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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

The Work of Jacques Le Moyne de Morgues, a Huguenot Artist in France, Florida, and England. Edited by Paul Hulton. 2 vols. (London: British Museum Publications, 1977. xii, 241 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, abbreviations, illustrations, appendix, bibliography, index. 65 pounds.)

This study which has been many years in production makes a magnificent presentation of the life and work of Jacques Le Moyne, the artist who accompanied Rene de Laudonniere on his expedition to East Florida in 1564. Paul Hulton edited the volumes, wrote the foreword and introductory studies and compiled the catalogue of artistic works. D. B. Quinn is responsible for the paper on the French colonization efforts of 1562-1565; R. A. Skelton contributed the article on the Le Moyne map of Florida; and William T. Stearn produced the paper describing Le Moyne's activities as a plant portraitist and herbalist. William C. Sturtevant of the Smithsonian Institution discussed the ethnological evaluation of the Le Moyne-De Bry illustrations in his essay. Neil M. Cheshire and Mr. Hulton present a needed fresh translation of the 1591 Latin narrative of Le Moyne concerning his Florida adventures and the explanations of his illustrations. Finally, the 144 plates of pictures done by or connected with Le Moyne round out an exciting two-volume work.

This product is a tribute to all the scholars who were involved in the project. There has long been a need to have the artistic accomplishments of Le Moyne catalogued and evaluated. This is the principal thrust of this work. But no effort has been spared in a full presentation of Le Moyne, not only as an artist but as an adventurer who recorded his adventures both in prose and on canvas. Some of the illustrations are in color, and they are so beautiful that the viewer will want to see all of the originals in color.

The primary purpose of the work is to assess accurately the importance of Le Moyne as an artist, and this is achieved. For anyone who has seen Le Moyne's original paintings, there is regret that fiscal considerations resulted in only a few color

plates being included. An analysis of the drawing of Satouriwa now on display at the Fort Caroline National Memorial would have been appropriate. Although probably not from Le Moyne's pen, it is a competent sixteenth-century drawing. It is essentially the same as the depiction of the chief that appears in De Bry's engraving numbered thirty-four. Both pictures are probably from an original sketch by Le Moyne which is now lost.

D. B. Quinn's history of the French settlement in Florida is scholarly and well written. It is not a rehash of the substantial work previously done by others in this field. And therein lies its value, and also some of its weaknesses. There is fresh material on the lives of Le Moyne, Ribault, and Nicolas Barre. On the other hand there is a rather labored effort to prove that the French never reached the gold mines of northwest Georgia. Too much space is given the argument; it is not that important. But claiming that part of the reason for this lack of action was due to "vast swamps" en route makes little sense to anyone who knows the area or has studied its colonial history. The maps show that Indian paths were well known to the early Europeans. During the American Revolution more than 2,000 Patriot troops twice traversed much of the same route in less time than the six months utilized by the Ferriere expedition. And the Revolutionary soldiers had to cut roads and ford streams with wagons and artillery, something the French did not have to do. But the weaknesses in this work are few and inconsequential. The strengths far outweigh them. The persons who have contributed to this study are all specialists of great reputation, and their work has been very carefully done. The result is a splendid contribution not only to the history of art but to the early history of Florida and America.

Washington, D. C.

CHARLES E. BENNETT

The Life of Henry Laurens Mitchell, Florida's 16th Governor. By George B. Church, Jr. (New York: Vantage Press, Inc., 1978. 145 pp. Preface, notes, conclusion, appendix, bibliography. \$7.50.)

Henry L. Mitchell served as governor of Florida from 1893 to 1897. This biography by George B. Church, Jr., is basically a

reproduction of his master's thesis completed at the University of Florida in 1969.

Mitchell was born in 1831 in Jefferson County, Alabama, and moved to Hillsborough County, Florida, with his parents in 1846. He received a rudimentary education from his mother and from an itinerant Methodist minister, and read law in the office of Tampa attorney James A. Gettis, being admitted to practice in 1849. With the coming of secession and Civil War, he enlisted in 1861, rising to captain in the Fourth Florida Infantry. After serving in the West with his regiment, Mitchell found himself detailed to conscript replacements in Florida from September 1863 to February 1864. When voters of Hillsborough County elected him as a representative to the state legislature in 1864, he resigned his military post. After the legislature adjourned, he returned to Tampa and the practice of law.

Mitchell advanced slowly but steadily in the politics of post-war Florida, aided by his position as editor of the *Florida Peninsular*. An enthusiastic supporter of Hillsborough County and the Democratic Party, he won a seat in the legislature in 1873 and 1875. He became judge of the Sixth Judicial Circuit in 1877, and he was reappointed in 1887. The following year the Democratic state convention nominated Mitchell for a Florida Supreme Court justiceship which he subsequently won unopposed.

Tallahassee life evidently did not appeal to Mitchell, for in October 1890, he resigned his court position and accepted the governor's appointment as judge of his old circuit. Yet strangely enough, he allowed his friends and supporters to arrange for his nomination as the Democratic gubernatorial candidate in 1892. Despite his age, Mitchell campaigned throughout the state and defeated People's party candidate Alonzo P. Baskin, 32,064 votes to 8,309.

Ignoring those planks which had been inserted in the Democratic platform to attract Populist votes, Mitchell stressed economy in government as the major goal of his administration. He persuaded neither of the legislatures which met during his term to enact significant legislation. Once again displaying his aversion to Tallahassee, Mitchell in the spring of 1896-before his term as governor expired-campaigned for and won the clerkship of his old court circuit. Although he technically served out his gubernatorial term, he spent his remaining days in Tampa.

Church has produced a well-researched and well-written biography. His favorable evaluation of Mitchell's career and personality, however, seems a bit too laudatory in view of the evidence he offers. While Church concludes "Mitchell must be labeled a conservative with liberal tendencies," the harsher view of Edward Williamson seems more accurate. Williamson has called Mitchell a "doctrinaire conservative" and the "picked" 1892 candidate of the "Bourbons-the Fleming administration, the railroads, and conservative county leaders" (*Florida Politics in the Gilded Age, 1877-1893*, pp. 180, 187).

The greatest failing of this book is the lack of an index. Considering that nine years elapsed between the time the author wrote his thesis and the time it appeared in book form, this omission is inexcusable. It seriously mars what is otherwise an interesting and informative monograph.

University of Florida

STEPHEN KERBER

Intervention in Spanish Floridas 1801-1813: A Study in Jeffersonian Foreign Policy. By Wanjohi Waciuma. (Boston: Branden Press, 1976. 371 pp. Notes. \$7.95.)

The story of American involvement in the acquisition of the Gulf coast from the Mississippi River to the Perdido, and in various filibuster expeditions into East Florida during the War of 1812, have been sketched previously by Isaac Joslin Cox in his classic *The West Florida Controversy, 1798-1813, a Study in American Diplomacy*. Spanish officials such as Intendant Juan Buenaventura Morales, who wrote a lengthy, confidential *memoria* on "acts of aggression, hostility, etc., committed by the government of the United States of North America against the Spanish possessions in the Floridas," and Luis de Onis, whose numerous pamphlets and dispatches described American ambitions against both Floridas presaged his signing away all Spanish rights to the Floridas in 1819 and 1821, all add to the rich documentary source material on the subject.

Unfortunately, this book virtually ignores Spanish sources and even published secondary accounts. It is an attempt to describe various official and non-official attempts to "win" the Floridas for the United States. The cast of characters reads

almost like a "Who's Who of Villainy"-General James Wilkinson, whose loyalty was never in question when it applied to his faith in Wilkinson, but whose treasonous actions and double-agent dealing made him a favorite among biographers; Governors W. C. C. Claiborne and David Holmes; former Opelousas landbaron William Wykoff; and that triumvirate of filibusters for Florida-General George Mathews, Colonel John McKee, and Governor David Mitchell.

Waciuma's account of the various movements into Florida and the Jeffersonian attempt to annex the Gulf coast sections of West Florida is not particularly original. Charlton Tebeau, in *A History of Florida* (pp. 103-15), makes the same points and in a much more concise, clear manner. The author has based his research on documents in the Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe Papers (whose archival locations are not given in the notes); *American State Papers*; and *Annals of Congress*. The Florida Papers in the National Archives and the published *Territorial Papers of the United States*, edited by Clarence E. Carter, are also consulted. One of the main defects of the book (and here reviewers *always* should comment) is the lack of an index. Nor is there any bibliography or essay on sources. End notes appear at the conclusion of each chapter. There are no illustrations, not even a map, which might have been helpful to the general reader.

The author sets forth his aim for writing this book in the introduction: "to evaluate the principles and policies adopted by the founding fathers concerning relations between the United States and foreign nations, and to evaluate the impact of those principles and policies on the history of the United States" (p. 11). How this is possible when American foreign policy is studied on a unilateral, one-sided, parochial manner, as in this book, is beyond this reader's comprehension. Ms. Elena Sanchez-Fabres Mirat, a Spanish Fulbright scholar, has studied the same period in her *Situacion historica de las Floridas en la segunda mitad del siglo xviii (1783-1819): Los problemas de una region de frontera* (Madrid, 1977), which shows the other side of the question, one which is obviously ignored by Waciuma. It is a disappointing addition to Floridiana.

University of Alabama in Birmingham

JACK D. L. HOLMES

Fort Mellon, 1837-1842: A Microcosm of the Second Seminole War. By Arthur E. Francke, Jr. (Miami: Banyan Books, Inc., 1977. xi, 148 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, illustrations, maps, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

One approach to the study of history might be called the jig saw puzzle approach. The object is simply to find the missing pieces. Typically, the jig saw puzzle approach begins with an interest in some local historical site or event, an interest that is not satisfied with the resources of the local library. Only the puzzle has been found; the pieces must be sought. Letters are written, calls are made, trips are undertaken, and one by one the pieces begin to appear. Lost people of the past begin to come into focus, ancient forts take form and substance. Given the actors and the stage, the script takes on new meaning. What began as simply a puzzle has become a valuable part of the mosaic of history.

Fort Mellon by Arthur E. Francke, Jr., is such a work, a thorough examination of the structure, the personnel, and the significance of what was, in many ways, a typical military fort in Florida during the Second Seminole War. The puzzle of Fort Mellon has been deeply researched by Mr. Francke, the missing pieces found in virtually every Florida collection from the Library of Congress to the Sanford Public Library. As he assembles the pieces in documentary order his fascination with the emerging picture is infectious. More than 200 footnotes authenticate his finds. Without a time machine no research can recover every detail of a person or place, but Mr. Francke has assembled as complete a picture of Fort Mellon as one could hope for. Pertinent maps, sketches, Lieutenant Picknell's "Brief Notes of the Campaign against the Seminole Indians in Florida, in 1837," review of the post returns of Fort Mellon and Colonel Fanning's report of the engagement at Camp Monroe give color and life to the finished picture. Mr. Francke has brought to his efforts substantial grounding; a history major in college, he did graduate work at Princeton and New York University and received a master's degree from the latter in 1937.

Now for the bad news. Mr. Francke takes an unnecessary and apologetic view of Fort Mellon and of his own work of research and writing: "The actual battle of Camp Monroe, it must be

admitted, was not a major engagement . . ." (p. 108). "Some may ask whether the story of Fort Mellon should be retold . . ." (p. 110). To imply that because a battle was not a major engagement it is therefore not worthy of research is to imply that a study of the nation's history should include only the major events and ignore the circumstances that brought them about. Surely all are parts of the whole and the one would not have been what it was without the other. We would not be what we are, individually or as a nation, without every event that has made up our history. For the author to state that "the Fort Mellon story is a genuine part of American history" is to suggest that there might be some question as to the fact.

The paragraphing of the book is a minor distraction. The first paragraph in each chapter begins at the left margin while all succeeding paragraphs begin on the right hand side of the page. A change in custom that provides an advantage of some kind should be applauded. Changes that are only a distraction might better be avoided.

A brief errata sheet is provided with the book, a regrettable comment upon the publisher. An error not mentioned on the sheet and critical to the segment of history covered is the site of "The Capitulation" of Chapter 4. The records seem to show that this occurred at Fort Dade rather than Fort Drane. The author was aware of this, to judge by the text, and thus this appears to be either a typographical or printing error.

Fort Mellon is a fine piece of research. Florida history fans may well hope that Mr. Francke accepts the challenge of other Florida puzzles.

Dade City, Florida

FRANK LAUMER

Old Mobile: Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711. By Jay Higginbotham. (Mobile: Museum of the City of Mobile, 1977. xiv, 585 pp. Preface, abbreviations, prologue, notes, illustrations, maps, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

In commemoration of the 275th anniversary of the founding of the city, the Museum of the City of Mobile has published this handsome history of the origins of French settlement in Alabama.

It is written by one of the foremost authorities on the French establishment on the Gulf coast. All parties involved deserve the highest praise for their endeavor. The first Mobile is recreated in fascinating detail; its people are limned in vivid colors; richness of illustration, fine typography, and sumptuous binding make the book a delight to the hand and eye of any reader.

This is, of course, the tale of a town long since disappeared. Old Mobile was planted by the LeMoyné brothers some twenty-six miles north of the modern city. Its river bluff barely provided space for Fort Louis, and during the rainy season of 1711, nearly two-thirds of the surrounding settlers' homes were flooded. The happiest day of its short life was that on which the town escaped its unfortunate site and Bienville's intention that it should become "Immobile" (even as Louis XIV rejected that unharmonious name). Whole houses, as well as families, were moved down to the bay, nearer the Dauphin Island supply depot and contact with the life-supporting sea.

At the heart of Higginbotham's narrative are the men who created old Mobile and who by their fortitude held it together for a decade. Iberville, the founder, was an aristocratic adventurer who soon left the scene. Young Bienville struggled valiantly to infuse a population of between 200 and 300 souls with something of his own iron determination and dogged faith. Dartaquiette, a late-comer, brought much-needed moderation and order to a community riven by jealousy and personal animosity. Compared with these, and all too often opposed to them, the religious leaders of Louisiana made a sorry appearance, contributing little and criticizing much. In the background loomed the shadowy figures of the minister, Pontchartrain, and the Grand Monarque whose narrow policies and European ambitions all but smothered the infant colony at birth.

One of the most interesting features of Higginbotham's account is his close attention to the ties between the Mobile French and their Spanish neighbors at Pensacola. In these years the two European Gulf coast towns were, of dire necessity, desperately dependent upon one another. The author shows that while Mobile contributed significantly to the survival of Fort San Carlos, Fort Louis itself was virtually dependent upon the resources and goodwill of the Spanish at Veracruz.

Higginbotham's work is thoroughly grounded in French and

Spanish manuscript sources located on both sides of the Atlantic. His book reflects their nature (official reports of civil and ecclesiastical officers) and their contents (highly personal, self-serving encomiums and diatribes). A host of minor figures (mostly Canadians) and infant baptisms gain an attention they seldom merit, and the author's style is noticeably (perhaps appropriately) Gallic at times. Intending a local history of "personalities and events," he sticks to "straightforward narrative" which consciously rejects analysis and interpretation—an approach that indeed has its merits, but greater detachment might have sharpened the lineaments of his heroes and the marvel of their sojourn in the wilderness. A concluding word regarding their fate would have been most welcome. Yet all who pursue the subject further will certainly be in Higginbotham's debt and must take pleasure in acknowledging their obligations, for *Old Mobile* is a landmark in Gulf coast historiography that will guide professional investigators as well as casual historical beachcombers for many years to come.

Auburn University

ROBERT R. REA

Correspondence of James K. Polk, Volume IV, 1837-1838. Edited by Herbert Weaver and Wayne Cutler. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1977. xxxvi, 692 pp. Preface, chronology, notes, index. \$25.00.)

This volume covers the first two years of the Van Buren administration. Polk and his Democratic friends rejoiced over Van Buren's victory but felt humiliated over the failure of their candidate to carry Tennessee. Their greatest fear was that those who had supported Hugh Lawson White for president would join the Whigs instead of rejoining the Democrats. There was also concern over the economic depression that had settled upon the nation and the tendency of the Whigs and even some Democrats to blame the monetary policies of the Jackson administration for this economic chaos. Further, during the recent campaign the White-Whig groups had controlled the major portion of the Tennessee press, and even the few Democratic papers that had survived were victims of poor management and editorial inefficiency. Democratic recovery depended to a great extent upon

the development of a vigorous press, but where were needed funds and competent editors to be found?

Most of the correspondence in this volume is devoted to attempts to revive the Democratic party, especially in Tennessee. Political friends requested assistance, reported conditions, and offered suggestions, some even going so far as to propose re-establishment of a United States bank. State election results were not encouraging. Polk had no serious opposition in his district, but a number of his friends lost their seats in Congress. The Democratic candidate for governor of Tennessee was decisively defeated, and the opposition took control of the legislature. This presented a haunting possibility of Tennessee senators being instructed on how to vote for national measures and of Senator Felix Grundy being prematurely defeated for reelection. Still more gloom settled upon Democrats everywhere with news of Whig victories in Van Buren's home state of New York.

Polk and his friends expected much from the special session of Congress called by Van Buren in 1837. They were disappointed. Through correspondence among themselves and the insertion of documents in newspapers Tennessee Democrats called again and again for a continuation of the policies of Andrew Jackson. Polk received numerous invitations to participate in celebrations commemorating Jackson's great victory at New Orleans. He declined most if not all, but he seized the opportunity to praise the Old Hero now in retirement. Again and again he unburdened himself to Jackson and to Andrew Jackson Donelson. They responded with long letters offering suggestions and denouncing the opposition, especially John Bell. But Polk and his Democratic friends could no longer escape realization of the fact that the name of Andrew Jackson had lost most of its political magic.

This volume also contains numerous letters from friends of Polk who as a result of political defeat or economic disaster had left for greener pastures in other states, especially Arkansas and Mississippi. These letters are valuable for their political and economic reports. There are few letters in the volume dealing with national affairs since few were written by Polk himself. He continued as speaker of the House, and he and John Bell continued their political feud. But Polk was already secretly considering an attempt to revive Democratic strength in Tennessee by making the race for governor.

With the completion of Volume IV Herbert Weaver retired as editor of *The Correspondence of James K. Polk*. His superior performance set a standard of excellence that his successor will find difficult to continue.

Winchester, Tennessee

J. H. PARKS

Jefferson Davis. By Clement Eaton. (New York: The Free Press, 1977. xii, 334 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, bibliographical note, index. \$12.95.)

Confederate President Jefferson Davis has long been one of the most neglected figures in nineteenth-century American historiography. Despite his prominence in ante bellum southern politics, his outstanding career as secretary of war in the cabinet of Franklin Pierce, and his role as leader of the Confederacy, there has never been an adequate study of his life. Professor Eaton's *Jefferson Davis* does not fill the void. This book is not really a biography. It is instead a history of the nineteenth-century South and the Civil War strung together around a factual sketch of the events in Davis's life. As such it bears some resemblance to Eaton's *History of the Southern Confederacy* and to many of his justly famous studies of the Old South.

About twenty essays are published in this book on such varied topics as the nature of Negro slavery, Confederate diplomacy, the general course of the war in the Trans-Mississippi, the Confederate governors, and the Confederate homefront. In almost all of these essays Eaton displays the research of a lifetime spent studying southern history, the vast knowledge that he has of the South and its people, and his skill as a writer of prose. In many of the essays, however, the reader all but loses sight of Davis. This is certainly the case in Chapter 19, "Davis and the Trans-Mississippi West," in which Eaton devotes only a few sentences to Davis and spends most of his energies writing an account of the generals who tried to serve the Confederacy west of the Mississippi and the battles they fought.

The essays contain much fascinating material (some of it trivia) and a great deal of it unrelated to the reader's attempt to understand Davis. For example, Eaton notes that on January 9,

1865, William Gilmore Simms wrote Governor Andrew Magrath of South Carolina requesting exemption from state (not Confederate) military service because he suffered from hemorrhoids and an enlarged testicle (pp. 142-43). While this tidbit may enliven many professorial lectures, it seems to be of only peripheral value in evaluating Davis's career.

Despite all the distractions, Professor Eaton does present the outline of an interesting thesis of Davis's growth under the pressure of war from an extreme advocate of state rights into a Confederate nationalist. Eaton explores, but never really deals with, the personal limitations that rendered Davis incapable of leading other Confederates along the same path.

Professor Eaton asserts (p. 315) that "to a much greater degree than any previous biography" his study is based on manuscript sources. This statement is, no doubt, true, but, while Eaton uses manuscripts, many of the manuscript sources do not relate to Davis. Neither the bibliography nor the footnotes indicate an extensive use of Davis manuscripts or manuscript material in general. Several important collections of Davis papers are not listed in his bibliography.

In summary, this is a disappointing book for a reader who wants to learn about Jefferson Davis; it is a fine, even enthralling, work for one who wants to read a series of essays about the South. Jefferson Davis still awaits a good biography.

Valdosta State College

RICHARD M. MCMURRY

Masters Without Slaves: Southern Planters in the Civil War and Reconstruction. By James L. Roark. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, 1977. xii, 273 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

This is a fine book composed in a vigorous, clear, and sophisticated style. This reviewer is happy to be able to express this judgment of the book of a young writer, for he recalls how keenly he suffered from a prejudiced review of his first book by a neo-Confederate. This study begins with a consideration of the response of the planters to the secession crisis. The author

describes the conflicting feelings of the planters about the security of slavery and the need to preserve the Union by citing from the manuscript papers of the planters. After Fort Sumter, however, they rallied with great unity to the Confederate cause. In the early stage of the war a significant number of planters revealed very conservative ideas, including a surprising skepticism concerning democracy. Their skepticism concerning the loyalty of both the poor whites and of the slaves subsided as the non-slaveholding whites supported the Confederate cause, and the slaves continued peacefully, though lackadaisically, to labor in the fields. Believing their cause just, and being provincial-minded, they were confident that the Confederacy would be victorious, particularly because of the power of King Cotton. In the course of the war, however, they were forced to quit planting cotton and turn to raising food crops, although some of them became smugglers of cotton through the lines. The war revealed that women had unsuspected ability to manage plantations and farms, but never once did the Confederates think of arming the women to fight, as the Israelis later did.

The planters faced insuperable problems in maintaining their way of life. One of their greatest problems was preserving the discipline of work over the slaves without the steady routine of cultivating cotton and with the gradual dissipation of the isolation of the plantation. They succeeded only partially. They discovered the ingratitude of their most trusted slaves with their rapid flight when Federal armies approached. Mr. Roark gives a most interesting insight into the psychology of the planters under the stress of war, illustrating their agonies, doubts, and vacillations by quoting from their papers. Alfred Huger of South Carolina, John Houston Bills of Tennessee, and John Hartwell Cocke of Virginia (the latter changing his humanitarian views to a belief that God designed the blacks to be slaves) furnished striking examples. Some of the planters (the author estimated 3.8 per cent) remained or turned Unionists during the war out of original conviction, expediency, or for profit. Discounting the fact that the Confederate army contained a large number of illiterates, the planters believed that their president and the majority of the army were gentlemen in contrast to the northern army and President Lincoln.

The author maintains that after the war the planters had a

continuity of belief in regard to the blacks, namely that they would not work without slavery or compulsion. The despair of the planters after Appomattox continued for years, but only a relatively few sought refuge in colonization in Mexico and Brazil. One of the most interesting conclusions of the author is that there was a great decay of paternalism during Reconstruction and, I might add, also a decline of honor. This study is based on an impressive collection of planters' papers and on a discriminating use of modern studies. In calling the Civil War a "War for Security," I dissent, for I believe it is too simplistic a term. But I agree with the author in his rejection of Kenneth Stampp's harsh generalization about the planters having a sense of guilt over holding slaves (they were not twentieth-century men).

University of Kentucky

CLEMENT EATON

Blacks and the Populist Revolt: Ballots and Bigotry in the "New South." By Gerald H. Gaither. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1977. xviii, 251 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.50.)

The relationship of blacks to the Farmers' Alliance and later to the southern Populist party was most paradoxical and complex. Gerald Gaither with skill, understanding, and comprehension traces the various coalitions which attempted to unite the farmers, both black and white, against their elitist enemies, the Bourbon planter-businessmen Democrats. Always, racism among southern whites was an albatross around the necks of the agrarian reformers. The rhetoric of farsighted leaders badly needed to be supported by the activism in the grass roots of the rank and file. This, sadly, was not to be.

The victorious Bourbons not only demolished the southern Republican party during Reconstruction, creating the Solid South, but acquired a number of black voters. Corruption became a way of life in several southern states as black politicians assisted in the delivery of votes. Low wages made the small bribes extremely attractive. Then, too, the Bourbons were no more

willing to allow a fair count in elections against the Populists than they had against the Republicans. Mention of the Sacred Cause and black reconstruction by these regular Democrats served to keep dissatisfied whites from bolting. Appeal by the Populists for black support enabled the Bourbons, who controlled most of the Negro vote, to claim that white supremacy was the only issue. To challenge this shibboleth was tantamount to being a traitor to the region. Yet the Populists were not disloyal to the South; they were true reformers. Their intellectual and ideological foundation combined with religious thought the idea of a social democracy. However, Populist racial attitudes overlapped between economic and political reform and social inequality.

Gaither is obviously an avid researcher. His contention that history can be both objective and scientific might be open to question. Our cultural and historical background is very much with us. Though he claims that he disagrees with many of Vann Woodward's conclusions on Populism, rather than disagreement he expands and examines with considerable depth Woodward's earlier views. Gaither does not hesitate to make bold generalizations, such as Populism helped to further the separate but equal philosophy of Booker T. Washington. In proving this thesis he mentions that Tom Watson, the great Populist leader, regarded the Tuskegee doctrine of thrift and industry as basically sound. Populism, Gaither maintains, "connected the ascetic virtues of the Protestant ethic with the Washingtonian belief in social separation of the races." And Populism, like Washington's Atlanta Compromise, offered biracial reconciliation.

Unfortunately, Florida with the exception of the famous Ocala meeting of the Farmers' Alliance is largely ignored. Like the Populists elsewhere, "Farmer" A. S. Mann and A. P. Baskin bid for the black vote. An effort was made to bring ex-Congressman Josiah T. Walls out of retirement to rally the blacks who were fast losing what little clout remained with them. Still, Gaither's findings are applicable to Florida.

An epilogue ties Populism with contemporary southern politics. Gaither mentions that Alabama blacks have given Governor George Wallace considerable support. He fails to mention the lack of alternatives. He sees as heirs of Populism Wallace the conservative and Jimmy Carter the liberal. Perhaps the recent farmers' strike will provide valuable evidence that

among small southern landholders and farmers, black and white, Populism still touches a popular chord.

In conclusion, Gaither has amassed a considerable amount of statistical evidence to substantiate his interpretations. This is placed separately in an extensive appendix. In addition to these statistical tables and charts, an excellent bibliography is included. His writing style provides a most readable and well-organized text. This volume is a signal contribution to both Populism and southern history.

Auburn University

EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON

Travail and Triumph: Black Life and Culture in the South Since the Civil War. By Arnold H. Taylor. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1976. viii, 325 pp. Preface, tables, illustrations, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$15.95.)

This extremely well written book is a testimony to the strength and resiliency of black Americans. In the fact of white oppression blacks developed a culture and community life which, despite its flaws, enabled them to hold on to such intangibles as courage, hope, patience, and love of freedom. A prominent theme of the study is that southern blacks have been more than passive victims of an oppressive social order. In the author's words, "black Southerners transformed the travail of living under the imperative of the white South's tragedy into a triumph of the human spirit."

Believing that it was in the South that the "most significant, the most representative, and the most dynamic patterns" of black life have developed, the author concentrates on that region. Within this context he discusses the abortive attempt of blacks to gain full citizenship during Reconstruction, the black economy, social and institutional life, black literature, and the freedom movement. Taylor's determination to focus on the South of necessity creates some problems and leads to some puzzling inclusions and exclusions. Paul Laurence Dunbar of Ohio is discussed at length, apparently because he wrote about the South occasionally, but we learn nothing of black labor unions, northern leadership and newspapers, national politics,

the Garvey movement, the Niagara movement, and formation of the NAACP because they were northern phenomena. No doubt the task of deciding what is southern black life and culture, as opposed to black life and culture generally, is a monumental one and must be somewhat personal and arbitrary.

This is a work of synthesis rather than original research. No manuscripts or newspapers are cited. Indeed, articles are used only rarely. Most of the author's references are to well-known books. But Taylor has done a marvelous job of synthesizing, and his interpretations are sound. His discussions of the family and class and leadership were especially interesting. *Travail and Triumph* is a readable and useful introduction to black life and culture in the South since the Civil War.

Florida State University

JOE RICHARDSON

The Booker T. Washington Papers, Volume 6: 1901-1902. Edited by Louis R. Harlan and Raymond W. Smock. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1977. xxx, 661 pp. Introduction, symbols and abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index, \$17.50.)

The Booker T. Washington Papers, Volume 7: 1903-1904. Edited by Louis R. Harlan and Raymond W. Smock. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1977. xxviii, 574 pp. Introduction, errata, symbols and abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

These volumes of the Booker T. Washington Papers cover four seminal years when the president of Tuskegee became a national force both in politics and Negro leadership. Washington's relationship with President Theodore Roosevelt comprised a dramatic chapter in influence and in national press coverage. Three incidents excited the press, and especially the southern segment. The first was the widely publicized luncheon with President Roosevelt at the White House. The extremes to which many southern editors went to obscure the truth about this occasion still defies imagination. The same can be said about the appointment of William Demos Crum to be collector of customs at Charleston and that of Effie Cox to be postmistress at Indian-

ola, Mississippi. Nothing revealed more the paranoia of the southern press at the turn of the century than comments on these incidents. The White House luncheon became a peg on which racially prejudiced editors and politicians hung their ill grace. For the first time these *Papers* give a dependable documentation of what happened in all three cases.

In a more mature vein these volumes reveal how gingerly Negro leadership had to maneuver to gain any political recognition. Any incident which involved the lowering of racial barriers was almost certain to provoke an angry storm of protest. In this area Booker T. Washington had to keep his hand well obscured, while at the same time he was seeking to advance the civil causes of his race. He was also faced with bitter criticism from much of the Negro leadership itself. The correspondence reveals the eternal challenge of reconciling the dissensions and differences of points of view in this area.

The four years covered by these two volumes was a period of almost furious activity. There was the challenging and successful lecture adventure on the West coast, frequent visitations to the Midwest, the East, and Washington. There was an endless series of lectures, conferences, and writing of essays and editorials, all of which generated a certain amount of criticism and stirred a cacaphony of response. Possibly none of the crusading during this time was as important as the effort to gain recognition for Negro education as part of the drive to advance public education in the South. Despite the fact that the Southern Education Board was comprised of men friendly both to the cause of blacks and to Booker T. Washington there was a strange reluctance to allow Negro educators admission to its councils. Because of this Washington wrote William Henry Baldwin, Jr., in January 1904, that he believed the various educational boards and their leadership were losing "touch with the colored people engaged in education in the South."

These papers constitute a tremendously important panorama of a key segment of American social history in the adolescent years of the twentieth century. Reflected here are many of the rivalries and jealousies among Negro leadership and the sharp divisions which developed over philosophical approaches. Crammed into the interstices are glimpses of unadorned and raw primitive processes by which Tuskegee Institute attempted

to accomplish its broad educational mission. Involved in this was the effort to feed out into the southern Negro community a sense of the potentialities of the race and of an almost Grundy-like decorum.

These volumes go well along toward documenting not only a cardinal era of black history, but they fill in a rich background of regional and national history. The series comprise a necessary social and political documentation which heretofore has been unavailable. The *Papers* are made all the more valuable by superb editing and annotation, and by excellent graphic production.

Lexington, Kentucky

THOMAS D. CLARK

The Immoderate Past: The Southern Writer and History. By C. Hugh Holman. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1977. ix, 118 pp. Preface, notes, a note on sources, index. \$7.00.)

Literary criticism in recent years has been hit with an epidemic of little books, the clever titles of which, in contrast to their texts, usually contain all the ingenuity of their authors. *The Immoderate Past*, though another cleverly titled little book, contains more substance than most such studies, but still has serious flaws stemming from the disparity between its small size and its vast topic.

The purpose of Professor Holman's study is to explore "the southerner's view of the past and time, as opposed to the received standard American view of the present and space." Holman's rather shaky thesis is that southern writers have consistently expressed their "obsession with history" within a Hegelian (history as social process) rather than a Nietzschean (endless repetition of patterns in individual lives) historical perspective. To work out this thesis, Holman attempts to analyze twenty-two historical novels by ten southern authors while also defining, however broadly, the shifting ante bellum view of the relationship of the Revolution to the secessionist controversy, the general social history of the South during and after the Civil War, and the role of history in twentieth-century experimental

southern fiction. Obviously, this is too much for a hundred pages.

The book also fails to break significant new ground. Its explanation of the unique heritage of the South outside the mainstream of American history is at least as old as C. Vann Woodward's *The Burden of Southern History* (1960). The less than convincing theory of William Gilmore Simms's changing attitudes has been advanced in numerous other works, notably W. R. Taylor's *Cavalier and Yankee* (1961) and J. L. Wakelyn's *The Politics of a Literary Man* (1973). The discussion of Ellen Glasgow's historical "novel of manners," *The Battle-Ground*, owes more to Glasgow's own critical commentary than to Holman's analysis.

Most analyses of novels in *The Immoderate Past* are too brief to do more than indicate how they fit within Professor Holman's general scheme, and a few discussions, such as those concerning Warren's *All The King's Men* and Faulkner's *Light in August*, overlook significant aspects of the novels which cast doubt on the validity of Holman's historical thesis as it applies to twentieth-century experimental fiction.

Professor Holman's study also contains a number of questionable statements and assumptions which cannot be left unchallenged. Examples of these are, first, that Simms used his Revolutionary War romances as principal tools in his defense of the South and slavery; second, that Faulkner's use of time in his novels is essentially linear; third, that the magnolias-and-white-columns image of the South in postbellum southern writing signified nostalgic longing on the part of the authors, rather than exploitation of a prevalent taste among northern readers. The list could easily go on.

On the positive side, the strongest portion of the book is the passage devoted to the realistic "novel of manners" and to Ellen Glasgow. The discussion of Simms and the Revolution, though marred by questionable assumptions, contains several useful insights. The discussion of history in twentieth-century experimental southern fiction is perhaps the least satisfactory portion of the book. Taking a more general view, I find the book on the whole stimulating and thought provoking. Professor Holman has brought to his subject so much thought, research, and critical experience that the book cannot be taken lightly even by those who disagree with it. I have little doubt that readers of *The Im-*

moderate Past will find many useful insights to carry away with them; however, I would caution everyone to use the book with care, to leave no assumption unexamined and no critical judgment unchallenged, for this little book, though provocative, is too limited and flawed to function as anything more than a point from which to begin a study of this interesting, worthwhile, and extremely large topic.

University of Tampa

STEPHEN E. MEATS

In Search of the Silent South: Southern Liberals and the Race Issue. By Morton Sosna. (New York: Columbia University Press, 1977. xvi, 275 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

Morton Sosna's search for the silent South is a useful, yet at times frustrating and confusing odyssey. Its principal value is as an introduction to the thought of several southern liberals in the years 1900-1950. For students of twentieth-century southern race relations, little new information will be found, although the sketches of individual racial liberals are at times informative and reflective. Sosna focuses on four individuals and two organizations in explaining the cross-currents of southern liberal thought prior to 1954. Included are chapters on writer George Washington Cable, University of North Carolina sociologist Howard Odum, Virginia newspaper editor Virginius Dabney, and Florida-born author Lillian Smith. The organizations examined are the Commission on Interracial Cooperation, which evolved in the 1940s into the Southern Regional Council, and the much shorter-lived Southern Conference for Human Welfare, organized in 1938 and dissolved in 1948. Florida readers will find the chapter on Lillian Smith of considerable interest; indeed, Sosna's evaluation of the author of *Strange Fruit* is, to this reviewer, the high point of the book.

Sosna uses the term "liberal" strictly in a racial context, suggesting that a southern liberal prior to the 1954 *Brown* decision was a native white Southerner "who perceived a serious maladjustment" in southern race relations. Southern liberals, moreover, worked for, or sympathized with, programs to halt

lynching, black disfranchisement, segregation, and other forms of discrimination. The "ultimate test" of southern racial liberality, Sosna suggests, was a willingness to criticize southern racial mores, and, after 1920, to feel a common bond with the plight of southern blacks. Sosna finds southern liberals to be "an extremely diverse group, whose views on the overriding race issue differed greatly," complicating any effort to define their beliefs. They were, in addition, sensitive to "outside interference," defended their region from northern attack, and felt a regional kinship which was at times both mystical and religious in its dimensions.

While Sosna acknowledges the contribution southern liberals made in improving southern race relations, he is continually critical of their willingness both to work within the confines of statutory segregation, and to refuse to denounce racial separation per se. Such timidity, he suggests, hampered their effectiveness as racial issues became more complex in the New Deal and World War II years. Perhaps this is a deserved criticism. Yet one could argue that Sosna's complaint fails to acknowledge fully the power context within which southern liberals had to work. As Gunnar Myrdal wrote in 1944, even the tactics of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation—which seems today little more than a remnant from antiquity—were radical in the South of the nineteen twenties and thirties.

Sosna thus argues that the dilemma which most confounded southern liberals—their unwillingness to confront segregation—stemmed in part from a reluctance to take the risk: "As long as Jim Crow was not threatened, it was relatively easy for white southerners to demonstrate their racial liberalism." One reads such a conclusion skeptically. As Sosna shows, such a "relatively easy" demonstration of southern liberalism in part cost UNC President Frank Graham a seat in the United States Senate in 1950, Aubrey Williams his appointment to head the REA under Franklin Roosevelt, and generated countless difficulties for other southern liberals in the thirties and forties. Their failure to enact significant change in southern racial practices prior to 1954, Sosna thus attributes, not only to their lack of power, but to their lack of desire to compel social change. His evidence, however, does not yield such a willing conclusion.

The legacy of these liberals, Sosna writes, is not to be found in the changes they brought about, but rather in "their belief

that the South would eventually resolve the race question in a manner that would surprise Americans outside the region." In other words, their legacy was their belief that a "silent South" of racial fairness did indeed exist, if it could be called forth. While the nurturance of this hope is doubtless a part of the liberals' legacy, the evidence in Sosna's book seems also to suggest that southern liberals tried to do much more than to keep alive a vision of the South's potential goodness.

University of Florida

AUGUSTUS M. BURNS, III

Witness in Philadelphia. By Florence Mars and Lynn Eden. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1977. xx, 296 pp. Foreword, preface, notes, illustrations, index. \$10.00.)

This is an extremely interesting and often frightening story of the evolution of race relations in Philadelphia, Mississippi, following the *Brown* decision of 1954. Florence Mars, a member of an old and respected family in Neshoba County, recounts the collapse of a "very well-ordered and generally uncomplicated" society and the subsequent murder of three civil rights workers (p. 40). As James Silver has noted, Mississippians closed ranks when the civil rights movement threatened the continuation of their segregated society. State and local leaders villified the *Brown* decision and supporters of the civil rights movement. Mars observes that Philadelphians were especially fearful of the possibility "of Negro men desecrating white women" (p. 53).

The election of Lawrence Rainey as sheriff in 1963 enabled local whites to respond physically to their personal fears. Rainey gave the Ku Klux Klan a free hand and assisted the organization in terrorizing local blacks. The murder of the three civil rights workers seems to have been just another violent act in a steady progression of lawless acts that marked Philadelphia society from 1963 to 1964. Rather than denouncing or attempting to stop this violence, respectable white Philadelphians chose to ignore it. This attitude extended even to the slaying of the civil rights workers. Philadelphians initially denied that the murders had occurred and then refused to admit that there had been any local involvement.

A History of Georgia. Edited by Kenneth Coleman. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1977. xvi, 445 pp. Foreword, preface, maps, illustrations, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

Acutely aware of fundamental changes in the life of the people of his native state in recent decades, Governor Jimmy Carter in 1973 commissioned the University of Georgia to produce an up-to-date history of Georgia. The result is a volume remarkable for its breadth and brevity. It not only brings the story down to 1976 but also incorporates into the record the significant results of recent research.

The assignment of covering adequately in a single volume the history of 243 years from the first settlement at Savannah to the election of the first Georgian as president of the United States has been carried out with imagination and skill. Under the editorship of Professor Kenneth Coleman, authority on colonial and Revolutionary Georgia, the span of years was divided into six approximately equal periods, and each one was assigned to a member of the Department of History who is a specialist in the the period to be covered.

Phinzy Spalding, author of *Oglethorpe in America*, begins the volume with a novel touch: a brief account of Spanish and French attempts at settlement before the English succeeded. He then recounts in perceptive detail the colonial experience down to the Revolution. Coleman next covers the Revolution and the beginnings of statehood, 1775-1820, emphasizing the impact of the hunger for new land in the back country. F. Nash Boney guides the reader through the complexities of shifting political alignments, 1820-1865. He presents the factors that made Georgia the Empire State of the South, emphasizing the strong Unionist sentiment which persisted even during the Civil War years.

It is the second half of the volume, however, which introduces most of the new material and reflects the impact of recent interpretation. In narrating the events of the shortest period, 1865-1890, Charles Wynes presents Reconstruction from a revisionist point of view and outlines clearly the techniques utilized by the Bourbon oligarchy to dominate the Democratic party. Assigned the longest period, 1890-1940, William F. Holmes makes a major contribution in a hitherto neglected era. His depiction of the

Populist Crusade and the Progressive Era against the backdrop of Tom Watson is full and perceptive. His chapter on civil rights is particularly useful and confirms Vann Woodward's thesis on legal segregation. In bringing the story from 1940 to the present Numan Bartley ploughs new ground. His chapter on race relations and his analysis of the impact of "one-man-one-vote" on Georgia politics are provocative interpretations presented in lively style.

One of the most impressive aspects of the study is the broad coverage. Although the political story serves as the basis for chronology and is adequately presented, each author includes much useful new material on such topics as economic development, transportation, education, religion, and other social and cultural factors. Contributions of Indians, blacks, and women are at last given recognition. Of unusual value is the large number of maps and charts which depict demographic changes, military campaigns, transportation lines, Indian grants, and other basic data. There are also numerous pictures which add to the attractiveness of the book. The lengthy critical bibliography which includes periodical articles and unpublished dissertations is a major contribution in itself.

Striving for the ideal one might wish for a two-volume coverage, for a more uniformly elegant literary style, for more comparisons to give perspective, or for more efforts to interpret the character or soul of the Georgia people. Realistically, however, the authors have carried out their assignment with remarkable and commendable success. Their work has unity and breadth. It is well organized and written in a clear, straightforward style.

This volume is no filiopietistic apology. It recounts Georgia's past "warts and all." At the same time the authors are not iconoclasts. They have presented the materials with an objectivity worthy of the best tradition of historical scholarship. Georgians now have a record of their past which provides the basis for a keener perspective and a deeper appreciation of their roots. They may read with shame or pride, or with some of each, but certainly with a new understanding. The book deserves a wide reading.

Emory University

JUDSON C. WARD, JR.

BOOK NOTES

Tourists and travelers began writing about Florida almost as soon as the first explorers and colonizers moved into the area. The accounts of Fontaneda, Cabeza de Vaca, those who came with Hernando de Soto, and Laudonniere have provided valuable information about the Indians, vegetation and wildlife, and the geography of early *La Florida*. As more people arrived and settlement began, more written accounts appeared. One nineteenth-century traveler who provided important data about Florida was Daniel G. Brinton. This Philadelphia physician and scientist spent the winter of 1856-57 in the state, and subsequently published two books about Florida. The second of these, *A Guide-Book of Florida and the South*, appeared in 1869. Long out of print, it has now been republished as one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series by the University Presses of Florida in cooperation with the Florida Bicentennial Commission. William M. Goza of Clearwater and Madison edited this volume. He has written an Introduction which includes both an evaluation of the book and a biographical study of Brinton. There are also indexes to the book and to Goza's Introduction. It sells for \$9.00.

Tales of Old Hollywood, by Don Cuddy, is the result of an oral history project which he began some time ago. Old-timers were interviewed, and their tales, anecdotes, and memories provide the basis for this volume. Joseph W. Young began the development of Hollywood in the early 1920s, and many of the stories contained in Cuddy's book pertain to him and his associates. The Florida Boom, the hurricane of 1926, the Depression era, Florida Seminoles, and Prohibition are some of the topics covered in this book. *Tales of Old Hollywood* may be ordered from Spectator Books, 145 North Main Street, Decatur, Illinois 62523; the price is \$6.95.

Clearwater, "A Sparkling City" is by Roy Cadwell, a former Canadian who has been a long-time winter resident in the area. Mr. Cadwell gathered his information by examining old records

and documents and by interviewing many "locals" and visitors who could remember "the old days." There are a number of illustrations. The book was published by T. S. Denison and Company of Minneapolis. It may be ordered from the author at 1109 North Betty Lane, Clearwater, Florida 33515. The price is \$7.95.

Aviation's Earliest Years in Jacksonville, 1878-1935 is by John P. Ingle, Jr. There is a foreword by Laurie Yonge, one of Florida's pioneer airmen. Mr. Ingle's story begins in 1878 when a Jacksonville paper reported the sighting of a balloon floating over the city. Charles K. Hamilton, in the spring in 1906, took aloft a bamboo and silk biplane, a tow-glider that "flew" by means of a tow line tied to a moving automobile. Robert Kloepfel, later a prominent hotel owner, and D. D. Wells designed and built the first plane in Jacksonville. It was twenty-three feet long with a forty-foot wing span, and it was propelled by a Franklin automobile engine. Mr. Ingle has included numerous photographs in his book which was published for the Jacksonville Historical Society by Eastern Airlines. The proceeds go to the Society. *Aviation's Earliest Years in Jacksonville* sells for \$3.00, and it may be ordered from the Society, Box 6222, Jacksonville, Florida 32205.

History of Banking in Florida, 1964-1975, by John W. Budina, Jr., is a supplement to the earlier studies by J. E. Dovell published in 1955 and 1964. Many important banking changes have occurred in the United States and in Florida since the mid-1960s. Professor Budina describes these changes in his book, and shows the impact they have had on Florida's economy. Florida's gross state product increased annually by 11.7 per cent in the period 1963-1974. This was much larger than the national average of eight per cent. Per capita personal income also increased at an average of four per cent annually in Florida, after eliminating the effects of inflation. The recession of 1973-1975 threatened this sound economy, but Budina notes that most Florida banks weathered the crisis and had begun to recover satisfactorily by the end of 1975. There are a number of charts and tables, and a section describing some of the major banking personalities in

Florida. Order from the Florida Banker's Association, Box 6847, Orlando, Florida 32803. The price is \$15.

Surf, Sand & Post Card Sunset is the history of Pass-A-Grille and the surrounding Gulf beaches. It was written by Frank T. Hurley, Jr. He gathered his data by examining old records and memorabilia including scrapbooks, newspapers, and photographs. He also talked to old-timers in the area, and he recounts many of their anecdotes and stories. There are a number of photographs and a short bibliography. The book may be ordered from Mr. Hurley, Box 46768, Pass-A-Grille Beach, Florida 33741. The price is \$4.95.

Marjory Stoneman Douglas's *The Everglades, River of Grass*, first published in 1947, has come to be regarded as a Florida classic. Its author is recognized as one of Florida's leading writers and conservationists. In this revised edition of her book, Mrs. Douglas notes the changes that have taken place in the Everglades during the last thirty years and the many threats that have imperiled its existence. Mrs. Douglas has been in the front ranks of those who seek to conserve this great national treasure. Published by Banyan Books, Inc., P.O. Box 431160, Miami, Florida 33143, *The Everglades, River of Grass* sells for \$12.50.

Several of Zora Neale Hurston's books are set in Eatonville, Florida, the all-black town near Orlando which was her birthplace. These include two of her four novels. One of these is *Their Eyes Were Watching God*, which first appeared in 1937. The University of Illinois Press has reprinted it as a paperback with a foreword by Sherley Anne Williams which contains biographical information on Ms. Hurston. The price is \$3.95.

Yo Solo: The Battle Journal of Bernardo de Galvez During the American Revolution was translated with an epilogue by E. A. Montemayor. Dr. Eric Beerman, in his introduction, describes Galvez's military operations in West Florida and the lower Mississippi Valley after 1779 when Spain and France signed an alliance. The campaign resulted in Galvez's capture of Manchac, Mobile, and finally Pensacola on May 9, 1781. At the close of the American Revolution England relinquished her claim to Florida,

and the territory was retroceded to Spain. An equestrian statue of Bernardo de Galvez, Spain's Bicentennial gift to the United States, was dedicated in Washington in 1976. The message of King Juan Carlos I, which was delivered at that time, is also included in this volume, along with a proclamation by President Ford. Published by Polyanthos, Inc., P.O. Drawer 51359, New Orleans, the book sells for \$20.

Georgia is a beautiful volume. The photography is by James Valentine and the text by Charles Wharton. The photographs reveal the great variety of geography in Georgia, ranging from the beaches of the Sea Islands and along the coast to the mountains in the northwestern part of the state. One picture shows the snow along the Chattooga River near the "Rock" that marks the corner of North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia. Georgia is the largest of the states east of the Mississippi and the book does full justice to its beauty. James Valentine produced an earlier volume, *Guale, The Golden Coast of Georgia*, and has been commissioned to document the natural resources of Georgia. Charles Wharton is professor of biology at Georgia State University in Atlanta. *Georgia* sells for \$27.50, and it may be ordered from Graphic Arts Center Publishing Company, 2000 Northwest Wilson, Portland, Oregon 97209.

The Colonial Records of the State of Georgia, Volume 27, covers the years 1754 through 1756, mainly the period of Governor John Reynolds's administration. The twenty-five volumes of Georgia's colonial records, published between 1904 and 1916, have provided a valuable source for research in the colonial period. The Georgia Commission for the National Bicentennial Celebration is now sponsoring the publication of the remaining records. Kenneth Coleman and Milton Ready are editing the new series which is being published by the University of Georgia Press, Athens. The price for Volume 27 is \$15.

Two members of the famed Beecher family of Massachusetts played an important role in Florida history. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, owned an orange grove along the St. Johns River near Jacksonville. Later she and her family built a cottage at Mandarin on the south side of the river.

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Mrs. Stowe wrote articles about Florida, and her husband was pastor of the church. Her brother, Charles Beecher, was the state school superintendent during Reconstruction and lived in Tallahassee. Together with the other members of the family, they are the subjects of the book by Marie Caskey, *Chariot of Fire: Religion and the Beecher Family*. Published by Yale University Press, it sells for \$25.00.