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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Daniel Ladd: Merchant Prince of Frontier Florida. By Jerrell H. Shofner. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1978. ix, 180 pp. Preface, notes, illustrations, maps, bibliography, index. \$8.50.)

Jerrell Shofner has done it again. He has made a high quality contribution to the literature of local history. This painstaking study is not a biography in the usual sense for it gives us little feel for the personality and home life of Daniel Ladd. It is an important study of the life and times of a businessman in the Old South - a not highly-touted vocation in that preeminently agricultural region, but one which the planters and farmers could not live without.

Daniel Ladd was a cotton factor in the Tallahassee region of Florida, basing his business mainly in the little St. Marks River village of Newport. In addition to his role as a factor he served his neighbors with general mercantile business, banking services, and as a promoter of local industry, river improvement, and road building. Ladd came to Florida in 1833. Born in Augusta, Maine, in 1817, he came of a family of merchants and traders, some of whose members had already moved South. Ladd began his Florida career as an apprentice clerk in his uncle's commission house in Magnolia and moved with his relatives to Port Leon in 1839 as the former town declined. There he went into business for himself and rapidly became a successful enterpriser noted for his honesty and sound business practices. After the destruction of Port Leon by a hurricane in 1843, Ladd was influential in the founding of Newport on higher ground further up the St. Marks River.

Ladd's life, which ended in 1872, paralleled the rise and decline of Newport and of plantation agriculture in Middle Florida. Shofner chronicles in considerable detail the business activities of Ladd at Newport as a promoter of the town, a factor whose business extended even into southern Georgia, a financier who provided the credit facilities his customers needed, a buyer and seller of human beings in the persons of black slaves, a shipper

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who owned a river boat to transport his own and his competitors' goods, the owner of a steam-powered cotton press and lumber mill and the Wakulla Iron Works, a manufacturer of cypress barrels, a dealer in machinery made elsewhere, an owner of a plank road company, a small investor in a telegraph company, operator of a turpentine distillery, an importer of ice from New England, a real estate broker, promoter of a supposedly medicinal sulphur springs resort - in general, a restless, active man who found "excitement in arranging a specific purchase and pleasure in converting the original transaction into profit, no matter how small." The tensions, the bargaining, the compromises of trading "not only justified existence for Daniel Ladd, they made life interesting."

Ladd was not a political man and rarely commented on the turbulent controversies tearing the Union in the 1850s, but he was alarmed at the prospects of disruption of the federal government which would bring in its wake economic disruption. By 1860, the New England-born businessman was making known his strong Unionist sentiments, yet his neighbors elected him a delegate to the secession convention. There he opposed Florida's leaving the Union until the last vote. Then, seeing the hopelessness of opposition, he voted for leaving the Union.

Though opposed to civil war, Ladd realized the necessity for retaining the goodwill of his fellow citizens and gave unstinting financial support to the Confederacy. By 1865, "a war he had not wanted had resulted in the destruction of his successful factorage business along with most of his commercial and industrial property." Though he expected that with peace he would recover his former position, Ladd never fully recouped his Civil War losses. He was one of those antebellum figures who had lived too long. The plantation system never recovered in Middle Florida, and the new railroads turned business and commerce away from the puny port facilities of the St. Marks River.

Dr. Shofner is commended for this fine book; the University Presses of Florida is complimented for a very well-produced volume.

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

Eighteenth-Century Florida and the Revolutionary South. Edited by Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1978. xvii, 125 pp. Introduction, symposium participants, notes. \$6.50.)

In Spain, where this book was read, savored, and reviewed, many dinners begin with an assortment of hors d'oeuvres called *entremeses variados*. A small taste of seven different "dishes," three commentaries, and an overview preface make this volume a similar offering, bound to stimulate one's appetite for more.

Florida's chairman of the American Revolution Bicentennial Commission, Lieutenant-Governor James H. Williams, sets the stage in "The Challenge of the Bicentennial," which, he concludes, "is not merely a memory but an enduring tradition . . . the promise that we will keep alive their vision of a free people" (p. 2).

David R. Chesnutt's experience as assistant editor of *The Papers of Henry Laurens* at the University of South Carolina brings a cogent analysis of "South Carolina's Impact Upon East Florida, 1763-1776," and the subsequent failure to mold East Florida into the South Carolina image. Different geographical factors were largely responsible, but Florida "was obviously outside the American mainstream" (p. 14). A theme common among all papers—the loyalty of settlers in the provinces of East and West Florida—further serves to place Florida's Revolutionary experience as unique. Thomas Brown, a loyalist refugee from Georgia's backcountry, is the central figure in Gary D. Olson's contribution. Brown's organization of the East Florida Rangers and their subsequent participation in the 1779 Savannah campaign illustrate the common problems faced in any war-conflicting, overlapping jurisdiction and jealousy among military commanders which prevented unified strategy and tactics.

In commenting on the essays by Professors Chesnutt and Olson, Professor Aubrey Christian Land of the University of Georgia notes, "they both say something new, and they both suggest much more. Each adds," he concludes, "a new facet to the Revolutionary period of Florida history" (p. 29). He points up the British failures to capitalize on opportunities (such as the loyalist sentiment typical in such fighters as Thomas Brown)

and in making "almost every mistake in the military lexicon" (p. 32).

Perhaps the most significant publication program emerging from the Bicentennial was the sponsorship by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the American Association for State and Local History of a series of volumes covering each state and the District of Columbia, under the chairmanship of James Morton Smith. Smith's essay on "Historical Agencies and the Bicentennial" is laced with good humor, solid facts, and an encyclopedia of programs sponsored throughout the land. Calling attention to the success of the American system over Watergate (Hugh Scott's August 9, 1974 note to James Madison: "It Worked."), Smith concludes that the Bicentennial has "re-affirmed our faith and hope in the vitality of the American experiment in self-government." (pp. 47-48).

Robin F. A. Fabel's study, "West Florida and British Strategy in the American Revolution," stresses the neglect which allowed the Spaniards under Bernardo de Galvez to conquer the British population centers in West Florida. Fabel stresses the fact that the British command regarded West Florida more as an island of the West Indies than as a part of the North American mainland, and that the British navy held the key to its defense. But the American Revolution was not the Seven Years War, and the combined Franco-Spanish fleet kept the British navy from its strategic duties. Fabel does make one serious error in speaking of the northern boundary of West Florida, which he says was fixed at the thirty-first parallel. That the 1764 line was actually moved to the 32° 28' vicinity gave rise to the post-Revolution boundary disputes between Spain and the U.S. (p. 50). Thomas D. Watson gives us a preview of his forthcoming contribution to the study of the outstanding mercantile firm of Panton, Leslie and Company by tracing the rise of the British firm in West Florida, 1782-1785. Spain subsequently utilized the firm to keep southern Indians supplied and allied.

Professor John Francis McDermott indicates his long experience doing research on the Mississippi Valley in "Some Thoughts on Britain and Spain in West Florida During the Revolution," and he reiterates the key point: "these colonies had strategic value for their parent countries, but otherwise they were insignificant." (p. 91).

Stephen Meats toys with the ageless conundrum of whether history is a science or an art. By analyzing William Gilmore Simms and his novels of the Revolution in South Carolina, Meats concludes that it is a blend of both. Simms knew his history, including oral interviews, manuscripts, secondary and primary published accounts, and historians would profit from a careful reading of his volumes. Calhoun Winton writes on "English Books and American Readers in Early Florida," one of the lacunae of literary history. Customs records from London reveal the weight of the books sent to America, if not the titles. Winton has traced South Carolina and early Florida newspapers and imprints in an intriguing essay which suggests numerous research trails to pursue.

Gloria Jahoda, who wrote the Bicentennial volume on Florida, concludes in her commentary on Professors Meats's and Winton's papers that such Bicentennial symposia as the one held at Tallahassee in 1975, from which these essays were obtained, would ultimately prove to be a "productive event" (p. 125). Unfortunately, this writer, who expresses "some amazement" at being identified as a historian also, belabors the dead horse of the "leyenda negra," which is becoming tiresome. "Possibly the Spanish mostly read holy books when they read at all," she opines (p. 124) in a statement which somewhat amazes this reviewer. Minor imperfections to the contrary—there is no index, no maps, no illustrations—this volume will stimulate all those interested in Floridiana, and, hopefully, American historians guilty of dismissing early Florida history will follow the important paths blazed by these outstanding scholars.

University of Alabama in Birmingham

JACK D. L. HOLMES

LeConte's Report on East Florida. [By John Eatton LeConte]
 Edited by Richard Adicks. (Gainesville: The University of Florida Presses, 1978. x, 80 pp., Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, maps, index. \$5.00.)

This is not the first time John Eatton LeConte's manuscript, "Observations on the Soil and Climate Of East Florida," has appeared in print, but it is certainly the first time the manuscript

has had such careful scrutiny. The editor's full and scholarly introduction, notes, and bibliography provide the information needed for the understanding of the report.

Richard Adicks's introduction also provides biographical information on LeConte, captain in the U.S. Army Topographical Engineers, when he came to Florida in February and March 1822 to explore that portion of East Florida where the St. Johns River flows from south to north. John Eatton LeConte, a native of New Jersey, was a member of a distinguished family of scientists, and a very sound botanist and zoologist in his own right. The family owned a plantation home, "Woodmasteen" in Liberty County, Georgia, so he was no stranger to the South.

In LeConte's proposal to Secretary of War John C. Calhoun, requesting permission to come to Florida, he set down his objectives: to make an investigation of the soil and climate; to try to discover whether the country had live oak, cedar, mahogany, or any timber that could be used by the United States Navy; to determine if a connection could be formed between the Suwanee and the St. Johns rivers, and between Tampa Bay and Lake George; and finally "to explore the St. Johns River to its source." For all this ambitious undertaking, LeConte received only \$600 from the government, which meant curtailment of much he wanted to do. He came to Fernandina from Savannah, where he had been charting the Ossabow Sound. At Fernandina, he was given one officer, Lieutenant Edwin R. Alberti, one non-commissioned officer, and eight men. There is no evidence that any member of the company had any qualifications for the trip except LeConte himself. Though LeConte writes well, his report is quite short and often inaccurate. Dr. Adicks believes that LeConte, who was never very strong, had to rely on reports of explorations brought to him by his men, and thus made glaring errors in the description of the St. Johns above Lake George. LeConte did report accurately on the impossibility of growing crops such as coffee in the area. He also proposed that the government build fortifications at Tampa Bay and Key West. The military governor of the newly-acquired Florida territory, General Andrew Jackson, had already recommended a fort on Tampa Bay in a letter to John C. Calhoun, dated December 6, 1821, but it is doubtful that LeConte could have been aware of this.

LeConte's evaluation of the inhabitants of Florida is worth

noting: "There is in the inhabitants of Florida as well as those of our southern states an indolence of disposition; that prevents them from taking advantage of the peculiar qualities of their climate." LeConte kept temperature readings each day from February 10 through March 14, 1822. Temperatures ranged from a low of 29 degrees at sunrise on February 11, to a high of 88 degrees on both February 21 and March 2.

It was not until December 1822 that LeConte wrote to Chief of Engineers Major General Alexander Macomb that he had completed his report and a map of his travels. If he did indeed submit such a map, it has not been located, which is a great pity. Dr. Adicks points out the inadequacy of maps of Florida available to Americans at this time. He also includes "A Selected List of Maps."

This first volume in the FTU Monograph series is an attractive, well-designed, and well-printed book. It is illustrated with a portrait of John Eatton LeConte and photographic reproductions of three early nineteenth-century maps of Florida.

Tampa, Florida

MARGARET L. CHAPMAN

Workdays: Finding Florida on the Job. By Bob Graham. (Miami: Banyan Books, 1978. 130 pp. Foreword, illustrations. \$5.95 paper.)

Workdays should not be dismissed merely as a campaign document even though its author, Bob Graham, is in the race for nomination to the governorship of Florida in the Democratic primary. Graham grew up in Dade County on a dairy farm, and he could call upon youthful experience as he began performing his workdays, most which called for a strong back but few specialized skills. This review is concerned chiefly with the Florida that Graham explored and the report of his findings and observations. Graham describes in his book some of his widely varied jobs and the people that he met as a result. Only a few, however, of his working days are described in this volume.

The day that Graham spent with the Tallahassee police force showed him what some of the critical problems were in that community and how the policemen, struggling to be as professional as

possible, were trying to resolve them. A day at Tarpon Springs reflects upon an earlier and more prosperous era when gathering natural sponges was a thriving industry. Discouraged divers wonder why the government cannot map the sea bottom so as to facilitate finding the sponges "which are coming back." Graham's work in a convalescent home for the elderly revealed the sad and often lonely plight of this element of Florida's population which is increasing in size with each passing year. Graham's comments on the automobile, principally used cars, should strike a responsive note. Mechanics, he found, are unlicensed, unregulated, and too often untrained.

He encountered a part of oldtime Florida in a plant where mullet are processed by methods not too much different from those utilized a century ago except for packaging and marketing. A day in a Tampa cigar factory revealed what mechanization and the competition of cheap foreign labor have done to a once proud and thriving industry. In Ybor City, he saw to what degree that haven of good ethnic food and fellowship has declined. At Dania Beach he found handicapped workers who were wondering how long they would remain employed after support funds were depleted. Graham also noted how many of the handicapped were unable to find jobs which utilized their special skills.

The final story in *Workdays* details the plight of the jobseeker without money or skill in an oversupplied market. The Florida State Employment Service is severely criticized for its lack of sensitivity and initiative, at least in the Tampa-St. Petersburg area where Graham "sought" employment. It is surprising, even shocking, that job hunters who speak only Spanish are told to bring interpreters along for interviews, and that toilet facilities are restricted only for the use of personnel. This is a timely book. It is well written and edited, the pictures are good, and the design is excellent.

University of Miami

CHARLTON TEBEAU

The Great Explorers: The European Discovery of America. By Samuel Eliot Morison. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. xv, 752 pp. Prefaces, illustrations, maps, index. \$17.95.)

This is a fine compendium of two previous volumes by the late admiral and Harvard professor, Samuel Eliot Morison. The first volume dealt with the northern voyages of the American discovery and was published in 1971; it was followed three years later with the southern voyages. Both books were reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*.

This abridgement, like all the many books by Morison, is first rate. At the same time the studies he has published dealing with the discovery and the discoverers have a distinct flavor. Morison had strong personal beliefs, and the vast subject of the discovery of America has many, many disputed points. And it appears that as he grew older Morison became more stubborn in his convictions. Therefore, the Morisonian theories of the Northern and Southern Voyages are reflected in the compendium. Unfortunately, the great disputes over the discovery and discoverers of Florida cannot be found in this abridgment.

This book is a disappointment for Florida history since Florida is not once mentioned. Ponce de Leon is cited only one time in relation to Puerto Rico. Nor are mentioned any other figures who played important parts in the discovery and settlement of Florida. This book covers the Northern Voyages of John Cabot, Lavrador, the two Corte Reales, Verrazzano, Cartier, Gilbert, Frobisher, and John Davis. Then it moves to the Southern Voyages, beginning with the Columbus expeditions and then Magellan; it jumps Florida (or maybe Florida should have been the last of the Northern Voyages!). Personally I think there should have been, between Columbus and Magellan or before Columbus, a chapter dealing with Florida. After all, after Magellan there are two chapters about Drake's voyages, and the last chapter of the book is entitled "Drake in California."

For Florida history one must turn to the second book in the series. *The Southern Voyages: 1492-1616*. The FHQ review of this volume did not mention the acute controversy about the Florida discovery resulting from the research and writings of the late Florida historian, David True, and the prolific Puerto Rican historian, Aurelio Tio. The controversy has strongly in-

fluenced Morison as reflected in *The Southern Voyages*. Although the Florida debate is ignored in the compendium I would like to mention it in this review. First of all, Morison debunked True in every way, but especially True's assertion that the Cabots (father and son) probably were the first Europeans to see Florida. But as a personal friend of Tio he accepted the Puerto Rican historian's theories (based on circumstantial evidence as are Mr. True's claims). Tio says that Ponce de Leon discovered the Mexican coast in 1513 on his return from the discovery of Florida. Therefore, Ponce de Leon would also be the discoverer of Mexico, a far greater historical accomplishment than either his settlement of Puerto Rico or his discovery of Florida. Morison's acceptance gives respectability to the Tio theory. But most scholars all over the world, including Mexicans and Spaniards, refuse to take Tio seriously and consider his research biased and repetitious. It might be of interest to know that Tio lobbied for a Nobel prize for Morison after he had nominated him during the last years of the admiral-historian's life.

As to the other theory of Tio, insisting that Ponce de Leon made three trips to Florida—one more between 1513 and 1521—Morison is more circumspect, saying only that Tio has circumstantial evidence. I repeat, the colorful triangular controversy of Morison-True-Tio is unavailable in the abridgment but clearly presented in *The Southern Voyages*.

There is no doubt that this latest book is another splendid Morison work, full of scholarship and good writing. But for Florida history it is important for its background material. For example, chapter one, "English Ships and Seamen, 1490-1600," dealing with a variety of aspects such as ship designs, seamen's food, etc., is useful and recommended for any historian and student of history.

University of South Florida

CHARLES W. ARNADE

The Indians and Their Captives. Edited and compiled by James Levernier and Hennig Cohen. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1977. xxx, 291 pp. Acknowledgements, introduction, illustrations, bibliographical note, index. \$17.50.)

This book is the thirty-first volume in the Contributions in American Studies Series published by the Greenwood Press. Levernier and Cohen have presented a collection and commentary designed to illustrate the scope and significance of captivity narratives as they changed through time. They have divided the narratives into five phases. These phases correspond to the major historical and cultural preoccupations of the captivity tradition. Beginning with a phase entitled "The Discovery of the Indian," and ending with "Beyond the Frontier," the editors have assembled an impressive collection of excerpts from major and minor captivity narratives. The authors of the narratives range from the obscure to the masters of early American literature, Melville, Cooper, and Hawthorne.

The first selection is an excerpt from an interesting narrative, "A Spaniard Among Florida Indians," which takes the reader back to 1529. It treats him to a lively story about the adventures of Juan Ortiz, his capture by the Indians and his later dramatic rescue in 1539 by the soldiers of the Hernando De Soto expedition. The narrative is spiced with Ortiz's near miraculous escape from execution by the timely intervention of the chief's daughter. Occurring over eight decades before the more famous, if somewhat questionable Pocahontas episode, the Ortiz adventure sets the tone for the volume.

White attitudes toward the American Indian displayed in the succeeding excerpts change as the narratives become more sophisticated. However, Levernier and Cohen, in their selections of the excerpts, maintain a consistent image of racial inferiority that, although it varies in intensity, is never erased. Paul Bibbs in his *Moccasin Bill; or, Cunning Serpent the Ojibwah, a Romance of Big Stone Lake*, states that Deerfoot "was by far the best-looking man in the village." (p. 196) Of course the reader soon learns that Deerfoot is a captive white man. Frequently the Indian is depicted as being incapable of tenderness, but when he is grudgingly granted this concession, it is within strict guide-

lines dictated by the moral code of the times. When white women are captured they are often pictured in the narratives as goddesses who are able to bear their misfortunes with quiet dignity. This image transcends any thought of humiliation at the hands of their beastly captors. Yet the grisly revenge of Hannah Duston, for the murder of her family, is justified and even applauded by the governor of Maryland with a generous bounty of fifty pounds.

The thirty-eight selections presented in this volume represent a wide range of changing attitudes toward the Native American. Not all the narratives are confined to Indians in North America. Melville in *Typee*, the harbinger of his genius, used many of the same stereotyped terms used by others to denote inferiority of the American Indian. However, these natives were located thousands of miles west of the Pacific Coast of North America.

Levernier and Cohen have achieved what they have set out to accomplish. The volume is a well-balanced examination of captivity narratives as they evolved through time. The book is a welcome addition which will increase our comprehension of white America's changing attitudes toward the American Indian.

Missouri Southern State College, Joplin

ROBERT E. SMITH

The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume Six: August 1, 1768-July 31, 1769. Edited by George C. Rodgers, Jr., David R. Chesnutt, and Peggy J. Clark. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1978. xxv, 660 pp. Introduction, notes, appendices, index. \$27.50.)

This, the sixth volume of the Laurens papers continues as an excellent source for the eighteenth-century southern mercantile economy and its societal basis. Politically, this and the preceding volume are of great importance. The sources witness the transition of a wealthy merchant, comfortable and prospering in the British-American economy, a faithful subject and a soldier of the King (the Cherokee War), being transformed into an opponent of the system that had nurtured him. The seizure of the Laurens ships for customs violations under the Revised Sugar Act of 1763, is one of the most important events in American history, comparable to the celebrated writs of assistance cases of James

Otis in Massachusetts. These events brought around the ordinarily conservative merchants of Charleston to the impossibility of continued existence under the old regime. It pointed up the corruptions and injustices of British placemen though the offenders were removed, and other British officials were also offended by their actions. Rancor remained in the minds of merchants such as Laurens. Similar mistakes in appointments of judges and collectors nudged the merchants along the road to a general confrontation with England.

The editing of this volume proceeds on the same high standards of scholarship. But there are moments when this reader is puzzled. Is the newspaper account of an assembly election in 1768 a part of the *Papers*, or does this belong in a note to a letter to James Grant on February 11, 1762? My comment on this (pp. 122-23) is that the majority of the mechanics lived in the new parish of St. Michael's, not St. Philip's, as D. D. Wallace in *Life of Henry Laurens* had stated. Thus, this explains why the mechanics won two of three candidates in St. Michael's, and only Gadsden in St. Philip's parishes for seats in the assembly.

Georgetown University

RICHARD WALSH

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789. Volume One: August 1774-August 1775. Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, Rosemary Fry Plakas, and Eugene R. Sheridan. (Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1976. xxxvii, 751 pp. Foreword, general view of the work, editorial method, guide to editorial apparatus, introduction, chronology, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, notes, index. \$8.50.)

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789. Volume Two: September-December 1775. Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, Rosemary Fry Plakas, and Eugene R. Sheridan. (Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1977. xxvii, 585 pp. Foreword, editorial method and apparatus, chronology, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, notes, index. \$9.00.)

Students of the Revolutionary and early national periods of American history have long been indebted to the scholarly labors

of Edmund C. Burnett, whose eight-volume edition of *Letters of the Members of the Continental Congress* appeared between 1921 and 1936. Because the debates of the Continental Congress were not reported and published and the published journals of that body contain only a skeletal summary of the proceedings, the *Letters* has been an indispensable source for our knowledge of the first government of the United States. Burnett and his associates combed the state archives, historical societies, and other manuscript depositories scattered throughout the country, laboriously transcribing the documents by hand (photographic reproduction was not then available). Despite the shoestring budget on which he operated and the often chaotic organization of the various manuscript collections, Burnett turned up a great mass of previously unknown material. He was more than an industrious collector, however; he was a meticulous scholar whose annotations provide a sure guide to the understanding and interpreting of the documents. His monumental work has been an inspiring example to the modern historical editing enterprises that have proliferated during the last two decades.

In view of the limitations imposed on the editor and the primitive conditions in which he worked, it is not surprising that Burnett's *Letters* lacked completeness. This new edition under the direction of Paul H. Smith rests on the sturdy foundation provided by Burnett and will eventually supersede his work. Smith and his staff at the American Revolution Bicentennial Office of the Library of Congress originally planned to do a supplement to the *Letters*, a task that Burnett himself had begun; but the accumulation of an abundance of new material and the narrow scale on which the earlier edition had been conceived called for an entirely new and comprehensive edition. Scholars will be surprised to learn that Burnett's eight volumes "contained only about one third of some 18,000 pertinent documents available" (I, vii) and thus will heartily concur in the decision to establish this new editorial enterprise. Where Burnett needed only half a volume (290 pp.) to cover the period from September 1774 through December 1775, Smith requires two fat volumes (1,250 pp.) to chronicle these sixteen months.

The documents to be published in this series are "letters" in the broad sense of "writings" and therefore include memoranda, notes of debates, and drafts of speeches, as well as official and

private communications. These first two volumes amply demonstrate that Smith and his colleagues are worthy successors to Burnett. Newly discovered material published here for the first time will force a revision of the traditional accounts of the First Continental Congress. John Dickinson, for example, emerges as the major penman of that Congress—as attested by drafts of several important addresses (the Declaration of Rights and Grievances, the Memorial to the Inhabitants of the Colonies, the Address to the King, and the Letter to Quebec) in his hand. A closer analysis of previously existing evidence, moreover, casts doubt on the notion that Joseph Galloway's plan of union was first entered on the journals and then expunged (I, 112-17).

Smith has adopted a sensible policy of annotation. The notes are at once authoritative, economical, and unobtrusive. One significant improvement over Burnett is the elimination of needless cross references to other documents in the volume—a task the reader can do for himself by an intelligent use of the index. Eschewing long interpretative notes, the editor nevertheless does not hesitate to provide an extended discussion where the occasion calls for it—such as the appearance of new evidence that modifies the older accounts. The editorial apparatus includes a detailed chronology of Congress and a list of the delegates. Each volume contains an accurate and comprehensive index and carefully chosen illustrations that are keyed to the text.

The Papers of James Madison
University of Virginia

CHARLES F. HOBSON

The Southern Experience in the American Revolution. Edited by Jeffrey J. Crow and Larry E. Tise. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1978. xvii, 310 pp. Introduction, notes, contributors, index. \$15.00.)

Growing out of a symposium in the fall of 1975 on "The Experience of Revolution in North Carolina and the South," this collection of essays presents a cogent beginning for an in-depth examination of the American Revolution in the South. While the style of writing varies considerably, the quality of the research is consistently high.

Professors Crow and Tise have divided the nine essays into three parts dealing with various aspects of the "southern experience" in the Revolution. Part one explores the "Social and Political Origins of the Revolution in the South." Pauline Maier discusses the distinctiveness of the southern revolutionary leaders and comes to the conclusion that it was a distinctiveness of degrees; that "in personal characteristics and concerns, in values and ideology, . . . southern leaders were much like their northern counterparts" (p. 19). Robert M. Weir explores the "possible relationships between family life . . . and the nature of the American Revolution" (p. 26). He examines the southern colonial family and finds a great deal of tension present, and argues that this tension along with the child-rearing practices and the ideology passed on to the revolutionary generation (either intentionally or inadvertently) contributed to "a particular kind of rebelliousness" in the South (p. 45). Jack P. Greene examines the corporate self-image of Virginia as being especially virtuous and analyzes the impact the Stamp Act and the Robinson and Chiswell scandals had in shaking that concept. He persuasively argues that a reform movement resulted to attempt to restore "*virtus et libertas*" to Virginia and that in the process the pattern of rule by the gentry was insured for at least another decade. In a cliometric essay Professors Marvin L. Michael Kay and Lorin Lee Cary argue that in North Carolina an upper class ruled politically and economically, mobility was limited, and class consciousness was "necessarily" present. They argue that the Regulator Movement was caused by this class consciousness and not because of any East-West differences within the colony. While they may well be correct, I am perhaps one of those too-traditional historians who would be more readily convinced if more than two-or even six-counties were used in the statistical sampling.

Part two is the strongest section of the book. Professors John Shy and Clyde R. Ferguson in two separate essays present highly readable arguments concerning the British "Southern Strategy." Shy asserts that the policy of "Americanization" failed because of British overestimation of loyalist strength and British indecisiveness in implementing the policy. Ferguson follows up by showing the relationship of the patriot and loyalist militia to the failure of the southern strategy. He contends that the militia played a

more decisive role than is generally conceded and that the patriot militiamen had greater success and were, perhaps, decisive in the outcome of the failure of the British counterrevolution. Taken together, the essays of Shy and Ferguson present a tight argument on the nature of the southern strategy and on why and how it failed. One could only wish that all collections of essays held together as well.

While the individual essays are well-researched and well-written, Part three - "The Revolutionary Impact of the War in the South: Ideals and Realities" - is the weakest portion of the book. Mary Beth Norton's essay on southern women in the Revolution is an excellent - and admittedly tentative - beginning for more in-depth work on the subject. Her assertion that the physical, social, and economic devastation of the South caused by the Revolution contributed to the southern woman's consignment to her continued subservient status deserves fuller examination. While it is an interesting and informative essay, Michael Mullin's discussion of "British Caribbean and North American Slaves in an Era of War and Revolution, 1775-1807," appears peripheral to the collection as a whole. The essay is provocative, however, and leads one to anticipate the appearance of his *Negro Slavery in the Old British Empire and North America during an Era of War and Revolution, 1750-1834*. Peter H. Wood's discussion of South Carolina blacks is a fascinating essay in which he asserts that they were "taking care of business" in the colony by performing the physical labor and by struggling for some of the rewards of their labor. Finally, however, Wood argues that they were "taking care of business" by attempting to obtain "liberty and independence."

Collectively, the essays presented by Crow and Tise are excellent and suggestive of the many directions in which research needs to be directed in southern revolutionary historiography. My only stricture would be that the Floridas were part of the South and needed to be included in a discussion of the "southern experience"; certainly they had an effect on the "southern strategy." The University of North Carolina Press has also included an adequate index which enhances the usefulness of the volume. Of the many volumes of essays spawned by the Bi-

centennial, certainly *The Southern Experience in the American Revolution* is among the best.

Troy State University at
Fort Rucker/Dothan

J. BARTON STARR

Captive Americans: Prisoners During the American Revolution.
By Larry G. Bowman. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1976.
viii, 146 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.00; paper-
back \$3.50.)

In this short monograph Professor Bowman makes a detailed study of American Revolutionary War prisoners. A majority of those seized by the British army were incarcerated in New York City, which was under royal control from 1776 to 1783. Americans captured on the high seas might have ended up in the West Indies, at Mill Prison near Plymouth, England, or almost anywhere in the world. Fighting at Lexington and Concord confused both sides, and neither expected or prepared for a protracted war. Part of the misunderstanding concerned the Americans' exact status: were they rebels, who might be hanged and drawn and quartered, or prisoners of war? The latter implied recognition of an independent United States. In theory, Americans were always considered as rebels; in fact, George III's ministers treated captives as prisoners of war. The ministry adopted this policy partly to conciliate the colonists and partly out of fear of retaliation.

Confined in former sugar warehouses and ships' hulks in New York, below decks aboard British warships, and in converted hospitals in England, Americans suffered for months because of insufficient food and clothing. The death rate was appalling. Professor Bowman's thesis, a convincing one, is that despite the prisoners' genuine distress, Britain did not deliberately mistreat these captives. Since she did not envision a long war she made little preparation for feeding and housing. Much of the discomfort resulted from ministerial bungling and logistical difficulties. Commissary general of prisoners Joshua Loring and his subordinates were not sadists in the way critics

have portrayed the Confederate commander of Andersonville prison.

The British flag flew over St. Augustine throughout the Revolution. Some of the earliest American prisoners—those captured by Lord Dunmore in Virginia—were sent to the East Florida capital, and a sizable though undetermined number at one time or another were detained in this city. Except for Carolinians sent to East Florida after Charleston's fall in 1780, Professor Bowman has little to say about St. Augustine, although it is true that most of the prisoners there were French and Spanish rather than American. The focus of his book is on conditions in and around New York. He contends that when American Tories summarily hanged Captain Joshua Huddy in nearby New Jersey, this marked the most brutal incident of the war. Floridians involved in partisan fighting in the southern backcountry might not have agreed, however.

Professor Bowman has made extensive use of primary and secondary sources in this heavily documented study. There is an inordinate amount of factual and stylistic repetition, and the reader is not likely to overlook his thesis. His work makes a modest contribution to understanding conditions confronting American prisoners and should be of primary interest to specialists.

Florida State University

J. LEITCH WRIGHT, JR.

The Middle Passage: Comparative Studies in the Atlantic Slave Trade. By Herbert S. Klein. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1978. xxiii, 282 pp. Introduction, abbreviations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$20.00; \$9.75 paper.)

This is an exploratory work with Professor Klein moving cautiously over a quantitative terrain strewn with mounds of data on the Atlantic slave trade. Much of that data he personally unearthed in the archives and libraries of Iberia, England, and Brazil, and its presentation alone makes a major contribution. But by far the most important impact of this study should be the myriad of questions posed and research opportunities opened by Klein's employment of the data to cast doubt on many generally

accepted tenets regarding the traffic. For example, his figures on mortality during the middle passage suggest a remarkable similarity of rates regardless of the nationality of captain and owners. Moreover, the rate of slave mortality aboard ship was (at least for the eighteenth century) about the same level as that sustained by European immigrants, soldiers, and convicts making the Atlantic crossing. And perhaps most startling, the cause of slave mortality does not seem to be "directly related to the manner of carrying or crowding the slaves" (p. 229).

The study examines in demographic detail the slave trades of Brazil (and that country's internal traffic), eighteenth-century Virginia and Jamaica, along with the French traffic and Cuba's nineteenth-century trade. The focus then is comparative over time. As might be expected, given Klein's preoccupation with the lesser known Brazilian slave trade over the past few years, it is this story which dominates, preempting about half of the book's pages. Cuba and Virginia by contrast are disposed of in about twenty pages each; thus treatment of the respective slave traffics is far from uniform.

In every case, however, the author attempts to provide a notion of the total volume of the traffic, its African sources, shifts in regions of supply, seasonal variations, an age/sex breakdown of the black cargoes, an estimate of middle passage mortality, and in some cases the profitability of the trade. A comparison of the individual trades employing these categories in turn leads to one of the book's major conclusions - that a "surprising similarity" existed between them (p. 228).

A bonus for the general reader is a truly masterful introductory chapter which examines "the American demand for slaves and the Afro-American patterns of settlement" in the hemisphere, and in the process neatly summarizes the history of New World slavery. For researchers, the concluding chapter which posits a number of tantalizing questions generated by the study should have a stimulating impact.

The book does contain one or two surprising errors such as Klein's assertion (p. 225) that the Cuban slave trade only became "illegal" in 1835 with the signing of the Anglo-Spanish slave trade treaty. But the reference here is to the second such treaty. The first Anglo-Spanish treaty prohibiting the traffic was signed in 1817, to become fully effective in 1820. Again Klein (p. 200)

asserts that yellow fever was a "primary killer" of slaves during the middle passage which is highly doubtful. Finally, although not an error, this reader at least was puzzled by Klein's perplexity regarding the peak season for slaves entering the Caribbean. The months were January through June, a phenomenon which he tentatively concludes was probably related to the peak harvesting months for sugar when planters had ready cash, even though he acknowledges that planters usually bought slaves on credit. Yet a much simpler explanation could be that since the time of Columbus sailors in the region had been acutely aware of the hurricane season which persists from July through November.

A final complaint concerns the index, which is skimpy and will tend to limit or at least make frustrating the use of this book as an important reference tool. On the other hand, the footnotes are massive and highly informative, and the bibliography reflects Klein's mastery of the important literature on both the slave trade and slavery. Without question then the book makes an extremely important contribution to this literature while standing apart as one of the few truly comparative efforts in that historiography to date. The study is a credit both to the author and his publisher.

Bowling Green State University

KENNETH F. KIPLE

"Dear Mother: Don't grieve about me. If I get killed, I'll only be dead." *Letters from Georgia Soldiers in the Civil War.* Edited by Mills Lane. (Savannah: The Beehive Press, 1977. xxxiv, 353 pp. Introduction, notes, bibliographical note, illustrations. \$25.00.)

The Civil War still intrigues Americans. More than 600,000 men died in that holocaust which marked a great turning point in the nation's history. Now, more than a century later, the ordinary rebel soldiers who fought and lost a war to destroy the Union and preserve slavery remain a fascinating host.

What made these obscure fellows tick? What were they really like and what really motivated them to fight so hard in a lost cause? Years ago Professor Bell I. Wiley waded through voluminous collections of soldiers' letters to the folks at home and

other primary sources, and then in 1943 published *The Life of Johnny Reb* which presented a clear, relatively complete picture of the ordinary Confederate soldier. Now Mills Lane, editor of the Beehive Press in Savannah, has repeated some of Wiley's research and selected 300 letters from Georgians in the rebel army to paint a similar picture.

Johnny Reb from Georgia was a semi-literate but provincial country boy, optimistic, aggressive, closely bound to family and friends, tough and lethal in combat. Some were stern, fundamentalist Protestants, but others were incurable hell-raisers; virtually all chafed under army discipline but were stirred by martial music and military comradeship and the overall challenge of war. Most were not very political but fought to defend their old homes and new homeland from "vandal" invasion. At first stunned by the hardships and horrified by the slaughter, they soon became hardened and professional in their new calling. Best in headlong attack, hating the enemy and yet fraternizing with him too, Georgia Johnny Rebs were very much like their comrades from other southern states and, for that matter, very much like their blue-coated opponents.

Lane brings all this out effectively by a judicious selection of soldiers' letters in manuscript collections at Emory University, the University of North Carolina, Duke University, the University of Georgia, the Georgia Historical Society, the Atlanta Historical Society, and especially the Georgia Department of Archives and History in Atlanta. In his own words he "transcribed each letter as if it had been spoken rather than written." This procedure increases the readability of the letters but also reduces their authenticity.

This volume is strengthened by numerous illustrations, but an additional bit of artificiality could have been avoided by omitting the stiff, unnatural Currier and Ives lithographs and mixing more actual photographs in with the contemporary drawings by A. R. Waud, Arthur Vizetelly, and others. Lane did use a few of the photographs he first employed so skillfully to illustrate his *The People of Georgia* in 1975, but he could have used more photographs which so relentlessly "tell it like it was." Especially effective would have been photographs of young Georgians like Edwin Jennison and Thomas Jefferson Rushin who never returned from the Virginia front.

The twenty-page introduction could have been written a little more smoothly and precisely, and the editor's transitional entries could have been a little more lively and less statistical, but overall this volume is well-done and worthwhile. Even better, the Beehive Press continues its fruitful collaboration with the Stinehour Press in Vermont, and this book is beautifully printed. In an age of increasingly shoddy printing this volume was made to last, and it is definitely worth keeping.

University of Georgia

F. N. BONEY

The Wheel of Servitude: Black Forced Labor After Slavery. By Daniel A. Novak. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1978. xvii, 126 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$9.50.)

The reader expecting a history of black forced labor will be badly disappointed in this slim volume. The author decries the lack of a definitive study of peonage, but his own survey is brief and superficial. He has done no primary research except in court records and seems unfamiliar with many useful secondary works. He condemns the Freedmen's Bureau without consulting the vast collection of Bureau records. Even the secondary studies may have been read too hastily. He describes Professor George Bentley's history of the Freedmen's Bureau as "merely a restatement of Paul Pierce's 1904 work. . . ." Had he studied Reconstruction literature more thoroughly he might have gained a greater understanding of how and why contract and crop lien systems developed.

While Professor Novak failed to fill the need for a "definitive" study of peonage, his book is not without merit. His research is weak in some areas, but he poses some searching questions. For example, why has there been much less concern with economic freedom than with civil rights? Why did the Freedmen's Bureau which often protected former slaves issue labor regulations that were sometimes little better than the black codes? Why did the Republicans in the South, many of whom were black, do so little to destroy the peonage system? The Republicans emphasized suffrage, education, and desegregation, but their "legislation on

labor was essentially conservative, if any positive action was taken at all."

The second half, and stronger portion of the book, is essentially a legal study detailing the laws which supported and which should have ended forced labor. The federal government did not become concerned with the southern peon until the twentieth century and even then, the author believes, "it was the horrendous idea of white peonage which provided the final spur to federal interest in the area." Federal interest proved of little value to those in peonage since the "whole array of the federal legal machinery" was impotent. Even at times when the Justice Department was committed to ending peonage its sectional aspect, local opposition, difficulty of prosecuting peon masters, and racism made its eradication difficult. Moreover, peonage victims were seldom articulate protesters, especially when local officials cooperated with their "masters."

In 1969 the *New Republic* printed an article on peonage in Florida with descriptions of the peon's status similar to reports made during Reconstruction. Peonage still exists in the South, though on a smaller scale and, the author contends, actually seems to be spreading with the use of immigrant Mexican laborers in the West. Peonage obviously violates fundamental human rights and, in Professor Novak's words, "Its continued occurrence, however sporadic and illegal, . . . reflects shamefully on the American system of justice."

Florida State University

JOE M. RICHARDSON

Race Relations in the Urban South, 1865-1890. By Howard N. Rabinowitz. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1978. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, maps, notes, a note on sources, index. \$17.95.)

As part of *The Urban Life in America Series*, which now numbers some two dozen titles, *Race Relations in the South, 1865-1890* is, in a way, two books, but not two books of equal merit. First and best, it is the story of the urban life of blacks in five representative southern cities-Atlanta, Montgomery, Nashville, Raleigh, and Richmond-so that the deep South, the upper

South, and the border South are all represented. Nearly all facets of black life in these cities are treated: from migration into the urban environment to housing and making a living; from justice to education and religious life; and from health and welfare services to public accommodations and politics. Of course black life was not always the same; it was not equal, in these five representative cities. For instance, and in general, blacks in Atlanta and Montgomery were less well-off than those in Nashville, Raleigh, and Richmond. But then not only were racial relationships generally less amicable and amiable in the deep South states of Georgia and Alabama than they were in the border and upper South states of Tennessee, North Carolina, and Virginia, for in Atlanta and Montgomery Negroes ceased to be a meaningful political force as early as the mid-1870s. And without political power, powerlessness in other areas followed. This part of Rabinowitz's book is well done and useful, while it does not have to be convincing, because there is no thesis involved.

The "other" book included here is more controversial, since it represents the culmination of a thesis that Professor Rabinowitz has earlier put forth in scholarly articles: namely, that the "forgotten alternatives" of C. Vann Woodward to the world of segregation that marked the whole South by the very early twentieth century were not those of frequent integration and generally more amicable and amiable racial relationships, but rather outright exclusion. If this is so, then the coming of segregation, whether *de facto* or *de jure*, represented an improvement in the lot of southern blacks, even if the equal part of "separate but equal" did somehow almost invariably get lost along the way, whether on the trains, in the theatre, or in the public schools. Rabinowitz writes: ". . . before the resort to widespread *de jure* segregation, *de facto* segregation had replaced exclusion as the norm in Southern race relations" (p. 332). He concedes, however, that, "Race relations in public accommodations were relatively fluid. Unlike welfare and education, *de jure* segregation was not widespread until after 1890," which, of course, is true. But, he continues: "Nevertheless, *de facto* segregation generally prevailed," if not outright exclusion. That claim is a good deal less demonstrably true, as is the one that generally blacks were confined to the smoking and second-class cars, and occasionally to separate first-class accommodations. It is also Rabinowitz's con-

tention that when integration did occur in public accommodations, it was "at the initiation of whites, and was confined as a rule to the least desirable facilities-cheap inferior restaurants, second-class and smoking cars on trains" (p. 197). Contemporary sources cited for these claims are chiefly newspapers.

Rabinowitz rides his thesis that exclusion was the "forgotten alternative" to segregation too hard, not that the thesis does not have some merit in a world where *inconsistency* - not integration, not segregation, not exclusion - was the chief hallmark of racial relationships. Of course southern blacks often met a wall of exclusion, just as they also frequently came up against the humiliations of segregation, but one should not dismiss such contemporary observations as those of Orra Gray Langhorne, an upper-class white Virginian who wrote in 1890: "Colored people move about a great deal these days, and so far as those seen in my frequent trips through Virginia, they travel in cars occupied by the general public without regard to 'race, color or previous condition of servitude.'" And scarcely being one to frequent the "cheap, inferior" establishments, where, Rabinowitz says that whites sometimes initiated integration, Mrs. Langhorne wrote in 1881 that while in Staunton, Virginia, she stayed at the Virginia House, which had accommodated Frederick Douglass just a few months earlier.

In truth, it is high time that scholars stop trying to prove or disprove the "forgotten alternatives" thesis of C. Vann Woodward, which is now twenty-four years old, because we all tend to select our evidence, depending upon whether it supports our contentions or not. To this reviewer, the word "inconsistency" is the most credible description of the world of southern racial relationships prior to the enactment of de jure segregation. Aside, therefore, from pushing his exclusion thesis beyond the bounds of tenability, Rabinowitz has produced a fine book, one of thoroughness, perceptiveness, and sensitivity.

University of Georgia

CHARLES E. WYNES

Essays in Southern Labor History: Selected Papers, Southern Labor History Conference, 1976. Edited by Gary M. Fink and Merl E. Reed. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1977. xv, 275 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, comments, tables, appendix, index. \$19.95.)

The twelve essays presented in this volume were selected from papers delivered before the Southern Labor History Conference held in Atlanta, Georgia, in the spring of 1976. This conference was the outgrowth of the establishment of the Southern Labor Archives at Georgia State University. During the conference it was also decided to organize a Southern Labor History Association "to encourage the study and understanding of the rise and development of organized labor in the South and to promote the dissemination of that knowledge."

In line with that philosophy the essays are a good contribution. Melton A. McLaurin's "The Knights of Labor: Discord and Accommodation" dealt with the internal dissensions faced by the Southern Knights. Lack of effective leaders, McLaurin finds, was one of the union's most serious problems in the South. Some, such as C. B. Pendleton of Florida, used the Knights primarily to advance political careers while others who were not native Southerners encountered problems of acceptance in southern states. The race issue presented another dimension to the problems of the Knights in the South.

In dealing with the participation of black mine workers in the West Virginia coal industry in the period 1880-1894 Stephen Brier found that black workers used union organization as the vehicle through which they tried to better both their economic and social positions. Bruce Raynor presented an interesting analysis of the recent controversy between the J. P. Stevens Corporation and the Textile Workers Union of America and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO. Raynor's objectivity might have been influenced by the union positions he held as well as his direction of a boycott during a strike in Andrews, South Carolina. Daniel P. Jordan presented an excellent and well-written appraisal of the "Mingo War," a strike fraught with violence in the coal fields of Mingo County, West Virginia, in 1919-1922. Jordan holds that union recognition and the right of

collective bargaining was a stronger issue during the strike than salary considerations.

In dealing with the New Orleans street railway strike of 1929-1930 Gerald Carpenter found that there was considerable public support for the workers which greatly assisted them in the final determination of the strike and challenges the position that Southerners were always hostile to labor unions. James W. May's essay covered the transit strike in Atlanta in 1949 which saw considerable hostility toward the strikers from both business interests and the public. James C. Maroney analyzed the 1917 strike in the Texas-Louisiana oil fields which witnessed the oil producers successfully resisting union organization even though the dispute was mediated by the Wilson Administration. The strike's failure caused Gulf Coast oil workers to join with their counterpart in California and form a national union. Clyde Johnson, a retired union business agent wrote on unionization of oil workers during World War II.

The essays are not, nor were they intended to be, a history of organized labor in the South. They do offer worthwhile information to the historian of southern labor and will be consulted in future studies. More information from the editors would have been useful but as the work stands it is a good job. It is fortunate that the quality of scholarship represented in the book is higher than the quality of labor represented in its construction. The review copy, which bore an Atlanta union printing trades label, fell apart while being read.

Florida State University

EDWARD F. KEUCHEL

South Atlantic Urban Studies, Volume 2. Edited by Jack R. Censer, N. Steven Steinert, and Amy M. McCandless. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1978. xi, 319 pp. Introduction, notes, contributors, index. \$14.95.)

The second volume of *South Atlantic Urban Studies* is divided into three separate parts: South Carolina Society and Culture; Essays and Articles [on various urban-related topics]; and Book Reviews. By far the strongest of the three parts is the one devoted to South Carolina society and culture. The articles were orig-

inally papers presented in March 1976 at a conference sponsored by the College of Charleston's Urban Studies Program.

"Women in a Plantation Culture: Or What I Wish I Knew about Southern Women" by Anne Firor Scott is a call for an examination of the role of women in southern society. In so doing she poses intriguing questions about the influence of women in the twentieth-century South—particularly during the segregation crises of the 1950s. George M. Frederickson's "Masters and Mudsills: The Role of Race in the Planter Ideology of South Carolina" argues vehemently that Carolinians' Negrophobia led directly to secession. The effectiveness of his argument is diminished by the grandiloquence found in the opening paragraph, "Here [in the South Carolina lowcountry] one could find great houses to rival the country seats of the English gentry, slave quarters large enough to be villages." It is ironic that he begins his neoabolitionist treatise with a strong dose of moonlight and magnolias.

In "Education for Life: The Penn School Experience" Elizabeth Jacoway convincingly concludes that the Penn School experience "was a missionary program of 'uplift,' designed primarily to calm Northern fears. It was not an accommodation to Southern needs and demands." Nineteenth-century "industrial education" really should be defined as "industrious" in the best old New England Yankee tradition. The Penn School followed in the pattern set at Hampton Institute in Virginia. Northern philanthropy funded Penn School. Although the motives behind "industrial education" might not have been the most enlightened, they were worthy. Herbert Gutman's "Slave Culture and Slave Family and Kin Network: The Importance of Time" is a brilliant methodological essay. One should not stop with this appetizer but go immediately to his monograph *The Black Family in Slavery and Freedom, 1750-1925*.

In "Patterns of Colonial Society: Latin America and the Caribbean, 1492-1804," Franklin Knight notes the difference between "settler colonies" and "exploitation colonies." Settlers intended to remain and reproduce their European culture in an alien environment while exploiters were money-seeking transients. The plantation economists of Latin America and the Caribbean were exploitive in nature. In contrasting the mainland colonies with those in the Caribbean Professor Knight places the former in the "settler"

column. However, the South Carolina lowcountry might better be examined as a possible entry in the "exploitation" column. Peter Wood's "Taking Care of Business' in Revolutionary South Carolina: Republicanism and the Slave Society" has appeared elsewhere in print. Suffice it to say that Professor Wood is continuing to mine the rich though spotty vein of blacks in eighteenth-century South Carolina.

As good as Gutman and Wood's essays were they need not have appeared here. They point up the only major criticism of this work—its tardiness. Even given the normal time lapse for the publishing process, the book is about twelve months overdue. Despite this flaw, Professors Censer, Steinert, and McCandless have produced a sound volume of high quality.

University of South Carolina

WALTER B. EDGAR

BOOK NOTES

Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida is by Hampton Dunn, a native of the county (Flora City). Mr. Dunn is also the author of histories of St. Petersburg, Clearwater, Tallahassee, Tampa, as well as a number of other Florida books. When Europeans first arrived along the Gulf coast in the sixteenth century they encountered the original inhabitants, the Indians. The first permanent white settler was William Turner who called his place Cedar Grove. It was located between Crystal River and the Withlacoochee. Homosassa had its beginnings in 1835, and the first land survey in this section was made that same year. Growth was steady throughout the nineteenth century, but the major population and economic development has been a phenomenon of the twentieth century. In 1887 the legislature created Citrus County, along with Pasco, from Hernando County. Four years later, 1891, Inverness was selected as the county seat of Citrus. Phosphate and citrus have played important roles in the county's economic and agricultural history. Fortunately there were good rail connections, first the Plant System and then the Atlantic Coast Line, by the end of the nineteenth century. Mr. Dunn develops his history in chronological order, but he in-

cludes material on weather, business, schools, civil and fraternal organizations, buildings, politics, and social and cultural activities. We even learn that Elvis Presley once made a movie in Inverness. Family histories, a large number of pictures, and an index add to the value of this volume. *Back Home* sells for \$23.50, including mailing. It may be ordered from the author, 10610 Carrollwood Drive, Tampa, Florida 33618, or from the Citrus County Micentennial Steering Committee, *Citrus County Chronicle*, Box 65, Inverness, Florida 32650.

Our Worthy Commander: The Life and Times of Benjamin Pierce in Whose Honor Fort Pierce Is Named is by Louis H. Burbey. Fort Pierce came into existence as a military supply depot in January 1838. Pierce, for whom the community was named, came from a very distinguished family. His father was a Revolutionary War soldier, and his brother Franklin was United States Senator and later President of the United States. Benjamin Pierce served in Florida on three occasions. In 1821, shortly after Florida was acquired by the United States, the Fourth Regiment, with Pierce commanding Company D, was assigned to Pensacola. He returned twice during the Seminole War, and his third Florida assignment took him into the Indian River inlet area. *Our Worthy Commander* was published by the Indian River Community College Historical Data Center, Fort Pierce, Florida 33450.

Harriet Beecher Stowe and American Literature, by Helen Moers, was originally presented as a paper to the Friends of the Harriet Beecher Stowe House and Research Library in Connecticut. It is mainly an analysis of Mrs. Stowe's famous book *Uncle Tom's Cabin*. There is also a short piece included on Mrs. Stowe and Mark Twain, who first met in 1868 in Hartford, Connecticut. This was about the time that Mrs. Stowe and her family were establishing a winter home at Mandarin on the St. Johns River. This monograph, which sells for \$4.00, may be ordered from the Stowe-Day Foundation, 77 Forest Street, Hartford, Connecticut 06105.

Ernest F. Dibble has published two pamphlets. One, *War Averters: Seward, Mallory, and Fort Pickens*, was published

originally as an article in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (Vol. XLIV, No. 3, 1971). The second pamphlet is titled *William H. Chase, Gulf Coast Fort Builder*. Chase, who commanded Confederate troops in Pensacola in 1861, had come into that community in 1829 when he was put in charge of military construction at Santa Rosa Island. Each of Dr. Dibble's pamphlets, which include a number of pictures, sells for \$1.50. They may be ordered from Old Book Specialties Shoppe, 102 East 40th Street, Wilmington, Delaware 19802.

Mules and Men has long been considered one of Zora Neale Hurston's best works. Miss Hurston is recognized as one of America's great collectors of folklore of the twentieth century, and this book provides the basis for that reputation. It was published first in 1935, with a short introduction by Franz Boas with whom Miss Hurston studied. Indiana University Press, Bloomington, Indiana, has now published a paper edition of *Mules and Men* with an introduction by Robert E. Hemenway, author of the recent biography of Miss Hurston (reviewed, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, April 1978). *Mules and Men* sells for \$4.95.

The Little Deer of the Florida Keys is a photographic record of the Key deer, the smallest of its kind in North America. The photographs, both black and white and color, were taken by Hope Ryden who has also provided an interesting narrative. Just a few years ago, when the Key deer were threatened with extinction, members of the Audubon Society and other conservation groups geared up for action. The results were the creation of the National Key Deer Refuge, a 7,000 acre refuge that includes all or parts of eighteen keys. There were no more than twenty-five deer in the area a decade ago; now more than 2,500 can be counted. *The Little Deer of the Florida Keys* is published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, and the price is \$7.95.

Dear Jeffie are the letters from Jeffries Wyman, Sr., first director of the Peabody Museum, to his young son and namesake. Many of the fifty-nine letters, which were edited by George E. Gifford, Jr., were written from Florida in the period from 1867 to 1874. The letters are delightful, and they describe a way of life in Palatka, Enterprise, Jacksonville, Fernandina, Old Town,

Hibernia, and Blue Springs which has long since disappeared. They also include many of Wyman's sketches. The book was published by the Peabody Museum, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138, and it sells for \$7.50.

The Agricultural History Center, University of California, Davis, California, in cooperation with the Agricultural History Group, Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, has published an index to *Agricultural History*, covering the period from 1927 through 1976. It is a three-part catalogue index, listing the table of contents by years and volumes, all articles by author, and a subject index based upon the titles of the articles. There are a number of Florida entries. It is another in the series of agricultural references and lists being published by the Agricultural History Center. This index and the others which are still in print are available upon request.

Stanley F. Horn, Editor and Publisher is the published oral history interview with the long-time editor and publisher of *Southern Lumbermen*, one of oldest lumber trade journals of the United States. The interview was conducted by Charles W. Crawford, director of the University Oral History Research Office at Memphis State University, for the Forest History Society. Mr. Horn is currently state historian of Tennessee. He was one of the strongest early advocates of progressive changes in American forestry and lumbering. His work has had a major influence on Florida, the South, and the nation. He opposed the common southern practice of burning the underbrush which devastated huge tracks of woodlands, and he supported reforestation and farming. Through organizations like the Southern Cypress Manufacturers Association, National Hardwood Lumber Association, and the Hardwood Manufacturers Association, he has many Florida connections. Mr. Horn has visited this state frequently. *Stanley F. Horn* may be ordered from Forest History Society, Box 1581, Santa Cruz, California 95061. The price is \$17.50, plus 75 cents for postage.

Into the Deep by Robert F. Marx is the history of man's underwater exploration beginning in Mesopotamia 6,500 years ago. Marx traces the history of diving to modern times, and he

describes the origin of the equipment that is being used. His chapter, "Sunken Treasure," narrates the efforts to find and recover the Spanish treasure galleons that were lost off the Florida coast in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The pictures include one of a diver at the Miami Seaquarium. The book was published by Van Nostrand Reinhold, New York, and the price is \$9.95.

Since his graduation from the University of Florida, Sterling Watson has been a teacher. One of his positions was at a Florida state prison. It was this experience that spurred him to write this novel, *Weep No More My Brother*. The setting for it is the state penitentiary at Raiford. Published by William Morrow and Company, New York, the book sells for \$8.95.

Once a Runner is also a novel. It was written by John L. Parker, Jr., and is the story of distance runners attending the University of Florida (thinly disguised as Southeastern University). It was published by Cedarwinds Publishing Company, Cedar Mountain, North Carolina 28718. It sells for \$4.95.

Among the ever increasing number of oral history books being published, *Our Appalachia* is one of the best. It is edited by Laurel Shackelford and Bill Weinberg under the auspices of the Appalachian Oral History Project at Alice Lloyd College. It is a collection of interviews with the mountain people and develops an important folk history of a special American subculture. The editors allowed the actual participants to tell about life as they experienced it in the early years of this century and how mountain people and life are changing as a result of industrialization, tourism, television, unions, and pressures from other powerful forces. There is a desperate effort being waged to preserve the land and the old ways, but there seems to be doubt in the minds of *Our Appalachia* narrators that this will be possible. The photographs are by Donald R. Anderson. The book was published by Hill and Wang, New York, and it sells for \$12.95.

The Three Kentucky Presidents (Abraham Lincoln, Zachary Taylor, and Jefferson Davis), by Holman Hamilton, is one of the volumes in the Kentucky Bicentennial Bookshelf. All of the

Presidents were contemporaries, and all were caught up in the tragic events of the antebellum period of American history. Professor Hamilton's usual careful research and his fine writing style make this volume one of the best in a quality series that has already proved its worth, particularly for the schools.