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BOOK REVIEWS

The Indian Papers of Texas and the Southwest, 1825-1916, edited by Dorman H. Winfrey and James M. Day (Texas State Historical Association, 2.306 Sid Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, TX 78712) 1995. 5 Vol. Set. Introductions. Illustrations. Maps. Indexes. Total Page 2031. \$95.00. Hardcover.

The publication of the original *Texas Indian Papers* in four volumes in 1959-1961 met with wide acclaim. Winfrey's and Day's presentation of some 1100 primary documents from the Texas State Library was cherished for its excellent editing and the convenience it provided researchers. In 1966, the work was reprinted by Pemberton Press with a more expansive title and a fifth supplemental volume that included 276 letters from the Executive Department. The present version is a facsimile of the 1966 edition, now long out of print and considered rare. With this very affordable reissue, Texas State Historical Association furthers the aim of the state archivists to make the sources widely available while protecting the delicate originals.

Official reports, treaties, gift lists, letters, drafts, receipts, and occasional (and occasionally odd) illustrations are reproduced. Volumes and periods covered include: I, 1825-1843; II, 1844-1845; III, 1846-1859; IV, 1860-1916; V, 1846-1859. The letters in the fifth volume add dimension to a crucial period, but the ending date of 1916 for the collection is mainly a technicality, as there are only a few items after 1880. Volumes are indexed separately with few faults. A new introduction by historian Michael Tate reviews Indian-white relations in Texas from 1821 to 1875.

As Tate suggests, the papers can be read with profit consecutively, as a narrative. And if Texas is indeed a state of mind, nowhere are the throes of conscience more in evidence. Contradictory attitudes on the Indian question are epitomized in the writings of Sam Houston and Mirabeau Lamar and discernable throughout. Metaphor-rich oratory on paper and the mundane details (e.g., "One coffee Biler [*sic*] for Bowles") are equally informative and compelling in their own way. Few areas in frontier history are blessed with such a rich resource.

Daniel J. Gelo
University of Texas at San Antonio

The Texas State Capitol, Southwestern Historical Quarterly (Texas State Historical Association, 2/306 Sid Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, Texas 78712) 1995. Index. Black and White Photographs. P. 166. Paper Cover. \$13.95. (TSHA Members \$11.86)

Since its completion late in 1994 at a cost of \$186 million, the Texas State Capitol restoration and underground extension project has gratified legislators, thrilled visitors, and astonished state employees as the historic-preservation event of the century. All recent hoopla associated with the project's completion and subsequent re-occupation of the building repeated similar reaction more than a century ago when an equally impressive barter of three million acres in West Texas paid for this singular state office building, dedicated with great celebration in 1888. A composite story of the original architecture, art, furnish-

ings, and personalities of the Capitol is relayed in this handy publication from TSHA, a reprint of six essays that first appeared in its *Southwestern Historical Quarterly* issue of October 1988 and April 1992.

The late Will Robinson's essay, "The Pride of Texas..." sets a stage for this series with an overview of the 1882-1888 Capitol's predecessors in Austin. He briefly explains the legislation, land swap, and other arrangements that let post-Civil War Texans to envision "a new permanent Capitol that would project a fitting image for the Lone Star State" (p.6). The resulting building's Renaissance Revival style and symbolic interior arrangements, Will wrote, place it among world-class monuments to government, as in the U.S. Capitol at Washington, and to religion, as in St. Paul's Cathedral in London. Bill Green explains in "A Question of Great Delicacy..." how "parsimonious state officials" (p. 44) contributed to a late nineteenth century wave of architectural competitions to identify a designer for their proposed edifice. The responding gang of artisans and master builders – in 1881 mostly Texans of recent or future transplant – is traced through their origins and later accomplishments. The only competitor with demonstrated experience on a state capitol (Michigan), non-Texan Elijah E. Myers, is investigated by the late Paul Goeldner in "The Designing Architect...". Tracing Myers through business correspondence and client records, Paul summarizes that the Texas Capitol's architect "was a talented, dishonest, hard-working, spiteful, clever, unbalanced, self-assured, self-destructive hypochondriac" (p. 61).

Aberdeen, Scotland, historian Majory Harper reveals in "Emigrant Strikebreakers..." one tumultuous year in the Capitol's six-year construction schedule. In 1886-1887 the public marveled at massive granite walls rising from Austin's capitol hill, primarily because approximately eighty professional stonemasons and their tool smiths had been transported illegally from Scotland to work alongside convict laborers in shaping the trademark Burnet County stone. Emily Fourmy Cutrer, in "'The Hardy, Stalwart Son...'", brings considerable knowledge of Texan artist Elizabet Ney and her contemporaries to focus on objects of art placed inside and outside the Capitol after its completion. Lionizing statuary by Ney and others, plus exhaustive paintings by William Henry Huddle and Henry Arthur McArdle and others, are explained through their intended symbolism and the context of an era when the Capitol was new and the Texas Revolution and the Civil War remained fresh in constituents' minds. Current Capitol Curator Bonnie Campbell, in "Furnishing the Texas State Capitol," paints the startling picture of an empty building upon dedication in 1888, a hollow condition relieved throughout the following year and enhanced during many subsequent legislative appropriations. Bonnie's research provided a crucial framework for re-furnishing the Capitol during its five-year restoration, as the building's early chairs, draperies, carpets, and countless other amenities found their way back through a process of both reclaiming originals and replicating historic designs.

Unfortunately, no introduction is appended to acknowledge completion of the recent restoration/extension, to update the authors' resumes, or to relate a few recent Capitol episodes such as discovery of the long-lost governor's desk. And it is a shame that the editors did not commission an additional article on this building's extensive but little-remarked structural and ornamental ironwork, most of which emerged from East Texas ore smelted and fabricated at the Rusk Penitentiary. Numerous promotional, educational, and

commercial publications on the Capitol have appeared in recent years, many with extensive offerings in old and new photos of our beloved temple of democracy. But nowhere (yet) will the student of this venerable birthright find so much information, compiled by such informed scholars, as in this TSHA reprint of its *Quarterly* articles.

Jim Steely
Texas Historical Commission

The Shape of Texas: Maps as Metaphors, Richard V. Francaviglia (Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C John H. Lindsey Building, College Station, TX 77843-4354) 1995. Maps. Epilogue. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Color Photos. B&W Photos. P. 118. \$29.50. Hardcover.

Richard Francaviglia clearly sets out for the reader his purpose in studying the Texas map icon in the five questions he poses on page seven. The reader is then taken on a delightful and in-depth trek through honkey-tonks and department stores, graveyards and Texas communities, museums and theme parks, and a myriad of other places until it seems you can't have a romantic evening at a snug hideaway anywhere in Texas without being under constant surveillance by the shape of the Texas icon in one form or another. He makes some strong points to justify his subtitle, if it needs justification, and in so doing the reader slowly realizes the many hours of research that has gone into the production of this 118-page book.

As an aside, I thought one peculiar aspect of the research that turned up was the limited use of the icon in the border town areas such as El Paso, Galveston, and Nacogdoches. His bibliography is very complete and runs the gamut from scientific map-making books to personal interviews with people throughout Texas and beyond. He gives deep insight into the metaphor use of the Texas icon, and includes an interesting portion of the history and physical and cultural geography of Texas as well. One interesting point he makes is the difference in the crazy quilt pattern of surveying East Texas counties versus the rectangular survey pattern of West Texas counties.

Francaviglia has written an interesting book on a subject that is not generally known except, perhaps, in a sublime sense – one of the authors' points. His initial questions and many others are answered in depth.

This little book should be in every Texana collection, not as kitsch but as part and parcel of Texas.

W. D. "Bill" Clark
Nacogdoches, Texas

Richland Crossing: A Portrait of Texas Pioneers, Walter Clay Dixson, (Peppermill Publishing Company, 713 Peppermill Lane, Everman, TX 76140) 1994. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. P. 386. \$27.00. Paperback.

The first years of statehood brought many to Texas and joining the crowd was the Dr. William Dixson family from Indiana. *Richland Crossing*, written by Dixson's great-grandson, is a book about this family from their first days in Texas to the 1890s. After nearly half a century of research and genealogical

work, many family letters were used as the basis for this book.

The Dixson family was probably a typical pioneer family who moved to Texas during the year of statehood and learned to deal with the consequences of a primitive society that included Indian problems, land disputes, secession, issues on slavery, the Civil War, and the volatile years of Reconstruction and changing times. Interwoven in each of these and bracketed off in some form, are significant historical events of national and state significance which help the reader place the family in perspective to these events. Some are simply facts of certain events and others may be from one to three pages of mini-history lessons on a topic which sets the stage for how this affected the Dixson family in Texas. Family letters reveal life within a small community in Navarro County around Pisgah Ridge.

The second half of the book deals with one family member, a cousin of gunfighter fame, John Wesley Hardin. As Hardin's story is retold from a family perspective, the reader understands how sociological jurisprudence has affected today's viewpoint of what history was. To portray history through today's standards is not always an objective viewpoint. Based on the Dixson correspondence and the interpretation of the writer, it seems they, more often than not, excused each incident of Hardin's career. However, the author does question the family version often, and in his "Dedication" he explains his concern by quoting Oliver Wendell Holmes, "Heredity is an omnibus in which all our ancestors ride, and every now and then one of them puts his head out and embarrasses us" (p.7).

This is an excellent source and usage of family letters, giving a distinct flavor to genealogy, traits, occupations, and hardships of a family from birth through death. There are many illustrations, including photos, sketches by the author, and newspaper articles. An Epilogue catches the reader up on what happened to family members discussed in the first section. The author uses many secondary sources (books, newspapers, and periodicals) and primary sources in the form of interviews. Of the eight interviews listed, six were descendants of the Dixson family. Considering the author, from his own admission, is not a writer, this is an interesting and informative book.

Linda Cross
Tyler Jr. College

The Alamo Remembered: Tejano Accounts and Perspectives, Timothy M. Matovina (The University of Texas Press, P.O. Box 7819, Austin, TX 78713-7819) 1995. Contents. Introduction. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. P. 146. \$10.95.

Defending Mexican Valor in Texas: Jose Antonio Navarro's Historical Writings, 1853-1857, edited by David R. McDonald and Timothy M. Matovina (State House Press, P.O. Box 15247, Austin, TX 78761) 1995. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. P. 127. \$24.95. Hardcover.

Anyone interested in the history of Texas is obviously aware of the Siege of the Alamo and what it stands for. Also well worn are the names of its three famous heroes - William B. Travis, Davy Crockett, and Jim Bowie - and the hundred and eighty-odd men who died with them. One would think that the hash

has been settled on this subject and nothing more could be written about it.

Not so. *The Alamo Remembered* is a long needed addition to this fateful chapter in Texas history. Through land depositions filed long after the fall of the Alamo and turn-of-the-century newspaper interviews with survivors of the Siege, Timothy M. Matovina has compiled information about the *Tejano* part in the fall of the Alamo that I, for one, was not aware of. For example, the history books err in reporting only the 180 some defenders to die at the Alamo, totally ignoring at least a dozen or more *Tejanos* who also died in the mission's defense. Also brought to light is the number of women and children who managed to survive the attack.

Of equal value is *Defending Mexican Valor in Texas*, which contains the 1853-1857 historical writings of Jose Antonio Navarro, who was not only a signatory of the Texas Declaration of Independence from Mexico, but took a hand in the drafting of the Texas Constitution. In these writings, Navarro did his best to bring forth the true heroism of the *Tejano* as Mexico fought for its freedom from Spanish rule. He also made known the role of the *Tejano* in the formation of Texas as a state. Were it not for Navarro's writings, it is quite likely that the *Tejano* would be all but forgotten in the history of Texas.

Both of these books are small when compared to the tomes that have been written about Texas history. However, this does not diminish their importance in properly reporting the history of a state such as Texas. Scholarly historians will likely label them "revisionist" history, while today's *Tejano* probably sees it as little more than "setting the record straight." Of course, in their own ways, they are both the same thing.

These two books are both well edited and highly readable, and I highly recommend them as additions to your library.

James Collins
Aurora, Colorado

Juan Cortina and the Texas-Mexico Frontier: 1859-1877, edited by Jerry D. Thompson (Texas Western Press, University of Texas at El Paso, El Paso, Texas 79968-0633) 1994. Maps. Photographs. Notes. Bibliography. Appendices. Southwestern Studies No. 99. \$12.50. P. 108. Paperback.

Juan Nepomuceno Cortina was the most famous of the "bandidos," as termed by the Texans, or a famous hero of some living on both sides of the Rio Bravo, depending upon the perspective from which one views his life. That he dominated the politics on both sides of the border is unquestionable.

J. Frank Dobie called Cortina "the most striking, the most powerful, the most insolent, and the most daring as well as the most elusive Mexican bandit, not even excepting Pancho Villa, that ever wet his horses in the muddy water of the Rio Bravo." To many on both sides of the border, Cortina was settling old wrongs and returning "Grandmother's cattle to their rightful owners." He was admired by a multitude, "befriended" by such men as "Rip" Ford, and made countless enemies on both sides of the Rio Grande.

The ten pronouncements of Cortina are each preceded by an introduction by Thompson which explains the historical context in which they were printed and circulated in both Mexico and Texas. The introduction to the book and the

individual introduction before each pronouncement are most valuable to one's understanding of this period of history.

As Thompson says "He helped exterminate the last remaining band of Karankawa Indians, shot the Brownsville marshal, ambushed Texas Rangers, captured the U.S. mail, defeated the Matamoros militia, battled the U.S. Army, harassed the Confederate Army, ambushed French Imperialists, attacked Mexican liberals, and fought anyone who dared get in his way. He defied one Mexican president, revolted against a second and fell victim to the political intrigues of a third." That paragraph alone gives a concise sketch of Cortina. He was far more than a nineteenth century Robin Hood but was also less than the evil incarnate that other writers and historians have labeled him.

There has never been a definitive biography of Juan Cortina, but Jerry Thompson is presently finishing his research. If *Juan Cortina and the Texas-Mexico Frontier* is a foretaste of the biography, it can only be another award winner.

Marianne Hall-Little
Yorktown, Texas

Them Dark Days: Slavery in the American Rice Swamps, William Dusinger
(Oxford University Press, Inc., 198 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016)
1996. Preface. Contents. Appendixes. Notes. Index. P. 556. Hardcover. \$55.00.

Slavery on the rice plantations of low-country South Carolina and Georgia differed notably from the Peculiar Institution elsewhere across the South. For example, rice country slaveholdings typically were much larger than those elsewhere, and climate and working conditions took a terrible toll in slave lives. Bondsmen from that region, when interviewed during the 1930s, often referred to their time in the rice swamps as "dark days."

Fittingly perhaps, William Dusinger's study of the rice plantations is as distinctive as the region it examines. Believing that slavery was even more horrific than is generally admitted, he seeks to personalize both the slaves and their masters and move to a general picture of the institution by detailing particular cases. Thus the heart of his book is an examination of three planters—Charles Manigault, Pierce Butler, and Robert Allston — who left records providing an in-depth view of their plantation operations and the lives of everyone involved. The three case studies are followed by a relatively brief general summary.

Much of the book is good reading, especially because it is heavily biographical. At the same time, however, the story is relatively formless and somewhat repetitious as it deals with the same aspects of slavery on different plantations. Readers seeking a succinct account of rice plantation slavery in the low country will not find it here.

Dusinger demonstrates a thorough grasp of the historiography of slavery and reaches sweeping conclusions within that context. For example, he rejects the heart of Eugene Genovese's work by arguing that "The masters were profit-seeking agricultural capitalists, not paternalists; and callousness toward their slaves marked their rule" (p. 436). And he cautions against the optimism of historians who have emphasized how slaves built a culture of their own to resist the demoralization of bondage. Overall, *Them Dark Days* is a

good illustration of the many stimulating approaches that still may be taken to the study of the antebellum South's Peculiar Institution.

Randolph B. Campbell
University of North Texas

Confederate General of the West, by Jerry Thompson (Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, TX 77843-4354) 1996. Foreword. Bibliography. Index. P. 399. Maps. B&W Photos. Paperback.

Over the past twenty-five years Jerry Thompson of Texas A&M International University (formerly Laredo State University) has gained deserved recognition as one of the most knowledgeable authorities on Civil War military operations along the Rio Grande. Through a series of works including *Colonel John R. Baylor, Sabers on the Rio Grande, Vaqueros in Blue & Gray, and Mexican Texans in the Union Army*, Thompson has done much to enlighten readers about the significant but often neglected campaigns in this area.

Civil War enthusiasts will be delighted with this paperback edition of Thompson's biography of Henry Hopkins Sibley, first published in 1987, who commanded Confederate forces in the New Mexico campaign of 1862. Thompson presents an unflattering picture of Sibley, one of those Civil War generals whose education, training, and experience should have made him successful in the war. Sibley proved to be a major disappointment as a Confederate commander. As Frank Vandiver points out in his introduction, Sibley was "a model misfit in war," and "a sad knave, a man put by fate where he could do his worst" (p.xi). Thompson agrees, describing Sibley "as one of the worst generals to serve the southern Confederacy" (p. xix).

Few Confederate officers had more pre-Civil War field experience than Sibley. A graduate of West Point, he served in the Seminole Wars, the Mexican War, Texas and New Mexico Indian campaigns, and the Mormon War. He invented and patented a tent that was used by the army for many years. Unfortunately, stubbornness, an argumentative nature, poor health, and a fondness of alcohol characterized his military career. As commander of the Texas Confederates in the New Mexico campaign he made a series of errors that resulted in disaster. Similar mistakes made later in the bayou country of Louisiana cost him his command and ruined his reputation.

This is a carefully researched and thoughtful volume. Since half of the book relates to Sibley's experiences with the frontier army, the work will be of interest to western historians as well as Civil War readers. Excellent maps and clear photographs enhance the text.

Ralph A. Wooster
Lamar University

The Louisiana Native Guards, James G. Hollandsworth, Jr. (Louisiana University Press, P.O. Box 25053, Baton Rouge, LA 70894-5053) 1995. Appendix. Bibliography. Index. Illustrations. P. 140. \$24.95. Hardcover.

In the weeks following the Southern attack Fort Sumter the free blacks of New Orleans rallied to the defense of their homes, families, and incidentally

the Confederacy, and organized the Louisiana Native Guards. James G. Hollandsworth traces the history of this military unit through the Civil War. He maintains that the experiences of the Native Guard and the black soldiers who comprised the unit, from its antecedents within the Confederate Army, through its years in the Union Army, and its political involvement in the postwar years, reflected attitudes toward African Americans during the period of Civil War and Reconstruction. While he opens his narrative against the unique pattern of race and race relations in mid-nineteenth-century New Orleans, Hollandsworth argues convincingly that ultimately the experiences of the Native Guards more closely reflected the patterns of race relations throughout mid-nineteenth-century America than those in New Orleans. As a result the Native Guards, and their later incarnations, the Corps d'Afrique and units of the United States Colored Troops, spent far more of their time and energy combating the racism of the Union army and its officers than they did fighting the enemy. Furthermore, as Hollandsworth notes, their war-time experiences brought veterans of the Native Guards into the forefront of the struggle for civil and political rights in postwar Louisiana.

Hollandsworth thoroughly and clearly describes the history of the Louisiana Native Guards. He bases his study on a careful analysis of secondary sources and a close reading of contemporary newspapers, military documents, and correspondence from Northern and Southern soldiers. The result is an informative and enlightening look at both race and life in the military from the perspective of an early black military unit.

Cary D. Wintz
Texas Southern University

Rebel Brothers: The Civil War Letters of the Truehearts, Edward B. Williams (Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C John H. Lindsey Building, College Station, TX 77843-4354) 1995. Illustrations. Preface. Intro. Epilogue. Notes. Index. P. 276. \$35.00. Hardcover.

Since the Civil War Centennial there have been several score of published collections of soldiers' letters. Some were good, others were humdrum but all have contributed to the bibliography of that tragic period. Now another, uniquely different collection has been added.

Rebel Brothers contains the combined letters of two brothers from Galveston, Texas, who served in the Eastern Theater. Very caste conscious of their upper class circumstances and open in their opinions of the stations of others, they were well educated, articulate, and served the Confederacy well. Their letters are exciting reading.

Charles Trueheart, in company with other blades from the University of Virginia, became an artilleryman in the famed Rockbridge Battery, a part of "Stonewall" Jackson's Corps. His letters describe well the individual's viewpoint of the sanguinary battles and campaigns of the Shenandoah Valley and of the James Peninsula. His previous medical studies got him assigned to hospital duty at Lynchburg, Virginia, and later, to Chimborazo Hospital in Richmond. Here, he continued his medical studies and eventually was appointed assistant surgeon in General A.P. Hill's Corps, in time to witness the horrendous battles of the Spring of 1864 where he wrote of the human-wave

assaults of General U.S. Grant and the attendant slaughter.

One of Trueheart's more interesting letters describes his personal encounter with "Marse" Robert himself on the Darbytown Road where a battle was in progress. Charles was busy in an advanced aid station when General Lee asked him whether two wounded Rebels whom Lee had seen on the road had been treated. This, and what followed, gives us a glimpse of the human side of the "Marble Man" whom the disciples of Professor T. Harry Williams should note.

Brother Henry's letters conclude the last half of the book, and perhaps are more exciting reading than Charles'. He gives us another first hand account of the Battle of Galveston and other coastal events until he went east and became a part of McNeill's Partisan Rangers. This group operated more or less independently in the Shenandoah Valley and in Northern Virginia, often behind enemy lines. Their exploits makes one wonder why McNeill has not received the same renown as Colonel John Singleton Mosby. Both were the only legally authorized Partisan units in Confederate service. Henry's letters gives the impression that the Rangers supplied themselves well from captured federal resources. In one letter Henry promised Charles that he would bring him the next good federal horse he captured, which in time, he did.

This book is recommended for libraries, both collegiate and public, as well as for those who are interested in Texana and or the Civil War. Edward B. Williams has done a thorough and outstanding job in researching and editing of the letters and events surrounding the lives of the Trueheart brothers.

Robert W. Glover
Shiloh Ranch

Lone Star Blue and Gray, Ralph A. Wooster, editor (Texas State Historical Association, 2/306 Richardson Hall, University Station, Austin, TX 78712) 1995. Contents. Index. Illustrations. P. 362. \$16.95. Paperback.

Ralph Wooster has provided students of the Civil War with an excellent book which spans the period from secession to surrender. By selecting articles from journals such as the *Southwestern Historical Quarterly*, *East Texas Historical Journal*, and *Military History*, each chapter is an in-depth view of a specific subject. The work begins with "Riddle of Secession," followed by the "Embarrassing Situation" of General David Twiggs, who wore a blue uniform with a gray heart. Texans rush to the colors in "Rarin' for a Fight." Nor are Unionists forgotten as two chapters deal with them, one covering the homefront and the other dealing with Texans serving in the Union army. Black Texans are remembered in "Slaves and Rebels" and "A Texas Cavalry Raid: Reaction to Black Soldiers."

Subjects often overlooked are covered as well, such as "Texas and the Confederate Army's Meat Problem." The book also includes well-known units such as Hood's Brigade, Dick Dowling's artillerymen, and John S. "Rip" Ford's Cavalrymen. There are difficult-to-find details such as the range of coastal defense cannon and the number of companies in the 2d Texas Cavalry (Union).

The book is a delight to read, and the photographs selected are outstanding. Most of the pictures are not images seen in other works, but rare photographs of common soldiers such as Private Japhet Collins of the "Batrop

County Rawhides," armed with Colt's Navy revolvers and a Bowie knife typical of the Texas fighting man.

Lone Star Blue and Gray lives up to its title and will not disappoint the most astute student of Texas and the Civil War. Wooster's work is recommended highly for anyone wanting as complete a picture as possible in one book of the Texas experience during the Civil War.

David Stroud
Kilgore College

Force Without Fanfare; The Autobiography of K. M. Van Zandt, edited by Sandra L. Myers. (Texas Christian University Press, P.O. Box 30776, Ft. Worth, TX 76129) 1995. Foreword. Epilogue. Index. Illustrations. P. 200. \$19.95. Hardcover.

This is a reprint of a volume first published in 1969. It chronicles the long and exciting life of Khleber Van Zandt, who was the son of Isaac Van Zandt, a participant in the Texas Revolution. The younger Van Zandt was born in 1836, the year of Texas independence, and he died in 1930, the first year of the Great Depression.

Khleber Van Zandt graduated from Franklin College in Tennessee and was admitted to the bar in Texas in 1857. During the Civil War he led an infantry company fighting in Tennessee and Mississippi. He was captured and exchanged in 1862, then saw further action at Chickamauga and Missionary Ridge. He became ill and left the army in 1864.

In 1865 Van Zandt moved to Fort Worth where he became a merchant, railroad promoter, and rancher. He and three partners organized the Fort Worth National Bank in 1884, and he was president of that institution until his death.

Van Zandt was married three times and had fourteen children.

The late Sandra Myers did an able job of editing and annotating this little volume. The second printing is a fitting memorial to her career.

Kenneth E. Hendrickson, Jr.
Midwestern State University

Calling Out the Called: The Life and Work of Lee Rutland Scarborough, Glenn Thomas Carson (Eakin Press, P. O. Box 90159, Austin, TX 78709-0159) 1996. Foreword. Appendixes. Notes. Bibliography. Index. P. 161. \$19.95. Hardcover.

Glenn Carson, assistant professor of religion and campus minister at Charleston Southern University, traces Lee Rutland Scarborough's extraordinary life, 1870-1945, quite adroitly in this second volume of a series on Texas Baptist leaders.

Scarborough, one of Texas' and Southern Baptist's greatest exponents, by emphasizing missions and evangelism sought to "call out the called," by helping those whom God had called to respond to that "call." Carson delineates Scarborough's background, activities, and achievements: born on

July 4, 1870, in Colfax, Louisiana; cowboy in west Texas; B. A. at Baylor in 1892; Phi Beta Kappa and B. A. at Yale in 1896; pastor at Cameron, Texas Baptist Church; studied at Southern Baptist Theological Seminary; again pastor at Cameron Baptist Church; pastor at First Baptist Church, Abilene, 1901-08; professor, evangelist, and longest serving president of Southwestern Baptist Theological Seminary (SWBTS) at Fort Worth 1915-42; director of the Southern Baptist Convention's (SBC) \$75 Million Campaign, 1919-24; New Denominationalist; the J. Frank Norris controversy; transferred ownership of SWBTS from the Baptist General Convention of Texas (BGCT) to the SBC in 1925; president of the BGCT; president of the SBC; and vice-president of the Baptist World Alliance. Scarborough died on April 10, 1945, and was buried in Fort Worth.

Scarborough excelled in all that he did. Carson's thorough coverage, research into primary sources, ability to reveal Scarborough's thoughts and heart, and his objective to portray him as a truly eminent man of God in many areas is certainly realized.

If you enjoy an inspirational biography along with more information about Texas and Southern Baptists, this work will interest you. This reviewer looks forward to Eakin Press's third volume on outstanding Texas Baptists.

Ron Ellison
Beaumont, Texas

The Buffalo Hunters, Charles M. Robinson, III (State House Press, P. O. Box 15247, Austin, TX 78761) 1995. Illustrations. Bibliography. Index. P. 162. \$19.95. Papercover.

The Buffalo Hunters is a wonderful overview and introduction to a subject that has been overlooked by serious scholars, so overlooked, in fact, that Robinson's brief study may as well be called the definitive work.

Buffalo Hunters provides a narrative, easily readable account of buffalo hunting on the Great Plains of North America from the activities of French fur traders of the 1700s through the great slaughter of the 1870s. Especially interesting is his description of the role of Buffalo Bill Cody as a buffalo hunter and guide for the visiting Grand Duke Alexis Alexandrovich, son of the Russian Emperor Alexander II, who visited the plains for a hunt in 1872.

Robinson also handles the battle of Adobe Walls in nice fashion, although he overlooks the controversies surrounding the battle, choosing rather to tell the story in a smooth-flowing narrative. This book, though largely based on published memoirs and secondary accounts, makes a nice contribution to Great Plains history by placing buffalo hunting and hunters in a context. Most of the main characters, including Buffalo Bill, Custer, J. Wright Mooar, Billy Dixon, and Quanah Parker, have a niche in the narrative. Brief photo essays follow each chapter and include rare reproductions of George Robertson's 1874 photography. As popular reading or as a beginning point for serious study of buffalo hunting, *The Buffalo Hunters* will well serve the reader.

David J. Murrah
Texas Tech University

Torpedoes in the Gulf, Melanie Wiggins (Texas A&M University Press, Drawer C, College Station, TX 77843-4354) 1995. B&W Photographs. Bibliography. Index. Map. P. 265. \$29.50 Hardcover. \$14.95 Papercover.

On April 30, 1942, World War II came to Galveston. That day U-507 entered the Gulf of Mexico and sank a small Allied freighter. For the next nineteen months German submarines sent fifty-six Allied ships to the bottom and produced a frenzy of military construction on the Gulf Coast. Over half a century has passed since Galveston stood on the edge of war. The memories have dimmed and many hairs have grayed, but a few symbols remain: Fort Crockett houses a marine biology center; Battery Hoskins supports a large hotel complex; and the blimp hanger at the Hitchcock Naval Air Station, once the largest wooden structure in the world, is abandoned.

Melanie Wiggins captured this exciting period in Galveston's history in her well written and researched book *Torpedoes in the Gulf* Galveston and the U-Boats, 1942-1943. This forgotten facet of East Texas history comes alive with a fast-moving narrative that contains fascinating stories about mysterious German spies, daring U-Boat commanders, and intrepid Allied seamen. The author also documents the efforts to defend Galveston Bay from a German naval attack. Although many of these preparations now seem comical (anti-aircraft battery "ears" and aircraft sound detectors), they instilled a sense of security in Texans who believed that an invasion was imminent.

Torpedoes in the Gulf is an excellent addition to the Texas A&M University Press' Military History Series. Students of maritime, military, and East Texas history will find this book a joy to read.

Don Willett
Texas A&M University at Galveston

Collective Heart, editor Joyce Gibson Roach (Eakin Press, P.O. Box 90159, Austin, TX 78709-0159) 1996. P. 222. B&W Photos. \$15.95. Paperback.

For a reader of a certain age and personal involvement in the struggle, this anthology by civilians of World War II memories may be as instructive as the war stories told to non-combatants. No first-person accounts here of derring-do (except for an attack against a Japanese operations base in Mexico by el Alacran, alias ex-Texas Ranger Captain Rufus C. Van Zandt), only, for the most part, how young adults, youngsters, and children remember 1941-1945.

Joyce Roach, as editor, sets the tone in her introduction: "All the writing testifies to the truth that once there was a time when we did something together. . . something right according to our own collective understanding of right; that it was necessary to participate in global war and to offer the natural resources of the state, including our sons and daughters, no matter what history might teach us later" (p. x).

Included are accounts by some of Texas' best known authors and folklorists. "Collective Heart" is a collection of both factual and fictional narratives reflective of those critical years of the century. Jim Corder remembers growing up on Cleckler Street in Fort Worth. Elmer Kelton remembers The Best Christmas. Ab Abernethy remembers an errant gun cover

on the Harkness, and Hazel Abernethy remembers how it was in Nacogdoches.

Editor Roach also has included fictional accounts by such stalwarts as James Ward Lee, Fran Vick, Judy Alter, and Robert Flynn, all as revealing of Texas' war mood as the factual narratives themselves. Has it all been that long ago?

Don't look here for doctoral sources. Content yourself with how it was in that rapidly disappearing past. This is a good one for the bedside table.

Max S. Lale
Fort Worth and Marshall

From Cowboy to Outlaw-The True Story of Will Carver, by Donna B. Ernst.
(The Sutton County Historical Society, P.O. Box 885, Sonora, Texas 76950) 1996. P. 42. Softcover. \$20.00.

Donna B. Ernst has done more research on Will Carver's early life and criminal career than any other; with this work, and her previously published *Sundance, My Uncle* (1992), she becomes the leading authority on members of the Wild Bunch. The result of her latest research is available from The Sutton County Historical Society in a small but attractive soft-cover booklet. Although the biography is slim, within its pages are virtually all the facts available about this Texas cowboy who chose the life of a long rider and who became famous as a member of Butch Cassidy's train and bank robbing gang.

One is often tempted to determine why a person chose the outlaw life rather than a more peaceful but less colorful one. Ernst does not claim to be a psychologist but does suggest that after Carver's wife died from complications during pregnancy, his grief was "...believed to have been the catalyst which sent his life into the realm of the outlaw" (p. 4). Ernst does not make this a justification but offers the suggestion that tragedies leading to recklessness and despair could be why Carver chose the criminal lifestyle. The predictable result was the gunfight in Sonora, Sutton County, when, resisting arrest, he was killed by county law officers on April 2, 1901.

Ernst is familiar with the voluminous printed material on the Wild Bunch but has uncovered new and exciting information from primary sources which earlier historians overlooked. Newspaper accounts, family Bibles and letters in possession of family descendants, and court records help make this work a model of historical research. In addition to the new information on Carver, Ernst provides new information on his family and presents a chronology of his criminal activities and a genealogy which traces the family back to Michael Carver, born in 1721. Much of this information will be new to outlaw buffs.

The book has important photographs, some not previously published, which are produced in a large format. The quality of the photographic reproduction is disappointing, but that is the only significant weakness in this production. The Sutton County Historical Society has published the book to provide us with a full biography of its most famous son. Proceeds will enable the Society to continue their efforts at historical preservation in the county.

Chuck Parsons and Marianne Hall-Little
Yorktown, Texas

Bloody Bill Longley, Rick Miller (Rick Miller, 1201 Holly Court, Harker Heights, TX 76548-1538) P. 202. Photographs. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. \$29.95. +S&H \$3.00. Hardcover.

Of the desperado-gunfighters of the Old West, Bill Longley's name has always been just a bit below John Wesley Hardin and Ben Thompson. The trio started their careers in much the same way, fighting against the hardships of Reconstruction until the law caught up with them. Hardin and Thompson became heroes, of a sort; Thompson was even elected city marshal of Austin, but Longley never really captured the public's imagination.

Longley began his criminal career during Reconstruction and boasted of killing many more men than the record shows. It was the killing of Wilson Anderson in Lee County for which he was executed at Giddings on October 11, 1878.

Although not writing his autobiography as Hardin did, or having an attorney-biographer as Ben Thompson did, Longley left enough of a paper trail for a determined researcher to follow. Official records in Texas archives and the United States military (yes, Longley did become a U.S. soldier!), a few letters Longley wrote after his imprisonment, and other sources provided the basic source materials for Rick Miller to sharpen his detective skills. It was an elusive trail indeed, but where previous writers on Longley created events to fill in gaps, Miller did not. Speculation is of little value with this character and there will always be gaps.

Bell County attorney-historian Rick Miller has gathered an unbelievable amount of information on Longley, his family, and his times. His military experiences have never before been discussed in any detail (he joined the United States Cavalry in 1870 in the Territory of Wyoming), and his "adventures" in the territory fighting Indians also are discussed in detail.

Among other important discoveries is the material on Lou Shroyer, one of the few men who gave Longley a tough test of his shooting ability. Miller discovered a photo of this brave character, one never published before. There are numerous other photographs which appear for the first time within this book.

But *Bloody Bill Longley* is not merely the recitation of events in the life of a desperado in the 1870s. Miller provides an in-depth analysis of why Longley did not become as famous as Hardin and Thompson. He also discusses the social upheaval of the times which produced such characters as a Longley, or a Hardin, or a Cullen Baker. He has amassed all the surviving material on Longley, whether written by himself or contemporaries, and analyzed it from the standpoint of historical accuracy. Much was determined to be created by either Longley himself or later authors.

Longley was not a noble character, but he certainly was an interesting one. For the outlaw-lawman buff this work is a must as it presents much new information about a significant western character. It is Miller's third book: *The Train Robbing Bunch* and *Bounty Hunter* (detective Jack Duncan) preceded *Bloody Bill Longley*.

Chuck Parsons
Yorktown, Texas