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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*History of Jefferson County.* By Jerrell H. Shofner. (Tallahassee: Sentry Press, 1976. xi, 630 pp. Map, preface, notes, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Dr. Jerrell Shofner has chronicled Jefferson County in encyclopedic detail. In 573 pages of text he has placed its development in a regional context stretching from sixteenth-century Spanish exploration through nineteenth-century "Old South" cottonbelt prosperity to late twentieth-century narrowing economic and political opportunity. The index of this book has thirty-nine closely-spaced, double-columned pages of entries; the appendix lists in ten triple-columned pages every head of family found by census-takers in the county in the pre-Civil War generation; and his bibliography cites every pertinent source one might consult. It is not a truism to say that Jefferson County history will not have to be rewritten in our time.

The author has conscientiously tried to write the best kind of history— not social, not political, not economic— but a blend of these. Through these pages march politicians, professional men, soldiers, planters, farmers, preachers, developers, storekeepers, railroad men, housewives, and laborers— black and white. The hardships, the frustrations, and the solid accomplishments of the ordinary people whom he describes in the antebellum era are not allowed to bog in a mire of mint julep and magnolia romanticism. Nor are the realities of life during the war of the 1860s and its aftermath subordinated to the bitterness of rebellious rancor. A specialist in the Reconstruction era, the author has treated that period with his usual judiciousness. He delineates the relatively brief period of Republican rule and marks the return of Jefferson by the 1890s to the staunch Democratic allegiance that had characterized it before 1860.

Pre-Civil War attempts to develop a textile industry did not survive, but in the closing decades of the nineteenth century enterprisers of the county worked hard to develop railroads, tourism, and a more diversified agriculture. Until World War I, however, cotton remained the staple crop. The thirty years after the First World War saw rapid changes. Small towns withered

before the motor car's shrinking of distances; cotton gave way to poultry, dairy farming, and other crops; acres of land were absorbed into new private hunting preserves; lumbering flourished and declined; and even the excesses of the "roaring twenties" left some imprint.

More traumatically, the Great Depression and World War II altered old values and living patterns beyond recognition. In the 1950s the political power of all the old north Florida counties eroded, and by 1967 legislative reapportionment had deprived Jefferson of its individual representation in both houses. The author concludes, nonetheless, that a new spirit is abroad which recognizes that today the most marketable commodity of the county is its open spaces and attractive county seat— "its appeal as a place to live."

A book of this size is bound to have errors and omissions, but this one is virtually free of them. The eccentric hackles of this reviewer were raised by only two obscure items: on page 227 we are asked to believe in an impossibly short 1861 travel time from Monticello to Savannah; on page 506 we are told that Herbert Hoover carried Florida in 1928, but not whether he carried Jefferson County! Pettiness aside, this is a long, good book.

*University of Florida*

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

*Pelts, Plumes, and Hides: White Traders among the Seminole Indians, 1870-1930.* By Harry A. Kersey, Jr. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1975. xi, 158 pp. Foreword, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

Some of the popular and the more general historical accounts of the Seminoles give the impression that from the end of the war and removal period to the reservation period (1859 to about 1925), the Florida Indians were an isolated and unknown people hiding out in the vast, unexplored Everglades. Actually there were a good many "contact communities" during this time where Seminoles and whites interacted on the basis of various relationships involving friendship, hospitality, education, medical and civic assistance, and, most important, trade.

Now Professor Kersey has thoroughly documented the existence of these contact communities with great depth and detail. While Kersey's "focus is on those permanent trading posts which were established to serve a frontier population but made their greatest profit from Indian trade" (p. 25), a fascinating additional focus is "on the reciprocal economic and social relationships which developed between the trading families and their Seminole clientele" (p. vi).

Exhibiting long and patient research, *Pelts, Plumes, and Hides* is composed of interviews and the skillful weaving together of other primary and secondary sources. The result is not, as might be expected from the title alone, a boring recital of facts, dates, and names of interest only to the most dedicated of area specialists. On the contrary, in addition to the abundant factual data, there is a constant preoccupation with the anecdotal, the emotion of human interaction, the satisfactions of cross-cultural understanding that turns an otherwise dry treatise into a charming, rambling, insightful social and economic commentary on about fifty years of Florida's most romantic history. As such it becomes a rewarding reading experience for the layman and doubly so for the area specialist. Of obvious value is the bibliography and an index which lists the mention of every name of Indians and whites with only two or three omissions that this reviewer found.

The only criticisms are stylistic ones which probably should be addressed to the publisher as much as to the author. Devoting a chapter to each of the major centers of trade (Miami, Fort Lauderdale, Immokalee, Cow Creek, Indian River, and the southwest frontier), there is, inevitably, some overlap in the treatment of historically-significant people, episodes, conditions, and developments. Thus, at these points it would have made a smoother continuity if reference had been made to the previous mention of such topics rather than repeating, sometimes in almost the same words, and further developing the matter as if it were the first mention of it. Refer to the naming of Immokolee (pp. 24 and 60), the school episode with white children named as Seminoles (pp. 23 and 60), the commercial hatching of alligator eggs (pp. 52 and 54-55), the Bowers brothers (pp. 84 and 95-96), the Captain Tom Tiger incident of 1907 (pp. 83-85 and 103-04), and references to white traders' abilities to use a combination of Creek and

English in their communication with the Seminoles (pp. 75, 78, and 82).

There are also inconsistencies in the use of block-indented quotations and footnotes. Some lengthy quotes are blocked and some are merely quoted in the body of the text; while some matters (such as the accounts of the "typical trading day" at the Brickell store, of Henry Sterling of Linton, or of Maud Wingfield's "floating store," relegated to footnotes on pages 30, 48, and 77, respectively), would seem to deserve as much attention as the brief treatment of Henry Parker in the text on page 100.

Important general principles of Indian-white relationships are reinforced by abundant examples throughout Professor Kersey's work. The context in the case of the Seminoles is that, due to their war and removal experience, they didn't want anything to do with the white man or his government, they didn't want to be moved, and they were interpreting many different forms of contact and contact attempts as threats to their independence and identity. Yet in this very context they maintained their share of participation in these many contact communities involving frequent, regular, and even intimate relationships with white people.

The first principle of Indian contact might be stated thus: intimacy with the white man grew strongest wherever the white man's motives were the least involved with a mission of any kind. A second might be ideological persuasion and social change was attempted largely by those whites who could not speak the Indian language. It turns out that, with certain exceptions, of course, those who did learn the language, like Bill Brown, Stanley Hanson, and others, apparently did not attempt any kind of ideological or structural reorganization, but rather accepted and participated in Indian culture just as they found it. Their roles in the contact communities of which they were central figures were primarily related to market or trade networks and otherwise, on a purely friendship basis, involved a sharing of hunting and hospitality with no strings attached. Bonds of mutual trust were forged between Indians and those whites who, in addition to one of the Indians' basic values, honesty, exhibited concern for the Indian for his own sake, treated him with respect and dignity, were sensitive to his feelings, anticipated his needs, and, most

important, demonstrated friendship even when it cost something in time, money, or inconvenience.

A third generalization might be that those who are capable of achieving such empathy are always accepted sooner across cultural boundaries, and this is manifest even before language communication is established. Thus, through these mutual trust relationships, the Indians added to the "maintenance input" of their social system by resuming after the war and removal period the food and hardware trade without yielding appreciably any other aspects of the carefully guarded boundary-maintenance system of their basic culture.

*Pelts, Plumes, and Hides* is a most valuable and delightful documentation of these principles and of the manifold personal relationships which were generated within chiefly economic contact communities.

Wheaton College

JAMES O. BUSWELL

*Altar Núñez Cabeza de Vaca: The Forgotten Chronicler.* By José B. Fernández. (Miami: Ediciones Universal, 1975. 144 pp. Introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$4.95.)

When a Cuban expatriate scholar with a "feel" for "lo hispánico" acquires a Ph.D. from Florida State University and tackles one of the "one hundred" best books in the Spanish language, one can give odds the results are going to be good. While this reviewer may take issue that Cabeza de Vaca is "the forgotten chronicler," it is, as the author states, true that few people have compared his account, the famous *relación*, with such familiar descriptions as *La Florida* by El Inca Garcilaso de la Vega. What Fernández has done— and well, this reviewer might add— is to analyze the *relación's* approach to such esoteric subjects as "the natives and their customs" and "the conquistadores."

The scholar is superb when he analyzes the style and language of the peripatetic Cabeza de Vaca. The quotations from the original work serve to emphasize the points that Fernández is making.

Not without humor, understanding, and empathy, this study

of Cabeza de Vaca when combined with the original narrative, through such editions as the one this reviewer checked, which was edited by Manuel Serrano y Sanz in the 1906 two-volume Victoriano Suárez edition, makes a notable additional acquisition to any library of Floridiana.

*University of Alabama in Birmingham*

JACK D. L. HOLMES

*Florida's Crisis in Public Education: Changing Patterns of Leadership.* By Arthur O. White. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1975. vii, 135 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, index. \$10.00.)

This book attempts to explain why the statewide walkout of public school teachers occurred in 1968, and how Florida has recovered its educational equilibrium since that debacle. The work is divided into three main sections: the period from 1948 to 1959, when school funding was adequate; from 1959 up to and including the walkout which was characterized by inadequate funding; and the years since the post-walkout when education was reformed and improved.

As indicated in the title, White sees educational events from the perspective of the state's political and educational leadership. Thus, the early period of prosperity is attributed mainly to the personal effectiveness of State Superintendent of Public Instruction Thomas Bailey and Florida Education Association Executive-secretary Ed Henderson; the financial crisis leading up to the walkout and the walkout itself are analyzed in terms of the penuriousness of the 1960s governors and legislators and the irrationality of the FEA leadership; and the alleviation of the state's education crisis is the result of cooperative effort in the 1970s between progressive legislators, Governor Reubin Askew, and State Commissioner of Education Floyd Christian. This is a limited viewpoint which ignores the realities of the situation as experienced by groups other than state politicians, such as teachers.

White's analysis is also, at least to this reviewer, overly solicitous of former Commissioner Christian. According to White, Christian "risked political repercussions" to rebut Governor

Kirk's criticisms of the schools (p. 46), "placed his job on the line by offering to have the people decide on an appointed or elected superintendent" in a continuation of his battle with Kirk (p. 58), and chose a moderate course between the extremes of federal courts which attempted to require "burdensome cross-busing" and Governor Kirk who defied them (p. 91). All of these activities might be attributed to Christian's astuteness as a politician rather than to the more altruistic and educationally-oriented motives that the author proposes.

The basic argument in the book is convincing in one particular, but generally unpersuasive, at least to this reviewer. The argument that "the underlying cause of the 1968 crisis was inadequate funding" (p. v) seems accurate, but the author abandons this point of view in his later chapters. He thinks that the situation which caused the walkout was considerably improved by the actions of state politicians who implemented an efficient management system in the schools. This ignores the fact that management reform has done nothing about the funding base of public education in Florida. The recent move to unionization by both the public school teachers and state university professors suggests that the funding problems are unsolved. My own view is that education in Florida will continue to limp along financially until the state reforms its tax structure. Leadership and management reform, the factors this book regards as important, offer little in the way of significant improvement given the financial problems that exist.

*Georgia State University*

WAYNE J. URBAN

*The Material Culture of Key Marco, Florida.* By Marion Spjut Gilliland. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1975. ix, 266 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, plates, figures, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Marion Gilliland's long-awaited book describes the unique artifacts recovered by Frank H. Cushing at Key Marco, Florida. The famed Key Marco archeological site on the northern end of present-day Marco Island was partially excavated by Cushing in 1885. Prior to its destruction by real estate developers in the



1960s, the site consisted of approximately fifty acres of shell kitchen midden and intentionally-constructed shell mounds and causeways, all crosscut by a series of artificial canals. Such large complexes, known to have been occupied by the Calusa aborigines during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, are scattered along the southwest Florida coast from Marco Island north to Charlotte Harbor.

Key Marco derives its uniqueness from the extraordinary collection of wooden artifacts found preserved in one muck-filled lagoon less than an acre in size. The wooden plaques, masks, bowls, trays, mortars, pestles, weapons, canoe paddles, and other items, as well as a large amount of cordage (especially fish nets with the floats still attached!) give us information on aspects of Calusa material culture not available for any other archeologically-known Indian group in the eastern United States. In addition to the unique wooden materials, Cushing also recovered stone, shell, bone, and antler artifacts, all similar to specimens recovered at other South Florida archeological sites.

*The Material Culture of Key Marco* offers a detailed and scholarly inventory of the Key Marco collection which today is housed in several museums, including the Florida State Museum in Gainesville. More than 140 plates, both recent photographs as well as copies of pictures taken at the time of the excavations or during the period of Cushing's analysis, illustrate many of the items described in the text. The quality of nearly all of the photographs is excellent. In fact, the book is so well-produced and the contents so interesting that collectors of art and Floridaiana, in addition to historians and anthropologists, will find it a valued item.

Easily overlooked in the dazzle of the photographs is Gilliland's background information on the Cushing excavation, the subsequent deposition of the collection, and her own efforts to unravel field catalogs and museum archives in order to understand the site and its contents. That portion of the book (Part 1) reads at times like an adventure novel and adds an important dimension to the overall presentation.

Gilliland's book is an important contribution to our understanding of Florida's aboriginal history. The author deserves a great deal of credit for completing the laborious task of inventory-

ing and describing the Key Marco collection and making her findings available in published form.

*The Florida State Museum*

JERALD T. MILANICH

*The Invasion of America: Indians, Colonialism, and the Cant of Conquest.* By Francis Jennings. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xvii, 369 pp. Preface, technical note, notes, illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$14.95.)

Jennings, as is proper, explains the purpose of his book in the prefatory statement: to unravel the origins and expose the fallacy of the conquest ideology that was applied to Atlantic coastal tribes. Fine— although slightly nebulous. After that comes chapter upon chapter refuting various myths of Indian-white contact: chapter one blasts the “civilized-savage” dichotomy, chapter two argues that there were too many Indians here at contact to justify calling them “savages,” chapter three underscores the reciprocal nature of acculturation, chapter four maintains that Indians were no more superstitious than their European contemporaries, chapter five that Indians amounted to peasants in the European economy, chapter six pauses to lament the exploitation of the Indian in the fur trade, chapter seven tries to decide whether Indians were considered vassals or allies, chapter eight we will skip for a moment, chapter nine claims that Indian warriors were no more indecent than contemporary Europeans, and chapter ten insists that Indians and Europeans developed a symbiotic relationship.

That’s 157 pages, omitting chapter eight, of what should have been a book by itself. Part I, “Myths of the Marchlands,” is a hackneyed sort of book, the kind you feel you’ve already read in bits and pieces somewhere else. Jennings himself seems to be bored with the stuff.

Then there’s chapter eight— an electrifying experience. Alden Vaughan, in his *New England Frontier*, swore that the New England Puritans had always been scrupulously fair in their land transactions with the Indians. Not so! exclaims Jennings, who suddenly comes alive in his style and ideas. Somehow— brilliantly — he uncovers evidence which purportedly shows that Plymouth

and Massachusetts Bay only became interested in acquiring Indian deeds of sale after the Dutch, next door, started collecting deeds for land along the Connecticut River. There was no sense of “justice for the Indian” here, only a frightened reaction to Dutchmen holding a fistfull of deeds to Indian lands claimed by both Netherlanders and Englishmen.

Chapter eight is a harbinger of good and worthwhile things to come: Part II, “The Heathen for Inheritance, and the Earth for Possession.” This, with chapter eight, comprises another book – a stunningly creative and imaginative exposition of seventeenth-century Puritan-Indian relations, or, “Alden Vaughan Turned on His Head.” To appreciate the full impact of this second section, one should first read Vaughan’s *New England Frontier*. What Jennings has done is take Vaughan’s sanctimonious Puritans and hold them up for the unprincipled and brutal men they were—or so Jennings charges, explicitly, with great persuasiveness. The web of intrigue and innuendo he weaves is mightily impressive. From the Great Migration through the “Second Puritan Conquest” (King Philip’s War), New England history is portrayed as a series of calculated maneuvers between and among the various New England colonies and New York to get their hooks into disputed Indian land. Mounting inter-colonial pressures and anxieties reach the flash point in the two major Indian campaigns (Pequot and King Philip’s), which Jennings sees as part of the larger *realpolitik* – the need to assert legitimacy over argued (Indian) territory. And one could go on.

Alas, undergraduates, I fear, will get lost in the folds of Jennings’s fertile mind— they won’t read *The Invasion*. Probably the best advice to instructors is to stick with Vaughan as assigned reading and then open the lion’s cage, letting Francis Jennings maul the opposition in the lecture.

*Rutgers University*

CALVIN MARTIN

*The Natchez District and the American Revolution*. By Robert V. Haynes. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1976. viii, 191 pp. Preface, map, illustrations, epilogue, notes, essay on sources, index. \$6.95.)

The Natchez district was the forward position of an advanc-

ing British Empire in North America before the American Revolution. The lower Mississippi frontier attracted settlers by the hundreds, and there was talk of carving a new colony out of West Florida, the better to challenge the Spaniards across the river. Unhappily, when the Revolution came to the Mississippi, British loyalists were caught napping by Willing's raiders, and Dickson's redcoats were swamped when Gálvez struck in 1779. The story is one of promise unfulfilled— and that judgment must also fall upon this book, a creature of Bicentennial enthusiasm which leans heavily upon the work of Cecil Johnson and John Caughey. Haynes's monograph tells us nothing new about the British on the Mississippi, and it deteriorates into a general history considerably less satisfactory than J. Leitch Wright's recent *Florida in the American Revolution*.

In spite of hewing close to his predecessors in both chapter and verse, Haynes inspires little confidence. He gratuitously elevates Augustin Prevost to governor of East Florida (p. 5) and promotes Philip Pittman to captain (p. 7), a rank he never held in the British army. He misnames Elisha Hall Bay (p. 83) and fails to recognize Samuel Hannay as the colonial agent in London (p. 105). His geography is scarcely up to eighteenth-century standards: Watts's plantation at Baton Rouge was surely not "elevated 20 miles above sea level" (p. 117), nor were the refugees from the abortive Natchez rebellion apt to have made the mistake of flying "west into Choctaw territory" (p. 142) to escape Spanish vengeance. Although the British were so inept, confronted by Willing's marauders, that "none of the Americans was even [ever?] captured" (p. 70), Adam Chrystie caught thirteen (p. 84) and Anthony Hutchins rounded up twenty-eight (pp. 86-87), which would appear to have been not less than a fifth of the American force. When one reads that Peter Chester summoned a General Assembly "for the first . . . time during his term as governor" in 1778 (p. 103— actually that was Chester's third Assembly), one must pardon Haynes for failing to appreciate the role of the westerners in that body. But when our author moves the Carolina Coffee House from Philpot Lane in the City of London to the sandy streets of Pensacola and inflates a dozen London merchants into "a meeting attended by over 100 merchants and planters" (p. 105), one must wonder whether he read his sources— he certainly did not understand them.

Haynes cites the British transcripts at Jackson, Mississippi, rather than the Public Record Office documents from whence they were copied. He seems unaware of materials in the Alabama State Archives or the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History at the University of Florida, Gainesville. None of the unpublished master's theses he cites is half as useful as Bettie J. Conover's 1972 Auburn thesis— which covers Haynes's subject in great and accurate detail. As the present reviewer is not familiar with the Spanish sources, he can only hope that they were better utilized than were the English.

A scholarly study of the Natchez region between 1763 and 1783 would be most welcome. Haynes's book is attractive to the eye and recapitulates events in a facile manner that cloaks yet untold error. If accuracy in matters historical is of concern, *caveat emptor*.

*Auburn University*

ROBERT R.REA

*March to Massacre: A History of the First Seven Years of the United States Army, 1784-1791.* By William H. Guthman. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1975. xii, 275 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

This is an interesting book containing useful information. It is misnamed; the flashy Madison-Avenue-style title does not give a true clue to the solid and anything but spectacular contents. Really, it is a source book cast in semi-narrative form. The first seven chapters deal topically with the following vital aspects of the United States Army during the years from 1784 to 1791: establishment of the First American Regiment, discipline and training, recruiting and clothing the army, fortifications, duties and deployment of the First Regiment, weapons and accouterments, and a chapter on the Indians as a fighting force. Chapters eight through ten, comprising 100 of 247 pages of text, handle the army's campaigns against the redmen of the Old Northwest. They emphasize Josiah Harmar's campaign in 1790 and Arthur St. Clair's in 1791. The eye-catching title is drawn from St. Clair's tragic defeat.

Chapters eight through ten are good accounts of the Indian campaigns, not exceeded in quality by any others known to this reviewer. Mr. Guthman, however, does not tell them in flowing narrative, but rather in a series of quotations from participants, connected together by transitional sentences which he supplies. Central to the presentation are the papers of Jonathan Heart, an officer who was killed serving with St. Clair. A publisher's blurb describes Heart as "writing in the shadow of death."

Mr. Guthman's book rests on the best of archival material. Besides the standard printed sources, he has used the indispensable Harmar Papers at the Clements Library, University of Michigan; the Knox Papers, Massachusetts Historical Society; unpublished St. Clair papers from the William H. Smith Memorial Library, University of Indiana; and miscellaneous manuscripts in the library of the United States Military Academy. Guthman himself owns the Heart Papers and many other significant documents and artifacts. Nothing in the book says where his possessions, referred to as the Guthman Collection, are located, but it is presumed they reside with the owner at Westport, Connecticut. It is not stated, either, whether or not qualified scholars can have access to the Guthman Collection.

Thirty-seven pages contain illustrations in sepia of documents, portraits, and artifacts, most of which belong to Mr. Guthman's collection. These pages are very attractive and useful.

The author develops a set of significant generalizations. He argues for the rifle as the best weapon for use against the Indians. He ascribes to the redmen skill as soldiers, and to Little Turtle, the principal chief in the campaigns presented here, military genius. The Indians, he says, had developed a style of warfare which was superior to that practiced by the United States Army against them, at least most of the time. Small units of citizen soldiers had developed proficiency in the Indian system, but the national government rarely used these. Finally, he says, the white commanders usually underrated their red foes. It is possible on a scholarly basis to disagree with some of these generalizations, but Mr. Guthman makes them persuasively.

He stands with the idea that the British agents in Canada never ceased to encourage the Indians of the Old Northwest to harass American frontiersmen.

He accepts wholeheartedly the rationales upon which the

white men of the 1700s displaced the Indians. One rationale was that the redmen had never been more than sojourners on land, and that they returned nothing to it. Civilized society had higher claims than what he calls savage society. His distinction between the two, given on page 121, sounds almost like irony when considered in connection with the problems of fossil fuels lying ahead of us. But in the context it is not offered as irony at all.

The savage lives for the present, sacrificing everything which he has prepared for tomorrow in order to satisfy that which he desires today, while civilization plans always for the future, storing flour during the summer so that it might have bread during the winter.

*University of Florida*

JOHN K. MAHON

*History of Black Americans: From Africa to the Emergence of the Cotton Kingdom.* By Philip S. Foner. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975. 680 pp. Preface, introduction, maps, bibliography and sources, index. \$25.00.)

Philip S. Foner's first installment of a proposed four-volume history of black Americans suggests the healthy state of Afro-American historiography. The "discovery" of black history in the 1960s—like most academic "discoveries"—created a rush-to-judgment atmosphere which tolerated sub-standard scholarship. As the "discovery" was institutionalized, the level of scholarship rose. Foner's history, steeped in a lifetime of primary research, is enriched by a synthesis of quality monographs and articles old and new.

In this volume Foner covers from the African background to the emergence of the cotton kingdom (1820) in twenty-two chapters and nearly 600 pages of narrative. While nicely tracing the standard and comfortable topics—the slave trade, slaves and free blacks in northern and southern colonies, slavery and anti-slavery in colonial and revolutionary America, and black soldiers and sailors in The War for Independence, among others—he also treats us to some less familiar but equally essential discussions. His first four chapters, for example, are a superb overview of the

African background; a delight given the allotted space. Foner devotes three thoughtful chapters to the black revolutions in the West Indies and their impact on slaves and slavery in the United States. His four essays on northern free blacks after 1790—specifically on leadership, separate institutions, and the emigration debate—close out the volume with the same high marks earned by the African chapters.

*History of Black Americans* will interest students as well as professionals. It will not replace John Hope Franklin's *Slavery to Freedom* as the scholarly one-volume on black history; nor is it intended to. But Foner's *History*, if future volumes approximate this first effort, will serve Afro-American history specialists for its lucid essays, for its fine summations of historiographic debates, and for its good, though selective, annotated chapter bibliographies. Nonspecialists will find it invaluable for those reasons and because it covers all the ground in one source, thus providing a thoughtful reference for a slice of American history still too elusive and unfamiliar to many in the profession.

Yale University

C. PETER RIPLEY

*Plantation Societies, Race Relations, and the South: The Regimentation of Populations, Selected Papers of Edgar T. Thompson.* By Edgar T. Thompson. (Durham: Duke University Press, 1975. xv, 407 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography. \$12.75; \$6.75 paper.)

This is a well-received collection of an introductory essay and seventeen papers by a leading authority on the history and sociology of the plantation and race, chiefly in the context of the American South. Having been born and raised on a southern plantation and having devoted his adult years to plantation studies, Professor Thompson has in effect acted as historian of his own life and that of his forebears. His story extends backwards over a period of 300 years or more and encompasses plantation societies and race problems in the American South, West Indies, South America, Africa, Asia, and the Pacific.

The plantation is a multifaceted institution which Thompson describes and differentiates from other settlement institutions



with much insight. It began as both a capitalistic and feudal institution which produced agricultural staples for export markets and came to dominate the larger society under the control of the planter class. It was a settlement institution which connected land and people in a special way, giving rise to new mixtures, to new peoples, and to new cultures. Ironically, the initial planter class which came to represent the law to the individuals they dominated, and from whose labor they benefited, was recruited from the ranks of ship captains and traders whom Thompson describes as "land and settlement outlaws."

The plantation was a race-making situation. It was called into being in the first place by the chronic and persistent demand for labor in a region of open resources. African slaves were imported in such numbers that the naked force of the planter was never sufficient to enforce the combined and constant labor that was needed for staple production. Resort was had to the schismatic myth of race which was propagated by the planter class to resolve the problem of controlling the black labor force. Negroes as slaves and later as sharecroppers were persuaded to accept the allegations of their own inferiority. Thompson asserts that races are made in culture, not found in nature.

The American South, which became the northern part of the Gulf-Caribbean region, was the world's largest plantation society. Thompson maintains that the essential South is drawn from its culture and especially its institutions, chief among which is the plantation. Unlike the plantation system of Latin America, that of the South has until recent years gone unchallenged by any other established institutional interest. The relatively small planter establishment dominated the family, the school, the church, the county, and the state. That the consequences have been tragic is underscored by Thompson's considered judgment that the plantation as the center of the southern social system developed no great civilization. "It was a moral and intellectual failure."

The selected papers in the volume under review extend over the years from 1932 to 1973. Though the author admits to a vexing amount of repetition, he is persuaded that there may be some virtue in repetition. Professor Thompson's book is significant not only for the success with which he delineates the central theme in southern history, but also for the insight and

understanding it affords of other agrarian societies in tropical and semi-tropical regions where labor problems and race problems have tended to merge.

*University of Kansas*

RICHARD B. SHERIDAN

*Impeachment of a 'President: Andrew Johnson, the Blacks, and Reconstruction.* By Hans L. Trefousse. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1975. xii, 252 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$10.95.)

For nearly two decades now, Civil War and Reconstruction historians have been chipping away bits and pieces of the mountain of information on the impeachment and trial of Andrew Johnson: the background, the strategy, the results in both Democratic and Republican camps, in both North and South.

Now, working in the context of another attempt at impeachment and a constitutional crisis of a far different sort, Hans Trefousse has brought his extensive knowledge and unsurpassed familiarity with the sources of Reconstruction to bear on the impeachment question: on the whys and wherefores, on the strategy of both sides, on the results. *Impeachment of a President* stands at once as the most readable and one of the most persuasive of the recent studies, and as a fine attempt to synthesize the wealth of information now available to scholars and students of the Johnson era.

Impeachment is seen as making perfect ideological and political sense from the Republican point of view: indeed, by 1868, it had become a necessity. Clearly, Johnson's strategy of obstructing Reconstruction had shown itself sufficiently successful that no sweeping reorganization of the South would be possible so long as the president remained in office. But more important, perhaps, the survival of Republicans as a party, and their success in 1868, could not be ensured unless Johnson's power could be broken—for Republican votes from the South were essential to Republican success in the nation as a whole. This latter realization, more than any other, united Republicans often at odds with themselves on other issues, and brought them to the successful vote for impeachment. And what of Johnson himself? Did his strategy of

opposition to the Reconstruction— strategy which clearly led to his personal political ruin— make sense either for his adopted party or himself? Sidestepping this question in its baldest terms, Trefousse nonetheless draws a compelling portrait of Johnson as driven by long-range goals, as committed to his own peculiar brand of Reconstruction for the South, as able to make tactical moves entirely consistent with these ends. His break with Grant in 1868, forced as it may well have been by Grant's own moves toward Radicalism, Trefousse sees as striking evidence on this point: Johnson moving adroitly to push Grant (who had clearly outlived his usefulness to the President) into the arms of the Radicals, calculating correctly that he could in the process sever Grant from conservatives and moderates who had hitherto been the general's supporters, and simultaneously bolster the morale of the President's own backers in the South. As in all matters surrounding the relations between the general and the President, the written evidence is painfully sketchy— but Trefousse follows the recent view of both men as more than mere passive and bewildered onlookers in the events of 1867-1868, and the argument is persuasive. Certainly his evidence is strong that Johnson was no political neophyte, moving blindly through events over which he had no control. Even at the end, he so manipulated events that his most vituperative enemies were reduced to impeachment on weak and dubious grounds. He “knowingly risked impeachment,” Trefousse argues (p. 145), sensing that success in ousting Edwin M. Stanton from the cabinet would have broken the Republicans in both South and North, and that impeachment, if voted and if successful, could at worst bring the President martyrdom and the Democratic party (and his supporters in particular) renewed strength and election success. Hardly unhappy odds.

And what of the ultimate failure to convict? What of the excesses of the trial, the ultimate vote of acquittal? The result, Trefousse suggests, broke the power of the Radicals; it hastened the restoration of the South on terms which guaranteed that the social revolution sought by some, would be at least another century in the coming. In this latter sense, impeachment and acquittal only confirmed, of course, the result Johnson had already ensured through his successful parrying of Radical efforts of Reconstruction— through his delays, through his failures to support land redistribution and other social restructuring in the South. But it

wrote the finale to any possibilities for change by congressional fiat alone, and it confirmed that the South could not be reconstructed save through cooperation from the White House.

This is a provocative synthesis— one which takes individual snippets, bits of interpretation from the wealth of recent work on Johnson and the Radicals, and incorporates them with Trefousse's own considerable original contributions. It is an account grounded thoroughly in both the primary and secondary literature of the period. If it is time-bound in the sense that it is clearly a product of that agonizing summer of 1974, it will nonetheless be read as a strong statement in its own right. It deserves to be received and acknowledged as a major contribution to the literature on the impeachment process, its prologue, and its ultimate consequences.

*Duke University*

ELIZABETH STUDLEY NATHANS

*Populist Vanguard: A History of the Southern Farmers' Alliance.*

By Robert C. McMath, Jr. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xiii, 221 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, map, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$13.95.)

This attempt to pull together the various histories of state and local Farmers' Alliances is only partially successful. The first three chapters of the book deal almost exclusively with the strictly local beginnings of an Alliance in Lanpasas County, Texas, and thereabouts. It thus bogs down in trivia at the very outset. But in later chapters the action becomes more general and gets to the Alliance as a regional and then a national organization.

The book proceeds from the specific to the general, from the Alliance in a few counties in west central Texas into other states individually until the organization became regional. It merged with and swallowed other organizations such as the Agricultural Wheel in Arkansas, the Northern Alliance, and the Louisiana Farmers' Union. Then it proceeded to the formation of a third party which was concomitant with its demise.

At this point the author makes an interesting observation that the Alliance was already doomed before the third party got under-

way due to the failure of the cooperative movement. He emphasizes how important the cooperative movement was to Alliancemen. As long as they were successful the Alliance was performing a needed service; as cooperatives began to fail, the Alliance began to lose membership. McMath feels that the local sub-Alliances and Alliances were the ones really providing the basic service to the members. The national organization, especially when it got into third party politics, was too remote from the immediate needs of its members. They could see no reason to give up traditional party loyalties when the National Peoples' or Populist party was formed.

Late in 1899 Alliance leaders decided that the cooperatives, although helpful, did not bring about the agricultural utopia they were seeking and they then began to eye political action. The sub-treasury plan was what launched the Alliance into politics, according to McMath, after the regular politicians failed to support this plan which would have extended credit to farmers. In the transition from Alliance to political party in 1891 and 1892 the sub-Alliances were transformed to party clubs. The nomination of Cleveland in 1892, and the refusal of the Democrats to endorse the St. Louis platform of 1889, caused southern Democrats to flock to the People's party. Still, according to McMath, not enough made the change to make the party successful.

A number of states elected Alliance-dominated legislatures in 1890 but failed to pass much Alliance legislation. The traditional explanation given for this phenomenon is that the Alliance legislators were inexperienced and therefore did not know how to route legislation through their assemblies. McMath claims that the Alliance legislative delegates were old politicians whom the Alliance backed, and when pressure was exerted these politicians tended to stick with their original loyalties.

In explaining why the Populists did not do well in 1892, he discusses traditional points. Presidential nominee James Weaver, a former Union general, was hard for Southerners to accept. Also, the Bourbon Democrats resorted to the same tactics they used against black voters: intimidation of voters and disfranchisement, which eliminated many poor white Southerners. But McMath also points to the collapse of the cooperative movement and loss of membership in 1891.

By the summer of 1890 the Southern Alliance was at its most

powerful with some 1,200,000 members in over twenty-seven states. In the South its membership approached that of the Southern Baptist Church.

The author lays too much stress on the Texas origins of the Alliance, has used only the familiar and well-known sources, dotes on certain states and only lightly treats others, and does not develop much relationship of the Alliance to any general reform movement. His bibliography is out of balance, only three entries specifically deal with Florida—two secondary articles and one master's thesis. Of thirty-eight manuscript collections not one is from Florida; he did not use a single Florida newspaper.

McMath covers some reform issues well while hardly mentioning others. He gives good coverage to the beginning of the Colored Farmers' Alliance and to the economic services of the Alliance. He is poor on nativism, the land question, prices, railroads, and money supply. Even though the coverage is unbalanced both topically and geographically, Chapter Seven, "The Alliance in Politics," is the best chapter for completeness. While it has defects, on the whole the book is scholarly, significant, and useful. It advances some fresh ideas, and should be read by all students of Populism.

*University of South Florida*

MARTIN M. LAGODNA

*Black Americans and the White Man's Burden, 1898-1903.* By Willard B. Gatewood, Jr. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975. xi, 352 pp. Preface, notes, conclusion, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

Reverend D. C. Gaddie of Louisville told his black congregation that he would "rather take a gun and kill an American citizen than to aid Americans in a war with Spain." A Virginia minister suggested that if the United States went to war it should be against murderous lynchers whose violence went unpunished in a land that professed to love liberty and justice. The editor of the Omaha *Enterprise* saw irony in blacks holding mass meetings in support of downtrodden Cubans when their kinsmen were being lynched in the South. "A wise practical rule is to free yourselves," he wrote, "and then possibly you may be able to assist in

the freedom of others." On the other hand black Brooklyn minister Dr. I. M. Henderson said that blacks who denounced America and disdained the flag showed that they had "failed to respond to influences of American civilization." These differing views illustrate the diversity of black opinion regarding expansion. Some enthusiastically endorsed the New Manifest Destiny falsely believing that blacks would reap a rich harvest in the colonies and be treated with greater respect and justice at home. Others scornfully viewed imperialism as an extension of white supremacy and a reordering of priorities which would result in a further deterioration in the already precarious position of black Americans.

Using a rich variety of sources Gatewood describes how blacks responded to the dilemmas posed by imperialism. The war was frustrating and perplexing to blacks. Should they prove their patriotism once again by fighting an imperialist war or should their sympathies be with the Cubans and Filipinos who also were "men of color?" If blacks refused to fight were they admitting that they had given up all hope of improving conditions in the United States? Did black Americans even have a country to fight for? There were black supporters of every view. But whether they opposed or supported expansion, blacks' perspective of imperialism was likely to be based on color and their perception of the position of blacks in America.

Gatewood effectively details the oppression and discrimination both at home and abroad which made it difficult for black Americans to commit themselves to their nation's new imperialistic schemes. He traces black reaction to and participation in the war and expansion, but fortunately Gatewood does more than merely provide an excellent discussion of blacks and the white man's burden. More importantly, he presents a dramatic view of black life at the turn of the century. He reminds the reader of the complexity of black society, that black nationalism is as old as black people, and that black history at the turn of the century was more than a confrontation between DuBois and Booker T. Washington.

*Florida State University*

JOE M. RICHARDSON

*The New Deal in Georgia: An Administrative History.* By Michael S. Holmes. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1975. xi, 364 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, appendix, bibliographical essay, index. \$14.95.)

This work undertakes the ambitious task of developing a model approach for understanding the operation and effectiveness of the various New Deal agencies in the states. Pointing out that the "average American's view of the New Deal was formed by the day to day contact with the agencies as they existed in the states," the author analyzes the operations of the major agencies in Georgia. While keeping the national overall objectives of the New Deal in view, and "without belaboring the agencies' histories to the point of triviality," Dr. Holmes examines the political, economic, and social conditions within Georgia as they affected and were affected by the workings of the New Deal agencies. In pursuit of this objective, the author examines the administrative history of eight agencies, the Federal Emergency Relief Administration, Civil Works Administration, Works Progress Administration, Public Works Administration, National Recovery Administration, Agricultural Adjustment Administration, Resettlement Administration, and the Farm Security Administration.

The author's conceptual framework for examining the New Deal agencies is the view that an agency's success or failure was determined by: "the willingness or unwillingness of national officers to allow state administrators to mold the programs to local needs; the quality of state and local administrators, the structure of state administrations, and the division of power between state and national officers; and the political, economic, and social conditions with which state and local officials had to contend."

The analysis of the Georgia context concludes that when the agency regulations allowed variances to suit local conditions and when the national officers passed on that discretion to state administrators, success was more easily assured. Such flexibility influenced success in Georgia in the case of the FERA and WPA, while the opposite was true for the NRA. The AAA ranged somewhere in the middle in degree of flexibility, and its success was affected accordingly.

This description of the operation of the New Deal agencies in Georgia illustrates the problems facing the national government's



attempt to deal with different conditions of depression in different sections of the nation during the thirties. It underscores the lack of uniform results in all parts of the country and analyzes some of the factors that may explain the agency's success or failure in meeting human needs.

The national programs did not often take into account sectional differences when devising solutions for the economic depression. Differences in political structure and operations, the presence of more endemic agricultural problems, and the variety of local social conditions argued for much more flexible approaches than many of the New Deal agencies allowed. It is equally true, of course, that some of the variant conditions in Georgia caused basic conflict with some of the objectives of New Deal agencies.

The book brings into full view the remarkable contributions of a number of state administrators and their staffs. Most noticeably, the book describes the outstanding leadership, dogged determination, and professional integrity of Gay Shepperson, the woman director of Georgia's Department of Welfare, who eventually headed the FERA, CWA, and WPA in Georgia. Her ability to establish professional approaches to social welfare problems and to succeed in spite of Hopkins and Talmadge is a fascinating story which constitutes one of the main themes throughout the work.

The reader is often confused by the rapidly changing approach of the federal government and the necessary adjustment by agencies in Georgia. Detailed accounts of the major programs of each agency and the varied responses in different parts of the state require careful reading if one succeeds in achieving a better perspective of the forest rather than becoming lost in the trees. The activities and views of organized labor, tenant, sharecropper, and landlord, small and large businesses, bankers and manufacturers, blacks, county and state political factors, and the agency workers themselves (to name only a few actors in determining the operation of the agencies), are described in the context of each of the programs.

The author tests the hypothesis that the degree of success achieved by a New Deal agency may be determined by studying each major agency within the state context in which it operated. He states further that "one may examine an agency in a par-

ticular state and be assured that it operated the same way in the other states." The national offices of an agency, the state and local offices of an agency, the state itself, and the various interrelationships of the three factors must be examined to carry out an appropriate analysis according to this model of inquiry. The review of social attitudes, political power or the loss of it, unique economic conditions, and political and professional leadership in Georgia flows from this approach, and Dr. Holmes gives attention, if uneven, to these subjects. So many factual details and "flash-backs" add to the unevenness, and the summaries are not always helpful.

The book represents prodigious research and thoughtful scholarship. It is a valuable contribution to the historiography of the New Deal for what it attempts to do and for its relative success toward its objectives. One would have wished more succinct summaries and while the reader is tempted to view it as attempting too much, one must conclude that it gives historians of the New Deal a considerable challenge to test the approach to other states.

*University of Hawaii*

DURWARD LONG

*The Improbable Era: The South since World War II.* By Charles P. Roland. (Lexington: The University Press of Kentucky, 1975. 228 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, illustrations, notes, bibliographic note, index. \$11.95.)

*The Improbable Era* consists of a prologue and eleven short essays on what has happened to the South since World War II. As civil rights requires two chapters and spills over into those on economics, politics, education, and religion (as well as into the prologue), it would seem that the traditional view that the South represents racial controversy is still with us. While Professor Roland finds the South the "most desegregated and racially harmonious part of the country," the two races "remained pretty much apart,"— thus "the paradox of southern continuity in the midst of immense regional change." Most of the essays are impeccably done by an esteemed southern historian, though those on literature and the arts (offered rightly "with trepidation") are

mere catalogues even with a chamber of commerce ring. The greatest resistance to change in the South is found in race, labor (ten right-to-work states), and religion. A chapter on ecology might well have been included.

As might be expected, the best essay is the prologue in which the author encapsulates the influence of history and mythology on the people of the South, as well as touching the caste system, economic colonialism, political conservatism, wariness of the federal government, biblical literalism, the belief in formal education as a panacea for all problems, homogeneity, and the literary explosion of a quarter century before World War II.

The postwar economic drama is just that: in 1939 the South produced fourteen per cent (less than in 1860) of the nation's manufacturing; this grew to twenty-two per cent in 1972. Through diversification, mechanical and chemical changes, and the development of agribusiness, a revolution has taken place in agriculture. By 1970 only 4.6 per cent of Southerners lived on farms; the number of tenant farms in Mississippi dropped from 193,000 in 1940 to 6,580 in 1969. There are fewer than 100,000 tenant farmers today. But Florida, the richest southern state, is still below the national average in per capita income, and southern industry is characterized by low margins of profit, low payrolls, and low capital investment.

The Second Reconstruction (misnamed, I think) has come about through federal authority and coercion and has given blacks full citizenship— in a legal sense. Harry Truman's Committee on Civil Rights repudiated the separate but equal doctrine, but his administration largely failed in its civil rights program outside of the armed services. The *Brown* decision was the most momentous of the century. Professor Roland could have told the step-by-step story of resistance in the South in a more orderly fashion and thus might have explained the Court's retreat to forced busing. He gives the blacks full credit for their heroic endurance as well as praise to a few white editors, academicians, and clergy. LeRoy Collins is singled out as a particularly enlightened governor. National impatience with southern intransigence gave way to the white backlash in the late 1960s.

In the politics of transition and accommodation, Roland traces massive resistance to racial change and its relation to the ending of the two-party system. Growing Democratic emphasis on

increased taxation, welfare spending, and sympathetic labor legislation still offends the South. Twelve per cent of blacks of voting age were registered in 1947, thirty-eight per cent by 1964, and forty-six per cent by 1966. George Wallace and James F. Byrnes are probably praised beyond their deserts. The following will be of interest to Floridians: "Governor Askew of Florida took the lead in actual liberal accomplishments. He was an abstemious north Floridian who served apple juice [heaven forbid!] at press conferences in the governor's mansion. But he showed remarkable determination and adroitness in pushing his reforms through the state legislature. He was said to have beaten the lobbyists at their own game. The base of his legislative support came from urban south Florida, which was the chief beneficiary of the Supreme Court's reapportionment rulings. Askew promptly got a tax on corporation profits that increased the levy on General Motors from \$1,500 a year to an estimated \$2.2 million. The new tax brought an aggregate increase of an estimated \$120 million in the state's annual revenue. Askew also sponsored laws for the improvement of the schools, reform of the penal system, authorization for no-fault automobile insurance and no-fault divorce, increased workmen's compensation, and environmental protection. Finally, he appointed blacks to many responsible positions in the state government."

In her turbulent progress in education the South's faith in schooling reached new heights. By 1973 the yearly appropriation for capital outlay was approximately equal to the total value of school property at the end of World War II. Yet more than two-thirds of the nation's illiterates were in the South, despite some southern states spending as much as fifty per cent more of their income for education than the wealthier northern states. College and university plants are now worth ten times what they were thirty years ago.

Religious orthodoxy in the South has been challenged, but theological conservatism still prevails. There is a tendency to depend on prayer rather than technology. "Hang on, there's a better life coming," seems to fit the southern mood which sees the church as a sanctuary from the pressures of life. The churches have held the color line.

The South is defensive, benighted, redemptive, abundant, romantic, tragic, and fundamentalist. The rigidity of the caste

system still prevails in small towns. Violence remains a part of southern life. The colonial economy has not gone away. Class structure has endured the effects of industrialization. Southern courtesy, southern food, southern speech, southern sectional consciousness remain. And yet the South is probably changing faster than any other part of the country.

There are many minor complaints that anyone who has lived through the last thirty years in the South might well make of *The Improbable Era*, but it will do as a competent survey until a better one comes along.

*University of South Florida*

JAMES W. SILVER

*Southern Politics and the Second Reconstruction.* By Numan V. Bartley and Hugh D. Graham. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1975. xvi, 233 pp. Preface, notes, figures, tables, conclusion, note on methodology and data sources, bibliographical essay, index. \$10.00.)

For years writers on the southern political scene have been striving to come up with a sequel study comparable to V. O. Key's 1949 classic, *Southern Politics*. None has equaled it in the judgment of this reviewer, but the effort, or some other stimulus, has produced a spate of books by a variety of authors— political scientists, historians, sociologists, journalists, and the like. Among the better ones is Numan Bartley and Hugh Graham, *Southern Politics and the Second Reconstruction*.

The authors, both of whom have established reputations in this field with previous books, attack their subject by detailed analyses of election statistics for the period 1944-1972. The principal facets of the subject are treated: the place of the South in the American party systems, the populist-New Deal legacy, the impact of desegregation on the southern one-party politics, emerging Republicanism, the 1972 elections, the turmoil and ambiguities of the present scene, with a concluding chapter. Each chapter is replete with tables, charts, maps, etc., showing the statistical evidence. The methodology is fairly sophisticated: an ecological model which divides the eleven states of the South into eight subregions to which the 1,109 counties and twenty-five cities

are assigned according to geographical-cultural and demographic codes with further sub-categorization along lines of state and socioeconomic codes. The election returns data are depicted and analyzed in clear and lucid fashion through forty-six illustrations. A large amount of election information is thus compressed into visual design. The authors have made full use of the available source material and current literature, and some three dozen southern political leaders were interviewed.

What are the conclusions of the authors at the end of their analyses of three decades of southern voting? Basically, they find things are much the same; the same forces of social conservatism are in place. So, V. O. Key was wrong when he predicted that with the assimilation of the black people into political life, the liberal strains in southern politics would be "mightily strengthened" and neopopulist forces would be unleashed. Changes have taken place, but they are more on the surface than in depth; the Republican sweep of 1972 may well reflect "a quite traditional southern triumph" (p. 200) under a new partisan label.

This book deserves high marks. The methodology is sound; the sources and information are vast and impressive; the presentation is clear and attractive. An exception can be entered on the interviews— Senator Allen of Alabama and Representative Montgomery of Mississippi are hardly adequate spokesmen for their respective states— but, in fairness, it appears that the interviews were not important sources for the study.

As to the thesis that the southern states are impervious to liberal political forces, this reviewer would enter a *caveat*: maybe, but it is a bit early to judge. Key wrote in no time frame; political and social changes usually come slowly, and the Voting Rights Act has been in effect only ten years, Liberals can look with some satisfaction on recent elections in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana, and Populist noises can be heard— even in Alabama and Mississippi.

*Auburn University*

CHARLES N. FORTENBERRY

*Southern Literary Study: Problems and Possibilities*. Edited by Louis D. Rubin, Jr. and C. Hugh Holman. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xiii, 235 pp. Preface, a list of topics suggested for further study. \$12.50.)

From November 30 to December 2, 1972, the English Department of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill sponsored a conference devoted to "problems, possibilities, and future directions in southern literary Study." Among the participants were Cleanth Brooks of Yale University, Arlin Turner of Duke University, and many other equally eminent scholars. *Southern Literary Study* consists of the proceedings of this conference; the fact is worth remembering, because the reader may think himself at an urbane dinner party where all the guests are clever, articulate, witty, and thoroughly engaging. The volume borders on chattiness, and unfortunately there is no index. But *Southern Literary Study* is rich with suggestion, paradox, and pointing, even though we are not plumbing the minds of the participants but skimming them. Chief topics covered are southern literature and southern society, early southern literature, southern literature during Reconstruction, and the reaction of the South to modernism. There are discussions which range from colonial literature to continuity and thematicism.

What are the distinguishing characteristics of southern literature? The authors mention, among others, devotion to place, stress on caste and class, and southern emphasis on tradition. What the aspiring student should do, Louis D. Rubin tells us, is "to approach southern literature to see what is there . . . examine the dynamics of the work, think about the human relationships it embodies, and look beyond the surface of . . . customary assumptions." Rubin postulates the possibility of "imaginative thematic criticism," a goal perhaps more realistic than the didacticism of the New Critics of a generation ago. What, asks Dan Young of Vanderbilt University, does the young southern writer see about his culture now that would make him believe that the South is any different from Rochester or the Trans-Pecos? "There are, it seems to me, some superficial differences, but not the kind of fundamental differences that Tate and Ransom and others were talking about in the 1920s." The differences are more apt to be hash browns versus grits; the similarities are

likely to be split-level houses and full participation in contemporary American *angst*. What, then, does southern literature become? There are no easy answers, but this volume is fascinatingly provocative.

Generations of graduate students on the prowl for thesis topics will be grateful for the book's listing of southern literary topics needing research. Of the suggestions, those on the twentieth century are somewhat weaker than those on earlier periods. Where are Randall Jarrell and Harry Crews? Caroline Gordon, fortunately, mentor of fiction in the southern tradition, is included.

Stimulating? Aggravating? Redundant? Rich? *Southern Literary Study* is all of these. Perhaps the book is best typified by the Walker Percy remark it quotes. Why had the South produced the great literary renaissance of the 20s and 30s? "Because," said Percy simply, "we got beat."

Tallahassee, Florida

GLORIA JAHODA

*Studies in Southeastern Indian Languages*. Edited by James M. Crawford. (Athens: The University of Georgia Press, 1975. viii, 453 pp. Preface, map, notes. \$13.00.)

The Southeast is an area that is aboriginally represented by languages of the Algonquian, Caddoan, Iroquoian, Muskogean, and Siouan language families as well as several language isolates. These languages have existed in various stages of longevity from the time of their first contact with Europeans down to the present time. This volume, a compilation of papers by scholars working on southeastern languages, presents a wealth of new information on some of the languages of the region.

The overall organization of the work is to include a variety of topics on different languages. Crawford introduces the volume with a survey of the historical events that surround the southeastern languages and a comprehensive summary of linguistic work done to date. A partial morphological and semantic analysis of the Wichita verb system is given by Rood. Parks has combined original fieldnotes with previous materials to describe inflectional irregularities of Shawnee nouns. From extensive fieldwork on the



nearly extinct Yuchi language, Ballard has developed the phonemic system and analyzed some phonological patterns in the language. Walker also combines extensive field investigation with previous studies to give a composite sketch of literacy, literature, previous work done, language use, phonology, and morphology in Cherokee. The degree of dialect variation and internal grouping in Western Muskogean is a problem discussed by Pulte. The trade jargon Mobilian, poorly understood in terms of its source languages, is analyzed both historically and linguistically on the basis of new material brought to light by Haas. Difficulties in using cognates for historical reconstruction and ultimately for genetic grouping in the southeastern as well as other North American Indian languages are shown by Crawford in his discussion of the word for mouth. In the final paper, Siebert searches early sources to piece together the phonology of the now extinct Powhatan language and to present a more complete picture of Proto-Eastern-Algonquian.

Although the southeastern languages were among the first in the United States to come into contact with Europeans, there is a paucity of linguistic work for this area. Very little descriptive work has survived from the period of the Spanish and French domination. Even in more recent times extensive work has only been done for a selected few languages, and, in not all cases, has it been published or is it readily accessible. To make available rare material, to re-analyze previous analyses, and/or to present newly acquired data is to remedy this problem. Crawford is to be commended for the steps he has taken by encouraging and bringing together works that achieve these aims.

Warrensburg, Missouri

LAWRENCE FOLEY

*Families and Communities: A New View of American History.*

By David J. Russo. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1974. x, 322 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, conclusion, bibliography, name index, subject index. \$12.00.)

In this book, David J. Russo has taken on the ambitious task of creating a "grand new synthesis" of American history. For too

long, Russo contends, historians have viewed the American past from a national perspective. Such an approach distorts the reality of history, he says, since until the twentieth century most Americans were more closely tied to a localized community— family, town, city, state, or region. Thus, Russo's new way of looking at American history abandons the traditional national perspective; rather, he seeks to rewrite our history in a way which emphasizes "the level of community of most consequence in each stage of the development of American society" (pp. 1-2). Examination of community, then, becomes the new organizing principle, beginning with the small town in early American history, progressing to studies of urban communities as the nation moves toward industrialism, followed by state and regional studies in the post-Civil War era, and moving to the nation as the primary focus in the twentieth century.

Following his introductory chapter, in which he urges the necessity for this new approach and seeks to define "community," Russo includes separate chapters on "The Little Community" (towns and rural areas), "Intermediary Communities" (cities, states, and regions), and "The Big Community" (the nation). Each of these chapters is essentially an extended historiographical treatment of selected writings on the subject under discussion. Other chapters focus on nationalism, family history, and comparative history. In each case, certain seminal works are offered by the author as providing the necessary insights for the new synthesis.

The book has a number of positive features. Russo correctly identifies the national orientation of traditional historical writing and teaching and the distortions which such an approach encourage. He forcefully asserts the importance of families and communities in reconstructing the history of American society. The historiographical treatment of studies in colonial history, urban history, family history, and so on will be helpful for those unfamiliar with such fields.

But despite these advantages, the book is in some ways disappointing. The national perspective is notably absent from the most exciting writings on American history of the past decade, as historians have investigated social history in its multifarious aspects. Thus, Russo's argument for a new perspective oriented toward family and community is a bit anti-climactic. In addition,

Russo's practice of extensive quotation from the books under discussion—quotations which occasionally run as long as four pages—is annoying and represents lazy writing. Moreover, the book contains a number of false or questionable assumptions: that we fought the recent Asian war because American democracy was threatened (p. 137); that the New Deal “recognized the poor, Indians, Negroes, and women as regular parts of the national community” (p. 138); that there was a public school movement in the eighteenth century (p. 141); that organized crime was “selling” prohibition (p. 177); that urban historians have dealt “least effectively” with the rise of the industrial city after 1870 (pp. 59, 75). The book also contains an appalling number of uncorrected printer's errors. On balance, for historians and teachers who have continued to pursue traditional approaches, this will be a useful book. Those who have kept up with recent writings and research in American history will find it less helpful.

*Florida Atlantic University*

RAYMOND A. MOHL

## BOOK NOTES

John Lee Williams came to Florida in 1820, settling in Pensacola when it was still a Spanish town. He practiced law and took an active part in the business and politics of the community. Florida was annexed to the United States in 1821, and two years later, Williams and Dr. William H. Simmons of St. Augustine were appointed by Governor William P. DuVal as commissioners to locate a site for a new seat of government. The journal Williams kept of his journey through the territory north of St. Marks appeared in the first volume of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (April-July 1908). In 1827, Williams published an extended essay to accompany a new map of the area which he had prepared. The map and *A View of West Florida* is one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series being published by the University of Florida Press under the sponsorship of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida. In 1962, a facsimile of John Lee Williams's *The Territory of Florida (1837)* appeared. It was edited by Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. Williams included in his *A View of West Florida* the area

between the Perdido and Suwannee rivers. It was sparsely settled – a few hundred people living in Pensacola and a handful in and around St. Marks. Middle Florida– Leon and the surrounding counties– was filling up with families from Georgia, the Carolinas, Virginia, and Kentucky. Tobacco and cotton would quickly become valuable economic assets, along with lumber, turpentine, and hunting and fishing. Indians were still living in the area at the time of Williams's writings, and they were becoming increasingly hostile. West Florida was a frontier in every sense. *A View of West Florida* has, been edited by Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. He has written an introduction to it and has compiled an index. The facsimile sells for \$8.50.

*Sketches of St. Augustine* was written by Rufus King Sewall in 1848 to promote Florida and to attract winter tourists into the St. Augustine area. That community was already a noted resort, particularly for those suffering from debilitating respiratory problems. What began as a tourist guidebook to Florida became an object of bitter controversy between Catholics and Protestants. St. Augustine was not only the oldest city in the United States, it was the site of the first Catholic settlement. For more than 300 years, Catholics had constituted a majority of the town's population. Then, with the arrival of American settlers after 1821, most of whom were Protestants, the Catholics of St. Augustine found themselves a minority group. Sewall made statements in his book which greatly offended the already sensitive Catholic Minorcans; he implied that their ancestors were slaves and blacks. When Sewall was threatened with bodily harm, he escaped with his family to Philadelphia. There he delivered a series of lectures on the dangers of Roman Catholicism and became a rabid anti-Catholic and a promoter of the Black Legend. His book includes descriptions of St. Augustine following the great freeze of 1835, the Castillo de San Marcos (by then renamed Fort Marion), and historic monuments and sites in the area. Thomas Graham is the editor of this facsimile volume, published by the University of Florida Press in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. He has written an introduction and compiled an index to the volume, which sells for \$12.50.

The conflict which erupted between Britain and Spain in

1739 became known as the War of Jenkins' Ear. An English smuggler, Robert Jenkins, had been captured years earlier off the Florida coast. Supposedly his ears were cut off by his captors. When he displayed these remarkably preserved pieces of his anatomy to the members of Parliament, they became outraged at this atrocity. The British public demanded revenge for the affront; only war could restore the national pride and at the same time expand Britain's North American empire. James Oglethorpe, British governor of Georgia, used the fighting in Europe as a long-awaited opportunity to invade East Florida, and he quickly forced the capitulation of the forts along the St. Johns River and near St. Augustine. But the Spanish inside St. Augustine were another matter. They secured themselves behind the walls of the Castillo de San Marcos and remained safe from Britain's siege guns. Oglethorpe withdrew his forces to Savannah. One of the few personal accounts of the British operations in Florida is by Edward Kimber, and his report, *A Relation, or Journal of a Late Expedition to the Gates of St. Augustine, on Florida*, has been published as a facsimile by the University of Florida Press in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. The editor, Professor John TePaske of Duke University, has written an introduction and compiled an index to the book. It sells for \$6.00.

*Bicentennial Pictorial History of Volusia County* is by Henry B. Watson, who, until his recent retirement, was chairman of the Social Science Department of Daytona Beach Community College. Mosquito County, created by the Florida Legislative Council in 1824, was an area destined to play an important role in Florida history. Volusia County was the new name that the legislature gave to the county in 1854, when Enterprise was designated its county seat. There is a brief history of the county in Professor Watson's introduction, but most of his book is pictures of people, buildings, and events associated with the county's colorful past. There are illustrations of early schools and other public buildings, of John D. Rockefeller playing golf, of parade floats, and beach scenes. The sands at Daytona Beach have provided the means for many of the world's great automobile racing events. There are several pictures in the *Pictorial History* illustrating these activities. Published by the News-Journal Corpo-

ration, Daytona Beach, Florida, the book sells for \$8.95. Its publication was sponsored by the Volusia County Action 176 Bicentennial Committee.

*Tales of Tallahassee*, by Eleanor Ketchum, is a delightful collection of sketches and drawings dealing with the legends and lore of Florida's capital city and the surrounding area. The stories of early Spanish missions, the St. Marks lighthouse, churches, and the great houses of Tallahassee are described. Included are the stories of Prince Achilles Murat, nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte, and of his wife, the great-grandniece of George Washington; of George Proctor, the free black who built many of the important houses in Tallahassee; of William P. DuVal, Florida's first civil governor; and of Dr. John Gorrie, inventor of the world's first ice-making mechanism. The book may be ordered from Mrs. Ketchum at the Brokaw-McDougall House, 325 North Meridian Street, Tallahassee, Florida 32301. The hardback edition sells for \$6.76, the paperback, \$3.12.

*A Dream of Araby*, by Frank S. FitzGerald-Bush, is the story of Glenn H. Curtiss, one of the great pioneers in the development of aviation, and of his founding of Opa-locka, Florida. The author's father, Frank S. Bush, was an associate of Curtiss who came to Opa-locka in 1926, and built the first house in that community. Curtiss promoted several south Florida communities, including Hialeah and Miami Springs, but his special enthusiasm was Opa-locka. He envisioned it to be "the most perfect city that planning and engineering could achieve and the most beautiful that the art of man could conceive." When construction began in February 1926, the Florida real estate boom was at its height. No one, of course, realized that within a few short months the bubble would burst, and that many of the great building operations would collapse. The plan to create an Arabian Nights community in south Florida was never realized; the financial crisis halted its development. A few homes were built, and there was a city hall with minarets, but Glenn Curtiss died before his dream city could be completed. *A Dream of Araby*, which includes many contemporary photographs, may be ordered from the South Florida Archeological Museum, City Hall Complex, 777 Sherazade Boulevard, Opa-locka, Florida 33054. The price is \$6.95.

*More Than A Memory* is a Bicentennial history of Orange County. It is a handsome volume of graphics— many color photographs— depicting the early history, various services, transportation facilities, institutions, business operations, and the social life of the community. The book sells for \$17.59, and it may be ordered from “More Than A Memory,” Orlando, 32802.

*Dimensions In History*, compiled and edited by J. Francis Cooper of the University of Florida, is the history of the Florida Cooperative Extension Service. It tells the story of the agricultural extension agents who worked with Florida farmers to improve the productivity of their land and to make life more comfortable and pleasant for themselves and their families. As early as 1899, Farmers Institutes were being held in Florida, and in 1909, the Florida legislature appropriated \$15,000 for agricultural demonstrations. The Cooperative Extension Service was established under Federal legislation in 1914, its work to be conducted under the auspices of the land-grant colleges. In Florida, this was the University of Florida. Experiment Station and University staff workers gave lectures, held short courses, and rendered whatever assistance they could to Florida agricultural development and progress. County agents did many things, everything from vaccinating hogs to shearing calves. On occasion versatile agents also helped deliver babies and barbered kids’ hair. *Dimensions In History* sells for \$7.00; it may be ordered by writing Epsilon Sigma Phi, G022 McCarty Hall, University of Florida, IFAS, Gainesville, 32611.

Gusman Philharmonic Hall is one of the great centers for the performing arts in Miami. Its donor, Maurice Gusman, is the subject of a biography by Lillian Erlich, which has been published by E. A. Seemann Publishing Company of Miami. Its title, *Money Isn’t Important*, typifies Mr. Gusman’s attitude toward money; he has called it “the cheapest thing in the world.” The problem he found was “what to do with it after you earn it. My advice is: to get more out of life— give. The more you give, the more you get.” *Money Isn’t Important* traces Gusman’s very successful business career and describes his activities as a very generous philanthropist. He has been particularly interested in the arts; music is one of his great passions. He bought and re-

furbished the Olympia Theater in downtown Miami as a home for the Miami Symphony, and he was the donor of the Maurice Gusman Concert Hall at the University of Miami. His rags-to-riches story is in the great Horatio Alger tradition. The book sells for \$9.95.

*The Florida Bicentennial Trail: A Heritage Revisited* was published by the Bicentennial Commission of Florida in cooperation with the Florida Department of Commerce. The Florida Bicentennial Commission, when it was created by the legislature, was charged with the responsibility of identifying and recognizing archeological and historic sites which would document Florida's long and rich history. The Commission decided to create the "Florida Bicentennial Trail" to achieve this goal. The Trail is not a physical pathway leading from site to site, but rather a linking of historical events. Fifty-two sites were placed on the Trail. These include forts, historic districts, the replica of a nineteenth-century cow camp, antebellum plantations, Indian mounds, battlefields, museums, an Indian village, the University of Florida campus, and the Kennedy Space Center. This new guide book locates these sites, points out other places of interest in each area, and provides pertinent historical information. Pictures, maps, and sketches have also been included. The book is being distributed to all Florida schools, and is also available from the Florida Bicentennial Commission's office in Tallahassee.

*Turn-Left at the Plaza* is a history and tour guide of St. Augustine, compiled and published by the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Florida as a Bicentennial project. It includes a brief sketch of St. Augustine and a listing of the historic sites in that community and the nearby vicinity. The booklet is available from Mrs. Joe Hartzler, 4162 McGirts Boulevard, Jacksonville, Florida 32210.

*Lightfoot: True Tales of a Pioneer Wanderer as told to Marian Hobson Gruters* is a collection of the stories of Thomas Claude Lightfoot. He was born in 1893 in San Antonio, Florida, a small community on the Gulf Coast about twenty-five miles north of Tampa. The family migrated to Florida from Thomasville, Georgia, to homestead 160 acres in the Tampa area now



called Temple Terrace. His childhood in San Antonio, Tampa, and Sarasota is the basis for this paperback publication. It includes pictures from family files and the Sarasota County Historical Commission collection. The book is available from "Lightfoot," Box 1472, Sarasota, 33578, and the price is \$3.95.

The Peace River Valley Historical Society has for several years been collecting cures and pioneer remedies and presenting them as part of their regular program meetings. Many of the "cures" seem fantastic, a lot are humorous, and some make good sense, even in this age of modern science. The Society has published its collection as a pamphlet, *Cracker Cures*, with Sedrick S. Wood as editor. It sells for \$2.50, and may be ordered from the Society, P.O. Drawer 1379, Arcadia, Florida 33821.

*Suwannee Country*, by Clyde C. Councie, is a canoeing, boating, and recreational guide to the Suwannee River. The author has included guide pictures and historical data about the Suwannee River, the rivers that flow into it, and the springs of the area. The booklet is available from Council Company, Box 5822, Sarasota, 33579, and the price is \$4.50.

*Fact and Fable: Charlotte County: Brief Glimpses of Bygone Days in Charlotte County* was published by the First Federal Savings and Loan Association of Charlotte County, Punta Gorda. It includes pictures and a brief narrative.

*Colonial Mobile* established Peter J. Hamilton, its author, as one of the renowned historians of the Gulf Coast. It was, at the time of its publication, the best history of Mobile and the surrounding area; its value as an important historical resource continues to the present. First published in 1897, it was extensively revised by Hamilton and republished in 1910. This 1910 edition was reprinted in 1952, but it has been out of print for many years. There is a new and handsome *Colonial Mobile* edited and annotated edition by Charles G. Summersell. It is published by the University of Alabama Press in its Southern Historical Publication Series, as a special project of the Alabama Bicentennial Commission. Professor Summersell, himself an expert on Alabama and southern history, has provided a valuable and insightful

introduction to the volume. Based upon his personal research, including work in the British Museum, Summersell provides new biographical data on Peter Hamilton. The book may be ordered from the University of Alabama Press, Drawer 2877, University, Alabama 35486; the price is \$17.50.

The first issue of the St. Tammany (Louisiana) Historical Society *Gazette* concentrates on the period 1775-1812. During much of that time, West Florida included the territory west to the Mississippi River except for New Orleans. The article by Frederick Ellis, "American Activity in Louisiana and West Florida During the Revolutionary War," is particularly pertinent to students of Florida history. The *Gazette* may be ordered from the Society, Parish Courthouse, Covington, Louisiana 70433. The price is \$5.00.

*Courageous Journey: The Civil War Journal of Laetitia Lafon Ashmore Nutt* was edited with a foreword by Florence A. C. H. Martin. After Laetitia Nutt's husband's death in 1882, she moved with her daughters to Sanibel Island, Florida, to homestead a tract of land and to teach school in Fort Myers. Mrs. Nutt was postmistress of Sanibel Island, and other members of her family lived in the community. During the Civil War, when her husband raised a company of Louisiana Partisan Rangers, it is said that she agreed to his going into battle only after he promised to let her and their daughters follow him. This is the journal she kept in 1863 and 1864. The volume was published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Miami, and it sells for \$8.25. It may be ordered from Mrs. Ralph Woodlow, 2135 McGregor Boulevard, Fort Myers, 33901.

*Native American Heritage* is by Merwyn S. Garbarino, the author of *Big Cypress, A Changing Seminole Community*. Dr. Garbarino is an anthropologist, and her book is the result of her many years of teaching North America ethnology. It includes much material relating to the Florida Seminoles and other southeastern Indians. How these native Americans lived before and since European contact is the major theme of the book. Maps and illustrations add value to the volume. Little, Brown and Com-

pany, Boston, Massachusetts 02106, are the publishers; the book sells for \$11.95.

*Long Man's Song* is a novel by Joyce Rockwood. It is the story of Cherokee Indians who were living in the southern Appalachian mountains before Europeans arrived on the scene. Much history of the Cherokees is based on oral tradition, and two of the stories in this volume are adapted from Cherokee tales collected by James Mooney, the anthropologist who worked with the North Carolina Indians in the nineteenth century. Unlike many Indian novels, this is "ethnologically accurate to a scholar's satisfaction." This story of Soaring Hawk, a seventeen-year old Cherokee apprentice medicine man, is a book which the Indians themselves would approve. Published by Holt, Rinehart Winston, New York, it sells for 36.95.

*Guale, the Golden Coast of Georgia* is a book of beautiful photographs by James Valentine, with text by Robert Hanie. It was published by the Seabury Press, New York, for Friends of the Earth, in its The Earth's Wild Places series. The Guale area includes the sea islands along the Georgia coast from the Savannah River south to the St. Marys. The volume sells for \$29.50.

Since much of present Alabama was once part of West Florida, *Twenty Alabama Books* by Rucker Agee include several books relating to the history of Florida. These include volumes by Buckingham Smith, James Adair, William Bartram, Peter J. Hamilton, John Reid, and John H. Eaton. Alabama and West Florida history from the Spanish era to the twentieth century are covered. Published by E. A. Seemann Publishing, Miami, *Twenty Alabama Books* sells for \$8.95.

*Lighthouses and Lightships of the Northern Gulf of Mexico* describes the lights in the present eighth Coast Guard district from the St. Mark's River to the Brazos Santiago near the Rio Grande. Compiled by the Department of Transportation, United States Coast Guard, it is available from their office, Custom House, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130. Florida lighthouses mentioned are those at Pensacola, St. Marks, Cape St. George, St. Joseph Bay, Dog Island, Cape San Blas, and Crooked River.

*The Bicentennial Guide to the American Revolution, Volume III, "The War in the South,"* by Sol Stember, lists battlefields, the sites of skirmishes, and the forts and encampments associated with the American Revolution. Cities, towns, and routes of march are also noted. It covers the action south of the Potomac, from the beginning of the British siege of Savannah in 1788 and the fall of Augusta, to the surrender at Yorktown, Virginia, at the close of the war. The siege of Charleston and the action around Eutaw Springs, King's Mountain, and Cowpens in South Carolina are noted, as well as the military activities in North Carolina and Virginia. Published by Saturday Review Press, New York, the paperback sells for \$3.95.

*The Story of the Bahamas* is by Paul Albury, a Nassau dentist who is also president of the Bahamas Historical Society. His book is relatively short, 294 pages, but it presents a full history of the island chain which stretches 550 miles southeasterly from off the Florida coast almost to Cap-Haïtien, Haiti. Much of the history of the Bahamas has been intertwined with that of Florida, from the colonial period to the present. Dr. Albury tells an interesting story, and his book is illustrated with many pictures. Published by St. Martin's Press, New York, it sells for \$12.95.

*The American Revolution and the West Indies* is a collection of essays edited by Charles W. Toth. So much that was going on in the islands during the eighteenth century affected the economics, diplomacy, and the military course of the Revolution. These essays describe the interrelationships between the West Indies, the thirteen rebelling American colonies, East and West Florida, and the Great Powers of Europe. Published by Kennikat Press, Port Washington, New York, the volume sells for \$12.95.

*Pines and Pioneers: A History of Lowndes County, Georgia, 1825-1900* is by Jane Twitty Shelton, professor of history at Valdosta State College. The history of Lowndes County, which is just north of the Florida line, has been intertwined with the history of this state from the colonial period to the present. Professor Shelton has produced a well-researched and a well-written book. Indians, the judicial system, antebellum plantations and agriculture, the Civil War and Reconstruction, turpentine, and

urban development are included. The appendixes and index add to the book's value. Published by Cherokee Publishing Company, Atlanta, it sells for \$10.00.

*The Story of Historic Micanopy*, by Caroline B. Watkins, was published by the Alachua County Historical Commission. As is pointed out in the preface, this is more than just the history of the community of Micanopy in Alachua County; Mrs. Watkins's story covers much of the vast territory in north central Florida that was part of the Arredondo Grant (1817). Mrs. Watkins has interwoven her own memories and those of older residents of the area that she interviewed with the historical data collected after years of research in state and local archives and libraries. There are a number of maps and pictures. A bibliography and index add to the value of this book. The price is \$4.50; and it may be ordered from The Collector's Shop, The Florida State Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, 32611.