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BOOK REVIEWS

Miami: The Magic City. By Arva Moore Parks. (Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, 1981. 224 pp. Selected bibliography, index, photographs. $24.95.)

When the fantastic land boom inevitably fizzled in the 1920s, The New *York Times* wrote, "Florida . . . may suffer from a slight case of colic due to swallowing more than she can really digest, but the attack won't be serious." Miami, Florida's most precocious and colicky offspring has experienced it all: economic boom and bust, devastating hurricanes, and a painful coming of age in the 1970s and 1980s. In a year when *Time* magazine and other nattional publications have characterized Miami as the murder and drug capitol of the United States, *Miami: The Magic City* by Arva Moore Parks helps to put this complex city into perspective.

Today Greater Miami has a population exceeding 1,600,000. It is a brawling, sprawling metropolis which has yet to digest the vast change and unparalleled growth of the last two decades. The influx of 500,000 Cuban refugees during that time, not to mention 125,000 more "marielitos" in 1980, daily boatloads of Haitians seeking asylum, "anglos" who view themselves as the newest minority group, and blacks with dreams unfulfilled; all serve to keep the pot boiling. To those pessimists who have little faith in the future of Miami as a viable community, Parks cites a strong historic case proving that "Miamians can survive any storm— those created by nature and those created by man."

Miami: The Magic City, part of the American Portrait Series published by Continental Heritage Press, represents the first comprehensive and well-documented effort to chronicle events covering a time period of more than 400 years. Beginning with the first Miamians— the Tequesta Indians— and concluding with the most recent arrivals, Arva Parks exhibits a keen understanding of the forces that have shaped and determined the destiny of this unique environment and diverse population. It is a volume that is a harmonious blend of political, economic, and social history. The thorough research that is apparent throughout the book should come as no surprise to those who are familiar with Parks's

work. It is the result of many years of inquiry into the history of her native city. At the same time she acknowledges and makes excellent use of new materials such as Dr. Eugene Lyon's most recent work on the first Spanish period.

Parks is a gifted writer who never loses the story line but uses it as a framework to introduce fascinating characters like William H. Gleason, Miami's most famous carpetbagger; Commodore Ralph Munroe, Coconut Grove's Renaissance man; Julia Tuttle, the "Mother of Miami"; and George Merrick, the dreamer who built Coral Gables. Her treatment of black history figures prominently in the narrative, serving to remind us of the part blacks have played in the life of Miami and of the vitality of the black community itself.

Graphically, the book is attractive. It incorporates text and images in a manner that not only pleases the eye but enhances the reader's ability to reconstruct an earlier time. More than 400 photographs, maps, and other art works have been chosen with care, including many which have not been seen before in print. Color photography by Steven Brooke offers a contemporary flavor which contrasts with the historic sepia and black and white prints. Frequent page insets telling an anecdote or elaborating on a particular personality give an intimate quality to the period of time being discussed in the chronological text.

The last section of the book entitled "Partners in Miami's Progress" includes page-long histories of forty-one Miami businesses and institutions. Contributions from local firms are used to defray publication costs of the American Portrait Series. For *Miami: The Magic City*, businesses submitted their own corporate histories which were subsequently edited for accuracy by the author. Some readers may be disturbed by this commercial aspect, but without community sponsorship there would have been no book, and a rare opportunity to produce a quality history of Miami would have been lost. Judging from the initial demand for *Miami: The Magic City*, it has already demonstrated its broad audience appeal. Complete with selected bibliography and index it will continue to be an important general reference work for a long time to come.

Miami, Florida MARCIA J. KANNER

Biscayne Country, 1870-1926. By Thelma Peters. (Miami: Banyan Books, 1981. viii, 323 pp. Thank You Julia Tuttle, illustrations, bibliography, index. $14.95.)

It is all but impossible to realize that Miami, Florida, had less than thirty thousand people in 1920 and that the railroad reached the hamlet only in 1896, when 343 voters decided to incorporate the city. After the booming twenties population rose to 110,637 in the 1930 count, but modern Miami is really a product of the years since 1940. The years covered in this book, 1870-1926, are in the period of slow development, the frontier days, the formative period of the teeming metropolis we know today. Many of those who lived there in the early years of this century are still in the area, almost lost in the horde of newcomers since 1950. Dr. Thelma Peters, herself one of those pioneers, came with her family to Miami in 1914, and moved north on Biscayne Bay two years later when it was raw frontier– no roads, little cleared land, few buildings, no water system, and no telephones. Peters's account is quite personal and autobiographical which gives it both its authenticity and its charm.

The author's whole life, personal and professional, has pointed toward the writing of this book. She attended local public schools, went on to graduate from Brenau College, and began to teach in Miami Edison High School in 1930, where after one year she became chairman of the social science department. In 1957 she resigned to study for the Ph. D. degree in history at the University of Florida. The subject of her dissertation was the Bahamas, the principal interest of which was the migrants from British Florida at the end of the American Revolution when Florida reverted to the Spanish. After a year in the history department at the University of Miami, Dr. Peters joined the faculty at the Miami-Dade Community College, a new enterprise appropriately located in the north bay area which had always been the center of her life. When she retired in 1970 the faculty of the division which she headed had grown from twenty-one to seventy-two members.

All of these experiences provided her with an absorbing retirement interest, the study and writing of the history of the area where she has lived and worked. Her first book, *Lemon City: Pioneering on Biscayne Bay, 1850-1925,* showed mastery of much

detail put together in good professional style with due respect for the standards of historical scholarship. In this, her second book, Dr. Peters transcends the limitations of both the mass of detail and the restraints of the rule book and produces a narrative which at times literally sparkles. Yet the research is more far-reaching and no less rigorous. Most important in giving it the lifelike quality is her own experiences there and her continuing intimacy with other pioneers and their descendants who have added enormously to the wealth of information and have provided many of the illustrations. The story begins with the Sturtevants and the Tuttles who came to Miami in 1870, and who had become the principal landholders on the north bay by the time the Peter family arrived. The other most important person in this cast of characters is William Henry Gleason, later lieutenant governor, who turned up in the early 1870s. He tried his hand on the Miami River for a time, then moved up the bay where there was unclaimed land. Eventually he moved to Eau Gallie where he and his family played important roles in the business and politics of that community.

Only those concerned with such matters are likely to notice the skill with which documentation is mixed with Peters's narrative. She has used the increasing amount of material available in local, state, and national archives. There are also a bibliography of the principal printed sources, an index which indicates the large number of individuals identified, and sixty-seven resource people are named. Much can be said about the number of illustrations and their judicious use to dramatize the story.

University of Miami CHARLTON W. TEBEAU

History of Gainesville, Florida, 1854-1979. By Charles H. Hildreth and Merlin G. Cox. (Gainesville: Alachua County Historical Society, 1981. viii, 208 pp. Foreword, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $7.95 paper.)

According to authors Hildreth and Cox, Gainesville originated in the 1850s largely because its site was on the proposed Florida Railroad which David Levy Yulee was planning to build from Fernandina to Cedar Key. Their chapter on "Gainesville's

Beginnings" during that time contains an interesting discussion of the competition with Newnansville over relocating the county seat and the negotiations by which James Bailey managed that feat. It also includes a digression about the Second Seminole War in which General Edmund P. Gaines, for whom the town was presumably named, participated. Successive chapters develop the economy and society of Gainesville and its surrounding countryside. Anticipation of the railroad made the new town a transportation center for a cotton plantation economy. Strongly influenced by immigrants from South Carolina, the evolving society was imbued with the customs and attitudes typical of the antebellum South.

Chapters on secession and the Civil War show how Alachua County planter Madison Starke Perry used his powers as governor to strengthen separationist feelings in the state and how Gainesville citizens fared during the long conflict. Not only did they march off to war on distant battlefields and supply quantities of foodstuff for the Confederate army, but the town itself endured several skirmishes and one sizable battle. Two chapters on Reconstruction portray a typically southern interpretation– common to historical writing about a quarter of a century ago– of the way Florida in general and Gainesville in particular fared during that traumatic epoch. The relative tranquility of the period of Andrew Johnson's reconstruction policies was broken by the 1867 enactment of the "military bill." A Republican party, led by Leonard G. Dennis and Josiah T. Walls and supported by black voters, was resisted by the local citizenry until the 1876 election ultimately decided matters in favor of the latter.

With political calm restored, the community grew during the latter part of the nineteenth century, experienced its last severe yellow fever epidemic in 1888, and began to develop some of the public services which are common to modern cities. Cotton continued to be grown, but phosphate mining provided new directions, while winter vegetables began to be shipped out in refrigerated cars. Many new citizens settled around Gainesville, and the town enjoyed a considerable tourist business. Churches continued to be important social institutions, and public schools evolved. The beginnings of the University of Florida, destined to be so important to twentieth-century Gainesville, were visible by

this time. Still, Gainesville was a frontier town and rowdy behavior was common on its streets for many more years.

A brief chapter on "Social Change: 1900-1920" leaves the reader with the conflicting conclusions (p. 120) that "those who returned from the armed services at the close of the war found Gainesville little different from the city they had left," and "the first twenty years of the new century was a period of rapid change in Gainesville." A chapter on the boom of the 1920s shows how Gainesville was on the periphery of the area most seriously affected but suffered somewhat from the collapse of the speculative fever.

A chapter on the 1920s deals with governmental changes, the addition of more public services, and the excesses of the Ku Klux Klan of that era. The calamitous depression of the 1930s and the second world war are subjects of the next two chapters. The enormous growth and change which have occurred in Gainesville during the past thirty-five years are encompassed in the final two– and amazingly brief– chapters.

The book attempts to depict Gainesville as it developed in the context of the state of which it is a part. It was presumably written by two authors in collaboration. It appears, however, that Charles Hildreth wrote most of it some thirty years ago, and Merlin Cox added a final chapter, and portions of two others. The majority of the book would have benefitted greatly from use of some of the secondary material which has become available during the last quarter of a century, and which was wholly ignored. The book is further marred by numerous typographical and grammatical errors which more careful editing might have eliminated. *The History of Gainesville, Florida* does embody a contribution to Floridiana, but it is unfortunate that such an excellent subject was treated as it has been here.

University of Central Florida JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Iberville's Gulf Journals. Translated and edited by Richebourg Gaillard McWilliams. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1981. 195 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography, index, illustrations. $15.75.)

Among the more thrilling chapters in the life of Pierre Le Moyne, Seigneur d'Iberville et d'Ardillière (1661-1706) were three voyages to the Gulf of Mexico from 1699 through the spring of 1702. Thus, the "Canadian Cid," as he was known to generations of francophile historians, participated in the exciting struggle for hegemony in that vital sea between Spain, France, and England. The story of this rivalry has never been told with greater care and talent than in William E. Dunn's 1917 classic *Spanish and French Rivalry in the Gulf Region of the United States, 1678-1702,* and given greater balance in the superb *Spanish Approach to Pensacola, 1689-1693* by Irving A. Leonard. Perhaps the fact that these two studies have covered the international rivalry question in detail explains why the translator and editor has avoided such weighty discussions in favor of a carefully-translated edition of the journals of the voyages themselves.

His son, Tennant McWilliams, associate professor and currently head of the history department at the University of Alabama in Birmingham, is a specialist in the role of the South in American foreign policy, and his light overview of the life of Iberville attempts to suggest the value of comparative studies of European acculturation in North America: "Iberville's journals . . . provide examples of how such comparative study might proceed" (p. 14). This is a valid theme advanced by professor emeritus of the University of Alabama (and one of Tennant's influential mentors) Alfred Barnaby Thomas, whose Boltonian approach to the greater history of the Gulf of Mexico has influenced more than one scholar's historical orientation. Unfortunately, Tennant does no more than suggest what *might be done.* What his father has done here has been to use the collated and translated journals of the three voyages done by Edith Moodie, now in the Burton Collection of the Detroit Public Library.

The key source of published data on the journals is the United States-sponsored (pressed on Congress by historian Francis Parkman) publication of the six-volume *Découvertes et*

établissements des français dans l'ouest et dans le sud de l'Amérique Septentrionale (1614-1754) by Pierre Margry. Most of the Margry manuscripts are in the French archives– Bibliothèque Nationale, Archives Nationales, and Service Hydrographique de la Marine. McWilliams succeeds in collating the various versions, notes the variations in spelling, and provides in English a working source for geography, cartography, ethnography, economics, commerce, and military strategy, all of which the French developed in their Louisiana colony.

It is a familiar story, one which Spain had already faced and would experience still again– English penetration into Georgia's Guale Province, French penetration into the lower Mississippi Valley and the Gulf, United States expansion following French withdrawal from the area in 1763. The lucid translations speak to Professor Richebourg's consummate skill. No jerky, awkward "word-for-word" rendering, no use of deceptive cognates. He has been researching the subject since the early 1950s when his *Fleur de Lys and Calumet* about André Pénicaut's observations of the same place and time won the Louisiana Literary Award. McWilliams (père) has also published a short monograph on Iberville and the southern Indians. His successful identification of the "Palisades" at the mouth of the Mississippi River (called Río de la Palizada by Spain) as "mud lumps" was published in John Francis McDermott's *Frenchmen and French Ways in the Mississippi Valley* (1969).

There are bound to be differences of opinion among historians. Birth dates seem to defeat most of us; Tennant says the date of birth for Iberville is "controversial" (p. 1), yet he cites Guy Frégault's *Iberville le conquérant*, (p. 37), which cites a photostat of Pierre's baptism from Ville-Marie with the date of July 20, 1661, rather than the vague "around 1661" which McWilliams gives. The bibliography identifies the suppressed 1972 edition of James R. McGovern's *Colonial Pensacola* as being published by the University of Southern Mississippi Press, but that press only did the printing (and badly at that!) for the volume sponsored by the Escambia County Development Commission, the University of West Florida, and the Pensacola Bicentennial Commission (which revised the errors and published the work anew in 1974).

The weakest editing for this reviewer involves cartography

and ethnography. Rather than use the vast riches of the French archives or the Newberry Library (as Marcel Giraud has done in his studies of the time and place), McWilliams relies on maps available in the Rucker Agee Map Collection of the Birmingham Public Library. For his notes on Indians he relies almost exclusively on Hodge's *Handbook of American Indians* (BAE Bulletin 30), which is hardly the "last word" on the native cultures of the area. Despite this criticism, the availability of Iberville's journals is an accomplishment and should lead to more intensive and extensive study of the area and early French acculturation.

Birmingham, Alabama JACK D. L. HOLMES

Florida's Prehistoric Stone Technology. By Barbara A. Purdy. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1981. xvi, 165 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations, tables, maps, epilogue, glossary, bibliography, index. $25.00.)

Studies of Florida's prehistoric stone tools have, traditionally, focused on brief descriptions of "unique, newly discovered tool types." This book, in contrast, represents an initial attempt to synthesize temporal, spatial, and functional variability at the assemblage level of analysis. It is within such an analytical framework that significant contributions of broader historical and anthropological relevance are made.

The preface contains a brief discussion of how "our understanding of the past can be enhanced by studying how prehistoric peoples used stone to cope with their environment." The relevance of various investigative techniques to such studies is briefly discussed. Students of prehistory, the people of Florida, and especially lithic technologists are the target audiences. Ethnohistorical accounts of the aboriginal use of chert are presented in chapter I. The author discusses how these meager data may be supplemented by systematic archeological investigations.

The concepts of "type" and stone tool types, specifically, are discussed in chapter II. Stone tool morphology is the major criterion for classification and is the basis for inferred general function (i.e. cutting, scraping, piercing, pounding). These morphological or formal tool types are most temporally diagnostic.

They are the basis for descriptive comparisons used to characterize the stone tool assemblages for the five general time periods considered (from earliest to latest-Paleo Indian, Late Paleo Indian, Preceramic Archaic, Early Ceramic, Late Ceramic). Stone implements that are not "temporally diagnostic" are also discussed. Comparative technological, temporal, functional, and spatial data are presented and summarized. Functional inferences are drawn largely from the qualitative assessments of other researchers and through a consideration by the author of certain use-wear attributes on the relatively few specimens illustrated in each artifact class.

Stoneworking technology is addressed in chapter III. A special emphasis is placed on experimental and debitage studies conducted by the author and others at quarry sites in light of ethnographic data. Tentative inferences are drawn using the various data sets. General chert reduction techniques are described in the remainder of chapter III. A specific case study of projectile point manufacture (Senator Edwards Site– a Preceramic Archaic Workshop in Marion County, Florida) is presented.

In a final chapter (IV), various technical analyses (i.e. Particle Induced X-ray Emission, Neutron Activation, Thermal Alteration, Thermoluminescent dating, various weathering studies, and Petrography) to determine the age and origin of Florida chert implements are discussed. The potential significance of these analyses, as well as the procedures and problems involved, is considered. Although no analyses of Florida cherts using these methods have been completed, some tentative conclusions are drawn from the author's research. No summary chapter is provided. However, there is an epilogue in which it is argued that technological studies of prehistoric stone tool assemblages are relevant to examinations of the broader aspects (processes) of culture change. Some of the implications of such studies for modern technology are also considered.

As is usually the case, there are theoretical differences between the author and the reviewer. It is felt, however, that the biases of the author do not measurably detract from the overall success of the book. Still, a number of substantive and technical comments are in order. On the negative side; using morphology as the primary criterion for the classification of stone tools obscures much

of the intra-assemblage functional variability, especially with regard to the non-formalized, "convenience" tools. The assemblage variability is further obscured by using relatively few, "selected" tools "typical" of a given class of artifacts. It is also interesting that while much attention was given to chert raw materials, there was no discussion of variability over time or space in the aboriginal selection of specific Florida cherts. Research in progress by Albert C. Goodyear, Sam B. Upchurch, and this reviewer strongly indicates that such variability is present. Further, research by Upchurch indicates that the origins of specific cherts can be reasonably determined through an examination of their respective fossil assemblages. Such an approach to chert raw material origins would appear to be faster, more economical, and possibly more accurate than those methods discussed in chapter IV. With respect to chapter IV, the potential of the various methods for ascertaining the age and origin of various Florida cherts is certainly appreciated. However, it seems that the chapter is rather lengthy in view of the meager substantive results to date.

On the positive side, the book is well-written and well organized. The illustrations are excellent, and the references are generally adequate. The glossary and index are useful, as are the subheadings and summary discussions throughout the text. Most important, the book is an overall success in terms of achieving the stated objectives. Not only will this book appeal to the intended audiences, it also provides an initial, analytical framework within which to conduct more substantive historical and anthropological studies in the future. The author is to be congratulated for a job well done!

University of South Carolina MARK J. BROOKS

The Life and Travels of John Bartram: From Lake Ontario to the River St. John. By Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. (Tallahassee, University Presses of Florida, 1982. xv, 376 pp. Acknowledgments, list of illustrations, introduction, appendices, notes, literature cited, index, maps. $25.00.)

The authors of *Dr. John Mitchell: The Man Who Made the Map of North America,* and also biographies of botanists John

Clayton and Alexander Garden (for whom the claytonia and gardenia respectively were named), have chosen a fascinating, and for them I should think irresistible, subject for their most recent and long-needed work.

John Bartram, born in Pennsylvania in 1699, with one foot in the seventeenth century, as it has been said, was a friend of most of the great men of the Colonies. George Washington sat in the shade of his grape arbor; it is still called "Washington's Arbor." Benjamin Franklin, the founder of the American Philosophical Society of which John was a charter member, arranged through his Library Company that Bartram, "the Quaker ploughman," be named "His Majesty's Botanist for North America," Royal Botanist to King George III.

The agent in London who provided most of the books was also a Quaker and a botanist. Back and forth across the Atlantic sailed innumerable letters, reports, and requests, and packets of seeds and roots. It was an extraordinary correspondence. John Bartram and Peter Collinson never met, but Collinson apparently felt spiritually close enough to Bartram to offer practical and often peppery advice about manners, dress, grammar, plant collecting, and shipping, and even about John's son, Billy.

William Bartram lived to be a revered old man. His book, the *Travels,* was widely acclaimed and influenced Carlyle, Wordsworth, and Coleridge, among many others. He was the first American-born ornithologist. His drawings hang in the British Museum. And Thomas Jefferson begged him to journey west with Lewis and Clark. But as a young man he had been a problem as well as a joy to his father.

This biography is, of course, John's story. Yet Billy accompanied John on many of his trips, and theirs was a particularly close relationship. On their Florida excursion in the winter of 1765-1766, while pushing through "weeds and reeds," their bateau reached the head of navigation of the San Juan, and they became the first white men to find the source of the St. Johns River.

These two were also together when, on the banks of the Altamaha River in Georgia, they discovered a "very curious tree" unknown to science, which they subsequently named for their friend Benjamin Franklin. Audubon, painting Bachman's warbler in its branches, called the blossom "one of the most beautiful of our southern flowers." Franklinias still flourish in

the Bartram garden by the Schuylkill, but they have all but disappeared from their wilderness habitat.

There is much in this scholarly, fastidiously researched and annotated biography to interest Florida historians: St. Augustine as a colonial capital, a congress at the Spanish Fort Picolata with the Lower Creek Indians to determine boundaries, early trading posts on Lake George, Billy's pioneering attempt to establish a plantation on the St. Johns, and Dr. William Stork's efforts to promote East Florida for possible settlers from the north.

Certainly the accounts of flora and fauna in a part of the country then rich in undescribed wildlife make John's journals a treasure trove to a naturalist. And the gardeners and their gardens provide material for some of the most beguiling reading imaginable. A vastly entertaining and engaging lot, these men— one becomes inevitably involved with them.

While the biography itself is eminently readable, its appendices, bibliography, and extensive notes make it a boon to students of the Bartrams, their historical background, their forays, and their friends. There are a few pages of dialogue (221-25) which, coming in a book otherwise devoid of it, seem awkward and out-of-place. Also, I believe that Quakers say, "Thee is,? not "Thee art," and do not address strangers or non-Quakers in the plain language, but this may not have been the case in those days.

The maps, botanical drawings, and old print reproductions are generally effective, but I am afraid I cannot say the same for the portrait sketches. They are singularly weak and lacking in character; it is difficult to believe that these were forceful, influential, and impressive men. Sir Hans Sloane looks like somebody's great-grandmother; Linnaeus has a girlish quality; Benjamin Franklin appears simple-minded; and St. John de Crèvecoeur looks downright ridiculous. I found myself laughing at them.

What I missed most was what every biography ideally ought to have a portrait of its hero. The Howard Plye illustration of "The Botanist," for some reason included twice, does not take the place of the face of the Philadelphia farmer, or assuage our desire to gaze upon the countenance of King George's remarkable botanist. But mine may be minor carpings. With only these few

stated reservations, I recommend this book and congratulate and thank its authors.

Winter Park, Florida MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada, Governor of Spanish East Florida, 1790-1795. By Janice Borton Miller. (Washington: University Press of America, 1981. ix, 184 pp. Preface, footnotes, bibilography, index. $19.50; $9.50 paper.)

Narrative and descriptive rather than analytical, Janice Borton Miller's work is of interest for its details of Spanish administration and for its illumination of life in the frontier province of East Florida. The author clearly is sympathetic with the strenuous efforts which Governor Juan Nepomuceno de Quesada made in spite of an illness which tormented him throughout his five years in St. Augustine. She finds him competent and admirable in his attempts to build a "government, economy, and society that would be intrinsically Spanish" but dismisses his dream as "an anachronism." Certainly the colony needed more colonists; but for Quesada's dream it needed Spanish settlers rather than the South Carolinians and Georgians whom it got.

East Florida's relative neglect on the fringe of the Spanish empire seems its most basic administrative characteristic. By a slight exaggeration one might say that Quesada's experience was an exercise in governing an infant colony in the absence (at crucial times) of money, officials, protection, and supplies. When the governor was at his most desperate, facing domestic traitors and the threat of a French embargo, his crucial support came not from Havana or Madrid but from Spain's British allies.

Yet the imperial bureaucracy churned out the documents on which Miller scrupulously based her study. Quesada's official correspondence is of necessity the major source, and much of it consists of detailed instructions to the governor, adapted from standard formulae. The resulting presentation carries much the tone of the instructions.

The liveliest portion of the work treats the 1795 revolt of settlers along the northern border who took the Franco-Spanish war and the plans of Citizen Genêt as a cover for their attempt

to drive out the Spanish whose trade restrictions they especially disliked. In this regard, Quesada's most crucial decision seems to have been his stand regarding the economic restrictions. Miller shows that the province had two overriding economic problems: insufficient markets for its products and dependence on imported necessities. Sufficient supplies were guaranteed by the thriving Panton, Leslie and Company, but the British company's entrenched monopoly and high prices were resented. According to Miller, Quesada reasoned that the freer trade which could provide the needed markets might result in lower profits for Panton, Leslie and Company, and thereby threaten the province's source of supplies. Fearing this, he protected the company's monopoly. Like his predecessor, Quesada was condemned for favoritism to the most powerful interest in East Florida. This hostility toward the governor was a significant factor in the anti-Spanish attitude of the northern settlers. Miller does not suggest that it was crucial to their disloyalty, however.

The general reader will find greatest interest in the two chapters on public welfare; there the author creates a sense of reality, particularly in her depiction of St. Augustine life. One learns, for example, the details of the fire which destroyed the barracks and warehouse and sees a free and compulsory school in operation from 7:00 a.m. to sunset.

The work's basic weakness is that it is an unrefined dissertation. Publication was from camera-ready typescript, and errors of grammar and typing were retained. More troublesome are several first references to individuals by surname only, especially since their full names and introductory information are provided later in the text. A 1797 military chart of St. Augustine is the only illustration. Notes are at the end of each of the twelve chapters, and there is a good index.

Elon College CAROLE WATTERSON TROXLER

From Savannah to Yorktown, the American Revolution in the South. By Henry Lumpkin. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1981. xi, 332 pp. Acknowledgments, credits, introduction, chronology, appendix, selected bibliography, index. $24.95.)

We are not lacking general histories of the American Revolution designed for the reading public, although any carefully written volume may be a welcome addition provided it can reach an audience not otherwise familiar with the events in question. For this reason Henry Lumpkin's account of the War of Independence may be given a solid recommendation, a book the literate layperson should be able to examine with interest and profit. One explanation at least for Lumpkin's ability to tell a good narrative story of the Revolution in the South is that he previously used much of his material in a successful series carried on South Carolina educational television entitled "And Then There Were Thirteen." The University of South Carolina Press has done a splendid job of bookmaking, with good maps and other handsome illustrations, along with a chronology of major events of the war.

Lumpkin is obviously enthusiastic about traditional battlefield military history, which may explain why he devotes virtually no attention to the origins of the Revolution and to the question of whether Southerners might have had reasons for engaging in rebellion that were somewhat different from patriots in the Middle Colonies and New England. In fact, we are not told if there was a distinctive South in terms of its culture and mindset. Some years ago Carl Bridenbaugh suggested that there were several societies in the region between Maryland and Georgia. Certainly jealousies and rivalries between the southern states were rampant during the war, and their presence– had they been explored– might have lent some credence to Bridenbaugh's thesis.

In any event, Lumpkin is a pretty sound military analyst. He notes that the South was more valuable to Britain because of its food stuffs and other raw materials than any other part of the mainland empire. Even while endeavoring to crack the rebellion in New England, royal officials had their eyes on the South. They had something of a southern strategy, which was revealed briefly in 1776 when Sir Henry Clinton failed in his attempt to establish

a southern beachhead near Charleston, South Carolina, a base where crown supporters could find safety. According to this southern strategy, the loyalists, whom the cabinet believed composed a majority of the southern population, would be able to maintain themselves after British armies landed and crushed the patriots' revolutionary governments.

Since Clinton had only the time and resources for a half-hearted effort, the real test of the southern strategy did not come until later, beginning in the winter of 1778-1779, when Britain increasingly shifted the focus of the conflict below the Mason and Dixon Line. Lumpkin lucidly describes the years of American defeat, 1779-1780, and the climactic year of victory, 1781, highlighted by Nathanael Greene's campaign to rid the Carolinas of royal control and by the Franco-American triumph at Yorktown. As events proved, the loyalists were never as numerous as London ministers believed. All the same, Lumpkin seems to feel– and here some scholars will disagree– that their numbers were adequate; that the real problem was "incredible British blundering and an equally incredible failure to establish unity of command and command planning."

Floridians will justifiably think that their state is virtually ignored in this volume, which is a pity, especially in view of the recent fine studies of J. Leitch Wright and J. Barton Starr, neither of whom is mentioned in the bibliography.

University of North, Carolina, Chapel Hill DON HIGGINBOTHAM

The Astonished Traveler: William Darby, Frontier Geographer and Man of Letters. By J. Gerald Kennedy. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981. xiii, 238 pp. Preface, acknowledgements, introduction, bibliography, index. $22.50.)

The deeds of the great or the infamous so dominate historical writing that it is always refreshing to encounter the biography of a man who was, in his person, rather ordinary, but whose life and achievements bordered on the extraordinary. William Darby, born 1775, grew up on the western Pennsylvania frontier, mi-

grated to Natchez in 1799, wandered on to Louisiana in 1805, returned to the east in 1815, and made his living as a writer, lecturer, and government clerk until his death in 1854. During his lifetime a nation was born; half a continent was subdued. Cities sprang up where Indian war-cries once echoed, and railroads replaced the hunters' paths. The frontier moved west, and as it moved, civilized Americans began to discover its romance and to unravel its often bloody history. A child of that frontier, William Darby helped to move it, map it, and finally to memorialize it in the literature of the new nation.

As a Mississippi planter, young Darby was a failure, but in Louisiana he built a successful career as a surveyor in the western reaches of the state. By dint of grueling labor and painstaking application he elevated himself to the status of geographer, and in 1816 he published an important *Description of Louisiana,* which was followed by an *Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories* and an extensive *View of the United States.* The maps that accompanied these volumes were generally excellent, and Darby's descriptions of the country possessed both topographic exactitude and considerable literary merit.

Having turned east in order to pursue the publication of his geographical findings, Darby soon found employment as a surveyor along the Canadian border. By 1819, when he published *A Tour from the City of New-York, to Detroit,* his earlier straightforward prose style had taken on the colors of romantic literature, so moved was the "astonished traveler" when he viewed such natural wonders as Niagara Falls. Dependent upon his own resources, Darby was always short of funds. When neither lecturing nor publishing sufficed for his needs, he turned to politics. He had volunteered and served as General Andrew Jackson's "topographical advisor" at New Orleans, in 1815, but when his hopes of preferment were disappointed by President Jackson, William Darby became a staunch Whig contributor to the *National Intelligencer.* The geographer was not an ardent politician, however, and he had already discovered a higher calling– that of narrator of frontier life, reconteur of the exploits of sturdy backwoodsmen during the country's heroic age.

Writing under the nom-de-plume of "Mark Bancroft," between 1829 and 1836, Darby contributed a long series of sketches

of the old frontier to the *Saturday Evening Post* and the *Casket*. In the genre best represented by James Fenimore Cooper, Darby recounted tales of Indian massacre and the fierce revenge of white hunter-warriors along the upper Ohio. His stories reflected both personal and folk-memory, and their historical value led to an extended correspondence with the great antiquarian of the frontier, Lyman C. Draper. Darby even returned to western Pennsylvania for a time, but as a lecturer at Jefferson College rather than as an "Ingen'-fighter. Back in Washington, D.C., by 1840, Darby settled down as a clerk in the General Land Office and devoted his last years to the not unimpressive accomplishment of wheedling $1,500 out of Congress in recognition of his work in Louisiana some forty years earlier.

It is an interesting life, and Kennedy's brief biography is based upon extensive and impressive research. His skillful literary critique of Darby's prose illuminates the several examples that are offered, most notably two of the "Mark Bancroft" stories. Kennedy is quite honest about the man and his work– of which he says: "His best pieces display more crudeness than craftmanship; but several manage to relate engaging stories, and a few combine effective dramatic action with an inventive use of historical fact." That is praise enough for Darby's rough, romantic tales. Their interest– and Darby's justification– lies in their contribution to the mythology of the old Indian frontier. Mark Bancroft may be forgotten, but Daniel Boone still lives– at least for little boys.

Auburn University ROBERT R. REA

The Hammonds of Redcliffe. By Carol Bleser. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1981. xxii, 421 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, cast of characters, key to correspondence and abbreviations, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

In the autumn of 1922, John Shaw Billings, a great-grandson of James Henry Hammond, one of South Carolina's notable antebellum leaders, visited his forebear's estate, Redcliffe, on the banks of the Savannah River. He was captivated by the old place. "It is the corporate Present symbolizing the Past– and I

don't want to leave it!" He told his mother that he was "carried away on a wave of sheer emotionalism by being there, with the ghosts." In short, "I love the place!" (pp. 375-76). Thirty years later, Billings retired to Redcliffe which he had come to own and proceeded to restore the mansion and estate, and to collect and organize the letters and memorabilia of the remarkable family which had lived there for four generations. Although Billings died in 1975, his spirit and that of his family thrive in Redcliffe, which he gave to the people of South Carolina, and now in this splendid collection of Hammond family letters.

Professor Carol Bleser arranges the correspondence of four generations of Hammonds so deftly that the joy, sorrow, excitement, and toil of their career seem as alive to the reader as they must have appeared to young Billings watching the ghosts move through Redcliffe's great rooms. Thus, Mrs. Bleser's work takes a prominent place at once in the growing historical literature concerning families in America, while she herself became almost an adopted daughter of South Carolina through her visits there and her work in the Hammond family materials at the South Caroliniana Library.

The book is in four parts, the first of which features James Henry Hammond (1807-1864), the family founder who was one of the most successful men in South Carolina, serving as governor and as United States Senator. In the second section, J. H. Hammond's son, Harry Hammond (1832-1916), is the central figure, holding the family together in trying times and retaining Redcliffe after his father's death. Harry's daughter, Katherine Hammond (1867-1925) is featured in the third section, going as she did to Johns Hopkins to study nursing and marrying a young physician, John Sedgwick Billings. Her son, John Shaw Billings (1898-1975) dominates the fourth part of Mrs. Bleser's book. It was he who cherished the ghosts at Redcliffe, and Professor Bleser helps the reader to know the spectres better than Billings did, not only by her footnote commentary, but through a convenient cast of characters placed at the story's outset and especially through her interpretive essays which are found before each group of letters.

All aspects of Hammond life are disclosed, beginning with J. H. Hammond's disappointment in his children, reaching even to Harvard College where Harry was a student. We learn also of

the price paid by the elder Hammond for his sexual misdoings. Another heavy burden was the Civil War and its aftermath, for the book displays vividly how the Hammonds and so many other southern families never quite recovered from the ordeal. Similarly, the tribulations of being a woman– belle, wife, mother, spinster– are all recounted as Professor Bleser allows the letters to unfold a century of human struggle, with dimensions by turns majestic, sordid, and trivial. The Hammonds were evidently an unusually intelligent group, but what these letters display most eloquently is the family's difficult life. Disease, melancholia, alcohol, infidelities, and financial distress kept the family– and now the reader– mindful of the frailty of human nature. *The Hammonds of Redcliffe* deserves to be placed beside *The Children of Pride*, Robert Manson Myers's quite different edition of letters from another southern family which was published in 1972. These two collections of family letters show us the soul of humanity with a clarity rarely found in historical literature.

Virginia Historical Society PAUL C. NAGEL

The Free Black in Urban America, 1800-1850. By Leonard P. Curry. (Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1981. xix, 346 pp. List of figures, list of tables, acknowledgements, preface, appendices, notes on sources, list of initial citations, notes, index. $25.00.)

This book is the first general study of free blacks living under urban conditions in the United States before the Civil War. Fifteen cities were studied, and the author made use, apparently, of every available source. Nearly all of his sources are primary. Obviously, materials were not equally available from all the cities studied, with much less for Cincinnati and St. Louis, for example, than for New York and Philadelphia. Thus the reader gets more information about the black people who lived in the larger cities of the northeast, and also concerning those who lived in Charleston and New Orleans, than about those who lived in other cities.

Curry argues that 1850 rather than 1860 is the proper year for ending his study because increased anti-slavery agitation, in-

creasing urban growth, and immigration from abroad made the last decade before the Civil War atypical. Since there is no work comparable to this one for those last ten antebellum years, and since Curry is the authority, the reader has little option but to accept his conclusion.

After an important preface, the author presents thirteen chapters of text. The first chapter, basically, deals with the demography of free black urban populations. It is, as it no doubt should be, a highly quantified analysis, but it is not sprightly reading. The next chapter, dealing with urban black occupational patterns, is much more likely to hold the reader's attention, and this is also true of the following discussions of free black property ownership and of housing and residential patterns.

Chapters five and six discuss the discrimination and other oppression to which urban free blacks were subjected and, in considerable detail, the race riots that broke out all too often. An examination of crime and vice among urban blacks reveals, among other things, that this early in the nation's history "blacks were disproportionately represented in the prisons, penitentiaries, jails, and workhouses of the nation's cities." A chapter on poverty fittingly follows that on crime and punishment, because in nineteenth-century America pauperism was looked on as practically a crime in itself– and most urban Negroes were abysmally poor. Little was done to aid white paupers, and much less to aid blacks. As might be expected, mortality rates were greater for blacks than for whites in most cities, and Curry holds poverty primarily responsible for the high death rate. Considering the quality of the medical care of the day, the fact that blacks had little medical attention probably made little difference. Interestingly enough, in New Orleans the mortality rate for free blacks was less than that for whites.

The cities made little or no effort to provide education for black children, but parents who could afford to pay seemingly had little difficulty in finding schools opened by entrepreneurs who sought to make a living by teaching. Sunday schools provided some education for black children, and in some cities, especially New York and Philadelphia, white philanthropic and/or religious groups provided some schools. Near the end of the period, a very few black children had the privilege of attending public schools. One of the most interesting and significant chapters is the

eleventh, dealing with black churches. Curry makes it clear that the role of the black church was as important among urban free blacks before the Civil War as it was among blacks in general after the Civil War.

Another chapter tells of fraternal and other black organizations, and yet another deals with black participation in and protest against the urban society in which they lived. It is significant that urban free Negroes seem to have been fully aware from the beginning of the American Colonization Society and that the main thrust of that organization was not the ending of slavery but rather to rid the country of free blacks. Significant, also, is the degree to which urban free blacks in the North were involved in anti-slavery activity and in actively providing aid, extending to force in some instances, in helping runaway slaves.

Curry provides appendices which give statistics on black urban population, occupational patterns, property ownership, and mortality rates. His most important conclusion is that the free black people of the cities shared, to the extent that white prejudice and discrimination would allow, the "American dream" that made the pursuit of happiness the right of all. This dream had brought them to the cities, and it enabled them to survive the conditions under which most of them lived. Curry has produced a most useful book, and he is not to be blamed that in the last analysis it is a tragedy.

McNeese State University JOE GRAY TAYLOR

On the Road With John James Audubon. By Mary Durant and Michael Harwood. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Company, 1980. xiii, 638 pp. Introduction, photographs, authors' note, general index, bird index. $19.95.)

Of the extensive literature on John James Audubon which has appeared within the last thirty years none is more important or more delightfully readable than this major work of Mary Durant and Michael Harwood, a gifted husband and wife team. Both are natural historians, while Harwood is a knowledgeable ornithologist. Their design was to trace the journeys of the great naturalist from the outset at Mill Grove, the Audubon home near Phila-

delphia, in 1804, until his return to his New York home in 1843. Their finished work is an indispensable complement to the standard biographies by Francis Hobart Herrick, Alexander Adams, and Alice Ford.

Before departing on their adventure, which extended through thirteen months and covered 35,000 miles, Durant and Harwood did exhaustive home work in Auduboniana, the biographies, Audubon's journals and ornithological works, as well as the family letters. Then, equipped with an automobile, tent, cooking utensils, maps, local histories, and a trusted camera, not to mention their joyous enthusiasm for the natural world and their inexhaustible perseverence, they followed the trail of Audubon throughout eastern North America from Labrador to the Florida Keys, northwest almost to the Montana line, and southwest as far as Houston.

The book is set forth as a journal. Wherever applicable, excerpts from Audubon's writings are presented. These usually include his description of the locality, its wild life, and the people he encountered. These are identified by the initials, JJA, and are followed in each instance contrapuntally by the responses of Durant and Harwood, vignettes in which each presents his observation of the scene, noting the changes since the days of Audubon, and in some instances, the total disappearance of what might have been his landmarks. Each is signed either MD or MH.

Durant and Harwood do proper homage to the genius of Audubon; they hold him in high esteem, but they neither overlook nor excuse his eccentricities and often errant behavior. For example, they do not forgive his shabby treatment of his wife, Lucy, whom he abandoned for months at a time, leaving her to fend as best she could for herself and their two sons, either by teaching school or living with members of her family. They never label Audubon as an out-and-out philanderer, although there is some evidence that on occasion he was. There were extended periods during which Lucy would have no word of him. Then in a flush of passion he would write a tender declaration of his love with a promise soon to come home. Durant and Harwood do not excuse his wanton destruction of birds. He is known to have shot dozens of a species when a specimen of two might have served his purposes. They also lay to rest the myth surrounding his birth and heritage.

Many Floridians and students of Floridiana will find the sections on east Florida and the Florida Keys of particular interest, though not necessarily gratifying. In the former area, along the St. Johns River and inland, he found little to shoot or draw. He was not enchanted with St. Augustine which he described as the "poorest hole in Creation." The nearby plantations of General Joseph Hernandez and John J. Bulow, whose hospitality he enjoyed, drew favorable comment. He was delighted with Spring Garden, now known as DeLeon Springs, although Durant and Harwood found it over-commercialized and tawdry. At one point Durant exclaims, "My God. If Audubon could see this!"

The Florida Keys, on the other hand, were immensely rewarding. Audubon arrived in Key West to find a warm hospitality prepared for him by his dear friend and sometime collaborator, the Reverend John Bachman, of Charleston, who had written to his former protege, Benjamin B. Strobel, then a Key West physician and newspaper editor, of Audubon's impending visit. (Incidentally, Durant and Harwood are in error in identifying Strobel as Bachman's, brother-in-law; he was actually his great nephew, Bachman's two wives having been sisters of Strobel's paternal grandmother.) Thus was prepared the assistance Audubon required. Throughout the Keys Audubon found the birds plentiful and the shooting good for the seventeen days of his sojourn. As for Durant and Harwood, they were pleased to find so many of Audubon's birds still inhabiting the Dry Tortugas and the neighboring islands. As is the experience of many tourists, however, they found Key West crowded and the highway from Miami– Accident Alley– over-used. With laudable courage they destroy the myth of Audubon House, or Geiger House as it should be known, there being no evidence that Audubon ever entered it. Some of us have been aware of this for years.

An outstanding feature of this book is its abundance of photographs and drawings, the majority of the former credited to Harwood, the latter assembled from the files of various historical societies and museums. All told this is a first-rate book, a joy to read and a prize to possess.

University of Florida E. ASHBY HAMMOND

The Union Cavalry in the Civil War, Volume II, The War in the East: From Gettysburg to Appomattox, 1863-1865. By Stephen Z. Starr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981. 584 pp. Preface, footnotes, index, illustrations. $30.00.)

Capably continuing his well researched and clearly written history of the Union cavalary, Stephen Starr's second volume compares favorably with the first. Following Gettysburg, reminds Starr, General Lee "still commanded a powerful, veteran army, . . . back on friendly soil," and the war was far from over (p. 1). The author proceeds to tell the story of cavalry operations in the eastern theater, on both sides of the Blue Ridge Mountains, from July 1863, to Lee's surrender at Appomattox in April 1865.

Covering such matters as the establishment of the Cavalry Bureau, the development of tactics and firepower, and the growing strategic importance of cavalry, the volume includes both the failings and the contributions of men like William Averell, George Crook, George Custer, Randal MacKenzie, Wesley Merritt, A. T. A. Torbert, James Wilson, and of special interest to Floridians, who will wish for more information, John McIntosh, a native Floridian. The central figure of the book, however, and not unexpectedly, is Phil Sheridan. Swearing and exhorting, Sheridan emerges as an inspired leader, the chief motivating force behind the cavalry's mounting efficiency and success. Perhaps nowhere does he appear to greater advantage than at the Battle of Cedar Creek, October 19, 1864, an engagement described by Starr as "Second only to Gettysburg as the most glamorous Union victory of the Civil War" (p. 310).

Starr's account of growing Yankee success is appropriately balanced by a recognition of declining Rebel fortunes, both in equipment and numbers, the Union troopers customarily enjoying "the bulge" on their opponents throughout these later stages of the conflict. Also appropriately, because it is certainly integral to the full story, the reader is reminded many times of the horrors of war. As the widespread destruction of crops and property in the Shenandoah Valley is detailed, the awful suffering and loss of horseflesh recorded, or the command blunders and resulting confusion and loss of human life described, the value and breadth of Starr's work is accented.

The degree of objectivity is admirable. For an interesting example, Starr does not hesitate to point out General Grant's prejudices, stating: "It is an interesting coincidence that at the very time in mid-December that Grant quietly swallowed the latest of Sheridan's essentially negative, argumentative messages, he was on the verge of superseding General George H. Thomas at Nashville, because Thomas claimed, with complete justification, that it was a physical impossibility for him to attack the Army of Tennessee over the sheet of ice that covered the hills south of the city" (p. 329).

There are a number of interesting asides. William F. Cody, for instance, destined to become famous as "Buffalo Bill," awakening after having been "under the influence of bad whiskey," to find himself a soldier in the Seventh Kansas, never remembering how or when he enlisted (p. 11). Or the men of the Sixth Ohio, in order to vote for governor of the state, being withdrawn from the firing line, a company at a time, while fighting a rear guard action on the Rappahannock (p. 28).

Well grounded in primary sources, the first two volumes of Starr's projected three-volume work constitute an interesting narrative and a good analysis. This reviewer looks forward to the final volume, covering the Union cavalry in the western theater. The whole should be the best study of the subject which is available.

David Lipscomb College JAMES LEE MCDONOUGH

George Washington Carver: Scientist & Symbol. By Linda O. McMurry. (New York and Oxford: Oxford University Press, 1981. x, 367 pp. Preface, notes, index, photographs. $25.00.)

George Washington Carver was one of the most widely acclaimed, and yet misunderstood, men of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. During the Reconstruction era and through the legalization of the "separate but equal" doctrine, the high tide of lynching, two world wars, and the great depression periods, few Americans captured the imagination of the American people as did this black scientist, teacher, artist, and diplomat of race relations. Professor Linda O. McMurry has written a de-

tailed and sympathetic account of Carver's complex life and multifaceted career from his formative years as a slave to his life's work at Tuskegee Institute and ultimate death in 1943.

In analyzing her subject, McMurry's paramount objective is to "separate the real Carver from the symbolic portrayals of his life" (p. vii). McMurry postulates that Carver was the most misunderstood American, not only during his time but also after his death. He was a complex man, both in his personal and professional life. Owned by Moses and Susan Carver in the rural town of Diamond Grove, Missouri, during the Civil War, Carver never knew his father, and "his mother disappeared while he was still an infant." Because of his frailties, he came under the influence of Susan Carver. Throughout much of his youth and early life, his closest friends were either whites or older women. When George left the Carvers in search of his destiny, he continued to be influenced by such older women as Marion Watkins, Lucy Seymour, Helen Eacker, and Etta Budd of Simpson College where he studied art.

Although Carver's first love was art, Budd recommended that he abandon his ambitions of making a living as an artist for something more realistic and practical. Since Carver had developed an appreciation for nature and a love for plants as a youth, Budd encouraged him to enroll at Iowa State College where her father, J. I. Budd, taught horticulture. Carver completed his studies at Iowa State for the bachelor's and master's degrees in agriculture by 1896, and left with a "missionary zeal" to work at Tuskegee Institute. Perceiving himself as one selected by God to help the "man furtherest down," Carver remained a dreamer throughout much of his life.

McMurry carefully presents the number of different backdrops against which Carver must be viewed during his long career at Tuskegee. Carver's varied relationships with such people as Booker T. Washington, the principal of Tuskegee; George R. Bridgeforth, a fellow employee and later administrator of the Agricultural Division; the Blue Ridge Boys; the staff of the Commission on Interracial Cooperation; and the many whites and blacks associated with his unsuccessful commercial schemes are admirably interpreted by McMurry. As the author notes, Carver's first twenty years were devoted to a career in agricultural science. During this period, however, he was still relatively unknown outside of Tuskegee. Carver's rise to prominence occurred during the

1920s when he came out of the "shadows" of Washington who had died in 1915. The search for honors that he did not receive from skeptical blacks at Tuskegee led him to seek international fame from beyond the confines of the Institute. This, in turn, accelerated the mythmaking and the "Carver legend." The author contends that Carver contributed to the myths by not denying erroneous statements made about him or about his work because of his deep need for recognition,

In his search for fame, Carver allowed himself to be used by many diverse groups in pursuit of their own goals. Although he did not make many significant contributions to agricultural science, several groups, such as the "peanut industry, New South editors, religious advocates, and segregationists," McMurry argues, used Carver as an acceptable "symbol," to show Americans, both black and white, that a black man with his meager background could still succeed in American society when race relations were at their nadir. Also some blacks at Tuskegee, and in other parts of the country, used the Carver "image" to raise needed funds for their educational institutions. They sought to prove to whites that blacks should be given equal rights because of the many contributions made to American life by men such as Carver. McMurry is, indeed, at her best when separating the myth from the man.

As is evident throughout this biography, Carver was not a fighter for civil rights or an enemy to segregation. Torn between seeking the constant approval of whites and his own blackness, Carver was an accommodationist on racial matters. Politics and social issues never apparently interested Carver either. Instead, developing a reputation in the field of agricultural research consumed much of his time after Washington's death.

The author notes, nonetheless, that Carver's success lay in his ability to work with people and to interest them in whatever he was doing. In his later years, he was the epitome of a practical inventor or "creative chemist," working on many projects that interested him but unable or unwilling to complete any. Carver shied away from technology at a time when it was sweeping the nation. He lacked organizational and managerial skills, although he had the good sense to surround himself with those who possessed those skills.

The reviewer found this meticulously researched account of

Carver's life highly readable and well documented. Notwithstanding her commendable efforts, Professor McMurry is least persuasive when dealing with Carver's attitudes toward his "blackness." For example, it might have proven worthwhile had McMurry explored at greater length the possible impact, if any, that Carver's co-workers at Tuskegee, as well as that of the overall black community, the Harlem Renaissance, and the NAACP had in molding his consciousness of, as well as his commitment to, black culture. Also, what was the overall response to the Carver "image" by many black Northerners? Perhaps a more in-depth perusal of black periodicals and newspapers would have provided an answer to these questions. However, regardless of these latter comments, this book remains the most complete, scholarly portrait of Carver's life to date.

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University LARRY E. RIVERS

Another Dimension to the Black Diaspora: Diet, Disease and Racism. By Kenneth F. Kiple and Virginia Himmelsteib King. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1981. xix, 295 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, footnotes, bibliographic essay, index. $29.95.)

In his 1978 study of the health of Virginia slaves, Todd L. Savitt of the University of Florida warned historians about the risks of trying to evaluate the adequacy of the slave diet, especially by the use of modern nutritional research. Though those cautions were sound, happily Kenneth Kiple and Virginia King chose to ignore them and produced what this reviewer found to be an intriguing, provocative, and superbly researched study of the historic relationships between slaves' genetic heritage, their nutritional and physical environment, and their overall state of health.

Not that the book is without flaws. It is highly (and admittedly) speculative, and some of the "educated guesses" are unconvincing. The writing is often flippant– and occasionally preachy, as when the authors lecture present-day physicians on their special obligations to the Negro, since it was earlier white doctors who were "so instrumental . . . in fostering antiblack at-

titudes in the first place" (p. 203). Moreover, the authors are prone to long digressions on epidemiological issues (e.g., the geographic origins of malaria and yellow fever) that contribute little to their main argument and only weaken the reader's grip upon it. Even without the side trips the reasoning and terminology of the book are difficult enough, and many portions read like, and, in fact, are summaries of current medical research. But anyone who toughs it out will be richly rewarded indeed.

The authors' main goal, an admirable one in a day of runaway academic specialization, is to meld the historical writing on black Americans with contemporary medical literature on Negroes – chiefly on their blood anomalies, dietary needs, physiological and anatomical traits, and mortality. Out of this integration have come the authors' three major arguments.

Their first thesis is that when matters of health are considered, American Negro slavery turns out to be even crueler than formerly imagined, for it seized a people out of a land– tropical Africa– to which they had made a fairly stable biological and nutritional adjustment and put them into another land– the temperate South– where their former advantages suddenly became liabilities. On this point the main discussion centers around the Negro's characteristic lactose intolerance: a normal biological adjustment in Africa, in America it rendered most slaves seriously deficient in both vitamin D and calcium. In putting this case the authors clearly take issue with Kenneth Stampp's contention that Negro slaves were only white men in black skins.

Their second and most speculative thesis is that slaves, owing to lactose intolerance and the nutritional limitations of the food they ate, were especially prone to diet-deficiency diseases. Moreover, most of their infectious diseases were tied to those same nutritional deficiencies. It was not that masters were deliberately starving them. As Fogel and Engermann argued, the food slaves received, in terms of kind and quantity, did measure up to that eaten by whites. What the two "clio-metricians" did not recognize, however, was that in terms of certain important nutrients, the plantation diet was not adequate "for persons of West African descent" (p. 79).

The third argument is that the scientific racism of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries that was used to justify, first, slavery and then segregation was an ideology concocted primarily

by antebellum southern doctors. Noting the Negroes' peculiar disease immunities– and susceptibilities– they concluded that the black man was innately different from and inferior to the white. The irony, here, say Kiple and King, was that most doctors sincerely wished to help afflicted blacks. But that irony was surely lost on Negroes who were– and still are, say the authors– made to suffer twice: once from the burden of ill health and, again, when that burden was held against them.

Readers will surely raise objections to the hypothetical, tentative quality of this book. They will also have questions for its authors– for example, how they explain the apparent lower mortality of the South's free Negroes, who had no master to look after them. But what the authors set out to do, they do with verve. *Another Dimension to the Black Disaspora* (the title somehow sticks on the tongue) makes a unique contribution and merits a wide readership among historians of American slavery and medical historians alike.

University of South Carolina E. H. BEARDSLEY

The Complete Book of Seminole Patchwork, From Traditional Methods to Contemporary Uses. By Beverly Rush, with Lassie Whitman. (Seattle: Madrona Publishers, 1982. 123 pp. Introduction, illustrations, photographs, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

A person seeking a detailed history of the development of Seminole patchwork and clothing should look elsewhere. Only twelve pages (about a third of each devoted to pictures) are spent discussing Seminole and Miccosukee history or clothing. However, the history, as far as it goes, is accurate and adequate for what this work is: an excellent how-to book.

This is by no means a "follow the step-by-step instructions and have fun with sewing" bit of froth for the beginner. A great deal of research into Seminole technique and design is evident. Ways of analyzing existing designs and creating new ones are presented. It is necessary to read carefully to understand the technique, and some experience in handling cloth is required for someone to be

successful. The illustrations alone make the expense of the book worthwhile.

The authors and the women– and men– who created profuse examples of non traditional uses of this traditional technique have managed a rare thing in modern "fiber art"; there is not an ugly piece in the book. Those familiar with the modern textile art scene will have noticed how seldom non traditional "explorations" of traditional crafts and techniques are successful; many are downright ghastly. Whether this is a product of the authors' and artists' tastes, or an attribute of the technique, I cannot tell.

The only quibble I had with this book is the lack of few but popular references in the bibliography. Notably missing is William Sturtevant's article "Seminole Men's Clothing" *(Essays on the Verbal and Visual Arts,* proceedings of the 1966 annual spring meeting of the American Ethnological Society, University of Washington Press, 1967). A reader wishing scholarly information on the Seminole and Miccosukee will have to do his own searching. In a work intended for a popular, craft-oriented audience, however, this cannot really be called a fault.

Florida State Museum DEBORAH G. HARDING

BOOK NOTES

Preacher Gordon: A Mischievous Saint is not the traditional biography but is rather the story of the Reverend U. S. Gordon, or Preacher as most people knew and called him. Preacher Gordon was, during his lifetime, one of Florida's best known personalities. He was a man with great charisma who exerted a major influence not only on his own Presbyterian congregants, but also upon hundreds of University of Florida students and faculty, and upon townspeople who represented many different religious faiths, beliefs, and views. Ulysses S. Gordon began with his ordination in 1917 in Sardis, Mississippi, and after stints in Mississippi and Tennessee, he arrived in Gainesville to become minister of the First Presbyterian Church in 1928. One of the first people he met was Dr. John J. Tigert, newly-appointed president of the University. Dr. Tigert immediately invited Preacher to attend a University of Florida alumni banquet, and when he accepted, Gordon began an unofficial relationship with the University that was to last throughout his life. Preacher Gordon was thirty-five years old when he began his Gainesville pastorate; he served as minister of the First Presbyterian Church for forty years, retiring at the age of seventy-five. This book was written by Lester L. Hale, former speech professor, dean of men, and vice-president for student affairs at the University of Florida. Hale is himself an ordained Presbyterian minister, and he worked and served with Preacher Gordon for many years in the church and in the Gainesville community. Dr. Hale was assisted in the writing of his book by Dr. Perry Foote, Jr., who, in his introduction, credits Gordon with having had a major impact on his life. Former University of Florida president Stephen C. O'Connell has written the foreword, and in it he also describes Preacher Gordon's role as a religious and community leader. Preacher liked to hunt and fish, and he thoroughly enjoyed having friends in to eat with him, particularly the huge breakfasts which he served. Two of Preacher's famous recipes are included in this book. One is fried fish camp style and the other Tallahatchie Camp stew, which featured squirrel, tomatoes, okra, fried potatoes, and bacon. Preacher, as Hale points out, was no hypocrite. If he needed a

little bourbon and branch water for "medicinal purposes" he imbibed, but never in public. It was not that Preacher wanted to hide anything, but he never wanted to offend anyone. On occasion, he drank a bit of wine, explaining, "I think I have tramped long enough in God's vineyard to enjoy a little of the fruit of the vine." He, told jokes and stories, and sometimes they seemed even a bit risqué. Preacher remained a bachelor throughout his life, explaining, "When I was young I was too particular and as I grow older I am less desirable." *A Mischievous Saint* is available to anyone making a minimum gift of $15.00 to Suwannee Presbytery. Request the book from First Presbyterian Church of Gainesville, 103 S.W. 3 Street, Gainesville, Florida 32601.

To celebrate its centennial, Congregation Ahavath Chesed held a series of gala events in February 1982. These included a banquet, an exhibit of historic photographs, and a seminar. The latter involved the presentation of papers describing the history of Jacksonville Jewry from 1852 to the present. The congregation also published its history, *That Ye May Remember, Temple Ahavath Chesed, 1882-1982*, by Natalie H. Glickstein. Synagogue records, newspapers, personal correspondence, photographs, and oral history interviews were utilized. The Jewish community of Jacksonville had its beginnings in 1850, when Philip Dzialynski arrived with his family from Europe. His son George was the first Jew whose birth (1857) Jacksonville can be documented. The Jewish cemetery was organized that same year when six of the city's twelve Jews died during the yellow fever epidemic. Temple Ahavath Chesed, the second oldest Jewish congregation in the state (Pensacola has the oldest), was chartered in 1882. Twenty persons, including some of the most important merchants in the city, were present at the organizational meeting. Ten additional names were then added to the list, including Jews from Tallahassee, Ocala, Leesburg, Micanopy, Palatka, and Gainesville. Services and religious school classes were held in private homes until the first Temple was dedicated September 8, 1882. It stood on the corner of Laura and Union streets and was one of the buildings destroyed in the catastrophic 1901 Jacksonville fire. The Temple was the first house of religious worship to be rebuilt after the fire, and other congregations, including the Congregational Church, used the building until their own houses of worship

were ready. As Mrs. Glickstein points out in her history, the Temple and its members have continued to play active roles in the political, economic, social, educational, and cultural life of the Jacksonville and Florida community. Her book, which includes many pictures, should serve as a model for other congregations, Jewish and non-Jewish, to encourage them to publish their own histories. *That Ye May Remember* may be ordered from the Temple, 8727 San Jose Blvd., Jacksonville, Florida 32217. It sells for $12.00, plus $2.00 for mailing.

Half A Century In Florida: Land of Matters Unforgot is by August Burghard. He has lived in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, since 1925, and has been closely associated with the political, economic, social, and intellectual life of his community and of Broward County. Burghard was a newspaper reporter when he first came to Florida and then a Chamber of Commerce advertising executive. The activities that he was involved with, the people that he knew, and the many community events with which he was associated over the years are detailed in his volume of "Panoramic Memoirs." It is a large book in every way, but the size is justified when one considers all of the things that have engaged Burghard's interests. He enjoyed swimming, was Fort Lauderdale Beach's first lifeguard, and played a major role in the establishment of the internationally recognized Swimming Hall of Fame. He helped organize the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society and has been active in the Florida Historical Society and other cultural and social organizations. He is the author of several books, and the co-author of *Checkered Sunshine, A History* of *Broward County*. Burghard played a major role in the establishment of Birch State Park, was a friend of the Seminole Indians, a member of the Everglades National Park Commission, helped found Nova University's Gold Key, and is recognized as one of the best known and most beloved people in his community. There is one chapter in his book entitled "The Doers: Personalities Larger Than Life," which features people who Burghard has known and worked with for half a century. He is himself a "doer" with a personality larger than life. *Half a Century in Florida* is published by Manatee Books, 1700 East Las Olas Blvd., Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301. It sells for $25.00. There is also a deluxe edi-

tion, numbered and autographed by the author, available for $100.00.

Midland Florida, Eden of the South, Alachua County was first published in 1883. Long out of print, it has been reprinted by Louis C. Goolsby, well-known Gainesville printer and publisher. Goolsby has also written an introduction. Although nearly one hundred years old, this is a delightful and entertaining history of Gainesville and Alachua County. The pictures and the vintage advertisments are alone worth the $7.75 price. Alachua County was the center of a rich farming area after the Civil War, and at the time that Mr. Webber was writing this pamphlet it was described as the fourth largest city in Florida. Charles Henry Webber was a newspaper editor from Salem, Massachusetts, who wrote under the name of Carl Webber. He listed Gainesville as his southern address and called himself a "traveling correspondent-journalist." Gainesville, as he described it, was literally an Eden, with its tempered climate, adequate rainfall, and abundant lakes and waterways. Many of the latter were teeming with fish—trout weighing twenty-five pounds and black bass fifteen pounds. A variety of agricultural products which were shipped to the north during the winter months and brought "really fabulous prices" were produced. Cabbages, beans, cucumbers, tomatoes, corn, and cotton were the leading vegetable crops. The county was then within the state's citrus belt, and the largest orange tree in the state grew near Fort Harley. It was a favorite tourist attraction. Webber admitted that frost might one day destroy the orange crop, but, as he put it, "so may the waters of the Atlantic ocean someday rise and sweep New England from the face of the earth." Gainesville boasted of its fine hotels, including the Arlington "where polite attention is the rule, not the exception." The private schools included Eastmans, Chateau-briant, and Miss Tebeau's School on West Main Street where primary, intermediate, and collegiate courses in English and music were offered. The East Florida Seminary, later recognized as one of the parents of the University of Florida, was also in Gainesville, and there is a picture of its classroom building (which is still standing) in the book. *Eden of the South* may be ordered from Mr. Goolsby, 1231 N.W. 25 Terrace, Gainesville, Florida 32605.

Key West, Images of the Past is a photographic history by Joan

and Wright Langley of the nation's southernmost city. Wright is the director of the Historic Key West Preservation Board and the author of an earlier-published photographic history of the Florida Keys. This volume traces the history of Key West from 1815, when Juan Pablo Salas of St. Augustine received the island as a Spanish government grant. It passed into the hands of John B. Strong and was then sold to John Simonton who saw the potential of the island becoming an important deep-water port. Key West's development, which Simonton predicted in the 1820s, has been realized over the years. The text in *Key West, Images of the Past* is by Joan Langley. She traces Key West's history to 1950. There are more than 200 photographs included, many of which are being published for the first time. These have been collected from libraries, museums, archives, family albums, and private collections. There are photographs of celebrities like Thomas Edison, Henry Flagler, Ernest Hemingway (whose home is a well known tourist attraction in the city), and Tennessee Williams who now lives in Key West. Several presidents, including William H. Taft, Franklin Roosevelt, and Calvin Coolidge, came to Key West and were photographed. Harry Truman visited so often that his cottage was called The Little White House. There are pictures of the first automobile in Key West, and images of the unpaved streets when cows roamed free. There are also pictures of fishing and sponge boats, scenes of the destruction wrought by storms and hurricanes, buildings, the docks, and the people of the community. *Key West, Images of the Past* was published by Christopher C. Belland and Edwin O. Swift, Box 1237, Key West, Florida 33040. The paperback edition sells for $9.95; hardback, $19.95.

The Calusa Indians were living on Pine Island (now Lee County, Florida) when Europeans arrived in the sixteenth century. Anthropologists from the University of Florida and the University of Tennessee, who have been examining shell mounds in the area, have determined that there has been human life there since about 3,500 B.C. Contact between the natives and the Spanish was frequent from the beginning of recorded history. Fisherman caught, salted, and loaded their catch, and according to local lore pirates sailed the nearby waters. But Pine Island remained relatively isolated until recently. There were no railroads

or roads in the area and no bridges connecting the island with the mainland. Hamilton Disston, a steel manufacturer from Philadelphia, arrived in the area in 1881. His purchase of 4,000,000 acres of "swamp and overflowed land" for $1,000,000 from the state was the largest transaction in Florida history to that date. Drainage canals began to be dug, the area was developed, and Northerners were attracted by the tropical climate and the exotic vegetation. Plans were announced to develop Pine Island into a major resort area and to build an elegant hotel. Much of the planning took place in the St. James Hotel in Jacksonville which had been built by Jeremiah Rockwell Campbell of Boston. In 1885 he and his associates organized the St. James on-the-Gulf Company to build a "large city" on Pine Island. This development is the subject of the book, *St. James City, Florida, The Early Years* by Priscilla Brooks and Caroline Crabtree. A town was laid out, and construction began on a hotel, the San Carlos, with lumber shipped down from Maine. Pierre Lorillard was an early guest, and the Duke of Sutherland arrived on his seagoing yacht, the *Sans Peur*. Many of the visitors came to fish, and the area was famous for tarpon. Edward Everett Hale preached a sermon in St. James City, and Henry Ford and Thomas Edison were visitors. St. James City never really became a city. The threat of yellow fever, periodic freezes that penetrated even into south Florida, the depression of the 1890s, the Spanish-American War, and the lack of a railroad hampered growth. Pine Island remained remote until the 1950s. Changes have been rapid in recent years. There are roads now on Pine Island, and a bridge joins the island to the mainland. People are moving in, attracted by the beauty of the water, the abundant bird life, and the quiet and peaceful environment. *St. James City, Florida*'s attractive drawings are by Anna G. Plante. The book may be ordered from Caroline Crabtree, Route 1, 5348 Areca Drive, St. James City, Florida 33956. The price is $7.00.

Iron Horse in the Pinelands, Building West Florida's Railroad: 1881-1883 is a centennial history with chapters by Jesse Earle Bowden, John H. Appleyard, Woodward B. Skinner, E. W. Carswell, Thomas Muir, Jr., and James A. Servies, all of whom have been identified with the writing of the history of Pensacola and west Florida. The volume was edited by Virginia Parks and

was published by the Pensacola Historical Society. Photographs, a list of sources, and an index is included. The volume describes the life and work of William W. Chipley, a native of Georgia, who moved to Pensacola in 1876. He was as important to the development of railroads in west Florida during the post-Reconstruction era as Flagler was for the Florida east coast, and Plant for the Gulf coast area. Earle Bowden points out in his essay, "The Colonel from Columbus," that Chipley was called "Major Octopus." It was an apt description, as this book shows. Chipley was not only a major force in the development of the Pensacola & Atlantic Division of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, but he also played a powerful role in Florida politics. In a historic battle for a seat in the United States Senate, Chipley lost, one of the few defeats that he suffered in his lifetime. *Iron Horse in the Pinelands* is not only the history of Chipley and the railroad; it also details the activities of many of his associates, including Fred DeFuniak, Daniel F. Sullivan, and William A. Blount. The book may be ordered from the Pensacola Historical Society; the price is $4.95.

The World's First Airline, the St. Petersburg-Tampa Airboat Line, by Gay Blair White, is a brief history of the air operation that lasted only three months but which brought national attention to the Tampa Bay area. It also showed the potential for commercial flying. There were about 9,000 people living in St. Petersburg in 1914. Winter tourists came by train into Tampa and then traveled across the bay on the daily steamers. Thomas W. Benoist, who had begun manufacturing airplanes in St. Louis, and Percival E. Fansler conceived of the idea of establishing a commercial line that would carry freight and passengers the twenty-three miles between Tampa and St. Petersburg. A contract was signed on December 17, 1913. It was the first airline agreement ever drawn up in this country. In return for a cash subsidy from the city of St. Petersburg and its businessmen, Benoist Aircraft Company agreed to maintain two daily scheduled flights between St. Petersburg and Tampa for six days a week. The first flight was schedule for January 1, 1914. In the huge crowd that jammed the pier area to watch the takeoff that day was Will Rogers. The airboat took off without mishap, and twenty-three minutes later it landed in Tampa. The *Tampa Tribune* carried

the headline, "First Commercial Air Ship Line in World Inaugurated." On January 8, Mrs. L. A. Whitney made the flight; she was the first woman ever to fly on a scheduled airline. A second airboat arrived in February, and service was extended to Manatee, Bradenton, Sarasota, Pass-a-Grille, and Tarpon Springs. Tourist season drew to a close in St. Petersburg in April in those days, and the airboat line ceased its operation at that time. Later, the pilot, Tony Jannus, returned to St. Petersburg, and in a plane called *The Florida* he took passengers on sightseeing flights about the city. In 1947, a commemorative flight sponsored by the National Aeronautic Association was made over the same route and at the same time of day that Jannus had first piloted his airboat across Tampa Bay. *The World's First Airline* was edited for publication by Warren J. Brown. It may be ordered from Aero-Medical Consultants, 10912 Hamlin Blvd. W., Largo, Florida 33540. The price is $5.00.

Letters written by Confederate soldiers whose homes were in the Chattahoochee Valley of Alabama and Georgia are included in the volume *In the Land of the Living.* The editor was Dr. Gerald Ray Mathis, a history professor at Troy State University, until his death in 1981. His associate in this project was Douglas Clare Purcell, director of the Historic Chattahoochee Commission of Alabama and Georgia which commissioned the volume. Many of the letters are being published for the first time, and include correspondence of many soldiers who were not particularly literate. In one, written from Pensacola on May 12, 1861, Barrancas Barracks is spelled "Beran cas barrix." One of the best letter writers was Lieutenant Stouten Hubert Dent of Eufaula, Alabama. He was entranced with Pensacola. A tour of the Navy Yard, convinced him that it was "more like visiting a watering place than being on a Military Campaign." He decided that "details about mud and bad roads and bad treatment is all stuff." He addressed his letters to his wife: "My own Sweet Darling," "My own Darling Wife," "My Sugar Plum," and "My Precious Darling." His letters included not only details about the day-to-day happenings in camp, but also comments on the fighting in the area. Beginning November 22, 1861, the Federals shelled for two days Confederate positions at Forts McRea and Barrancas. "None of our men were killed in the Navy Yard," Dent reported.

"Not much damage done in there so far. A few mules were killed." In another letter he confided, "Generally I am glad the fight has opened. I did not want to go home and say that I had not fired a gun at the enemy. I think now that I will have plenty to talk of when I go home." Other writers described the hardships, loneliness, pain, and horror of the war which dragged on for four years and which became the bloodiest conflict in American history. Maps of the campaigns add to the value of this useful volume. The Chattahoochee Valley men participated in all of the major campaigns of war– Shiloh, Stones River, the Valley, Bull Run, Chancellorsville, Chickamauga, Chattanooga, Atlanta, Sherman's march to the sea, and Virginia. There is also an index. Troy State University Press, Troy, Alabama, published *In the Land of the Living.* It is selling for $21.50.

Tomorrow Is Another Day, The Woman Writer in the South, 1829-1936 is by Anne Goodwyn Jones. Published by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, it was the winner of the Jules Landry Award for 1980. It focuses on seven white southern women, all professional writers– Augusta J. Evans, Grace King, Kate Chopin, Mary Johnston, Ellen Glasgow, Frances Newman, and Margaret Mitchell– and tries to show how their writings were affected by the attitudes, traditions, and way of life in the South. The myths, mores, and folkways of the South did influence these women and their writings. Ellen Glasgow was one of the South's most important writers. She became a good friend of Marjories Kinnan Rawlings of Cross Creek, Florida, and this relationship is described in *Tomorrow is Another Day.* In 1939 she invited Mrs. Rawlings to visit her in Richmond, and from that encounter there emerged an active correspondence between the two women which continued until 1945 when Mrs. Glasgow died. Their letters reveal much about feelings and attitudes of these two important women writers. While Mrs. Rawlings was not a born Southerner, her books and stories are about Florida, and she has come to be recognized as one of the best and most lyrical interpreters of the southern wilderness scene. The paperback edition of *Tomorrow Is Another* Day sells for $12.95.

Southern Poor Whites: A Selected Annotated Bibliography of Published Sources was compiled by J. Wayne Flynt and Dorothy

S. Flynt. It fills an important need in southern historiography by listing and annotating 1,455 books, monographs, and articles relating to urban and rural poor whites. Several of the items listed deal with poor whites in Florida. The biblography has been divided into eleven chapters. The first section lists bibliography and general references. The remaining ten chapters focus on economics, education, folk culture, health, migration/urbanization, mountain poor whites, politics, race relations, religion, and women. Author and subject indexes are included. Published by Garland Publishing, Inc., New York & London, the price is $40.00.

The Book of Accessions, Georgia Depositories, 1973-80 was compiled by Phinizy Spalding who gathered his information from material previously published in the *Georgia Historical Quarterly* and *Georgia Archives.* Collections of pertinent materials from twenty Georgia universities, colleges, public libraries, and government agencies are included. Some are specialized libraries like the Richard B. Russell Memorial Library at the University of Georgia which contains the private papers, films, tapes, and memorabilia of Senator Russell. The Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Social Change in Atlanta is another specialized library whose holdings are included in this volume. The Center contains the records of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, and the Congress of Racial Equality. The Georgia Historical Society has one of the most important collections in the Southeast. It includes manuscripts and boks on Georgia and the South covering the period from the eighteenth century to the present. Professor Spalding has provided an introduction to this volume which is both perceptive and entertaining. He has also included a very useful index. The paperback edition sells for $6.50, and it may be ordered from the Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31499.

Beginning with Christopher Columbus, Italian immigrants have come to America for many reasons, but mainly because they believed that the new world held great promise for them and their families. Many Italian immigrants have arrived in Florida over the years. At the beginning of this century they were re-

cruited to work for Henry Flagler on the construction of the Florida East Coast Railroad. Others worked in the vegetable fields and citrus groves, and still others– men and women– were employed in the cigar factories in Ybor City and West Tampa. Italian Americans have become one of the richest and most influential of America's ethnic groups. Images, *A Pictorial History of Italian Americans* documents this history of Italians in the United States and shows the major contributions which they have made to the country's development. This handsome volume was prepared and published by the Center for Migration Study of New York, Inc., with support from the National Endowment for the Arts and the Giovanni Agnelli Foundation of Turin. Order from CMS, 209 Flagg Place, Staten Island; New York, New York 10304; the price is $29.95.

Using Local History in the Classroom, by Fay D. Metcalf and Matthew T. Downey, was published by the American Association for State and Local History. University and college departments of history throughout the United States are aware that courses in state and community history have great appeal and attract large numbers of students. This is particularly so if the professors are trained historians, knowledgeable about their subject, and are able to impart to their students the excitement, color, and importance of historical community events and personalities. Teachers will find many valuable suggestions in this volume to improve the writing and research skills of their students. There are ideas on how to utilize oral history interviews, photographs, architecture, newspapers, public records, and family histories as resources in developing individual and class projects. A variety of out-reach programs are suggested; and local resources such as museums, archives, and libraries are listed. Teachers are encouraged to utilize these resources to supplement activities in the classroom. The book sells for $17.50 ($13.50 to AASLH Members).

Florida Parks, A Guide to Camping in Nature, by Gerald Grow, provides information on more than 200 Florida parks. The book has been divided into five sections: Northwest, North, Central, West, and Southeast. Parks and recreational areas are listed alphabetically, and there is information about the hours the camps are open, available housing and camping facilities,

charges, recreational activities, and restrictions. Among the general information about camping, there is data on snakes, wildlife, insects, and water hazards. There is also an index. Published by Longleaf Publications, Tallahassee, *Florida Parks* sells for $9.95.

Discover Florida: A Guide to Unique Sites and Sights is by Robert Tolf. The illustrations are the work of William Olendorf. The book is divided into geographic regions with pertinent information about historic places, museums, forts, state parks, and other places of interest. There is also restaurant information which adds to the usefulness of this attractive guide. The paperback sells for $9.95. It is published by Manatee Books, 1700 East Las Olas Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301.

Many excellent cookbooks contain not only recipes, but also much local, regional, ethnic, social, and cultural history. So it is with the *North Hill Cookbook.* It was compiled by the North Hill Preservation Association of Pensacola as one of the publications in the series authorized by the Gálvez Commission of the City of Pensacola in its commemoration of the two-hundreth anniversary of the Battle of Pensacola which was celebrated May 3-10, 1981. It was within the boundaries of the North Hill Preservation district that the Battle of Pensacola was fought in 1781, which resulted in the defeat of British forces by the Spanish under General Bernardo De Gálvez. A short sketch of Gálvez and his activities in Pensacola was written by local historian Woodward B. Skinner to be included as a preface to the cookbook. The emphasis, however, is on mouth-watering food. Recipes typical of the Pensacola area are listed, including smoked mullet, gazpacho, and fraises au Curaçao. The recipe for Papa's stuffed tomatoes (p. 9) was brought to the United States, and then to Pensacola, from Toulouse, France, in the early 1900s. The Rosasco sisters, whose ancestors settled in Pensacola in 1885, have contributed two prized Italian recipes. There have always been a variety of ethnic and national groups living in Pensacola, and so it is no surprise that the *North Hill Cookbook* includes information on German, Spanish, Cuban, Italian, Greek, French, and Jewish food. There are also many recipes for preparing food which is considered southern. "Pokey's" brunswick stew, crab gumbo, Aunt Em's hush puppies, gopher stew, pecan pie, and shrimp

creole all sound delectable. There are recipes associated with Pensacola personalities like Dr. Quina's quail casserole. Hopkin's Boarding House is a famous Pensacola tradition, and so its recipes like the ones for broccili casserole, sweet potato soufflé, and stewed okra and tomatoes are in the cookbook. The price is $14.00. Order from the Association, 427 West Lee Street, Pensacola, Florida 32501.

Early American Cookery was originally published in 1896 under the title, *Ye Gentlewoman's Housewifery*. It provided recipes for "breads, buns and beverages, soups and sauces, herbs, cakes and custards, pastry, puddings, preserves and pickles, meats, mushrooms, mackerel . . . and more." The "more" included "Sundry Salutory Remedies of Sovereign and Approved Efficacy, and Choice Secrets on the Improvement of Female Beauty." There is information on everything from making candles, caring for bees, cooking for the poor, extinguishing fire in female dresses, hints for the gentlewoman at the table, dying cloth, preparing herbs, taking care of wooden floors, making black ink, distilling water, knitting, picking blackberries, to the warming of beds with hot coals in a warming pan. The author of this delightful cookbook was Margaret Huntington Hooker whose family owned a winter home on the St. Johns River in Mandarin, Florida. Charles and Mary Duncan also lived there, and it is their grandson, John E. Duncan, who has published this reprint of *Early American Cookery*. Mr. Duncan has also written a sketch of Mrs. Hooker which he titles, "A Woman of Good Taste." Calvin and Harriet Beecher Stowe and their three children were also residents of Mandarin when the Huntingtons and Duncans lived there, and the families were good friends. They joined together in the effort to build and sustain an Episcopal church in the community. Later a window for the church was dedicated as a memorial to the Stowes, and it was Margaret who suggested the design that was later incorporated into the window by the famous artist, Louis Comfort Tiffany. Unfortunately, the window was destroyed by a hurricane in 1964 which wreaked great havoc in Mandarin. The church was also badly damaged. *Early American Cookery* is a fun book to read. Order from Saint Johns-Oklawaha Rivers Trading Company, Box 3503, DeLand, Florida 32720; the price is $6.95.