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BOOK REVIEWS

Lemon City: Pioneering on Biscayne Bay, 1850-1925. By Thelma Peters. (Miami: Banyan Books, Inc., 1976. xii, 302 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, epilogue, appendix, bibliography, index. \$8.95.)

Several times as you read through the continually vibrant passages of this book you are struck with the thought, "Why, that of itself would justify sole attention." The author again has revealed herself as an eminent Florida historian, with special emphasis, in this instance, on South Florida. She writes with verve and intelligence, and while you wonder at her capacity for research you compliment her on achieving what she set out to do: to write in detail, with an insistence upon historical accuracy, and yet with grace and fluency.

She records many names, but always identifying the person and showing the role that he or she played in Lemon City's history. Most of the names are easily recalled by this reviewer; some are living today. It would be unfair to include all the names from Dr. Peters's book, but a few, like Dr. John Gordon DuPuis, demand special attention. He came to Miami before the turn of the twentieth century to practice medicine and to operate a drug store. He also distinguished himself as a grower, farmer, builder, and as the operator of a large dairy. He was a man of many interests. Much of his work is being carried on by his son, who has expanded the family's various business activities. He operates large cattle herds in the Okeechobee area and produces excellent fruits and vegetables.

There are Seminole Indians in Dr. Peters's book. She notes that at first they were feared, but then were accepted as neighbors, although many were somewhat distinguished by odd characteristics and habits. The Blacks also played an important role in the early building of Lemon City. Many ethnic and national groups contributed to the development of South Florida.

There are many exciting incidents described by the author. One escapade gripped Lemon City in fear until the renegade, Sam S. Lewis, was captured and hung. He had been known as

the "depopulator"; in his rampage he had slain several residents. Dr. Peters also locates many of the early sites in the area: Sawdust Road, Lemon Avenue, East Humbugus, and others.

It is difficult to visualize the Lemon City which Dr. Peters describes; it has become so much a part of the urban sprawl of Miami. But she has brought back the past of this South Florida community to us in a delightful book. Perhaps her work on Lemon City will inspire other historians to explore the early experiences of Florida settlements before this important local history is lost forever.

Miami, Florida

JOHN D. PENNEKAMP

Eighteenth-Century Florida: Life on the Frontier. Edited by Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: The University Presses of Florida, 1976. xi, 110 pp. Introduction, symposium participants, notes, illustrations. \$6.50.)

Nine scholars presented papers at a symposium at Florida Technological University, Orlando, in March 1974. Like its two predecessors, this third annual symposium was sponsored by the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission of Florida. Life on the southern frontier during the time of the Revolution was the theme, though, partly because of a lack of sources, no attempt was made to cover all aspects.

With few exceptions, most of the two British Floridas may be considered part of the frontier. These sparsely-settled provinces remained loyal to the crown in 1776, and loyalists from the rebelling colonies sought refuge in East and West Florida after the outbreak of fighting. Three papers— among the best— deal with these Florida refugees and with the larger question of the nature of loyalism. Geraldine Meroney analyzes loyalism in the South Carolina backcountry and considers such leaders as Moses Kirkland and Thomas Brown who eventually made their way to British East Florida. John Stuart, Indian superintendent for the Southern District, also fled from South Carolina to Florida. It is Meroney's contention that at the outset Stuart did not stir the Indians against the rebels, but I doubt it. Robert Calhoon perceptively demonstrates how Florida loyalists had much in

common with loyalists all along the American frontier— from the Gulf coast to Vermont. This is an important consideration, not only to understand the Revolution, but also the post-1783 development of the United States. Mary Beth Norton's penetrating "speculations on frontier loyalism" builds on the thesis of William Nelson, and she emphasizes that the overriding motivation for loyalism was a desire for social order.

Several of the papers dealt with ethnic groups. Painstaking research allows Bertram Korn to give the reader rewarding glimpses of the Monsanto and other Jewish families living in Pensacola and West Florida. Roland McConnell tells about blacks in West Florida, but his major concentration is on Spanish Louisiana. Summarizing his previous work, James O'Donnell gives an informative account of the Indians' role on the Florida frontier during the Revolutionary era.

Though containing some historical errors, David Mays's description of the theater provides a delightful portrayal of George Farquhar's *Beaux' Stratagem* which was performed in wartime St. Augustine, and Professor Mays effectively captures the flavor of the eighteenth-century stage. David Kushner devotes inordinate attention to music in Puritan New England and with few exceptions does not come to grips with his topic. Since the typical inhabitant in the Lower South was black, Kushner's omission of the rich Negro musical heritage is unfortunate. The same point might be made for the Scots, Indians, and other ethnic groups in addition to the German Moravians whom Kushner mentions. Getting away from the symposium's theme and taking a broader view, Don Higginbotham reminds us that, though Washington had feet of clay, he justly is remembered as a symbol of integrity, and Higginbotham points out the possibilities of evaluating Washington as a revolutionary in the tradition of a Gandhi or Ho Chi Minh.

Scholars will find most of these articles useful and sometimes stimulating, and they may challenge students to probe further into neglected aspects of Florida's colonial history.

Florida State University

J. LEITCH WRIGHT, JR.

Presencia Hispanica en La Florida, Ayer y Hoy: 1513-1976.

Edited by José Agustín Balseiro. (Miami: Ediciones Universal, 1976. 199 pp. Introduction, notes, tables, index. \$5.95.)

Enthusiasm for the United States Bicentennial has produced many scholarly and popular works celebrating this country's past and present. *Presencia Hispánica en La Florida*, an edited collection of essays in Spanish, is of this genre and reflects the publication phenomenon as a whole in that it contains works of good, mediocre, and poor quality. The theme of the collection, Hispanic presence in Florida history, is important, particularly since it is not restricted just to the two periods in which Spain held Florida as a colony. Editor Balseiro, in his general introduction, seeks to dramatize the lasting ties of the Hispanic world with Florida. He emphasizes the considerable cultural exchanges that have taken place in this century. Balseiro also believes that the ideals behind the initial liberation of the United States from colonial rule should be reaffirmed for the liberation of the rest of the hemisphere.

The able historian Monseñor Vicente Murga relates the intriguing story of Juan Ponce de León and his discovery of Florida in 1513. Murga draws heavily on his previous studies of Juan Ponce, and gives a brief and informative description of the complex events surrounding the discovery. Murga obtained his information from original documents in Spain and Puerto Rico. Many of the more important of these documents are reproduced in his biography of Juan Ponce published in 1959.

Another article concerning Spanish Florida describes medicine and medical practice in St. Augustine. This is the best article in the collection. Dr. William Straight enlisted the valuable assistance of Luis Arana of the Castillo de San Marcos National Monument to search through available materials for information about St. Augustine health conditions, hospitals, doctors, treatments, and medications. More of this kind of work needs to be done. Considerable medical information is available in the East Florida Papers, and it is there that one will find evidence that quinine was used in Spanish Florida. Though references appear at the end of the article it is unfortunate that their corresponding numbers were deleted from the text. There

should have been mention also of the publication of an English version of this article in the August 1968 issue of the *Journal of the Florida Medical Association*.

The third article concerns the status and condition of East and West Florida during the American Revolution. Charles Arnade, through a thorough use of secondary sources, presents a solid overall view of the Floridas' unique position as loyal colonies between the years 1776 and 1781 for West Florida and 1784 for East Florida. Though Arnade's work is far from complete, it should prove of value because few works concerning this subject have been written in Spanish, and the recent excellent works by Professors Leitch Wright and Robert Rea probably will not be available in Spanish.

The remaining articles in this collection have much less to do with the history of the Hispanic presence in Florida. The first, by the noted folklorist R. S. Boggs, attempts to describe the results of the meeting of "traditional cultures" in Florida over a 450-year period. The result is superficial and incomplete. Rosa Abella writes about the cultural presence of Cuban immigrants in modern Miami. This article is largely descriptive and has polemic overtones. Carlos Ripoll, author of many works on the Cuban liberator José Martí, contributes an article on the thought of Martí and his love-hate relationship with the United States. Finally, the economist Antonio Jorge discusses the economic changes brought about by the massive Cuban immigration to Dade County in the 1960s. Overall, this collection has more weaknesses than strengths though the articles by William Straight and Charles Arnade are genuine contributions.

University of Florida

BRUCE S. CHAPPELL

Parade of Memories: A History of Clay County, Florida. By Arch Frederic Blakey. (Jacksonville: Clay County Bicentennial Steering Committee, 1976. x, 311 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, maps, tables, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$7.80.)

As is so aptly stated in the title, this work is a parade of memories through which the author discerns the positive

virtues of "respect and love of country, county, and family; respect for hardwork; frugality; independence; hope; and a reverence for God" shining through in the lives of Clay countians. In essence the subject "Clay County" is the focus of the book without benefit of a specific thesis. The narration covers the events of man upon the county's land from pre-historic Indians to Bicentennial Americans.

Professor Blakey has done well. He has painstakingly traced the lives of people using such mundane sources as plat maps and deed books. But beyond this he has fleshed out his work through the device of discussing early hand tools, construction methods, and the buildings erected by the pioneers. In the later decades he uses minutes of the county commissioners and county superintendent reports. Yet his writing skill creates an interest beyond the bare facts provided by such sources.

Unfortunately Blakey burrowed so much among the deed books that he lost sight of some of the more obvious sources. From the *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion* the author would have had knowledge of the frequent communications between N. D. Benedict, owner of the Magnolia Hotel, and the captains of the Union gunboats patrolling the St. Johns River, and he would have learned how the hotel was saved from a navy shelling by order of Admiral Samuel Du Pont of the United States Navy. These and many other facts about Clay County may be found in this series. A study of the Compiled Service Records of Volunteer Union Soldiers from Florida would have prevented such sweeping claims as "all of them [Clay countians] fought for the Confederacy." A cursory examination by this reviewer found privates Lewis, Jesse Myers, and Stephen Phillips in Union ranks. But these oversights detract little from Blakey's book.

A serious defect of this work is the completely inadequate index; the number of individuals mentioned in the text but omitted from the index is appalling. For example, page fifty-one lists twenty-one early residents of Whitesville, yet only nine of the twenty-one are to be found in the index. Many early steamboats on the St. Johns River are mentioned but not a single one appears in the index. A researcher using this book

will have to read it from cover to cover for there is no other way of determining its contents.

It takes a special talent to write local history well. In most instances the characters are the little people, the episodes are their daily lives, and the significance is parochial. Then why write local history? First, because people want to, and should, know about their regional roots. Unfortunately this reason has caused many genealogical studies to masquerade as local history. Dr. Blakey's book is not a genealogical study. Second, because these pieces may be drawn upon by historians who synthesize from them to create the overall picture of a people or an era. Therefore, local history should be more demanding with regard to identifying all individuals in its narration. Good local history can be the basic building blocks to better general histories. Blakey has obviously written his book under just such criteria. *Parade of Memories* is a good solid history of Clay County. It should be on the bookshelf not only of people from the area, but of all those interested in the history of Florida.

Jacksonville University

GEORGE E. BUKER

Spain: Forgotten Ally of the American Revolution. By Buchanan Parker Thomson. (North Quincy, Massachusetts: The Christopher Publishing House, 1976. 250 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, notes. \$9.75.)

In the preface to her book Mrs. Thomson states that she had undertaken a personal quest in the United States and in Spain to learn the true facts about Spain's aid to the North American colonies during their struggle for independence. She has published her findings in a very readable form.

In her introduction the author sketches the historical background of the period in which the American Revolution began. Here the sequence of subjects is somewhat confusing. An example, "Havana, where the trading vessels of the colonists were doing a vast business, could be made the intelligence center." At the beginning of the war legal trade between the colonies and Havana did not exist, and although a royal order in November

of 1776 enabled American ships to enter the harbor of Havana for needed supplies, actual trade did not begin until 1778.

The book is divided into three parts. In part one— Aid for the American Colonies Originating in and Carried Forward in Spain— secret aid, which was started in the spring of 1776, is traced through correspondence of the Spanish prime minister, the French foreign minister, the Spanish ambassador at the French court, the American commissioner Arthur Lee, and others, including the Bilbao merchant Diego de Gardoqui, who would be Spain's chargé de'affaires in the United States after the war. After Spain declared war against England in June 1779, the Continental Congress sent John Jay as its minister to the court of Carlos III to seek an alliance with Spain and loans of money.

In her account of the missions of Juan de Miralles and Francisco Rendon, Spanish agents to the Continental Congress, the author uses as her principal source the work of Miguel Gómez del Campillo, *Relaciones Diplomáticas entre España y los Estados Unidos* (Madrid, 1944), compiled from documents in the Archivo Histórico Nacional, but she fails to quote Gómez del Campillo's caveat that the reports of those agents which are to be found in that archive are very few and his conjecture (correct) that their correspondence probably is in the Archivo General de Indias. Lack of knowledge of that correspondence causes numerous misconceptions.

Part two— Spain as an Ally in Action in America— is the drama of Bernardo de Gálvez, governor of Louisiana; of Oliver Pollock, the Irish trader; George Rogers Clark, "the Kentuckian"; and of disputes over territorial boundaries and the right of navigation on the Mississippi River. Secret aid to the Americans was begun by Governor Luis Unzaga of Louisiana in the summer of 1776. When Bernardo de Gálvez became acting-governor on January 1, 1777, more vigorous measures were begun, and in 1778 Gálvez set up a "secret source of supply" to Clark in the Illinois country. After Spain's declaration of war against England in July 1779, Gálvez was ordered to expel the English from the Gulf of Mexico and the banks of the Mississippi. Gálvez then began a series of expeditions which were successful despite delays caused by storms, shipwrecks, and the vacillations of some fellow officers. In September 1779 Gálvez captured Manchak, Baton

Rouge, and Natchez. On March 14, 1780, Spanish forces under his command captured Mobile, and on May 10, 1781, Pensacola. Part two of Mrs. Thomson's book is based on good research and is well organized. Part three—"Por la Verdad" (For the Truth)—is brief. When Pinckney's Treaty was signed on October 27, 1795, "the long laborious work toward recognition of the new nation of the United States was finished."

This book will interest and inform readers who might not care to read works devoted to one or a few of the many subjects treated in it. Scholars may wish the author had included an index and a bibliography.

Orange Park, Florida

AILEEN MOORE TOPPING

The Impact of the American Revolution Abroad: Papers presented at the fourth symposium, May 8 and 9, 1975. Library of Congress Symposia on the American Revolution. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1976. 171 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, biographical sketches. \$4.50.)

All the sights and sounds of the Bicentennial are now faded. No Crystal Palace, Eiffel Tower, Statue of Liberty, or other grand edifice remains to either glorify or haunt us. What we still have are books—mountains of books poured forth by the publishers who were hoping for a Bicentennial bonanza that never came about. Yet the solace is that the Library of Congress became involved and left us a small but useful catalogue of Bicentennial publications, ranging from reproductions of a Revere engraving to these collected papers from a two-day symposium where scholars from around the globe converged on Washington to discuss the international implications of the American Revolution.

R. R. Palmer had earned the right to begin such a discussion for his work led historians down a new pathway of understanding about the Revolution as a manifestation of the Enlightenment. Indeed, one scholar notes in a later paper that Palmer is "surely one of the few historians of this century who can be named alongside Macaulay and Ranke." Palmer here reminds us that although we point to certain documents as fundamental to the

Revolutionary experience, the state constitutions "with their accompanying declarations of rights" were more influential in contemporary Europe. The Revolution had impact in Europe on three fronts, but it was chiefly in the realm of ideas that "Europeans immediately perceived that something big had happened in history." An intellectual outpouring of books confirmed this sense of upheaval perhaps more than the actual warfare or such side effects as a hastening of the French court's bankruptcy. Ultimately the Revolution gave a tone to the French upheaval and caused thinking men everywhere to seek "all that was then meant by the Rights of Man," Palmer concludes.

Between Palmer's opening paper on the overseas impact of the Revolution, and Owen Dudley Edwards's closing discourse on the effect in Ireland, thoughtful papers deal with France (Claude Fohlen), Dutch Republic (J. W. Schulte Nordholt), Great Britain (J. H. Plumb), Russia (N. N. Bolkhovitinov), and "the Spanish and Portuguese Speaking World" (Mario Rodriguez). Plumb's paper is the most provocative in that he focuses attention on the manner in which the Revolution shook up smug bureaucrats at St. James Court, e.g., the ridiculous apportionment of the House of Commons "was scarcely questioned in the 18th century until the issue was raised in the 1760's by Wilkes and the Americans." Plumb also shows that India replaced America as the crown jewel in the afterglow of Yorktown.

Edwards's paper on Ireland deserves a wide audience. He demonstrates the growth of myths about Ireland and the Revolution down to the present moment, and quotes John Richard Alden's recent statement that Roman Catholics there were sympathetic to the American cause. In fact, most Irish Catholics were indifferent to the Revolution, although a considerable number were enlisting in George III's army. It was Irish Protestants who were friendly to the Americans, Edwards insists, and he cites strong evidence that a combination of religious and traditional factors "placed the Catholics firmly on the side of George III and Lord North." He also sees a thin, gory line traceable from the glorified violence of the American Revolution in Irish patriotic literature to actions in 1916 as well as those reported in yesterday's headlines.

Beyond the narrow Irish impact, Edwards also notes that the

American Revolution "has to be considered as an event in the history of republicanism as well as in that of democracy," and he sees parallelism between the restraint of Daniel O'Connell at Clontarf in 1843 and John Adams's refusal to involve the U.S. in a French war.

My only cavil with this excellent collection, which is offered at a bargain price, is in the design. Long quotations and the footnotes are printed in an excessively small (seven-point) type and thus throw an added handicap on a generation of bifocaled scholars.

The Papers of James Madison
The University of Virginia

ROBERT A. RUTLAND

The Presidency of Thomas Jefferson. By Forrest McDonald. (Lawrence: The University Press of Kansas, 1976. xi, 201 pp. Preface, epilogue, notes, a note on the sources, index. \$12.00.)

Jefferson: A Revealing Biography. By Page Smith. (New York: American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., 1976. 310 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, index. \$12.50.)

Jefferson at once inspires and baffles students of American history, and both Forrest McDonald and Page Smith find in this perplexity a key to understanding him. "Eighteen months ago," McDonald explains in his preface, "I moved [onto] . . . a small farm in the deep South, . . . and I have been observing at close range the kind of rural folk who were the original backbone of the Jeffersonian party— in all their meanness and grandness, their bigotry and openness, their clannishness and hospitality." Smith observes in his Olympian conclusion that Jefferson was more the artist than the politician, a pattern revealed by "his obsessiveness, his morbidity, his excessive love-dependence, his secretiveness, his vanity and vulnerability, his excessive schizaphrenia, his megalomania, his inability to sustain routine labors, his abject failure to manage his financial affairs, his self-indulgence, his sensuous . . . apprehension of the world. . . ." These traits make Jefferson, in Smith's judgment,

"splendidly luminous, the articulator of democracy, the inexhaustible artificer, the artist as tragic hero."

Alike in their tragic view of human existence, these two books are as dissimilar as—well, as the various sides of Jefferson's character. Smith is thorough and serene; McDonald is tenacious and troubled. Readers disconcerted by McDonald's summary dismissal of political principles in *E Pluribus Unum* will be delighted with his powerful, closely interwoven analysis of ideology and economic interest in this book— and also in his earlier volume in the same series on *The Presidency of George Washington*. He explains that Jeffersonian ideology— adapted from the Bolingbroke tradition of English opposition thought— expressed perfectly the pent-up anxieties and soaring expectations of the American people: "corruption was everywhere, . . . but given a proper environment, that did not need to be the way of things. Mankind could be rejuvenated through education and self-discipline, but that was only possible in the context of a life-style that exalted living on, owning, and working the land. . . . Relationships . . . based upon agriculture and its handmaiden 'commerce' . . . enabled men to be secure in their sense of place, . . . secure in their identities and their sense of values" so that "manly virtue, honor, and public spirit governed their conduct." Jefferson and his chief colleagues, Madison and Gallatin, consequently designed and executed a policy of reducing government debt and expanding territorial frontiers. Too intricate to summarize here, McDonald's exposition of these policies is a skillful analysis of interests, tactics, and administration. He argues that factors of European diplomacy beyond Jefferson's control or comprehension enabled him to achieve impressive success during his first term, and that altered circumstances in Europe— coupled with the rigidity of Jeffersonian principles— doomed the second term to disastrous failure.

Page Smith's study, the accompanying text for a beautifully illustrated book, should perhaps be judged only as sophisticated coffee table history. The text and pictures mesh nicely. The narrative of the times, and of Jefferson's place in them, has the masterful tempo and pace which grace all of Smith's writings. But it is not a particularly "revealing biography." Despite a few intriguing isolated passages, including the one quoted at the outset of this review, there is no comprehensive effort to bring

alive Jefferson's personality and intellect. Smith partially withdraws the glowing endorsement he earlier gave Fawn Brodie's book on Jefferson, but he makes no discernable use of the modern scholarship which has done the most to make Jefferson's intellectuality accessible and relevant to the modern reader, for example, Wilbur S. Howell and Cecelia Kenyon on the drafting of the Declaration, or Edmund S. Morgan and Lance Banning on Jeffersonian republican ideology. The genius of McDonald's book, in direct contrast, is its fierce determination to confront non-specialists with recent historiography in all its complexity and richness and to do so persuasively and accurately.

*University of North Carolina
at Greensboro*

ROBERT M. CALHOON

A Southern Odyssey: Travelers in the Antebellum North. By John Hope Franklin. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1976. xxvi, 299 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, a note on the sources, index. \$12.50.)

For generations ordinary readers, scholars, and graduate students have been studying accounts by Northerners of their travels in the antebellum South, but little or no attention has been given to what Southerners wrote about their travels in Yankeeland. Professor Franklin has now corrected this state of affairs with a discussion of southern travels in the antebellum North. The book began as the Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures at Louisiana State University in 1972, but it has been much expanded and somewhat modified for publication.

Southerners went north for many reasons. Some went on business. Others went for reasons of health, to "take the cure" at one of the fashionable northern watering places. Thousands went to attend school, either for conventional undergraduate work or for professional, especially medical, training. Still others went to visit family or friends. Last, but certainly not to be ignored, were those who went simply to see what the North was like. By the time of the secession crisis, a journey to the North had become a sort of "Grand Tour" for those who could afford it and who had the necessary leisure.

Professor Franklin's organization is excellent. After an introductory chapter dealing with the "Grand Tour" in general, a chapter is devoted to study in the North. Southern publicists like J. D. B. De Bow railed against sending southern boys (and some girls) to the Northeast for their education, but the practice continued. A third chapter describes the economic motivations of some travelers and their reaction to the hustle, bustle, and industry of northern life. Twenty-one pages of illustrations and captions are aptly entitled "An Album of Southern Travel."

A fourth chapter tells of the slaves who went north with their owners and of southern reaction to the free blacks in northern cities. Abolitionist activity in time made it extremely risky for a slaveowner to take his human property north with him, but this did not shake southern belief in the beneficence of the "peculiar institution." Those slaves that disappeared were assumed to have been "kidnapped."

Ample space is allotted to criticisms of the North, which ranged from denunciation of abolitionism to complaints against the noise of the cities. Most southern travelers did find much to admire, but they almost unanimously concluded that the South was superior overall. It is worth noting that few complained of the food they received. They were, however, very much aware that the North was the home of abolitionism, and a chapter is devoted to the attempts of a few Southerners, notably Robert Toombs, William Gilmore Simms, and William G. Brownlow, to explain to the northern public why the South was right and the abolitionists wrong on the ever-worsening slavery controversy. A final chapter relates how travel in the North persisted until after secession and how quickly it resumed after the close of hostilities.

This is an excellent book. Professor Franklin's research has been prodigious. More than eighty separate manuscript collections, antebellum periodicals, travel accounts, diaries, and secondary works are cited in the first chapter, and succeeding chapters are even more thoroughly documented. But this meticulous scholarship has not impeded the narrative. Franklin's style is as clear, as concise, and as great a pleasure to read as in his previous works. One could perhaps wish that he had discovered an account of a trip to the North by a yeoman farmer or

Southerners other than the wealthy and socially prominent men and women who are quoted, but that would probably be asking for the impossible. This is a book to be read by all who are interested in southern and antebellum American history.

McNeese State University

JOE GRAY TAYLOR

This Species of Property: Slave Life and Culture in the Old South. By Leslie Howard Owens. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1976. 291 pp. Preface, introduction, manuscript sources, notes, index. \$12.95.)

The author has certainly presented a fresh view of slave life and slave personality in the Old South. The slave's human behavior was not stereotyped; there were many variables in his society in which his initiative, intelligence, and talent found expression. The theme presented here shreds the Sambo image. Source materials taken from manuscripts and slave narratives result in a new evaluation of the relationship between master and bondsman called "mutual reliance." Diet deficiency is stressed to account for the various diseases which plagued slaves and is related to behavioral patterns, especially the apparent laziness of slaves described by contemporary travelers. In mentioning diseases, reference is made to "dirt eating." The author states: "The precise cause of dirt eating is not known." He overlooked the fact that hookworm disease caused dirt eating.

Slaves protested their state of bondage in many ways: by running away, setting fire to the owner's property, stealing his food, self-mutilation when about to be sold, committing suicide, poisoning owners, and resisting in other ways. "Indocility was a constant variable, not docility." House slaves conveyed to field slaves the owner's conversations concerning them, such as planning to sell a family or individual, or tracking down a runaway. House slaves acted as spies for their fellow slaves.

The driver was the most important black on the plantation. The author should have made known the fact that owners preferred drivers to overseers in the management of their slaves but laws within the slave states required that a white person always be present on the plantation. With an overseer, the

owner was free to be absent when he chose. Drivers were more knowledgeable in planting techniques and, most often, more intelligent than overseers. This also should have been mentioned.

The section on folk culture is especially good. The stories slaves told while gathered together in their houses (the author always calls them huts) were allegorical: Br'er Rabbit's family was devoured by the wolf but he saved himself by spitting tobacco juice into the wolf's eyes. This tale alludes to the slave trade which separated families. Religious expression was linked with the African past. Slaves met together secretly in brusharbors to hold their "prayer parties" where they sang and shouted rhythmically. There is no reference to the prayer or shout houses on the plantations where slaves held their religious services, or the fact that they preferred these to the churches of the whites which many of them were compelled to attend on Sunday mornings.

The list of manuscript sources consulted is impressive. From these sources, also secondary citations not listed in the bibliography, the author has created a most provocative and well-written narrative in reconstructing the portrait of slave life in the Old South. Despite the minor omissions and lack of adequate footnoting at a few paragraph endings, also the fact that chapter footnotes are placed at the end of the book (most inconvenient for the reader when checking footnotes), this study is a distinct contribution in the scholarly world on the subject of slavery and should be consulted by all students in this field of history.

Georgia Southern College

JULIA F. SMITH

A Georgian at Princeton. By Robert Manson Myers. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1976. 365 pp. \$12.95.)

One of the most highly praised books of 1972, *The Children of Pride*, introduced to Americans interested in history the family of the Reverend Charles Colcock Jones and his wife Mary. Dr. and Mrs. Jones were well-to-do, highly literate, well-informed Georgians, who had a large and complicated family connection, three plantations which they had inherited in Liberty County,

Georgia, and a fascinating ability to write engaging and affectionate letters. The most interesting of the letters of this family from 1854 to 1868 were published as *The Children of Pride*.

In this new book, the same editor, Robert Manson Myers of the University of Maryland, has presented 217 additional letters of the Jones family. These letters cover the years 1850-1852, and reveal to us the same Joneses, except that they were younger and more hopeful and less troubled. In April 1850 Dr. and Mrs. Jones and their three children were living in Columbia, South Carolina, where Dr. Jones was a professor in the Presbyterian Seminary; their two oldest children, Charles and Joseph, aged nineteen and seventeen, were students in the South Carolina College. On April 18 their house with all its furnishings was destroyed by fire. Three weeks later the Board of Domestic Missions of the Presbyterian Church—under God's direction (at least, so the Joneses believed)—offered to Dr. Jones the post of secretary (hence director) of the work of the board. He accepted the post, moved to Philadelphia, and lived there with his wife and daughter the next three years. The two Jones boys transferred from South Carolina College to Princeton, and in due time both were graduated from that institution.

The fact that this book contains sixty-one letters written by Charles, Jr., to his parents while he was at Princeton provides Professor Myers with his title. Yet these letters do not tell us so much about life at Princeton as they do about Charles himself—a grave, industrious, upright, moralistic youth. Curiously, there is not a single letter from Joseph at Princeton: all his letters to his parents seem to have vanished. More than half the letters in this new book were written by Dr. and Mrs. Jones, either to each other or to Charles. And it is this gifted couple who in their letters emerge most vividly as real people. For several weeks each year they were separated from each other, he absent on business of the Presbyterian Church, and either the one or the other of them making long visits to their Georgia plantations to supervise work there. They were deeply devoted to each other, were in complete harmony about everything, were profoundly religious, were exceedingly solicitous about their children's moral welfare, and in almost every letter that they wrote their sons reminded them of the "imperative necessity"

facing them of making their "peace with God" and "acknowledging Jesus Christ as Savior."

These letters contain but few and faint echoes of politics, yet much rich detail of the social and intellectual currents of the mid-nineteenth century. Unfortunately the book has no index and no notes whatever. Presumably Dr. Myers thought that, having given full identifications of all his characters in *Children of Pride*, he needed no notes here. These omissions are serious flaws.

Emory University

JAMES RABUN

The Trouble They Seen: Black People Tell the Story of Reconstruction. Edited by Dorothy Sterling. (Garden City, New York: Doubleday & Company, Inc., 1976. xviii, 491 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, illustrations, index. \$7.95.)

The Trouble They Seen: Black People Tell the Story of Reconstruction is an exceptional book. For most historians who specialize in the post-Civil War era, the epic struggle of 4,500,000 ex-slaves to refit their position, role, dreams, and aspirations to a society newly-structured by emancipation has been somewhat tangential to more scholarly interest in state and national politics, economics, corruption, and the restoration of peace. In so far as they were involved as subjects or target of white concerns with these issues, blacks have formed an integral part of Reconstruction historiography. But Dorothy Sterling had something else in mind or this book would never have been produced.

As documentary history the work follows a familiar format; it is a series of primary source materials which reveal basic Negro concerns for their lifestyles during Reconstruction, interspersed with brief introductory passages that tie the letters, articles, speeches, and editorials written by black folk together. Heightening the reader's interest are the photographs and illustrations depicting major black personalities and events. Included are several references to three of Florida's more prominent blacks—Jonathan Gibbs, secretary of state; Josiah Walls, congressman; and Emanuel Fortune, state legislator.

But the value of Sterling's edited works lays neither in its format nor precisely with the subject matter; documentary histories abound, as do objective and scholarly accounts of the blacks' role in Reconstruction. What is of worth is an emotive awareness that Reconstruction failed Negroes totally and miserably. Sterling's collection of materials points out that black expectations following emancipation were both reasonable and minimal— peace, security, space, and hope. What becomes poignantly and painfully clear is that white society— Republicans and Democrats, Northerners and Southerners alike— were committed to insuring that black freedmen would fail to achieve even these limited goals. The troubles Negroes saw in Reconstruction included rape, murder, beatings, whippings, discrimination of all kinds, and much deep frustration. Yet, even Jonathan Gibbs was optimistic before he was poisoned to death in 1871: "The future is, to the young man of color who is earnest, glorious. Everything is before us; everything to win!" Had he survived even five years more, one could imagine that Gibbs would have altered his view.

Dorothy Sterling is a "popular" historian; therefore the "serious" historian might be tempted to fault the book for its lack of detailed notes or a bibliography. The author has, however, provided documentation for all source materials presented, and her judicious ability to allow the sources to "speak for themselves" more than adequately compensates for any deficiencies. Unlike many documentary histories, *The Trouble They Seen* is what the title denotes— the black view of black burdens in Reconstruction, and while all who read about the "tragic era" agree that it was indeed a time of trouble, Sterling has permitted those who experienced those troubles most directly to tell their own story and, indirectly, to challenge again American society to fulfill finally the unmet goals of black people that the Civil War, emancipation, and Reconstruction originally had proposed.

Daytona Beach Community College

PETER D. KLINGMAN

Freedmen, Philanthropy, and Fraud: A History of the Freedman's Savings Bank. By Carl R. Osthaus. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1976. 257 pp. Acknowledgments, notes, illustrations, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$10.95.)

"The black man's cow, but the white man's milk" was the way Frederick Douglass described the Freedmen's Savings Bank. Douglass's description was apt. Though the Bank was founded by philanthropists for freedmen, and the latter's numerous small deposits made it a success, the benefits went not to freedmen but to white real estate dealers and speculators in Washington.

Basing his study on primary materials, including correspondence between bank employees and officials, Osthaus demonstrates how a philanthropic crusade which was intended to transform former slaves into thrifty, industrious, middle-class citizens, ended by fleecing the very people it was founded to aid. Chartered by Congress in 1865, the bank was "a poor company seeking to establish itself in a poor land among poor people." Nevertheless, it succeeded beyond the dreams of its founders. Thousands of black families did not have to be taught. They were already thrifty, hardworking people, and by 1870 deposits totaled \$1,600,000. By 1873 they had reached \$4,000,000.

Though there were some white depositors (twenty-five per cent white in New Orleans and New York) the bank's success must be credited to the freedmen. Obviously deposits tended to be small. When the bank failed in 1874 the average amount owed to each depositor was \$48.00. Numerous families apparently saved by the penny, nickel, and dime. In July 1874 almost 900 accounts at one branch averaged only ninety-two cents. But as Osthaus points out, the account's size bore "little relationship to its significance for a person's morale: to many of the poor, the idea of saving toward a better life was more meaningful than the actual size of their savings."

Unfortunately for blacks their bank had serious weaknesses from the beginning. During its early years it was operated by well-meaning, but frequently incompetent men. Then in 1870 it began to suffer from corrupt leadership. Actions of bank officers from 1870 to 1872 "ranged from risky to unwise to starkly dishonest." Still it might have survived except for the panic of 1873. The combination of over-expansion, dishonest leadership, and the

panic forced the bank to close in 1874. The institution's collapse left a legacy of failure and suspicion in the black community which lasted into the twentieth century.

While the discussion of the bank's business tends to be dull, Osthaus has done much more than relate dry financial transactions. He writes of the people who patronized the bank, of their tribulations, successes, and failures. The history of the bank is placed in the broader context of the story of blacks during Reconstruction. Osthaus's thorough research and careful analysis has resulted in an important monograph that deserves a prominent place in Reconstruction historiography.

Florida State University

JOE M. RICHARDSON

Appointment at Armageddon: Muckraking and Progressivism in the American Tradition. By Louis Filler. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1976. 476 pp. Introduction, bibliographical note, index. \$15.95.)

The author of *Crusaders for American Liberalism, The Crusade Against Slavery 1830-1860*, and *A Dictionary of American Social Reform* presents in his new study an evaluation of progressivism and muckraking as continuous interrelated forces in the development of American ideals and socio-political values. In *Appointment at Armageddon*, Filler attempts to show progressivism and muckraking as a continuum whose impact preceded the Progressive era and dates back to the mid-seventh century and finds evidence of these impulses even as early as Bacon's Rebellion.

Filler points to a vast array of muckrakers and progressives throughout American history and attempts to discern their goals, ideals, and the common thread uniting reformers. More than that, the author attempts to uncover reasons for the success or failure of these individuals to have an impact on American society and history.

Americans throughout their history seem to have been committed to ideas of progress and reform. Those ideas took on various forms and thrusts with diverse people in different periods of time. But if there exists a criticism to Filler's sound scholar-

ship and to his concisely written chronicle, it is that the similarity and the connection between his figures at times is at best tenuous. Filler is at his best when analyzing the traits, motivation, and goals of the persons who are the heroes of his story.

The study emphasizes that progressivism and reform sentiment did not always bring about progress and advancement. Not all progressives were idealists and dreamers; politicians succeeded in adopting the slogans without being committed to the dreams. Some progressives could not compromise on their ideals and usually failed, others adopted a more pragmatic outlook and were more successful. This often led to criticism in the vein of half-measures achieved. But usually the "pragmatists" protected themselves from the charges of hypocrisy through the declaration of commitment to further "progress and reforms."

Uniting most of the muckrakers and reformers, but by no means all, was a belief in the people, and especially in their ability to govern themselves well only if they be shown the facts and the truth. It might be that the real thread running through the progressive mind is the belief in the essential goodness of the well-informed individual in society. Their characteristics are many and diverse, but by and large, they fall into categories of "kind hearted," "good willed," "God fearing," "intellectuals," "optimists," all dedicated to social, economic, and political democracy. Adding to that was the muckrakers' penchant for crusades-holy wars. At times they seemed like Don Quixote charging windmills.

Through his important study Filler presents to the interested researcher a wealth of figures which deserve further study. *Appointment at Armageddon*. presents both an important synthesis and challenge.

University of Florida

ARNON GUTFELD

Southern Governors and Civil Rights: Racial Segregation as a Campaign Issue in the Second Reconstruction. By Earl Black. (Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard University Press, 1976. xiv, 408 pp. Preface, introduction, tables, figures, appendixes, notes, index. \$16.50.)

While Earl Black's study is more narrowly conceived, it seeks to test V. O. Key's hypothesis in *Southern Politics* (1949) that, "In its grand outlines the politics of the South revolves around the position of the Negro." After examining the Democratic gubernatorial primaries and general elections in eleven southern states since 1954, Black concludes that Key's assessment is no longer valid. Specifically, Black notes that since 1970 nonsegregationist candidates have won all but one Democratic gubernatorial primary in the South. Further, this new southern politics recognizes the establishment of a biracial community and "the reentry of blacks into electoral politics."

What has caused this dramatic change in the southern political process? And why have southern voters ceased supporting militant segregationists? Not surprisingly, Black argues that federal intervention through the Voting Rights Act of 1965, and, as a consequence, the creation of a substantial black electorate, have been most important. In addition, he suggests that school desegregation and public accommodation have resulted in tacit acceptance of some integration by southern politicians.

Although Black sees the changes in gubernatorial campaign stances as significant, he stops short of calling them revolutionary. "If the principle of racial segregation was rarely championed by the early 1970s, and if most white candidates have accepted the necessity of soliciting black support, the rise of nonsegregationist campaigners has generally not meant that southern politicians have become discernibly pro-black in their campaign rhetoric." Black adds that, in fact, few southern nonsegregationist candidates could be classified as racial liberals by national standards and those that would be were usually defeated.

Black has written a very informative and thorough account of the evolution of southern gubernatorial campaigning since the *Brown* decision. Of particular importance is his observation that the federal government through legal and political channels

can change folkways. This development has very significant ramifications for the future of America's biracial society.

There are additional important insights in this study of which the reader ought to be aware. Black's findings, for example, endorse Key's black belt thesis that militant segregationist strongholds existed in rural counties with high black populations prior to the Voting Rights Act, Black also points out that Republicans have taken a moderate segregationist stance to strengthen their party in the South. His study concludes, however, that such Republican candidates have been largely unsuccessful even when running against nonsegregationist Democratic candidates.

For the student of Florida politics, Black has a very fine analysis of race as an issue in gubernatorial campaigning. His analysis of the 1966 gubernatorial campaign does overemphasize Haydon Burns's racial appeal, but, otherwise, it is balanced and incisive.

The book's most serious flaw is the two-chapter introduction on "The Scope of the Study" and "The Analytic Framework" which would be better placed in an appendix. The general reader might be discouraged from reading further, and that would be unfortunate.

University of Florida

DAVID R. COLBURN

Simple Justice: The History of Brown v. Board of Education and Black America's Struggle for Equality. By Richard Kluger. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1976. x, 823, xxii pp. Foreword, illustrations, appendix, sources and acknowledgments, selected bibliography, notes, index of principal cases cited, index of subjects and names. \$15.95.)

Simple Justice is a much heralded book. It is a study of the cases in which the Supreme Court reached its epochal decision to overturn the 1896 Plessy v. Ferguson ruling establishing the constitutionality of separate but equal accommodations in race relations.

Richard Kluger, a refugee journalist and a former editor for two major publishing houses turned historian, has performed a

task of prodigious proportions in telling this story. He has used the Brown ruling as a point of departure to attempt a survey of American race relations in the twentieth century, always using the courts as his focal point, and the cases which became Brown as his narrative thread. The result is a book which is often illuminating and at times frustrating.

It is only fair to add that Kluger's task is difficult. This story is part of what Professor Robert Park used to call the "Big News" in twentieth-century American life, and it is a story much in need of telling. Yet Kluger has in some ways complicated his task. The book is often unnecessarily digressive; some of Kluger's history rests on rather outdated interpretation; and he is often content to tell the story as an advocate—almost as if he were filing an *amicus curiae* brief for the Brown cases. The result is in some ways an oversimplification of the issues raised by the Brown rulings. No doubt many of those who argued against Brown had the motivation Kluger imputes to them. It is much less certain, however, that opposition to the Brown decision was exclusively racial, as James W. Ely and others have argued in recent monographs.

Having given these caveats, however, one must praise the book's merits. Kluger's research is impressive. He has apparently talked to everyone alive even remotely connected to the Brown cases, and the result is a complex tapestry of anecdotes, vignettes, and personal sketches which greatly enrich Kluger's work. Additionally, he has made good use of court records and NAACP files, which gives the work substantial authority. The book's greatest strength, however, is its discussion of the personalities of the protagonists in this drama. The author is especially good in portraying the people who made up the NAACP's legal research team—Thurgood Marshall, Charles Houston, James Nabrit, and William H. Hastie, to mention but four—and reveals the personal dimension of this struggle effectively. Kluger is, moreover, a skilled writer, and his narrative often makes exciting reading.

On balance, then, Kluger has accomplished a difficult task: he has written a book aimed for general readers, but at the same time his research has given the book significance for historians and legal scholars as well. Analysis of the Brown rulings and the legal and historical issues covered by Kluger will, of course,

continue. But as a story of the people involved in the Brown cases, *Simple Justice* will stand for some time to come.

University of Florida

AUGUSTUS M. BURNS, III

BOOK NOTES

The Bicentennial celebration in Florida served as a catalyst for the publication of many books and monographs, including several relating to county and community history. These all serve a very useful purpose, particularly those studies of communities which have had a long recorded history and about which little has been published. Some of these histories were written by non-professionals, the so-called amateur historians who have access to pertinent records and documents and who are able to interview local residents. These historians can check the courthouse records, tombstones in the cemeteries, local newspapers, photographic archives, and other community history sources. Such a resourceful historian is Zonira Hunter Tolles whose recently published book *Shadows on the Sand* is the history of Melrose, Florida. This is the first of a planned two-volume history of the area. *Shadows on the Sand* follows the history of Melrose from the time that European explorers first pushed through that country until the Civil War and Reconstruction eras. Of special value are the illustrations, including several maps. There is an historical data section with church and census records; the appendix includes the histories of area churches and a sketch of the old Melrose tourist hotel. Order from Box 671, Keystone Heights, Florida 32656; the book sells for \$10.00.

Daniel Coxe's *A Description Of the English Province of Carolana, By the Spaniards call'd Florida, And by the French La Louisiane.* was published in 1722. It was one of the earliest promotional tracts aimed at luring settlers to North America. Coxe hoped to entice colonists to the vast tract of land acquired by his family at the end of the seventeenth century. Their grant was the largest made by the English crown to any private

individual in America, and it included almost one-eighth of the total land mass of Canada and the present United States, extending north from the St. Johns River to Albemarle Sound. This book, long out-of-print, is now being republished in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series by the University Presses of Florida for the Florida Bicentennial Commission. This facsimile includes the map which appeared in the original edition and a portrait of the author. Dr. William S. Coker of the University of West Florida has written an introduction to the volume, and it has been indexed by Polly Coker. The book sells for \$6.50.

Pioneer Families Of The Kissimmee River Valley by Kyle S. Van Landingham is the history of the early settlers who moved into the area in the nineteenth century. They helped establish towns like Basinger, Fort Drum, and Whittier (now Kenansville). The booklet was published in conjunction with the Bicentennial celebration and barbecue held at the old Fort Basinger school house on December 4, 1976. It sells for \$3.00; order from Box 1779, Fort Pierce, Florida 33450.

Grave Markers of Duval County, 1808-1916 was compiled by Lucy Ames Edwards of Jacksonville. It is of value both to the historian and the genealogist collecting material on the history of northeast Florida. The records are mainly from the Old City Cemetery that was given to Jacksonville in 1852. Cemetery records and gravestones offer much valuable information on individuals and their families, and sometimes are the only available sources of information for birth and death data. This is particularly true of Jacksonville, since the fire in 1901 destroyed many official records. The name index makes this a very useful document. The book may be ordered from Mrs. Ray O. Edwards, 1400 LeBaron Avenue, Jacksonville, 32207. The price is \$15.00.

The Last Cracker Barrel is by Earnest Lyons who for some forty-four years has lived in Stuart, working as a writer and editor of the *Stuart News*. Like *My Florida*, his earlier book, *The Last Cracker Barrel* is a collection of the columns and news stories which Mr. Lyons wrote over the years. Indian history,

the St. Lucie River, climate, "gator lore," fishing, the beaches, and East Coast Florida are some of the folksy topics included. Published by the Newspaper Enterprise Association, New York, *The Last Cracker Barrel* sells for \$2.50.

In *The Rumskudgeon: Houseman, Wrecker of Indian Key*, Kaye Edwards Carter of Hialeah Lakes tells the story of Jacob Houseman who developed Indian Key. Mrs. Carter invented the word Rumskudgeon to describe the period in which he lived and operated. The book also tells the story of Dr. Henry Perrine, botanist who was killed by the Indians during the Second Seminole War. The book is available from BPK Press, 1730 West 79th Street, Hialeah; it sells for \$4.50.

Pioneer in the Florida Keys is the story of Dell Layton who worked in Miami during the boom days of the 1920s. When the boom collapsed in 1926, Layton first operated a neighborhood service station and then went into the grocery business. His innovative business operations and his flamboyant marketing techniques made him a very successful entrepreneur. He became known as the "Baron of 7th Avenue." After World War II he moved to Long Key, and because of his many philanthropies and activities, the community in 1963 was renamed in his honor; *Pioneer in the Florida Keys* was written by James McLendon, and it was published by E. A. Seeman Publishing, Miami, Florida. It sells for \$9.95.

The Fabulous Orange by Erma S. Reynolds is a short history of the product which has played such a major role in the development of Florida. The British were exporting oranges from St. Augustine in the 1760s. First grown in China, they were brought to Florida and the New World by the Spanish, and have been raised commercially for more than 200 years. *The Fabulous Orange* was published by Valkyrie Press, 2135 1st Avenue South, St. Petersburg, Florida 33712. It sells for \$5.00.

Margaret Davis Cate was for most of her life interested in the history of coastal Georgia, especially the Glynn County area. A special focus of her research was Fort Frederica, the British settlement on St. Simons Island. She visited libraries and

archives in the United States and Europe, collecting original documents and photostating and copying other data. This material, together with her research notes, newspapers, photographs, books, microfilm, tapes, and video film, was given to the Fort Frederica National Monument where the Margaret Davis Cate Memorial Library was established in her honor. A descriptive inventory of the collection has been published by the Fort Frederica Association in cooperation with the Georgia State Department of Archives and History. It is available from the Fort Frederica Association, Route 4, Box 286-6C, St. Simons Island, Georgia 31522, and the price is \$5.00.

Georgia History: A Bibliography was compiled by John Eddins Simpson, and is a complementary volume to *Florida History: A Bibliography* by Michael H. Harris. The Georgia work includes 3,409 citations of books, pamphlets, periodical articles, theses, and dissertations published through 1974. Since so much of Georgia's history, like that of Florida, has been published in periodicals, as many pertinent articles as possible were located by Mr. Simpson. There is an author and a subject index. *Georgia History: A Bibliography* was published by Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, New Jersey, and sells for \$15.00.

The story of the Confederate States Marine Corps has been virtually ignored both by Civil War and American military historians. To fill this void, Ralph W. Donnelly has written the *History of the Confederate States Marine Corps*. It is based on his research in public archives and libraries and a number of private collections. Stephen R. Mallory, the Confederate secretary of the navy, conceived of the Corps, but the records reveal that it was never recruited up to its authorized strength. The first quartermaster was Samuel Z. Gonzalez, a former United States naval storekeeper at Pensacola. Lieutenant Henry Laurens Ingraham began recruiting marines in Pensacola in April 1861, and Captain A. C. Van Denthuisan had a contingent under his command there shortly afterwards. This force was detailed to guard against an attack from Pickens. Donnelly's book includes details about the activities and living conditions of Confederate marines stationed in Florida throughout the

war. Order from the author: 913 Market Street, Washington, North Carolina 27889.

Proud Kentuckian: John C. Breckinridge, 1821-1875, is by John H. Heck. At the close of the Civil War, Breckinridge was one of the Confederate officials who fled to Florida. In Madison he consulted with Brigadier General Joseph J. Finegan and Captain John Taylor Wood, former commander of the CSN *Tallahassee*. Crossing the Suwannee River, Breckinridge hid in Gainesville, then moved southward along the St. Johns River to Titusville, and finally to Miami, where he took a boat to Cuba. Eventually Breckinridge reached England. *Proud Kentuckian* is one of the volumes in the University Press of Kentucky's Bicentennial Bookshelf Series. It sells for \$3.95.

James Weldon Johnson: Black Leader, Black Voice, by Eugene Levy, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, January 1975. Now available as a paperback, published by the University of Chicago Press, it sells for \$5.95.

E. A. Seeman Publishing Company of Miami is offering a series of paperbacks including several from the Florida series. These include *Florida: Land of Images* by Nixon Smiley (\$3.95); *Yesterday's Sarasota* by Del Marth (\$5.95); and *Yesterday's Miami* by Nixon Smiley (\$5.95). All have been reviewed previously in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*.

Jefferson Davis and His Cabinet, by Rembert W. Patrick, late professor of history at the universities of Florida and Georgia, has been reprinted by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, Louisiana. It sells for \$15.00.

In and Around South Miami was written by Roda R. Ogden Protko for the South Miami Area Chamber of Commerce as a Bicentennial project. It presents information on the early settlers of the area, the emergence of the Cuban colony, and the history of medical and educational facilities like the South Miami Hospital and the University of Miami. The booklet may be ordered from Box 430585, South Miami, Florida 33143.

The American Public Works Association has published *A History of Public Works in the United States, 1776-1976* as a Bicentennial contribution. The comprehensive, illustrated volume discusses engineering and technological development within the context of a broad social, economic, and political frame. The material on Florida relates to land use, drainage, railroads, and water pollution. A team of eighteen historians under the supervision of Dr. Ellis L. Armstrong wrote the book. Many governmental agencies and professional organizations opened their files and offered their cooperation. Waterways, railroads, urban mass transportation, flood control and drainage, irrigation, public buildings and housing, educational facilities, and military installations are some of the topics discussed in this definitive work. The book is available for \$15.00 from the American Public Works Association, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, 60637.

Mothers of Achievement in American History, 1776-1976 was compiled by the American Mothers Committee, Inc., as a Bicentennial project. It includes biographical sketches of several prominent Florida women, including Mary McLeod Bethune of Daytona Beach; Mary Alice Muggle, the poet and writer; Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, the famed novelist; Deaconess Harriet Bedell who worked with the Seminole Indians; Myritis Hawthorne Miller of Gainesville; Gullen Smith of Tampa; Ruth Sawyer of Gainesville; and Beverly Fisher Dozier of Tallahassee. The volume was published by Charles E. Tuttle, Company.