

Book Reviews

Harriette Simpson Arnow. *Flowering of the Cumberland*.
Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky. \$28.00

In 1963, after such a favorable reception to her earlier volume *Seedtime of the Cumberland*, Arnow followed with the companion piece *Flowering of the Cumberland*. Whereas *Seedtime* focused considerably on westward expansion and arrival, *Flowering* deals more with social and cultural aspects of the Cumberland Valley, "the pioneer in society." In the first volume the individuals were early arrivals, but in the second part they were settling in during the 1780-1803 period. She may give more attention to men, particularly upper class ones from Middle Tennessee such as James Robertson and Andrew Jackson, but she devotes more time and consideration to all classes of women. In fact, her first chapter during 1792 focuses largely and dramatically on the activities of pregnant Sally Buchanan, only eleven days from her first delivery, when Indians assaulted Buchanan's Station.

Of necessity, Arnow devoted much attention to the family. Arnow even termed the bearing of a family "the most important crop," although all pioneer families knew the great value of family corn. Women constituted "The Underpinnings" of the family, in part because of their presiding during the frequent absence of husbands for business or war.

Throughout her account, Arnow describes the many activities and sounds of people whether these are from a solitary individual given over to singing, a group much given to laughter and practical jokes, or a person in society "who cursed in seven languages and four religions." In general, she concludes that Cumberlanders' emotions ran the gamut from joy to men's crying openly. While Arnow finds some violence, the level seems less than that recorded in other historical accounts. Her research locates no incident of a combatant's eye's being gouged out in a brawl, contrary to frequent findings of other historians.

Following coverage of agriculture, business, professions, and transportation, Arnow concludes that the Cumberland "was not won by armies, but crept westward forted farm by forted farm," exhibiting the outstanding ability of pioneer society to survive. Perhaps twentieth century Americans may question why pioneers moved into a world of unknown dangers, including hostile Indians, but Arnow also observes, "We can also wonder how we would seem to Sally Buchanan and all her kin and neighbors."

Arnow has presented her information in the same attractive style she used in *Seedtime* and has even added attractive illustrations at the beginning of each chapter.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph.D.

Harriette S. Arnow. *Seedtime on the Cumberland*.
Lexington, Kentucky: University Press of Kentucky. \$28.00.

Harriette Simpson Arnow began her writing career with the acclaimed novel *The Dollmaker*. Along the way she decided to turn her talents to history in the Cumberland Valley of Kentucky and Tennessee for the years 1780 to 1803. She combines the best features of fiction and historical writing in *Seedtime on the Cumberland*. While the volume is filled with an abundance of facts, she has also capitalized on her ability to tell a story well.

She has focused on many things pertaining to common people and the nature of their world. Her efforts were "to re-create a few of the more important aspects of pioneer life as it was lived on the Cumberland by ordinary men and women." At times characters may appear to have almost no significance, but Arnow weaves her materials together so well that the reason for including those individuals completes the whole picture. She enlivens her account by injecting her own sense of history as she became aware of historical matters. She also draws on the rich oral history of her past and her region to spice and test evidence.

Arnow presented the first residents of the Cumberland area as English colonials making a transition from an eastern society into a frontier place. She tells readers what a woodsman was and what he needed to know to survive. In fact, it seems that woodsmen were really more than the sum of their experiences because there were many intangibles which a person had to master for successful adaptation to the new environment. Very often, woodsmanship was much more an art than a science.

Assuredly those people left their mark on the frontier and succeeding society. However, "there must have been somebody who didn't cut his name on a tree." Readers will find many interesting and most worthwhile observations which are not typically found in other history books on the period.

Although Arnow presents chiefly word pictures, she does include six valuable maps which help readers greatly.

Individuals interested in this time period of the Cumberland can be thankful that in 1983 the University Press of Kentucky saw fit to reprint the 1960 volume.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph. D.

Michael A. Lofaro. *The Tall Tales of Davy Crockett: The Second Nashville Series of Crockett Almanacs, 1839-1841*. University of Tennessee Press. \$12.95.

At the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, English Professor Michael A. Lofaro has ably devoted his recent publications to biographies of Daniel Boone and David Crockett or materials related to the life and legends of David [Davy] Crockett. Last year, he helped produce a facsimile edition and wrote an introduction to the volume.

In twenty-four highly readable and non-technical pages, Lofaro explains the ways and means that Crockett became a national figure and hero and a comic legend. In fact, there resulted "the creation of Davy Crockett as America's first comic superman." Central to Crockett's fame and the myth was the manner of his death, which Lofaro attributes to capture and execution rather than to the actual Alamo fighting. Lofaro writes, "Many [American authors] thought the legendary Davy deserved better and provided it."

While Lofaro's essay puts Crockett into a national, even international, context, he focuses also on the second series of almanacs produced in Nashville. There Crockett comes forth as "a boasting, brawling backwoodsman." As such, he was a ring-tailed roarer who, among other things, could dive deeper and come out drier than others, although in at least one instance he emerged wet. Actually Crockett seemed to show his most obvious grit in his many bear fights, sometimes accompanied by his dog "Rough". Those almanacs showed "Davy as one of the legendary trickster characters of folklore and as a cultural mirror of his times." Little wonder then that the reproduced almanacs sometimes "showcase vulgar and savage behavior or center upon prejudice."

Lofaro has done quite a service. He has brought forward facsimiles in a somewhat enlarged form. He has also produced a chronology of the life of the actual Crockett, bibliographical notes on the texts, a list of holders of these Crockett almanacs, a table of contents of the 1839-41 editions, and a table of topics.

The public should generally find much information and entertainment in Lofaro's volume.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph.D.

Beverly W. Brannan and David Horvath, editors.
A Kentucky Album, Farm Security Administration Photographs, 1935-1943.
Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky. \$25.00.

Kentucky native Brannan, who is curator of photographic collections at the Library of Congress, and Associate Curator of the University of Louisville Photographic Archives Horvath have organized valuable pictures of the 1930s and 1940s for a general audience. They have provided background information which should help both the lay person and the historian who interpret that time.

Their coverage includes rural and urban work, worship, education, social, transportation, and mining activities before the editors turn to the homefront contributions of Kentuckians during World War II.

The textual material is certainly appropriate for general readers and social and photographic historians. A young reader may come away from his solitary experience with this work with one view. However, if he looks at the book with an adult in his late 40s or beyond, the youngster should gain many new insights into the images.

Perhaps a personal example from the book reviewer can illustrate the point. An early page shows a mountain boy shooting his slingshot, a device made from a forked tree limb, some strips of rubber inner tube, and a small piece of leather. I did not immediately recall hearing the name "slingshot" used, an experience another historian from Texas recalled. However, a Tennessean, who is also a historian, definitely called it a "slingshot" while the weapon the Biblical David used was merely a sling.

This reviewer was particularly interested in one person credited with photos of 1935 and 1936. Photographer Carl Mydans moved on to *Life* where he was an associate of Holland McCombs, whose papers in the UTM Archives contain some Mydans-McCombs correspondence.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph.D.

Harlan Hubbard. *Shantyboat: A River Way of Life.*
Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, \$9.00.

In the 1940s Anna and Harlan Hubbard got to do what millions of Americans only dream of doing. They implemented a dream, one of owning a shantyboat and drifting down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers. The couple, he an artist and she a librarian, wanted "to live close to the earth and free from entanglement with this modern urban world." Yet they chose to maintain a degree of contact with their world.

Their journey took them from 1944 at Brent, Kentucky, until 1950 to reach New Orleans. At times their trip was routine (sometimes tedious to a reader) but at other times they found much excitement, even danger which definitely exceeded their expectations. For the most part, they were complimentary of the many people whom they met and rarely critical of those they encountered. They were positive primarily because that seemed their nature and because the locals generally welcomed them into their world. Natives usually gave them valuable assistance and information. These people even shared with the Hubbards their many possessions, including plots for gardens. The drifters evidently knew little about blacks, then commonly called Negroes, so they received an education from a black man who seemed to understand Harlan's need to know proper ways in which blacks and whites can interact.

Residents of Western Kentucky and Tennessee will see much in the book of special interest to them. They will notice many place names of more than passing interest to them. West Tennesseans know that the reference is to the Forked Deer River even when the native pronounces it "Fork-a-Deer." Perhaps observers will smile that the Hubbards "discovered" okra as they entered the South. Readers will likely wonder at the relish with which Hubbard caught, cooked, and canned shad and carp. He obviously liked those fish even if locals wondered about his mental health.

Certainly Hubbard's work, in paperback since 1974, is not such a classic as Mark Twain's account, but it preserves a record of life on the shantyboat and the people whom the Hubbards encountered in their 1385-mile trip. The line drawings and the sketchy map add greatly to the understanding and attractiveness of the material.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph.D.

Margaret Ripley Wolfe Ph.D. Kingsport, *The Planned Modern Crown. Kingsport, Tennessee: A Planned American City.* Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky. \$24.00.

Dr. Wolfe, a Northeastern Tennessee native and East Tennessee State University history professor, has assembled another volume in her speciality of American urban history. She has drawn from many primary materials, but as so often happens, complete sources are scarce for Kingsport's early history. Nonetheless, she has produced a solid piece of research.

"Kingsport, Tennessee, is the first thoroughly diversified, professionally planned, and privately financed city in twentieth century America." From that basic thesis she branches out to show the importance of Northern investment there and the linking of the town with outside areas via the Clinchford Railroad. She points out the impact of those investors and their businesses, including

Tennessee Eastman of Eastman Kodak, on the Appalachian folks. Likewise, East Tennessee mountain peoples helped Kingsport develop as it did.

Naturally, most of her attention goes to the persons most instrumental in shaping the city's commercial future because of their actual material contributions and because of the surviving documentation of these. Of course, not all businesses succeeded, such as the DeCamp Glass Casket Company. (Although see-through caskets did not catch on, Wolfe did relate the story of a nearby Virginia bootlegger who was "buried in the fanciest Mason jar ever sold in Loudoun County.")

While six chapters take the account from the incorporating of the industrial city in 1917 (the site was settled as early as 1761) to 1945, three other chapters cover the great post-World War II changes and Kingsport's transition to a model city. During that time some of the successors to its founders lacked the energy and status of their predecessors. Besides, other forces were to be reckoned with. Like many other Southern cities, Kingsport experienced the rigors of integration in the 1950s and 1960s and also changing economic fortunes. Late in the book Wolfe points out that Kingsport's assets still exceed its liabilities, so the city's challenge is to adjust appropriately to its many challenges in the context of the "Kingsport spirit."

The research is enhanced by sixteen pages of historical pictures.

Marvin L. Downing, Ph.D.

H. Edward Richardson. *Cassius Marcellus Clay: Firebrand of Freedom*. Lexington, Kentucky: The University Press of Kentucky, 1987.

Cassius Marcellus Clay was a paradox in history. Born to wealth, he was an upholder of the oppressed. This lively biography, *Cassius Marcellus Clay: Firebrand of Freedom*, records both the traditions surrounding Clay and the historical facts of his life. Richardson's research led him to a "view of Clay's life and career that is at variance with general opinion." Briefly stated, Richardson's contention is that Clay's ideas were in principle consistent throughout his life: he was a freedom fighter.

From early manhood Clay intended to fight the institution of slavery. But Clay was more than a mere emancipationist. He was committed to what he called "some great principle of human happiness." Before all things, Clay was a freedom fighter. His commitment to freedom of the press, for example, was every bit as great as that of the martyred Elijah Lovejoy.

Clay was a strong advocate for the emancipation of all slaves, not only in Kentucky but throughout the slave South. He practiced what he preached by

freeing his slaves at White Hall, his plantation. Clay played an active role in the 1844 presidential election, travelling throughout the North at the request of Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for President. Cassius stomped the North and argued against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slave state, although Cassius was more outspoken on this issue than was his relative, Henry Clay. To Cassius the Texas question was but a scheme "to extend slavery and gain congressional leverage for slaveholding interests."

Henry Clay lost the election, but Cassius continued his anti-slavery crusade, emphasizing the economic, cultural, and moral disadvantages of slavery. Despite his feelings on Texas, when war came with Mexico, Cassius the patriot, volunteered and saw action in Mexico as a captain in command of a company of Kentucky cavalry.

After the war was over, Clay returned to Lexington and continued to push his anti-slavery views. He was opposed to the Compromise of 1850, the Kansas-Nebraska Act, was soon active in Republican politics, and supported Abraham Lincoln for President in 1860. For this support Cassius was appointed United States Minister to Russia where he served with distinction for several years, both during and after the Civil War and was instrumental in facilitating the purchase of Alaska.

Richardson goes into some detail concerning the main events of Clay's life—his campaign on behalf of freedom of the press, his two missions to Russia, the many altercations he was involved in, his post-Civil War Political life, and his divorce and remarriage to a mere child in years and which created a scandal. Indeed, Clay's life, which spanned the years between 1810 and 1903, saw great changes in America, and Cassius Marcellus Clay helped bring about some of these changes.

Richardson's *Cassius Marcellus Clay: Firebrand of Freedom* is an excellent supplement to David L. Smiley's *Lion of White Hall: The Life of Cassius M. Clay* (1962) and James R. Robertson's *A Kentuckian at the Court of the Tsars: The Ministry of Cassius Marcellus Clay to Russia* (1935).

A well-written, but not documented work, this biography is highly recommended for all who have an interest in Kentucky and American history.

Lonnie E. Maness, Ph.D.

Carol Sawyers, et al. *History of Carroll County. Tennessee.*
Paducah, Kentucky: Turner Publishing Company, 1986.

This volume covers the general history of Carroll County from the time the Chickasaw Indians used this area as well as most of West Tennessee as a

hunting preserve. On November 7, 1821, the state legislature passed a law creating Carroll County, the county being named after Governor William Carroll. The county was settled rapidly after 1825 with the arrival of many immigrants, mostly men of small means. They were drawn to the county because of its cheap and fertile land, abundant game, and extensive range for livestock.

In 1822 the town of Huntingdon was established as the county seat. Christmasville was officially established by act of the Tennessee legislature on November 14, 1823. Thereafter the towns of Buena Vista, Carrollton (later renamed McLemoresville), Atwood, Clarksburg, Hollow Rock, Lavinia, and McKenzie were founded.

The authors have also included material on the Civil War, in particular General Nathan Bedford Forrest's First West Tennessee Campaign of December 1862, which brought Forrest through Carroll County. Forrest's crossing of the flooded Obion River on the night of December 28, between McKenzie and McLemoresville is, the authors maintain, "one of the most significant events that took place in Carroll County during the War Between the States." This entire campaign, including the Battle of Parker's Crossroads on December 31, was so successful that it helped make General Ulysses S. Grant give up his land campaign, from the east, against Vicksburg. Forrest, the authors state, was indeed "The Wizard of the Saddle." It should be noted that men from Carroll County served on both sides during "the late unpleasantness." According to *Tennesseans In The Civil War*, published by the Tennessee Civil War Centennial Commission, Carroll County furnished eight companies of troops to the Confederacy and five to the Union.

There is also material on other wars the United States was involved in such as World War I and World War II. There is a listing of Carroll Countians who were killed in both of these wars as well as in the Korean and Vietnam Wars. However, there is no material on the battles and campaigns that were fought.

The office of County Judge was authorized by the legislature in 1871. Many of the people who have held this position are mentioned in short biographical sketches. They include G. W. Humble, Wilson Humble Enochs, David Burkhalter, James Adrian Bramley, Grady W. Bullock, Pat Williams, and Wesley Beal, Jr., all of whom served with distinction. One woman also served as County Judge, Norene Pinkley Taylor. She was County Tax Assessor from 1945 until 1966—the first woman elected as tax assessor and for some time the only woman tax assessor in Tennessee. In 1966, Mrs. Taylor was also the first woman elected as Probate, County, and Juvenile Court Judge for Carroll County. She served in that capacity for eight years.

The county has also furnished the state with two governors, Alvin Hawkins (Republican, 1881-1883) and Gordon Browning (Democrat) who served three terms in the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Browning taught school for a time in

Gibson County, attended law school, and became a lawyer in Huntingdon. He served in the Field Artillery during World War I, practiced law after the war, and served in the United States Congress from 1922 until 1934. He was later elected Chancellor of the Eighth Chancery Division. When the United States entered World War II, Browning volunteered for the Adjutant General's office and served with distinction in Europe. Browning died in 1976, at his home in Huntingdon, having left his mark on the history of Tennessee and the nation.

The history of the various communities, colleges and schools, and churches is varied, illuminating, and interesting. As the large number of towns, cities, educational institutions, and churches indicate, Carroll County has experienced a phenomenal growth in terms of industry, commerce, and agricultural production. The county's population has grown accordingly, rising from 3,000 people in 1821 to 28,000 in 1986.

The Carroll County Homecoming '86 Historical Book Committee, chaired by Carol Sawyers, has produced a work, *History of Carroll County, Tennessee*, that does a very fine job of preserving local history. It is an interesting and well-written account that should appeal to the general reader, especially those in Carroll County.

Lonnie E. Maness, Ph.D.

Bertram Wyatt-Brown. *Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners*.
Baton Rouge, Louisiana: Louisiana State University Press, 1985.

Many historians, according to Bertram Wyatt-Brown, have mistakenly contributed the cause of the Civil War to the South's desire to perpetuate the institution of slavery. Even though slavery was the crucial issue in the war, Wyatt-Brown maintains in *Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners*, this diminishes the ethical dynamics involved in the chasm between North and South. In short, such moral concerns as honor and shame, conscience and guilt were inextricably a part of the struggle. In this context the abolitionist became the saint and the slaveholder the sinner.

Under abolitionist and antislavery guidance, Northerners eventually came to regard slavery as a violation of American conscience and understandings of individuality, personal liberty, and civic responsibility. On the other hand, Southerners adhered to an ethical scheme based on traditional concepts of honor. To most Southern whites, Wyatt-Brown maintains, "the rubric of honor was much more than a matter of duels and political posturing." It was an "integral part of the moral and cultural heritage of the region and affected a variety of social relationships." It tied people close to family, community and state.

It was ultimately Southern honor which caused secession. As Wyatt-Brown

has pointed out, "the threat that Lincoln's election represented was neither primarily material nor was its substance emancipation, except in the long run. The abomination with which the Republicans menaced the South was not freedom, but slavery, that is, the denial of southern equality in the realm of honor" within the Union. If equality of rights could not be had in the Union, then secession was the logical answer.

The North's sense of honor would not permit this. Wyatt-Brown has stated that "the primacy northerners gave national honor over community and even family honor"—as contrasted to the South's view—"distinguished North from South." The North demanded that patriotism—support of the nation—must come first; conscience, second. In other words, one could say, "My country right or wrong." Hence, the North fought to "restore the object of their allegiance—identification of honor with an all-embracing nationalism as they had always understood it but which so many of their southern brethren had begun to repudiate in the 1850s." This may have been true in the 1850s and during the Civil War, but it can be observed that the New England states did not subscribe to this position during the War of 1812 when that region of the nation almost seceded from the Union.

And so the Civil War was fought and human freedom was advanced because slavery was eliminated. But what was the cost? Over 618,000 men in blue and gray paid with their lives, and close to 400,000 others suffered some degree of disability for the rest of their lives. Property damage was awesome in many parts of the South. Indeed, this was the most horrible war the nation has ever fought in terms of American deaths. The consequences of moral outrage at an age-old institution were great. If the revisionist historians such as James G. Randall, Charles G. Ramsdell, and Avery O. Craven are correct in believing that slavery had reached its natural limit of expansion by 1860 and would soon have died a natural death because of a variety of causes, wouldn't such a peaceful outcome have been much preferable? Thus, they maintain that the Civil War should have been avoided.

Even though Wyatt-Brown supported the role of moral politics in regard to the Civil War as well as to World War I and World War II, he nevertheless cautions his readers about being sensitive "to the concepts of justice and honor that prevail outside our parochial borders and alert to imposing our notions of these concepts upon other nations. Ignorance of the values that inspire our antagonists can sometimes prove disastrous." The author cites the Vietnam War and President Carter's hospitable treatment of the fallen Shah of Iran which led to the Iranian crisis as prime examples of this. It would seem that Wyatt-Brown has contradicted himself because of his selectivity in applying moral values to these situations. What the United States did in these two situations did not violate international law or generally accepted international standards of conduct. Besides, the Iranian and Vietnam situations did not have to end as they did. There was nothing inevitable about what happened. Perhaps, however, it would

have been better had the North been more sensitive "to the concepts of justice and honor" that prevailed in the South. A disastrous war would not have resulted, and slavery would have been abolished anyway, probably by compensated emancipation before 1900.

Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners by Bertram Wyatt-Brown is an important addition to the historiography of the Civil War. It is a well-written, well researched work that is for the most part both provocative and persuasive.

Lonnie E. Maness, Ph.D.

W. Buck Yearns, editor. *The Confederate Governors*.
Athens, Georgia: University of Georgia Press, 1985.

Historians have attempted to answer the question of why the South lost the Civil War, and in doing so they quite naturally have dealt with the question of how well the South waged war. There is no simple answer to this question. Frank L. Owsley in *State Rights in the Confederacy* (1925) argued that the South's extreme states' rights convictions prevented the states and their governments from giving the Confederate government their full cooperation in the prosecution of the war. Richard Todd's *Confederate Finance* examines all phases of this subject and concludes that the South's failure to impose heavy taxes on its citizens soon led to a ruinous and demoralizing inflation. Charles Wesley, in *The Collapse of the Confederacy* (1937), saw Confederate morale collapsing under the South's many social and economic problems. Paul D. Escott in *After Secession: Jefferson Davis and the Failure of Confederate Nationalism* (1978), saw President Davis as unable to rally the common people to a supreme war effort. There are other explanations. One is a collection of thirteen essays edited by W. Buck Yearns entitled *The Confederate Governors*, a work that contradicts many of the above interpretations and especially the states' rights interpretation. Yearns concluded that, by and large, the governors did a creditable job in furthering the Confederate war effort. The governors, as a group, cannot be faulted.

To date, the study of the state governors has been spotty. Joseph E. Brown of Georgia and Zebulon B. Vance of North Carolina have been more than amply covered. A few others have been the subjects of biographies, but most have not had extensive coverage. Altogether twenty-eight men served as governors of Confederate states. Some states had only one governor during the war, states like Tennessee and Georgia; others had two governors (Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Virginia), and four had three governors (Alabama, North Carolina, and Texas). Each essay in this book gives a balanced account of the various state governors and how they dealt with the many local and national issues that arose during the war.

Fifteen of the twenty-eight governors cooperated with the war policies of the central government. In fact some of these fifteen were even more nationalistic than their legislatures or their citizenry. They suffered politically because of this. This was true of Pettus of Mississippi, Moore and Shorter of Alabama, Perry and Milton of Florida, Bonham and Pickens of South Carolina, Letcher and Smith of Virginia, Clark and Lubbock of Texas, Jackson of Missouri, Harris of Tennessee, Moore of Louisiana, and Johnson of Kentucky. However, Harris and Johnson were chiefly refugee governors. This began to be true for Harris with the fall of Forts Henry and Donelson. It was fully true after Bragg's retreat from Tennessee in 1863. For Johnson, his refugee days began in February, 1862. A short time later the Kentucky governor was seriously wounded at Shiloh on April 7 while he was fighting in the ranks as a private. He died on a Union hospital ship two days later. Each of these men occasionally differed with Richmond about something, but as a rule this group of governors consistently placed national over state interests when conflicts of interest arose.

Six other governors could almost be placed in the above category. It was "the remaining seven governors who are the ones on whom is founded the charge that the Confederacy was too divided internally to wage war effectively." How serious is this charge? Five of these men—Flanagin, Murrah, Watts, Magrath, and Charles Clark—took office when, it is now known, the war had already been lost. Flanagin recognized this fact and gave up; the other four "hoped to salvage something either by separate state action or by even continuing the war in the Southwest." In any case "whatever they or their governments did or did not do made no difference to the outcome of the war." Brown of Georgia and Vance of North Carolina are the only two governors, the authors maintain, "who significantly damaged the Confederate war effort." Both were jealous guardians of local rights, and when Confederate policies infringed on them, the two men protested unremittingly. Of the two governors, Brown was the more destructive.

Thus it would seem that the great majority of Confederate governors were reasonably effective and did give the central government a great deal of support. This work further discredits Owsley's claim that the tombstone of the Confederacy should read: "Died of State Rights."

The Confederate Governors, edited by W. Buck Yearns, is a well-written group of essays that broaden our knowledge of the Confederate governors and state government in general during the Civil War. It is recommended reading for all interested in this period of our history.

Lonnie E. Maness, Ph.D.