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BOOK REVIEWS

Hibernia: The Unreturning Tide. By Margaret Seton Fleming Biddle. (New York: Vantage Press, 1974. 140 pp. Preface, epilogue, appendices. \$4.50.)

This is the story of the Fleming family, one of Florida's most prestigious; a story always fascinating and in the end nostalgic as the author tells tales of her childhood. Mrs. Biddle, one of Frederic's children, is the Mardy of the last chapter.

In the epilogue, the author states her objective in writing this book: "I have tried to tell of the spirit of Hibernia, of the good and kindly folk who cared for each other there, and in their caring made for themselves the finest of happy lives." And she has succeeded. Moreover, she has added the dimension of place and a sense of belonging to the land, an emotion infrequently experienced by today's nomadic population. This book is no genealogy; rather is it a composite biography of the masters of Hibernia: George and Lewis and Frederic.

When Florida was first visited by Juan Ponce de León, the Lord Treasurer of Ireland was Christopher de Fleming. Two centuries later his kinsman, George Fleming, came to America. In Spanish East Florida, George Fleming became a captain in the Royal Colonial Army. He served his new king well while recalling his native land in the name of his plantation, Hibernia.

In February of 1816 George Fleming petitioned for a 1,000-acre grant of land on a St. Johns River island to which he gave his name. Here he started his plantation and built the family's first home. His wife was the former Sophia Fatio, a daughter of Francis Philip Fatio. Sr. Fatio was undoubtedly the most influential British citizen to remain in Florida after its return to Spanish ownership.

Fleming Island was across the broad St. Johns from New Switzerland where the Fatio plantations were located. Both of these place names survive, but the Fatio and Fleming homes did not survive the torch of marauding Indians. The families fled for their lives, and then returned with peace to begin life again.

In 1857 a new residence was completed at Hibernia, and it became, with improved family fortunes, a magnificent river home, full of visitors and gaiety. But there was sadness too. After the Civil War Hibernia gained a reputation as one of the most popular and fashionable guest houses for northern visitors. For ninety-seven years it also sheltered the Fleming family. The great house is gone now, but in a sense it survives for its timbers and brick were saved to build a nearby house, a modern residence, in 1954.

Many of the great oaks remain. Remaining too is St. Margaret's Episcopal Chapel, a jewel in the forest, bridging the years from the first Margaret, Margaret Seton, who was the second wife of Lewis Fleming.

Fleming and Fatio descendants still live on the island today. Not far away are the great-grandchildren of the thirty-nine blacks who helped the first George carve the plantation from the Florida wilds. All are justifiably proud of their heritage, although they know that a way of life is gone, never to return. The island itself is safe in relative isolation today, but who knows for how long?

This book is not a "first edition" although its title page bears those words. It is, instead, a revision of the original book of the same title published by Mrs. Biddle in 1947. That edition became so rare that this revision has been met with cheers. We can forgive the lack of sources and an index, though we sincerely wish for more information on the Fleming and Fatio families of Florida.

Jacksonville, Florida

DENA SNODGRASS

Beyond the Fourth Generation. By Lamar Johnson. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1974. 230 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations. \$8.50.)

In the fifty years of his working life in Florida, mostly in the Kissimmee River, Lake Okeechobee, and Everglades region, Lamar Johnson has been increasingly involved in the search for solutions of water problems. He worked as a surveyor in the Everglades from Lake Okeechobee to the Tamiami Trail

in the early 1920s, later became chief engineer of the Everglades Drainage District, predecessor of the Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District, and, from 1954 to 1970, worked as a consulting engineer on water problems. He views the Florida scene as a member of the fourth generation of Florida builders who have succeeded, but too well, for they have created more problems than they have solved.

About the first three generations his approach is largely historical, but the really great value of his book is his firsthand, first person account of what happened in his own generation, some of which he helped to bring about. Though he is critical of some of the consequences, he places the blame on the long effort to attract people to Florida and the price paid for it. He has seen interest in water change from efforts at drainage alone to growing concern about conservation to guarantee an adequate supply of good quality for the growing population and its activities.

He describes the impact of population growth on the south Florida environment. In the process he tells what it was and how it has been changed. We are reminded again how recent is the movement of large numbers of people into the area. In the early twenties the concern was to drain and reclaim the Everglades. The 1928 hurricane which drowned nearly 2,000 people east and south of Lake Okeechobee revealed how inadequate had been the thinking and the planning. In 1947 hurricane-fed floods killed few people but threatened the economy of the whole drainage basin. The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District commissioners had one mandate, to get such flood waters under control. Nobody questioned the methods they and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers worked out. Few if any gave a thought to the environmental impact. Nor did many observers foresee the impact of new millions of people on the same environment. All of this has come to focus at the end of Lamar Johnson's generation. He defends the Corps of Engineers as a construction and operating agency receiving its orders and most of its funds from the Congress of the United States and reacting to the needs and demands of the people and government of Florida.

Along the way in this brief 230-page look at Florida he gives

his views on the central issues that have been raised. You need not agree with him to find the book useful and interesting. He calls attention to tens of thousands of lakes that might have been reserved for public use under Florida law. He refuses to become unduly excited about damage to the Oklawaha River as a wilderness that ought to be reserved unspoiled. It began to be spoiled about 100 years ago. This reminds us that what we are trying to save in most cases is what is left of the natural heritage in certain strategic areas. In much the same way he doubts that the cross-state barge canal, unlike the earlier idea for a ship canal, would have done all of the damage assessed against it. There were some pluses against the greatest danger which may well have been pollution. He is not opposed to the Everglades National Park, but he is critical of the Park management at all levels for some of the stands that have been taken. He recognizes here again an area that cannot be restored to its primeval condition or anything approaching it. What he argues for, though in not so many words, is a balancing of the claims of environment, people and economic interests to achieve rational use and growth. It cannot be achieved by chance.

University of Miami

CHARLTON W. TEBEAU

Florida From Secession to Space Age. By Merlin G. Cox and J. E. Dovell. (St. Petersburg: Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 1974. vii, 264 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, further readings, index. \$9.95; \$4.95 paper.)

This slender volume essays to trace the evolution of Florida from an agrarian society based on Negro slavery in 1861 to a largely urbanized and increasingly integrated society based on a diversified economy in the 1960s. The treatment is chronological. Slightly more than half of the text (140 pages) is devoted to the twentieth century; the remainder (118 pages) covers the period 1861-1900.

A chapter on the Civil War in Florida is followed by a relatively comprehensive discussion of Reconstruction. Thereafter, each gubernatorial administration from that of George F. Drew, 1877-1881, through Haydon Burns's, 1965-1967, serves

as the framework for the narrative. The term of the latter's successor, Claude R. Kirk, Jr. (1967-1971), is allotted a single paragraph which contains the only reference to Reuben Askew, elected in 1970.

The cursory treatment of Kirk and Askew suggests that it is inserted in a text written several years ago and hastily added before publication. There is other textual evidence to this effect, the most striking of which is in the final statistical section, where figures cited are taken from a secondary work published in 1967, although final reports of the 1970 census have been available since mid-1972. And, in view of the publication of Charlton Tebeau's *A History of Florida* in 1971, no preface written since that year could claim, as does the undated preface to this book, that "it provides the first serious study of life and labor in twentieth-century Florida."

Sections on economic and social history are interpolated in the political narrative under topical headings and subheadings. In this way considerable attention is given to such topics as drainage, railroad expansion and consolidation, agriculture, education, the penal system, tourism, and population growth. The treatment is uneven, however, and the organization results in a fragmentation of recurring topics that is bound to confuse the reader.

There are also careless and confusing lacunae. General Pope "appointed" Colonel Sprague, but the name of the office is not given. The railroad from Pensacola to the Apalachicola River was a part "of the original proposal of 1855," but that proposal is not explained. Farris Bryant's plan for replacing the Board of Control by a Board of Regents is mentioned, but its outcome is not recorded. Legislative reapportionment is discussed at some length under the Caldwell and Collins administrations, but the court-mandated apportionment plan of 1967, although mentioned, is not described.

In addition to the kinds of omissions mentioned above, the book is riddled with errors, typographical and otherwise. Words and proper names are frequently misspelled, a few dates are incorrect, some quotations are inaccurately transcribed, or even paraphrased. The notes supporting each chapter are practically useless. Bibliographic information often is so incomplete that

the work cited cannot be readily identified. And in a number of instances there is no discernible relationship between the text and the source cited. The index is a farce.

In short, this is a mediocre work that makes no real contribution to the literature of Florida.

Tallahassee, Florida

DOROTHY DODD

Spain: The Rise of the First World Power. By John Fraser Ramsey. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1973. 341 pp. Foreword, map, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.50.)

The Iberian Peninsula, invaded and overrun many times before the coming of the Moslems in 711, was never completely unified. Yet this collection of anarchic and contentious kingdoms produced the first world empire by conquests in the New World and the Orient, and by dynastic inheritance in Europe. The roots of Spanish world power were already growing in medieval times, and once Ferdinand (Machiavelli's ideal prince) and Isabella suppressed the anarchy and established the foundations of a modern, absolute monarchy, tremendous Spanish energy was released and coordinated in a drive for empire that astonished the world. The Spanish empire, in the words of Salvador de Madariaga, was "born as a pomegranate bursting forth and dispersing its grains of life throughout a continent." Defining and describing the forces behind this explosion is the author's stated purpose. The result is a most thoughtful and readable book that should aid many a student in comprehending the rise of Spain. It should help, too, to win for Spain a larger place in general works on the emergence of national states in Europe.

About one-third of the book concerns Roman Spain, the Visigothic kingdom, Islamic Spain, the Reconquest, and the rise of Ferdinand and Isabella to power in Aragon and Castile. The remainder treats the dual monarchy and the bewildering succession of events to the death of Ferdinand in 1516. One chapter deals with the origins of the overseas empire, including *La Florida*, and another concerns expansion in Europe. The

Epilogue treats briefly the coming of the Habsburgs, under whom the Spanish empire flowered and withered.

When Ferdinand and Isabella came to power royal authority was at its nadir; their major aim was to make the crown as strong as possible. Their methods were innovative but not revolutionary—increasing royal revenues, curbing the warring and arrogant nobles, governing effectively, and reviving and strengthening the administration of justice. They accomplished these goals by recovering royal lands lost by their predecessors, improving taxation, reorganizing the Council of Castile, employing the Santa Hermandad as a royal police force, bringing the grand masterships of the military orders under the crown, and conquering Granada. But political and economic reforms alone could not have made the Spanish empire possible: “Its real source must be sought in their religious policy. By imposing a religious unity, even with the cruelest and most appalling methods, they succeeded in creating for more than a century and a half a spirit of dedication and fanaticism that made the Spanish world power possible.” (p. 178). This volume in the Mediterranean Europe Series I is a credit to its author and publisher.

Texas Christian University

DONALD E. WORCESTER

Pedro de la Torre: Doctor to Conquerors. By John Tate Lanning. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1974. xiv, 145 pp. Preface, prologue, notes, illustrations, epilogue, appendices, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

Delving into archives often turns up curious bits of information that may produce engaging spin-offs from the main inquiry. This slim, small volume of Professor Lanning, an authority on the cultural history of colonial Spanish America, provides an illuminating instance of this phenomenon. While searching in the Spanish records of three centuries of the *protomedicato*, or Medical Inspection Board, he unearthed three *legajos*, or bundles of papers, of the years 1545, 1551, and 1554 that contain legal proceedings relating to the colorful career of Pedro de la Torre, an alleged physician and a conspicuous charlatan in New Spain.

This Spanish adventurer, a former page in the household of Erasmus of Rotterdam, came to the New World as a conqueror in 1535. An affable, vain, and glib "confidence man," he was programmed to create trouble as he carved out a checkered career as a fake doctor in Santa Marta, Cartagena, Honduras, Guatemala, Tehuantepec, Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, Puebla, and Mexico City. Despite arrests as a medical quack with forged credentials, personal scandals, run-ins with the Inquisition, and a stormy domestic life, he wound up in the viceregal capital as the "classic medical officer charged with keeping watch upon other doctors and imposing the highest ethical and medical standards upon them." He was a prototype of the Spanish *pícaro*, the anti-hero of so many picaresque novels famous in the literature of Spain.

Professor Lanning divides his brief work into three "acts" corresponding to the three files of legal proceedings. The first recounts the exiling from Veracruz in 1545 of the alleged "Doctor of Padua," the title he claimed by substituting his name on the diploma of a graduate of that university. In Act II he returns to Veracruz after a successful appeal of his sentence in Madrid. Soon he is in difficulties with the Inquisition for asserting that "God and Nature are one," and for suspected bigamy. Removed to Puebla, he presently resumes a prosperous medical practice, since widespread epidemics require physicians, however qualified.

The longer Act III is a cloak-and-dagger episode popular in the Spanish theater during its great period. The middle-aged de la Torre here plays the minor role of a cuckolded husband of a nineteen-year-old wife. Of more interest to students of literature is the revelation of the obscure circumstances of the fate of the gifted poet, Gutierre de Cetina, famous for his introduction of Italianate verse forms into the New World. De la Torre's youthful spouse matches her husband's philandering by distributing her favors with abandon among the hot bloods of Puebla, especially the insanely jealous Hernando de Nava, who badly wounds Cetina when the latter serenades the wayward wife, ultimately causing his death. The legal proceedings eventually lead to punishment of Nava by cutting off his right hand.

Seven appendices of original documents complete this slender volume which offers lively glimpses of the state of medicine and of social life in New Spain shortly after the conquest by Cartes.

University of Michigan, Emeritus

IRVING A. LEONARD

British Maps of Colonial America. By William P. Cumming. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1974. xii, 114 pp. Preface, maps, appendixes, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.95.)

This small but interesting volume is based on four lectures delivered by the author in 1970 as the second series of Kenneth Nebenzahl, Jr. Lectures in the History of Cartography at the Newberry Library in Chicago. When presented they were illustrated by 200 slides and an exhibition of original maps of the colonial period. The text of the lectures has been somewhat modified by Professor Cumming for publication and is accompanied by thirty-five black and white reproductions of maps or map details.

The author, now Irvin Professor Emeritus at Davidson College, is internationally known and respected for his earlier book, *The Southeast In Early Maps*, and a more recent work, *The Discovery of North America*. In this book he illustrates his depth of knowledge in a deft and highly readable style. As important as the maps are the men who conceived, drew, and used them in the frontier forests and bustling coastal towns of Britain's American colonies. This concern with persons and personality lends color and verve to Cumming's prose and ensures a pleasant excursion to the general and specialist reader alike. An air of excitement is also here, thanks to the author's concern with newly discovered maps of the period.

The body of the book is comprised of four main sections or chapters. In addition, two appendixes, a section of scholarly notes on the four chapters, and a bibliographical essay are provided. Part one, "Mapping the Southern British Colonies," and part three, "Charting the Coast," contain an abundance of ma-

terial which will interest Florida scholars directly. Parts two and four, dealing with "Mapping the Northern British Colonies" and "The Cartography of Conflict," will be read with increased interest as awareness of the sites and events of the early phases of the American Revolution heightens with the onset of Bicentennial observances.

Of particular interest to workers in the fields of historical cartography and carto-bibliography are the two appendices included in the book. Each of these provides a descriptive checklist of North American colonial era maps in heretofore almost unknown private collections. Appendix "A" inventories the American manuscript maps of Sir Francis Bernard, royal governor of Massachusetts Bay (1760-1769), which are now preserved at Nether Winchendon House near Aylesbury, Buckinghamshire, England. The Bernard maps are of considerable interest, including as they do several domestic maps of this influential gentleman's American estates and the roads leading through the wilderness to them. As Cumming points out, "Probably Sir Francis's most important contribution to cartography was to have careful surveys made of the roads from Boston to Saint George's Fort in Maine, on a one-inch to one-mile scale, and from Boston westward, on a one-inch to two-thirds mile scale" (p. 30). In part, this was the road which the patriots (or rebels, depending on one's view of the conflict) followed as they dragged the heavy guns captured at Fort Ticonderoga to emplacements on Dorchester Heights. These guns contributed mightily to Howe's decision to evacuate Boston in 1776.

Appendix "B" covers the North American manuscript maps from the Revolutionary period including the Earl of Percy's collection housed in Alnwick Castle. Earl Percy was a colonel in command of a British infantry regiment when he landed in Boston on July 4, 1764. Within a week of his arrival he was promoted to major-general. He was active in a number of campaigns in New England and New York until his return to England in 1777. During his stay in America, Earl Percy, later to become the second Duke of Northumberland, collected a truly impressive array of North American maps.

In conclusion there can be no doubt that Cumming has achieved one of his stated objectives in the preparation of this

volume. In his words he hoped "to convey . . . an idea of the copiousness and increasing excellence of the British Cartography of their American colonies so important to them." In his achievement he has served his readership, both general and specialist, handsomely.

University of Georgia

LOUIS DE VORSEY, JR.

Black Majority: Negroes in Colonial South Carolina, From 1670 through the Stono Rebellion. By Peter H. Wood. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1974. xxiv, 346 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, abbreviations, notes, tables, appendixes, bibliographical note, index. \$10.00.)

Peter H. Wood's *Black Majority* seeks to correct certain misconceptions regarding the role of African slaves in American history. African slaves, he asserts, were the earliest of any major contingent of ethnic immigrants to this country. They constituted a larger proportion of the population in the eighteenth century than their slave and free descendants did in subsequent centuries. They constituted a majority of the population of South Carolina after the early years of the eighteenth century. Because of its black majority, South Carolina stands apart from Virginia and other southern colonies where blacks were numerous but always in the minority.

In Part I, "African Workers in the Carolina Lowlands," Dr. Wood is concerned with the part played by Barbadian sugar planters and their slaves in establishing the mainland colony, the introduction of rice as a staple crop, and the health problems of whites and blacks. Barbados provided seasoned settlers, capital, and knowledge of tropical agriculture. Slaves who came from rice-growing areas of West Africa contributed more than menial labor to the colony's staple industry. Relative immunity to malaria and yellow fever gave the slaves certain physical advantages over the whites and helps to explain the success of wet rice cultivation in colonial South Carolina.

From the Carolina lowlands the author moves in Part II to "The Changing Frontier." In the first chapter the varied roles

of "Black Pioneers" in opening new territory, tending livestock, chopping and sawing timber, extracting naval stores, and building and operating boats are recounted with verve and conviction. The chapter on slave and white demography contains much useful numerical data and analysis. The final chapter traces the linguistic interaction which began in the slave baracoons of West Africa and developed into the colorful Gullah speech in the rice fields of Carolina.

In Part III, "Rising Tensions," Dr. Wood is concerned with growing initiative among blacks which led to mounting anxiety among whites and the increasing number of runaways who, in a real sense, elected to "steal themselves." What prompted slaves to run away, what they took with them, what means of transportation they used, where they sought refuge, and how successful they were in eluding capture are questions which the author answers in a well-documented and perceptive manner.

Part V, "A Colony in Conflict," brings the book to a close with an account of the Stono Rebellion of 1739 and its consequences. Florida figured largely in the uprising, since the slaves planned to reach the protection of the Spaniards at St. Augustine at a time when England and Spain were at war. In consequence of the abortive uprising, a new social equilibrium was established in South Carolina on the basis of repressive slave codes and race separation.

Dr. Wood has made excellent use of primary and secondary sources and historical and social science insights to reconstruct the history of colonial South Carolina from the vantage point of the black slave. The story he tells reaches back to the sugar plantations of Barbados and the baracoons of West Africa, extends from coastal rice plantations to frontier settlements and beyond into Indian country and Spanish Florida. On the whole, the reviewer finds much to praise and very little to criticize. One thing that is missing from *Black Majority* is an account of the day-to-day life of slaves, and especially field hands, on the rice plantations. The fact that the vast majority of runaways were field hands and the Stono Rebellion originated in a rice-growing area would seem to warrant greater attention to the plantation slave and his life of toil and oppression.

University of Kansas

RICHARD B. SHERIDAN

British Drums on the Southern Frontier: The Military Colonization of Georgia, 1733-1749. By Larry E. Ivers. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1974. xiii, 274 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

This intriguingly titled volume on early Georgia military history comes from the pen of a practicing lawyer. Not surprisingly, the author treats his subject with the care of a professional preparing a brief or a case study and with results that are both interesting and instructive to historians. His subtitle—“The Military Colonization of Georgia, 1733-1749”—quite accurately describes the coverage: from the arrival of the first settlers down to the disbandment of the royal regiment in its final parade formation at Fort Frederica. But neither title nor subtitle indicates fully the variety and suggestiveness of the matter covered in the sixteen chapters. The author sticks to his subject without straying into fascinating byways, and yet his straightforward account of “military colonization” manages to illuminate some major themes touching the history of the southwestern frontier. For example, diplomatic relations with the southwest Indians—particularly the Creek—and sharp rivalry with South Carolina for the coveted Indian trade figure almost as prominently in certain years as defense against the Spaniard in the disputed land. The nexus between trade and empire comes across clearly in the initial chapters.

Understandably the thrust of this monograph is military colonization and its function in Anglo-Spanish conflict. Quite naturally the bulk of the account (chapters VII-XV) treats the momentous decade following 1739, when the War of Jenkins's Ear erupted and merged into the more general conflict that Americans have always called King George's War. Certain chapters present in broad panorama preparations for strategic moves (e.g., chapters VII and XI), while others picture in minute detail tactical maneuvers of units down to the squad level (chapters IX and XII). This arrangement has the merit of bringing into sharp focus shortcomings at both strategic and tactical levels. Strategically the problems of coordinating the war effort proved almost insurmountable for James Oglethorpe, who strained even his abundant energies to bring the military

forces and logistical support of South Carolina, Georgia, and the crown into some sort of working harmony. Tactically, operations were plagued, and often stymied, by the lack of dependable intelligence and elementary errors of junior officers in failing to post security or maintain communications. The Battle of Fort Mosa early in the war, 1740, and the Battle of Bloody Marsh two years later are cases in point.

The author gives due credit to General Oglethorpe, the principal figure in organizing the defense of the southern frontier. If at one point (pp. 172-173) he enthusiastically pulls all the stops in praise of Oglethorpe's leadership, for the most part he is judicious in his evaluations of the general, not glossing over those shortcomings that denied him sustained success as a military commander. Throughout, the author's judgments, and his factual account as well, command the kind of respect that follows patently meticulous research in an exhaustive array of sources. Beyond the primary task of dredging up new data Mr. Ivers has integrated his findings skillfully into existing scholarship and has illuminated his subject with a series of maps that help to carry the reader through the intricacies of fortifications, troop dispositions, and maneuvers on the southwestern frontier. In sum he has produced an admirable study and a useful addition to the literature.

University of Georgia

AUBREY C. LAND

The Spanish in the Mississippi Valley, 1762-1804. Edited by John Francis McDermott. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. xiii, 421 pp. Foreword, notes, illustrations, contributors, index. \$15.00.)

When the French secretly transferred Louisiana to the Spanish in November 1762, much of the continent to the west of the Mississippi changed hands. The story of the ensuing four decades of lenient Spanish rule has yet to be told in full. A group of established scholars have held several professional meetings in recent years in order to encourage the careful study of this period. At one of these meetings, held on the Edwardsville

campus of Southern Illinois University in April 1970, a number of research papers were presented. Now, under the editorship of Professor John Francis McDermott, sixteen of the papers have been collected and published by the University of Illinois Press under the title, *The Spanish in the Mississippi Valley, 1762-1804*. The authors represented in this volume are C. Richard Arena, John Francis Bannon, S. J., Carl H. Chapman, John G. Clark, William S. Coker, John C. Ewers, C. Harvey Gardiner, Robert L. Gold, A. Otis Hebert, Jr., Jack D. L. Holmes, Noel M. Loomis, John Francis McDermott, John Preston Moore, Abraham P. Nasatir, Charles E. O'Neill, S. J., and Samuel Wilson, Jr. Obviously the limitation of space makes reference to all of the papers impossible, and no slight is intended to those authors not specifically mentioned.

As the editor points out, no effort was made to stress any particular theme other than the general interest in events taking place prior to 1804. It is fitting that in the opening article Father Bannon sketches the background for the transfer treaty. His point is well taken that although the new masters did hold the area for forty years, French influence remained paramount even to the appointment of several French officers to important governmental posts. It was perhaps significant that the province was attached for administration to the captaincy-general of Cuba rather than to New Spain. Professor Arena in some detail traces Spanish attempts to introduce a comprehensive landholding system directed primarily to increasing the local population and agricultural output by the founding of new settlements. This effort was beginning to attract the attention of settlers from the United States at the turn of the century and possibly was an indication of later American penetration into the Provincias Internas. Professor Clark in a study of the cabildo of New Orleans indicates how dependant the lower Mississippi area eventually became on the numerous products, largely foodstuffs, from the United States. This led to the question of how to accommodate Spanish orders to halt this trade and the necessity to continue it in order to survive. In what might be called a lighter vein, Professor Holmes contributed a detailed study with appropriate statistics of regulations on taverns and the liquor trade with an indication that even then the strictures against

selling spirits to the Indians were winked at to a degree by the authorities. For those interested in the charitable work of Andrés Almonester y Rexas and his efforts in erecting several religious edifices, Professor Wilson has prepared an exceptionally fine account with a number of excellent illustrations.

Possibly the most useful articles for students interested in the location and state of preservation of source materials, are the three by Professors Hébert, Gardiner, and O'Neill. The extensive footnotes to all the articles are a goldmine of bibliographic information. Anyone glancing through this volume will be brought up to date on the status of research on the history of the period from 1762 to 1804.

University of Georgia

RICHARD K. MURDOCH

Washington: The Indispensable Man. By James Thomas Flexner. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1974. xvii, 423 pp. Preface, introduction, maps, illustrations, acknowledgements, bibliography, index. \$12.50.)

Admirers of George Washington and James Thomas Flexner will be happy that Flexner wrote this succinct, summary capstone to his four-volume biography of Washington. No new historical information is presented, but the person seeking a readable and fact-packed book on our first "national leader" need look no further.

Flexner portrays Washington as a very complex American—and indeed he was. At times the narrative becomes disjointed because of the multifaceted career and character of the Virginia planter, husband, military chief, political leader, and father figure for American nationalists in the early years of the Republic. Washington, according to Flexner, was shaped by a lack of education, a "gentleman's background" in slaveholding Virginia, vast wilderness experience, ever-present ambition, his bitter adventures as a "colonial officer" in the British armed forces, and his Revolutionary perception of the need for a spirit of American nationalism to conquer provincialism. Washington did not fear a strong central government, he sought it.

Flexner's candid view of Washington's attitude toward becoming president is refreshing. Here is a flesh and blood man of vigor and great ego, not being reluctantly dragged forth from Mount Vernon kicking and screaming, but "looking forward to the office with eagerness" as a solution, in part, to both national and personal economic problems (p. 213). But once in office, Washington initiated few major policies, preferring to judge proposals of his cabinet members. Flexner argues that Washington was neither a Hamiltonian nor a Jeffersonian, but Jefferson became firmly convinced that Washington was Hamilton's "apprentice" (p. 246). Flexner boldly observes that Washington lost much of his will to govern and most of his interest in all but the critical policy decisions during his second term— at the end, his was a caretaker government.

Washington, of course, owed his fame and political fortunes to his highly successful performance as commander-in-chief of the Revolutionary army. He began his military career as "an incompetent provincial officer" (p. 18), but ultimately triumphed over the best British armies. Flexner blames Washington's failures as commander-in-chief on undisciplined troops, poor subordinate officers, and the political need to defend New York and Philadelphia. He gives Washington full credit for realizing that merely preserving his army would lead to American victory, but does not recognize Washington's astute handling of the Continental Congress and the provincial governing bodies. It is ironic that Washington's military career should be launched by the killing of a French "ambassador" in 1754 (p. 16), and climaxed by a combined France-American victory at Yorktown in 1781.

Flexner does not neglect the private man—husband, land speculator, planter, and slaveholder. He realistically chronicles Washington's failures and successes in these areas, including Washington's growing disillusionment with slavery as a labor system and as a moral issue that culminated in a decision to free his slaves in his 1799 will, Washington's behavior toward slavery was at times contradictory and self-serving, but he was the only Virginia "founding father" to free his own slaves.

No biographer of Washington can escape the myths and aura that surround this American folk-hero. Flexner does not, but he

does offer a sound, well-written account of this important historical figure in one, brief volume.

Library of Congress

GERARD W. GAWALT

William H. Crawford, 1772-1834. By Chase C. Mooney. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1974. xi, 364 pp. Preface, notes, note sources, index. \$15.00.)

Among outstanding national political leaders of the decade following the War of 1812, John Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Andrew Jackson, and James Madison all attracted the attention of distinguished biographers during the 1930s, 1940s, and 1950s. Two others of major importance, James Monroe and William H. Crawford, were relatively neglected by scholars until recently, and their contributions have accordingly tended to be undervalued by historians of the present generation. Fortunately, the publication in 1971 of Harry Ammon's definitive *James Monroe: the Quest for National Identity*, and now Mooney's *William H. Crawford* are correcting the historical imbalance.

In undertaking to write a biography of Crawford, Professor Mooney took on a difficult if not impossible task, for most of Crawford's personal papers were destroyed. Furthermore, Crawford's career was not nearly so newsworthy as those of his political rivals. Nevertheless, as the recognized leader of a powerful faction of conservative Republicans in Congress, he was a force to be reckoned with, and Presidents Madison and Monroe deemed it prudent to placate him in turn with an ambassadorship to France, and with the posts of secretary of war and secretary of the treasury. His large congressional following made him a strong early contender for the presidency in 1824, but ill-health and identification with the unpopular congressional caucus ruined his chances for election. After his defeat, Crawford returned permanently to Georgia and political obscurity. Professor Mooney, therefore, had to find significance in a political career that climaxed in failure.

Drawing mainly on materials in the National Archives,

Professor Mooney produced a history of Crawford's public career which reveals little about his personal life or personality. Limited by his sources, the author dealt entirely too briefly with Crawford's career in the Senate where he constructed his base of power, while devoting most of the book to his terms as secretary of war and secretary of the treasury and to his unsuccessful race for the presidency. Mooney concluded that Crawford was a far better administrator than his critics admitted, while making it clear that Crawford held the treasury post for several terms because of his influence with Congress rather than his ability as an executive. Mooney also defended Crawford against allegations of his rivals and their biographers that he was an overly-ambitious, unscrupulous, self-serving politician, contending that lie was actually a man of ability and integrity, if not outstanding intellect.

Judged by the usual standards of biography, Professor Mooney's Crawford is disappointing, for he is able to paint no clear portrait of Crawford. His analysis of the workings of the treasury department during Crawford's tenure as secretary is undoubtedly Professor Mooney's greatest contribution. For this reason, the biography is a useful adjunct to Leonard D. White's *The Jeffersonians: A Study in Administrative History*. Despite its shortcomings, Professor Mooney's biography of Crawford probably will endure for many years as the best work on the subject.

Florida State University

JOHN HEBRON MOORE

Plantation, Town, and Country: Essays on the Local History of American Slave Society. Edited by Elinor Miller and Eugene D. Genovese. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1974. 457 pp. Introduction, notes, index. \$12.95.)

This valuable collection of twenty-one essays on slave society in the Old South is the first thoughtful and thorough work of its kind on the subject. The essays serve as in-depth studies of the slave system within cities and counties of the upper, middle, and lower South. Variable characteristics in these geographical settings present opportunity for comparative analyses.

In Burke County, North Carolina, and Dickson County, Tennessee, a slave aristocracy never did develop because soil and climate were unsuited to the cultivation of staple crops. Average holdings were small and treatment of slaves was less harsh than on large plantations. Owner and slave knew each other and worked together. Elias W. Napier of Dickson County provided in his will that thirty of his slaves be manumitted. Christopher Strong stipulated in his will that his slaves be taught to read the Bible, a provision not likely to be found in old wills of slaveholders in the cotton, rice, and sugar plantation belts. In Jackson County, Missouri, the plantation system was the exception rather than the rule. Few white families owned more than one family of blacks, and the owner, with his sons, labored in the same field with the slave.

Development of the great plantations of the southeast is exemplified in the financial career of the Reverend Charles Pettigrew of North Carolina. After the Revolutionary War, Pettigrew invested in land and slaves to develop a rice plantation along Albemarle Sound. His labor force was supplied by several of his parishioners, whose slave ship, the *Guineaman*, brought Pettigrew's Negroes directly from Africa. For two years, these slaves were engaged in digging canals, constructing flood gates, and preparing rice fields for cultivation. Many of them developed malaria and respiratory diseases as a result of the swampy environment. Another large rice plantation, whose owner was John F. Tucker, was located on the Savannah River in Georgia. Tucker was engaged in illegal slave trading and was brought to trial in 1859. He was not convicted. On a Texas plantation during the season of sugar-making, slaves were hired from other owners to work day and night to harvest the cane and process the juice.

The essays cover many aspects of the slave economy which include the system of slave hiring, control and resistance of slaves, variations in treatment of slaves on farms and plantations, and conditions of free blacks in the South and in two northern cities. Missing from the essays is the folk culture of the Afro-American, his religion, racial attitudes from his view, and the indispensable role that he played in the development of a plantation society. Though this edited study is an excellent account-

ing of the slave system in local settings and will serve the student well, there is more to be learned of slave life in the Old South.

Georgia Southern College

JULIA F. SMITH

Time on the Cross: The Economics of American Negro Slavery.

By Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1974. xviii, 286 pp. Prologue, graphs, maps, tables, epilogue, acknowledgments, index. \$8.95.)

Time on the Cross: Evidence and Methods--A Supplement. By

Robert William Fogel and Stanley L. Engerman. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1974. xi, 267 pp. Appendixes, notes, tables, list of references. \$12.50.)

Calling themselves "cliometricians," Fogel and Engerman claim to have revolutionized the status of historical knowledge about antebellum plantation slavery by subjecting what they call "the traditional interpretation" to rigorous quantitative analysis, the prevailing methodology of the social sciences. With audacity considerably enhanced by their lack of awareness of the present state of traditional historical knowledge, they lecture "traditional historians" on their past errors. Using a method which is allegedly so complicated that ordinary historians cannot understand it, they arrive at ten "new" conclusions about slavery. Among them, slavery was a rational, efficient labor system; slavery was strong and dynamic on the eve of the Civil War and slaveowners were optimistic; slavery was compatible with industrial development; planters encouraged slave families; material conditions of slaves were better than those of free white workers, and bondsmen received about ninety per cent of the income they produced; and, the southern economy was growing rapidly in the late 1850s.

That many of these conclusions are not "new" to historians of slavery, or that Fogel and Engerman are less knowledgeable of recent literature on the subject than they might be, are not the most serious deficiencies of *Time on the Cross*. Rather, the

harm is in what they have done to the method they propound. For example: large quantities of food were produced in the South, someone must have eaten it; therefore, slave diets were abundant. This may or may not be sound reasoning, but it is not quantitative analysis. Few slave families were broken up by sale since existing records do not show otherwise. One might conclude with equal soundness that the lack of records means that such information was not recorded. Equally shallow arguments are offered to show that miscegenation was minimal and insignificant.

I happen to believe that quantitative analysis is a useful supplementary tool for historians. But it will not bear the burden that Fogel and Engerman give it. Whether he be traditionalist, "impressionist," or behaviorist, a historian must remember that people did not live in the past to make our task easy. They acted entirely for their own purposes. It is our obligation to take the existing record and put together the story. The quantifier must realize that his "data base" may be skewed by courthouse fires, inconsiderate rodents, incompetent census takers, or mere failure to record information. Behaviorists using past records must make judgments on incomplete evidence just as "traditional" historians have done. Fogel and Engerman have done this again and again in *Time on the Cross*. They have served themselves and their discipline poorly by their ambivalence in acknowledging it.

Many readers will be grateful for the unusual method by which the publishers divided the book into two volumes. While some of the supporting charts and graphs are included in the narrative volume, most of the explanatory footnotes are included in the separate *Evidence and Methods*. The latter is divided into three appendices. Appendix A is an excellent discussion of the strengths and limitations of the scientific method in history. Appendix B contains the bulk of the methodological footnotes to the first volume. Appendix C is a discussion of the secondary works which the authors consulted.

Time on the Cross will probably not have the impact on interpretations of slavery anticipated by its authors. But it may serve as a focal point on which traditional and quantitative historians come to grips with the issues posed for historians by

quantitative analysis. That in itself would be no small contribution.

Florida Technological University

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Black Business in the New South: A Social History of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company. By Walter B. Weare. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1973. x, 312 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, tables, epilogue, sources, index. \$10.95.)

An earlier version of the study under review was done as a doctoral dissertation. For the most part, the author uses a chronological narrative for his structural approach; however, his best chapter is devoted to a topical analysis of politics and race. Due to the situation of black businesses in a Jim Crow South and the author's preference, what emerges is the study of a black institution in its social and cultural milieu.

The North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company (NCM) was founded in 1898 in Durham by seven blacks, although A. M. Moore, a physician, and John Merrick, a businessman, formed the core of the organization. C. C. Spaulding was added later and became the third member of the triumvirate which saw the company through its difficult first years. Weare concentrates most of the narrative on Spaulding's development of the firm, first as general manager and then, as president (1923-1952). The post-World War II years are treated in an epilogue. First working within the narrow confines of a Durham office, the NCM was able to grow into the largest Negro business in the nation. In 1921 the NCM moved into a six-story office building on Parrish Street in Durham— "the Black Wall Street of America" in the "Capital of the Black Middle Class." The influence of the NCM was pervasive within the black community. It fostered many businesses, including real estate, banking, and publishing. Its directors and officers also influenced decision-making in the churches and schools, and civic activities on the local, state, and national levels.

Weare is adept at explaining the complexities involved in the tensions between profit motivation and race uplift, racial

solidarity and integration, and competition with white and black insurance companies for business. He convincingly argues that the powerful black businessman provided the black community's political leverage, at times effectively, during the reign of Jim Crow. The author's best insight is evident in his presentation of C. C. Spaulding as a link between the policies and politics of Booker T. Washington and the civil rights movement of the 1960s. From the standpoint of historiography, Weare is his own best advocate. He interprets his monograph as a study of a part of the "middle range of leadership . . . who quietly dominated the interregnum between Booker T. Washington and Martin Luther King" (p. 262).

University of Florida

EDWARD N. AKIN

A Century of Jewish Life in Dixie: The Birmingham Experience.
By Mark H. Elovitz. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1974, viii, 258 pp. Foreword, preface, appendixes, glossary, notes, sources consulted, index. \$10.00.)

Suddenly, and unaccountably, within a very brief time, a number of volumes dealing with Jewish history in the American South have made their appearance. Leonard Dinnerstein's *Jews in the South* is an anthology made up of previously published papers of uneven quality, some outdated and others inadequate. This work demonstrates how much more research needs to be undertaken. Harry Golden's *Our Southern Landsman* is a pot-pourri of sloppy digests of the research of others and anecdotes in the author's characteristic style. The latter are as always amusing and instructive, the former a menace to unwary readers. Eli N. Evans's *The Provincials: A Personal History of the Jews of the South* is a melange of autobiography, family history, and historical background. Evans is an impressive writer, and his fathers' story is fascinating, but the author is no historian and he cannot evaluate the trends he discerns. Whatever may be the reason for this burst of interest in a previously neglected subject, it is to be hoped that other students and writers will be stimulated to engage in some of the fundamental monographic

research which is necessary if such volumes as these are to become more than rehashes of prior and incomplete scholarship.

It is a pleasure to welcome Rabbi Elovitz' book on Birmingham Jewry (presumably a reworking of a doctoral dissertation) to the shelves of Jewish communal histories. The volume has much to commend it: serious research, oral interviews, an important community. Birmingham is a new city as southern centers go, and so is its Jewry. The first settlers were Germanic Jews; after they established themselves and organized a congregation, they were joined by Eastern European co-religionists. The wide gulf that separated the two groups virtually until the post-World War II period is one of the main themes of Elovitz' study. The inner tensions of the Jewish community are matched by large-scale anxieties vis-à-vis the non-Jewish environment: typically southern Jewish concern with interfaith relations, with leadership in non-sectarian causes, and with Gentile reactions to Jewish activities.

The author offers some fascinating data relating to the abortive visit of nineteen Conservative rabbis (from the North) to Birmingham in 1963 as part of a demonstration of solidarity with Martin Luther King's black followers, but seems unwilling to state his own analysis of the situation with any certainty. He has found no evidence that the second Ku Klux Klan victimized Jews, but one cannot help but wonder whether his informants were simply being cautious. Surely some kind of suggestion is implicit in Irving Engel's recollection of being told by Klansman that "I was not the kind of Jew they were after" (p. 86). The best chapter deals with three distinguished leaders of the community, William P. Engel, Louis Pizitz, and Mervyn Sterne, but it is difficult to believe that none of them had even a tiny fault. Altogether missing is any reference to a problem which has always plagued southern communities, intermarriage. The book would have been enhanced had it included a sheaf of illustrations to flesh out the descriptions of institutions and personalities. But, taken in all, Elovitz has given us a useful volume and a valuable addition to our as yet very incomplete knowledge of the details of Jewish life in the South.

Hebrew Union College-

Jewish Institute of Religion, New York School

BERTRAM W. KORN

The Political Status of the Negro in the Age of FDR. By Ralph J. Bunche. Edited with an Introduction by Dewey W. Grantham. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1973. xxxiii, 682 pp. Author's preface, editor's introduction, a note on the editing, illustrations, footnotes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

When the young Swedish social economist from the University of Stockholm, Gunnar Myrdal, began in 1939 his enormous study of the Negro in the United States for the Carnegie Corporation, one of the more important members of his research team was a young Harvard Ph.D. in political science named Ralph Johnson Bunche. Then a professor at Howard University, Bunche already had considerable standing as a student of race relations and international affairs. As an enthusiastic staff member of the Myrdal project, Bunche and his three assistants conducted field interviews (as did Myrdal) in 1939 and 1940. From this raw material Bunche fashioned four of the forty-odd research monographs which were the basis of the final Myrdal product. Bunche referred to his monographs as memoranda, since they were, in his candid warning, roughly written, and they sometimes sacrificed analysis for the inclusion of more primary materials and for the demands of a breakneck deadline. The most substantial of these was "The Political Status of the Negro, With Emphasis on the South and Comparative Treatment of the 'Poor White,' " which in the original ran to 1,660 typed pages. It is this sizable piece of material which Professor Grantham has edited down to six chapters of general commentary which analyze the scene for us, followed by nineteen chapters based on the interviews and field reports covering every aspect of black people in the politics of the South.

The attitudes of southern whites are painfully catalogued: the poor white farmer who hides his inability to pay the poll taxes behind a facade of indifference, his wife's belief that politics is not a woman's affair, and the fears of many that the votes of blacks will be bought and exploited by crooked politicians. The dodges of southern registrars to keep blacks off the voter lists are innumerable: application blanks that were literary tests in themselves, disappearing officials, Constitutional quizzes that

would have stumped any city official. The Negro voters found fewer barriers in the urban centers of the upper South, and the black cotton farmer received an unusual voting opportunity in the AAA cotton referenda. But rewards for Negro political participation were sparse. Municipal appointments were few and at the lowest levels. According to a prominent Negro Republican, \$146,000 of WPA money was spent every month in his hometown of Jackson, Mississippi, yet not a single Negro white collar worker had ever been appointed. In public services, Negroes received high schools in the 1920s after extended agitation, but they usually lacked adequate clinical, library, or playground facilities. As Bunche and Myrdal both concluded, race relations in the United States was not a "Negro problem" but a "white man's problem."

This volume includes a comprehensive introduction by its editor, Dewey Grantham, and a wealth of photographs done by Farm Security Administration teams.

Old Dominion University

RALPH F. DE BEDTS

Serpent in Eden: H. L. Mencken and the South. By Fred C. Hobson, Jr. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1974. xv, 242 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, prologue, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

During the heyday of H. L. Mencken in the 1920s America had need of his acid wit and his refusal to make intellectual compromises. More especially, the South had need of him; it was he who christened it "the Sahara of the Bozart." It is difficult today to think of a South without its symphony orchestras and museums and arts councils and international literary reputation. Professor Hobson of the University of Alabama has written a thorough examination of Mencken's historical relationship to the South— for he was, geographically, a Southerner— and of the South's relationship to Mencken in the days before what might be termed the South's cultural explosion. To southern contemporaries, Hobson tells us, Mencken "occupied a rank on the scale of vilification somewhere between Satan and Sherman."

Did Mencken's scathing denunciation intentionally spark the South's literary renaissance? Some writers, notably Oscar Cargill, have seriously suggested this; Hobson's position seems closer to the truth: "Mencken was approaching the South as he approached many other subjects— as an interesting and humorous phenomenon that bore examination. It was the response to this essay that led him to become a participant— even a crusader— in the Southern literary and intellectual movement." He was also "concerned with the Grand Sweep, the great and epochal movements of a national literature and culture—and, even more, with the battle of ideas that underlies these movements." Mencken was not merciful; he did not explain the absence of Fricks and Ryersons and Rockefellers below the Mason-Dixon line by sparse industry, nor did he excuse the sentimentalism of a post-Reconstruction South by pointing to its colonial status. Hobson reminds us, however, that in Mencken's way he, too, was a sentimentalist. Had the southern aristocracy retained control, he believed, everything would have been different. The South would have been Klanless and urbane.

By its own definition Hobson's book is provincial— "frankly sectional," as journalist Gerald W. Johnson affirms in his foreword. To this reader the sectionalism seemed to shrink Mencken, for in his prime he was a national force. But one can hardly quibble with an author for sticking to his purpose. Even so, it is useful to remember that other parts of America were far from artistic heavens: Chicago could not support an opera, and Carol Kennicott was fighting Main Street. America still looked to Europe for the higher things in life. Mencken castigated not only the South but, time after time, the entire country into action born of shame for the existence of what he called the Booboisie.

Hobson deals first with Mencken's indictment of the South. Subsequent chapters treat the "little magazines" and the South's literary awakening, Menckenism as a literary force, the South and social critics, James Branch Cabell as "the last aristocrat," and the Southern Agrarians, that group of distinguished minds who came to believe in tradition and plantations in the face of all reason and who wrote great books either in spite of or because of this creed. The Cabell chapter is brilliant. In his con-

clusion Hobson argues that Menckanism was a necessary response to southern mental aridity. But "in itself it was not enough." It laid the foundation of the "positive response" which bred, among others, William Faulkner.

Hobson's index, notes, and bibliography are exhaustive. Sometimes his book is too much so, but it belongs in any library aiming at a representative collection of American criticism.

Tallahassee, Florida

GLORIA JAHODA

BOOK NOTES

Mills B. Lane of Savannah is publishing under the imprint of Beehive Press some of the most beautiful and valuable books about Georgia and the South ever to come out of the region. Each book, whether a new edition of a classic or an original publication, contains some special ingredient making it unique and valuable. More important is Mr. Mills's objective: "To make a contribution to the gentle arts and humanities." There is always a need for good regional books; this need is even more urgent as the nation approaches the Bicentennial. One of Beehive Press's most ambitious publications is a new edition of Mark Catesby's *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands*. The excellent introduction by George Frick includes biographical data on Catesby who, until fairly recently, has been virtually anonymous. With almost no money and little formal education, Catesby arrived in Virginia in 1712, and began collecting plants. Some of his seeds were sent to Henry Compton, Bishop of London, for his great garden at Fulham Palace. Catesby explored the Appalachian Mountains to the sources of the James River and also the Blue Ridge. Later, he sailed on a provision ship for Jamaica. For three months in 1722 he toured the Carolinas and the territory later to become Georgia. In 1725 he was in the Bahamas. The Beehive Press edition of his writings, the first since the eighteenth century, includes all 220 of his illustrations, including fifty in full color. Paper, printing, binding, and illustrations are of the finest quality, and justify

the price of \$50.00. There is also a prospectus volume describing the edition and containing a sample color plate suitable for framing for \$5.00.

Not all of Beehive's books are expensive. Most are moderately priced, but in every case they exemplify the finest quality work. A new edition of *Tobacco Road* by Erskine Caldwell sells for \$15.00. In 1936, Caldwell toured Georgia and the South with the famous photographer, Margaret Bourke-White, and this edition of *Tobacco Road* presents these photographs for the first time. *Travels Through North and South Carolina, Georgia, East and West Florida* by William Bartram is a facsimile of the 1792 edition. It contains nine original plates and seventeen other illustrations, together with an introduction by Gordon DeWolf of Harvard. Bartram explored the coastlines of Carolina and Georgia and moved westward through Florida. His notes and scientific drawings provide one of the most detailed and valuable accounts of Florida during the British period. This volume sells for \$16.00.

The Rambler in Georgia, edited by Mills Lane, is a compilation of travelers' accounts of frontier Georgia from 1796, when the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Liancourt visited Savannah, to the journey into "the Seaboard Slave states," made by Frederick Law Olmsted during the 1850s. The thirteen Georgia travelers selected by Mr. Mills comment on climate, population, business, the state of the government, and the customs and manners of the people. This book sells for \$16.00. William Sherman's "march from Atlanta to the sea" was for Georgians the most famous and terrible event in the tragic history of the Civil War. If for all Southerners it symbolized human distress, terror, and sorrow, in the North it was hailed as a triumphant procession guaranteeing that the South had indeed lost the war. Sherman's memoir of the march first appeared in 1875, together with his letters to Mrs. Sherman. This new edition by Beehive Press carries the title "*War Is Hell!*" It includes contemporary drawings, photographs, and maps, and sells for \$20.00.

During the 1930s, field workers of the WPA Federal Writers' Project interviewed most of the handful of former slaves who

were still living. Their dim memories of plantation life, education, religion, runaways, the Civil War and freedom, and the memorable events that mark the progress of human living—births, weddings, deaths—were described in varying detail. These slave interviews are extraordinary documents and have provided rich data for contemporary scholars and researchers, historians and novelists. Complete interviews with eighteen former Georgia slaves and selections from fifty more have been edited by Ronald Killion and Charles Waller and have been published by Beehive Press, under the title, *Slavery Time When I Was Chillun Down On Marster's Plantation*. Contemporary photographs of Georgia plantation life at the end of the nineteenth century are included. This book sells for \$9.00. All books may be ordered from Beehive Press, 321 Barnard Street, Savannah, Georgia 31401.

Yesterday's Fort Myers, by Marian Bailey Godown and Alberta Colcord Rawchuck, is the newest volume in the Historic Cities Series published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., Miami, Florida. This series previously has portrayed the pictorial history of Miami, St. Petersburg, Tampa, Key West, the Florida Keys, Sarasota, and Clearwater. Many of the pictures in the Fort Myers volume are reproduced for the first time. From a section of the 1830 map of General Zachary Taylor showing the Caloosahatchee region, the pictures continue to the present. They include some of the fascinating personalities who were associated with the history of the community like "Wild Bill" Belvin, Thomas Edison, Henry Ford, Connie Mack, and Seminole Indians. The book sells for \$7.95.

Peace River Pioneers, by Louise K. Frisbie, is a folklore account of the people and families living in the Peace River Valley—from Bartow to the Gulf—one of the oldest sections of Florida. Zibe King, Jake Summerlin, Bone Mizell, Colonel Issac Trabue, the Albert Carlton family, the Hendry family, Spessard L. Holland, Park Trammell, and Henry Laurens Mitchell are among the scores of important political leaders, Indian traders, land developers, cattlemen, and citrus growers who pioneered in what is now Bartow, Fort Meade, Wauchula, Bowling Green, Zolfo Springs, Arcadia, Fort Ogden, Punta Gorda, and Charlotte Harbor. There are a number of illustrations included. Published

by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., P.O. Box K, Miami, *Peace River Pioneers* sells for \$6.95.

Florida Pioneers and Their Alabama, Georgia, Carolina, Maryland and Virginia Ancestors is a genealogical study by David A. Avant, Jr., of Tallahassee. The pioneers that the author describes trace their ancestry back to earlier beginnings in this country. The first Federal Census of Florida in 1830 lists Tatums, Carpenters, Hunters, and Davises as already living in Leon and Gadsden counties. David Alonso Avant, Sr., arrived in Florida in 1905 from Alabama. The history of his family and the other twenty-five major families covered in this study span the period of American history from 1619 to the present. The data has been compiled from courthouse, military, religious, pension, and census records, state and national. This is a valuable source document for both genealogists and historians. It is available from the publisher, L' Avant Studios, P.O. Box 1711, Tallahassee, Florida 32302. The price is \$33.00.

Florida Fossils: A Guide To Finding and Collecting Fossils in Florida is by Marian Murray of St. Petersburg, whose earlier book was *Hunting for Fossils* (reviewed, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XLVII, July 1968, pp. 88-89). While there has always been an interest in Florida fossils, Ms. Murray points out how this began to attract the attention of scientists about the time of the discovery of Florida phosphates at the end of the nineteenth century. The major research on Florida fossils is being done at the Florida State Museum at the University of Florida, and there are important specimens in museums and private collections elsewhere in Florida. The book was published by Trend House, Tampa; it sells for \$2.95.

Rivers of Florida, by Henry Marks and Gene Britt Riggs, lists the major waterways of Florida. Most have been described elsewhere, in books and articles, but the authors have written short, concise descriptions and have added a number of pictures. The book sells for \$4.95, and may be ordered from Southern Press, Inc., 301 Terry-Hutchins Building, 102 Clinton Avenue W., Huntsville, Alabama 35801.

Florida, A Place in the Sun, includes stunning photographs by Heinz Erhardt and a readable, factually-accurate narrative by Al Burt. Two Floridas are portrayed: Tourist Florida— the one seen by most visitors, and “the other Florida,” which includes the little towns and hamlets, the backroad communities and wilderness areas hardly known except by their residents and other Floridians. Many of the illustrations are in full color. Some of the places photographed have hardly been touched at all by the twentieth century; others have been dramatically affected by Disney World, the Kennedy Space Center, tourists, and the growth of agriculture and industry. Mr. Burt’s narrative covers Florida from its discovery in 1513 by Juan Ponce de León to the present. The volume is priced at \$14.95, and may be ordered from the Florida State Chamber of Commerce, P.O. Box 5497, Tallahassee, 32301.

Colonial Pensacola, edited by James R. McGovern, is the first volume in a series of books about Pensacola and West Florida being published to celebrate the Bicentennial. *Colonial Pensacola* includes three essays which make important contributions to our knowledge of the history of the area: Irving A. Leonard’s covers Pensacola’s first Spanish Period, 1698-1763; Robert R. Rea writes on the British Period, 1763-1781; and Jack D. L. Holmes describes the second Spanish Period, 1781-1821. There is also included a chronology of historical events, plus excerpts from documents and manuscripts relating to the period, and several maps and illustrations. The book was published by the Pensacola-Escambia Development Commission, and may be ordered from the *Pensacola News-Journal*, P.O. Box 12710, Pensacola, Florida. The price is \$5.00; paperback, \$2.50.

The essay by Professor Rea, “Pensacola Under the British, 1763-1781,” is available as a pamphlet titled, *British Pensacola, 1763-1781*. It sells for fifty cents, and may be ordered from the Historic Pensacola Preservation Board, P.O. Box 308, Pensacola 32595. The Board has also reprinted the article, “Campeche Days: After the Snapper from Pensacola,” by Fred Hunt, from the *American Neptune*. It sells for \$2.00.

Andrew Jackson and Pensacola is volume two in the Pensa-

cola Bicentennial Series. Edited by James R. McGovern, it includes articles by Frank L. Owsley, Jr., E. W. Carswell, William S. Coker, Pat Dodson, Herbert J. Doherty, Jr., and James A. Servies. The price is \$5.00; paperback, \$2.50. Order from the *Pensacola News-Journal*.

Pensacola in Pictures and Prints, by Norman Simons and James R. McGovern, is volume four in the Pensacola Bicentennial Series. Etchings, lithographs, pictures, photographs, and maps record Pensacola's history from its beginnings as a Spanish colony at the close of the seventeenth century to the community in 1975 with its industrial development and its major interest in historical reconstruction and preservation. The authors are knowledgeable about the historical development of Pensacola, and they have utilized the many archival resources of the community and state in accumulating their material. The price for the book is \$9.00 hardback; \$7.50 paperback. It is available from the *Pensacola News-Journal*.

The cemetery records of West Volusia County, Florida, compiled by Daphne Brownell, a longtime resident of Florida and the county, have been published in three volumes by the Kellersberger Fund, South Brevard Historical Society, Melbourne, Florida. Volume one includes a history of the Oakdale Cemetery of DeLand, 1882-1971, an index to the cemetery, and a listing of cemetery inscriptions and funeral markers. Volumes two and three contain similar information for twenty-six small cemeteries in the area covering the years 1867-1973. Each volume is indexed, and each sells for \$5.00, plus fifty cents shipping. The three-volume set costs \$13.00 and \$1.00 shipping. They may be ordered from the South Brevard Historical Society, Box 5847, Melbourne 32901.

Them Good Ole Days is by Ed Smith, a resident of the Jacksonville Beach area since 1926. His memories of the beaches, Mayport, and Fort George Island, include storms and hurricanes, shipwrecks, hunting and fishing, the Depression years, and the growth since World War II. The book may be ordered from the author, Box 878, Neptune Beach, Florida 32233, at \$6.21 a copy.

Florida Sketches, by Hampton Dunn, consists of seventy-five vignettes of Florida buildings, bridges, forts, historic sites, monuments, steamboats, and churches. Each sketch is accompanied by an illustration. Published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Inc., Miami, the book sells for \$6.95.

The Gators, A Story of Florida Football, by Tom McEwen, is the seventy-three year history of the Florida Gators and the University of Florida Athletic Association. Published by Strode Publishers, Huntsville, Alabama 35802, the book sells for \$7.95. A complementary volume is *FSU One Time!, A History of Seminole Football*, by James T. Jones. It is the history of the Florida State University Seminole team. It sells for \$12.00, and was published by Sentry Press, P.O. Box 2235, Tallahassee, Florida 32304.

Metropolitan Broward: A Demographic Overview, by William W. Jenna, Jr., was published by the University of Miami Press in cooperation with the Center for Urban and Regional Studies. It describes this South Florida area as it has changed from an agricultural-tourist economy to a residential-financial-commercial community. It offers a variety of data on natural resources, population, land use, and the economic bases of the Broward community. The price is \$25.00.

Lightning in the Sun is a history of the Florida Power Corporation from 1899 to 1974. The author is Al Parsons. It was published by the Company, 3201 Thirty-fourth Street South, St. Petersburg, 33733.

America's First Family: The Savages of Virginia, by August Burghard, is the story of Ensign Thomas Savage, perhaps the earliest Englishman to have left a traceable line of descendants in the United States, including several in Florida. The Melvin R. Young family of Fort Lauderdale traces its origin to this thirteen-year-old cabin boy who arrived in America aboard the *John and Francis* on January 8, 1608. The book sells for \$4.00, and may be ordered from Dorrance and Company, 1617 J. F. Kennedy Boulevard, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103.

The 1779 "Marcha de Gálvez": Louisiana's Giant Step For-

ward in the American Revolution, is a monograph by Jack D. L. Holmes, published by the Baton Rouge, Louisiana, Bicentennial Corporation. This episode in the life of Gálvez is important to Florida history since he besieged and captured Pensacola in 1781 during the American Revolution. There are several color illustrations of the uniforms worn by the troops drawn by Francisco Ferrer-Llull. The pamphlet is available from the Baton Rouge Bicentennial Corporation, Baton Rouge, Louisiana.