar nineteenth-century practices and thought. This task too the historian must essay. The Charles Colcock Jones of *The Children of Pride*, for example, becomes much more comprehensible when his efforts to evangelize the slaves are lucidly explained by Donald G. Mathews in the August 1975 issue of the *Journal of Southern History*.

And Joseph Jones, a mystery figure shuttling here and there for obscure purposes in *The Children of Pride*, emerges in Breeden's excellent biography as a research physician of great zeal and considerable competence. The book also makes clear the theories then held about the diseases that afflicted the children of pride, and the rationale behind the therapies employed during these last decades before proof of the germ theory. Breeden explains what Joseph Jones was doing at Charleston and Richmond and Atlanta and Andersonville.

Going from Princeton to the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, Jones impressed his professors by publishing the results of summer experiments made on the Liberty

County plantation even before he received his M.D. degree. Successively a teacher at the Savannah Medical College, the University of Georgia, and the Medical College of Georgia in Augusta, Jones gave research his highest priority and rarely and always reluctantly engaged in medical practice. An ardent secessionist, Jones served briefly with the Liberty Independent Troop before being commissioned a surgeon in the Confederate army. He created for himself a research career, in time securing from the surgeon general roving orders to research throughout the Confederacy at will.

Conservative in some ways, Jones was progressive in his use of the microscope, the thermometer, statistics, and in his recognition of the emotional component in disease. His medical statistics on the Confederate side of the Atlanta campaign surpass Union army statistics for completeness and precision. Jones became the unquestioned authority on health aspects of Andersonville.

Jones wrote extensively on the effects of the major diseases assailing Confederate troops, "pneumonia, gangrene, diarrhea and dysentery, the various fevers, and tetanus" (p. 176). His observations were important and his statistics revealing, despite his prolix and awkward prose.

Such faults of style do not rub off on Jones's biographer. Breeden writes crisply and with good pace, employs direct quotations with splendid effect, and explains medical matters so that today's lay reader can comprehend the perplexing scene of a century ago. If a slight fault might be found with Breeden's book, it would lie in the area where Myers's book has its greatest strength with respect to other Joneses than Joseph: although Joseph Jones emerges from Breeden's pages as a rounded human being, his wife Caroline remains shadowy and vague.

Emory University

JAMES HARVEY YOUNG

Confederate Women. By Bell Irvin Wiley. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975. xiv, 204 pp. Introduction, illustrations, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$10.95.)

Writing from Richmond, Virginia, in January 1864, young Mary Jane Fulton reassured her cousin in France: "You would be surprised to see how well we get on without old things. Tis true

some of us look rather shabby, & find it hard to give up luxuries, . . . [yet] we feel that our trials are but for a season, and are purifying us, and we shall come out of this war a glorious people, fighting our own battles, independent of any other nation.”

Such steadfastness and confidence were typical of most of the women of the Confederacy. They bore pain, hardship, and heartache with a fortitude certainly equal to the more publicized trials of their menfolk on the battlefields. On the other hand, and to a comparatively small number of ladies firmly established in the upper crust of Confederate society, the war was a time of excitement and fascination. Despair for them came late; but when it did come, it was complete.

No one speaks with more authority on the subject of the embattled South than Bell I. Wiley. His latest book, an outgrowth of a series of lectures delivered at the University of Tennessee, presents chapter-discussions of three of the most remarkable of Confederate women. First is Mary Boykin Chesnut, vivacious and gossipy, a Palmetto aristocrat whose husband was an aide to President Davis. Mrs. Chesnut's chatty diary still remains one of the best of all Civil War books. Dr. Wiley presents an incisive biography of Mrs. Chesnut; yet his sideline comments on the evolution and various editorships of her famous diary are equally valuable.

Next comes Virginia Tunstall Clay, wife of a former United States senator who was elected to the Confederate Congress. She was raised in Alabama and married into high society at the age of eighteen. That may explain why, for most of her life, Mrs. Clay was socially ambitious, incredibly adolescent, and financially irresponsible. Yet she ultimately displayed both forthrightness and courage in the long but successful postwar fight she waged to effect her husband's release from prison.

The star of this volume is Varina Howell Davis. The Confederacy's First Lady was a frank, kind, and charitable woman who buttressed her husband against the storms of war while herself weathering silently a barrage of jealous criticism. The accidental death of a child from a fall in 1862, the constant swirl of controversy around her husband, and the open dislike of many of Richmond's "bluebloods" would have broken a weaker person. The determination and dedication exhibited by Mrs. Davis were therefore extraordinary.

A concluding chapter provides comments on the general character of the great mass of southern women caught in the grip of that strangling war. Dr. Wiley's scholarly tribute to that class is a fitting conclusion to a volume containing far more data than its slim size would suggest.

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University*

JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

Black Protest: Issues and Tactics. By Robert C. Dick. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1974. xiii, 338 pp. Illustrations, preface, introduction, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Robert Dick's book promises more than it delivers. While the jacket claims that the author's analysis of the leadership rhetoric of the antebellum National Negro Convention "clarifies much intellectual and social history," the work does not. Dick rightly points out that Negro leaders during the last few decades before the Civil War were far from unanimous in their method of attack on southern slavery or northern racism. He correctly suggests the wide range in different approaches: political activism versus moral persuasion, anti-colonization versus voluntary emigration, and militancy versus pacifism, exemplified in contrast by Henry Highland Garnet and David Walker versus the American Moral Reform Society. Moreover, he briefly and interestingly describes the chief rhetorical value of each of the movement's major public speakers— Douglass, Garnet, William Wells Brown, Sojourner Truth— and offers a helpful and insightful appendix that juxtaposes written speeches illustrating each of the major black protest positions and issues during the period.

What the book does not deliver is any indication that the author understands the historical climate that surrounded the National Negro Convention. Dick either ignores or is unaware, for example, of the major shift in leadership that accompanied a major shift in protest from the 1830s to the 1840s. The earlier decade was marked by conservatism, as best illustrated by the convention movement's founders, Bishop Richard Allen, Samuel Cornish, and James Forten, Sr. But Allen dies in 1831, and

Cornish and Forten by 1840 are too old to keep pace with a new generation of black protesters. Black protest changed as its leadership changed. The 1840s belong to Martin Delaney, Henry Highland Garnet, James McCune Smith, Samuel Ringgold Ward, and, of course, Frederick Douglass.

There are other serious weaknesses. Dick fails to point out that the entire protest movement during the antebellum era was essentially parochial in nature, and that the national gatherings lacked continuity from one year to the next, or that they were designed to be more effective locally than nationally. He also fails to account for the fact that disproportionately few National Negro Conventions were held in New England because of Garrisonian influence, and, as a result, most were held in Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, not because of geographic convenience but acceptance.

The author's bibliography is expansive but incomplete. It contains most of the major contemporary speeches from the antebellum era germane to the subject and the chief secondary works. However, it does not seem unreasonable to have expected an author interested in leadership and its rhetorical influence on ideas to have consulted more than published accounts. Dick fails to cite even one collection of black manuscript materials, even though Douglass and Alexander Crummell, for example, left large collections of correspondence for interested historians. In short, the serious reader is better advised to consult Howard Bell, author of numerous articles and a full length monograph on the National Negro Convention, or William and Jane Pease, than this effort of Robert Dick.

Daytona Beach Community College

PETER D. KLINGMAN

The Persistent Tradition in New South Politics. By George Brown Tindall. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975. xiii, 72 pp. Preface. \$4.95.)

The three essays that comprise this slender volume were delivered in 1973 as the Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History at Louisiana State University. They provide a new historical perspective on southern politics during the cru-

cially important half-century following the inception of the Solid South. In searching for the meaning of this epoch, George B. Tindall discusses Bourbons, Populists, and Progressives, the three groups that dominated New South politics. The subject is a congenial one for Professor Tindall, whose wide-ranging studies of southern political and social life have given him a profound understanding of the South's modern history. The essays bear the familiar stamp of Tindall's scholarly style: they are informed, urbane, and witty.

The lectures place the three movements in historiographical perspective and relate them to the political tradition of the New South. The approach is somewhat reminiscent of Richard Hofstadter's *The American Political Tradition and the Men Who Made It*, and it reflects the influence of such scholars as Samuel P. Hays, Raymond H. Pulley, Jack Temple Kirby, and Robert H. Wiebe. Tindall's major theme is "a thread of continuity" which he discerns in the transition from Bourbonism to progressivism. "The Bourbons," he suggests, "supplied a thesis, the Populists set up an antithesis, and the Progressives worked out a synthesis which governed southern politics through the first half of the twentieth century" (p. xii). Bourbonism, which succeeded in reconciling tradition with innovation, thus appears in a somewhat different and more significant light than that of the conventional interpretation. The Populists are pictured as insurgents who challenged the Bourbon vision of organic community, only to have their revolt nullified by "the leaven of tradition." The Progressives, while influenced in some respects by the Populists, were true heirs of the Bourbons, according to the author. They perpetuated the region's persistent tradition of community as well as the essential features of the New South creed.

Professor Tindall's critical analysis of progressivism is particularly noteworthy. Although Tindall's portrait of the southern Progressives may unduly highlight their elitist, anti-democratic, and traditional character, his interpretation is comprehensive, provocative, and generally persuasive. All three essays illuminate a seminal period in modern southern politics, and it is appropriate that they should appear at a time when the Solid South is passing into history.

Vanderbilt University

DEWEY W. GRANTHAM

The Wild Man from Sugar Creek: The Political Career of Eugene Talmadge. By William Anderson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975. xviii, 268 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

The Wild Man from Sugar Creek contains flaws. It relies heavily on interviews, often with respondents recalling events that transpired four decades or more in the past. A journalist and public relations executive, William Anderson sometimes makes rather sweeping judgements based largely on impressionistic evidence. Even the central thesis of the work is not entirely convincing. Anderson argues that Eugene Talmadge represented a link with a cultural heritage being undermined by rapid change: "These new directions in which the farmer was moving were apparently creating a problem of conscience; and by supporting the voice of the past, Gene Talmadge, they were absolving these guilt feelings about leaving the past" (p. 56). While such an explanation undoubtedly contains an element of truth, it does not adequately account for the similar appeal of Tom Watson prior to Talmadge, nor of Lester G. Maddox afterward.

Yet, all of this duly recorded, *The Wild Man from Sugar Creek* is a fine book. It is superbly written. Anderson has an eye for meaningful detail and relevant anecdote, and he catches the mood of the politics of the era. It is also an extremely perceptive work. The author understands Georgia politics; he may even understand Gene Talmadge. The four-times Georgia governor offered solutions that "were simple, easy to understand, and the fact that they had never worked appeared to bother no one" (p. 80). But, as V. O. Key had noted, a moribund one-party system and a weak and unresponsive state government offered few barriers to a determined and impulsive man— "the showman, the rainmaker, the medicine man, the ranting, magnetic evangelist" (p. 81)— who made personality and demagoguery the issues and polarized Georgia politics.

While producing an essentially critical biography, Anderson has made a commendable effort to be fair to his subject. Talmadge was a simple man who held firmly to the verities of hard work and the southern rural way of life, although he himself had not enjoyed being a farmer and did not work particularly hard at it. Talmadge was obviously an outstanding campaigner, but his

political instincts seem to have been faulty about as often as they were shrewd. His impulsive behavior drew attention and publicity, but it seemed to hurt his political cause as often as it helped.

In any case, Anderson has provided a thoughtful appraisal not only of Eugene Talmadge but, by implication, of the atavistic appeal of southern demagogues generally. In an age of disaggregated parties and a none-too-responsive government located even further away than Atlanta, *The Wild Man from Sugar Creek* is an extremely timely and provocative work.

University of Georgia

NUMAN V. BARTLEY

Dixiecrats and Democrats: Alabama Politics, 1942-1950. By William D. Barnard. (University: The University of Alabama Press, 1974. viii, 200 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, illustrations, appendixes, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$7.95.)

The Democratic Party and the Politics of Sectionalism, 1941-1948. By Robert A. Garson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. xiii, 353 pp. Preface, notes, epilogue, bibliography; index. \$12.95.)

Attempts to review two or more books in tandem usually turn into brief, seriatim coverages of each of the volumes included, rather than unified examinations of the relations between or among the respective works. But the books under consideration are unusually well paired for purposes of comparison and contrast. Both are apparently first works from the two authors; each covers certain phases of the fascinating period in southern political history from the end of the New Deal proper (at the approximate beginning of World War II) through the dramatic southern revolt against the 1948 Democratic convention and its immediate aftermath, and both are written by individuals who are essentially historians, but have strong affinities with political science.

The contrasts, however, are more interesting than the comparisons. Barnard's book is a compact volume focusing on eight

years of Alabama politics in which "the little man's big friend," Governor James E. Folsom ("Big Jim" or "Kissin' Jim," according to one's preference), made a major effort to unite the forces of liberalism (largely Populist in origin, but supplemented by New Deal personalities and attitudes) into a persisting majority to overcome (or at least compete with) the reviving Bourbon alliance between the planters of the black belt and the industrial "big mules" of Birmingham and the Mobile area. Garson, on the other hand, attempts to cover the entire gamut of the conservative revival throughout the South, from its economic-based inception to the ultimate disruption of the New Deal coalition through appeals to racial unity against the rising tide of civil rights.

Barnard, steeped in Alabama lore, tells his story economically and well: Folsom emerged out of small-town obscurity to win the 1946 gubernatorial election against surpassing odds, but eventually failed in his efforts to re-orient Alabama politics, in part because the South was not prepared to adjust to the new directions taken by the national Democratic Party during and after World War II, but also because of personal defects and capricious winds of fortune. Folsom, Barnard argues, represented more a reversion to Jacksonian politics than to 1890s Populism in his style, eventual goals, and the projection of policies through which he hoped to realize his egalitarian and libertarian ends. But if that analogy is hyperbolic, the sense of what was happening in Alabama within context of its own traditions, as well as in relation to the politics of the region and the nation, is most accurately conveyed.

Garson, being British, is necessarily looking at the South from an outsider's cultural perspective, which has sometimes been an asset, and at other times a liability, for students of Americana. At the risk of being accused of advancing an *ad hominem* argument, I must assess his efforts as only partially successful, despite the fact that I have not for a long time encountered a book which is so thorough in its efforts to be comprehensive and is so obviously based on a near-exhaustion of sources. The trouble is that the author tells us more than we want or need to know to have a solid understanding of the events climaxing in 1948, from the attacks on the Roosevelt administration in the 1930s by the entrenched United States senators from Virginia and North Carolina, to the machinations of the local politicians of the Deep

South which eventually produced the Dixiecratic fiasco. Although the motivating forces, and even the events discerned, are generalizations of the same political statics and dynamics perceived in Alabama by Barnard, Garson is not able to highlight the central, as opposed to peripheral, developments with comparable dramatic intensity. In tracing through every variation in virtually all of the states, Garson loses the reader in a mass of trivia which deadens sensitivity to the colorful movements of history as it actually occurred. In addition, although Barnard's moral judgments on the South and Southerners are as critical as Garson's, they are delivered with far more understanding and are consequently less patronizing.

Each book is valuable for what it does best. Barnard's study of Alabama is imaginative in its selective use of materials to recreate the personal as well as the more abstract elements in a colorful transitional period of local and regional political history. Garson's examinations of the revival of sectionalism during the same period contain a superabundance of carefully extracted information, drawn from an astonishing wealth of sources. Historiographically speaking, however, the microcosmic view taken by Barnard is far more revealing than the macrocosmic one assayed by Garson.

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University*

WILLIAM C. HAVARD

America's Impact On The World: A Study of the Role of the United States in the World Economy, 1750-1970. By William Woodruff. (New York: John Wiley & Sons, 1975. xv, 296 pp. Preface, prologue, epilogue, notes, bibliography, tables, index. \$12.95.)

This book is unique and important in several respects. It is the first written by an outstanding economic historian also fully competent to give technological aspects their proper place in economic history and analysis. It was written by an Englishman, now a professor of history at the University of Florida, who is both sympathetic and well acquainted with America and Americans, and is yet quite willing to evaluate their past and present

place in the world objectively. Even more important, Professor Woodruff, through his own academic career, has the world-view so important to understanding our world economy, politics, and society. There is here none of the parochialism or nationalism so characteristic of most economic historians, and so annoying to historians of technology who well know and accept fully the international nature of their subject matter. So we have in Woodruff's *America's Impact On The World* a broad picture of the world influence of America—yet one in which the fine brush strokes can well be found. His sources are on the whole well known (except for Australasia and the Far East), but his *weltanschauung* is new, valuable, and important.

His analysis of American origins and spirit illuminates many aspects not often noticed by American historians, without the pettiness often found among European and New World critics, even if he does sometimes push his point too far or is even mistaken. In our Civil War the role of the North hardly was that of an “aggressor” (p. 30). He also accepts the shortage of skilled labor as explaining Yankee ingenuity and mechanical devices, despite my own figures on skilled armorers available in Eli Whitney's time, to say nothing of Carl Bridenbaugh's more elaborate data. But here he is in respected company, for even Habbakuk was carried away by this concept. And while Woodruff ably uses the Turner thesis as modified by later studies, his most serious omission in searching for the origins of the American spirit is that he forgets that so many of the early Americans were originally Englishmen. The American expansion into a vast new continent was but a further extension of the English conquest of Scotland, Wales, Ireland, and so on to the British Empire, in which exactly the same qualities of aggressiveness, certainty of mission, and unconscious assumption of the Balliol “effortless air of superiority” were passed on to the Americans, the Canadians, the Australians and New Zealanders, and the English South Africans, as the same spirit was gradually dying out in England.

But Woodruff's book has another rare character. Although he can write in the conventional prose of the professional economist (Chapter IV), he far more often writes with grace, understanding, and even a bit of wit, reminiscent of his *Vessel of Sadness*, or of another Anglo-American historian—Winston Churchill.

I recommend his book to all historians as a model of how history should be written— and especially to those statesmen responsible for American foreign policy, who so sadly fail to understand that other peoples are not Americans and do not wish to be, and who thus put America before the world in a light most unfavorable to the United States and to its international goals. Woodruff knows better and proves the point.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology ROBERTS. WOODBURY

Placenames of Georgia: Essays of John H. Goff. Edited by Francis Lee Utley and Marion R. Hemperley. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1975. xxxviii, 495 pp. Abbreviations, preface, introduction, notes, index. \$16.00.)

There are two types of books about place names. The first is an alphabetical listing of the names of present-day cities, counties, and other geographical landmarks, usually limited by commercial reasons to some 150 pages. These books report on thumbnail the popularly-accepted source of a name. The second type of book probes the background of names, including those of vanished communities. *Placenames of Georgia* is such a volume.

The person wishing to learn about the source of the name of Georgia's largest city will find only a single index reference, which leads to this entry, given in its entirety: "As far as changes in names of major places go, Atlanta holds the record. The community was first known as Whitehall, then as Terminus, next as Marthasville, and finally in 1845, after the railroad station was opened, as Atlanta." In Atlanta's Fulton county there is a little stream called Four Killer Creek, and this name is explored for two and one-half pages.

In short, then, this is a collection of delightful essays originally written in the 1950s and 1960s for the *Georgia Mineral Newsletter*, a publication of the *Georgia Geological Survey*. The author, John H. Goff, wrote for his own pleasure. Professionally, he was an economist. He received his Ph.D. from the Georgetown University School of Foreign Service and was acting dean of the School of Business Administration at Emory University upon his

retirement in 1959. During World War II, Professor Goff was chief economist and director of research for the United States Transportation Board.

A Floridian can read *Placenames* with pleasure and information for Georgia and Florida share names. For example, Aucilla, the name of a river which originates in Georgia and separates Florida's Jefferson and Madison counties on its way to Apalachee Bay, was regarded by Professor Goff as of interest "because a good case can be made that it is the oldest native geographic name which white people use in connection with Georgia." He examined the name in four fact-packed pages. Aucilla is derived from a Timucua Indian settlement once located in the general area of the Aucilla River bridge on U. S. 90 in Florida. DeSoto passed this community in 1539.

Goff died in 1967. These sketches have been drawn together by the late Francis Lee Utley, professor of English and linguistics at Ohio State University, and Marion R. Hemperley, an archivist in the Georgia Surveyor General Department and an associate of Professor Goff. As Utley wrote, this is a book which serious scholars can admire and gentle readers enjoy.

Tallahassee, Florida

ALLEN MORRIS

BOOK NOTES

Historical Sketches of Colonial Florida was written in 1892 by Richard L. Campbell, a Pensacola attorney who had long been interested in the history of West Florida. He resented the fact that most histories ignored the role played by the Panhandle in early Florida development. Working from his own personal library and from material in other American and Canadian libraries and archives, he collected a mass of data which he assembled into a volume that was widely read and used. It remains an excellent and accurate short account of the significant events in Pensacola's colonial past. *Historical Sketches* has been reprinted for the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series by the University of Florida Press. The late Pat Dodson of Pensacola, first chairman of the Florida Bicentennial Commission, wrote

the introduction to this facsimile and compiled an index to the book and his introduction. *Historical Sketches* sells for \$11.00.

Florida's pre-eminent nineteenth century historian was George Rainsford Fairbanks: A Northerner by birth, Fairbanks lived most of his life in Florida, and he was always intrigued with its rich and varied history. He was active in Florida's military and civil affairs, he was clerk of the Superior Court, and later served in the Florida Senate. He edited a newspaper in Fernandina, and he played an active role in the affairs of the Episcopal church. But it is because of his work in the collecting and writing of Florida history that we are most indebted to Fairbanks. In 1856 he and a group of his friends organized the Historical Society of Florida, forerunner of the Florida Historical Society. At one of its first meetings he presented a paper on Florida's early history. It was so well received that he committed himself to write a book about St. Augustine. The result of this endeavor was *The History and Antiquities of the City of St. Augustine, Florida (1858)* which has been reprinted as one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. It carries an introduction and index by Michael V. Gannon of the University of Florida. Published by the University of Florida Press, it sells for \$8.50.

The books, drawings, and maps of Bernard Romans have long been considered important sources for knowledge and understanding of eighteenth-century Florida and America. Romans's book, *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, first printed in 1775, was at the time the most complete account of the Florida colonies. A facsimile of this volume was published by the University of Florida Press a few years ago. Now, the Press has published a facsimile of *Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans* as one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. P. Lee Phillips, custodian of maps in the Library of Congress and an authority on the history of cartography, wrote this study of Romans for the Florida State Historical Society in 1924. The late Captain John D. Ware of Tampa edited *Notes* and wrote an extensive introduction to the study. He also compiled an index to the book. This Bicentennial Facsimile edition carries with it the rare "two whole sheet maps" of Florida published in 1774, and now in the Library of Congress.

Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans sells for \$12.50.

British St. Augustine was written by J. Leitch Wright, Jr., as a Bicentennial project for the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board. It is a brief but concise history of East Florida before and during the American Revolution. The monograph was illustrated by Denise D. Gennoy, and it includes pen and ink drawings and contemporary photographs. It sells for \$1.00. Order from the Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board, Box 1987, St. Augustine, Florida 32084.

Countdown for Agriculture in Orange County, Florida was written by Henry F. Swanson, a native Floridian and former extension agent in Orange County. He presents an account of the agricultural development of Orange County. Before World War II this area was noted mainly for its agriculture-citrus, cattle, poultry, and truck gardening; it has now become one of the most highly urbanized sections of Florida. Once-empty pasture land is today the home of Disney World, Florida Technological University, and the Martin Company. Tourists share an equal place with agriculture as sources of income for Orange County. *Countdown for Agriculture* is a Bicentennial project of the Orange County Farm Bureau, which is handling mail orders. The address is 2750 West Washington, Orlando, Florida 32805. The price is \$6.00, plus postage.

Mosquito County was established in 1824, three years after Florida became an American territory. The county seat was then New Smyrna. In 1845, when Florida became a state, the name was changed to Orange County, and in 1856 the county seat was moved to Orlando. *Orlando, a Centennial History*, by Eve Bacon, traces its growth from Territorial times to 1925, when Orlando, like the rest of Florida, was changing as a result of the Boom. This is less a narrative account than a collection of interesting and valuable facts about the places and individuals connected with Orlando's history. An index provides access to the material. Published by The Mickler House, Chuluota, Florida 32766, the price is \$15.00.

Oakland: The Early Years, by Eve Bacon, is the history of the

little community located on the south side of Lake Apopka in Orange County. Settled after the Civil War, its families have married and inter-married over the years and now nearly everyone seems to be related. The first railroads came in the 1880s and opened up the area. There was a hotel, an opera house, stores, a hospital, and homes for the men who came in to work in the railroad shops. The book concentrates on the history of the early families in Oakland. Published by The Mickler House, Chuluota, the book sells for \$11.75.

Cape Canaveral: Cape of Storms and Wild Cane Fields is a brief sketch of the east coast site which Ponce de León discovered in 1513. The highlights covering some 450 years of history to the establishment of the Space Center are included. The book sells for \$2.50 and is available from Valkyrie Press, Inc., 2135 First Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33712.

Palm Beach, A Century of Heritage is by Wilma Belle Spencer, who tells the story of the first pioneers who settled along Lake Worth in the 1870s. Coconut trees started growing there when the barque *Providencia* wrecked along the coast in 1878. Coconuts, which were part of the cargo, washed ashore, implanted themselves in the sandy beaches, and sprouted into young trees. The first hotel, the Coconut Grove House, was built in 1880, but it was Henry Flagler, the Standard Oil tycoon, who was responsible for turning Palm Beach into a fashionable resort for the rich and famous. The Breakers and Royal Poinciana hotels attracted socialites and international celebrities. Mrs. Spencer's book includes sketches of some of the better-known residents, and history about theaters, shopping areas, private estates, and Palm Beach clubs and organizations. The book may be ordered from Donald D. Spencer, 7914 Jackson Road, Alexandria, Virginia 22308; the price is \$6.50.

Yesterday's Reflections: Nassau County, Florida is a pictorial history by Jan H. Johannes, Sr., of one of Florida's most historic areas. Published by Thomas O. Richardson and edited by Kay S. Pedrotti, it is a Bicentennial publication project. Nassau County was first sighted by explorers in the sixteenth century, and the Spanish built missions in the area and operated extensive cattle

ranches on Amelia Island. General Oglethorpe used the island as a base of operations, and named it "Amelia" for one of the English princesses. The King's Road constructed during the British period crossed the county. It played an important role during the War of 1812 when an American force tried to annex East Florida to the, United States. Afterwards it served as a haven for banditti and pirates, and during the Civil War, Fernandina was captured and occupied by Federal forces. Florida's first cross-state railroad ran from Fernandina to Cedar Key. *Yesterday's Reflections* details the history of many Nassau County settlements: Orange Bluff, King's Ferry, Yulee, Callahan, and Hilliard. There are some 400 pictures. The book sells for \$15.50 and may be ordered from Mr. Johannes, Box 357, Hilliard, Florida 32046.

My Early Days in Florida From 1905 is the transcription of an oral history tape by Albert W. Erkins, which was edited by August Burghard. Albert Erkins made his first trip to Palm Beach in 1905 with his family when he was eight. There were many other visits over the years. Erkins spent many winters at Henry Flagler's Royal Poinciana Hotel and he recalls what life was like in the fashionable hotel and resort. This book consists of his memories of Fort Lauderdale during the Boom era of the 1920s. There are many pictures, some appearing in print for the first time. A publication of Wake-Brook House, 960 Northwest 53rd Street, Fort Lauderdale, 33309, the book sells for \$10.00.

Yesterday's Polk County, by Louise Frisbie, a long-time resident of Bartow, uses pictures and a short narrative to tell the county's history. Pictures of homes, public buildings, and the people who have lived in Auburndale, Bartow, Lakeland, Winter Haven, Frostproof, and Haines City are included. This volume is in the Cities of Florida series published by E. A. Seemann, 8770 Southwest 131 Street, Miami, 33156; it sells for \$7.95.

Florida Adventures of Kirk Munroe is a narrative and biographical account by Irving A. Leonard of Munroe, the important Florida writer who lived for almost a half-century in Coconut Grove. His Florida stories, which appeared in national magazines, have been brought together by Dr. Leonard in this

volume. Published by The Mickler House of Chuluota, it sells for \$11.75.

Division of Archives, History, and Records Management, Florida Department of State, has published Florida State Archives, *A Guide to its Research Collections*, an updated and expanded version of the earlier *Preliminary Catalog*. There will be annual and biennial updates and monthly accession reports. The catalog is divided into public records accessions, manuscript accessions, and a mastername and subject index. The official correspondence of Florida's governors and the records of many state and county agencies are included. There are also business records, private correspondence; newspapers, church records, maps, drawings, and assorted memorabilia listed. The book may be ordered from the Division, The Capitol, Tallahassee.

A Guide to Written and Graphic Information of the Charlotte Harbor Estuarine Region are two reports compiled for the Environmental Confederation of Southwest Florida, New College Environmental Studies Program. The first, an annotated bibliography of the Charlotte Harbor Estuarine Systems, is the work of Julie Morris. The second report, *Catalog of Maps, Charts, and Aerial Images of the Charlotte Harbor Region, Florida*, was compiled by Jonathan Miller. This publication sells for \$3.00, and may be ordered from ECOSWF, Box 152, Sanibel Island, Florida 33957.

Disney World has had a major impact on Orlando and the economy of Florida. It is probably the most widely publicized business venture in the history of this state. *Florida's Disney World: Promises and Problems*, by Leonard E. Zehnder, describes the ten-year publicity campaign to advertise its construction and opening, and some of the problems which this industry has brought upon Florida. Published by Peninsula Publishing Co., Box 3745, Tallahassee, 32303, the book sells for \$9.50.

Pedro de Rivera's *Report on the Presidio of Pun de Siguenza, Alias Panzacola, 1744*, edited with an introduction by William S. Coker, was published by the Pensacola Historical Society. Written by a military officer, the report went to the viceroy of New Spain

in May 1744, who had directed an inspection of the presidio on Santa Rosa Island the previous year.

Floriada State Grange, by John J. Geil, is the history of the organization from the time the Subordinate Grange, Floral Grange Number One, was organized at Wellborn, Suwannee County, August 25, 1873, to the present. At first the Grange spread widely in Florida. During its first year, fourteen Granges were organized, and on November 26, 1873, the Florida State Grange was convened at Lake City. Benjamin F. Wardlaw of Madison was elected State Master. The *Florida Agricultwist* became the organization's official organ. The Grange lasted only a brief time in Florida; it lacked the necessary leadership to make it a permanent organization. The second Florida State Grange was reorganized in 1961. This booklet gives a brief history of the Grange and a list of the names of the local groups and officers. It sells for \$3.00, and may be ordered from the Florida State Grange, Route 2, Box 330C, Sarasota, Florida 33577.

The King's Road to Florida is a monograph by Charles W. Bockelman of New Smyrna Beach. Constructed during the British period, the road ran north from St. Augustine to the St. Marys River and south to New Smyrna. Parts of the road still exist—some as modern-day highway and the remainder as rural, unpaved road. The book includes maps and illustrations. The price is \$1.50, and is available in area book stores.

Satires and Unsatires on Melbourne Beach is a collection of folk tales—past and present—of the Melbourne Beach area. The price is \$3.00, and the book is available from the author, Frank J. Thomas, Box 952, Melbourne Beach, 33951.

The Fourth Quarter is the autobiography of Judge Alto Lee Adams, who twice served as an associate justice of the Florida Supreme Court and has played an active role for many years in Florida politics. He is presently a farmer and rancher living at Fort Pierce. This book is an account of the judge's life and of his reflections, attitudes, and philosophy. The book may be ordered from John T. Dunkin, Route 3, Box 491-A, Fort Pierce, Florida 33451; the price is \$10.75.

Three recently-published Florida cookbooks include interesting material and pictures relating to Florida history and folklore. The *1890 Festival Cookbook, Country Recipes from the McIntosh Area* was compiled by the Friends of McIntosh who are using the proceeds to preserve the local railroad depot and convert it into an historic museum. Order from Friends of McIntosh, Box 1890, McIntosh, 32664; the price is \$5.00.

The *Florida Heritage Cookbook* by Marina Polvay and Marilyn Fellman includes recipes appropriate to the historic areas of Florida— St. Augustine, Jacksonville-Suwannee River region, Panhandle, West Coast, central Florida, and the Keys. The historical material in the text is supplemented by handsome color photographs of St. Augustine. There is a special section on wines by Harold W. Stayman, Jr., of West Palm Beach. Published by Florida Consultation and Management, Miami, the book sells for \$5.00.

The Pioneer Cook in Southeast Florida is by Donald Curl of Florida Atlantic University. Published by the Boca Raton Historical Society, it includes pictures and a brief history of the lower east coast. Its major emphasis, of course, is the recipes for such exotic dishes as sofkee, grits pancakes, stewed swamp cabbage, roast venison, wild turkey, Brunswick stew, pumpkin soup, turtle egg omelet, sweet potato soufflé, and orange meringue pie. There are five separate recipes for mango chutney and two for mango nut bread. The book is available from the Society, Box 1113, Boca Raton; 33432, and the price is \$4.50.

The Land Where the Sun Dies, by Henry Carlisle, is a fictional account of the First and Second Seminole Wars. Jackson, Robert Armbrister, Osceola, John Eaton, and Generals Clinch, Gaines, and Jesup all play major roles in the recounting of these two tragic events in Florida's history. Fictional John Hutchins, a government agent to the Seminoles, is the main character. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, it sells for \$8.95.