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BOOK REVIEWS

Ethnic Minorities in Gulf Coast Society: Proceedings of the Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, Volume VIII. Edited by Jerrell H. Shofner and Linda V. Ellsworth. (Pensacola: Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, 1979. xi, 137 pp. Introduction, graphs, photos, notes, comment, index. \$6.95.)

They encountered segregated facilities in Tampa, mass lynchings in Louisiana, and a Mississippi congressman who called them a filthy, degraded people who could "almost subsist on rats and snakes." No, it is not another book chronicling the travail of black Americans; it is *Ethnic Minorities in Gulf Coast Society*, a collection of essays dealing with the "boat people" of 1900 - the "new" immigrants.

Edited by Jerrell Shofner and Linda Ellsworth, *Ethnic Minorities* focuses on the sheer complexity of Gulf coast society, a diversity encompassing Latin cigarmakers in Tampa; Jewish peddlers in Valdosta, Georgia; Greek sponge divers in Florida; and Chicanos in Texas.

Willard B. Gatewood's perceptive keynote essay, "Strangers and the Southern Eden," highlights the proceedings. Gatewood charts the South's persistent efforts to attract immigrants at the turn of the century, and then attempts to assess why the Italians and Cubans, Greeks and Jews, were suddenly viewed as threats to the social order after 1906. "Clearly," writes Gatewood, "one thing that set the southern response to immigration apart from that of other regions was the intensity of its hostility in the presence of so few actual immigrants."

Reaction to immigrants, or more accurately the perceived threat of immigration, took a variety of forms in the Gulf coast states. William Holmes's essay, "Anti-Catholicism in Georgia," details the rise of Tom Watson, the erstwhile agrarian rebel who, after 1908, turned rabid xenophobe. Yet by the 1920s, argues Holmes, a time of heightened nativism in the South, anti-Catholicism had dissipated in Georgia.

Not so in Florida. "Slowly in the 1890s and with accelerating speed after 1900," contends Wayne Flynt in his commentary, "native-born Floridians turned nativist." By the 1920s, a re-surgent Ku Klux Klan and a Cracker Messiah in the Capitol was evidence of this growing nativism. George Pozzetta, in "Immigrants and the Southern Mind," demonstrates how Tampa's Latins were swept into the vortex of the anti-immigration, anti-Catholic, anti-labor movement. Spaniards, Cubans, and Italians had created a turbulent atmosphere, a milieu which fostered radicalism and labor unrest. Not surprisingly, the immigrant radicals and union cigarmakers were viciously attacked, and their reputations spread far beyond Tampa.

If immigrant anarchists threatened Floridians, Italian Mafiosi frightened natives of New Orleans. To curb the Italian threat, the "best men" of the Crescent City took vigilante justice in their hands, and in 1891 lynched eleven innocent Italian immigrants. David D. Mays's "Sivilizing Moustache Pete" attempts to analyze native attitudes towards Italians in New Orleans, 1890-1918. Italians in Mississippi fared little better than their Louisiana counterparts. In 1917 Congressman John Burnett of Mississippi beckoned his colleagues to examine "the southern problem," i.e., "the Dago." He asked fellow Southerners to consider the consequences of putting "children on the seat beside the children of dirty Italians in Mississippi."

Ethnic Minorities in Gulf Coast Society, while raising new questions and probing a much-neglected topic, suffers from characteristics common to such undertakings. The essays are uneven and often fit awkwardly into the overall organization. Willard Gatewood's article is followed by a panel discussion of "Ethnicity in the Schools," which delves into "Bicognitive/Bicultural Learning Styles." Furthermore, some of the essays deal with overworked topics, such as the treatment of Italians in New Orleans (the subject of a recent book). Other essays on the "Retention of Cuban Culture in Tampa" and "Texas Chicanos" add nothing new to the field.

The proceedings of the 1978 Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference suffers further from a problem of focus. One is never certain whether the conference wished to examine the dynamics of immigrants in the South, or the reaction of the

white establishment (undefined) to Italian, Greek, and Cuban emigrants, or the unique character of Gulf coast ethnics. Some intriguing questions arise from these essays: were forces within the Gulf coast immigrant colonies more significant in shaping ethnic identity than those outside? How were Gulf coast Jews, Italians, and Greeks different from their northern countrymen? How did the experiences of the new immigrants in southern cities differ from those in small towns? Louis Schmier suggests in his essay on the Jewish peddler that rural southern Jews maintained a harmonious relationship with the gentiles. Did urban southern Jews such as Leo Frank in Atlanta encounter greater degrees of prejudice, and if so, why?

The published essays underscore a salient point, that there existed a rich and colorful underside of the Waspish South. But perhaps the South was never the great homogeneous stronghold of White Anglo-Saxon Protestants after all. Forrest McDonald contends that most white Southerners are descended from the Cornish, the Welsh, the Scots, and the Irish—hardly Anglo-Saxon stock—but rather Celtic by descent. The debate to define the mind and soul of the South continues.

University of South Florida

GARY MORMINO

Relaciones de dependencia entre Florida y Estados Unidos (1783-1820). By Pablo Tornero Tinajero. (Madrid: Ministerio de Asuntos Exteriores, 1979. xiv, 205 pp. Prologue, introduction, graphs, tables, illustrations, maps, notes, appendices.)

Pablo Tornero's study of Spanish East Florida (1783-1820) is the best work published on this period of Florida history since Joseph B. Lockey's *East Florida, 1783-1785* (Berkeley, 1949). Tornero's study is exceptional in the use of sources and his interpretation of data.

Spanish Florida history, with a few exceptions, is a relatively neglected field. Existing studies deal mainly with military and political administration. They also frequently concentrate on Florida's strategic role in the increasing world conflicts of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. Tornero turns us away

from these concerns. He asks, very directly, what were the economic facts of Spanish East Florida? Who was getting what from where and how? Further, he wants to know who was involved, where did they come from, and why did they come to Florida. To answer these important questions, Tornero applies a quantitative methodology to the treasury records held in the Archive of the Indies in Sevilla.

Dr. Tornero notes that Spanish East Florida was, in fact, a United States colony long before the formal cession in 1821. His study shows that Florida survived only because commodities and supplies produced in the United States found their way into the area. Rum came from Cuba, but day-to-day necessities were almost solely of American manufacture. Tornero further demonstrates this dependence by an examination of demographic sources for the period. Though his statistics are somewhat limited, they show that United States planter immigration determined the direction of Florida's economy. A more extensive examination of sources available in United States archives proves that his conclusions are correct. Spanish Florida was fully dependent for supplies and markets on its North American neighbor.

Dr. Tornero, a former student of Don Francisco Morales Padrón, is a member of the faculty of history at the University of Sevilla. The contributions of Professor Morales Padrón's students to the understanding of Spanish Borderlands in America have had a major importance to scholarship, and Tornero's work continues that fine tradition.

*P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History,
University of Florida*

BRUCE S. CHAPPELL

Africans and Creeks: From the Colonial Period to the Civil War.

By Daniel F. Littlefield, Jr. (Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1979. xiii, 286 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.50.)

Books on the relations between the Civilized Tribes and their Negroes have appeared only very recently: R. Halliburton, *Red over Black* (1977), on Cherokee slavery; Theda Perdue, *Slavery and the Evolution of Cherokee Society* (1979); and Daniel

F. Littlefield, Jr., *Africans and Seminoles* (1977), *The Cherokee Freedmen* (1978), and now *Africans and Creeks*. The last should be considered against the background of the earlier studies and is in large measure a sometimes repetitious sequel to the Seminole volume. This is only natural, since the Seminole, prior to Removal, were essentially Creeks living in Florida. Until the Fort Moultrie Treaty of 1823 the United States considered them merely as a Creek band, and who, from Removal to 1856, were legally a part of the Creek Nation. Moreover, from the Red Stick War of 1814 through the Civil War, an important theme in the history of both tribes was the hostility between the dominant, half-breed-controlled Lower Creek element and the more traditionalist Upper Creeks and Seminole, with the Seminole Negroes increasingly a major issue. During the Florida period Creek slavers repeatedly invaded the Seminole country on Negro-hunting expeditions-harassment which on a smaller scale continued in the Territory.

To understand these hostilities one must be familiar with the varying statuses of Negroes among Creeks, whites, and, particularly, the Seminole. The so-called "slaves" of the Florida Seminole were described as such principally by resentful white and Indian slaveholders. Mostly runaways, they lived in separate villages, uninhibitedly acquired property, including firearms, paid only a moderate "tribute" to the chiefs who were their "masters" or protectors, were noted fighting men, and, since the Seminole lacked any significant half-breed element, English-speaking runaways were their interpreters and often counselors. This relationship was mutually advantageous. But because most Seminole Negroes technically belonged to outsiders, they were highly vulnerable to re-enslavement.

Although slavery among the Creeks differed considerably from the corresponding Seminole institution, there were some similarities at first. Creek slavery began during the Revolutionary War, when the British made gifts of Negroes to some chiefs and the opportunity of capturing slaves from Patriot plantations became attractive. Although there was never any doubt that Creek slaves were property, slaveholders at first made little use of their Negroes. Although slaves were expected to support their owners they were allowed sufficient free time to support them-

selves and even to accumulate considerable property. Although not supposed to have firearms, they were permitted other weapons, such as tomahawks (p. 46). Actually, some slaves were well supplied with guns (pp. 101, 154).

However, under the influence of such dominating half-breeds as the McIntoshes, Creek slavery early began to move away from "Seminole" characteristics toward the duplication of southern "black codes." Creek slaves ultimately were forbidden to own weapons of any kind, or livestock, or any property at all, and miscegenation was banned (p. 145)-although too late to prevent a considerable African mixture (pp. 42, 60, 85). This trend was accentuated, after Removal by the arrival in Creek territory of Seminole Negroes, whose independent status and behavior horrified the "establishment" Creeks. Officially they tried, ineffectually, to enforce their increasingly severe slave code. Unofficially, unscrupulous Creeks seized Negroes for extra-territorial slaves. These activities brought about the migration to Mexico in 1849-1850 of several hundred Seminole Indians and Negroes, and, to prevent civil war, the granting in 1856 of Seminole independence.

When in 1861 the Creek Nation entered into a treaty with the Confederacy, the Upper Creek leader Opothla Yaholahimself a slave-owner-offered freedom to all Creek slaves who would support the Union. With numerous Upper Creeks and Seminole, including two or three hundred Negroes, he fought his way north to Kansas, where his Indian and Negro followers entered Union regiments in which they served valiantly and victoriously. Now under Union control, both Creeks and Seminole abolished slavery and adopted their freedmen as equal citizens-a status they enjoyed until tribal governments gave place to the racist state of Oklahoma.

This study is soundly based on official documents, supplemented by selected monographs, although some confusions appear in the background narrative. Jackson, for example, did not, as one might think (top of p. 76), execute Peter McQueen and Woodbine, while he did hang Imala Micco (not mentioned). No distinction, too, is made between the Creek agent Benjamin Hawkins, who died in 1816 (p. 92), and a Creek chief who had taken the agent's name as a compliment (pp. 102, 104, 108 n. 45,

111, 115). Some may consider the examinations of multitudinous controversies over slave ownership as wearisomely detailed, but those not interested can readily bypass them. A study of Negroes among the Choctaw and Chickasaw would now be appropriate and welcome.

University of Oregon

KENNETH WIGGINS PORTER

Aaron Burr: The Years from Princeton to Vice President, 1756-1805. By Milton Lomask. (New York: Farrar, Straus, Giroux, 1979. xiii, 443 pp. Preface, illustrations, sources and notes, bibliography, index. \$17.50.)

In his lifetime and ever after Aaron Burr aroused the curiosity of Americans and their feelings as well. Talented, debonair, and personable, he attracted a small band of devoted followers. A few others he antagonized almost on first contact or within a brief time for reasons that never quite clearly emerge. The vast majority of Americans watched his career with fascination, inclining now toward one of these polarities, then toward the other, as Burr alternated between popular and unpopular stands. Neither his hard-core devotees nor his antagonists wavered.

Appraisals of Burr's overall performance by his biographers run from James Parton's hostile two volumes (1857) to the prose dithyramb of William Carlos Williams (1925). The encomium of Williams may strain credulity beyond limits, but it contributes a phrase descriptive of Burr - "instinctive nature" - that may be the poet's insight. Mr. Lomask honors it by quotation. Other biographers who have contributed to the very respectable literature on Burr since Williams wrote have implicitly put this conception to service without always laying bare exactly what informed these instincts. In literature, as in life, Burr continues enigmatic and contradictory.

Mr. Lomask, a professional writer, gives us here the first of a two-volume life of Burr. He writes straightforward biography, 370 pages of text, beginning with Burr's distinguished father and his maternal grandfather, both presidents of Princeton, and ending with the valedictory speech to the Senate in 1805. If the author ever felt tempted to psychoanalyze his complex

subject, he suppressed the urge in favor of a more traditional "life and times" presentation. The times he manages particularly well, not an easy task because Burr, who was twenty in 1776, lived through a stirring period, and his career touched state and national affairs, both military and political. This background Mr. Lomask sketches with economy and clarity, never losing sight of his principal.

The author notes in his preface the divergent appraisals of Burr by his biographers. One group, the defenders, find in him "a bud of greatness that failed to unfold because of the malevolence of others." Detractors speak of him as "ambitious without principle, charming without substance." Mr. Lomask sets himself the task of disentangling the "real" Burr from these antithetical readings. His subject consistently refuses to cooperate. Burr's letters, which should reveal the man, give equivocal evidence. Aaron Burr (courageous, generous, witty, handsome, winning, high-spirited, diligent, and enterprising even to the hostile Parton) spun out pages of gossamer which his biographer probes in vain seeking the hard evidence for grounding a judgment.

Similarly, Burr's actions display incongruities. An incredible student, he had great powers of concentration and a fabulous memory. After the briefest study of law, he had at his command all the legal weapons of offense and defense. Yet he did not enjoy law and practiced only to support his extravagant tastes—a lavish table and fine wines. But he also contributed generously to men of letters and to needy artists like John Vanderlyn.

Of course Burr made his most indelible mark on politics, and his political career forms the core of this volume. Here also he showed no grand simplicities, certainly he was no party regular at a time when national parties were losing the taint of faction and becoming the accepted mode of political action. Burr may not have sensed the changing climate of opinion. He remained independent, or perhaps more accurately, unpredictable, and, in the eyes of many, an opportunist. His most unbending foe, Alexander Hamilton, acknowledged his talents but suspected his motives. To this question of motivation Mr. Lomask devotes two illuminating pages (199-200) that show Burr "driven by a terrible need to keep himself entertained." The motif sounds

frequently thereafter in Burr's own references to his "ennui." A reader of this biography might reasonably conclude that Burr's fatal flaw was his lack of dedication.

In sum, Mr. Lomask has produced an engrossing biography, rewarding to general readers and to a scholarly audience. His finished prose all but conceals the depth of his research in the mass of sources and in the large secondary literature. He poses the difficult questions and attempts to give impartial answers from evidence rather than preconceptions. If at times he seems perplexed, he has a perplexing victim under his microscope. Whether he will in the end make Burr a plunger, an earlier version of Samuel Insull or Billy Sol Estes, remains for the second volume. Volume two will complete the portrait.

University of Georgia

AUBREY C. LAND

The Presidency of Andrew Jackson: White House Politics, 1829-1837. By Richard B. Latner. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1979. 291 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index, \$20.00.)

Thirty years ago Charles M. Wiltse wrote that "Jackson himself had no policy, although he had many and rich prejudices" (*John C. Calhoun, Nullifier*, p. 39). Professor Latner does not deny Jackson's prejudices, but he makes an effective case that the Tennessean, a moderate states' rights advocate in 1828, developed a coherent and consistent policy during his presidency. His political ideas were based on republican theory and Jeffersonian tradition.

The main emphasis of the book, however, is the author's account of Jackson's relations with his advisers in light of the major domestic issues of the day—Indian removal, internal improvements, the National Bank, and tariff reform. Of his counselors Jackson relied less on his cabinet than on others. He had a distaste for cabinet sessions and probably never polled the cabinet. He preferred individual counsel, hence the rise of the so-called Kitchen Cabinet. But Latner suspects the Kitchen Cabinet "was largely a figment of the opposition's imagination" (p. 52). The label was not publicized until March 1832.

Of these Kitchen Cabinet advisers, Jackson's longtime Tennessee associates John Eaton (later Territorial governor of Florida) and William B. Lewis were gradually displaced by Amos Kendall, Francis P. Blair, and Martin Van Buren. Jackson gave special attention to the zealous Kendall and Blair, "whose political views and temperaments closely matched his own" (p. 208). Latner concludes that the two Westerners had the greatest influence of all Jackson's counselors.

A major contribution is the author's judicious account of Van Buren's political relations with Jackson. Exhibiting political skill, tact, and support of the president's policies, Van Buren steadily rose in Old Hickory's estimation. However, Latner notes that his status was always subordinate, well illustrated "when he reluctantly acceded to Jackson's wish that he become minister to Britain" (p. 85). And his caution during the nullification crisis temporarily miffed the president. Even at the Democratic convention of 1836 Van Buren's wishes did not prevail. The author concludes: "It is impossible to think that if Van Buren had had a free hand, he would have selected [R. M.] Johnson for his running mate" (p. 203), for his political base was the New York-Virginia alliance.

As for Calhoun's break with Jackson, Latner writes: "However much the Eaton affair and Seminole controversy served to alienate Jackson and Calhoun, ultimately it was policy disagreements that drove them apart" - tariff and distribution (pp. 67-68). He contends that Calhoun had lost all influence with Jackson well before the Seminole correspondence was published. The author also discusses the role of a host of lesser advisers on domestic issues, including Green, McLane, Taney, Ingham, Barry, Berrien, Cass, and McLean. He confirms that Jackson exhibited strong opinions and was always the leader, regardless of the issue.

Fifty-two pages of footnotes reveal that the author mastered a wealth of primary source material, although he does not cite the Calhoun papers at Clemson University, nor does he include T. P. Govan's biography of Biddle in his bibliography. All in all, this monograph is an excellent study of White House politics, despite the author's disclaimer that there still exists "considerable uncertainty about the membership and functioning of the fabled

Kitchen Cabinet" (p. 2). Moreover, he shows that Jackson more consistently supported a set of Jeffersonian principles than some writers have heretofore led us to believe.

Clemson University

ERNEST M. LANDER, JR.

Retreat from Reconstruction, 1869-1879. By William Gillette. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979. xiv, 463 pp. Preface, tables, notes, bibliographic essay, acknowledgments, index. \$27.50.)

William Gillette has produced a volume that merits inclusion in the essential bookshelf of every specialist in Reconstruction history. Based upon research in some 500 collections of private papers, 200 contemporary periodicals and newspapers, and the records of the Department of Justice and of the Adjutant General's office, his work exemplifies the continuing vigor of traditional political history. Sharply focused in theme, *Retreat from Reconstruction* brings a fresh perspective as well as fresh materials to a reexamination of national politics and performance during Grant's years as president.

Three chapters precede the core, or rather the double core of the volume. The first, on earlier Reconstruction developments, is used to foreshadow retreat, arguing that Republicans were not prepared to go beyond the Fifteenth Amendment in the expectation that with the vote the Negro would be able to defend and advance his own interests. The second chapter is concerned with the implementation of the enforcement acts from 1870 through 1877, and the third with the presidential campaign of 1872. Then four core chapters turn to Grant's policy in eight southern states, with a separate chronological account for each and a summary evaluation of Grant's record. The next five examine the elections of 1874 as the "Referendum on Reconstruction" which Republicans lost and the decisions that followed in the lame duck Congress. Here the focus is on northern racism and the issue of civil rights, identified primarily with the contention over legislation to outlaw segregation, though also holding implications for the enforcement of voting rights. Two chapters follow in chronological sequence, one concerned primarily with

the disputed election of 1876 and its settlement, the other with Hayes's southern policy. A retrospect, together with the preface, presents a thoughtful overview of the failure to realize the Reconstruction commitment.

Although most chapters are not accurately characterized as interpretative essays, it is not for lack of interpretation. Gillette pronounces provocative judgments in profusion. Radical Republicans "too often ignored what was politically possible," as in 1874 when they supported school integration: moderates made compromises "too often and too soon" (p. 371). The Civil Rights Act of 1875 was an empty ritual that weakened the party whose future it was passed to ensure. Grant was not politically obtuse as often pictured but skillful, gaining and maintaining personal power, but he failed in his sometimes conflicting purpose to further the interests of the Republican party in the South, which were undermined by his actions. His southern policy was bold when it should have been cautious, timid when it should have been bold, intermittent when it should have been steady, productive of tactical successes but bereft of overall strategy. Grant remained "a soldier at heart" (p. 177) when "a master politician was needed (p. 179) who could add "bureaucratic expertise and military muscle to political judgment" (p. 185). President Hayes "transformed a defeat into a surrender" (p. 347) by lack of finesse and naivete. For the success of Reconstruction, Gillette believes "overwhelming federal force was necessary," but also "sanctioned consensus" (p. 171). Southern policy "posed difficulties that were intricate, intractable, and seemingly interminable" (p. 81). Neither a bureaucracy nor an army existed equal to the task. Reconstruction required waging war against an implacable southern will to prevail, war at a time when the North sought peace and reconciliation. Northern Republicans could not understand that they faced the animosity of a determined, unscrupulous foe; repelled by southern turbulence and a military intervention in civil affairs that too often appeared in the interest of office and plunder, they came to believe that universal suffrage had been a mistake.

All this suggests a relentless tragedy played out during the 1870s. Gillette arrives at other conclusions. Northerners need not have acquiesced in the retreat from Reconstruction; Grant

“might have achieved a great deal” (p. 185); “the American people, their presidents, and their government had not been persevering or resourceful enough to see reconstruction through” (p. 380). In short, Reconstruction had not been doomed when Grant took office, quite the contrary. The years from 1869 to 1875 were those in which Reconstruction might have succeeded, for during them Republicans controlled both the presidency and Congress. Northern Republican leaders “chose to save the northern party and themselves by sacrificing reconstruction” (p. 374) making pawns of southern Republicans, white and black. These are conclusions which unduly minimize the limits placed upon the possibility of success in the 1870s by the trauma of the earlier postwar years, saddle Republican politicians of the North with a disproportionate share of responsibility, and fail to recognize the irreconcilability of “overwhelming” force with “sanctioned consensus.”

Although some notable passages suggest greater profundity, from his beginning preface Gillette compromises the dimension of the Reconstruction tragedy by definition. There he asks: “What, then, was reconstruction?” His answer is that it was a postwar political and constitutional settlement meant to lodge national political power permanently at the North in the keeping of the Republican party without transforming southern society. This view distorts, for Reconstruction began before the war ended, sought reunion and the extirpation of slavery, and carried the expectation of a southern society transformed by free labor. Not party, but the concept of freedom as embodied in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth amendments, was central to the Reconstruction drama.

Hunter College and Graduate School, CUNY LAWANDA COX

John Horry Dent: South Carolina Aristocrat on the Alabama Frontier. By Ray Mathis. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1979. xiv, 267 pp. Preface, chronology, illustrations, epilogue, notes, essay on unpublished sources, acknowledgments, index. \$17.50.)

Relying chiefly on the private journals kept by John Horry

Dent, Ray Mathis has woven the story of a microcosm of the plantation South. Born of aristocratic parents of tidewater South Carolina in 1815, but largely self-educated, Dent settled in what had been Creek Indian country near the banks of the Chattahoochee in 1837. Having identified town living with Charleston, expenses, and debts, he first purchased land a considerable distance from Eufaula. Here on the frontier, he identified three separate classes of people: first, the pioneers who existed by hunting and trading with the Indians; second, the land speculators out for a quick profit; and, third, the planters and farmers who had "migrated for the purpose of securing rich and fresh lands for cultivation." In short the land had to be redeemed from the barbarians, both red and white. His first crops were corn and cotton. He was later to become a highly successful planter-speculator-financier.

His marriage to Mary Elizabeth Morrison brought him his first forty-five slaves. Following her death in 1853, he married Fanny Whipple, a school teacher from Vermont. The Whipples held abolitionist views. Though Dent liked his in-laws, these views did not sit well with a planter who by 1860 owned over 100 slaves. For him the institution of slavery was within the nature of things. His outlook on bondage was largely from the profit motive. His treatment of slaves blended paternalism with this economic frame of reference. He recognized that slaves carefully sized up their owners and acted accordingly. He did not trust them and was a great believer in a locked corn crib. He regarded the blacks "as a complexity of honesty, original sin, and innocence," and definitely not equal. He corrected laziness with the whip. New England farmhands, according to him, did twice the work of slaves. Still, after emancipation he praised slave over free labor. He also maintained that abolition agitation instead of helping emancipate blacks made Southerners more adamant to continue the institution.

For Dent, in early Reconstruction, the blacks, "interest in the crop as wages amounts to nothing." He appears oblivious to the fact that slavery also did nothing toward the creation of economic incentive for the field hand above survival. Rather, he blamed his problems with the blacks on radicals, scalawags, and carpet-baggers. He also found considerable fault with southern poor

whites, especially their view that manual labor for someone else was degrading. With Reconstruction only two years old he moved to a farm in north Georgia. The book ends with his move.

A lifelong moderate, as a farmer Dent advocated agricultural diversification and other reforms. In politics he was a pro-slavery unionist who reluctantly went with the South. As a family man he was a benevolent patriarch. Mathis's most readable treatment of the life of this aristocratic planter is both low-key and superb. He balances well Dent's family life and background, planting and business affairs, political views, and his outlook on the institution of slavery. Like Dent, Mathis follows the middle of the road with his frame of reference. This volume will join the select number of books on the old South which replace myth, prejudice, and conjecture with solid history.

Auburn University

EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON

Oratory In The New South. Edited by Waldo W. Braden. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1979. vii, 286 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, selected bibliography, contributors, index. \$17.50.)

As one who has lived through amazing changes in southern historiography and who at one time was immersed in studying the formation of public opinion, I have been fascinated with the predominant place of oratory in the South. I have speculated, too, on the legitimacy of peripheral social sciences chipping away at what once was considered the proper sphere of history. These eight essays, coming mainly from speech departments in Louisiana and Florida, have no quarrel with recent historical scholarship (Woodward, Potter, Gaston, Tindall), but do they add very much to what we know about the South?

Surely we must agree that it was primarily the orators who influenced attitudes, thoughts, feelings, and actions, who falsified history in the creation of a southern mythology that has withered away only in the last generation. The Old South as golden age, the Cult of the Confederacy (a lost cause), the ravages of Reconstruction ("Birth of a Nation" syndrome), the propagandistic New South, and even white supremacy (solid South) perhaps

served their purpose in the rationalization of defeat and the soothing of bruised egos of white Southerners. These accumulations of nostalgic mythology also helped move the South into a colonial economy and denied blacks their ostensible fruits of the war. Before the end of the century southern assumptions suited national purpose, all for the glory of a materialistic society in the hands of a relative few. The whole country seemed impervious to social change.

These papers contain much of interest about the ceremonial orator in a defeated society, restoration strategies in Georgia, the oratory of national reconciliation, and the rhetoric of the United Confederate Veterans. Henry Grady and the classic feud between Washington and DuBois are the subjects of perceptive substantive essays. Only with the approach of the twentieth century and the transformation of the southern lady from pedestal to politics, and particularly with the advent of three great educational figures (Aycock, McIver, Alderman), came the introduction of new human values—such as the child having a right to an education. The North Carolina crusaders eschewed the use of mythology except for long-lived white supremacy.

It seems to the reviewer that the major emphasis in this volume is on substantive but twice-told tales at the expense of what might be expected in describing the methodology of “the total process of persuasion.” But the various essays do contribute, somewhat unevenly, to an understanding of the harsh realities of the inevitable romanticism which followed the Civil War. I suppose Henry Grady really is the moral equivalent of John Calhoun as to leadership in a tragic South. Certainly I am pleased that today it is all right to say so. And maybe students in mass communication will learn something about their own history.

University of South Florida

JAMES W. SILVER

Search for Consensus: The Story of the Democratic Party. By Ralph M. Goldman. (Philadelphia: Temple University Press, 1979. xi, 417 pp. Acknowledgments, tables, epilogue, appendix, notes, indexes. \$17.50.)

Although the title of this volume recalls Will Rogers's well-

known quip, "I am not a member of an organized political party-I'm a Democrat," the author reminds us in the first sentence of chapter one that "The Democratic party of the United States is one of the oldest surviving human organizations." The story of the Democratic party told here suggests an answer to this paradox: In a democratic society, especially in one as geographically and demographically heterogeneous as the United States, a political party may not be able to perform its functions and survive without an organizational flexibility that at times resembles chaos. The thread of historical continuity that appears to hold the party symbol intact may indeed be the constant effort to put improbable coalitions together by balancing off internal party interests in a way that comports with the national consensus necessary to win elections (p. 252).

Although *Search for Consensus* is a chronologically organized party history, much of the strength of the book derives from Professor Goldman's facility in combining historiographic skills with the analytic capacities of a political scientist. Thus, despite all the contingencies and uncertainties in the historical course of American party politics, he is able to extract from the flow of events an intelligible explanation of the ways in which the Democratic party has adapted to changing circumstances in carrying out the complex functions a political party exercises in a constitutional democracy.

The Democratic party is so deeply immersed in the continuum of American history that even its origin is shrouded. The present name was formally adopted at Baltimore in 1840, but that meeting was the third national nominating convention of the Democratic-Republican party, which in turn derived from the incipient congressional party credited to Madison's organization (under Jefferson's influence) of a loyal opposition to the Hamiltonian Federalists in the House of Representatives. Both the Federalists and the (Jeffersonian or Democratic) Republicans developed from their status as parties-in-Congress to parties-in-the-electorate by the time the Virginia dynasty emerged with Jefferson's election as president, although the party as a *national* organization for effective mediation of popular participation in presidential selection arose only in the Jackson era. And it is possible, without excessive mythologizing, to trace the forma-

tive roots back to the Revolutionary period and beyond. The party has, in its own amorphous way, managed to survive the vicissitudes of the founding period, the early sectional struggles, relegation to minority status and dependence on single sectional support after 1865, and, since 1932, maintenance of a substantial numerical majority of voter support and party-designated office holders.

In his historical treatment the author concentrates on the national setting in which the struggle over issues, party leadership, presidential nominations, and the forging of factional and electoral alliances have been worked out through times of triumph and adversity. Less attention is devoted to the implications of organizational structures for reconciling intraparty conflict, strategies needed to secure nominations and produce winning electoral coalitions in the face of localization of election districts and management of electoral processes, and the party segmentation generated by the separation of powers. But in two long chapters following his historical account (which is infused with personalities and factional alignments), Professor Goldman analyzes the contemporary state of party structures and operations at the grass roots and national levels respectively.

By contrast with the pessimism of many recent party analysts about the future of American political parties and the party system, Professor Goldman remains optimistic about the possibility, not only of survival, but of revitalization of the Democratic party organization and its capacity to carry out the essential functions of a party. He recognizes the decline in party identification among voters, the increasing tendencies of candidates to build individual campaign organizations outside party structures, the weakening of points of cohesion both within the congressional party and between the presidential party and Congress, and the incoherence that has resulted from the failure to distinguish between "participation" and "representation" in the latest efforts at "democratizing" the party by means of demographic-based quota systems. But his suggestions for pulling the dispersed (often single-issue factions) together seem to reflect more wishful thinking than confidence. His hopes center on increased congressional party cohesion, the reconstitution of a national organization centering on congressional districts, and a

vague possibility that multi-national parties may emerge in democratic nation-states. The question remains, has the search for consensus within the parties and through parties as mediating agencies in elections and in governing bodies finally reached the point at which the fragile structures that sustained the effort have been irretrievably shattered?

Vanderbilt University

WILLIAM C. HAVARD

Automobile Age Atlanta: The Making of a Southern Metropolis.
By Howard L. Preston. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1979. xix, 203 pp. Preface, maps, tables, illustrations, notes, bibliographic essay, index. \$15.00.)

Atlanta's importance as a railroad center has long been recognized by historians; consequently it is gratifying that attention is finally being given to the impact of the automobile on the growth pattern of the most important transportation center in the Southeast. In 1977 Police Chief Herbert T. Jenkins suggested possibilities for further investigation in *Atlanta and the Automobile*; however, this was primarily an account of the author's experience with police and traffic problems. Preston's scholarly monograph is, therefore, a pioneering work which adds a significant new dimension to the economic and social history of Atlanta.

As the title suggests, whether it states so explicitly or not, the purpose of the author was to analyze the impact of the use of the automobile from 1900 to 1935 upon the pattern of residential and business expansion in Atlanta. His account is based upon data gathered from a variety of rarely used sources including building permits, automobile registration ledgers, reports of bank clearings, city directories, and social registers. He uses the information imaginatively as he points out how the automobile gave impetus to the growth of Atlanta. During this period the city expanded from a relatively compact community concentrated around the junctions of major rail lines into a sprawling suburban metropolis. He explains the failure of street car lines to promote this expansion, giving credit to the wider use of the automobile. The failure of the street car companies to

serve growing needs deserves additional research, as does Atlanta's promotion of the Good Roads Movement.

The author also analyzes the impact of the development of the city's suburban communities upon the central business community and points out the adverse effect on retail establishments of congested downtown traffic when there was a scarcity of parking facilities. In an interesting chapter he presents information about the efforts of city officials to bridge the hazardous railroad gulch which split the city. Viaducts were eventually built over the railroads to expedite the flow of traffic between the eastern and western sections of the divided city. Attention is also given to the influence of suburbanization upon the pattern of segregation in housing. Although the blacks developed their own suburbs, the author concludes that "the motor vehicle helped quicken the pace of Jim Crowism" (p. 157).

Despite its admirable features, however, the study has certain weaknesses frequently characteristic of doctoral dissertations. The prose style flows smoothly enough, but transitions between sections and chapters tend to be abrupt. There are several oversimplifications and repetitions, and in places the author's meaning of words and phrases lacks clarity. Most apparent is a tendency to exaggerate the impact of the automobile by ignoring other factors and to imply that Atlanta's experience is unique by failure to compare her development with other cities. References to the impact on race and segregation seem to inspire editorial reactions rather than historical judgment. It is surprising that there is no reference to the earlier work of Herbert Jenkins.

Nevertheless, the author has made a perceptive study of an important and hitherto neglected aspect of the history of Atlanta. He has plowed new ground and used unusual sources, thus suggesting new areas for investigation. Made more attractive by the inclusion of interesting photographs, this book is a welcome addition to the growing bibliography now available to illuminate the past of the Gate City of the South. It should inspire similar studies of other cities.

Atlanta Historical Society

JUDSON C. WARD, JR.

Redneck Mothers, Good Ol' Girls and Other Southern Belles: A Celebration of the Women of Dixie. By Sharon McKern. (New York: Viking Press, 1979. xx, 268 pp. Prologue, epilogue. \$10.95.)

A 40,000-mile journey through the South by southern writer Sharon McKern from one woman to another is the source of conversations and insights that make up *Redneck Mothers, Good Ol' Girls, and Other Southern Belles: A Celebration of the Women of Dixie*. The women McKern interviewed show that southern women make up as diverse a group as any. Most of her informants (a word much too cold for her obviously warm relationship with them all) are not famous, but very successful and inspiring individuals, each in her own way. Faith Brunson, book buyer for Rich's in Atlanta; Louise Mohr, a very down-to-earth evangelist; Sylvia Jackson, a black director of a program for the aging in rural Mississippi, and Ethel Mohamed, a folk embroiderer from Belzoni, Mississippi, are a few of those whose experiences add chapters to McKern's exploration of women of the South.

The author ties these different women together by pointing out traits she has identified as typical of women in Dixie: eccentricity (or at least nonconformity), "traditional" values (often mixed with, but less often dominated by, "Yankee" feminist ideas), and a closeness to family and the land, to name a few. Of course these characteristics are not shared by all she interviewed, and if they do not apply, McKern does not strain to make anyone fit them.

If there is any trait common to all of McKern's southern women, it is their consciousness of being Southern and a deep pride in it as well. She recognizes historical factors, especially the Civil War, as having greatly influenced this consciousness. However, her emphasis is on presenting women and their lives today, rather than tracing the role of southern women in history.

The chapter headings, such as "Southern Comfort: Honky-tonk Heroines and Rebel Queens," would seem at first glance to mark just another exercise in stereotyping Southerners, perpetuating myths that have survived too long in most of the United States. But her labels, she seems to realize, are as arbitrary as any, more imaginative than most, and what makes her ap-

proach refreshing is that she makes stereotypes work in a positive way. McKern recognizes "a kernel of truth" in all stereotypes and treats them more as amusing tools for organizing her work conveniently than as a rigid definition of character.

McKern enjoys words and puts them together into a very smooth, quickly-paced book that never drags. Much of the space is devoted to direct quotes, so the reader finishes each chapter with the feeling of having gotten to know one more southern woman. In the end, McKern has introduced a cross-section of southern women thoroughly enough to give readers a "feel" for womanhood in Dixie rather than a pat definition that could never cover everything.

Redneck Mothers, Good Ol' Girls, and Other Southern Belles is certainly what it promises—a celebration. Certain envious Northerners may find it a little too glorifying of southern females, but as McKern sees it, and as most southern readers of her book would agree, southern women deserve all the glory they can get. This celebration bestows it with style.

Center for Southern Folklore
Memphis, Tennessee

RUTH AMY

"Turn to the South": Essays on Southern Jewry. Edited by Nathan M. Kaganoff and Melvin I. Urofsky. (Charlottesville: University Press of Virginia, 1979. xviii, 205 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, tables, notes, contributors, index. \$7.95.)

In the 1980s it is a clearly accepted fact that the South has risen again. Not of course in terms of an armed rebellion against the concept of a union of American states, but in terms of a "sun-belt" milieu which has attracted industry, commerce, and population.

Perhaps one of the most important aspects of this renaissance of southern activity is the renewed interest in the history of the southern Jewish experience. The fourteen articles that make up this volume result from a conference on southern Jewish history held in Richmond, Virginia, in 1976. That conference was the prime motivator for the recreation of the

Southern Jewish Historical Society, and as the editors of the volume correctly assess, this was a "milestone in American Jewish history." The Richmond conference turned the spotlight of historical inquiry onto a section of American Jewry so important to the first three centuries of its existence.

Despite the uneven quality of their scholarship, it is actually possible to draw a historical sketch of the southern Jewish experience from these articles, of which those by Stephen Whitfield, Arnold Shankman, Stanley Chyet, and Malcolm Stern are by far the best. This sketch contains within it a number of important areas for further historical and sociological research.

Broadly stated, the historical narrative proceeds in the following manner. The two distinct groups of Jewish settlers in the South after 1830—the Germans and later the Eastern Europeans—both came to the region because of its "cleaner air," less congested by the pollution of economic competition. Jewish peddlers came to the small, out-of-the-way, southern towns and stayed, in many cases, "because the mule died." They found a hard-drinking, God-fearing, bible-quoting "armed camp," as Ludwig Lewisohn described it, in which violence and the more earthy sentiments reigned supreme, and where any expression deviating from group conventions was held as the worst possible disloyalty to the region.

As peddlers, and later as small merchants, the Jews came into individual contact with a great number of Southerners, and a relationship was built, often of trust and friendship, which did not falter even when southern bigots such as Tom Watson, Jeff Davis, and Theodore Bilbo assailed the Jewish "money-lenders and tycoons" and invoked the Protocols of the Elders of Zion. The intensity of the Jewish-southern relationship was something new for most of these Jews, and it increased their desire for conformity and assimilation at a time when the pressure to become like their Christian neighbors was already intense.

Nowhere was this more evident than in the rise of classical Reform Judaism, whose temples were constructed with an eye towards the Christian architecture of the times and whose religious services were equally imitative. Early southern rabbis based the essence of their creative religious work upon the formation of cordial ties with their Christian counterparts and

the exchange of pulpits. Only then did the rabbis concentrate upon their own congregations. There was a paradox in all of this: how could this most liberal form of Judaism, with its emphasis upon social justice and universal brotherhood, flourish and become a symbol of the Jewish South amidst the religious orthodoxy of the Southern Baptists?

Even more astounding, in view of the pressures for conformity, was the manner in which southern Jews maintained a liberal attitude, never exaggerated to be sure, towards blacks. The race question, Jews knew, was central to much of the history of the southern experience. Their broad educational backgrounds and contact with the outside world, however, guided their business relations with blacks and in some cases their social ones. This Jewish attitude was appreciated and was one of the reasons why the Jew became a symbol of success, a symbol to emulate, for many blacks in the South.

Yet it was the racial question and their own forms of social and religious liberalism which forced southern Jews to try harder, to become in some instances "professional Southerners," in order to be accepted. They wanted to share in the southern sense of tradition, of family, even in the weight of the southern "defeat," a feeling they all too easily understood.

It is clear from even a brief sketch such as the foregoing, how many research possibilities exist within the boundaries of the southern Jewish experience. It is not unrealistic to presume that any number of historians and sociologists, trained in the "new" methods of inquiry, will soon introduce us to a fuller understanding of the topic which is at the heart of this volume. Yet all would do well to heed the words of Eli Evans at the Richmond conference. Evans reminds us that it will be important not only to know what Jews in the South did, but how they felt. These are wise guidelines: we must examine not only the mind of the Jewish South but also its heart.

American Jewish Archives

ABRAHAM J. PECK

Stand Watie and the Agony of the Cherokee Nation. By Kenny A. Franks. (Memphis: Memphis State University Press, 1979. vii, 257 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, awards, index. \$12.95.)

Stand Watie's life spanned the period in which the Cherokees adopted many aspects of Anglo-American "civilization," relinquished their lands in the southeast, migrated to Indian Territory, and participated in the American Civil War. Born in 1806, Watie attended mission schools, and in the 1820s and early 1830s, he served as clerk of the Cherokee Supreme Court, translator at the Cherokee Agency, and, in the absence of his brother Elias Boudinot, editor of the *Cherokee Phoenix*. When Boudinot and others despaired of resisting Cherokee removal to the West, Watie joined them in signing the Treaty of New Echota. Principal Chief John Ross opposed removal and condemned the treaty negotiated by unauthorized delegates representing a minority of the tribe, and many Cherokees considered Watie and other members of the treaty party to be traitors. Despite the outcry, the United States Senate ratified the treaty, and in the winter of 1838-1839, the Cherokees relocated in what is today northeastern Oklahoma. When opponents of removal killed Boudinot, Major Ridge, and John Ridge in 1839, Watie assumed leadership of the treaty party which proceeded to wage a bitter war against the followers of Chief Ross. In 1846, the factions agreed to a truce which lasted until the Civil War. During this interlude, Watie acquired considerable wealth as a lawyer and businessman and served in the National Council. When the Civil War began, Watie, a slaveholder, urged the Cherokees to ally with the South, and in violation of Chief Ross's proclamation of neutrality, he raised a force of 300 men for service in the Confederate army. Ross finally formulated a Confederate alliance, but in 1862, Federal troops invaded the Cherokee Nation, arrested Ross, transported the Principal Chief to the North, and released him on parole. Many Cherokees defected to the Union cause, and Confederate Cherokees elected Watie Principal Chief. He gained reknown for his guerilla raids, including the capture of a Federal wagon train at Cabin Creek in 1864, as the only Indian brigadier general in the Civil War, and as the last Confederate general to surrender. Watie died in

1871 having regained some of his wealth but having failed to obtain a division of the Cherokee Nation.

Rarely have political lines been so clearly drawn as in the Cherokee Nation during Watie's lifetime. The intense factionalism gave rise to virulent political rhetoric of which Stand Watie was a master. Unfortunately, in his biography of Watie, Kenny Franks incorporates Watie's acrimonious charges against Ross into his narrative without assessing their validity. He would have us see Ross as the villain and Watie as the hero, and the result is an extremely biased view of Cherokee history. A more balanced (and accurate) version of the issues and events can be found in Gary E. Moulton's biography of Watie's nemesis, *John Ross, Cherokee Chief*.

Nevertheless, such a partisan biography is not without value. Franks presents Watie's case with such force and knowledge that the reader perhaps has a glimpse of how Stand Watie personally justified his actions and saw his role in Cherokee history. Particularly well done are the chapters on the Civil War. This biography is far superior to its predecessors, Mabel Washbourne Anderson's *Life of General Stand Watie* and Frank Cunningham's *General Stand Watie's Confederate Indians*. It is broader in scope and more thoroughly researched than either and consequently should be welcomed by students of Cherokee history.

Western Carolina University

THEDA PERDUE

Hispanic-American Essays in Honor of Max Leon Moorhead.

Edited by William S. Coker. (Pensacola: Perdido Bay Press, 1979. x, 193 pp. Introduction, contributors, illustrations, maps, appendix, index. \$16.95.)

Several years ago, two former graduate students of now retired Professor Moorhead discussed a *festschrift* in his honor. One of them, William S. Coker, of the University of West Florida, has completed this in a limited edition through his own Perdido Bay Press of Pensacola. In it seven former Moorhead M.A. and Ph.D. students have contributed essays ranging from seventeenth-century Spaniards in the western Pacific to late nineteenth-century Mexico. Although Coker wanted to focus the *festschrift* on

the Borderlands where Moorhead specialized, the essays reflect his students' varying interests. In an introduction, John S. Ezell provides a view of Moorhead as seen by a colleague. It is a personal account of his life, education, and thirty-year professional career which was all spent at the University of Oklahoma. Ezell does not discuss, however, the significance of Moorhead's scholarly contributions.

The seven remaining essays cover a wide area in time and space. Edgar Wickberg, in "Spanish Frontiers in the Western Pacific, 1662-1700," puts forth the arguments that Spanish expansion occurred in the late seventeenth century after a period of contraction, that other European nations slowly learned lessons about Asian trade long known to the Spaniards, and that several frontiers existed-commercial, missionary-military, and pure missionary. In an excellent little study, "Spanish Civil Communities and Settlers in Frontier New Mexico, 1790-1810," Oakah C. Jones, Jr., uses the 1790 and 1810 censuses to reveal new insights about New Mexico's population. Peace and stability in the late colonial period allowed the population to grow. Society permitted mobility and inter-marriage. Most of the population consisted of laborers, farmers, and artisans, and were not Spanish officials, soldiers, and the religious usually associated with frontier communities.

Coker's "John Forbes and Company and the War of 1812 in the Spanish Borderlands" examines the successor store to Panton, Leslie and Company in Florida and its fortunes in a time of flux and Spanish weakness. Both the United States and Britain vied with each other for the colony. Forbes doggedly remained in business until 1818, when he retired to Cuba for the last five years of his life.

In "Transition from Conservatism to Liberalism in Guatemala, 1865-1871," Wayne M. Clegern discusses a pivotal period when the Liberals broke with the Conservatives and seized power. Karla Robinson's revisionist essay, "The Merchants of Post-Independence Buenos Aires," points out that Spanish merchants did not disappear from commerce in the port city after independence, British merchants did not dominate trade, and merchants were frequently the only persons with capital to invest

in land. Even Juan Manuel de Rosas's wealth was largely based on trade and had as allies urban merchants.

The last two essays focus on Mexico. Shirley J. Black's "Napoleon III and European Colonization in Mexico: The Substance of an Imperial Dream," despite its title, examines Sonora and Napoleon III's attempts at modernization through immigration. Maximilian, the alleged puppet, however, stymied his efforts. Lastly, Rolando Andrade's "Juárez-Díaz: The Breaking of a Friendship" states that as early as 1867, as Maximilian was making his final stand, the decisive split occurred between the two men who successively dominated Mexico's history for a half century.

As a compliment to the quality of work Moorhead demanded, most of the essays are based on original documentation and written in a clear manner. Despite a few typographical errors that seem always to rear their ugly heads and a set of illustrations mysteriously buried among the endnotes, the book is a handsome small volume and is offered at an attractive price. The Perdido Bay Press merits congratulations.

Fort Lewis College

GILBERT C. DIN

BOOK NOTES

Don Bernardo de Gálvez has long been associated with Florida history because of his successful attacks against the British in the lower Mississippi Valley and West Florida, climaxed by the capture of Pensacola in 1781 which forced the English to retreat from that area. The roles of Gálvez and his family are described in documents in the Archives of the Historic New Orleans Collection. These have been published in a handsome volume, *Tribute to Don Bernardo de Gálvez: Royal Patents and an Epic Ballard Honoring the Spanish Governor of Louisiana*. Ralph Lee Woodward, Jr., of Tulane University is editor and translator. The foreword is by Robert D. Bush. The publication of the *Tribute* and the dedication of the plaza in Baton Rouge honoring Gálvez and Oliver Pollock marks the bicentennial of the "Marcha de Gálvez," September 21, 1779. Woodward describes Gálvez's activities during the American Revolution, and there is a sketch, "Oliver Pollock: An Unknown Patriot," by C. Ward Bond. There are also maps and pictures, including a reproduction in color of Gálvez's portrait painted while he served as governor of Louisiana. The original painting hangs in the Louisiana Arts and Science Center. Order *Tribute* from the Historic New Orleans Collection, New Orleans, Louisiana; the price is \$14.95 plus \$1.50 for handling.

Tokens-metal, rubber, fiber, and plastic-have been used in Florida for many purposes since the 1880s. Trade tokens allowed employees of lumber, phosphate, and other companies to purchase goods at the commissary. It was also a way to control employees credit. Tokens have also been used to advertise commodities and to allow customer discounts. Harley L. Freeman, to whom *Florida Trade Tokens* is dedicated, was an early collector of Florida tokens, and he compiled the first major list of tokens. This larger and more up-to-date compilation by C. R. Clark includes not only a list and the pictures of tokens, but historical data about the companies and organizations which issued tokens. Lumber and mining companies, military post exchanges, concessionaires, bars, dairies, and other businesses have used tokens

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for many years. They have been manufactured from a variety of materials, in many colors, shapes, and sizes, and with a variety of lettering imprinted in them. Tokens are becoming increasingly valuable as more collectors show interest in them. *Florida Trade Tokens* sells for \$15.00, and may be ordered from the author, Box 13331, St. Petersburg, Florida 33733.

Melbourne, Florida, Postal History, by Fred A. Hopwood of Melbourne, covers a one-hundred year period, 1880-1980, of Florida community history. Melbourne's first post office was in a trading post located on the riverfront, then the main artery for trade and transportation in the area. Cornthwaite John Hector, from Melbourne, Australia, ran the trading post and served as postmaster. There is little available information on the operations of early mail service in Florida, but Hopwood's book helps to fill that needed gap.

The Brent Block is often considered Pensacola's most important real estate entity. It is named for the Brent family which first settled in the community in the 1840s. *The Brent Block*, by John Appleyard, with art work by Bobbi Broxson, details the activities of the Brents, who have been associated over the years with banking and lumbering, and of William A. Bount, Sr., whose law firm has been associated also with the Block. *The Brent Block* was published by the Pensacola Historical Society under the sponsorship of Durnford Enterprises, Ltd., of Pensacola.

When United States Secretary of the Navy Samuel L. Southard inquired of Henry M. Brackenridge, who was an associate of Andrew Jackson, and the first American alcalde of West Florida and judge of the Territorial District of West Florida, on how best to operate the "Live Oak Reservation" in Pensacola, he received the "Letter On The Culture Of Live Oak," dated June 1, 1828. Brackenridge had established the plantation, which included live oaks, and lemon, peach, and orange trees. He later sold the property to the government for \$2,000, then considered a good price, but he remained in charge of operations. His "Letter" reveals him to be one of America's earliest forest conservationists. The "Letter" has been reprinted, with an introduc-

tion by Ernest F. Dibble, by the John C. Pace Library, University of West Florida, Pensacola. The cost is \$5.00.

American Jewish Landmarks, A Travel Guide and History is by Bernard Postal and Lionel Koppman. Volume II relates to the South and Southwest, and contains a section on Florida. Jewish settlement in this state began with the arrival of Moses Elias Levy in the early nineteenth century. The historical sketch describes Jewish activity in Florida from that time to the present. There is a list of places in Florida having a special association with Jewish history and of Jewish interest. *American Jewish Landmarks* is published by Fleet Press Corporation, New York City. The paperback sells for \$7.50.

The report, *Minerals In The Economy Of Florida*, was prepared by the Bureau of Mines, United States Department of the Interior. Florida is the sixth largest non-fuel mineral producing state in terms of value and ranks ahead of Arizona, Colorado, and Utah. Nonmetallic minerals dominate Florida's mineral output, with phosphate rock contributing about one-half of the state's total mineral value. Cement and stone are the next most important commodities. There is data on mineral production and income from taxes, royalties, and rentals. The report is available without charge from Publications Distribution Branch, Bureau of Mines, 4800 Forbes Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15213.

Of Fact and Fancy . . . at Florida Southern College was edited by Dr. Charles T. Thrift, Jr., who served for nineteen years as president of the college. He was also president of the Florida Historical Society. This volume of memoirs, prepared by alumni and faculty who have been associated with the institution for many years, is part of the college's centennial celebration. Anecdotes, undergraduate experiences, and sketches of memorable college personalities are included, together with many pictures. Order from the Office of Development, Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida 33802; the price is \$5.75.

Yamato, Florida: A Colony of Japanese Farmers in Florida was prepared by the Morikami Museum of Japanese Culture,

Palm Beach County, as a teaching manual for the public schools. Japanese farmers were among south Florida's early pioneers. They tried to grow pineapples, but found that the soil was better adapted to winter vegetables which they shipped all over the United States. The Yamato farmers were mostly young bachelors, and those that stayed on in Florida sent back to Japan for their brides. An early settler was George Morikami. His bequest after his death in 1976 provided the endowment for the establishment of the Japanese museum in Delray Beach. The booklet was published by the Palm Beach County Department of Parks and Recreation, Lake Worth, Florida.

The Spring/Summer 1980 issue of *Tampa Bay History* contains the following articles: "The Great Freeze of 1894-95 in Pinellas County," by Michael L. Sanders; "Egmont Key: Sentinel of Tampa Bay," by John W. Stafford; "When the Steamboats Left Tampa Bay," by E. A. "Frog" Smith; "Down at the Court House: A Photographic Essay," by Mark Driscoll and Margaret Anne Lane; "Tony Pizzo's Ybor City"; "An Unconventional and Democratic Picnic," by Marian B. Godown; "A Tribute to Gloria Jahoda," by Peter D. Klingman; and "Where to Find Your Roots In the Tampa Bay Area," by Phyllis Belnap and Marjorie Hazel. *Tampa Bay History* is published semi-annually by the Department of History, University of South Florida, Tampa. The annual subscription rate is \$10.00. Single issues are available.

Historic Preservation in Small Towns, A Manual of Practice was written by Arthur P. Ziegler, Jr., a preservationist, and Walter C. Kidney, an architectural historian. They point up the need for saving old buildings and historic properties in small cities and towns (up to 50,000 population). There are many problems, mainly limited financial resources and too few citizens willing and able to battle for preservation. The authors show the economic, esthetic, and cultural values of preservation. *Historic Preservation in Small Towns* tells how to start a preservation group, how to survey historic property in the community, how to apply for National Register status, how to plan and conduct a comprehensive preservation program, and how to work with lawyers, architects, contractors, and bankers. This is a valuable guide for the many Florida communities showing

concern for community and neighborhood preservation. Published by the American Association for State and Local History, the book is available to members for \$6.75; for others the price is \$8.95.

Local Government Records: An Introduction to Their Management, Preservation and Use, by H. G. Jones, is another recent publication of the American Association for State and Local History. It was produced in cooperation with the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. In the first of two parts, Dr. Jones discusses steps to follow in establishing a local records program. The second part focuses on the use of local government records and provides an analysis of types of local records and a guide to local records research. There is also information on local records services provided by state agencies. In Florida, the Division of Archives, History and Records Management, Tallahassee, approves disposition of county and municipal records. It also gives advice on records files management, and provides microfilming services to local governments. *Local Government Records* sells for \$5.25 to AASLH members, and \$6.95 for nonmembers.

Baseball, America's national pastime, reached its golden age during the 1920s and 1930s, the period between the two World Wars. Sunday and night games, along with radio broadcasting, became popular during this period. *Baseball, America's Diamond Mind, 1919-1941*, by Richard C. Crepeau, describes how many players and managers were active as investors and salesmen in the Florida land boom of the 1920s. The majority of major-league teams trained in Florida at the time. Spittin' Bill Doak, a Brooklyn pitcher, quit baseball to devote full-time energies to selling land at Bradenton. Others, like John J. McGraw, used their fame also to lure customers. When the boom collapsed, McGraw, it was reported, paid back every penny to those who had invested in his defunct project. Later, many of the players returned to baseball. Bill Doak announced, "a baseball salary check in hand is worth ten lots in the backwater." This is a University of Central Florida book, published by University Presses of Florida. The price is \$15.00.

The Gardener's Calendar for South-Carolina, Georgia, and North-Carolina, by Robert Squibb, was first published in 1787. Squibb arrived in Charleston from England in 1780 and started a nursery. Shortly after, he published his *Gardener's Calendar* which was a valuable guide because it provided information as to the proper methods for cultivating southern vegetables and fruits. Original copies of Squibb's *Calendar* are exceedingly rare. The appearance of this new edition, published in the Brown Thrasher Books series by the University of Georgia Press, Athens, is very welcome. It is edited by J. Kirland Moore, who has also written a foreword. The paperback price is \$9.95.

Major General George Henry Thomas, A Summary In Perspective is by Hans Juergensen of the University of South Florida. Unlike most Civil War generals, Thomas did not write his memoirs. In fact, he directed that his personal papers be destroyed after his death. As a result, he is not so well known as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, and Schofield. Juergensen notes Thomas's superior military abilities, however. In his earlier career, Thomas served in Florida in the Seminole Wars. Order from American Studies Press, Inc., 13511 Palmwood Lane, Tampa, Florida 33624; the price is \$3.00.

Jeremy Bentham, patriarch of the English utilitarians, was already sixty years old in 1808 when he first became interested in Spanish America, including Florida. He regarded it as a potential utopia, but one in which his principles of utility would have to dominate. Spanish America, Bentham argued, must be free of Spanish control, and he could then direct its reconstruction. The Spanish government thwarted his plans to immigrate to Mexico and his scheme for going to Venezuela, but he did not give up his Spanish American project. If he could not go there in person, he would develop plans and devise schemes to bring his program into fruition. These included a code of laws, plans for education and governmental reforms, and a sketch of an inter-oceanic canal. *Jeremy Bentham on Spanish America, An Account of His Letters and Proposals to the New World*, by Miriam Williford, was published by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge 70803. It sells for \$14.95.

Of Grass And Snow, The Secret Criminal Elite, by Hank Messick, describes criminal activities associated with the smuggling into Florida of large quantities of illicit drugs. Captures in Florida waters of boats like *Night Train* carrying large drug cargoes are described. Published by Prentice-Hall, New Jersey, the book sells for \$9.95.