Book Reviews

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The second volume of the letters from the French chargé d'affaires to his superiors is as pleasing as the first to students of the Texas Republic. Translator Nancy Nichols Barker has made the impartial, accurate reports of Viscount Jules de Cramayel and the more colorful despatches of Alphonse Dubois de Saligny readily available to researchers by providing full translations of material where the two men had personal contact with officials of the Texas government. Elsewhere the editor offers brief summaries of the deleted matter and refers those who wish to read the omitted portions to the Austin Public Library where the entire collection is on microfilm. She also has included all of the instructions to the chargé that have been preserved in the archives of the French foreign ministry, along with other pertinent documents discovered there.

In the Introduction to Volume II, Barker offers an interesting biographical sketch of Viscount Cramayel who served as chargé ad interim in 1843 during the extended leave of the regular French representative, Dubois de Saligny. Cramayel possessed the advantage of an assured position in life — a genuine title and independent means — which permitted him a certain detachment in viewing Texas affairs in contrast to Saligny, who promoted his own pedigree and had actively sought the position in order to advance his own interests. The Viscount served his government well by preparing detailed, factual reports for the foreign minister although the translator complains of his dreadful prose by comparing her attack on his syntax to that of an axeman in a dense thicket. Typically European in outlook, Cramayel refused to reside in the frontier capital, temporarily at Washington-on-the-Brazos, as did his predecessor and his British counterpart; but unlike Saligny, he did remain in Galveston during most of his assignment. The editor estimated that Saligny spent less than twenty-four weeks in Texas after his return from Europe in January, 1844, until his recall after annexation was accomplished in 1846. At least three times he received instructions to remain at his post instead of spending so much time in New Orleans, but the chargé, enamored with a lady who later returned with him to France, evaded his orders by repeatedly pleading poor health, epidemics in Texas, and the lack of suitable transportation.

When Saligny returned to duty, annexation to the United States had become an obsession with the Texans. Cramayel had realistically denied the existence of a "Texian nationality," remarking that the residents were American in heart and soul, but Saligny endeavored to convince himself and others that they preferred independence. His brief sojourns in Galveston, the one area in Texas most opposed to annexation, permitted him to seek out those favoring independence which contributed substantially to his misconceptions. Because he remained away from the seat of government, his reports relied heavily on what he could glean from newspapers, but occasionally he provided dramatic accounts of his interviews with influential men by writing dialogue and recorded the action as though he were a playwright — with himself as star performer. He finally pinned his hopes on the anti-annexation rhetoric of the new president, Anson Jones, but soon discovered that he had been deceived. Having spent the summer and autumn away from Texas, he hurriedly returned after the election of James K. Polk which many believed to assure annexation. Saligny remained in Texas until April when the British representative rushed to Mexico incognito to secure recognition of Texan independence and forestall union with the United States. The Frenchman returned to Louisiana and remained there in virtual seclusion until his return to France.
The letters provide no basis for a reassessment of the diplomacy of the period, but offer details of interest to social historians. Barker provides adequate identification of events and persons in most cases although minor errors slipped by the editor such as listing David S. Kaufman as representing Harris County instead of Harrison.

Margaret Henson
Houston Community College


*William Barret Travis, His Sword and His Pen* is an excellent title for this biographical work, and gives a reasonable indication of the scope of the book. The writings of Travis excerpted in the book give an insight into his character. His diary, for example, indicates Travis was a generous young man, but very much a man of the world in other matters. From the stirring words he penned at the Alamo the reader can visualize the deep courage that sustained Travis in that last desperate moment.

William Barret Travis did not avoid issues or struggles. When he came to Texas he readily joined his sword with that of the Texians in their struggle for freedom.

A biography should make the subject come alive to the reader. Martha Anne Turner does this with William Barret Travis. From her notes at the end of the chapters it is evident the book is well documented. She made use of primary and secondary sources. Her research was in Texas and Alabama.

One criticism that could be noted is the method of treatment given the other characters and events of the Alamo drama. While these characters must be treated, they and concurring events must not be allowed to intrude on the dominance of Travis in a book where he is the major subject. At times this is in danger of happening. Otherwise the book is a pleasant diversion from so many dry historical works.

Linda Sue Murphy
Dayton, Texas


In 1969 Hill Junior College began publishing Monographs in Texas and Confederate History, a series devoted to the publication of specialized, relatively short, studies. Miguel A. Sanchez Lamego’s *The Second Mexican-Texas War, 1841-1843* is Number Seven in that series.

Written by a retired Mexican general, the book describes from a Mexican point of view the several Mexican-Texan military clashes that occurred between 1841 and 1843, a time when Texas claimed independence and Mexico denied the claim. Predictably, the Mexican version of these clashes differs greatly from Anglo versions. The Texas Santa Fe Expedition of 1841 is described not as a trading expedition but as a military column, an “act of aggression.” Raids on San Antonio in 1842 by Mexican generals Vasquez and Woll, on the other hand, are described as retaliatory in nature, intended to frustrate “any further aggression against defenseless townships within Mexican territory.” General Woll’s defeat at the Battle of Salado Creek is termed a victory
and the writer implies that the Texan raid on Mier, Mexico was sanctioned by Texas leaders though in fact it was not.

Unfortunately, the author makes no attempt to refute pro-Texas interpretations of these events in his sixty-eight pages of text. Instead, he suggests that the reader consult other works for the Texas viewpoint. There are no footnotes nor is there a bibliography. Thus much of the potential worth of The Second Mexican-Texas War is lost. By default, the fifty-two pages of appendices, verbatim translations of military documents from Mexican archives, are the most valuable part of the book. Included are Mexican reports on the Santa Fe Expedition, the Vasquez and Woll raids into Texas, and the Mier incident. The value of these documents would have been greatly enhanced by short editorial introductions explaining the exact circumstances under which each was written.

The book has numerous other weaknesses, too. Translator Joseph Hefter's verbatim translation of the documents is understandable, but his verbatim translation of the text makes the book awkward to read. Furthermore, there are numerous spelling, typographical, and cartographic mistakes. The Preface is signed Manuel Sanchez Lamego rather than Miguel Sanchez Lamego; Corpus Christi is occasionally spelled Corpus Cristi; and a map showing the Mexican expeditions into Texas in 1842 shows numerous Texas and Mexican towns that did not exist in 1842. A figurative translation of the text would have rendered the book more readable and greater care by the editor would have eliminated the plethora of distracting typographical and cartographic mistakes.

Boldly conceived, this book seldom rises above the level of paraphrasing military documents. It represents a good idea poorly executed.

Samuel E. Bell
Texas Tech University


Lois Smith Murray has proven herself more than adequate for the task of writing a history of Baylor University from the time of the granting of a charter in 1845 to the removal of the school from Independence in 1886. Her history is thoroughly researched as is evidenced by the full footnotes throughout the book and an ample bibliography. Her scholarship is no impediment however; the story moves well. The book pulsates with lively vignettes from the experiences of Judge R. E. B. Baylor and Reverend William Tryon, founders of the school, Sam Houston, who figures into the story at incidental points, the five men who served as president of Baylor University during the Independence years, and many others.

This reader was impressed with the human qualities communicated regarding the presidents. Henry Lee Graves took upon himself the awesome task of building the new school. Third president George Washington Baines served briefly in his latter years. It is his administration which explains the letter on the cover jacket from grandson Lyndon Baines Johnson. Fifth president Reddin Andrews is allowed to tell of his depression while going through the motions of closing the school as the institution moves to Waco. The larger part of the story concerns the administrations of the second and fourth presidents. Their stories seem all too contemporary. A major feature of the administration of Rufus C. Burleson is his continual feud with Horace Clark who was principal of the Women's school. The ultimate result was the splitting of Baylor into two institutions.
Fourth president William Carey Crane stands out as a remarkable man. A sound educator, a diligent denominational leader, hardy advocate of public education (Crane was the first president of the Texas State Teachers Association), a supporter of state universities, a champion of women's activity organizations — his story alone is worth the price of the book. Again, the story sounds more like the 1970's than in 1870's. Crane was constantly hampered in his work by a lack of adequate financial support. His almost single-handed rescue of Baylor University during the post Civil War decade is an heroic chapter in Texas history. Crane's proposal that the denominational schools of Texas seek State aid for their educational efforts reads strikingly like an Independent Colleges and Universities of Texas mail-out 100 years after Crane's ill-fated attempt.

Baylor University at Independence — by 1861 acknowledged as a leading educational institution in the United States, a pioneer in higher education for women — is a significant part of Texas history. The book is generously supplied with photographs of people and places important to the story. The index is quite full; the bibliography is extensive; and the appendices include pertinent legal documents and listings of names of students, faculties, various boards, and the members of the Baptist church in Independence.

Jerry M. Self
Nacogdoches, Texas


In May of this year the city of Mineola, Texas celebrated its centennial anniversary. The publication of this volume no doubt helped make that observance complete, although the author wrote the book, as she indicates, as a labor of love with no special occasion in mind.

Mineola, by name, came into existence like so many towns in Texas (and elsewhere) by dint of its proximity to the first railroad. Previously the settlement had been named Sodum for reasons that are best left to the imagination. Supposedly Mineola was given its name by an official of the Houston and Great Northern Railroad, by combining the names of two girls, Minnie and Ola.

Understandably, much of the history of Mineola is comprised of the development of various railroads in that part of Texas in the 1870's and 1880's. The book traces some of the interaction between the competing Texas and Pacific, International and Great Northern, Missouri, Kansas and Texas and Missouri Pacific Railroads. In fact, in the early days of Mineola's history one of the major enterprises thereabouts was the supplying of cross-ties for the various roads. Sketchy as it is, that section of the book given to railroading as it effected Mineola, is one of the stronger parts.

The book begins with a short chapter on the early history of the community before the railroads came. Following the chapter on the railroads are chapters on the City Hall, Utilities, Churches, Schools, Businesses and Families. The book has many photographs and some very good pen-and-ink illustrations. It is unfortunate that credits are lacking in both categories. It is equally unfortunate that more information was not given about some of the town's landmarks, like the Breen home, or some first hand reminiscences included about the tornado of 1908. There is a sizeable chapter devoted to Mineola families although not all of the townspeople were mentioned. It is no doubt difficult to decide how much of this sort of information to include.
Genealogists whose interests lie in Mineola's past and some of the town's alumni will find Mrs. Jones' book of interest. Perhaps she will undertake a more definitive edition in the future.

Robert W. Glover,
Tyler Junior College

_Toledo Bend._ By Sam Mims. Gretna, Louisiana (Pelican Publishing Company), 1972. P. 120. $2.50.

The avowed purpose of Mr. Mims' book is to trace the history of what is today known as the Toledo Bend area, a stretch of land located along the Texas-Louisiana border through which runs four rivers, the Red, Sabine, Neches, and Trinity. Today this area is the site of the Toledo Bend Dam on the Sabine and the huge lake created by the dam which now covers much of the land with which the book deals.

As a history of the Toledo Bend region the book has many shortcomings. It would seem that any attempt to write a history of a region would follow some logical sequence of events, progressing from the earliest historical knowledge of the region down to the present. This the book does not do. There is considerable rambling in the narrative, much jumping around from one period to another and back again. Mr. Mims states in his introduction that the book does not follow the usual format of structure of a historical narrative, but follows rather a magazine style of a combination of several long articles. Even with this attempt to qualify the book as a sort of informal history the format of the book leaves something to be desired, and might also leave the casual reader, who might chance to pick up the book expecting to find in it a history of the Toledo Bend region, somewhat confused.

Despite the jumbled format of the book many of the articles found therein are excellent, when viewed individually. The section on the origin of the name Toledo Bend is quite good, as is the chapter on Philip Nolan and his activities in the area. Especially good is the chapter on activities in the Toledo Bend region during the Civil War as viewed through the diary of a Union soldier who saw duty in the area. Also quite good was the chapter which dealt with the "search" for and "discovery" of the original Uncle Tom's cabin on the Red River.

_Toledo Bend_ is an interesting and readable book. For the general reader interesting in catching some of the spirit and flavor of the region, Mr. Mims' book, with its mixture of history and folklore, should prove to be quite satisfactory.

Charles Stokes
Nacogdoches, Texas


Thomas Lawrence Connelly (author of _Army of the Heartland_ and _Autumn of Glory_) and Archer Jones (author of _Confederate Strategy from Shiloh to Vicksburg_) have combined their considerable talents to reexamine the development of Confederate strategy in the Civil War. The theme of their highly provocative work is the failure
of Confederate authorities to adopt wartime strategies suited to the demands placed upon them.

Principal villains in the account are President Jefferson Davis and General Robert E. Lee; Davis for his repeated interferences with departmental commanders and Lee for his failure to understand the significance of the western sector. In most respects Davis comes off better than Lee; the authors grudgingly admire Davis’ decision to transfer Longstreet’s corps to Bragg’s army in the autumn of 1863, for example. This they feel was the Confederate President’s finest hour; his “performance seems to have peaked in 1863 and then declined thereafter.” (p. 197).

The authors argue that Lee was principally to blame for Confederate strategical errors. His “apparent lack of knowledge as to the war situation in the western theater” (p. 38), his conviction “that the main war zone was in Virginia,” (p. 42) and his belief “that the main Federal front was in the East” (p. 45) they believe prevented him from applying the “Napoleonic-Jominian strategic grasp he displayed in Virginia, to Confederate strategy as a whole.” (p. 48).

Working to develop the general strategic guidance which Lee failed to provide was an informal association of generals, politicians, and civilians that the authors label “the western concentration bloc.” This bloc, which included P. G. T. Beauregard, Joseph E. Johnston, John C. Breckinridge, Louis T. Wigfall, and Wade Hampton, rejected the administration’s cordon defense in the West and argued instead for an offensive concentration of western manpower. Especially important, they believed, was the Nashville-Atlanta central corridor. Loss of this corridor, they believed, doomed the Confederacy to defeat.

While Professors Connelly and Jones have provided some interesting hypotheses, the main thrust of their arguments are highly speculative and unconvincing. Like the western concentration bloc that they admire the authors appear at times to be contradictory; for example, they blame the Lee-Eastern bloc for failures in Confederate strategy yet argue that the western concentration bloc “had a broad power base and influence sufficient to counteract Lee’s Virginia-oriented strategic recommendations.” (p. 86). Too, Beauregard appears to receive their admiration, but at the same time the authors admit that many of his plans “were unrealistic, and some were even ridiculous.” (p. 83). This reviewer would also like to have seen greater documentation for many of the arguments presented; only sixteen footnotes are in Chapter II, fourteen footnotes in Chapter III, and fifteen footnotes in Chapter V, all significant chapters in the supporting the authors’ theses. Chapters I, “The European Inheritance,” and IV, “Davis As Generalissimo: The Confederate Department System,” are the strongest parts of the book.

A brief appendix summarizing statistical data on potential prewar associations among Confederate leaders is intriguing but should have been expanded. Eighteen pages illustrate examples of both American and European campaign strategies but the diagrams are much too small to be useful.

Ralph A. Wooster
Lamar University


Despite the outpouring of Civil War studies during the recent centennial celebration, Texas Civil War historiography remains largely what Louisianan Kate Stone labeled
her temporary north Texas home, "the dark corner of the Confederacy." Scholars have written some solid but very specialized articles regarding Texas' role in the Civil War. A few prominent nineteenth century figures have been the subjects of full-fledged biographies. But we have as yet neither a synthesis of Texas in the Civil War nor a collection of source materials from which scholars might glean relevant data. Professor Gallaway has attempted to remedy the latter failing by assembling materials, some previously published, some unpublished, in a handy and inexpensive volume. His effort is commendable, but it nevertheless fails to fill a gap that students of Texas history need filled.

It is curious that in a volume subtitled "Accounts of Civil War Texas as told by Contemporaries," Gallaway includes documents from the 1840's (e.g., a brief, but gory description of the murder of a Comanche squaw), the 1850's (e.g., descriptions of San Antonio and El Paso and the Butterfield Trail), and the post-Civil War 1860's (e.g., descriptions of the death of cattle drover, Oliver Loving, and the lawlessness of the Reconstruction period). Since Civil War Texas is the subject of Professor Gallaway's volume, he could have omitted these extraneous materials and included instead, for example, an account of Texans' reaction to the election of Abraham Lincoln in 1860, the event which after all precipitated the secession movement. Or even more to the point, he might have included the "declaration of the causes which impel the State of Texas to secede from the Federal Union." As it stands, the book lacks coherent organization and direction. Gallaway skips from Buck Barry's reminiscences of frontier recreational activities to W. W. Heartsill's journal of his tour across Texas with the W. P. Lane Rangers to Kate Stone's account of her first few days in the "thicket prairie" of north Texas. The majority of the excerpts relate to military affairs in Texas; while these are interesting enough, their inclusion demonstrates the proclivity of Texas historians to view wartime Texas through the eyes of either Johnny Reb or his leaders. Gallaway accentuates this tendency by including from Governor Francis R. Lubbock's lengthy memoirs only two excerpts, one, an account of the Battle of Sabine Pass, the other a glance at Confederate military operations on the Texas coast. Financing the war effort in Texas and in the Trans-Mississippi Department through the cotton trade was surely as important as defending the coast. Yet Gallaway neglects altogether the cotton trade and the broader topics of which it was one facet, the politics and economics of wartime Texas.

Perhaps it is a truism to state that primary sources can be better understood and digested by reading them in toto. But carefully selected passages can be enlightening if preceded by substantive comments. Gallaway's introductory comments too frequently merely reiterate the contents of the excerpt. He does not provide the appropriate context which lets the document speak for itself. For instance, he includes a long account of the Great Hanging at Gainesville in 1862; it may well have been as indefensible an act as Gallaway implies. Yet he should have considered the event within the framework of maintaining order, morale, and loyalty in a state with many energetic anti-Confederates.

If students do not find these contemporary accounts of life in Civil War Texas particularly helpful, they will benefit from the extensive bibliography which the editor included. It is an updated version of Alwyn Barr's "Texas Civil War Historiography" originally published in the relatively inaccessible Texas Libraries (Winter, 1964). Barr noted then the paucity of literature relating to Texas politics or civilian life during the Civil War. This reviewer only wishes that Professor Gallaway had studied his bibliographer's remarks more carefully.

Nancy Head Bowen
Del Mar College

Cannon Smoke, edited by Lester Newton Fitzhugh, a specialist on the Trans-Mississippi Department and Civil War Texas, is a heart-warming and keenly-edited correspondence between Captain John Jay Good and his wife, Susan Anna, during the first full year of the American Civil War.

Captain Good commanded a small battery of Texas artillery that accompanied the Third Texas Cavalry through Indian Territory into Northern Arkansas in the early days of the war.

Like most correspondence Good’s letters are often concerned with such routine matters as miles traveled, the sick in camp, bivouac sites, topographical observations and expressions of homesickness. As a record of one of the Texas expeditions into the theater of war, the commander’s accounts are nevertheless full of interesting detail.

The reader is also given glimpses of personal observations of superior officers, namely Brigadier General Ben McCullough, whom Good greatly admired and after whom he later named a son.

Living on a farmstead in what is now East Dallas, Mrs. Good wrote about activity on the “home front,” inter-mixing personal accounts and observations with continual praises for her absent husband. Fitzhugh’s excellent footnotes and explanations are helpful and beneficial.

One hundred and eight letters appear in this volume and those written by Captain Good concerning the Battle of Pea Ridge, Arkansas (March 7-8, 1862) are of particular interest.

The book is illustrated by a dozen photographs and “Good’s Battery in Action,” a water color by Andrew Jackson Houston, son of General Sam Houston, handsomely adorns the dust jacket.

Fitzhugh’s results have been worth the effort. A significant edition of Civil War letters is again available and will make another valuable reference for those interested in the personal history of the War Between the States.

Maury Darst
Galveston College


Since Frederick Jackson Turner’s seminal address on “The Significance of the Frontier in American History,” and his subsequent provocative essays, the debate has raged over the meaning of the frontier, the types who settled it, and its influence upon the development of an American character and American institutions. This study of the letters of three groups of Britons who migrated to the United States during the nineteenth century provides insight into some of the questions Turner left unanswered.
As the basis for her study, Professor Erickson uses the letters of twenty-five families grouped according to occupational background in the Old World and by the occupations they pursued in the New World. The first group of immigrants — those who went into farming — are subdivided into those who were experienced tenant farmers, agricultural laborers and rural handicraftsmen, and industrial laborers. This device allows the author to draw some interesting conclusions from an analysis of their letters. In each case, the predominant motivation for migration was economic though of varied emphasis. Onetime middle-class tenant farmers wanted a greater return on their invested capital and an escape from the burdens of rent, taxes, and tithes. Former agricultural workers and rural handicraftsmen left to avoid becoming mere day laborers, while onetime industrial workers sought land ownership in America simply as a means of obtaining the necessities of life. Regardless of the emphasis, however, the author concludes that in all three cases a farm on the American frontier served as a safety-valve for those who were discontented with economic, social, and political changes at home.

Additional conclusions drawn from this first set of letters include: experienced farmers enjoyed greater success on American farms than did the inexperienced; social adjustment was not especially difficult although many, particularly the women, suffered profound loneliness; few discovered any hostility from Americans, but they nonetheless preferred the company of fellow migrants, settled as close to one another as possible, rarely intermarried with Americans, and took slight interest in American politics; and, contrary to Turner’s concept of the frontier as a mixing bowl, the English and Scot immigrants accommodated themselves to American society to a much greater degree than they were assimilated into it.

The second group of immigrants — those who became industrial workers — like the agriculturists were primarily motivated to emigrate because of economic considerations. Unlike the farmers, however, members of this group migrated less as a flight from possible impoverishment and more in the hope of economic advancement. Once in America they became “tramping artisans” who demonstrated a remarkable mobility as they sought to improve their economic lot. Like the farmers, they tended to prefer the company of one another to that of Americans, and, like their agriculturist counterparts, social adjustment was more a matter of accommodation than assimilation.

The last of the groups — those who became clerks, merchants, or professionals — demonstrated characteristics quite different from the other two groups, both in motivation for migration and adjustment to American society. First, motivation for migration stemmed more from personal, family, and social status considerations than from economic pressures. Second, because of their lack of family ties and higher mobility, members of this group demonstrated a greater degree of individualism than did members of the other two groups. Third, because of their relative individualism and isolation from fellow immigrants, their social adjustment was the most difficult and the most inadequate of the three groups, a phenomenon which leads Professor Erickson to conclude: “The tendency to regard British immigrants as easily assimilated, because in many places they did not settle in conspicuous and distinct communities, overlooks the essential role these communities and their institutions played in the accommodation of the first generation immigrant and in the long-run assimilation of his children.”

Each of the three sets of letters which follow Professor Erickson’s analyses of the immigrants’ experiences contain much of human interest as well as historical value. If it did nothing more, and it does, the volume could rest alone on the contributions made by the publication of the letters.

George T. Morgan, Jr.
University of Houston


The focus in each of these volumes is primary source material although each concentrates on different topics. However, the means by which the information is presented separates the first as folklore and the second as history. John Monroe Parker was born in Alabama and came to Texas as a lad of 13. After living a life of whoopy and adventure he realized that he "was a lost sinner." In order to support himself after the turn of the century he published several pamphlets under different titles — all being life sketches of himself. Most of these pamphlets appeared between the years 1912-1920; this 32 page volume is a fascimile edition limited to 500 copies of one of Monroe's more complete sketches. The second volume is a presentation of 12 letters from Robert Hunter to his wife Cyrene during the years 1849-1851 and is also limited to 500 copies. Hunter made the overland trip via the Gila Trail with other '49ers in search of adventure and riches for his family. His letters, although largely personal in nature, give some insights into his gruelling journey and a pilgrim's life in California's gold fields.

Hunter's letters, on the other hand, present a realistic picture of a Texan who hoped to make enough money to support his wife and children by finding gold in California. Although he gives little detailed description of the incidents along the journey, and the hardships he endured — perhaps so as not to worry his wife — he does relate some of his experiences while in California. Nonetheless, the central theme of his letters portray a man concerned about his wife and family rather than the gambling-drinking life so often associated with those men who searched for gold in '49. The time gaps between letters limits their usefulness, but a short introduction and preface by editor Robert W. Stephens gives a good perspective on Hunter's life.

Parker's life sketch represents cowboy folklore as only the pulp press could churn it out. His actual recollections decreased in an indirect ratio to his imagination. Some of the incidents that he relates are killing his first Indian, his second Indian, his association with Billy the Kid and John Chisum, and other "episodes of excitement and adventure." The accounts read like The Perils of Pauline and many of his names, dates, and places are doubtful. The last ten pages of the booklet are cowboy songs and poems. With that, the "Aged Wanderer" hopes that he will be long remembered after he passes into the Great Beyond.

For those engrossed with cowboy folklore, $5.00 for a 32 page pamphlet of reprinted recollections might seem a bargain; for others it will seem ridiculous. The letters of Robert Hunter have much historical significance and make good reading as well. Yet, one also must question the price attached to this volume. Such editions substantiate the premise that little changes throughout the years. Parker hoped to make an easy living off captivating tales of true Western adventure at 40 cents a hit in 1920. People still expect to do the same in 1973 for substantially increased prices.

Charles R. McClure
History-Government Librarian
University of Texas at El Paso
The title "An English Architect in Texas and Mexico" does not do justice to the interesting subject matter touched upon in this work. Charming anecdotes and descriptions of Alfred Giles' life, "within the sound of London's Bow bells" and in Middlesex, England throw light on English school systems, on family situations, and the development of a young man growing up in the mid-nineteenth century. An adventuresome character led Alfred Giles to travel on the European continent and to New York with a young dentist friend, and then, due to health problems, to seek the dry climate of the southwestern part of the United States. Marrying the daughter of an Englishman living in Texas, the Giles and their eight children studied and travelled to various parts of the world learning about many cultures and life-styles. With the proceeds of an English inheritance, the Giles purchased land and settled on a ranch near Comfort, Texas which was named 'Hillingdon' for Alfred's family seat in England. Visitors such as the famous Richard Harding Davis and Sidney Lanier wrote about this Giles home, fascinating peoples' interests and events.

Projects in and around San Antonio such as Texas Agricultural Associations, the International Fairs and development of better communications occupied much of Giles' time, but never to the detriment of his growing reputation as one of the best architects of the Southwest. By the first decade of the twentieth century, his fame began to spread into northern Mexico and he was asked to design many public buildings for General Terrazas, who "literally owned" the state of Chihuahua.

The Giles family chose to live in San Antonio, which one writer pronounced: "probably the most cosmopolitan spot on the face of the globe". San Antonio, recovering from the Civil war, became a training area for two other wars, the Spanish American and World War I. Military establishments were needed and the arrival of the railroad brought added demands for architectural services, at a time when "members of this profession were in short supply". Spanish architects' designs were continued by men of various nationalities; Francis Giraud, John Fries, and John Kanpmann, to name only a few. Giles too was influenced by the traditional Spanish designs but added flavor and personality to the lovely structures of this old city.

The second part of this book, entitled 'the works of Alfred Giles', consists of a study of the different influences revealed in his work, and a description of the various kinds of buildings he designed. Drawings and figures illustrate his work in Domestic, Commercial, Service and Institutional structures, as well as an architect of mansions and Court houses. Extremely interesting to the 'layman' or non-professionals reading this book are the comments and discussions of famous people of the area and their choice of styles for their homes or places of business.

The appendices which include pictures of Giles' monuments to the heroes of the Alamo, and his newspaper advertisement will also be of great interest to many readers. These, with the excellent drawings throughout the book, make it attractive to people of different interests.

Viva Rainey
Centenary College

The history of Texas Indians is complicated as the result of the complications created by Texas' varied political associations. First a neglected portion of the Spanish Empire, then a portion of Mexico, an independent republic, and finally a member of the United States. Texas never really experienced anything like a continuous policy with regard to her Indians. And whether a possession of a foreign power or independent political entity, her wandering aborigines involved her in international disputes. Thus the story of Texas Indian policy is broadened beyond the question of humane or inhumane treatment of savage charges.

It is a pity that a problem of such significance has not received better treatment in this book, and that stronger and more significant conclusions have not been drawn. From the opening chapter to the closing sentence we have here a collection of important material inadequately treated. Chronologically arranged, the material receives the sort of treatment one expects from an ardent, but not particularly ept, antiquarian. Non-sequiturs abound, and each item, be it fact of record or possible folklore, is given equal significance.

Further, it is difficult to determine whether this book was written to investigate the doleful plight of Texas Indians as much as it was to offer up a paean of praise to Major Robert S. Neighbors while at the same time damning all and sundry who opposed him or criticized his methods no matter how mildly. It is difficult to believe that Texas' "reservation Indians" were so law abiding and content with reservation life as Mr. Neighbours would have us believe, and that the Texas frontier troubles with Indians had their genesis either with Mexican Indians or those under the control of the United States. The reservation system hasn't worked particularly well in Anglicizing American Indians in other parts of the United States, and it is doubtful that it would have in Texas.

Nevertheless, the book has value, and that it points up the fact that white treatment of the native redman on the American plains has always been marred by deceit and ruthless determination to eliminate aborigines as an impediment to progress. Additionally, though perhaps inadvertently, Mr. Neighbours makes clear that there were always those who, as Major Robert S. Neighbors, stood firmly by the cause of humanity and decency. The most bitter pill of all, though, is that those humane and decent men could not prevent the dark blot on our nation's history caused by such activity as recorded in Mr. Neighbours' Indian Exodus.

Ert J. Gum
University of Nebraska at Omaha


W. O. Tuggle was a native of LaGrange, Georgia, who gained national prominence as legal agent of the Greek and Yuchi Indian tribes by successfully steering their sizable claims against the United States government through the Congress. Following his
appointment in October, 1879, Tuggle spent much of the next three years in the Indian Territory (in present-day Oklahoma) where he earned the respect and confidence of many prominent Indian leaders. He traveled extensively in the new Indian Territory and the surrounding area, carefully recording details about people, places, customs, and tales which he later developed in large part and which he eventually hoped to have published.

From an anthropological standpoint Tuggle's most significant achievement is a collection of Indian myths which he recorded directly from the tales told him by chiefs such as Pleasant Porter and Sam Brown and by sympathetic observers who had long known certain tribes and their ways. But his sketches of the lives of these people in the Territory — their agriculture, diet, dress, housing, recreation, religious observances, educational and political institutions — also provide vivid insights into a teeming world in which the mixture of Indians, blacks and whites often evoked prophetic utterance on the future of American society. These myths, legends, sketches and narratives which make up the heart of *Shem, Ham and Japheth* are therefore of great interest to the general reader as well as the folklorist and historian.

Tuggle also kept a journal of his experiences in the nation's capital in the early 1880's which has been reproduced in Part IV of this book. Here he described his associations with such prominent figures as Alexander Stephens, William T. Sherman, Wade Hampton and Henry W. Grady. Tuggle commented on Garfield's assassination, the Star Route scandal, the greenback question, and other important events, including the racial implications of Reconstruction politics.

The "rationale" for the present volume, stated by the editors in the introduction, is based on the assumption that Tuggle's most significant contribution can best be seen in his Indian diaries and Washington journals, his observations or sketches of life in the Indian Territory, and his collection of Indian myths. The aim of the editors has been to rescue Tuggle from oblivion through this edition of his uncollected and virtually unpublished papers. One can only hope that they succeed, for *Shem, Ham and Japheth* makes fascinating reading, not only for the picture of Indian life which it presents but also for the portrait of Tuggle's character which it reveals.

Janet Jelen
University of Oklahoma


This is the seventh volume in a series that reproduces the annual Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures given each year at the University of Texas at Arlington. These four lectures, which examine the issues of religion, justice, science and technology, and ecology in the late nineteenth and early twentieth century, were given in April of 1972. They reflect Professor Webb's view of the function of history, i.e., "to describe and make understandable the forces which have shaped the destiny of many and brought him to the present time equipped as he now is with his ideas and institutions."

Carter E. Boren's lecture, basically an interpretive synthesis of various religious history monographs, develops the theme that the great diversity of American protestan-
tism becomes a unifying force in American history particularly in the Gilded Age. He concludes that the predominance of American protestantism has ended.

In the second essay the concept of science and technology as an emerging frontier is examined in light of Webb’s "Great Frontier" hypothesis. Robert W. Amsler discusses the tremendous increase in the use of the nation’s natural resources, particularly its energy resources at a time when the geographical frontier was coming to an end. He concludes that the study and development of science "represents a new concept of a frontier" which ultimately has to develop a technology that will, within some newly defined milieu, resolve the crisis of scarcity in basic resources.

The essay on the status of the legal profession in the late nineteenth century by the legal historian Audra L. Prewitt investigates the inadequacies of the legal profession, and specifically the judicial system with its lack of responsiveness to the challenge of a changing society. But Prewitt also suggests that a reassessment of legal concepts and relationships by part of the legal community at that time prepared the way for younger legal reformers to be in the forefront of the progressive movement of the early 20th century. She further suggests that the time is again ripe for such a reassessment.

The last essay by H. Wayne Morgan considers the historical origins of modern environmental problems. Although he documents the fact that many people were aware of the problems that rapid industrialization was bringing to America, the desire to subdue and exploit the abundant resources was more often the prime motive that inevitably lead to a more aggressive materialism.

Collectively this group of essays provide an added dimension to our understanding of the Gilded Age.

Hubert Humphreys
LSU-Shreveport


In their study the Dodds have compiled statistical data derived from the reports of the U.S. Bureau of the Census. The statistics are for the eleven states of the Confederacy plus Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, Oklahoma, and West Virginia. Primary concentration was placed on data relating to population, agriculture, and manufacturing. Historical Statistics of the South will be of special value to anyone in need of comparative data on the states included in the compilation. The glossary of terms included in the study is excellent and adequately explains the ever changing definitions utilized by the Bureau of the Census.

William J. Brophy
Stephen F. Austin State University


This anthology constitutes the first attempt to collect into one volume over fifty years of scholarship concerning the activities and accomplishments of Jews in the South. The two editors, one of whom (Mary Dale Palsson) is a professional librarian and the other (Leonard Dinnerstein) a young historian who has already published extensively
in the area of Jewish studies, have carefully chosen the selections included in this volume in an effort to "provide a picture of the chief aspects of Jewish life in the South." As is true of most anthologies of this type, the selections are uneven and vary considerably in quality and interest. The principal reason for this disparity, as the brief bibliography at the end makes clear, is an unfortunate absence of good critical studies about Southern Jewry.

Although a small Jewish community existed in Georgia as early as 1733, the number of Jews in the South remained exceedingly small throughout the colonial period. During the nineteenth century, when Jewish immigrants flooded into the United States, the size of the Southern Jewish population remained fairly stable. European immigrants, including Jews, avoided the South primarily because they did not wish to compete with cheap black labor or because they were ill-equipped by training and experience to cope with problems of rural life. Since 1900, however, there has been a gradual increase in the Jewish population of the South, but even this small growth has been confined largely to those states like Florida, Virginia, and Texas with large urban centers.

While Southern Jews never faced the same disadvantages as blacks, they were rarely accorded social acceptance even in large cities. In sharp contrast to Northern Jews who have vigorously protested almost every form of discrimination, Southern Jews have generally preferred to remain silent, fearful that the least sign of dissatisfaction might activate the latent feelings of antisemitism held by most gentiles in the South. Even more than Northern Jews, those in the South sought complete assimilation into the American way of life. The most important exceptions to this prevailing policy of forebearance occurred during the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's when a handful of Jews, most of whom were rabbis, spoke out against the injustices accorded blacks in the South and participated in several demonstrations aimed at removing the legal barriers to full-scale integration.

The editors have wisely devoted more than half of this anthology to articles which pertain to the period after 1890. The twenty contributors, most of whom are Jews, represent an interesting cross-section of scholars which include not only university professors, but also rabbis, lawyers, journalists, a museum curator, and a statistician. The variety of subject matter is equally impressive. Three of the selections concern political figures — Jacob Henry, an obscure North Carolina legislator; David T. Yulee, Florida's first United States Senator; and Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of War in the Confederate cabinet of Jefferson Davis — and four others analyze particular Jewish communities in southern cities — Richmond, New Orleans, Atlanta, and "Southern City" (Montgomery, Alabama). The remaining articles relate either to specific historical issues such as slavery and civil rights or to sociological problems such as mixed marriages.

In a brief review, it is impossible to discuss every selection. The most incisive are Leonard Dinnerstein's study of Atlanta in the Progressive Era, Bertram W. Korn's discussion of "Judaeophobia" in the Confederacy and Allen Krause's description of the activities of Southern rabbis during the Civil Rights Movement. This attractive volume, however, points up the need not only for more penetrating studies of Southern Jewry but also for studies of other ethnic groups in the South.

Robert V. Haynes
University of Houston

From its earliest days to the present time, Texas has been plagued with boundary disputes. Just within the past decade, there has been the Chamizal settlement at El Paso and the Sabine River suit. Even today, the offshore line between Texas and Louisiana remains to be determined. Among the more fascinating and lingering of the boundary problems were those that developed along Red River and the Oklahoma border. It is the history of disputes in this area that C. A. Welborn, retired Professor of History at Southeastern Oklahoma State College, relates in his book. He begins with the negotiations that led to the Louisiana Purchase, moves through the intricacies of the various treaties that affected the Red River boundary, and concludes by narrating the events of three specific disputes that kept the border in a turmoil until they were eventually resolved by the courts.

The largest claim involved Greer County and its 2,380 square miles of fertile land. East of the Texas panhandle and the 100th parallel, Red River served as the boundary. But two forks of the river crossed that parallel, creating a question about which fork constituted the boundary. Texas claimed all of the territory south of the North Fork, even establishing Greer County to strengthen its jurisdiction between the two forks. In 1886, however, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that the Prairie Dog Fork to the south was the border — and that Greer County belonged to Oklahoma. This decision accentuated another problem — the need to determine the true location of the 100th parallel. Oklahoma relied on the 1857-60 Jones-Brown-Clark survey line although later surveys indicated that this original line should be relocated several hundred feet to the east. It was not until 1927 that the U. S. Supreme Court ruled that none of the previous surveys were official and ordered still another one. The new line, approved by the Court in 1930, placed an additional 44.6 square miles of territory in Texas.

The final squabble, evolving around the ownership of the southern half of Red River, turned out to be quite complicated. When it was all over, the U. S. Supreme Court ruled against Texas' claim extending to the middle of the river — and placed the boundary line along the southern bank. Yet the decision was a victory of sorts for Texas; the line was located along the low water “cut bank” rather than the high water bank. Thus the strip of land lost by the state turned out to be a very narrow one.

The author has done an excellent job in presenting these three controversies and tying them together into a single narrative. There are seven maps, which should have helped in supporting and clarifying the text. Unfortunately, the quality of reproduction leaves much to be desired. The reader must rely on the text alone. This is not too much of a disadvantage, though, as Welborn has presented his definitive study in an interesting manner — and has done so in a concise, yet complete, 107 pages.

Thomas F. Rutlin
Shreveport, Louisiana


In this well-researched and clearly written study, Lewis Gould has described and analyzed the history of Texas politics during the era of Woodrow Wilson and the “New
It is the author’s thesis that the issue of prohibition permeated and colored every question which arose during this period and largely shaped the development of politics in Texas. The reform leaders of that generation believed that prohibition was their most important achievement which would bring a more honest, efficient, and moral quality to public life. Regardless of the issue at hand, the wet-dry question was never far below the surface.

The struggle to capture the Texas delegation for Woodrow Wilson prior to the 1912 Democratic Convention was, as Gould demonstrates, affected by the prohibition issue. The earliest supporters of the New Jersey Governor were Thomas B. Love and Thomas W. Gregory who were drys. The leading Wilson opponents were Senator Joseph W. Bailey and Oscar B. Colquitt who were wets. Not until Colonel Edward M. House, Senator Charles A. Culberson, and Albert S. Burleson joined the Wilson for President coalition did the campaign acquire a more professional and less prohibitionist coloration. The role of the Texas delegation in Wilson’s nomination at Baltimore and the succeeding Democratic victory gave Texas a large share in the new administration. Though party leaders united in support of Wilson, they continued their internecine battles in state politics, split often by the prohibition issue.

Gould describes these intraparty struggles with understanding and insight, and included concise biographical sketches of the principal figures. Bailey is depicted as graceful and able but, like a flowering shrub, “all flower and no fruit.” Colquitt appears as “something of an opportunist,” and the author concludes that James E. Ferguson was “essentially destructive.” Will C. Hogg emerges as “profane and fiery” but dedicated to the university and good government. Gould retells with relish the dramatic story of Ferguson’s war on the University of Texas and the governor’s subsequent impeachment and removal from office. Though his sympathies are clearly with the reformers, Gould avoids obvious bias and presents a most readable and objective account.

The study has some weaknesses, mostly of omission. There is no mention of the conservation movement or the establishment of the Department of Forestry in 1915. Nor are there accounts of industrial safety legislation, the workman’s compensation law, or efforts to curb the widespread use of merchandise checks. All of these were progressive measures which paralleled similar reforms in other states.

Despite these minor reservations, this is an excellent study which should become the standard account of the period. Its focus is politics and throughout the volume there is the thread of the efforts of the progressive reformers to pass prohibition legislation which would make Texas dry. This was, perhaps, the unifying theme of the entire era.

Robert S. Maxwell
Stephen F. Austin State University


Savoie Lottinville, distinguished director of the University of Oklahoma Press, in awarding the Oklahoma Distinguished Service Citation to Everette Lee DeGolyer wrote: “For his contributions to the science of geology, his pioneering work in introducing geophysics into oil exploration, his diplomatic service to the nation, and his efforts to
preserve the historical and literary heritage of the Southwest." In the decade 1938-48 he received recognition and awards from the Texas Mid-Continental Oil and Gas Association, the American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers (Anthony Lucas Medal), four national engineering societies joined in making an award; he received Phi Beta Kappa membership from the University of Oklahoma and several universities conferred honorary degrees. In 1947 he was appointed to the U.S. Military Petroleum Advisory Committee and in 1948 joined the U.S. Atomic Energy Commission to study raw materials. In 1943 he turned down the possibility of becoming ambassador to Mexico.

In 1906, thanks to his geology professor at the University of Oklahoma, Charles Gould, DeGolyer became the camp cook for a U. S. Geological Survey group. In other summers he served as geological assistant and his work caught the attention of the Survey's director, C. Willard Hayes. In 1909 Hayes selected him to assist in geological work for the Mexican Eagle Oil Company. Mexico was on the eve of election and revolution when Sir Weetman Pearson (Lord Cowdray after 1910) selected DeGolyer to locate their next drilling site. Even after Americans had to leave Mexico the British interests sought DeGolyer's advice as a consultant. He got along well with Englishmen, Mexicans and, later, oil men of the Middle Eastern countries. While constantly improving his scientific knowledge and seeking better ways to find oil, he began buying books and in his life-time presented great collections to the University of Oklahoma and Southern Methodist University in Dallas where he made his home. He became a Distinguished Professor of Geology at the University of Texas in 1940 and presided over the annual meeting of the Texas State Historical Association. The excellence of literary holdings at Texas, rather than the geology library, impressed him and he later made a substantial contribution of "first editions" and manuscripts. He worked to strengthen the Dallas Public Library. It may surprise some to learn that he financially supported the Saturday Review until it could finance itself.

When World War II came, DeGolyer understood the significance of oil to the free world's survival. Secretary Ickes in July, 1941, set up a staff "to administer the coordinating program for the oil industry" which included De Golyer as director of conservation. Commuting from Dallas was not satisfactory, and in 1942 he moved to Washington. Two years before he had warned of potential shortages of oil and gas. He pushed for pipelines to the Eastern coast to offset the results of tanker sinkings. Mexico was our ally and what was more reasonable than that DeGolyer would be sent to consult with Señor Efrain Buenrostro of Petroleos Mexicanos regarding loans to modernize and create plants to produce high octane gas? After the war Mr. De had some good advice for S. Farish and Gene Holman of Standard Oil about how to get along in Mexico and other oil producing countries (pp. 280-2). Unfortunately, he never completed a projected book on American oil policy.

DeGolyer was an Oklahoma boy who helped to expand the Alger success story — with the exception that he married his college sweetheart rather than the boss's daughter. Hard work, continued study, learning from older men but being willing to break out of old patterns, respect for peoples of other lands and when successes came he accepted them with modesty and pride. Also he expanded the American philanthropic tradition of using wealth to assist libraries and universities to improve their usefulness to their students.

J. Lon Tinkle, the distinguished editor of the outstanding Book Review page of the Dallas Morning News, has written another informative, fast-moving, enjoyable
book. His diligent research is apparent and his hero is never out of sight. Possibly DeGolyer was right in not accepting the ambassadorship to Mexico, but we need more Americans like him who seek to continue the improvement of our foreign relations and to find better ways to use the natural resources of this world.

Robert C. Cotner
University of Texas at Austin


The excellent biography on Alvin M. Owsley of Texas brings to the public eye the life of an outstanding American. His devotion to the democratic principles and his respect for his beloved United States is beyond reproach. Never once during the many times that he represented his country throughout the world did he lower his standards. And his dedication and hard work to the American Legion will be remembered throughout the organization for years to come.

Of the many speeches, letters, and etc. that Colonel Owsley wrote during his lifetime, I think his greatest hour was when he wrote the following: "When you see the Stars and Stripes displayed, son, stand up and take off your hat. Somebody may titter. But don't you mind. When Old Glory comes along, salute, and let them think what they please. Get up, even if you rise alone; stand there and don't be ashamed of it either. Don't be ashamed when your throat chokes and the tears come. It is the flag of tomorrow. It is not the flag of your king, its the flag of yourself and of all your neighbors."

In writing these words, I think Colonel Owsley wrote without realizing it the standards that guided his life and career over the years.

In this book Marion S. Adams has placed before the American people an outstanding piece of work. This book is rich in facts, and straight and to the point. It deals with people from all walks of life from Kings and Queens to the Texas Cowboy.

George B. Singleton, President
Monroe County Museum and Historical Society
Monroeville, Alabama


"I do not believe anyone can ever forget any deliberate wrong of great magnitude—one can forgive, but forget, never! The wounds will heal but the scars remain. But to harbor hatred is like nesting a cancer with ample food, so it will thrive and constantly poison the mind and body. To forgive is to pluck it from the heart, root and all."

These words provide the summation of Cyde Fillmore's book, Prisoner Of War. Although the manuscript was first prepared soon after his release at the end of World War II, it had not been published until now. And perhaps, the delay of almost thirty years does more than anything else to prove the philosophy of forgiving but not forgetting.
One of the men of the famed "Lost Battalion" captured by the Japanese in March, 1942, on the island of Java, Clyde Fillmore had been a lawyer living in Wichita Falls, Texas. Most of his fellow prisoners were from the North Texas area — Decatur, Wichita Falls, Plainview, Amarillo, etc., and were members of the Second Battalion, 131st Field Artillery, 36th Division of the Texas National Guard. A list of the 534 men of the Second Battalion and of the USS Houston, who were with the group, is included in the book. The volume, as it is now published, reveals the day by day experience of these prisoners as they were moved from camp to camp, tortured, deprived of food, and mentally battered by their captors. In an effort to secure free labor, the Japanese gave them the most menial of tasks and forced all sorts of indignities upon them. Yet, through it all, there was evident among the prisoners a sense of hope and encouragement.

The malnutrition brought about by a steady diet of rice and little else, often resulted in the unforgettable nightmares of a disoriented mind. At times it was difficult even to distinguish the foot of the bed from the head, and impossible to stand and walk. Other illnesses plagued the prisoners and resulted in the death of many.

Public punishment for small infractions of discipline was difficult to bear or even to watch. Such displays only served to strengthen the bonds between the Americans in the camp. It became quite a game to see how long one could keep hidden small treasures that were forbidden. Pencils and paper were strictly denied and the diary upon which this story is based was carried for years sewed into the bottom of a suitcase, only to be lost on the plane that flew the men back to an American base. But even though the diary was lost, the impressions and experiences were not and soon after Mr. Fillmore's return to this country he once again set upon paper the day to day life that had been his as a prisoner. At that time there was no thought of publication.

Years passed; America was engaged in another war; and other American P.O.W.'s were on the way home. At the insistence of family and friends, this account was brought to light and published by Nortex Publishers, Quanah, Texas.

The author states, "What has been has been. I have lost no time grieving over what happened to me. The magnificence of America can probably be better appreciated by those who at some time have been denied its blessings." This must be the feeling that prompted the prisoners, returning from Vietnam to exclaim, "God bless America".

Virginia Ming
Texas Collection
Baylor University


Between 1927 and 1970, Mody Boatright, a professor at the University of Texas and a "professional" folklorist, wrote dozens of essays and numerous books dealing with his chosen field. This collection of thirteen of his essays shows not only the scope of his work and his contribution to American folklore studies but is also a memorial to Mody Boatright — the man.

Boatright was concerned with four principal areas in the study of Folklore: the cowboy, the American frontier, the oil industry, and folklore and the folklorist in contemporary society. A quick glance at the Table of Contents will show that essays from each of these major categories have been included.
The collection of essays has been arranged in chronological order — the order in which they were first published. The progression of Boatright as a folklorist can thus be seen in this one book by comparing an early essay, “The Genius of Pecos Bill” (1929), a superficial essay, to that of a later essay, “Theodore Roosevelt, Social Darwinism, and the Cowboy” (1964), an intricate and well-developed essay that goes into the philosophies of the turn of the century.

Although Boatright was concerned with folklore throughout the United States, we are given only a partial example of interest outside of Texas in “Gib Morgan among the Heroes”; most of Boatright’s examples are drawn from Texas for, as he said in “The Family Saga as a Form of Folklore,” this is only natural since Texas is where his work was chiefly done. The time span might be considered narrow by some since he dealt mainly with the nineteenth century. However, as noted previously, his major interest lay in this time period.

The extent of Boatright's work in Folklore may readily be seen in this collection. He was able to grasp not only the linguistics of the era of which he writes but also the ideals. His writing is not only imaginative and interesting but as factual as possible.

Mody Boatright was interested in people and their beliefs. This interest is shown clearly through his essays. This collection should appeal not only to the professional folklorists but to any persons interested in the general field of humanity.

Cheryl Potter
Nacogdoches, Texas


The third of the Big Thicket Museum publication series is now on sale at most Texas bookstores as well as at the Big Thicket Museum.

This outstanding collection of essays is in tribute to Lancelot Rosier who was best known over a long period of years as “Mr. Big Thicket.” Among the authors are Mary Lasswell, Francis E. Abernethy, Justice Wm. O. Douglas, Ralph W. Yarbrough, Louis Hofferbert, Frank X. Tolbert, Sigmund Byrd, William Edward Syers, and others. The editor of the collection, Maxine Johnston, is currently the president of the Big Thicket Association. She was an ardent admirer and close friend of Lance Rosier and of course, a devoted and dedicated supporter of the movement to preserve the Big Thicket and all that Mr. Rosier held dear. Miss Johnston is also the author of one of the essays in which she gives her own intimate impression of this man variously referred to as a “priest of sorts,” “Big Thicket’s Thoreau” and “a modern St. Francis.”

This little book, a limited edition of 1000 copies, has the same format as its predecessor Big Thicket Bibliography.

Lois Williams Parker
Lamar University


This book consists of papers read by distinguished Hispanics from various fields at a conference held in New York in 1968. The meeting had as its general topic updating
the profession to meet changing conditions. It was organized around three subthemes; training for research in Latin America, research opportunities and problems, and interdisciplinary and international collaboration in research. Participants discussed several current problems but one tended to dominate the proceedings — this conference took place in the wake of the international flap over what has come to be known as "the Project Camelot fiasco."

In 1964 the Department of Defense expanded its behavioral research programs on counterinsurgency by authorizing through its research office at American University a lavishly-funded (one and a half million dollars a year for several years) social science research effort which became known as Project Camelot. The goals of the project involved "developing a general social systems model . . . to predict and influence politically significant aspects of social change in the developing nations." (xiv) In practical terms the sponsors hoped to devise procedures for forecasting the potential for insurgency and develop workable responses to future Cubas and Viet Nams. The Department of Defense wanted in-depth studies of Latin American society by batteries of social scientists; the academics saw research grants of unprecedented size and overlooked the political implications of Camelot initially. The project became a diplomatic football and was scuttled in 1965 in a torrent of international criticism. Bitterness, recrimination and bad publicity were the fruits all around. American scholars charged government deception and an attempt to subvert pure academic research for political ends. Latin Americans saw Camelot as a CIA plan to develop a blueprint for intervention.

A major problem facing Latin Americanists since the mid-1960's has been that of functioning in the climate of distrust following Camelot. American researchers investigating current Latin American social problems have discovered a new frigidity and a drying-up of friendly contacts there who increasingly regard U. S. researchers as agents of the Pentagon. The fallout from Camelot has become a serious obstacle to legitimate academic research in Latin America.

The book reveals little unity within its stated general topic, and many of the participants played fast and loose with that. Stanley Ross, now of the University of Texas, performed valuable service in his preface by imposing even partial unity on this hodgepodge. Aside from obvious problems of organization, though, the book is a catalog of some of the current ills of the field and of suggestions for improving conditions. In keeping with the concern over Camelot-inspired distrust south of the border there are proposals for a more equal role for Latin American partners in joint research projects, suggestions for greater tact and circumspection while afield, and calls for new administrative structures to coordinate projects and channel research support. An implied purpose of the conference and the book is to find ways of restoring the confidence of Latins in the integrity and independence of our academic community.

D. S. Chandler
Miami University (Ohio)


The conquest of the Americas has long been familiar through the works of numerous writers. It is generally not realized, however, that the bio-social consequences following
the Spanish conquest of the Americas is in many respects just as captivating. Professor Crosby's well-organized interdisciplinary study utilizes a broad range of historical sources and scientific research to support his thesis that the world's ecosystem was, and indeed still continues to be, irrevocably disrupted by the Post-Columbian exchange of animal, plant, and human life forms. The study is a very timely one in that man's treatment of his environment is a source of utmost concern to contemporary society. Moreover, to students of Latin American history this valuable work will be of much interest and fill a heretofore historical gap in the European conquest of the Americas and its aftermath.

The study suggests that the conquistadores' invisible and invincible ally was the common European microbe which reduced the aboriginal populations of the Americas by millions. While Europeans and Africans had long since built up immunity to such epidemic killers as measles and smallpox, Indians proved tragically susceptible to these maladies. On the other hand, Professor Crosby's detailed and highly interesting study of a native American disease, syphilis, and its spread across the oceans, is a fascinating ecological exchange study.

Professor Crosby's reconstruction of the America's unique flora and fauna during its centuries of relative isolation, and the contrasts with its European counterparts sets the stage for the rapidly developing trend toward biological homogeneity following the arrival of Europeans. His discussion of the European introduction of plant and animal life and their adaptation by American natives is explored in detail. However, the negative effects of these new life forms caused extinction or near extinction of much of the life native to this hemisphere.

The transhemispheric ecological exchange was not all one-sided however. As Professor Crosby observes, "there are two Europes and two Africas: one on either side of the Atlantic." The author meticulously traces the global dispersion of native American foods which eventually came to constitute one-third of the world's food stores. It is Crosby's contention therefore that the interchange so enriched nutrition in both worlds that it helped to precipitate the population explosion and the resultant phenomenon of intercontinental migrations to this hemisphere. While the author acknowledges the difficulty of measuring with any degree of accuracy the cumulative effects of the "Columbian Exchange" on life forms in this hemisphere, he concludes that the current ecological crisis has been greatly accelerated by the on-going interchange of plant and animal life forms.

The questions raised by this book, and in large part answered, are certainly not new; but Professor Crosby's thoroughness in his treatment of the subject assists the reader in gaining a clear insight into the magnitude of the "Columbian Exchange."

Richard Chardkoff
Northeast Louisiana University


The jurisdictional approach to genealogical research clearly defines the areas where specific records may be found. The two main jurisdictions mentioned are the home jurisdiction and the institutional jurisdiction. The authors define their terminology and carefully explain which records are likely to be found in each jurisdiction.
There is a section in the book dealing with the procedure in organizing a family association. This subject is covered from the basic structure of the organization, through its financing, procedure and purpose.

Methods of research for professional results are given in detail. Types of forms are illustrated with procedure for recommended use. I believe the average amateur genealogist does not have the time or space to keep such elaborate records. A full-time professional genealogist may find it necessary to keep such detailed cross-files, but the average person doesn't expect to spend so much time keeping records that he has no time left for research.

The Bibliography contains ten pages of sources which deal with different aspects of genealogical research. The beginner in this field will find this book an aid and a guideline for his research. If genealogy is to become a recognized science, the researcher must use accepted methods of recording the data in a scholarly manner. It is to be hoped that a fire in some home or courthouse has not destroyed the records desired. Mere methodology will not guarantee success.

Carolyn Reeves Ericson
Stone Fort Museum