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Book Notes

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Forests will result in escalating increase in the price of lumber and it is probably unrealistic to expect much greater production from private industry. On the other hand, significant increases of timber cut from public forests could be obtained only through substantial investment in intensive management programs.

In like manner the author has examined Outdoor Recreation, Wilderness, the Range, Wildlife, Water and Watershed. He covered agency policies, developments, and current controversies. At the end of each discussion Robinson analyzed the salient points of confrontation and suggested alternate solutions and their long-range effects. What is apparent in each of these areas is that there are no easy solutions and frequently no compromise which will please all of the claimants for use of the forest resources.

Written primarily for the interested general public rather than for professional foresters or trained ecologists, this study gives a clear, objective view of the Forest Service and its present situation. Professor Robinson neither rushes to defend nor to denounce the agency in its current confrontations but seeks to understand the problems. He has presented a reasoned study of the Forest Service, explained how it operates, and analyzed its principal problems and controversies. It is recommended reading for all who are interested in the American forests and wise use of their resources.

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BOOK NOTES

The Governors of Texas. By Ross Phares. Gretna, La. (Pelican Publishing Company), 1976. Bibliography, Index, Illustrations. p. 184. \$12.50.

Assembled in this volume are capsule biographies tracing the careers of more than 80 individuals who have occupied the highest office of Texas. The work documents the leadership—failures as well as successes—that accompanied the development of the modern state.

From the formative period under the rule of France, Spain and Mexico, to the Republic, and finally to the contemporary state, author Ross Phares brings to life the personalities, the conflicts, the sweep of history from which the Lone Star State evolved.

The Corps at Aggieland. By Bill J. Leftwich. Lubbock (Smoke Signal Publishing Company), 1976. p. 148.

To Texans accustomed to the mixed appreciation of graduates and students of that institution on the Brazos known as Texas A & M University, which varies from the familiar, uncomplimentary Aggie joke to dewey-eyed, throat choked emotion at Silver Taps in a Twelfth Man service, comes a beautiful little book on the corps. Handsomely bound in white with maroon lettering, it is dedicated to all who serve the corps, past, present and future. Chapters are devoted to the corps' development, the Aggie band, and the Ross Volunteers, among other pertinent subjects. Special attention is given to the evolution of the corps uniform, Medal of Honor recipients, officers of flag rank, and an especially interesting section entitled, "Aggie Lingo." The book is extremely well illustrated, both with photographs and the author's own and often humorous drawings. Nothing says it so well as his uniform illustration on a nobby-kneed Maggie.

Old Ranches of the Texas Plains. By Mondel Rogers. College Station (Texas A&M University Press), 1976. p. 124. \$27.50.

In eighty paintings, mostly reproduced in color, this volume by Mondel Rogers presents a breath-taking image of the development of ranch architecture on the West Texas Plains. Here are dugouts, huts, log cabins, adobe dwellings, and gracious mansions. Using dry-brush watercolor and egg tempera techniques, Rogers paints the structures in current decay or grandeur, and includes many of the state's most famous spreads, including the Matador and the 4 6's. Rogers is a native of Sweetwater and knows his subject. In an introduction, he describes the sources of his interest in the old ranches and gives a brief history of their architectural features.

Documents from Texas History: Facsimile Reproductions of Significant Historical Documents. Austin (Archives Division, Texas State Library), 1976. \$1.00.

Facsimiles of five significant documents from the Texas State Library's Archives Division have been published by the State Library and are now available. William B. Travis' Letter from the Alamo, the Texas Declaration of Independence, the Annexation Offer Accepted in Convention of the People of the Republic of Texas, July 4, 1845, the Proclamation Convening the First Texas Legislature, and the 1861 Ordinance of Secession all date from the twenty-five years from 1836 to 1861.

A booklet that accompanies the packet of facsimiles includes a description of the setting in which the documents were written and the printed text of the documents. The facsimiles themselves make the documents available to students and others in the original form.

The publication is part of the Texas State Library's effort to make materials in its collection more widely accessible. The packet may be purchased from the Archives Division, Texas State Library, Box 12927/Capitol Station, Austin, Texas 78711. The cost is 95 cents plus 5 cents sales tax. Mailing charges are 50 cents for one packet. Persons buying more than one copy should contact the State Library about bulk postage rates. The documents may also be purchased at the Texas State Library, 1201 Brazos, Austin.

Travis' letter from the Alamo to the "People of Texas and All Americans in the World" has long been considered one of the most significant written pieces of the Texas Revolution. The remaining four documents deal with changes in the form of Texas governance.

The Written Word Endures. Washington D.C. (Office of Educational Programs, National Archives and Records Service), 1976. Index. p. 112. \$12.50.

The Written Word Endures is a testimony to the National Record Service and other archival institutions who hold custody of the nation's records. The volume at hand contains excellent illustrations of the following documents and related materials: the Declaration of Independence, the Northwest Ordinance, the Constitution, the Louisiana Purchase Treaty, Marbury v. Madison, the Monroe Doctrine, the Oregon Treaty, the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the Cotton Gin Patent, the Emancipation Proclamation, the Homestead and Morrill Acts, the 15th, 16th, and 19th Amendments, the Incandescent Lamp Patent, the Treaty of Versailles, the Volstead Acts, the Immigration Quota Act, FDR's Inaugural, the Japanese Surrender, and the Marshall Plan. A useful text accompanies the illustrations, and there is a list of suggestions for further reading.

What distinguishes this volume is its attention to social aspects of the political events its chronicles.

Biographical Register of the Confederate Congress. By Ezra J. Warner and W. Buck Years. Baton Rouge (Louisiana State University Press), 1975. Bibliography. p. 306. \$15.00.

This book is of vital importance to Civil War scholars. Modeled after Ezra Warner's two fine earlier biographical tools, *Generals in Blue* and *Generals in Gray*, it contains biographical sketches of the men who served in the Confederate Congresses. Each sketch includes the place and date of birth, family background, education, means of livelihood, politics, public-service record, and degree of financial and political success of each congressman. Unfortunately, there is not a photograph of each congressman, an important part of the military volumes.

The entries describe each congressman's attitude toward secession and detail the circumstances of his election to the Congress. A prominent section of each sketch is devoted to the congressman's activities while in office, his position on major issues, the measures he sponsored, and reasons why many left the Congress. Post war coverage is also provided, including date of death and place of burial.

Warner's associate, Buck Years, is already well-known in the field for writing *The Confederate Congress*. Together they have produced a valuable book.

Louisiana: The Pelican State. By Edwin Adams Davis. Baton Rouge (Louisiana State University Press), 1975. Appendix, Index. p. 362. \$10.95.

Edwin Adams Davis in many respects is Louisiana historiography. Despite the handicap of not being a native of Louisiana, it is difficult to imagine how one could be more involved in the study of that state's history by the mere coincidence of native birth. Since the early 1930s he has lived and worked there, mostly on this subject. Still, he found time to complete doctoral work at LSU, to become a professor and later department head there, and ultimately to serve as special assistant to the president; during these four decades he also helped to found the Southern Historical Association and was first managing editor for its *Journal*. In the 1950s he also became editor of *Louisiana History*, and was a guiding hand for the LHA. To a doctoral candidate at LSU from the wilds of Texas, Davis provided friendship and understanding. I am not going to confess the messes he helped me through; I will merely say he is a fondly remembered mentor whose classes on Louisiana History were popular electives and whose text book had just appeared when I arrived there in 1960. Widely used in Louisiana schools, it is now re-issued in a fourth edition. It is well-written and beautifully illustrated, and is a good public school text which reminds this wild Texan of Ralph W. Steen's *The Texas Story*.

North Carolinians in the Continental Congress. By David T. Morgan and William J. Schmidt. Winston-Salem, NC (John F. Blair), 1976. p. 150. \$7.95.

According to Morgan and Schmidt, this is the story of North Carolinians who served in the Continental Congress between 1774 and 1789, thus including the Revolutionary War years. The authors claim that this story has never been told in a single work, but has been gathered from original documents, general histories, and articles from periodicals. The organization is both chronological and topical but deals throughout with North Carolina's seventeen delegates and their mission which changed with the fortunes of the times. Pre-war, war, and post-war objectives were quite different, and this is the story of how the delegates adjusted. Since many 19th century Texans were ex-Carolinians, this study has value for students of Texas history.

The Rhetoric of History. By Savoie Lottinville. Norman (University of Oklahoma Press), 1976. p. 258. \$9.95.

The purpose of this book, claims its author, is "to help the person committed to history to become an effective writer in that inviting field." It contains principles of writing and illustrative examples, and emphasizes that writing must be understood and practiced as a discipline. Its theme is that research and the resultant writing of history are two different things, and while symbiotic, they must be mastered individually. This book, then, concentrates on the latter exercise. It discusses the tasks of writing, analyzes the varied techniques the historian-writer must employ, and gives examples of style extracted from the work of noted historians of the United States and Europe.

Hood's Texas Brigade, Its Marches, Its Battles, Its Achievements. By J.B. Polley. Introduction by Richard M. McMurray. Dayton, Ohio (Reprint by Morningside Bookshop), 1976. Illustrations, Addenda. \$20.00.

History of the Campaign of Gen. T.J. (Stonewall) Jackson in the Shennandoah Valley of Virginia from November 4, 1861 to June 17, 1862. By William Allen. Maps by Jed. Hotchkiss. Dayton, Ohio (Reprint by Morningside Bookshop), 1974. Maps. \$15.00.

The Morningside Bookshop of Dayton, Ohio (Box 336, Forest Park Station, 45405), is an established leader as a clearing house for Civil War materials in general and for reprinted materials in particular. These two recent offerings will interest Texas readers, albeit for different reasons. The first is the classic history of Texas' famed Hood's Brigade, written by a member of that illustrious unit. Col. Harold B. Simpson, who has written voluminously on this subject in the modern period, has given us several excellent histories graced by humor, pathos, and scholarship; but for the "you-are-there" quality, Polley needs to be included in the reading of Civil War Texas.

The Brigade, composed of 1st, 4th, and 5th regiments of the Texas Infantry, and joined at one time or another by units from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Arkansas, captured the hearts of many Virginians who saw them fight in the Eastern theatre at Gaines' Mill, Second Manassas, Sharpsburg, Gettysburg, Chickamauga, or the Wilderness. They were usually where the fighting was the hardest and the casualties the highest. McMurray states that their Texas origin and the romantic notions with which most easterners held about them meant that such men could not fail the Confederacy, and they did not.

Allan's and Hotchkiss' book on Jackson's Valley Campaign of 1862 is also a classic Civil War study. Originally published in 1880, this volume offers the narrowness of the participant, the depth of the scholar, and the freshness of the enthusiast. It is among the first studies of what many consider the most brilliant independent campaign by a Confederate commander; it became a model for military tactics which was used as late as World War II. For those who like maps, Hotchkiss' multi-colored topographical classics show why he was the finest map-maker of the Civil War period. The blending of Hotchkiss and Jackson formed one of the great teams of the era; the daring general, who had no real gift for grasping the lay of the land, and the civilian engineer, who literally led him over the terrain where he did his best fighting, where and are without peers in American military history.