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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*Josiah Walls: Florida's Black Congressman of Reconstruction.*

By Peter D. Klingman. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1976. xi, 157 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, notes, epilogue, bibliography of works cited, index. \$7.50.)

At the end of the Civil War, Florida was still a frontier state, sparsely populated and undeveloped. Many Union soldiers serving there stayed on after the war to seek their fortunes and to enter politics. One of them was Josiah Walls, who apparently was born a slave in Virginia. His earlier career was typical of numerous other black political figures— service in the Union army, teaching, a member of the state constitutional convention, lower house of the state legislature, and the state senate. But Walls was unusual in being elected to the United States House of Representatives at a time when Florida had only one representative. He was elected to Congress three times. Two times the elections were contested, and much of his congressional career was consumed in fighting for his right to be a member. He was defeated for reelection in 1876. Wall's record in Congress showed that he understood that he represented more than a merely Negro electorate, but his principal interests were those of special concern to his race— education and civil rights. In 1876 he was elected again to the state senate, but by that time Republican power was greatly diminished. In 1884 he ran once more— unsuccessfully for Congress as an independent Republican. In his later years he became increasingly disillusioned with the Republican party and its racial policies. During his years in public office Walls acquired substantial amounts of farm land and also began to practice law. For a time he was one of the largest truck farmers in the state, but his last years were marked by financial reverses and personal tragedy.

In writing this book Klingman encountered problems similar to all authors who attempt to write biographies of black political figures during Reconstruction. In his preface Klingman emphasizes the limitations resulting from the lack of manuscript materials and personal records. Hence, he says, "It is not a

complete biography but only a public life." His purpose was to "gain new insight into black political participation during that era" (p. viii).

The author has done an impressive amount of research in newspaper sources, which, unfortunately, do not reveal much about Walls as a person. The book deals in great detail with the intricacies of the feuds, maneuvers, and power plays within the Republican party in Florida. Perhaps the author's absorption with these visible details obscures the larger issues of Reconstruction politics. In spite of the paucity of materials on Walls himself a better understanding of his career would probably have resulted if the author had treated in greater depth the context in which his political career developed.

Klingman concludes that, "within definite limits, Walls not only survived but succeeded in an age when neither survival nor success was guaranteed to a Negro" (p. viii). But even more strongly he emphasizes, without fully explaining it, the powerlessness of Walls and other black congressmen. "Apart from all questions as to his native ability," he says, "Josiah Walls lacked the basic strength to bring about significant changes for his race" (p. viii). He says: "One thing is clear: Apart from the question of ability, these men were powerless to effect change in a system stacked against them. While politics in that era may have seemed to exhibit a closer sense of association between blacks and whites interacting in new fashion, power remained securely in white hands" (p. 72).

*Butler University*

EMMA LOU THORNBROUGH

*Florida: A Bicentennial History.* By Gloria Jahoda. (New York: W. W. Norton & Company, Inc., 1976. xi, 210 pp. Maps, illustrations, notes, suggestions for further reading, index. \$8.95.)

Our country's federal system is a political phenomenon that historians long have sought to explain. Its emergence and growth have been as unpredictable as they have been unprecedented. As a part of the Bicentennial recordings, the American Association for State and Local History, with funding by the National Endowment for the Humanities, commissioned a

historian in each of the states and the District of Columbia to write a book "that will last in value far beyond the bicentennial fireworks." As Dr. James Morton Smith, general editor, explains, each author was called upon not for a comprehensive chronicle, but for a "summing up— interpretive, sensitive, thoughtful, individual, even personal— of what seems significant about his or her state's history."

Gloria Jahoda was chosen to write of Florida, and this book is her response to the mandate given her. She is a highly talented, sensitive author who loves the state with a passion for its natural environment and for the uniqueness of its many cultures. A short book (200 pages), this is not a history that will stand with the works of Charlton Tebeau, Marjory Stoneman Douglas, and Kathryn Abbey and A. J. Hanna. Nor, in this reviewer's opinion, does it have the merits of Mrs. Jahoda's outstanding, *The Other Florida*. Many will deny that it is a summary of the most important facts and circumstances that brought Florida from its days of discovery up to the present. But what Mrs. Jahoda has written is a delightful potpourri of those events in the state's history that hold a special interest for her. She shares them with her readers with an excitement and a literary style that make for very good reading indeed.

Of surpassing excellence are Mrs. Jahoda's descriptions of the numerous tribes of Indians who were the state's earliest inhabitants; the exploits of the early Spanish explorers and their efforts to implant Christianity here; the French and British settlement failures; and Andrew Jackson's ruthless successes in setting the stage for United States acquisition. The long drawn-out Seminole wars are also described with great feeling and intensity. Coming down toward modern times the "boom and bust" periods are projected well. But I question the justification of as much space and print as is used to describe the Palm Beach influx of gamblers, dilettantes, and developers. This is mostly transient soapbox history, cosmetic to timely historical Florida events.

The book is short on the state's political history. The efforts of only a very few governors or other political leaders are mentioned. Fuller Warren receives more attention than any other governor. There is no doubt that he was a unique and popular speaker and deserves credit for getting the cows off state

highways, but the author appears more impressed by his flamboyance with words and clowning tactics than on how well he met the demands of service and statesmanship. Governor Spessard L. Holland had a very outstanding record of accomplishment in that office, and later, as a United States Senator. He successfully fought for more than a decade for an amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing the poll tax which had been such a serious bar to universal suffrage, and yet he is not even mentioned. There is also a chapter about the “pork choppers” and “lamb choppers” that makes interesting reading, but as one who lived and served through that period, I feel that there are serious overdramatizations and many variances from reality in terms of significant Florida history.

The book is short on the state’s religious and educational history. There is not a single reference to the work of the Protestant churches beginning with the early circuit riders. There is no mention of the failures of the churches to stand for what they professed to believe in the desegregation dilemma. There is no reference to the University of Florida and its significant role in the state’s history, or to what I have regarded as Florida’s most important single public education achievement—the establishment of our strong community college program—which has not only served well here but has been widely copied throughout the nation. But, after all, the author had only 200 pages.

There is a series of interesting black and white photographs by Bruce Roberts. They have no relevancy to the text of the book, but they give an added attraction to it.

*Tallahassee, Florida*

LEROY COLLINS

*Florida Cowman, A History of Florida Cattle Raising.* By Joe A. Akerman, Jr. (Kissimmee: Florida Cattlemen’s Association, 1976. xiii, 280 pp. Preface, introduction, acknowledgments, illustrations, bibliography, notes. \$10.00.)

The wonder is that this book was not written many years ago. No subject is more important in early, middle, and late Florida history; none is more full of drama and human interest.

The almost universal involvement in the early days can now easily be forgotten. The roles of Florida cowmen in the more romantic aspects have somehow been lost in the focus upon the western cowboy, cattle drives, Indians, rodeos, and all the color of westerns. It all happened right here also. The Florida Cattleman's Association is to be commended for sponsoring the book and for contributing so much of the material.

*Florida Cowman* is an appropriate title for the volume; it is the story of the activities of Floridians in all walks of life whose principal business was the raising and marketing of cattle. More specifically, it is the story of the open range cattle industry. There was a time when every farmer and planter was also a cowman with a few head of cattle shifting for themselves out on the range. Some of the animals wore the brand of persons who owned no land whatever. The book ends with the ending of the open range and the new era of improved breeds feeding on improved pastures which characterizes the modern cattle industry. There was awareness a century ago of the need to improve the quality of the Florida beef herds, but the effort was futile on the open range. The state and some individuals placed bulls of better grade on the range, but they were so outnumbered by run-of-the-mill types that the effect was difficult to measure. Not until cattle were kept in enclosures would real control of any kind be achieved. For all of the furor over cattle dipping to eradicate ticks, the pests were never really disposed of until the end of the open range.

The book is perhaps best reviewed as the first in a series of what must be written before the whole story is told. *Florida Cowman* emerges as too little about too much. All aspects of the full story are presented, but too little is written about some of them. This is also true of sources utilized by the author. Many sources were not checked, or if they were, there is no indication of that fact in the bibliography. Best are the accounts of living cowmen and their families, the last generation who can tell the stories first hand. The illustrations develop the story as eloquently as does the narrative. But the reader who hopes to find his favorite name or story quickly will be frustrated. He must read the entire volume, since there is no index. There is a regrettable misspelling of the names of some authors in the

notes, but these are usually corrected in the bibliography. Note Ousley for Owsley.

Springfield, Georgia

CHARLTON W. TEBEAU

*Eighteenth-century Florida and the Caribbean.* Edited by Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1976. xiii, 103 pp. Introduction, symposium participants, notes. \$6.50.)

The seven papers presented at the Second Annual Bicentennial Symposium under the auspices of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida, held at Florida International University, June 1-2, 1973, have been published under the title, *Eighteenth-Century Florida and the Caribbean*, with Dr. Samuel Proctor of the University of Florida as editor. The stated purpose of these conferences, five in number, including 1976, was to recall the role of Florida in the pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary years. The participants, drawn from a wide spectrum of the social sciences, have adhered to the conference theme.

Relying on the Colonel Samuel Martin papers in the British Museum, Dr. Richard B. Sheridan of the University of Kansas, points out that there may not have been significant differences in the economic views of the planters of the Caribbean islands and those of the mainland. The former, fewer in number, lived in fear of the large black population and of numerous wars that resulted in change of island ownership, and often retired to England to enjoy security and comfort. There were numerous marriage and business connections between the island and mainland families. Dr. William S. Coker of the University of West Florida offers a detailed semi-biographical account of the partners in a series of English trading companies in the Floridas. The ease with which their businesses were reorganized under both English and Spanish control may be an indication of the economic importance of these entrepreneurs to the local authorities. Perhaps in a later study, Dr. Coker may care to analyze the methods and processes employed by these men in carrying out their business ventures.

Three papers deal with aspects of the social structure of

the slave population, especially after the influx of refugees in 1783. As Sir Philip Sherlock, an authority on Caribbean history and folklore, points out, island society "was molded by three institutions: colonialism, the plantation system, and slavery." Even today the first two dominate the social and economic structure of the islands, and a single crop economy results in minimal economic development on some of the islands. Dr. Orlando Patterson of Harvard University indicates that when the blacks were brought from Africa as kinship and social organization developed there were few roots in the past such as are found today among the Mayans and Incans. Sir Philip does approve of the current development of a study of the West Indian past from a West Indian point of view. Dr. Barry Higman of the University of the West Indies, presents a carefully documented study showing that after the abolition of the slave trade by the English in 1807, the natural increase (or decrease) of the black population on the sugar islands did not depend directly on any single factor but varied with local attitudes, situations, and state of the economy.

The final two papers by R. Duncan Mathewson, an archeologist, and Dr. Charles H. Fairbanks, an anthropologist at the University of Florida, are studies showing how a combination of history and archeology can be the basis for speculation on the socio-economic differentiation between classes. The former made his study of ceramic artifacts at the site of Old King's House in Jamaica, and the latter among the remains of two masonry houses in St. Augustine. From a study of these remains certain definite presumptions can be made about the people living there and about their racial, cultural, and economic status.

When the papers of all five symposia have been published, Florida can well be proud of the additional scholarly contributions to the knowledge of the past and to her role in the Revolutionary War period.

*University of Georgia*

RICHARD K. MURDOCH



*Gone With The Hickory Stick: School Days in Marion County, 1845-1960.* By Broward Lovell. (Ocala: Green's Printing, Inc., 1975. 249 pp. Foreword, introduction, illustrations, bibliography, index, appendix. \$6.95.)

The title of this book is from the old song "School days—reading and 'riting and 'rithmetic, taught with the tune of a hickory stick." Although it deals especially with Marion County, it contains much of interest to all of Florida.

This work was originally compiled in 1938 as a history of education in Marion for a master of arts degree at the University of Florida. There were many human interest stories which could not be included at the time, and Lovell now adds these to his work. His book has been published as a Bicentennial volume.

In 1849 Selah Hammond opened an academy in Ocala and was granted use of four town blocks. This school was later taken over by a colorful New Englander, Gilbert Dennis Kingsbury, who had come to Florida using an assumed name— S. S. Burton. In 1851 Florida voted to establish two seminaries of higher learning— one east, the other west of the Suwannee River. The state then invited communities to bid for the institution. Ocala's offer of four lots with three buildings thereon, which were valued at \$8,600, plus \$1,600 in cash, was accepted, and on January 6, 1853, the East Florida Seminary was established in Ocala. The Seminary of West Florida was opened in Tallahassee in 1857. It is to the East Florida Seminary that the present University of Florida traces its origin. The date 1853 is on the University's seal, signifying its founding.

The State Seminary, as it was commonly called, opened with Kingsbury as principal, and four instructors and sixty pupils. It had a broad curriculum, and tuition was charged according to the subjects taken. It was co-educational, and it was later remembered that more emphasis was placed on manners and morals than on scholarship.

By 1860 Marion had made a good beginning in establishing common, or public, schools for its students. But the Civil War disrupted all activity and the Seminary was closed while the conflict raged. Money that might have gone for education was expended on arms and ammunition.

An unexpected discouragement came to Ocala in 1866, when

the Seminary was reopened in Gainesville. Long envious, it is doubtful if the latter location was more advantageous, but it had one asset which Ocala lacked— railroad service. Stage coaches were Marion's only transportation; steamboats on the Oklawaha were not yet in service. In 1887 the state appropriated \$5,400 to reimburse Ocala for the loss of the Seminary. Of this \$5,000 was expended for a building for Howard Academy, a Negro school.

There are photographs of school officials and school buildings and lists of superintendents and school board members included in Mr. Lovell's book. An index makes possible an immediate recall of names of those who worked together during difficult days to promote education in north central Florida.

Lovell was a graduate of the Summerfield High School, and began his teaching career as principal of the East Marion High School in 1928. He holds degrees from the University of Florida. Before his retirement in 1961, he had served twenty years as superintendent of public instruction for Marion County.

*Oklawaha, Florida*

ELOISE R. OTT

*Archaeology at the National Greek Orthodox Shrine, St. Augustine, Florida: Microchange in Eighteenth-Century Spanish Colonial Material Culture.* By Kathleen A. Deagan. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1976. xiv, 114 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, tables, glossary, bibliography, index. \$7.50.)

Except for its title, this little book is a straightforward account of archeological doings at the Avero House, 39 St. George Street, in St. Augustine. Avero is the name of a creole family whose fecundity for 100 years after 1710 enlivened the neighborhood and built a complex of kinfolk housing. However, after 1777, 39 St. George underwent a brief but diametric change in function. It became a religious meeting place for Minorcan, Italian, and Greek settlers from the abandoned plantation at New Smyrna, shepherded by their Roman Catholic priest, Pedro Camps. Although the Greek presence was a minority, officials of the National Greek Orthodox Church recently bought the

property for development as a shrine, and thus inspired the book title.

Dr. Kathleen Deagan of Florida State University has been working in St. Augustine archeology for several years. Objectives for the Avero site were to obtain data on architectural evolution and to collect material useful for definition and illustration of Spanish culture—specifically, eighteenth-century creole culture. Four chapters cover background matters and excavation procedures, architectural findings, culture objects, and summary. They are followed by technical appendices, including expanded descriptions of Hispanic utility earthenwares. Numerous illustrations clarify the text.

Plumbers and plowmen frustrate archeologists just as manuscript mutilators enrage historians. Such treasured backlot resources as privies, trash pits, wells, and middens had suffered “severe prior disturbance.” Dr. Deagan therefore dug only the inside of the house. She encountered sequential levels, each of which was, archeologically speaking, a time capsule. Since a documentary study by the St. Augustine Historical Society had pegged some of the construction years, the archeologist could date the floor levels rather precisely and thus greatly enhance the value of artifacts in each level as time indicators in comparable sites. Additionally, each “time capsule” had its own special pattern of artifacts, differing even within spans of less than a generation. Study of these patterns, as evidence of life the way a creole family lived it, led Dr. Deagan to conclude that (a) “Ethnic affiliation is reflected in material assemblages,” which is to say that the Averos preferred Spanish ceramics to Indian ware; and (b) “Items . . . traditionally used as indices of eighteenth-century affluence—specifically porcelain and wine goblets—are not appropriate to Spanish St. Augustine.” That is, yardsticks for English sites do not read right on Spanish ground.

Questions about original floor plans, the authenticity of certain parts of the house, and construction dates were architectural matters to be examined by archeological techniques. Unfortunately, the dig did not reveal any aspect of the Catholic chapel of 1777, but it did uncover the footings and floors of a two-room house built about 1712. That structure was replaced before 1740 by the existent stone building, with remodellings about 1760, 1802, and after 1946. Archeology not only con-

firmed historical data but added significantly to the store of structural information on St. Augustine architecture.

Dr. Deagan writes with a no-nonsense (if rather antiseptic) style, with only occasional lapses into technical jargon. Inasmuch as the book is written for professionals by a professional and published as volume fifteen in the Florida State University *Notes in Anthropology* series, her restraint is remarkable— and welcome.

*St. Augustine, Florida*

ALBERT MANUCY

*A New Age Now Begins: A People's History of the American Revolution.* By Page Smith. 2 vols. (New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1976. 1,899 pp. Introduction, maps, bibliographical note, index, acknowledgments. \$25.00.)

Books of such length designed for the general reader are pretty much out of fashion today, but *A New Age Now Begins* is written with such grace and charm that it will likely do well in the marketplace. Smith excels in old-fashioned narrative description, as did his Harvard mentor, the late Samuel Eliot Morison, who read Smith's manuscript before its publication, and who stated for the dust jacket that the prose style calls to mind the great Trevelyan and Parkman. If that praise is a bit strong, it is nonetheless true that Smith is a fine storyteller; he is skillful in employing little-known quotations and is diligent in uncovering obscure but interesting details to illustrate a major idea. Not only does he inform us of what happened, but he speculates on some of the fascinating might-have-beens, a legitimate and often-ignored prerogative of the historian. For example, what might have been the result if armed rebellion against England had occurred in 1765 instead of 1775, as was almost the case. Could the colonies at that time have united? Would England have been able once and for all to crush Americans' aspirations for self-determination in their own affairs?

The scope of these two volumes is formidable: from the founding of the colonies to the conclusion of the War of Independence in 1783. The first 165 pages deal with the growth

and maturation of the English provinces in the New World to 1763, when open controversy erupted between the colonists and the mother country over taxation, prohibition of western settlement, regular troops in America, customs procedures, and other matters. Those disputes cover another 300 or so pages, after which Smith focuses closely on the eight years of Revolutionary warfare. Here his pictorial talents are at their best. His canvas of battles and other military affairs is clear, fast-paced, and often exciting. His treatment of the doings of Congress, affairs in the West, and Revolutionary diplomacy also earns high marks.

What is curious and disturbing, however, is that in a so-called people's history there is surprisingly slight attention given to people, especially the loyalists, blacks, Indians, women, and the everyday lives of the patriots. Despite Smith's resort to soldiers' diaries and journals, the composition of the armies is scarcely analyzed in a meaningful way. In the last decade or so much good work has appeared in the field of social history, a more sophisticated area of our discipline than it once was. These advances in our craft are not reflected in Smith's pages.

In addition, there are more errors of fact and more questionable interpretations here than we should expect from a scholar of Mr. Smith's distinction. He has told us, in his introduction, that he has mainly eschewed the secondary monographs and returned to the original sources. That approach is fine up to a point. It does enable him to be somewhat fresh in his facts and interpretations, but by ignoring the work of others he has also been led astray on too many occasions.

Even so, the public will profit from reading *A New Age Now Begins*, but the relevance of Smith's story for our times (which he claims to set forth) never really emerges. Finally, one regrets that the publisher makes more out of these volumes than is warranted. For notwithstanding the claim that there is throughout "a revisionist interpretation" of the period, this is simply not so. Nor in any real respect can it be termed "the first major work on the American Revolution in almost a hundred years."

*University of North Carolina  
at Chapel Hill*

DON HIGGINBOTHAM

*The Character of John Adams.* By Peter Shaw. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1976. ix, 324 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, index. \$14.95.)

*George Mason: Gentleman Revolutionary.* By Helen Hill Miller. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1975. xi, 388 pp. Illustrations, foreword, appendixes, notes, references, index. \$18.95.)

Peter Shaw's *John Adams* is a book that "works." Rather than writing just another narrative of Adams's life and times, Shaw has set himself more specific goals: "to recover Adams' personality"; "to view his character, thought, and acts as a whole"; "to intellectualize his behavior and to personalize his ideas." Believing that Adams's personality has been lost through pre-occupation with his many "fragmented careers," Shaw has attempted to encompass his entire life in a single volume of modest proportions, and he has been remarkably successful in the attempt.

Shaw also has a clearly articulated thesis which he sustains fairly successfully throughout the book— that Adams's career was a "lifelong struggle with the temptations of popularity and fame," one that limited his popularity during his lifetime and kept him in relative obscurity until the Adams family papers were opened unconditionally in the early 1950s. Adams's struggle was essentially a moral one, and in a sense a vain one, for he was quixotically obsessed with the inequities of fortune and unable to accept popular assessments of the merits of many of his colleagues— particularly Franklin and Jefferson. The excessive veneration accorded Jefferson for authorship of the Declaration, which Adams considered a collective effort, and the great adulation directed at Franklin, not only rankled Adams but at times became a debilitating obsession. Still, Shaw argues that Adams "sought recognition rather than fame," because the latter can be undeserved while genuine achievement must precede the former— a distinction perceived essentially in moral terms.

However, what rescued Adams from the worst excesses of his obsession was his wife, Abigail, and she is what is generally missing from Shaw's analysis. At least Abigail's contributions to Adams's personality and character are consistently under-

estimated— much as Franklin's role in Adams's life has been exaggerated— a stunning omission considering what we know about that remarkable woman. Similarly, Shaw devotes too much space to Adams's ten-year career abroad, especially when compared with that allotted to his twelve years as vice-president and president of the United States. In such cases, it is not that the necessary ingredients for a satisfying assessment are missing but that they are combined in a way that would disturb a master chef.

Still, scholars must be grateful not only for Shaw's analysis but also for his painstaking examination of nearly the entire corpus of Adams's surviving work. More than any previous scholar, Shaw was concerned not only with what Adams wrote, but how he wrote it. Shaw almost always studied Adams's writings in original manuscript, scrutinizing them for slips of the pen, deletions, and tell-tale signs that they were written in anger or under stress; Adams's manuscript letterbooks contain materials especially suggestive for Shaw's examination. Similarly, Shaw correlates Adams's illnesses with some of the principal events of his career and key products of his pen, and in the process sheds new light on this complex man. If the work contains errors of both omission and commission, these are generally related to minor, subordinate matters, and detract only slightly from Shaw's overall impressive achievement.

Helen Hill Miller's *George Mason*, on the other hand, suffers by comparison by succeeding generally in relating the incidentals surrounding Mason's life, while failing to add much to our understanding of the man not already available. Rich in peripheral detail and handsomely illustrated, the work nevertheless provides the student of Mason's Virginia a splendid introduction to his "life and times." And perhaps it is enough to acknowledge that little more was attempted, and that most readers reaching for this volume will be adequately rewarded for the time spent browsing through its entertaining pages. If it adds little to her previous study— *George Mason, Constitutional-ist* (Harvard University Press, 1938, by Helen Day Hill)— it is clearly a more quaint and charming work.

*The Library of Congress*

PAUL H. SMITH

*Britain and the American Frontier, 1783-1815.* By J. Leitch Wright, Jr. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1976. xii, 251 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.50.)

I have before me four books written by Professor Wright during the last nine years. They total 700 pages of text, and throughout they are centered on the rivalry of the European powers in North America. Professor Wright has built his work not only upon the printed scholarship produced by other persons, but upon an impressive use of manuscripts drawn from the several archives of Spain, the most important relevant collections in England and Scotland, and the Public Archives of Canada. Besides these out-of-country records, he has worked with those in the Clements Library at the University of Michigan, the Huntington Library, San Marino, California, the New York Public Library, the Library of Congress, the National Archives, and of course the indispensable collections here in Florida. Formed from such sources as these, Wright's books perforce push the history of the United States away from its native parochialism and out onto the world scene.

The theme of this particular book is the importance of the American frontier to Great Britain, and the reciprocal importance of Britain to the frontier. Indians, frontiersmen, land speculators, and United States armies, although more visible, were scarcely more significant than the British presence. That presence was in evidence because of the loyalists, who in the post-Revolutionary period needed a home under British jurisdiction, and who were clustered along the frontier. It was also there because the British governments were determined to contain the growth of the United States, or, if events moved that way, to aid in its disintegration.

The powers of Europe, following the American Revolution, all seemed to believe that the United States could not long maintain herself, that she would crumble away at the edges. The crumbling was obvious after the Revolution in Vermont, northern Maine, Kentucky, and Tennessee, and in the borderlands adjacent to the Floridas. The defeat of Generals Harmar and St. Clair by the Indians of the Old Northwest strengthened the conviction. Nevertheless, Britain never took very aggressive posi-



tions, but rather chose to act opportunistically, and hence erratically. During much of the 1780s her policy was to confine the United States east of the Alleghenies and to set up a buffer state for the Indians. West of the mountains, Britain would dominate the entire Mississippi Valley, which would mean taking New Orleans away from Spain. The British governments never went that far.

The American victory at Fallen Timbers in 1794 caused a shift toward a more conciliatory attitude, but in less than twelve months, there was yet another shift. This one was induced by the fear that France might be able to return to North America. France must be kept out. It was a set of circumstances and the purchase of Louisiana by the United States which finally excluded France, but in the process, the United States itself began to appear more dangerous. Once again it became the policy to contain American growth, and to contain at the same time the spread of Jacobin radicalism from the French Revolution.

Professor Wright hastens through these momentous lurches of policy in a lean 185 pages of text. The policy and problems of the War of 1812 are compressed into thirty pages. But he makes it clear that by 1815 the British attempt to shape the American frontier to suit Britain's needs had failed. Thereafter, the British governments, taking care to keep the United States placated in order not to endanger Canada, turned their attention elsewhere.

This book is useful to all scholars. With Professor Wright's other books, it places United States history where it belongs, in a world context.

*University of Florida*

JOHN K. MAHON

*The Trail of Tears.* By Gloria Jahoda. (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1975. xi, 356 pp. Foreword, introduction, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$12.95.)

In the foreword Ms. Jahoda warns us that the book is not an impartial and dispassionate study of the removal of eastern tribesmen; and indeed it is not. A candid reviewer must advise

the reader that the book is not a wholly accurate or clear portrait of Indian removal either. Possibly the major fault of *The Trail of Tears* is that Jahoda is obsessed with viewing history as a massive struggle between the good and bad guys. She has predetermined that Native Americans are faultless and that white Americans— at least during the first fifty years of the nineteenth century— are incapable of desiring and seeking justice for Indians.

If history were truly two dimensional— and if race were the primary determinant of goodness and treachery— the study of American Indian history would surely be easier to comprehend; but such is not the case. While Jahoda contends that “when Americans had to choose between morals and their dreams of money, they invariably opted for money” (p. 210), she also admits, in passing, that the 1830 Indian Removal Act squeaked through the House of Representatives by a vote of 102-97. She failed to record a similarly close vote in the Senate. The truth of the matter is that white Americans were split right down the middle on Indian removal, as they were and are on almost every other subject. Even a Mississippi planter soon to benefit from the shameful Treaty of Dancing Rabbit Creek could write in 1830 that “attempts to accomplish the removal of the Indians by bribery and fraud, by intimidation or threats— are acts of oppression and therefore entirely unjustifiable.”

Although this volume is mainly concerned with the anguished treks forced upon hapless eastern Indians, the removal policies that brought about these tragedies— through the forty years dominated by Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Calhoun, and Jackson— are not developed clearly or fully by the author. Rather, we are asked to accept unsubstantiated generalities, such as “at Horseshoe Bend of the Tallapoosa River in Alabama, Andrew Jackson silently pledged himself to the policy of Indian Removal which in his presidency was to become law” (pp. 17-18). Such statements simply are not acceptable in a volume purportedly dedicated to recreating an accurate view of this nation’s past, even if the author has forewarned us of her partiality.

Ms. Jahoda is a masterful stylist as she brings to life the environment of the early nineteenth century and its people. But style alone cannot serve in the stead of accuracy and documentation— both of which are lacking in this book. She will undoubtedly infuriate Oklahomans when they learn that their

state was the "Great American Desert"; and she will not please Chickasaw historians by suggesting that the British-Chickasaw alliance resulted from the fact that Britishers "knew how to harness the power of Chickasaw Spartanism" (p. 166). But throughout she saves her sharpest barbs for Andrew Jackson, even suggesting that he died "content that he had done his work with America's native race. He had torn down one people and raised up another, his own" (p. 159).

My major criticism is not that the author blames whites for fostering an indefensible Indian removal policy in the 1820s and 1830s—I have been a vocal critic of that policy for two decades—but that she did not support her overly critical thesis by reference to the primary and secondary sources available in libraries across the country. Removal is a subject that has captured the imagination of many historians. Excellent studies, supported by primary source materials, have been published on most of the treaties and "trails of tears" discussed in this book. Yet, she offers little documentation, suggesting that it is "neither necessary nor desirable to burden the reader with a quantity of footnotes" (p. xi); and she excuses the inadequacies of the bibliography by suggesting that "an inclusive bibliography would be unmanageable" (p. 323). This reviewer finds these statements unacceptable. Good history is born in the time-consuming and exhausting study of source material and not in the rages fueled by past injustices.

*The University of Mississippi*

ARTHUR H. DEROSIER, JR.

*Slaves Without Masters: The Free Negro in the Antebellum South.* By Ira Berlin. (New York: Pantheon Books, 1974. xxi, 423 pp. Preface, prologue, notes, tables, appendixes, index. \$15.00.)

At least until recently, southern race relations have required Negroes to be docile, submissive, and powerless. The presence of independent and self-sufficient free Negroes in a slave society, in "violation of the unerring laws of nature," as a Mississippi editor put it, was an embarrassing contradiction. Yet after

1810 the free Negro caste was the fastest growing element in the southeastern population. In the flush of liberality which accompanied the Revolution, manumission was popular and widespread. The first effect of freedom was a change in name; few Pompeys, Caesars, or Catos were found among the emancipated. Then followed the challenge of finding work. Many migrated to the cities that ringed the South where some became craftsmen and artisans—carpenters, bricklayers, plasterers, blacksmiths, and cobblers. A favored few became teachers or preachers; the most important trade for free blacks was barbering. Property ownership was not an easy matter, but it did happen.

Then, in frustration over rebuffs from a white society, many of the free Negroes turned inward to strengthen black community life. But their presence was an affront that disproved the precarious edifice of pro-slavery apologetics. The more the free Negro became like a white man the more enraged and fearful the whites became because for a black to succeed in freedom was frightening. The result was a wave of restrictive legislation against free black activities. Slave insurrections—whether real or imaginary—were hysterically blamed upon free black subversion. (With no sense of irony the South Carolina legislature rewarded with freedom the slaves who revealed the Denmark Vesey conspiracy.) Still the push to freedom continued as slaves ran away, “passed” as white, or were able to purchase their freedom. They worked at lower wages and performed jobs whites would not do (“nigger jobs”) to maintain themselves upon the margin of poverty. Still they would not voluntarily return to slavery even if it meant food and shelter. They made a three-caste system in what many thought should be a clear-cut black-white society.

Such is the thesis of Professor Berlin’s book. It is an important contribution to the understanding of the diversity of the antebellum South. For one thing, apart from a few state studies, little is known of free Negro life; for another, previous works have tended to deal with the subject as though there were no changes through a time-span, or from place to place. Berlin’s book is therefore something new: a thorough treatment of free Negroes in the entire slave section, with some attempt to measure the changes that took place in a time sequence—the historian’s primary task. It is in addition filled with informa-

tion from a wide variety of sources. Florida readers will find brief references to the free Negroes in the Sunshine State.

Wake Forest University

DAVID L. SMILEY

*Reckoning with Slavery: A Critical Study in the Quantitative History of American Negro Slavery.* By Paul A. David, Herbert G. Gutman, Richard Sutch, Peter Temin, and Gavin Wright. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. xvi, 398 pp. Authors' preface, introduction, notes, tables, bibliographical references, index. \$15.00.)

*A Documentary History of Slavery in North America.* Edited with commentary by Willie Lee Rose. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. xvi, 537 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, a bibliographical introduction to the sources. \$19.95.)

During the 1970s the American institution of slavery has been subjected to investigation by scholars as never before. At least two dozen major works published since 1969 have expanded or modified the interpretations advanced by Kenneth Stampp, who had superseded U. B. Phillips as the principal authority in the field. Richard C. Wade, Robert S. Starobin, John W. Blassingame and Claudia D. Goldin explored the formerly neglected urban and industrial experience of Southern slaves, and Starobin, Blassingame, Eugene D. Genovese, Leslie H. Owens, and Ronald Killion and Charles Waller examined the institution from the viewpoint of slaves. Winthrop D. Jordan, Stanley L. Engerman and Genovese, and Duncan J. MacLeod analysed the relationship between slavery and racism. In keeping with the national Bicentennial, Peter Wood, David Brion Davis, Gerald W. Mullin, and Edmund S. Morgan studied slavery during the colonial and Revolutionary eras. A study of the antebellum southern economy by two economists, Engerman and Robert W. Fogel, attracted the greatest attention and generated the most violent controversy. Their *Time on the Cross* (1974) was widely reviewed in newspapers and popular journals, and consequently awakened new interest in southern history among the general

public. At the same time, their extraordinarily favorable assessment of slavery aroused opposition among conventional historians and "cliometricians" as well as among social scientists and workers in the field of civil rights. *Perspectives and Irony in American Slavery* (1976), edited by Harry P. Owens, presented rebuttals by a wide range of historians, and Herbert G. Gutman's *Slavery and the Numbers Game* (1976) is a very effective counter-attack by a quantitative historian.

Oxford University Press published many of the books on slavery appearing during the 1970s, and two of that press's most recent offerings, *A Documentary History of Slavery in North America*, edited by Willie Lee Rose, and *Reckoning with Slavery: A Critical Study in the Quantitative History of American Negro Slavery*, by Paul A. David, Herbert G. Gutman, Richard Sutch, Peter Temin, and Gavin Wright, are both worthy additions to the long list. Sharing the same general subject, the books are written for different readers. Professor Rose's *Documentary History of Slavery* is for undergraduate students and the general reading public, while *Reckoning with Slavery* is for professional historians.

Of all the many collections of contemporary source materials relating to American slavery, Dr. Rose's work is by far the best. Two chronological sections present materials on the colonial and Revolutionary periods, and eight topical divisions illustrate slave resistance, the domestic slave trade, laws regarding slaves, employment of slaves, management of slaves, slave life and beliefs, and amusements of slaves. The editor's most important contribution, however, has been her happy choice of selections to be published. In addition to presenting many excerpts from familiar travel accounts and memoirs, she also has included many more fascinating documents that have not previously appeared in print. The result is a book of documents that is at once instructive and delightful to read.

In *Reckoning with Slavery*, five leading quantitative historians subject Fogel's and Engerman's *Time on the Cross* to an exhaustive examination. Conventional historians also have doubted the accuracy of the two economists' assessment of slavery, but have been unable to check their use of statistics. Being themselves experts in quantitative methodology, David, Gutman, Sutch, Temin, and Wright have not been so handicapped. They, therefore,

have been able to evaluate Fogel's and Engerman's computations and basic assumptions, as well as their utilization of conventional historical sources. The effect of their combined efforts is devastating. In their conclusion these critics charge that *Time on the Cross* "embraces errors in mathematics, disregards standard principles of statistical inference, mis-cites sources, takes quotations out of context, distorts the views and findings of other historians and economists." Because of these errors, they maintain, Fogel and Engerman exaggerated the efficiency of the plantation system and painted the conditions of slaves in overly-bright colors.

Conventional historians will find in *Reckoning with Slavery* more than a convincing challenge to the principal theses of *Time on the Cross*. They will also encounter useful analyses of the southern economy explained in language that even the uninitiated can follow. They, incidentally, may also be heartened to learn that some quantitative historians admit that quantitative history should supplement rather than displace conventional history.

*Florida State University*

JOHN HEBRON MOORE

*The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume 4, 1860-1861.* Edited by Leroy P. Graf, Ralph W. Haskins, and Patricia P. Clark. (Knoxville: The University of Tennessee Press, 1976. 1, 745 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, notes, illustrations, appendix, index. \$20.00.)

Through the winter, spring, and summer of 1860-1861 the main concern of Senator Andrew Johnson of Tennessee, as of other Americans North and South, was the crisis that culminated in the Civil War. The role of Johnson, however, was hardly typical. He stood out as the most conspicuous, if not also the most vociferous, of Southerners resisting disunion. The fourth volume of his papers documents his stand and the response to it on the part of both prominent politicians and ordinary people in Tennessee and throughout the country. The volume consists principally of his anti-secession speeches, especially those he made in the Senate on December 18-19, 1860, and

February 5-6, 1861, and letters he received in response to them. It contains comparatively few letters written by Johnson himself, though it does include some interesting items of his correspondence in regard to financing and supplying Unionist forces in east Tennessee, particularly his "Amos and Andy" correspondence with the Massachusetts capitalist Amos Lawrence.

Like the previous volumes of the series, this one is fascinating for the light it throws on the thought and character of the president-to-be. Sometimes, to be sure, the light is rather uncertain. Consider the December 18-19 address, in which Johnson raised the question of the constitutional condition of a state that should attempt to secede. "When those States which were at first Territories cease their connection with this Government, do they pass back into the territorial condition?" (p. 28). Johnson implied an affirmative answer. Thus, in 1860, he anticipated, at least with reference to states other than the original thirteen, the conclusion that Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens were later to reach—and he himself was to reject—in regard to all the seceded states.

Also ironical, in view of President Johnson's Negrophobic utterances, is the letter Senator Johnson received from John E. Patterson, a resident of Oberlin, Ohio, who had lived earlier in Raleigh, North Carolina. Patterson reminded Johnson of the boyhood days when the two had been playmates. "Many play of marbles & other amusements of youthful enjoyment we had in the yard of your mothers home . . . all of which is now fresh to my mind & I fondly look back at those days . . . & often review your march *upward & upward* with pleasure" (p. 537). Patterson was black.

Like the first three volumes, the fourth is full of human interest and good reading and is at the same time a model of careful and thorough editing. The editors have made strenuous efforts to clarify all obscure allusions and expressions and to identify every correspondent and every person mentioned in each document. Rare indeed is the fugitive from history who has evaded the editors' search.

*University of North Carolina  
at Greensboro*

RICHARD N. CURRENT



*The Booker T. Washington Papers, Volume 4: 1895-98.* Edited by Louis R. Harlan, Stuart B. Kaufman, Barbara S. Kraft, and Raymond W. Smock. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1975. xxx, 593 pp. Introduction, chronology, notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

This volume of the Booker T. Washington papers gets into the heart of the famous Negro leader's career. The Atlanta speech attracted wide national attention, and correspondents from everywhere wrote their reactions to it. Beyond this the author received more invitations to speak than there were days in the year or the exacting cares of Tuskegee Institute permitted him to accept. Washington was now firmly cast in the role of spokesman for the Negro in American life generally, and in the South in particular. Wherever he went reporters were on hand to interview him. In their questioning there was reflected a sensibility of racial guilt about discriminations throughout the nation.

One of the leading questions asked the black leader was what it was like to be a Negro moving about the country on trains and eating and lodging in hotels? In this regard Washington could not be regarded as a thoroughly objective observer because he traveled aboard "palace" or Pullman cars and experienced neither inconvenience nor personal slight. In his opinion racial discriminations in this field rested with poorer whites toward poorer blacks, North and South. Two letters written in this era of the "separate but equal" formula growing out of the famous Supreme Court decision *Plessy v. Ferguson* are revealing. In one Mrs. Washington mentioned the philosophy behind the decision in a letter to Ednah D. L. Cheney. She described briefly the trauma of discriminatory practices on southern trains. The other is contained in a letter from Washington to Thomas McCants Stewart inviting him to come to Tuskegee as a commencement speaker. He assured the New York lawyer that he could ride directly into Tuskegee aboard a Pullman car without fear of being humiliated. In an article published in *Our Day* in June 1896, under the title "Who is Permanently Hurt," Washington concluded that such an unjust law (Jim Crow) "injures the white man, and inconveniences the

Negro." He concluded that no race could wrong another without permanently injuring its own morals and ideas of justice.

This theme of injured morals and sense of justice was continued in an open letter to the Louisiana Constitutional Convention in 1898. Washington told the delegates that the highest test of the civilization of any race was its willingness to extend help to a less advanced one. He reminded the delegates that it required little wisdom to crush out and retard the aspirations and hopes of a lesser people.

Two articles included in this volume contain the essence of Booker T. Washington's philosophy of racial relationships and educational advancement. In both he defined the challenges confronting the Negro. The first of these, prepared as a speech before the Brooklyn Arts and Sciences Institute in September 1896, appeared in the *Future of the American Negro*. The other article was published in the *Independent* in 1898. In both Washington dealt with the conditions of the Negro in southern society, reviewed his challenges, and analyzed his capacity to take varying degrees of training. In the course of training Washington advocated a gradual process extending up through the vocational sciences into the more sophisticated levels of arts and letters. Both articles contained revealing historical background and observations on the current conditions of the black in the New South.

The list of correspondents contained in this volume is both extensive and varied. It includes the names of leaders in most areas of American public social life, industry, the arts, race relations, education, and politics. None is more appealing or attractive than two of the communications from George Washington Carver. One deals with his personal background, revealing the confused condition of some Negro families in Reconstruction. The other document contains a pathetic plea from the scientist addressed to the financial committee of Tuskegee begging for more adequate space and facilities. Carver asked for an area in which he could unpack his books and specimens and the necessary safeguards to protect them from mice.

This is a heartland volume of papers not only pertaining to a major chapter in southern racial history, but to that of the nation as well. These documents bring into much clearer focus a basic understanding of the forces at work in the South

at the end of the nineteenth century. The editors have indeed lived up to their high scholarly commitments in the selection and presentation of these papers in most attractive published form.

*Eastern Kentucky University*

THOMAS D. CLARK

*A Yankee Guerrillero: Frederick Funston and The Cuban Insurrection, 1896-1897.* By Thomas W. Crouch. (Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1975. vii, 165 pp. Illustrations, preface, map, notes, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

Frederick Funston, a five-foot, four-inch Kansan, known as the "bantam of the army," belongs among the handful of authentic American military heroes produced in the era between the Civil War and World War I. A colorful, "Kiplingesque" figure whose feats included the capture of the Filipino chieftain, Aguinaldo, in 1901, Funston became one of the five highest ranking officers on active duty in the United States Army fourteen years later. This volume by Thomas W. Crouch, a freelance writer, focuses not on his career in the American army, but rather on his experience as a guerrilla fighter in the Cuban insurrection during 1896-1897, "the signal event" in his life which paved the way for his career as a professional soldier. Because of the contemporary interest in guerrilla warfare, mercenary soldiers, and counter-insurgency, this study has a peculiar relevance.

After attending the University of Kansas on and off for five years, Funston served for a time early in the 1890s as an explorer-botanist for the Department of Agriculture, first in Death Valley, California, and later in the interior of Alaska. A restless young man with an insatiable appetite for adventure, who was always anxious to "cut some ice in the world," he conceived the idea of establishing a coffee plantation in Central America. Following a trip to Mexico, he went to New York to seek financial support for his project. When New York bankers proved unreceptive to his scheme, he remained in the city and engaged in literary work. Ultimately, Funston made contact with the Cuban junta in New York and volunteered to go to

Cuba to aid the rebels in their struggle against the Spaniards. According to the author, his decision was prompted not by any "ambition to get rich quick" but rather by his restlessness and incurable romanticism as well as by the fact that at the moment he was "at loose ends."

Imbued with enthusiasm for the cause of *Cuba libre* and with a sense of high adventure, Funston joined the rebel forces of Maximo Gomez in August 1896, with the rank of captain of artillery. Under Gomez and later Calixto Garcia he demonstrated both physical courage and military resourcefulness during the most critical phase of the Cuban insurrection. His role was conspicuous in the battles at Guaimaro, Jiguani, the Bay of Banas, and Victoria de las Tunas. But if Funston learned about the tactics and strategy involved in guerrilla warfare, he also came to know the cruelty, deprivation, and loneliness of such warfare. Continually on the move, he rarely had sufficient food or ammunition and was constantly forced to do battle with the tropical climate and diseases as well as with the Spaniards. A witness to the death of several close friends, Funston himself was seriously wounded on three occasions. No longer so enamored of the glamour of military service in Cuba, he longed to return to the United States. One of the most fascinating portions of this book is the chapter entitled "The Clouded Departure," which describes the circumstances under which he left Cuba—circumstances which led to allegations that he "left the Cuban cause dishonorably and at a critical moment" (p. 148).

Sources for a study of Funston's career in the United States Army are, of course, far more abundant than those for his sojourn in Cuba as a "Yankee Guerrillero." But Mr. Crouch has distilled an intriguing and significant story from extant sources concerning his Cuban experiences and has related it in a lively prose altogether worthy of his colorful subject.

*University of Arkansas*

WILLARD B. GATEWOOD, JR.

*The Urban Ethos in the South, 1920-1930.* By Blaine A. Brownell. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1975. xxi, 238 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, tables, epilogue, bibliographical essay, index. \$12.50.)

Professor Brownell has not written yet another "urban" history in the usual sense. Rather he has undertaken the much more difficult task of trying to determine and assess local beliefs concerning the nature and role of southern urban communities during the decade of the 1920s by reference to materials drawn largely from seven cities. The character of his sources pre-determined that the views represented would be basically those promulgated by what he described as the urban white "commercial-civic elite." Once having identified those concepts or goals that could be considered as being held in common— the image of a city was complex, ill-defined, and continually shifting in emphasis and content— he concerned himself with why an ethos existed and how well it fitted the facts.

The existence of an urban ethos was not a uniquely southern trait. The one that he described was a product of the New South Creed of the 1870s and 1880s that took on special significance during the period under study because of the clear regional shift by 1920 from rural and agricultural to urban and industrial. The promoters of this ethos, the white commercial-civic elite, saw urban growth as being to their own advantage, yet at the same time feared actual or suspected changes that might be attendant to it. Thus, order, unity, and expansion became the principal tenets of their ethos. With a willingness to manipulate even history to serve their ends, city boosters used this ethos both as an abstract goal and as a means of social control: an attempt to retain the existing social order within a dynamic framework. Ironically, black leaders were supportive, although they were generally ignored other than their race being viewed as potential threats.

This monograph is important despite its restricted scope. In the first place, it contributes to a relatively new approach in urban history and is unique insofar as the study of southern cities is concerned. The research is impressive, and, despite the major emphasis on a limited number of cities, one senses that its findings probably hold true for other such centers. Further,

the author has been careful to relate southern attitudes to national ones, avoiding a feeling of provincialism. And finally, through their use as examples, considerable previously-scattered information concerning the history of Atlanta, Birmingham, Charleston, Knoxville, Memphis, Nashville, and New Orleans is made available.

While this work may have limited appeal for the general reader, it will be of importance to the specialist in recent southern history, and of great value to those interested in urban history and sociology, the history of ideas, and as a view of urban problems and leadership during this transitional period.

*The University of Oklahoma*

JOHN S. EZELL

### BOOK NOTES

A depopulated wilderness about which little was known was an apt way of describing Florida, the territory which Britain acquired from Spain at the end of the Seven Years' War in 1763. The Spanish had simply abandoned St. Augustine, Apalache, and Pensacola. Even the Indians had departed from Florida. Settlers would have to be brought in from England, Europe, and America, and to achieve that goal the government launched a publicity campaign. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals described with great eloquence Florida's many resources, its warm and salubrious climate, and the great economic opportunities which it offered. One of these publications was William Roberts's *An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida*. In 1763, it was the most reliable source of information then available on Florida. Long out of print, it is now available as a facsimile in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series. It is published by the University of Florida Press for the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida. Robert L. Gold is editor of this facsimile. It includes six maps by Thomas Jefferys, the King's geographer. Professor Gold has written an introduction and has compiled an index. The book sells for \$8.50.

Another volume in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series is *Petals Plucked From Sunny Climes* by Silvia Sunshine, whose real name was Abbie M. Brooks. Richard A. Martin of Jacksonville is the editor of the volume for which he has written an introduction and compiled an index. *Petals* is one of the most delightful and unusual of the many travel books written about Florida after the Civil War. No one knows just when Miss Brooks traveled through the state or how. She kept all of this secret. She surrounded herself with mystery, and we know little of her background or her life. She knew Florida; that is obvious, and we can learn much about the state as it looked at the time as she conducts the reader from Fernandina to Key West, and then along the Gulf coast into the Florida Panhandle and Pensacola. Miss Brooks had an eye for the colorful and the unusual; she wrote well, and was able to communicate with a minimum of words. Martin ranks it "among the classics of its kind in Florida literature." Published by the University of Florida Press for the Florida Bicentennial Commission, the facsimile sells for \$13.50.

*Osceola, Seminole Chief: An Unredeemed Saga* is the story of Osceola's life from his boyhood until the Second Seminole War when he was captured and imprisoned in Fort Moultrie, South Carolina. There he died on January 30, 1838. This history is recorded as an epic poem by Colonel O. Z. Tyler, a native of Jacksonville and an instructor of history at Florida Junior College. It carries a foreword by Professor John K. Mahon of the University of Florida. The pen and ink drawings are by Palmer Tyler, brother of the author. There is a bibliography and an index. Anna Publishing Company, 500 St. Andrews Boulevard, Winter Park, 32792, published the book. The hard-cover edition sells for \$9.95; the paperback, \$6.95.

*A History of Hernando County, 1840-1976*, by Richard J. Stanaback, was published by the Action '76 Steering Committee of Brooksville as a Bicentennial volume. Hernando County's beginnings stretch back to the Second Seminole War. The county was created in 1843, and was named in honor of Hernando De Soto, the Spanish conquistador. Professor Stanaback, of Pasco-Hernando Community College, has searched early

archival records for information of the first settlers. His book traces the history of Hernando County to the present, and includes data on communications, industrial and real estate development, education, community services, churches, governmental agencies, transportation, and entertainment. There are illustrations, a bibliography, and an index. *A History of Hernando County* sells for \$10.00, and may be ordered from the Action '76 Steering Committee, Brooksville, 33512.

*Tallahassee: Downtown Transitions* describes the historic preservation activities that are aimed at revitalizing Tallahassee's downtown area. Some of the city's nineteenth-century business buildings and homes have survived the bulldozers; the fabric of Tallahassee's past is wrapped up in these structures. The Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board are leaders of the move "to restore the spirit and appeal of downtown Tallahassee as it existed at *some* previous times." It is hoped that many of the buildings can be returned to their original use. Gallie's Opera House, with its impressive location, might be utilized again as a community auditorium. Other structures might be rehabilitated and adapted to contemporary needs. With careful planning and intelligent preservation, Historic Tallahassee can become a viable economic asset. *Tallahassee: Downtown Transitions*, by Lee H. Warner and Mary B. Eastland, includes pictures of the surviving buildings, many of which are located on or near Adams and Monroe streets. It also includes some of the re-development concepts. Order the book for \$4.75 from the Brokaw-McDougall House, 329 North Meridian Street, Tallahassee, 32304.

*Red, White, and Bluebloods in Frontier Florida*, by Malcolm B. Johnson, editor of the *Tallahassee Democrat*, was published by the Rotary Clubs of Florida as its contribution to the Bicentennial. Mr. Johnson, one of Florida's best-known newspapermen, identifies himself as "a spinner of historical yarns," and he does that very well. His "stories" are of Florida's colorful pioneers. Thomas Jefferson's grandson was Tallahassee's first reform mayor; Alexander Hamilton, Jr., was defeated in his effort to represent Territorial Florida in the Congress; Patrick Henry's grandson is buried at Quincy; and



George Washington's great-grandniece married Napoleon Bonaparte's nephew in Tallahassee. George Walton, Jr., a signer of the Declaration of Independence, was Florida's first secretary of state. Andrew Jackson was Florida's first territorial governor, and Peggy O'Neil Eaton, who caused such a stir in Washington society during the 1830s, became Florida's first lady. The Marquis de Lafayette owned land in frontier Florida, and George Proctor, a free black, built many of the great antebellum homes in Tallahassee before he joined the California gold rush in 1849. His son later became a member of the Florida House of Representatives. *Red, White, and Bluebloods* sells for \$7.95, and it may be ordered from the Tallahassee Rotary Club, Box 3221, Tallahassee, 32302.

*Yesterday's Palm Beach*, by Stuart I. McIver, is another of the volumes in the E. A. Seemann pictorial Historic Cities series. Its 254 historical photographs, drawings, and engravings tell the story of fabulous Palm Beach from its beginnings in the nineteenth century to the 1950s. Palm Beach is one of the world's great resorts, and it has long attracted celebrities and millionaires to its hotels, gambling casinos, and great homes. They come during the winter months to see and be seen. Many of the rich estates, hotels, parks, and churches are pictured in *Yesterday's Palm Beach*. Published by E. A. Seemann of Miami, the book sells for \$9.95.

The Saint Lucie Historical Society, in conjunction with the Sun Bank of Saint Lucie County, has published the *Pictorial History of Saint Lucie County, 1565-1910*, by Kyle S. VanLandingham, a Fort Pierce historian. The narrative details the founding of Fort Pierce in 1838, and the subsequent settlement of the area. Fort Pierce was incorporated in 1901, and the county was created four years later. Accompanying the text are many old pictures taken from the files of the Florida Photographic Concern of Fort Pierce. The book sells for \$2.50, plus postage, and may be ordered from the Saint Lucie County Museum, 414 Seaway Drive, Fort Pierce, 33450.

*From Beginnings to Boom*, by Bernice More Barber, is the history of Haines City in Polk County. Mrs. Barber traces the

history of many of its first settlers, and interviewed scores of persons to secure needed information and data. Pictures of people and community scenes add to the books value. It sells for \$10.90 from Cromer Printing, Box 1268, Haines City, 33844.

"*Orlando, A Century Plus*" is by Baynard H. Kendrick, one of Florida's best known writers. It was published by the Sentinel Star Company of Orlando as a contribution to the Bicentennial. Settlers began moving into the Orange County area after the Second Seminole War. Its growth has been continuous, and it has become one of America's fastest-growing cities. Millions of tourists annually visit Disney World and the other attractions there. It is in the great citrus belt, and is the home of Florida Technological University. Hardback copies of "*Orlando, A Century Plus*" have been given to schools, libraries, hospital reading rooms, and other public institutions. The softback edition is for sale from the *Sentinel Star* offices in Orlando.

Gertrude K. Stoughton was writing a history of Tarpon Springs at the time of her death in 1975. *Tarpon Springs, Florida: The Early Years* has now been published as a memorial by the Tarpon Springs Area Historical Society. Benjamin and Frederic Meyer settled near Tarpon Springs after the Civil War. Hamilton Disston, the Philadelphia saw manufacturer and Florida land developer, promoted the area, but the real founder of the town was Anson Safford, former governor of the Territory of Arizona. His sister, Dr. Mary Jane Safford, was Florida's first practicing woman physician. Tarpon Springs is probably best known as a sponge town and the home of the Greek sponge divers, and Mrs. Stoughton describes the development of this important industry. The hardback edition of her book sells for \$10.00; the paperback, \$6.00. It is available from the Society, Box 474, Tarpon Springs, 33589.

*Center Street: Fernandina Historic District* is a pictorial description of the preservation and restoration work going on in the thirty-block historic district in downtown Fernandina. The booklet sells for \$3.00, and may be ordered from the Amelia Island-Fernandina Restoration Foundation, Inc., 102 Atlantic Avenue, Fernandina, 32034.

*A History of Riviera Beach, Florida* was issued by the Bicentennial Commission of Riviera Beach. Its editor, Lynn Brink, has compiled it with the cooperation of a local history committee. It is a brief description of Riviera Beach from its settlement in the nineteenth century. Judge Allen E. Heyser came to Lake Worth in 1881, and is credited with being the first to settle in what is now Riviera Beach. The booklet sells for \$2.26. Order from Ms. Brink, 22 West 22nd Street, Riviera Beach, 33464.

*The Watery Wilderness of Apalach, Florida*, by Betty M. Watts, describes the great water area which stretches from the Apalachicola River to the Suwannee, and south from the Georgia border to the Barrier Islands in the Gulf of Mexico. These are some of the great "untouched" water areas of Florida—beaches, springs, swamps, and marshes. The author and her associates have labored to save these vital wetlands. There have been many attempts to exploit these important areas. The illustrations, even in black and white, show the distinctive beauty of Apalach. The book sells for \$5.35, and may be ordered from Apalach Books, 729 Monticello Drive, Tallahassee, 32303.

*Jose Marti Park: The Story of Cuban Property in Tampa* was the result of a special directed research project which was published by the Department of Interdisciplinary Social Sciences, International Studies Program, University of South Florida. Its compilers were all undergraduate students working during a limited twelve-week period and with no funding. They set themselves to the task of verifying ownership of the park and recording its history. Mark I. Scheinbaum is editor, and the contributors are John Sellers, Barbara Hawkins, Charles Davis, and David Herzog.

*Florida's Power Structure: Who's Part of It and Why* lists those persons who, according to Lee Butcher, the author, wield economic and political power. Leading the list of politicians who influence the lives of Florida's 8,000,000 people is Governor Reubin Askew. The cabinet, members of the public service commission, and influential members of the legislature are also

included. A few persons holding appointed state jobs— the secretary of transportation, chancellor of the state university system, and secretary of the department of health and rehabilitative services— are also listed. But the real leaders in Florida, those who are the great power brokers, are the economic royalists— bankers, corporation lawyers, land developers, insurance executives, manufacturing representatives, and those who control Florida's phosphate, citrus, shipping, forestry, and agriculture. The men who operate Florida's major tourist attractions like Disney World are not neglected; their directors are also part of the power structure. Published by Trend Publishers, Tampa, this book sells for \$9.00.

*Visibility Unlimited*, by Rafe Gibbs, describes the concept and the beginning years of Florida International University of Miami. The campus was built on the site of a deserted airport, but when the University opened in September 1972 it enrolled 5,667 students, probably the largest freshman class in the country. *Visibility Unlimited* was published by the Board of Trustees of Florida International University Foundation.

Biographical guides and directories are valuable sources for information on important and lesser known personalities of the past. Such a source is *Biographical Souvenir of the States of Georgia and Florida*, which was published first in 1889. It contains "Biographical Sketches of the Representative Public, and Many Early Settled Families." This volume, long out-of-print, will have value for the historian and the genealogist. It has been republished by the Southern Historical Press, Box 738, Easley, South Carolina 29640. This press specializes in the publication of biographical guides and genealogical data of the southern states. There are 880 pages of text, many illustrations, and an index. The price is \$40.00.

*Florida Old and New*, by Frederick W. Dau, is one of the general histories of Florida that have been published over the years. It has been out of print for some time now. Gale Research Company has recently published a reprint of the 1934 edition. The price is \$15.00; it may be ordered from Book Tower, Detroit, Michigan 48226.

*Pensacola's Currency Issuing Banks and Their Bank Notes, 1833-1935* describes the history of banking in that community, beginning with the Bank of Pensacola which was established by the Territorial Council in 1833. Prior to 1936, several local banks issued their own bank notes. Philip A. Pfeiffer's book describes these operations. There are many illustrations of bank notes and the institutions which issued them. His book sells for \$6.50, and it is available from the author, Box 2929, Pensacola, 32503.

*Many Happy Returns* is a Florida Bicentennial publication by the Florida Retired Teachers Association. The material was collected from teachers by the officers of the local units of the Association. Besides brief school histories for most Florida counties and many local communities, there are interviews with many teachers who have recounted their experiences. The book sells for \$7.95. It is available from Wake-Brook House, 960 N.W. 53rd Street, Fort Lauderdale, 33309.

*The Hanging at Bahia Mar* is by Hal Caudle, who was a young Coast Guardsman at the time of the incident which he describes in this book. During the Prohibition era, the South Florida coast, with its many inlets and mangrove thickets, was a favorite landing place for shippers bringing in illegal cargo from the Bahamas. Horace Alderman was a rum-runner and a smuggler. He was convicted of killing three men and was hanged at Coast Guard Base Six at Fort Lauderdale. The book sells for \$5.95, and was published by Wake-Brook House of Fort Lauderdale.

*Bicentennial Guide to Florida* was published by the Florida Publishing Company. Students in the University of Florida's College of Journalism and Communications gathered the material which includes historical sketches of Florida counties and many pictures. Order from Florida Publishing Company, Box 1949, Jacksonville, 32201.

*Anthropological Bibliography of Aboriginal Florida* was compiled by Thelma H. Bull. It is a brief survey of archeological reports and related data covering the history of Indian life in

Florida. Besides the author index, there is a very useful county index listing reports on local projects. The price is \$4.00, and it may be ordered from the author, 1416 6th Avenue, Tarpon Springs, Florida 33589.

Banyan Books, Inc., of Miami is one of the more recently established Florida presses publishing books about the state. Several of the staff persons were formerly associated with the University of Miami Press and they are publishing some of the titles of that press. Its main thrust, however, will be new works. It will publish some out of print items also.

*The Story of the Chokoloskee Bay County* by Charlton W. Tebeau was first published by the University of Miami Press in 1955 and a new edition is now available from Banyan Books. The price is \$1.95. *A Florida Kit: A Natural History Primer*, written and illustrated by Edwin W. Wimmers, is primarily for elementary school teachers as a supplemental reference for teaching about Florida's past and present. It sells for \$7.95. Historical studies of several South Florida communities are planned, and a new edition of Marjorie Douglas's *River of Grass* will be released shortly.

Florida horticulture is a special interest of Banyan Books. Recent publications include *Ferns of Florida: An Illustrated Manual and Identification Guide* by Olga Lakela and Robert W. Long (\$10.00); *Growing Food in South Florida*, by Felice Dickson (\$5.95); *The Florida Gardener's Answer Book*, by Felice Dickson (\$7.95); and, *A Flora of Tropical Florida, A Manual of the Sea Plants and Ferns of Southern Peninsula Florida*, by Robert W. Long and Olga Lakela (\$29.50). Ellen Edelen is director of the press. The address is Box 431160, Miami, Florida 33143.