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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*The Military Presence on the Gulf Coast: Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, Volume VII.* Edited by William S. Coker. (Pensacola: Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, 1978. xvi, 178 pp. Introduction, notes, illustrations, maps, index. \$10.95; \$6.95 paper.)

Historical conferences with thematic programs are often less than stimulating. The themes are not infrequently artificial, and the papers presented are of very uneven quality. Happily, the seventh Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference did not suffer from those familiar deficiencies. Certainly much of the credit belongs to Professor William S. Coker of the University of West Florida, whose role was large in planning and executing the conference and in editing this resulting volume of essays. The theme itself was proper and timely, for "The Military Presence on the Gulf Coast" still exists as it has for nearly three centuries—from Spanish, French, and British colonial days, when Pensacola, Mobile, Natchez, and New Orleans were remote outposts on the map of far-flung European empires. And there could hardly have been a better way to dramatize that continued presence of uniformed men (and now women) than by asking representatives of the various American armed services there to participate in the conference.

These essays, all well worth reading, are organized into three categories. Under "The Foreign Military," David Hardcastle writes on the "Military Organization of French Colonial Louisiana"; Robert R. Rea, on "Life, Death, and Little Glory: The British Soldier on the Gulf Coast, 1763-1781"; W. James Miller, on "The Militia System of Spanish Louisiana, 1769-1783." Under "The United States Military," Edwin H. Simmons describes "The United States Marines on the Gulf Coast"; John K. Mahon, "The United States Army in the Gulf Coast Region"; George F. Pearce, "The United States Navy in Pensacola, 1825-1914"; Fran McKee, ". . . the Naval Air Station Pensacola and Some Firsts in Naval Aviation, on the Gulf Coast"; Robert F. Futrell, "Science and Air Warfare: Training and Testing at Eglin Field in World

War II." The third and final category, "Military Education on the Gulf Coast"-devoted to the contemporary scene-has William L. Maloy dealing with "Education and Training in the Military: An Overview"; Wallace W. Prophet, with "The United States Army in the 1970s: Developments in Training and Manpower Technologies"; and Sidney R. Sumrall, with "Air Force Education and Training: A Program for Individual Career Development."

Quite obviously, no coherent interpretation can emerge from these wide-ranging essays, although they do collectively attest to the region's continuing military importance and to the impact of military installations on civilian societies. As Coker observes in his thoughtful introduction, "Military camps stretched at one time from present-day Brownsville, Texas, on the Mexican border, to Key West." Only the United States, however, had the strength to make that part of the continent militarily secure. The region's lack of defensive resources, explained in part by small populations and remoteness from the European homeland, was a significant factor in the geopolitical instability of the Gulf area prior to the early nineteenth century when America managed to rid herself of foreign competitors there.

In addition to its other virtues, this is a handsomely made volume, replete with excellent maps and numerous other illustrations. Future Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conferences will be hard pressed to present a product that is the equal of this one.

*University of North Carolina  
at Chapel Hill*

DON HIGGINBOTHAM

*Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia during the Historic Period.* Edited by Jerald T. Milanich and Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1978. xi, 217 pp. Foreword, introduction, notes, contributors, index. \$10.00.)

Tacachale is a Timucuan Indian word meaning "to light a new fire." To the editors it symbolizes the efforts of the native Florida Indians to deal with the European intrusion, but it also

symbolizes the efforts of the authors of this work to fuse historical and archeological data into an anthropological synthesis.

Seven of the nine chapters are devoted to indigenous Indian groups of peninsula Florida and southeastern Georgia during the first Spanish period, which ended in 1763. None of these groups have left any identifiable descendents, and what we can know of them must be recovered from documents and excavations. A brief chapter by Hale G. Smith and Mark Gottlob serves as an introduction by summarizing Spanish-Indian relations from 1500 to 1763, and outlining the items of European material culture introduced during this period.

The following chapter on the Calusa by Clifford M. Lewis is the first of five dealing with specific ethnic areas. Basing his research primarily on late sixteenth- and early seventeenth-century documents, Lewis sketches the historical contacts, ethnography, intertribal relations, acculturation, and decline of this important South Florida group. To the north of the Calusa, centering around Tampa Bay, were the Tocobaga, identified as the bearers of the archeologically-defined Safety Harbor culture by Ripley P. Bullen. The culture area also includes other groups mentioned in early documents, such as the Mococo and Ucita.

The chapters on the Western and Eastern Timucua by Jerald T. Milanich, one of the two editors of this volume, and Kathleen A. Deagan, respectively, constitute thirty per cent of the book. Both contain detailed discussions of identifiable sub-units within the major geographical divisions and are concerned with demography, settlement patterns, and social and cultural change resulting from Spanish impact. Each is more than a summary; together they provide a fresh framework for further research on the Timucua.

Lewis H. Larson, Jr., follows with an informative paper entitled "Historic Guale Indians of the Georgia Coast and the Impact of the Spanish Mission Effort." Larson has done more than anyone else to clarify the archeological picture of this period in Georgia, and he provides us here with a very useful summary of this northward extension of Spanish mission efforts. Utilizing a previously unpublished 1743 report and map by Father Joseph Xavier de Alana, William C. Sturtevant discusses the remnant

Indians of the Florida Keys toward the middle of the eighteenth century.

The next chapter, by Charles H. Fairbanks, shifts from the indigenous populations to the more recently arrived Seminole. Fairbanks divides the history of the Seminole in Florida into five phases, and he provides a concise statement of the ethno-archeology of each phase. In a final chapter Samuel Proctor describes the University of Florida Indian Oral History Project, which is amassing large quantities of recorded information from living descendents of various Indian groups.

All but Sturtevant's contribution were originally presented at a symposium at the annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in 1973. Regretably, the paper on the Apalachee which formed part of the symposium was not available for publication. The coverage of Florida is complete east of the Aucilla River and includes the related Georgia coastal cultures.

This useful and well-printed volume will be a standard source for many years. It is fitting that it should be the first volume in the Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History of the Florida State Museum, a series founded as a memorial to the late Dr. Bullen, who contributed so much to the anthropology of Florida, including his posthumous chapter in this volume.

*St. Augustine, Florida*

JOHN W. GRIFFIN

*The Trouble of It Is.* By David M. Newell. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1978. 272 pp. Introduction, illustrations, a note about the author. \$8.95.)

David M. Newell, formerly editor-in-chief of *Field & Stream*, roving editor of *Sports Afield*, special correspondent for the *New York Times*, and "off and on" resident of Leesburg for the past sixty-seven years, is already well-known to Floridians as the author of *If Nothin' Don't Happen*. This was a nostalgic chronicle of a backwoods (the term is not pejorative) Florida that is almost dead. *The Trouble of It Is* is as completely charming as its predecessor, text, as well as illustrations, which are the work of Mark Livingston. The book's underlying assumptions, one sus-

pects, are that transactional analysis, air pollution, and Miami Beach have never existed—at least not in the Withlacoochee River country. This is the setting for Mr. Newell's Florida tales of the people and animals, hunts and holidays, and, sometimes, heart-aches of the river and of the Gulf Hammock, that mysterious wilderness that tantalizes the speeding passenger on Route 19, but appears to be utterly closed to him.

The narrator of *The Trouble of It Is*, which may probably be best described as a collection of tales, is Billy Driggers “of the Withlacoochee River Driggerses, nephew to Winton Zebulon Epps who busted the mold when they made him.” There is some dialect, never burdensome, in the book: “he were,” for instance. There is also more than a little marvelous confusion of words, as in the description of a woman who wearied her long-suffering husband because “she were an infomaniac.” Also, when the Women's Lib lady arrives on the Withlacoochee and calls Billy Driggers a shovin'est male, he replies in kind: she sure is the shovin'est female he has even seen.

Rural Florida has been written about most notably by women: Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings and Marjory Stoneman Douglas. What Mr. Newell has managed here is a masculine companion volume to *The Yearling* and *The Everglades: River of Grass*. It instantly put this reviewer in mind of Robert Ruark's *The Old Man and the Boy*. Newell's book is almost as good. It would have been as good or better if he had concentrated on one relationship throughout the stories, as did Ruark: the relationship of grandson to grandfather. On the other hand, there is something of a sustained relationship between Billy Driggers and Uncle Wint Epps. Had it been more prominent, perhaps *The Trouble of It Is* would have lost some of its variegated merriment.

There are naively poetic glimpses of the Gulf Hammock: “great big old cypress trees along the sloughs and creeks and around the ponds, high islands of big pines and water oaks and magnolias and palmettoes and gums and bays and cedars and hickories. A feller couldn't hardly see the sky.” There are ornery mules and delightful Florida Crackers; there is the kind of authenticity that knows a redbug is a redbug, not a Yankee-language chigger; there are Lord God woodpeckers hammering away in the pinewoods; there is the poem-writing of Uncle Wint and his

abbreviated wisdom: "Like all wild critters, turkeys is interested in just three things-feedin', fightin', and you know what." Says Uncle Wint:

"The feller you might think a saint, ain't.  
The sweet young gal, you later learnt, weren't.  
The dog they say will never bite, might.  
The mule that never kicks a man, can."

There is also a just appreciation of the tasteful tourist Homosassa of our own time, unique among jazzy Florida attractions for its respect for the land.

Recounting isolated bits of *The Trouble of It Is* hardly does justice to the warmth and irresistible delight of the whole book. It should be taken on hunting trips and read in the light of Coleman lanterns; it should be read aloud by Crackers on winter nights; it should be shown to boys who will, sadly, never know a world such as the one depicted: the broad duck marshes, the hot hammocks and slow rivers, the horns of hunters, sometimes the ghosts of vanished red men. Is it history? If history embraces spirit, then surely it is.

Tallahassee, Florida

GLORIA JAHODA

*The Young Hamilton: A Biography.* By James Thomas Flexner. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1978. xiv, 497 pp. Introduction, notes, maps, illustrations, appendices, acknowledgments, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

To a major biographer of Washington the young man most generally associated with the magisterial commander-in-chief and first President quite naturally suggests itself as a subject. Alexander Hamilton joined General George Washington's staff as aide-de-camp in March 1777 at age twenty and remained with him four years until February 1781. Again in 1789 Hamilton came into Washington's "family" as the first Secretary of the Treasury and again spent four years with Washington, the President. Washington, then, created Hamilton's opportunities for public service by calling him to both posts. Only the first of

these associations is treated by the author in *Young Hamilton*, which ends when Hamilton attained the age of twenty-six. The reader is left with the impression that another volume—the Mature Hamilton—will one day follow to round out the twenty years remaining to this young genius whose life ended in the most celebrated duel in American history.

The author presents his subject in the full-bodied style, the manner made familiar by Winston Churchill's *Marlborough* and Douglass Southall Freeman's *Lee* and later his *Washington*. These leisurely biographies, the shortest of them in four volumes, allow the authors ample room to let the subject speak at length in his own words—from letters, essays, reports, and the like—and still leave space enough for the ruminations and reflections that are the special charm of the full-bodied style. Flexner, for instance, quotes and paraphrases an effusion that Hamilton wrote at age sixteen describing the devastating hurricane of 1772 in St. Croix, his birthplace in the West Indies. Throughout the biography Hamilton speaks, in his letters and precocious teen-age propaganda pieces. This manner of treatment readily lends itself to the psychoanalysis that is to this reviewer a blemish on an otherwise attractive, readable biography. Even for professionals well trained in psychology and medicine Oedipus complexes and father images yield treacherous and at best tentative diagnoses. Sound biography need not call on cracker barrel psychoanalysis to be readable or suggestive.

Except those passages where the author previsions the future to point his psychoanalytic moral, this account is straightforward and chronological. Flexner dwells more fully on the West Indian background, the circumstances of Hamilton's illegitimate birth, his pinched boyhood which nevertheless did not prevent the early flowering of his talents, and the business experience that discovered for elder associates the bent of his genius and brought them to sponsor his education in mainland New York. Hamilton arrived just as the course of imperial relations moved the mainland colonies towards the crises of independence and war which absorbed his energies as propagandist, troop leader, aide-de-camp, and again, at Yorktown, as an officer of the line. All this is familiar ground to the author, who carries Hamilton through these great events with a master hand. He never claims too much

nor does he denigrate his subject; rather he presents his reader evenhandedly with Hamilton's comeliness and with his warts as well.

*Young Hamilton* is certainly the fullest account of the twenty-seven years treated, and the writing draws the reader along just as a work of fiction. Scholars inevitably think of the single volume, now three decades old, by Nathan Schachner which covers Hamilton's entire life in fewer pages (433) than Flexner fills for these formative years (451). In future years their choice between the two may well come to a preference between two styles of biography.

*University of Georgia*

AUBREY C. LAND

*The Rise and Fall of the Plantation South.* By Raimondo Luraghi. (New York: New Viewpoints, 1978. 192 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, bibliography, index, about the author. \$12.50; \$5.95 paper.)

This volume contains provocative interpretations which support causes for the intellectualism of the master class in the Old South. These causes are linked to the humanistic literature of the Italian Renaissance which influenced and directed "Raleigh, Gilbert, and their mentor, Hakluyt" to dream of creating a New World society similar to the seigneurial system of the ancient Greeks and Romans during their age of colonization. The seigneurial system was introduced by the French in Canada, and it spread down the Mississippi River to leave its mark especially on Louisiana, but also on Arkansas and South Carolina (Georgia should have been included) as the headright system. Calvinism, which permeated New England, diffused by Pilgrims and Puritans, was purely a Manichean interpretation of St. Augustines, while the true classical ethics and ideals of the Renaissance were embraced and preserved by the early Virginians. While Massachusetts colonists filled their libraries with Bibles, planters of the Old South and West Indies showed their humanistic taste for Latin, Italian, and French culture. These conflicting ideologies, "the sharp contrast between an Elizabethan, classically minded,

aristocratically individualistic South and a puritanical, trade-minded, Calvinistic North," underlay the sectional conflict which later culminated in the Civil War.

The author is critical of Robert W. Fogel and Stanley Engerman's *Time on the Cross* which discusses the economics of slavery by means of an econometric analysis. The findings of these two historians are debunked because only a fragment of the South's history, the so-called cotton era, is confronted, and also because southern planters are characterized as capitalists who received profitable returns from a plantation economy with the use of slave labor. Luraghi contends that slavery was forced upon the plantation colonies by European capitalism which opened markets for staple commodities, but he does concede that slavery was harmonious with the agricultural minds of local seigneurs while the slave trade offered tremendous profits for the bourgeois merchant class. It was those entrepreneurs, Portuguese, English, Dutch, and French, who financed and sponsored the slavers who inundated the Americas with Africans.

The chapter on southern culture is exceptionally good in describing the way of life among the slaveholding class which exemplified the neo-classical revival. The hill upon which the University of Georgia was to be built, where the sons of planter aristocracy would enroll to study the classics, was christened "Athens." Soon thereafter, other such non-religious institutions spread throughout the South. While William H. Seward rejected anything Roman, John C. Calhoun's presence in the United States Senate conjured the image of a Roman senator. Only after a serious study of the Roman constitution did Calhoun create the idea of a "concurrent majority" which in his mind would keep the Union together. When Southerners became conscious of being a minority, their Roman ideals gave way, even in architecture, to the Greek ideal. Southern cities remained agrarian in essence, quite different from cities in industrial areas. The center of production in the South was in the country; cities were places only for aristocrats to meet, to socialize and entertain, and to exchange ideas. Like Brazilian planters, southern planters gave their city mansions a distinctly agrarian character by means of formal gardens and trees. The African ethos influenced much of what was (and still is) termed

southern seigneurial culture. It can be identified in styles of living, cooking, speech habits, and other cultural expressions.

Because the South's leadership remained in the hands of an agrarian ruling class and lacked capital investment, the government of the Confederacy is compared with Communist China. Jefferson Davis hoped to impose a socialist economy to implement the growth of an industrial state; only a state economy based on nationalism of all railroads and foreign trade could give the Confederate government sufficient funds to prosecute the war with success. But national control of the railroads was not fully successful until too late, and Secretary of the Treasury Christopher Memminger refused to follow a plan for nationalizing foreign trade. However, by 1864, the Confederate government did own much industry, and nationalization of trade was bringing a credit rise in Europe. More runners were slipping through the Federal blockade in 1864-1865 than at any time previously. Through an almost superhuman effort, the Confederacy managed to wage total war against a highly industrialized and technologically advanced foe. The South was defeated because the southern productive system and southern labor had no flexibility. When compelled to face an industrialized capitalist opponent the South was doomed to defeat.

Luraghi has expressed a perceptive understanding of the economics and culture of the Old South in the context of world affairs. Though his Marxist theory has a Genovesean flair and his Puritans pitted against seigneurs smacks of Vernon Parrington's intellectual history, his special talent as a military historian illumines the last five chapters with original ideas concerning the Civil War. The book is a distinct contribution to southern history and is worthy of high praise.

*Georgia Southern College*

JULIA F. SMITH

*Milledgeville: Georgia's Antebellum Capital.* By James C. Bonner. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1978. xii, 307 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.50.)

Sleepy Milledgeville, Georgia's antebellum capital, has been characterized as typifying the Old South, in contrast to bustling

Atlanta, which has served as Georgia's capital since 1868, and which is said to embody the qualities of the New South. However, if the reader expects to hear the rustle of crinoline or smell the magnolias of the Hollywood version of plantation Georgia in this volume, he or she is in for a surprise. The study substantiates the contention that as late as 1860, upcountry Georgia was still close to the frontier and that life tended to be hard, simple, and almost raw. Although Milledgeville served as the capital while Georgia was developing from a sparsely settled frontier to being Empire State of the South, the town was limited by its natural location. It remained a small town, never achieving great significance except in its role as the seat of government.

One of the most impressive things about this volume is the refusal of Professor Bonner to succumb to the temptation to view the decades from 1807 to 1868 through the eyes of governors and state legislators and thereby to write another history of Georgia for the period when Milledgeville was the capital. He has chosen to concentrate on picturing life in Milledgeville through an unusually wide lens. The result of this approach is a study of unusual breadth illustrated with interesting and illuminating details about almost every aspect of life in this cotton-belt community.

Of great value is the author's skillful selection of details from voluminous notes gathered over a period of more than thirty years to put flesh on the skeleton of historical generalities, thus enabling the reader to get a realistic impression of the life of the people. For example, in discussing land lotteries, he describes the process in such detail as to make it come alive. Valuable information is presented in describing schools, entertainment, hotels and boarding houses, business, banking, transportation, and a variety of other aspects of living conditions in the capital. Important new material is brought out in connection with the state bank, the penitentiary, and the lunatic asylum, all located in or near Milledgeville. There are suggestive new insights into the working of the convict lease system, the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau, and the pattern of race relationships before and after the Civil War. Chapters describing the impact of secession, war, and reconstruction are well done. The account of futile attempts to keep the capital in Milledgeville

in the face of competition from Atlanta throws new light on state politics. In an epilogue, the author describes briefly the transition from seat of government to educational center, pointing out that Milledgeville's development after 1868 is not sufficiently unique to justify a detailed record.

With this volume, Dr. Bonner has added another valuable study to the bibliography of Georgia history. Despite the fact that it is obviously a labor of love, he has maintained a commendable objectivity and he has included references to all important elements of society. It is regrettable that he did not include a bibliographical essay because he obviously was zealous in his search for materials and used a wide variety of sources both published and unpublished, a number of the latter still in private possession. The antebellum state capital has long deserved a history written by a professional historian. It now has one which may serve as the definitive study for many years to come.

*Emory University*

JUDSON C. WARD, JR.

*With Malice Toward None: The Life of Abraham Lincoln.* By Stephen B. Oates. (New York: Harper and Row, 1977. xvii, 493 pp. Preface, illustrations, reference notes, index, about the author. \$15.95.)

This is the first major, full-scale, one-volume biography of the sixteenth president to appear since Benjamin P. Thomas's skillful and scholarly *Abraham Lincoln* in 1952. The author of this biography, who is professor of history at the University of Massachusetts-Amherst (but is a native of Texas), says that his aim was "to depict the Lincoln who actually lived . . . to draw a portrait that is fair and unflinching in its realism" (p. xv). In some respects he has succeeded; in some he has not. His focus on Lincoln is constant; the pages are few in which Lincoln does not appear. Background explanations are often sketchy or superficial (especially of events in the pre-war years), and are brought to hurried ends if they tend to keep Lincoln out of the foreground. Yet it seems reasonable to ask: how "unflinching" can an account of Lincoln be if it says nothing at all about the cynical splitting of Virginia into two states in 1862-1863, or about Lincoln's no-

torious order of 1862 subjecting civilians to military trials? Furthermore, how "fair" is it to depict Lincoln's redoubtable opponent, Stephen A. Douglas, as a crude, erratic, racist demagogue? Such a picture of Douglas is not only untrue, but also unnecessary. Lincoln can be presented as great and noble without making his opponents mean or ignoble. Indeed, depicting Douglas as wrong-headed and unprincipled destroys the chance of bringing out the most notable feature of the famous debates of 1858 in Illinois—namely, the fact that they offered to Americans in the 1850s the only earnest and thoughtful public discussion of the political and moral implications of slavery.

Whenever Lincoln's motives are unknown, Dr. Oates usually refuses to speculate about them, even when Lincoln's actions cry out for explanation. For example, why did Lincoln refuse to visit his father (only eighty miles distant) in the autumn of 1850 when he knew his father was dying, and why did he refuse to go to the funeral in January 1851? Eventually he had a stone marker put at his father's grave, but why—especially in view of his growing means—did he never have a marker of any kind placed at his mother's grave site in Indiana? Much more important, why did Lincoln resist every effort made toward compromise in the secession crisis of 1860-1861, when he ought to have known that the only alternative was war? Did he knowingly choose war?

Dr. Oates's research is wide, but he actually cites only a few manuscript sources, and he seems to have relied mainly on printed works—of which the supply is almost boundless. He presents nothing startlingly new, and the chief difference between him and earlier biographers lies in the attention he has given to Mary Lincoln. This difference is made possible by Ruth Randall's *Mary Lincoln* (1953) and by Justin and Linda Turner's *Mary Todd Lincoln* (1972).

This book has no footnotes. Instead, Dr. Oates has provided a thirty-six page appendix, which he calls "references notes." This means that he has listed from one to twenty sources for each four or five pages of his text. This solution is not likely to satisfy many readers. College undergraduates and casual readers will pay no attention to them; serious readers will seldom find them precise enough to be useful in tracking down some assertion or quotation. But this book was probably never

intended for serious readers anyway. Dr. Oates can, when he chooses, write with skill and power. For example, his account of eleven-year-old Willie Lincoln's death in 1862 and of his parents' grief is touching. But generally Dr. Oates has chosen to write with a breeziness and a slanginess that often spills over into a sophomoric disregard of literary standards. Here are a few examples: "they quarreled some" (p. 79); McClellan's cocky manner "bothered Lincoln some" (p. 258); "Mary improved some" (p. 291); Mary was "terribly proud of him" (p. 190); Mary was "terribly impressed with" Sumner (p. 242); Lincoln was "attentive to most everyone" (p. 246); in his speeches "Lincoln flayed away at popular sovereignty" (p. 116); delegates were "moiling about" in the Hall (p. 125); "thousands of people moiled about the East Plaza" (p. 217); Chase "chummed around with liberal Republicans" (p. 310); again and again Lincoln suffered from "the hypo" (Dr. Oates's word for Lincoln's attacks of depression); "he was much censored" (p. 424—he means "censored"). Dr. Oates seems to think that the ellipsis (. . .) is interchangeable with the dash as a punctuation mark. The most painful of his illiteracies occurs when, twice on the same page (432), he shows that he does not know the difference between the verbs "lie" and "lay." For these affronts to good usage, Dr. Oates's publishers must share responsibility; they ought to have provided him a competent editor.

*Emory University*

JAMES RABUN

*Forty Acres and a Mule: The Freedmen's Bureau and Black Land Ownership.* By Claude F. Oubre. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1978. xv, 212 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, maps, tables, conclusions, selected bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Concerned that historians have paid too little attention to the question of land for freedmen following the Civil War, Professor Oubre has moved to correct the deficiency with his *Forty Acres and a Mule*. Wartime efforts at overseas colonization from the mostly oratorical Chiriqui project in Central America to the somewhat more successful American Colonization Society activi-

ties in Liberia, are dealt with in proper perspective. Philanthropists, direct tax commissioners, and a few sympathetic military commanders succeeded in placing some blacks on abandoned lands during the war, despite serious doubts about their chances of remaining there.

When the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands was launched in March 1865, its most ambitious goal was to settle freedmen on lands which had been abandoned by Confederates during the war. A very few congressmen even spoke vaguely about confiscating land from Confederates and giving it to blacks.

When President Johnson granted amnesty to most former Confederates and restored their land to them, there was little left to be divided among the destitute freedmen, and many who had already settled were ejected in favor of former owners. Some of those holding property under General Sherman's order were allowed to harvest crops already in the ground, and a few, according to Professor Oubre, obtained titles, but most were obliged ultimately to relinquish the acreage. Although it is difficult to be certain with such a complex subject, this reviewer believes that Oubre has confused lands held under the Sherman order with some purchased at the wartime tax sales. At any rate, he does not deal with the complicated struggle between tax-sale purchasers and former Confederate owners which was not finally settled until the early 1890s.

Professor Oubre's most significant contribution is in the chapters dealing with the Southern Homestead Act which opened millions of acres of government lands in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi for settlement by freedmen and Unionists. When Freedmen's Bureau agents reported the desperate need of blacks for land and offered a variety of proposals, Congress made public land in the South available for the "exclusive use of freedmen and loyal refugees until January 1, 1867" (p. 87). After that time it would be open for all classes of homesteaders. Significantly for Florida readers, most of the actual homesteaders settled there, but some successfully proved claims in other states. Oubre explains why the homesteading program was not more successful. First, the land was open exclusively to them for only a few months in 1866, during which time most

were already under contract to labor for the year. Also, most of the land had been available for sale for some thirty years, and it was extensively picked over. Much of what remained had little value for agricultural purposes. Finally, given their destitute condition, the only freedmen who could take advantage of the law were those who obtained rations under the Freedmen's Bureau program of 1868. Oubre concludes that "efforts to assist the freedmen to become landowners must therefore be judged a failure," and "yet, despite the failure of the masses, freedmen did achieve considerable success" (p. 197).

There is some justification for this ambivalence. Oubre scores President Johnson for not supporting the Freeman's Bureau, notes the ideas about private property which kept an ambivalent Congress from doing more about providing land, recounts the difficulties of settling destitute people on raw land from which they must sustain themselves, and still finds that nearly one-fourth of the freedmen obtained land in one way or another in the years following the Civil War.

*University of Central Florida*

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

*My Soul Is Rested: Movement Days in the Deep South Remembered.* By Howell Raines. (New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1977. 472 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, chronology, notes. \$12.95.)

Howell Raines is a journalist who advanced rapidly from being a cub reporter on an Alabama newspaper to become political editor of first the *Atlanta Constitution*, then the *St. Petersburg Times*, and finally to his present position as southeastern national correspondent for the *New York Times*. Along the way he wrote a flawed, but nevertheless interesting, novel entitled *Whiskey Man*, and he conducted the interviews that form the text for *My Soul Is Rested*. The title, of course, comes from the much-quoted remark by an elderly black lady who, while daily walking to work during the Montgomery bus boycott, observed: "My feet is tired but my soul is rested."

Raines interviewed a wide variety of people who had been involved with the civil rights movement in the South, and these

interviews, strung together with very little commentary, comprise *My Soul Is Rested*. Most of the respondents were civil rights activists, although Raines also talked with segregationists, journalists, lawyers, lawmen, and, as he puts it, "assorted rebels." The bulk of the work concerns Alabama and Mississippi with most of the remainder dealing with Georgia.

On the whole, the book comes off extremely well. Raines manages, particularly in his chapters on Mississippi and Alabama, to achieve a certain amount of continuity by juxtaposing series of interviews on the same general subject. The result is a highly personalized and eminently readable review of some of the highlights of an epic period in the southern past.

More so than any of the academic studies of the civil rights era, Raines's interviews catch the mood of the period. The high esprit de corps of a generation which thought it could fundamentally alter the social mores of a section and the tremendous pressures that civil rights activists faced in the hostile environment of the Deep South are graphically portrayed. While Raines is clearly sympathetic with the proponents of social change, he also gives a fair hearing to a wide variety of anti-civil rights leaders.

There are, of course, weaknesses in this type of oral history. Informants are often recalling events that happened decades before and their memories are sometimes fallacious. For example, James Farmer recounts the White City Roller Rink demonstrations in Chicago in the following manner: ". . . during White City-the thing was dragging on for several months-somebody suggested, 'Well, why don't we sue? Let's go to court and sue on the basis of century-old civil rights laws.' We rejected this because that would be reverting to the old techniques which we knew could work under certain circumstances, but it would not tell us whether nonviolence would work here, direct-action techniques" (p. 29). In fact, of course, CORE did take the case to court and began demonstrations only after legal action failed.

At the same time, many of the interviews contain a refreshing frankness. During the days of the civil rights movement, leaders went out of their way to avoid revealing to reporters the divisions and strains within the movement. By the time Raines interviewed them in the mid-1970s, the concern for a united front had long passed, and many respondents talked revealingly about the pro-

found divisions between and within the major civil rights organizations. If nothing else, Raines's interviews document the diversity and energy of the Negro Revolution. They also document the sacrifices made by so many unheralded workers, particularly those associated with the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee. As one former SNCC worker observed: "Once you've had a bad experience physically, where you've been mauled or beaten or brutalized or hit with a bullet or had some broken bones, that fear is always in you. . . . I think there was a heavy toll in that generation, [among the] people who were active" (p. 259). But as this book demonstrates, most of the people involved felt that the movement's accomplishments more than repaid the sacrifices.

*University of Georgia*

NUMAN V. BARTLEY

*The Federal Writers' Project: A Study in Government Patronage of the Arts.* By Monty Noam Penkower. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1978. ix, 266 pp. Preface, prologue, notes, conclusion, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

Early in the Roosevelt administration, Harry Hopkins, as head of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, recognized the need for a program to assist unemployed white collar workers. The FERA failed in this respect because its rules required work relief programs to be initiated by local authorities who were reluctant to consider any but manual labor projects. The obvious solution seemed to be a program to operate directly from Washington. It was not until the establishment of the Works Progress Administration in the summer of 1935, however, that a comprehensive program for the relief of needy professionals was instituted. Federal Project No. 1 originally covered theatre, art, music and writing, with Henry Alsberg as national director of the Federal Writers' Project.

Before the Writers' Project could function, it had to solve two problems: what constituted an "unemployed writer," and, what type of program could be instituted on a national scale to give these "writers" socially useful employment? Professional writers were concentrated in urban centers such as New York and

Chicago, but throughout the country there were thousands of unemployed teachers, librarians, lawyers, and other white collar professionals who possessed writing skills. For those reasons, the term "writer" was defined very liberally by project officials.

Suggested programs covered a wide range of activities, from translations to local histories and state and local guidebooks. The pattern that evolved for what became the American Guide Series consisted of essays on such topics as a state's history, literature, art and architecture, followed by comprehensive tour guides to all sections of the state.

The project was administered by a central editorial staff in Washington, state directors nominated by Alsberg but appointed by state WPA administrators, and, beginning in 1938, four regional directors. Inevitably, it had to fend off efforts at political control and censorship. An even greater hurdle was the dearth of qualified writers. In spite of these and other difficulties, all the state guides were finished by the end of 1941. An ingenious concept of "sponsorship" made possible their publication by commercial firms rather than the Government Printing Office. *Florida, A Guide to the Southernmost State* was published by Oxford University Press and the State of Florida Department of Public Instruction in 1939. It carried a foreword by Dr. John J. Tigert, then President of the University of Florida, and a preface by Carita Doggett Corse, state director of the Writers' Project in Florida.

Publication of a number of local guidebooks preceded completion of the American Guide Series. One of these was *A Guide to Key West* (1941). Other auxiliary projects included pioneering socio-ethnic studies of the Negro and other minority groups in America. Perhaps the most interesting black study was the collection of ex-slave narratives. The project also did valuable work in the collection of folklore and in research on place names.

Although the guides received a uniformly favorable reception, the project ran afoul of the Martin Dies Committee in 1938 because of charges of Communist domination. Conservatives in Congress succeeded in terminating the WPA as a federally administered project when the 1939 relief bill was passed. The Writers' Project, renamed the Writers' Program, was allowed to continue under local sponsorship until it was terminated early

in 1943. When the project was discontinued, Alsberg stated that it had issued 321 publications, had 128 on the presses, and 68 almost completed.

The author has told the story of the Writers' Project in a interesting and well-documented narrative. His sources include not only voluminous project and personal papers, but interviews with many of the participants. The volume falls short, however, of the promise of the subtitle. Although it may fairly be said that the project was justified artistically in the high literary quality of its product, neither it, nor any of the other "arts" projects, was ever intended as a subsidized cultural enterprize.

Tallahassee, Florida

DOROTHY DODD

*Media-Made Dixie: The South in the American Imagination.* By Jack Temple Kirby. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1978. xviii, 203 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, illustrations, notes, epilogue, essay on sources, index. \$9.95.)

The dustjacket says that author Jack Temple Kirby shows "how the change in national attitudes toward the South was largely affected by the taste makers of the national communications media." Kirby himself is more modest. He describes it as a work of historiography that surveys the image of the South since 1930 as reflected in films, best-selling fiction, popular history, school texts, music, television, radio, drama, sports, and advertising. The dust jacket does Kirby an injustice. Since he provides no periodic survey of Americans' image of the South, he of course makes no serious attempt to show the effects of the mass media. Unfortunately, Kirby does his own cause of disservice by biting off here more than any historian can really chew.

Kirby, would have been far better off to deal with one medium only and to do a thorough job of the changing image in that particular medium. Instead, his fisherman's net approach to the task forces an eclecticism that becomes at first confusing, then annoying, and finally inconsistent. Why full chapters on filmmaker D. W. Griffith and historian Claude Bowers and only half a paragraph to Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings? How can one be sure that Bowers's white contemporaries had a "swelling generosity

toward Dixie" or that Erskine Caldwell's "readers assumed that Caldwell's contemporary South was actual"? Is it not possible that readers assumed, perhaps correctly, that there were a few people in the South like Jeeter Lester?

Kirby apparently finds improvement in the image of the South as reflected in advertisements—from grinning, liveried blacks rushing to serve mint juleps at country clubs to the current "down home taste" in Winston cigarette ads showing mamma's Thanksgiving table in the rural South. What is left unsuggested by Kirby is the fact that media are not necessarily changing the image of the South, but simply reflecting a change that has taken place outside the media.

This is the general problem with *Media-Made Dixie*. It is a hodge-podge that moves chronologically from 1900, but jerks the reader back and forth from the contemporary South to antebellum days, then forward again, from one medium to another, from one theme to another. One is never certain whether Kirby sees a general dissipation in the negative image of the South or a resistant strain that we can call southern culture.

*Media-Made Dixie* will be most useful to those who would like to build upon Kirby's effort, both his idea and the material he has catalogued. His knowledge of media titles and content relating to southern themes is catholic. He brings together in this book an impressive amount of information which others could use more selectively and more conclusively.

*University of Florida*

RALPH L. LOWENSTEIN

*St. Simons Memoir*. By Eugenia Price. (Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1978. 224 pp. Illustrations. \$10.00.)

It is a magical thing to discover an island. And it has nothing to do with ancient mariners, or tattered treasure charts, or a queen's jewels. One can simply drive, or fly, or swim to a previously unencountered shore and be overwhelmed by a mystic sense of identification and a deeper and even happier feeling of belonging.

This can happen easily on St. Simons, the least exploited of Georgia's three best-known "golden isles." After lawn-to-lawn

Sea Island, and Jekyll, a museum of turn-of-the-century millionaire sportsmen's hunting and fishing lodges, one comes upon St. Simons with its driftwood-strewn beaches and its moss-draped trees (Sidney Lanier's "glooms of the live-oaks"), its semi-ruined fort and its forest full of violets, its tiny woodland Episcopal (High) church, and its rambling King and Prince Hotel. One wonders how to sort it all out.

"But now I had found St. Simons Island, and all else faded," mused Eugenia Price in her handsomely produced *St. Simons Memoir*. A West Virginian, she had lived in, and even liked, Chicago. What she dreamed of, though, was the writing of an historical novel laid in the southeastern coastal region. And she found the Georgia setting and settlers responsive to her dream.

Everyone is indeed so responsive, so loving and lovable, that the encounters begin to take on an air of unreality. One wonders if these "love relationships," as the author herself calls them, could possibly have been that adorable. And yet this is an autobiographical and well-documented account of the years she spent on the island writing her trilogy of St. Simons novels and other works, including one called *God Speaks to Women Today*.

God is given credit for most of the good things (and there are many) that happen to her, and this is engaging to a point, but when Miss Price writes of "Knowing Him to the extent I knew Him then," and "We were friends," I was bothered by a diminishing or debasing of the Deity, or what others have termed reducing Him to a kind of "universal pal," or "celestial bell-boy." Even more offensive was her interminable emphasis on being a Christian ("I met Jesus Christ") and therefore a shade better, or at least more honorable, than most of the rest of civilization. "Part of me wanted to renege on the book, but as a Christian I knew that was out of the question." With a large proportion of the publishing world non-Christian, as well as many of its readers, one wonders why this tasteless expression of her moral superiority was allowed to slip by. A good editor might have helped here.

Another facet of her personality, which shines through all the way, is her obvious satisfaction with her career. It starts out by being somewhat naive and endearing, but as we read on we gather that what impressed her most was the number of auto-

graph seekers and the length of the lines waiting to buy her books. "I went, of course, to Rich's in Atlanta, where Faith Brunson and her fine staff crippled my right hand by selling eight hundred copies in one day. I then spent a week with Mother and autographed successfully." This continual horn-blowing, irritating as it is, unfortunately also finds the reader thinking: Who cares? I have not read her other books, but if they were as popular as she keeps indicating, they must have been a good cut above this one.

Anyone's constant complacency with friends, and work, and even one's home, is bound to be tiresome. I kept wishing that Miss Price might have read May Sarton's beautifully expressed *The House by the Sea*, and have been guided by its wisdom, literacy, sensitivity, and good taste.

As for style: "Mother hopped another plane in February, this time to Washington, D. C., where I was to speak at the First Lady's Prayer Breakfast," will give you some idea, as do the samples quoted above. Like many self-professed "Christian writers," she seems incapable of, or uninterested in, any kind of subtle, discerning wit or humor. The dialogue is often stilted and unnatural, and there is too much of it.

But a love affair with an island is bound to be appealing, or it least understandable. Eugenia Price is probably a very nice person. Let us just consider *St. Simons Memoir* as the fruit of her love affair with the island, and let it go at that.

*Winter Park, Florida*

MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

*Human Rights Odyssey.* By Marion Wright and Arnold Shankman. (Durham, North Carolina: Moore Publishing Company, 1978. 382 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, illustrations, index. \$9.95.)

In recent years, southern racial liberals have attracted an increasingly appreciative audience. As the South's race relations seem more and more to represent a significant departure from the age of segregation, those white Southerners who argued for racial changes in southern life before the 1960s become more prominent in the region's past.

One of these southern liberals-forthright and unyielding in his denunciation of racial discrimination-is Marion Wright, a native South Carolinian who now resides in Linville Falls, North Carolina. *Human Rights Odyssey*, which chronicles Wright's commitment to racial justice and the defense of civil rights in the South, is not a biography. It is rather a compilation of Wright's public addresses and statements over the last half century and more. In compiling this volume, Wright has had the assistance of Arnold Shankman, a young historian who teaches at Winthrop College. Shankman has, additionally, provided an introduction which offers an overview to Wright's career.

Wright's public years-he was born in 1894-have witnessed the South passing through an agony of racial turmoil and re-appraisal. But Wright has been much more than merely a witness to the South's modern history. An alumnus of the University of South Carolina, and a former president of both the University Alumni Association and the Law Alumni Association, Wright has been active in many civil rights and interracial organizations. An early member of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation in the 1920s and 1930s, Wright served as president of the Southern Regional Council during the 1950s. He was for years a member and chairman of the board of Penn Community Services, based at Frogmore, on St. Helena Island, South Carolina. Over the years Penn Community Services has maintained a library at Frogmore, a day care center, clinic, and early in the civil rights movement, unsegregated facilities which could be used as a meeting place for civil rights groups. In addition to these responsibilities, Wright maintained a law practice and worked to establish public libraries all over the South. He also served as president of the North Carolina chapter of the American Civil Liberties Union in 1973, and fought the re-institution of the death penalty when interest in criminal execution revived in the 1970s. Unlike some white Southerners classified as racial liberals, Wright has not been a gradualist in racial matters. He has argued forcefully throughout his career for immediate change in the South's racial patterns. That position is restated again and again in his public statements.

Editorially, this compilation of Wright's papers and addresses suffers somewhat from redundancy. Further, the headnotes which

introduce various sections should have been set in typescript different from Wright's words. But as a chronicle of events, *Human Rights Odyssey* has considerable interest for students of southern history. It is not a substitute for the biography which Wright deserves, and which one hopes Professor Shankman will provide. Until that study appears, Marion Wright's public statements stand as a worthwhile introduction to this remarkable Southerner.

*University of Florida*

AUGUSTUS M. BURNS III

*A History of the Bureau of Indian Affairs and its Activities Among Indians.* By Curtis E. Jackson and Marcia J. Galli. (San Francisco: R & E Research Associates, 1977. xi, 162 pp. Preface, tables, figures, notes. \$12.00 paper.)

In their preface the authors state that "a book that goes into the history of the BIA and the development of its activities has been needed for a long time." If such a need existed, it has not been lessened one whit by the publication of this embarrassingly bad work. To read *A History of the Bureau of Indian Affairs* in its entirety is to undertake an ordeal without purpose. There is nothing to be gained from it; it merely tests one's powers of endurance.

Macaulay understood that, "in history, the facts are given, to find the principles; and the writer who does not explain the phenomena as well as state them performs only one half of his office." As historians, Jackson and Galli bungled one half of their office and appear to have left the other half unattempted: once past the title, the reader will find no history in this book. Facts are few but incomplete, and of explanation there is practically none. Much of the text is comprised of arbitrary excerpts from various documents, the remainder being largely devoted to simple connecting paragraphs. The seventeen chapters are topical in their subjects, but follow one another in only the vaguest sort of chronological fashion. (For instance, a chapter entitled Early Education of American Indians at Government Schools is immediately followed by one on the General Allotment Act of 1887.) Lacking even the simple order imposed by rigid

chronological progression, the book is so fragmented as to be almost incoherent. It is entirely devoid of any sort of unifying thesis; there seems no point to the thing.

Fortunately, those interested in the subject need not rely entirely on Jackson and Galli for an appreciation of the history of federal Indian policy. Although their narrative belies it, the authors' bibliography indicates that they have some familiarity with several books which deal quite capably with Indian affairs and the BIA, and the reader would do well to consult it. Included in the listed sources are Francis P. Prucha's *American Indian Policy in the Formative Years* and Lawrence F. Schmeckebier's *The Office of Indian Affairs: Its History, Activities, and Organization*, both of which are more profitably read than the work under consideration. Not listed is *American Indians* by William T. Hagan—a short but useful survey of Indian-white relations from first contact through 1960, which is one volume in the University of Chicago's History of American Civilization series. This century's most influential figure in Indian affairs has been examined in an excellent book by Kenneth R. Philp, *John Collier's Crusade for Indian Reform: 1920-1954*, which was published too late for inclusion.

One suspects that Jackson and Galli could have done better had they had some help. The finished book gives no evidence of having been edited, and if there were galley proofs someone forgot to read them. Gross errors in spelling, punctuation, and syntax abound, and the paragraphing might best be described as creative. One can only marvel at the publisher's audacity in sending the book to press. There must be a market for this sort of thing (R & E published seventy-five books in 1977), but it is doubtful that the readership of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* is part of it.

*Indiana University*

R. T. KING

## BOOK NOTES

*The History of Okeechobee County* is by Kyle S. VanLandingham and Alma Heatherington, both well known for their writings on St. Lucie and Osceola counties and the Kissimmee River Valley. The area now encompassed by Okeechobee County first drew attention during the Second Seminole War when the Indians sought refuge there. A monument marks the site of the Battle of Okeechobee, fought on December 25, 1837, when Colonel Zachary Taylor routed a band of Seminoles. White settlers moved in during the 1860s, and there were churches, schools, and a growing population by the beginning of the twentieth century. The county, created by the legislature in 1917, included land from Osceola, St. Lucie, and Palm Beach counties. Pogy Bill Collins was one of the colorful personalities associated with the area. A leader of the fishermen, he was also a trouble maker and served time in jail. Later, Collins became first city marshal and then sheriff. *The History of Okeechobee County* includes pictures, bibliography, and index. It may be ordered from Mr. VanLandingham, 103 South West Second Avenue, Okeechobee, Florida 33474. The price is \$7.00.

*Narrative of a Voyage to the Spanish Main, in the Ship "Two Friends;"* was an anonymously written eyewitness account of the Amelia Island Affair. In 1817, a Scottish adventurer, Gregor MacGregor, seized Fernandina in the name of several South American governments. MacGregor did not remain long in Florida, and was replaced by Luis Aury, a privateer sailing under the flag of the defunct revolutionary Republic of Mexico. Aury's stay was brief also. An American naval squadron, under orders from Washington, arrived at the island in December 1817. This Narrative was published in 1819 in London, likely by John Miller, a bookseller. John Griffin of St. Augustine, editor of the facsimile of *Narrative of A Voyage*, attempts to learn who the author is, but the Narrator remains unidentified. Griffin shows how the Affair, and Jackson's invasion of West Florida in 1818, set the stage for the cession of Florida to the United States. Griffin has compiled an index to the book and to his Intro-

duction. This volume in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series published by the University of Florida Press for the Bicentennial Commission of Florida costs \$12.00.

*Southern Elections: County and Precinct Data, 1950-1972* was compiled by Numan V. Bartley and Hugh B. Graham, and was published by Louisiana State University Press. This work continues earlier activities of Alexander Heard, Donald S. Strong, and V. O. Key, Jr., who compiled data for the period 1920-1949, and Richard M. Scammon, who analyzed election statistics through 1964. Bartley and Graham examine a variety of demographic and geographic data for all the Southern states, including Florida. Florida is divided between its predominantly metropolitan, tourist-oriented southern portion and the northern area adjacent to the Alabama and Georgia borders. Each Florida county is examined demographically and geographically, and there is a separate category for the few counties containing in 1960 a black population of more than forty per cent. Additionally, there is a socioeconomic analysis of precinct returns from twenty-four representative southern cities, including Jacksonville and Miami. In each community precincts are divided, on the basis of census data, into categories that reflect specific race and economic class distinctions: black, lower-class white, lower-middle class white, upper-middle class white, and upper-class white. There is data on Florida's thirteen Democratic gubernatorial primaries (including the 1954 special primary to fill the unexpired term of Dan McCarty) held since 1950. There is also material on seven Democratic senatorial primaries, three Republican primaries, the 1972 Democratic presidential primary, and the vote on three proposed Constitutional amendments. *Southern Elections* includes maps for the eleven involved states. The book sells for \$24.95.

A. D. Mayo, a nineteenth-century reformer and a Unitarian minister, traveled throughout the South, including Florida, at the end of the century. He was convinced that the South would realize its potential only under a sound educational system, and this became his message. Teachers, he felt, had to be persons trained in the civilizing values. Southern white women, he argued, would be the best ones to transmit learning to children, and this

is the thesis of his book, *Southern Women in the Recent Educational Movement in the South*. Florida at the end of the 1880s, according to Mayo's statistical data, had 113,647 (white and black) students enrolled in common schools and 2,593 teachers of whom 1,174 were female, about forty-six per cent. In a compilation made at the time by the National Bureau of Education, listing institutions for "superior instruction of women" in the South, there are four Florida schools listed: Rollins College, Stetson University, St. Johns River Conference (Orange City), and Florida Conference College (Leesburg). All were church-supported. Of the nearly 300 students attending these schools, about one-third were women. Only two institutions for blacks are listed: State Normal College for Colored Teachers in Tallahassee and Cookman Institute in Jacksonville. The black student population at the time was 53,000. Mayo's study was originally published in 1892. It is now reprinted, with an interpretative essay by Dan T. Carter and Amy Friedlander, by the Louisiana State University Press. It sells for \$17.50.

Jacques Le Moyne du Morgues was one of the few sixteenth-century artists who accompanied the early explorers and colonists and could paint from his own experiences. Because of his pictures and writings, detailed information has survived of Fort Caroline, the French settlement at the mouth of the St. Johns River, and of the Timucuan Indians who inhabited the area at the time of European contact. Other artists represented in *Discovering the New World* are John White, who was with Sir Walter Raleigh's expedition to Virginia in 1585, Hans Staden who visited Brazil, and Girolamo Benconi who spent fifteen years traveling through the South American continent. Theodore deBry, a Flemish engraver, launched a series of fourteen volumes which included copper-plate engravings of their articles. His *Historia Americae* was a compilation of travel accounts based on original texts. The first six volumes were completed at the time of his death, but deBry's widow and sons completed the project. Michael Alexander has made selections from these richly illustrated volumes, edited the texts, and provided new introductions and notes for his *Discovering the New World*. Published by Harper and Row, it sells for \$22.95.

*The Exploration of North America, 1630-1776* is a collection of pictures, several in color, and maps illustrating a text based upon original narratives by traders, frontiersmen, priests, and soldiers. It covers the major period of American exploration and colonization up to the time of the American Revolution. Of special interest to Floridians is the material dealing with St. Augustine, the Spanish missions in Tallahassee and other areas of north Florida, and Dickinson's 1696 shipwreck on the Florida east coast. Several of Mark Catesby's prints, from *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida, and the Bahama Islands* are reproduced. There are also excerpts from *Bartram's Travels* and from the literature describing La Salle's activities along the Gulf coast. Each chapter of the book is prefaced by an historical survey, and there is also an index. The authors—W. P. Cumming, Susan Hillier, D. B. Quine, and Glynder Williams—are specialists in the field of North American history and cartography. The book was published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, and the price is \$30.00.

*The Urbanization of Florida's Population: An Historical Perspective of County Growth, 1830-1970*, was compiled by T. Stanton Dietrich of the Department of Sociology, Florida State University, and was published by the University of Florida's Bureau of Economic and Business Research. The state's growth since World War II has been truly phenomenal; census statistics document it as one of the fastest growing in the nation. It is predicted that by 1980 the population will exceed 9,000,000. The growth since 1950 has been in the urban areas, especially in South Florida. Professor Dietrich's report, in preparation for nearly fifteen years, provides a variety of statistical data relating to racial diversity, regional distribution, rural-urban growth, and urban-farm population change. The maps which have been included aid in interpreting the data. Order from 221 Matherly Hall, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611; the price is \$8.50.

*A Political History of the Cherokee Nation, 1838-1907*, is by Morris L. Wardell, one of the pioneer historians of modern Indian scholarship. First published in 1938 by the University of Oklahoma Press, it is now reissued with a foreword and bibliographical essay by Rennard Strickland, himself a Cherokee-Osage Indian and former professor at the University of West Florida.

Removal of the Cherokees from western North Carolina and their travail along the "Trail of Tears" to the West is the event of Cherokee history that had been most explored in the literature. Yet, as Strickland points out, notwithstanding the "thousands of books, articles, and pamphlets that have been written about the Cherokees," less is known of their story than many of the other Indians, for which there are only a few monographs. Wardell's book serves as an important springboard for scholarly research into Cherokee history. Published by the University of Oklahoma Press, this volume sells for \$12.50.

*The Camelia Caper* is by James K. Polk, a St. Augustine resident. The scene of the "caper" is Camelia, a "sleepy little town . . . in north central Florida." It is a funny book, all about an attempt at larceny, and one in which all the male characters are bested by females. Published by Vantage Press, New York, it sells for \$7.95.

In recent years attention has been focused on the need for architectural restoration and preservation. Most of this activity, however, has been in preserving structures associated with important personalities: "Save those houses in which George Washington slept." As a result, other significant structures are being lost, either through deterioration or by being dismantled. *The Architectural Legacy of the Lower Chattahoochee Valley in Alabama and Georgia* was assembled to preserve the history and architectural flavor of some sixty buildings. These include residences, churches, stores, schools, and other structures. All were selected by the Historic Chattahoochee Commission's board of directors. Included in the volume are detailed photographic records, architects' measured drawings of floor plans, trim, and elevations, and available historical data. This handsome book will be an important source for architects, historians, and preservationists. Architectural Legacy has already proved its value as an archival record, although sadly. The Malone Stone House (Bainbridge, Georgia) and the Tingle Home (Columbus, Georgia) have been razed. The latter now has a service station on the site. The Hood Law Office (Cuthbreth, Georgia) was destroyed while being moved, and the William Walker-Cook-Hood House was consumed by fire. On the other hand, buildings in Abbeville,

Seale, and Chambers County, Alabama, have been saved and are being restored partially through interest generated by this project. This handsome and valuable volume contains 195 photographs and sixty-one sets of architectural drawings. D. Gregory Jeane and Douglas Clare Purcell are the editors; Sidney R. Mullen, the architect; and George R. McGlaun, photographer. Published by the University of Alabama Press, *Architectural Legacy* sells for \$45.00.

*Steamboats Come True*, by James Thomas Flexner, was first published in 1944, and is in print again with a new foreword and new illustrations. The steamboat was invented in the era of the American Revolution, but it was not until the time of Robert Fulton that all of its components—vessel, paddle wheel, and engine—were successfully combined to bring about a major change in the concept of motion through space. Steamboats played a major role in nineteenth-century Florida history, providing transportation to the remote parts of the state. Published by Little, Brown and Company of Boston, *Steamboats Come True* sells for \$12.95.

*William Berry Hartsfield, Mayor of Atlanta* is by Harold H. Martin. Hartsfield began his first administration in 1937 in the midst of the Great Depression, when the city was struggling with a myriad of economic and political problems. A quarter of a century later, when he retired, Atlanta had grown to become the third most populous capital city in the country, as well as the cultural, commercial, and financial center of the Southeast. By 1961, Atlanta's population stood at nearly half a million, and as Hartsfield told an interviewer, "Atlanta is a city of destiny whose growth has hardly begun." The years since 1961 have proved Hartsfield to be right. Harold Martin, Hartsfield's biographer, is also author of *Georgia, A History*, one of the volumes in the American Association for State and Local History's Bicentennial series. *William Berry Hartsfield* was published by the University of Georgia Press, and it sells for \$7.50.