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BOOK REVIEWS

Hopes, Dreams, and Promises: A History of Volusia County, Florida. By Michael G. Schene. (Daytona Beach: News-Journal Corporation, 1976. 192 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, illustrations, conclusion, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index: $8.95.)

This is a good local history, a part of the large outpouring of Bicentennial books published during the past year or so. The Junior Service League of Daytona Beach sponsored the work and judiciously selected a competent professional historian, Michael G. Schene, to research and compose the book. Schene has turned a double profit from this labor, using his history of Volusia County as a doctoral dissertation at The Florida State University. The finished product meets the scholarly standards of academicians and can also be profitably read by the layman interested in his community's history. It compares well with most other local histories published recently. Yet it is an unsatisfactory book in several ways.

Part of the problem is that the author has not defined his audience. The lay reader and the academic reader may both find fault with this book, although for different reasons. The layman will probably wish the writing style was more lively, the content more anecdotal, and the characterization of individuals more vivid. Alice Strickland's *Valiant Pioneers,* a more modest history of Volusia, better captures the reality of life as it was experienced by men and women living in times now passed. Some local histories compensate for stylistic deficiencies of this sort by minute and voluminous attention to detail, becoming virtual encyclopedias of an area's past. This history pays attention to details, but does not approach comprehensiveness.

Academic historians will find that too many pages are devoted to summaries of events in Florida which are already familiar, and not enough new information (except for some discoveries from the National Archives) is presented relating to Volusia County. A partial explanation for this shortcoming is that the author has chosen to concentrate his attention on the time span for which

there is the least information on the Volusia area-namely the time before 1900. Clearly the twentieth century is the most promising period in the area's history for the researcher, yet it is relegated to a few brief pages at the conclusion of the book.

There is not enough analysis of society and economics. No clear interpretive theme or themes are carried through the study which might unite the diverse assortment of facts which have been compiled. Tourism has been the most important single industry in Florida for almost a century; Daytona Beach is one of our state's great resort centers, yet this author and other Florida historians continue to neglect studies of tourism and its role in shaping the state. In his conclusion the author briefly presents some intriguing ideas about a society whose economy is based on oranges, tourists, and retirees-but what has gone before is only a superficial examination of these and other forces at work in the history of Volusia County.

This is a good book, as good as most city or county histories. But we Florida historians ought to be able to write more penetrating, more meaningful local history.

Flagler College THOMAS GRAHAM

The Emergence of a City in the Modern South: Pensacola, 1900-1945. By James R. McGovern. (DeLeon Springs, Florida: E. O. Painter Printing Company, 1976. vi, 250 pp. Introduction, illustrations, conclusion, notes, index. $7.95; $4.95 paper.)

Local history provides rich variegation to the broad landscape of American history. McGovern's study of Pensacola is rich in local color. Such information as the price of clothes and commodities, the titles of movies playing in the 1920s, description of the thriving prostitution district along the waterfront, all contribute to our understanding of the mosaic of America.

McGovern attempts to place Pensacola in a broader setting by applying national trends to local events. He performs a service by demonstrating that the Florida port, along with most southern cities, participated actively in the Progressive era between 1900 and 1916. Reforms in government and education, concern for efficiency, urban improvements, and moral uplift characterized

the city. He also presents the contrasts between Pensacola and other cities, emphasizing the predominance of emigrants from rural Georgia and Alabama, as well as a substantial minority from abroad.

If a major theme emerges, it seems to be Pensacola's half-century search for economic stability. Early in the century, city leaders placed primary faith in its harbor and port facilities. Bad railroad connections, isolation because of poor roads and rivers on both sides of the city, and the rapid growth of Mobile and New Orleans blocked port development. Later, business leaders unsuccessfully tried to attract industry. Clearly, the most important event in the city's life was the location of the Naval Air Station which contributed more than $100,000,000 to the local economy during World War II. Some of McGovern's best insights involve the social impact of the sailors and airmen. Their presence contributed to prostitution in the city, provided a source of prosperous, eligible marriage prospects for the daughters of prominent families, and created resentment among local young men.

Most of the problems in this volume grow from its localistic focus. McGovern tells us in the introduction that Pensacola was not a "typical" southern city; but reading southern urban history makes it obvious that there is no "typical" southern city. Furthermore, if McGovern had used Blaine Brownell's excellent dissertation (since published) on the southern urban ethos, he would have discovered that many of Pensacola's problems and reactions were not at all unique. For instance, he maintains in chapter four that progressives in Pensacola lacked a commitment to the goals of social equality which were part of the national movement. Yet, what he describes in the chapter sounds very much like southern progressivism for which the preeminent "reform" was the elimination of the Negro from any significant role in society. Many progressives in the North and South were racists, and Pensacola's lack of commitment to social equality certainly does not make it atypical. In fact, the only exception to regional progressivism that this reviewer found in the chapter was the absence of settlement houses in Pensacola; such facilities, usually under church sponsorship, flourished in Mobile, New Orleans, Birmingham, and in other southern cities during the same years.

Also, local color can degenerate quickly into meaningless

minutia. Few readers will care to know how many books were in the Pensacola library in 1938. The sources-mainly local newspapers, research papers written at the University of West Florida, and interviews-often determine the writing, rather than the writing controlling the sources. Hence, chapter three of fifteen pages contains 119 footnotes. One ponderous paragraph in chapter six contained nine footnotes.

Both local citizen and historian will find much of value in this study. He will have to wade through minutia and some very heavy writing to find it.

Samford University WAYNE FLYNT

The University of Miami: A Golden Anniversary History, 1926-1976. By Charlton W. Tebeau. (Coral Gables: University of Miami Press, 1976. xiii, 418 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, appendixes, index. $12.50.)

In the nation's Bicentennial year the University of Miami celebrated its golden anniversary by publishing a history of the university from 1926 to 1976. The author, Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau, was eminently qualified for this task. He has been associated with the university for thirty-seven years and has added distinction to it by his own achievements as historian, writer, lecturer, and outstanding teacher. He has given us a book which is definitive and scholarly, and is, at the same time, readable and embellished with about 125 photographs, some of them previously unpublished. Thousands of alumni will cherish this volume, and there is an added bonus: it is also good local history.

Tebeau divides the fifty years into two phases, the first of twenty years of bare survival, personal sacrifice, and private generosity; and phase two, thirty years of galloping expansion, a splintering into schools and centers, with some new problems replacing old ones.

The very opening of the university in October 1926, was audacious. The university had no buildings, little money, and the hurricane of 1926 had not only caused much physical damage in the Miami area but had brought to a complete halt the already faltering land boom. The 300 new students were un-

daunted, however, and five days after enrollment held a rousing pep rally under the green, orange, and white school flag which Ruth Bryan Owen had made by hand.

The dream had begun back in 1916 when Mrs. Owen's father, William Jennings Bryan, who had moved to Miami, began to advocate a bi-lingual school that would attract students from Latin America for courses in the liberal arts, commerce, agriculture, and health. A site was actually donated for this Pan American School of Commerce on downtown Flagler Street, but America's entrance into World War I sidetracked the dream before a building could be constructed.

The dream surfaced again in 1923 and now included a Pan American Exposition as well as a Pan American College. The idea of the exposition lived on for a half century in a concept known as Interama. In 1924 Judge William E. Walsh came up with a new angle, the healthy outdoor life. He and his family had moved to Florida for the health of a son who was enrolled in a local private school where all the classrooms were open-air. Judge Walsh thought a university could start off with 150 open-air classrooms.

A group of regents received a charter for the University of Miami the same month, April 1925, that George Merrick incorporated his new city of Coral Gables. Merrick had always envisioned a university for his city. The regents and Merrick joined forces. Merrick gave the land for the university which accounts for its location, not in Miami, but in Coral Gables. On February 4, 1926, the cornerstone for a large building was laid in the hastily-cleared pine woods. Many notables occupied a makeshift stage while thousands of others who had parked their cars in the rough terrain stood about listening to enthusiastic speeches and the spirited Arthur Pryor's band. No one was pessimistic enough to think the band music might be a requiem, but Tebeau assures us it is something of a miracle that the university survived at all.

A steel skeleton rose in the clearing to become a forlorn monument for twenty years. The university opened in a nearly-finished Coral Gables hotel, the Anastasia, hastily converted to classrooms by means of beaver board partitions which had little soundproof qualities so that students often heard two lectures at once. But the Cardboard College, as it was called, had a loyal student body and dedicated administrators and teachers. Much

credit that the university survived must be given to its first and long-time president, Dr. Bowman F. Ashe, who worked tirelessly to raise money and to recruit faculty. His starting salary of $10,000 a year dropped to a low of $3,200 during the Depression, and once he borrowed on his personal insurance policy to pay an outstanding professor rather than let him get away. World War II helped turn around the lagging fortunes of the university when 10,000 trainees came to campus for training, some of them RAF cadets from Great Britain. The Duke of Windsor, then governor of the Bahamas, came to the university to review the cadets.

Following the war the university began to boom. The twenty-year skeleton was finished and became the nucleus for many other new buildings on Main Campus. In 1952 the university started the first medical school in Florida, and today this school operates the vast health complex know as Jackson Memorial Hospital, the largest hospital in the southeast. The university also is outstanding in marine science. The largest single donation ever given to the university was $12,000,000 from the Rosenstiel Foundation which was put into the Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Science. By 1975 the university had 17,829 students and assets of a quarter of a billion dollars. Among those notables who have received honorary degrees from the university are Sir Winston Churchill and Captain Eddie Rickenbacker.

Miami, Florida THELMA PETERS

The Sound of Bells: The Episcopal Church in South Florida, 1892-1969. By Joseph D. Cushman, Jr. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1976. xiv, 378 pp. Preface, foreword, introduction, notes, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. $15.00.)

A detailed history of a liturgical Protestant denomination in a southern frontier area would not appear to be one of the more captivating-or notable-studies which have recently appeared. But this examination of the career of the Episcopal Church in the region of Florida stretching from Ocala and Daytona Beach down to Key West between 1892 and 1969 makes a richer and livelier story than most might expect.

This outcome is due to the historiography of Professor Cushman, to the literate and structured character of the church under study, and to the significance inherent in the development of Florida during the period in question. Taking the last first, one has only to recall that the population of South Florida-whether Indian, white, or Negro-before the turn of the century was very small indeed. When William Crane Gray was named first bishop of the Missionary Diocese of South Florida in 1892, there were five parishes-two in Key West (one for whites and one for blacks), one each in Ocala, Orlando, and Sanford-forty organized missions, and six mission stations. Thus, to observe the expansion and development of the Episcopal Church in this area affords a glimpse at the area as a whole.

What makes this fact noteworthy is the statistical overrepresentation of Episcopalians in the population, particularly when one takes into consideration the nearest American regions. For one thing, Negro Episcopalians were numerous, owing principally to their immigration from the British West Indian islands, especially the Bahamas and Jamaica. St. Peter's in Key West, St. Agnes's in Miami, and St. James's in Tampa were only the best known among a score or more of Negro parishes and missions. A second little known fact was the British immigration of the 1880s, leading to the formation of virtual English colonies, particularly in the territory around Orlando, Leesburg, and Tampa Bay. It was natural that these settlers should plant Anglicanism, and in the process they built churches and provided leadership for the church, both clerical and lay. The subsequent return to England of many of the first generation immigrants following the freezes and economic disasters of 1894-1895, and the rapid assimilation of the others did not overturn the religious foundations built by this earlier small but significant company.

In reading about the Episcopalians of South Florida, one learns not only something about demographic data, but much more: what economic booms and busts did to life in the area, society's patterns of white-black relations, architectural styles, and the social impact of new transportation facilities. It is also shown that most of the bishops, and perhaps other clergy, who have served in this area were not native to Florida; they were from the North. This remained true at least until 1969.

One also learns a great deal about the Episcopal Church. Cushman writes like a knowledgeable insider, and as one who seems to espouse higher than Low Church ecclesiology. For those reasons, he sets out to do something other than use the history of a denomination to illuminate general history. This book is about "the Church." I suspect that, given that orientation for the goals of this study, he regards his discovery that "the Church" in South Florida was, in 1892, no more Anglo-Catholic or less Evangelical than its sister (earlier, mother) diocese in the northern part of the state, an opinion widely held, to be of central importance. So, in a limited and mild-mannered way, his work is revisionist.

But mostly *The Sound of Bells* fills a vacuum and dispels ignorance. Now we have available a detailed, beautifully organized description of the Episcopal Church in the southern two-thirds of the Florida peninsula. Professor Cushman's work is one step toward unearthing and making public a shamefully understudied dimension of the history of the peculiar state which is Florida, namely the religious life of its people.

University of Florida SAMUEL S. HILL, JR.

Confusion to the Enemy: A Biography of Edward Ball. By Raymond K. Mason and Virginia Harrison. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1976. xvi, 203 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, index. $8.95.)

The title of this biography of Edward Ball is taken, we are told by the authors, from a toast Mr. Ball proposes "each night," and we are further assured that although it is directed to an un-named enemy, it means anyone who opposes Ed Ball. Since the title is almost identical to one which was copyrighted a year earlier *(Ed Ball: Confusion to the Enemy*. By Leon Odell Griffith. Tampa: Trend House, 1975) and previously reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (October 1975), we should be fairly sure of one thing, at least, about the subject of both books: Ed Ball drinks bourbon whiskey and does not wish well to those who oppose him. Though the contents of the glass might vary, Mr. Ball's expressed wishes for his opponents would not differ sub-

stantially from those of any other person in his attitude towards his enemies. But there the similarity between Ed Ball and the ordinary person abruptly ends. Ed Ball is clever, shrewd, and extremely rich.

Raymond K. Mason, chairman of the board of The Charter Company, and a financial giant in his own right, has known Edward Ball for about twenty years as a business associate and friend, and he draws upon that intimate relationship to detail a rather partisan account of a remarkable business career. In the telling of the story he is no doubt substantially assisted by his co-author, Virginia Harrison, a free-lance writer. What emerges from this combination is a warm and interesting story of a man and not a myth, a personality and not just a money-machine and financial manipulator. Rather surprisingly, the book includes the complete marriage contract entered into between Ball and "Margaret Ann Ames" (a pseudonym) prior to his only marriage. The contract became important in the prolonged divorce proceedings which followed the marriage in about ten years.

Mr. Ball's nightly toast seems to have application beyond his enemies, appearing to extend also to his biographers. This reviewer, also confused, wrote to Mr. Ball in order to ascertain his opinion about the Mason-Harrison and the Griffith accounts. In spite of the generally-held opinion that Mr. Ball is inaccessible-particularly to interviewers-he answered promptly and precisely. Ed Ball wrote that he had read both biographies; that he liked this book and found "all portions . . . reasonably accurate." He did mention the absence of information in the Mason-Harrison book about the portion of his life from ages thirteen to forty. Perhaps the most revealing part of Mr. Ball's letter was the statement that his life ". . . all of it, right down to today, has been interesting to me as I lived it."

A man who has played such a large part in the history and development of Florida deserves a more complete and professional treatment than he has received at the hands of his biographers to date. Mason and Harrison-and also Griffith-have provided us with anecdotal accounts and skeletal information, but until a definitive biography of Edward Ball is written, which traces the economic and political impact of his actions, his

nightly toast to his enemies will be broad enough to impart confusion to posterity.

Madison, Florida WILLIAM M. GOZA

The Fledgling Province: Social and Cultural Life in Colonial Georgia, 1733-1776. By Harold E. Davis. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1976. xi, 306 pp. Maps, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, bibliographical essay, index. $16.95.)

Harold E. Davis of Georgia State University has written a lively, personal, entertaining, and inviting description of daily life in colonial Georgia. Georgia was, writes the author, "a forty-three year old province, the first half of whose history had been spent in poverty and the second half in the modest acquisition of wealth." Founded in 1733 by benevolent but remote trustees in London, the colony languished; in 1752, at the point of collapse, the trustees returned their concession to the crown. Under the administration of three royal governors, a stable government was at last established, agriculture and trade flourished, and the colony began to prosper.

After outlining Georgia's early settlement, the author describes various aspects of social and cultural life in the colony: housing, transportation, trade, furniture, clothes, food, justice, medicine, occupations, class structure, amusements, religion, and education. Based on the latest secondary works and *a* wide assortment of literary sources, including unusual documents like estate inventories and German-language publications, this account is at once more inclusive and more intimate than other portraits of colonial Georgia. Written with a lively but responsible style, *a* work of affection *as* well as scholarship, the book is a pleasure to read, an attractive invitation to learn more about colonial Georgia and an extremely useful accompaniment to more pedantic narrative histories of the colony.

But this book *is* not an introduction to the subject for someone who does not already know the fundamentals of Georgia's colonial history. Many of the essential events and characters-like the colony's founder James Oglethorpe, the ship *Anne* which

brought the first colonists to Georgia, the colonial secretary William Stephens, the unhappy colonists called Malcontents, the events of the war with Spain in the 1730s and 1740s - are not explained or identified. This information is essential background for an understanding of Georgia's social development. Who sailed on the *Anne* and why did they want to make the trip? Why did Oglethorpe and his friends start the colony and then abandon it? Why was William Stephens sent to the colony by the trustees, and why were the Malcontents unhappy with colonial policy? Somewhere in all the endlessly fascinating details of Davis's book, the historical essentials have been lost.

Because the book is arranged by subject, the narrative of events has become disjointed. An account of medical services in royal Georgia is followed by an account of sickness among the colonists in the 1730s; an account of John Bartram's cow-hunting in 1765 is followed by a description of cow pens at Ebenezer in 1744; an account of the occasional use of wine in the 1770s is followed by a description of the prohibition of rum in the 1730s; the further settlement of Georgia under the royal administration is discussed before the evolution of Georgia during its formative years; the subject of Indian relations in 1755, before Georgia's founding, follows immediately a description of events in 1773, at the brink of the Revolution. Throughout the book, material from the period of royal rule after 1752 is mixed with material from the trusteeship period before 1752, thus blurring the fundamental pivot point for understanding the evolution of life in colonial Georgia. The portrait of Georgia drawn in *The Fledgling Province* is a confusing one.

The book does not discuss at any length the relationship between Georgia and her sister colonies and her mother England. There is no comment on Georgia attitudes toward the unhappy New England and South Carolina colonists and toward the protective royal administration in the 1770s. No comparisons are made between life in Georgia and life in the places from which colonists and settlers came to populate Georgia. No extensive discussion is given to the forces which shaped life of colonial Georgia into a special mold. The book does not comment on the important intellectual and economic forces at work on the eighteenth-century world stage, information which would set all this Georgia detail into place. Admittedly, Georgia was a mere pimple

at the southernmost extremity of the British empire in America, but it was an expression of personal aspirations and discontents, economic expansion and dislocation, religious revival and persecution, and military rivalries on several continents. This is a book of charming, delicious description, which students of this era should read with pleasure and profit, but it could have been deepended by broader reference and insight. This is ultimately a book of anecodote and recitation, not analysis and interpretation.

Savannah, Georgia MILLS LANE, IV

The Journals of Thomas Hubbard Hobbs: A Contemporary Record of an Aristocrat from Athens, Alabama, Written Between 1840, When the Diarist was Fourteen Years *Old, and 1862, When He Died Serving the Confederate States of America.* Edited, with notes and index, by Faye Acton Axford. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1976. x, 272 pp. Foreward, preface, introduction, illustrations, notes, list of sources, acknowledgments, index. $10.00.)

Thomas Hubbard Hobbs recorded his activities from boyhood at Athens, Alabama, to the battlefield at Gaines' Mill, Virginia. His diary is that of a decent young man, one who enjoyed life, the ladies, sports, and entertainments. On the serious side he was excited by the challenge of railroad building, and he brought an idealistic public-spirited viewpoint to the legislature in Montgomery. He was quite religious, very much a puritan, and possessed a strong sense of noblesse oblige. Work and play he balanced with enthusiasm.

Limestone County in North Alabama in the 1850s was a land of successful sturdy yeoman stock. It was partially settled by Virginians, who left depleted eastern fields to start anew in the lush Tennessee Valley. If the more prosperous were aristocrats it was by dint of hard work, not lineage. The journals of Hobbs are those of a son of persons who converted Alabama from wild frontier to plantation. Whether Thomas Hobbs was to the manner born is debatable, but whether he was a gentleman is not.

Although deeply interested in education, particularly in obtaining public funds for it, he was not inclined to question the

mores and customs of the antebellum South. Even when he attended the legalistically oriented Hoffman's Law Institution in Philadelphia, little change occurred in his thinking. He did mention attending a lecture by Mrs. Lucretia Mott in which she tied together the temperance and antislavery movements.

Readers will be disappointed that the journals contain little concerning the cleavage in North Alabama over secession. Hobbs accepted the viewpoint that the South was the victim of northern aggression. Yet he was not a supporter of the status quo, either economically or educationwise. His strong sense of fairness was limited to treatment of slaves, not whether slavery was justified. The brief account of his activities in the Civil War is a highlight of the book. His is the diary of a natural leader of men, one who looked after their well being, one that they could follow into combat with confidence. Obviously, he would have been promoted had he not been fatally wounded.

The value of the Hobbs journals is greatly enhanced by the painstaking careful editing of Faye Actor Axford. The frame of reference of Axford's editing is primarily social history. A large part of her editing consists of thumbnail sketches of the various people mentioned in the journals. An index adds to the value of the book, since many will utilize it as a reference work. A weakness of the journals is in their sparseness and omissions. Also generally, Hobbs kept his innermost thoughts to himself not committing them to paper. Thus the journals center on activities. Based on her editing of the Hobbs journals, Axford should be encouraged to complete her history of Limestone County.

Auburn University EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON

Yankee Blitzkreig: Wilson's Raid through Alabama and Georgia. By James Pickett Jones. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1976. xiv, 256 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, critical essay on sources, bibliography, index. $12.00.)

Two matters are immediately clear when one reads Professor Jones's work. It is one of the best studies on Civil War cavalry to appear in many years. It is also one of the best studies ever on that often-neglected central region of the Confederacy, the Alabama Department.

So much attention has been accorded to Robert E. Lee's Army of Northern Virginia, that Confederate surrender has become synonymous with Appomattox Courthouse. The Army of Tennessee was still in the field, destined in late April to surrender another 26,000 men in North Carolina. And there were huge bodies of Confederate resistance elsewhere when Lee met Grant in the McLean parlor. Obviously General Edmund Kirby-Smith possessed a large army west of the Mississippi, perhaps 60,000 troops, at least on paper. It was the intriguing "hidden army" of the Confederacy which is most interesting, and in part is the topic of Professor Jones's fine study.

The rigid departmental system of command instituted by Jefferson Davis created tremendous problems in reinforcement. The department which existed in Alabama, often joined with that responsible for Mississippi, maintained a totally separate army in the field, an army often ill-used. Thus when General William Sherman invaded Georgia in 1864, the Confederate Second Department (Army of Tennessee) needed badly the large forces available in the Alabama command. Yet thousands, particularly cavalry, remained idle.

Because of spotty and conflicting returns, it is unclear how many troops the Confederates actually possessed in the Alabama theater during the last months of the war. A conservative estimate would be that 30,000 men were available on the Mississippi-Alabama front, men eventually surrendered by department head General Richard Taylor.

And the man who broke Confederate resistance in this theater was General James Wilson. In March of 1865, Wilson and his 13,480 Union troops rode south from the Tennessee River to overwhelm the Alabama theater. It was not merely that Wilson put down local resistance. After the fall of Kentucky and Tennessee in 1862, the Confederates had relocated their industrial area, and by 1864 a vast complex extended from Augusta, Georgia, to Selma, Alabama. It was the industrial heart of the South, embracing vast government, state, and local factories in Augusta, Macon, Columbus, Rome, Atlanta, Montgomery, Selma, and elsewhere. Artillery, small arms, sheet iron for warships, medicine, tents, ammunition, and other necessities were all manufactured here.

Much attention has been given to Sherman's march from Atlanta to Savannah and the subsequent overwhelming of rebel resistance in the Carolinas. Yet there was little in the region for Sherman to destroy. It was Wilson, not Sherman, who broke the proverbial back of the Confederate industrial complex, and who once and for all, severed the industrial bond between Lee's army in Virginia and the West.

Professor Jones provides an excellent account of this vital campaign, and of the complex young officer, General James Wilson, who subjugated the feared General Nathan Bedford Forrest. In an era which has seen the publication of innumerable Civil War books, many of them mediocre, it is refreshing to peruse a good one, particularly when it makes such solid contributions to Civil War writing.

University of South Carolina THOMAS L. CONNELLY

Sherman and the Burning of Columbia. By Marion Brunson Lucas. (College Station, Texas: Texas A&M University Press, 1976. 188 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, prologue, notes, maps, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. $10.95.)

No single event of the Civil War has produced a greater legacy of hatred than the burning of Columbia, South Carolina. Within days after the Union Army's departure a battle began that, in some quarters, rages to the present. Did Sherman, the insensate butcher, fire the city, or was it wasted by the Confederates themselves, who set a fire and then lost control? How much of the city was destroyed? Did riot, murder, and rape accompany the flames? These questions and many more are answered by Marion Brunson Lucas in a well-written, balanced, and convincing appraisal of that awful week in February 1865.

It is Lucas's contention that "both sides lost control of the situation for a time." That sentence, on p. 166, perhaps best summarizes his answer to the basic question of blame. The author explains Confederate incompetence and confusion in the face of Sherman's invading bluecoats. Hampton's men started fires that had destroyed some facilities well before the Union XV Corps marched into the city. The rebels had also unwisely fired piles of

cotton bales and these, Lucas feels, when fanned by a high wind, leveled much of the South Carolina capital.

On the other hand, Lucas describes a riot involving Yankee troops, fueled by alcohol provided by local citizens, black and white. He adds that much destruction was attributable to these bluecoats who ranged around the city out of control for much of the night of February 17. Lucas finds particular fault with Army of the Tennessee commander O. O. Howard for his delay in suppressing the riot. The author comes to the conclusion that about one-third of Columbia was destroyed, not the entire city as claimed by many post-war southern writers. He also finds many examples of kindness on the part of the occupying troops and indicates that virtually no violence against the persons of local citizens occurred.

One of the author's most controversial conclusions is that many South Carolina citizens, guilty and ashamed over their failure to resist Sherman, and aware that they were "at least partly to blame for the catastrophe," indulged themselves in hatred to cleanse their memories. After years of patriotic rhetoric and talk of honor, these defeated men and women, who in the end did not have the will to fight on, were humiliated by the war. "They would not forget; indeed, they could not forget," concludes Lucas.

The only flaw in this work lies in the bibliography. While ample research in southern archives is evident, many collections in midwestern libraries might have added important information. In the Library of Congress only the Sherman Papers were used; several other collections should have been consulted. There are also a number of recent secondary works, including biographies of several Union generals, that Lucas should have used.

This criticism only slightly flaws a book which is a real contribution to Civil War historiography. Lucas's account is clearly written and well organized. He has threaded his way through a conflicting barrage of charge and counter-charge and given us a fair and honest appraisal of a highly volatile Civil War event.

Florida State University JAMES P. JONES

The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925. By Herbert G. Gutman. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1976. xxviii, 664 pp. Introduction and acknowledgments, tables, charts, afterword, appendixes, notes, subject index, index of names and titles. $15.95.)

One of several generalizations which may logically be offered in connection with this book is that its contents will be read, reread, pondered, and discussed by numerous scholars and other people for a long time. The reviewer will go rather far beyond that statement in venturing a prediction (almost always dangerous for a historian) that Mr. Gutman's major thesis will become part of the main current of thinking about the black family in the United States. It may even prove so influential as to direct the current's flow.

What is his major thesis? In brief, it is that throughout the 1750-1925 span the familial ties of blacks in the aggregate were not severed by slavery or by post-slavery problems. Quickly one should add that Gutman is thoroughly aware of such historical facts as separations of families on the auction block and elsewhere. He takes those truths into full account. Still, in a multiplicity of cases, he documents not only what did occur-regarding marital and parent-child relationships-but also the feeling and thinking and yearning of blacks about what was so important to them.

Anyone acquainted with the 1965 Moynihan report will rightly conclude that the Gutman study, eleven years later, expressly disagrees with findings therein. Gutman also traces a trail of error back many years prior to 1965. It should surprise few persons that he demonstrates the erroneousness of John W. Burgess. But he likewise points to shortcomings in the works of of an E. Franklin Frazier and a Gilbert Osofsky, as well as in books by Howard W. Odum (1910), Arthur W. Calhoun (1917), and others. "No evidence whatsoever," Gutman declares, "sustains the assertion in . . . Osofsky's *Harlem: The Making of a Ghetto* [1963] that 'the slave heritage, bulwarked by economic conditions, continued into the twentieth century to make family instability a common factor in Negro life.' And that is so because such large numbers of lower-class southern black migrants had adapted familial and kin ties-rooted in their prior historical experience

first as slaves and afterward as free rural southern workers and farmers-to life in the emerging ghetto."

Let it not be thought that Gutman bases his conclusions on flimsy assumptions. This big volume contains a great body of primary material, and Pantheon Books should be complimented because inclusion of those data was not forbidden on the mistaken notion that detail might interfere with readability. For, with commendable deftness, the author integrates the factual and the interpretative. Gutman's findings could not have been so convincing without the powerful proofs he has summoned and set forth.

One may be inclined to criticize a few of the testifiers. For instance, I question the reliability of some Richard J. Hinton statements quoted on pp. 614-16; Gutman himself acknowledges that "Hinton was not a detached observer." Yet, as to what most of the witnesses say, I have no important doubts. Speaking or writing independently, they present virtually identical views strongly supporting one another.

Aside from the main substantive contribution, what I admire most is Gutman's directness in reaching his reader from start to finish. The book exemplifies the virtues of what may appropriately be termed an open authorial approach. Possibly the same degree of effectiveness could have been achieved via less forthright, more subtle methodology-but I seriously question that. Thus *The Black Family* may be rewardingly studied in terms of stylistic and procedural success as well as respecting the theme which is its principal *raison d'ètre.*

University of Kentucky HOLMAN HAMILTON

Democratic Promise: The Populist Moment in America. By Lawrence Goodwyn. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. xxvii, 718 pp. Introduction, illustrations, maps, afterword, appendixes, a critical essay on authorities, notes, acknowledgments, index. $19.95.)

At last, after forty-five years, John D. Hicks's *Populist Revolt* has been superseded by a more comprehensive and penetrating study of the Farmers Alliance and People's party movements of

the late nineteenth century. The result is a lengthly book which probably will not resolve the ongoing debate among historians about the nature of Populism, but deserves to be universally recognized as the best single source of information about the emergence-and disappearance-of the most significant third party movement in American history.

Lawrence Goodwyn's *Democratic Promise* greatly differs, both in emphasis and in interpretations, from the account of Populism to be found in Hicks's pioneering work. True, both Goodwyn and Hicks are basically sympathetic to the movement, and Goodwyn, like Hicks, takes an old-style humanistic approach to research and writing. But Goodwyn corrects two fundamental errors in the older standard account. Goodwyn insists that the Alliance cooperative movement of the late 1880s, out of which Populism sprang, was "the core experience of the agrarian revolt" -not the "shadow movement of free silver" which Hicks focuses upon. Democratic *Promise*'s author also rightly maintains that the deepest roots of Populism were to be found in the South (most particularly, eastern Texas) rather than in the western states. Goodwyn is not the first to suggest either of these reinterpretations, but he is the first since Hicks in 1931 who was willing to assume the formidable task of attempting a comprehensive history of Populism in America.

The virtues of this book are many, its deficiencies comparatively insignificant. The complex monetary system of Gilded Age America is ably treated in the first chapter; the origins of the Alliance are brilliantly explained in subsequent pages. Goodwyn describes, better than any other historian ever has, how most northern and southern voters were held in thralldom during the 1880s and 1890s to issues of the past by the dominant parties in their respective sections; northern Republicans waved the "bloody shirt," while southern Democrats wept over the Lost Cause-both parties thereby obfuscated current socio-economic problems and blunted the genuine reform efforts of third party activists of that time-in particular, the Populists.

Goodwyn is equally effective in explaining the relationship of southern blacks to the Populist movement. His chapter on "The Populist Approach to Black America" sharply illuminates the difficulties of biracial politics in that era, and helps explain subsequent politico-racial developments in the South. The author,

although obviously pro-Populist in his approach, forthrightly examines the division among white Populists on racial matters.

A second printing of this book should eliminate some minor mistakes. Any first edition of a 700-plus page book will inevitably contain some errors, mostly typographical, and *Democratic Promise* is no exception. (To note one instance, General James B. Weaver is reported on p. 22 as running for president on the Greenback-Labor party ticket in 1884, although the correct date would be 1880.) But why point out every pockmark in a mountain? Goodwyn should be congratulated for one of the great achievements by a modern historian; he has placed an important, misunderstood people's movement in the perspective it deserves, and in so doing he has given it meaning for our own time.

Georgia College WILLIAM I. HAIR.

The Ethnic Southerners. By George Brown Tindall. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. xvii, 251 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, index. $11.95.)

If members of the Southern Historical Association were asked to rank the top ten living historians of the American South, the person leading the list would undoubtedly be C. Vann Woodward of Yale University. But such unanimity would not be true for second place, and certainly George B. Tindall of the University of North Carolina would be a serious contender for that runner-up position. Tindall has written profusely and brilliantly about the South. His books include: *South Carolina Negroes, 1877-1900; The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945; The Disruption of the Solid South; The Pursuit of Southern History* (editor); *The Persistent Tradition of New South Politics;* and *A Populist Reader* (editor). His scholarly articles run into the dozens. This volume under review is a collection of eleven of Tindall's essays published between 1958 and 1975, including three of which were somewhat altered and later included in his award-winning *Emergence* and one of which summarized his later more detailed *Disruption.*

Like other major southern historians, on numerous occasions Tindall has addressed himself to that perennial question: what is

the South? Having engaged in his research and contemplation on that question in the post-World War II era, when powerful economic and social forces were altering the region, Tindall argues that change has always strongly affected the South. He has refused to become embroiled in the fruitless debate as to whether the South is losing its identity (i.e., disappearing, vanishing, or ready for its epitaph) because of changes. Rather he takes the position that the more the South changes the more it remains the same in many crucial ways. He writes, "to change is not necessarily to disappear . . . to change is not necessarily to lose one's identity; to change, sometimes, is to find it." (p. 21) Most of Tindall's essays addressed to race relations were written before the racial upheavals of the 1960s and are already somewhat dated. Tindall's generation remembers that blacks' major demands have revolved around discrimination, while racial identity and pride appear to be blacks' first priority for the past decade.

While regional expatriate C. Vann Woodward has brooded over his native land *(The Burden of Southern History),* Tindall has shown less emotion, less subjectivity, and perhaps in some ways less sensitivity. Indeed, at times his tongue is clearly in his cheek as he writes of time worn subjects such as the central theme of southern history, the South as a colonial appendage to the North, and the rising (i.e., changing) South. He may be viewed as the leader of a vanguard of historians younger than he who approach the South with evenhanded objectivity. Because of Tindall and those following him, no longer can non-Southerners automatically assume that students of southern history are dedicated defenders of the South simply because that region is their major research interest.

The title of this volume is taken from the opening essay, a reprint of Tindall's presidential address to the Southern Historical Association in Atlanta in 1973. In this Age of the Minority, the title is misleading for the essay, since in it Tindall is concerned as much with the white Southerner as he is with blacks, and it is misleading as the title for this book, since this collection of essays is far broader that that phrase implies.

New Mexico State University MONROE BILLINGTON

Racial Equality in America. By John Hope Franklin. (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1976. xi, 113 pp. Preface, for further reading. $7.95.)

For the reader who is concerned with America's racial dilemma, and this should include us all, I believe this book will prove an enlightening experience. Mr. Franklin, now a distinguished professor of history at the University of Chicago, and formerly president of the Southern Historical Association, has authored many earlier books dealing with the South and the enslavement, handicaps, and upward struggles of the nation's black citizens. Obviously, too, he has followed the instinct of every good historian carefully to search for facts gleaned from reports, public records, and the writings of others, to form and support his findings and conclusions. And in this book of only 108 pages, Franklin gives his readers a brilliant, balanced distillation of the nation's struggles-its failures and its successes-to match the promise of the American dream with performance.

Presented first as the 1976 Jefferson Lecture in the Humanities, the book is in three parts, the first being entitled, *The Dream Deferred.* In this part, the author traces the pursuit of equality in America from the seventeenth century through the colonial period and the post-Revolutionary struggles for social and government stability. He establishes well the irony of those times when our citizens generally, while rebelling against what they considered their own enslavement by the British, at the same time were planning and nourishing the more cruel enslavement of black people. He calls to mind that Thomas Jefferson and other leaders of that period wrote eloquently about all men being "created equal," and yet neither he nor others would accept the concept of extending such promises to people of African origin or descent. Thus this period ended with continued black enslavement, and with those blacks who had been voluntarily "freed" still denied the ordinary rights of citizenship afforded to whites without which there could be no equality in either a civilized or constitutional sense.

The second part, entitled *The Old Order Changeth Not,* deals with the nineteenth century in which Lincoln's Proclamation and the Civil War purported to emancipate the slaves. The author shows that this emancipation did not in fact result in a

commitment to equality of rights and opportunity for black citizens, nor was this really intended even by the abolitionists or by the white people generally in any section of the land. In fact, it was in this period that rigid, long standing forms for the segregation and continued degradation of blacks were fashioned.

The third part, entitled, *Equality Indivisible,* describes the emerging progress toward equality in the twentieth century. For the first time in our history, the promise of equal rights for all citizens became more than a shibboleth. Though grudgingly in some areas, the nation moved to accept political equality, equality in public accommodations, education, employment, and housing for all black and other minority citizens.

Professor Franklin by no means sees the end of the struggle. I think he feels, with the late President Lyndon Johnson, that racial equality must still be fought for "in the Courts, in the Congress and in the hearts of men." Paradoxically, the monolithic slowness of our political system will require this vigilance and commitment. But Franklin gives deserved credit for political actions of our time that have moved the country in directions promised since the American Revolution. Specifically he commends the Truman Committee on Civil Rights; the United States Commission on Civil Rights; decisions of the courts; the 1964 Civil Rights Act; and subsequent congressional acts dealing with voting rights, educational reform, open housing, and employment opportunity.

Two other features of this book deserve special praise. In a final section entitled *For Further reading,* there is a bibliography that is very comprehensive and precise. For any student or reader who wishes further information about the struggle for equality, here is an excellent compilation of source material Also following each of the three parts, the author adds a brief excerpt from contemporary poetry by Langston Hughes, Countee Cullen, and Witter Bynner. Well-chosen, the lines are like burning beacons along the path to freedom.

Tallahassee, Florida LEROY COLLINS

Carnival of Fury: Robert Charles and the New Orleans Race Riot of 1900. By William Ivy Hair. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. xvi, 216 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, bibliographical essay, index. $8.95.)

A Night of Violence: The Houston Riot of 1917. By Robert V. Haynes. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. xii, 338 pp. Preface, notes, maps, *essay* on sources, index. $12.95.)

The Angelo Herndon Case and Southern Justice. By Charles H. Martin. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. xv, 234 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, epilogue, selected bibliography, index, $10.95.)

In his comparative analysis of the race riots of 1919 and the 1960s, Arthur Waskow suggested that "in almost all of the riots, the behavior of the local police was closely connected with the beginnings of the riot." *(From Race Riot to Sit-In, 1919 and the 1960s,* p. 209) The absence of "firm neutrality" was the single most important "final spark" in provoking racial confrontation. The books reviewed here which describe race riots in New Orleans and Houston certainly sustain Waskow's contention. And while the third book-the account of the Angelo Herndon case-does not deal directly with a race riot, it provides ample evidence of the abuse of the state's police powers and its ultimately destructive effects.

Of the individuals and incidents described in these books, Herndon is perhaps the best known. As a teenager in Birmingham, Herndon underwent a conversion similar in intensity to that of millions of other black and white Southerners. But he had embraced Marxism rather than Christianity as his salvation, and his life was never to be the same again. He had several minor brushes with hostile law enforcement officers as he organized for the Communist party and worked among the unemployed of Birmingham. In early 1932 he moved to Atlanta and began organizing unemployed and poverty-stricken blacks. On July 11, 1932, ten days after leading a peaceful hunger march on city hall, Atlanta police arrested him, searched his apartment, and found a number of Communist pamphlets and books. On the basis of this

evidence, the courts found Herndon guilty of "initiating a riot, attempting to overthrow the lawful authority of the state of Georgia"-a capital crime. The statute which made possible Herndon's conviction was a chilling link with the long tradition of white supremacy in the South. Georgia's legislature adopted its first anti-insurrection statute in the wake of Nat Turner's 1831 rebellion in Virginia and, with modifications in 1866 and 1871, it was the basis for the case against Herndon.

This is not a traditional "biography." Herndon left no private papers, and he has resolutely refused to cooperate with all investigators, Charles Martin, therefore, has concentrated upon the case as an example of the interaction of race and radicalism in the depression South. As he traces the arrest, trial, conviction, and twenty year sentence of Herndon, he describes a dreary pattern that has been repeated in dozens of other similar cases. White Southerners, terrified of any change in the racial status quo, inevitably responded to radical criticism as evidence of subversive schemes and insurrectionary plots. Atlanta's city prosecutor was particularly repressive as he used a combination of police raids and threatened prosecution to silence dissident whites and blacks. And, while some state officials like Governor Eugene Talmadge reacted with public moderation, the governor probably reflected the sentiment of most white Georgians when he privately declared that the streets of Georgia would be "piled with corpses like haystacks" if blacks like Herndon were allowed to "run loose."

If white Southerners seldom veered from their traditional response neither did the Communist party as it sought to bring the revolution home to the white South. Martin is sympathetic to the problems of the party and its legal affiliate which defended Martin, the International Labor Defense. But he concludes sadly that party members and leaders were simply unable to restrain their "narrow sectarianism." While the Supreme Court did overturn the insurrectionary statute in 1936 and grant Herndon his freedom, the party's vicious attacks on potential sympathizers torpedoed any hope for a left of center coalition in the South.

Robert Haynes's account of the Houston riot helps to explain the atmosphere of fear which led officials to press for the death sentence against a black youth whose only apparent "crime" was to distribute a few innocuous leaflets and handbills. Shortly after

dusk on August 23, 1917, a little more than 100 soldiers of the United States 3rd Battalion, 24th Infanty (all black) marched into the city of Houston from their training camp nearby. Within a few hours they had killed sixteen whites (including five policemen) and panicked the entire city. The armed foray soon faltered, however; the leader, Sergeant Vida Henry committed suicide, and the black soldiers straggled back to their camp without ever having staged a pitched battle with the forces hastily assembled to stop their attack.

The violent affair had been triggered by a white policemen's assault on a black soldier, but Haynes's carefully documented account reveals that the bloody incident was the culmination of weeks of growing tension. White policemen insisted on demanding complete subservience by all blacks, whether civilians or soldiers. With tactics ranging from petty harassment to brutal pistol-whippings, Houston police made themselves the terror of the black community. As one black minister put it: "Law-abiding [Negro] citizens feared the police in getting over the city at night more than they feared the highwaymen."

Although Haynes briefly sketches the history of race relations in Houston during the pre-war and war years, his study concentrates upon the period from late July 1917-when the 24th Infantry arrived at Camp Logan-through the dramatic raid on August 23, the capture and trial of more than 100 black soldiers, and finally the execution of thirteen of them. As a narrative account of the twenty-four hours surrounding the raid itself, *A Night of Violence* is first-rate. Haynes frankly acknowledges that there are crucial gaps in the evidence. Since Sergeant Henry, apparent leader of the raid, committed suicide, and most of the other participants remained silent as to their motivation, he can only deduce the factors which led the black soldiers to launch their ill-planned and ultimately abortive assault. But the narrative of the attack itself is at once gripping and suspenseful even though the utlimate outcome is never in doubt.

A Night of Violence is not without some serious flaws. Although Haynes had a massive amount of documentary information available on the riot itself (mostly from army investigations), tantalizing questions remain. What was, for example, the collective cultural and regional background of the rebellious black soldiers? Were they black Southerners whose willingness to accept

the racial status quo had been altered by their military training? Or were they primarily northern-born blacks unaccustomed to the rigidity of Jim Crow, southern style? And even though Haynes gives a brief and provocative analysis of local politics in the period before the riot itself, there is no concerted attempt to relate the uprising to other similar military and non-military racial disturbances.

In many respects, William Ivy Hair was at a much greater disadvantage than Martin or Haynes in his attempt to describe Robert Charles and the New Orleans riot. Charles, an obscure black man from Mississippi had achieved instant notoriety and infamy in the summer of 1900 when he fatally shot two New Orleans policemen and then died two days later after a pitched gun battle with hundreds of whites. By the time his body was mutilated in the streets of New Orleans the keen-eyed Charles had killed twenty-five additional whites and triggered a race "riot" in which whites rampaged through the streets of Black New Orleans.

In the absence of substantial material on the early life of Charles, Hair has sensitively described the violent background of Copiah County, Mississippi, where the "arch-fiend," as whites dubbed him, spent his early years. There, where assassinations and political executions were commonplace in the 1880s and 1890s, Charles grew to adulthood. At the same time, Hair summarizes the deterioration of political conditions which was taking place in Louisiana during these years. He surmises with persuasive circumstantial and direct evidence that Charles, a sensitive and politically intelligent young man, was dismayed by the rising tide of white repression.

When Charles arrived in New Orleans in 1894 at the age of twenty-nine, his growing despair over racial conditions was reflected in a decision to support the International Migration Society's back to Africa movement. By the end of the 1890s Charles had begun to distribute Bishop Henry Turner's emigrationalist magazine, *Voice of Missions.* At the same time his anger deepened with each new report of political and racial repression. When police searched his battered body they found a newspaper account of a particularly brutal lynching in Georgia.

But here, as in the case of the Houston riot, it was the police who ignited the bloody confrontation. When a policeman abused

and harassed Charles on a New Orleans street, he drew a gun and then was wounded as he fled through nearby alleys. Shortly thereafter, Charles killed two of the three policemen that surrounded his apartment and then fled to a friend's house where he remained hidden for several days.

In the meantime, gangs of working-class whites, forced to compete with blacks in the depressed New Orleans economy, went on a rampage in the black portions of the city. Although police finally ended the riot itself, after several blacks were killed, the stage was set for a climactic battle as 10,000 whites surrounded Charles's hideout and engaged in one of the most spectacular "shoot-outs" in the history of America. Twenty-five more whites were killed before a fire drove Charles into the streets where he was shot and his body horribly mutilated.

Here too there is clear evidence that police incompetency and brutality triggered the riot. Still it would be erroneous to argue that the New Orleans and Houston riots and the Herndon case were "caused" by the lack of "professional" police forces in the three cities. The failure of the police power was simply a reflection of the failure of the larger society.

Robert Charles, Vida Henry, and Angelo Herndon are blacks known only to a few specialists in Afro-American or southern history. But these three historical studies reveal how these men-in different ways-exposed the deepest fears and forebodings of white Southerners after the turn of the century. Each served notice that the racial "settlement" of the 1890s was not an agreement between black and white, but a solution forcibly imposed by the white majority and maintained through potential and actual violence. Their lives, and in the case of Charles and Henry, their deaths, are a grim commentary on the gloomy history of black white relations in American history.

Emory University DAN T. CARTER

Geronimo: The Man, His Time, His Place. By Angie Debo. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1976. xx, 480 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. $14.95.)

Angie Debo's many books on the history of the American Indian have always been models of scholarship and sensitivity. So too is this new biography of Geronimo, the renowned Chiricahua Apache leader. Drawing heavily upon the works of other scholars and the personal reminiscences of her subject and his Apache contemporaries, she reconstructs the circumstances of Geronimo's early manhood in what is now New Mexico and Arizona, emphasizing the indelible mark left upon him when his wife and three children were killed by Mexican troops in 1850. Thereafter the annual raids into Mexico, an important part of the tribal economy, assumed the character of a personal vendetta. The acquisition of the southwest by the United States after the Treaty of Guadelupe Hidalgo, however, profoundly threatened traditional Apache lifeways. The American government committed itself to halting the raids south of the border and to facilitating white settlement of the Mexican cession by restricting the Indians to well-defined reservations. The Civil War prevented implementation of the policy, but not a series of incidents that left the Chiricahuas, then led by Cochise, wholly suspicious if not fully hostile. Particularly important was the slaying of Mangas Coloradas, chief of the related Mimbreno Apaches.

Following the Civil War, the government revived its reservation policy, and in 1872 persuaded Cochise and his people to accept a domain that encompassed their traditional homeland. But three years later federal officials determined to concentrate all Apache groups on the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, a decision that had tragic consequences. Forcibly settled upon the new reserve, Geronimo, Chief Naiche (Cochise's son and successor), and other Chiricahuas fled the agency in 1878, 1881, and again in 1883, taking refuge in the Sierra Madre of northern Mexico. Although pursued by American and Mexican troops, they raided and killed almost at will both above and below the international border. In 1886, following promises by General Nelson Miles that they would be reunited with others of their tribe recently sent to Florida, Geronimo and his band of seventeen warriors and twenty women and children surrendered for the fourth and final time. Some 5,000 American troops were at the time futilely searching for them.

Despite General Miles's assurances, Geronimo and the other leaders did not join the Apaches then at St. Augustine. Instead

they were imprisoned at Fort Pickens near Pensacola, a facet of the Apache story of particular interst to Florida readers. In the spring of 1887 the St. Augustine "captives" were relocated at Mount Vernon Barracks just north of Mobile, Alabama; the next year they were joined by Geronimo and his colleagues from Fort Pickens. The Apaches remained in Alabama until 1894, when they were removed to Fort Sill near Lawton, Oklahoma. Although technically prisoners, members of the band were free to move about on the military reservation. Under these conditions and until his death in February 1909, Geronimo demonstrated his skills as a farmer, rancher, and businessman. In 1913 those of his fellow prisoners still imprisoned were given the opportunity to return to New Mexico.

Dr. Debo hopes that her biography will be the definitive study of Geronimo, and there is no doubt but that it is the most comprehensive one to appear. Her analysis of his individual experiences, his motives, his personal life and character adds a new dimension to our knowledge of the man. Geronimo emerges as a complex individual, capable both of murder and compassion, hatred and love. Her account of his years in captivity in Florida, Alabama, and Oklahoma represents original contributions. And her correction of the popular misconception that Geronimo was captured in 1886 rather than having actually surrendered to General Miles is especially welcome. In sum, this book is a significant contribution to the literature of the American Indian and deserves as wide a reading audience as possible.

University of Arkansas at Fayetteville W. DAVID BAIRD

BOOK NOTES

The Democrats who returned to power in Florida after 1876 promised economic reforms and a balanced budget. To cut the cost of securing and caring for prisoners, the convict lease system was instituted on the state and county level. If it saved money-$4,600 the first year-it was a harsh, cruel system with little regard for the prisoners who worked from daylight to dark and who were brutally punished for the slightest provocation. *The*

American-Siberia is by John C. Powell, who describes his fourteen years experience as a captain of a Florida convict camp. It is one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series published by the University Presses of Florida for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida. This volume was edited by Professor William Warren Rogers of Florida State University, who has written an introduction to the 1891 edition and has indexed both the book and his own introduction. *American Siberia* sells for $12.00.

The *Florida Handbook, 1977-1978* by Allen Morris is now available. Published by the Peninsular Publishing Company, Box 5078, Tallahassee, Florida 32301, it sells for $8.95. The *Florida Handbook* is the most useful and informative resource guide to Florida government. It includes a potpourri of useful data and statistics, including the Florida Constitution, and all executive department agencies. Information on the people associated with the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of government is available. Besides historical articles on the discovery and exploration of Florida, Florida in the American Revolution and the Confederacy, the Boom of the 1920s, Indians, and the Everglades, the history of all the counties is covered. There is also information on forests, wildlife, fishing, agriculture, minerals, political parties, literature, women in government, education, and a vast accumulation of statistical data showing everything from the county-by-county vote in the presidential election of November 1976 to population trends and changes from 1830 to 1970. There are also many pictures and a very useful index.

Gadsden, a Florida County in Word and Picture, by Miles Kenan Womack, Jr., is another of the many excellent county and community histories of Florida being published to commemorate the Bicentennial. Gadsden is the fifth oldest county in Florida, created in 1823, and named in honor of James Gadsden, one of General Jackson's aides during the First Seminole War. Gadsden was part of Florida's important plantation belt before the Civil War, and played a major role in the political and economic history of the area. Mr. Womack's book chronicles the history of the county's settlements, and its many social, economic and cultural institutions-churches, schools, academies, civic and fra-

ternal organizations, and clubs. Transportation, agriculture, banking, and business are also included. Over 400 illustrations and an index add value to this attractive history which sells for $15.00. It may be ordered from the Gadsden County Chamber of Commerce, North Madison Street, or the Gable House, 9 North Madison Street, Quincy, Florida 33251.

The History of Flagler County by John A. Clegg is a history of still another county that has played an important role in the twentieth-century development of Florida. Mr. Clegg, president of the Citizens Bank of Bunnell, used historical data which had been collected for the fiftieth anniversary of Flagler County in 1967. Additional information came from local and county records and contemporary newspapers. *The History of Flagler County* is available for sale through local stores in Bunnell.

History of Welaka, 1853-1935 was written by Mati Belle Reeder, who received much of the information for her booklet from pioneer residents in the community. James W. Bryant first settled Welaka on the east bank of the St. Johns. *The History of Welaka* sells for $3.00 and it may be ordered from Mrs. R. D. Goolsby, Jr., Women's Club, Box 1, Welaka 32093.

A Brief History of Hamilton County, Florida was compiled by Cora Hinton and was published as a Bicentennial project by the county's Action '76 Committee. Although there are few written records, the county's history dates to the early eighteenth century when Creek Indians began moving south from Georgia and Alabama. Perhaps Bartram passed through this area during his Florida travels in the 1770s. Biographical data, and the history of buildings, schools, railroads, lumber mills, post offices, and transportation routes are included. Many pictures are included. This *History of Hamilton County* may be ordered from P.O. Box 54, Jasper, Florida 32052.

Lora Sinks Britt, managing editor of the *Palatka Daily News,* is the author of *A Century for Christ,* the centennial history of the First Baptist Church of Palatka, Florida. The church was organized in 1870, and it has played a vital role in community life ever since. Mrs. Britt's book not only tells the story of the

church, but recounts the history of the community as well. She was assisted in the compiling of data and writing the book by J. Emmett Brown and the other members of the History Committee. The book sells for $5.00, and proceeds go to the church. Order from Brittany House, Box 923, Palatka, 32077.

Building Florida's Capitol is a brief history of the State Capitol by Lee H. Warner. It was published for the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. Florida's Capitol is one of the five oldest in the United States, and the oldest in the southeast. This pamphlet includes a number of pictures which have heretofore never been published.

Big Joe Earman is a history of the Earman family and a biography of Joe S. Earman who played an important role in Florida politics, journalism, and education. Under his leadership, the *Palm Beach Post* became one of the most influential newspapers in Florida. Governor Sidney J. Catts appointed him chairman of the Board of Control for the state university system. He supervised the activities of the Florida Plant Board, served as president of the Florida State Board of Health, and held the office of municipal judge in West Palm Beach. Joe S. Earman and Betty Earman are the authors of this book, which was privately printed. It includes some of Earman's colorful editorials, letters, and family pictures.

Yesterday's Lakeland was written by Hampton Dunn, the author of several other pictorial histories of Florida cities-St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Tampa, and Tallahassee. The earliest pictures of Lakeland reveal a collection of wooden buildings, unpaved streets, wooden sidewalks, and the Lakeland Jitney Line bus which cost a nickle to ride. Photographs of pioneers, government officials, public and commercial buildings, residences, and the celebrities and ordinary folk who have lived in Lakeland are included. Of special interest are the photographs of the community before 1900, including a picture of Spanish-American War soldiers who were stationed there in 1898. The book was published by the City of Lakeland, and it sells for $15.00.

Orlando Mayor Carl Langford is the author of *Hizzoner the*

Mayor, an anecdotal account of his private and public life. It was during his administration that Disney World was established, which has turned Orlando into one of the fastest growing cities in the country. Langford, a native of Orlando, has served as mayor since 1967. He describes local and county politics, the problems that have beset his city, his relations with other Florida public officials, celebrities who have visited Orlando, and his own special interests and activities. *Hizzoner the Mayor* sells for $8.95. Order from Chateau Publishing Company, Inc., Herndon Station, Box 20432, Orlando, 32814.

Compare With Your Life and Laugh, Lead, Live, and Look is the autobiography of R. (Dick) Whittington whose boyhood was spent on a farm in Washington County, Florida. He operated a ferry on the Choctawahatchee River, between Caryville and Westville, and later became a farmer and county agricultural agent. He was also a district forester, an oil company jobber, and he helped start a farmers cooperative in West Florida. His book was published by Vantage Press, New York, and it sells for $6.95.

Profiles: An Appreciation of Martin County Women was published by the Stuart area branch of the American Association of University Women as a Bicentennial project. It salutes some forty women in the community whose contributions and leadership have aided in the development of Martin County. AAUW members wrote the stories which were published in the *Stuart News.* The drawings are by Helen Shea Wells and a number of old photographs illustrate the book. It sells for $5.50, and may be ordered from Mrs. Jeanne R. Lord, 165 Southwest Cabana Point Circle, Stuart, 33494.

Our Sub-Tropical Paradise, A Profile of East Florida's Threatened Environment is by Donald Lindley of Daytona Beach. The beaches, wetlands, rivers, and woodlands, along with the birds, animals, insects, and marine life, are Mr. Lindley's concern. He shows why they should be important to all Floridians. The threat of salt water intrusion, water shortages, and other problems are discussed. There are many colored photographs which are the work of Bob Eikum and Walter J. Kenner. The book sells for

$3.95, and may be ordered from the News-Journal Corporation, Box 431, Daytona Beach, Florida 32015.

Florida Sand is a new enlarged edition of the Florida poems, songs, folktales and stories written by Will McLean. The whipping boss in the prison camps, Indians, pioneers, explorers, swamps, the Florida Keys, wild animals, and the springs are some of the things that Mr. McLean writes about. There is even a "Ballad of Will McLean." Some of Mr. McLean's ballads and songs have been set to music, and he has recorded an album under the title "Florida Sands." Both the book and the album are being distributed by Sunny Mountain Records, Box 14592, Gainesville, 32604.

Many novelists have argued literary license as they have altered and/or mixed up Florida history in their books. Not so Eugenia Price, a resident of St. Simons Island, Georgia. Her latest novel, *Maria*, is the story of a young British nurse who travels with her husband and his regiment, the Royal First Regiment of Foot, from Charleston to Havana and then back to St. Augustine. These troops were the first British contingent helping to establish English sovereignty over the Floridas, the territory acquired at the close of the French and Indian War. Ms. Price did considerable research in the St. Augustine, Savannah and Charleston archives to develop her historical data. Maria Evans, first the wife of Sergeant David Fenwick, and later Mrs. Joseph Peavett, was a real person. She lived for a time in the home on St. Francis Street known as The Oldest House. Later she occupied the property now identified as the Lucuano de Herrera house on Charlotte Street. Maria died in 1792, and it is believed that her unmarked grave is somewhere in the area now identified as South Ponte Vedra. Ms. Price's earlier Florida novel was also the story of a real Florida person, Don Juan McQueen, who lived in St. Augustine and on Fort George Island. *Maria* was published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, and it sells for $10.00.

John D. MacDonald is one of Florida's most prolific and best known writers. Not only does he call Florida home-he lives at Sarasota-but the state provides a setting for many of his books.

His latest novel, a best seller and a Book of the Month Club selection, is *Condominium*. He describes a fictional Golden Sands, which can be duplicated many times over in the real Florida of the 1960s and 1970s. And just as many residents wonder today, MacDonald's characters question the durability of their condominiums as the cost of their upkeep continues to spiral. The suspicions of the citizens of Golden Sands are tragically confirmed when Hurricane Ella sweeps in out of the Gulf of Mexico spewing death and destruction in her path. Mr. MacDonald has written an exciting book. It also was published by J. B. Lippincott, and the price is $10.00.

Louisiana in 1776: A Memoria of Francisco Bouligny was translated by Gilbert C. Din of Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colorado. It is one of the volumes in the Louisiana Collection Series which Jack D. L. Holmes edits and publishes. Bouligny's *Memoria* provides detailed and valuable information on Louisiana and West Florida trade, economics, shipping, Indians, and political matters. Professor Din's introduction details the strategic position that Spanish Louisiana held in 1776. There is also a biography of Bouligny, and an index. The book sells for $9.69, and it may be ordered from 520 South 22nd Avenue, Birmingham, Alabama 35205.

Florida was little involved in the military and political events of the American Revolution. Therefore only one historic site, the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine, is listed in Harlan D. Unrau's *Here Was the Revolution: Historic Sites of the War for American Independence*, published by the National Park Service. The Castillo, now a national monument, was known as Fort St. Marks during the British period. Other St. Augustine sites, and several in the Pensacola area associated with the Revolution, might have been included in this book. The College Hill (Georgia) home of George Walton, whose family later lived in Pensacola, is described among the homes of South Carolinians who played roles in Florida history, as is that of John Stuart, superintendent of Indian affairs for the southern district, who was forced because of his loyalist sympathies to flee first to St. Augustine and then to Pensacola. William Henry Drayton, of Drayton Hall (described as the "finest unrestored, unaltered ex-

ample of early Georgian architecture in the United States") had large investments and land interests in East Florida. The home of Edward Rutledge, signer of the Declaration of Independence, is included also. Captured by the British at the fall of Charleston, he was held prisoner in St. Augustine. This book is available for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington; the price is $6.20.

Three Capitals was published by the University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, University, Alabama 35486. It was written by William H. Brantley, Jr., with a foreword by Malcolm C. McMillan. First published in 1947, it describes the three historic communities, St. Stephens, Huntsville, and Cahawba, which served as capitals for Alabama during the eight-year period, 1818-1826. The book sells for $9.75.

Books that Changed the South, by Robert B. Downs, examines twenty-five works which, in the author's opinion, made a major impact on the social and intellectual history of the South. Literary merit was not a criteria in Mr. Downs's selections, although some of the South's greatest writers, including Thomas Jefferson, are included. The first on his list is John Smith's *The General Historee of Virginia. . . .;* the last is *Reconstruction to the New Freedom* from C. Van Woodward's *Origins of the New South, 1877-1913.* Booker T. Washington's *Up From Slavery* and William E. B. DuBois's *The Souls of Black Folk* are included, along with Thomas Dixon's *The Clansman: A Historical Romance of the Ku Klux Klan. Books That Changed the South* was published by the University of North Carolina Press, and it sells for $10.95.

Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, volume twenty-eight, part one, was published by the University of Georgia Press for the Georgia Commission for the National Bicentennial Celebration. The history of Georgia's colonial records has been precarious. Many disappeared at the time of the American Revolution, others were lost during and after the Civil War, and some were destroyed as late as the twentieth century. Documents copied in the Public Records Office in London in the 1830s and 1840s were accidentally burned in the late nineteenth century. Later they were copied a second time, and between 1904 and 1916 twenty-

five volumes of these transcripts were published as the *Colonial Records of the State of Georgia* (volumes 1-19, 21-26). The unpublished transcripts, arranged in fourteen volumes, were microfilmed. It is these records which are now being edited by Kenneth Coleman and Milton Ready for publication. Volume twenty-eight includes the original papers of Governors Reynolds, Ellis, Wright, and others, and covers the years 1757-1763. The volume sells for $15.00, and may be ordered from the University of Georgia Press, Athens.