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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Anglo-Spanish Confrontation on the Gulf Coast During the American Revolution. Edited by William S. Coker and Robert R. Rea. (Pensacola: Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference, 1982. xiv, 218 pp. List of illustrations and maps, introduction, index. \$6.95, paper.)

At mid-morning on May 8, 1781, a Spanish mortar ball rolled into the powder magazine of the Queen's Redoubt in Pensacola and ignited an explosion which led directly to the British surrender to the combined Spanish and French forces under the command of Bernardo de Gálvez. Two hundred years later—May 7 and 8, 1981—the Ninth Gulf Coast History and Humanities Conference met in Pensacola to celebrate the bicentennial of the events surrounding the surrender of West Florida. This book is an edited collection of the papers presented at that conference. For those readers who had thought that everything that could be— or needed to be— written about the American Revolution in British West Florida had already appeared in print, this series of articles will be something of a surprise. Despite the dearth of unofficial documents, these papers indicate that fresh scholarship, looking from a different perspective, is capable of producing new and interesting insights. They present no major reinterpretations of the history of the period, but solidly serve to fill in some gaps in our knowledge and, in a few cases, to present a few intriguing (even if not totally unbiased) observations.

Papers in a conference rarely come together as a unified whole, and this conference was no exception. These twelve papers, however, have the advantage of basically dealing with all or part of a twenty-year period (from 1763 to 1783) and thus relate directly to the theme as stated in the title of the book. Professor A. P. Nasatir set the framework for the rest of the book with an interesting overall survey of the "legacy of Spain" on the Gulf coast and the Mississippi Valley. The next two papers by James W. Covington and Robin F. A. Fabel deal with various aspects of the commercial rivalry— and cooperation—

which existed between the Spanish in Louisiana and the British in West Florida. While basically an overview, Fabel's article is the stronger of the two and is particularly useful for the thumbnail sketches he presents of some of the British merchants in West Florida and New Orleans.

Because of their importance in the final battle for Pensacola, as well as for the entire history of West Florida, a large section of the book is devoted to the various Indian tribes. The three papers by Michael D. Green, James H. O'Donnell III, and Kathryn Holland explore the various relationships of the tribes to the English and Spanish as well as among the tribes themselves. Green's article dealing with the role of the Creek Confederacy is especially interesting and well-written and contains some excellent brief analyses. All three articles correctly blame General John Campbell's vacillating policy toward the Indians as the major reason for the Indians' failure to play an even larger role in the Battle of Pensacola. Taken together the three articles are repetitive but present a good, brief analysis of the situation in the last decade of British West Florida. They also clearly show, however, the problem facing the historian of West Florida who must rely on a very few sources of information.

The next two articles constitute the strongest section of the book. Francisco de Borja Medina Rojas's evaluation of José de Ezpeleta and Eric Beerman's analysis of José Solano are both well-researched, well-written, and quite interesting. Using Spanish sources almost exclusively, they present some new material and indicate something of the amount of work that remains to be done from Spanish archives. Despite a couple of questionable conclusions, Borja Medina and Beerman have produced superb analyses of the roles of two of the major Spanish figures in the battle.

Jack D. L. Holmes's brief article on Spanish and French military units in the campaign is most interesting for his conclusion that the Pensacola campaign was extremely important for the future careers of its participants. Gilbert C. Din presents an overall summary of the case of the loyalist James Colbert. While a good survey, it contains little that is new, although his correct conclusion that Colbert's effect on Spanish policy was minimal is in contrast to an earlier study by D. C. Corbitt. J. Leitch Wright, Jr., explores the interesting interplay among

William Augustus Bowles, John Miller, and William Panton. These three men played an important role in the post-war period and Wright's analysis is well-written and intriguing. Light T. Cummins concludes the volume with an analysis of modern Spanish historians who have investigated Spanish-American history during the American Revolution and properly concludes that historians of the Gulf coast have not given enough attention to their studies.

While containing some of the difficulties inherent in a book of this nature, *Anglo-Spanish Confrontation on the Gulf Coast during the American Revolution* makes an excellent contribution to the history of the climactic battle for West Florida. Coker and Rea have clearly exercised judicious use of their editorial abilities to assist in the publication of a solid final product. The addition of maps, portraits, and even a cartoon add to the usefulness and attractiveness of the volume.

Hong Kong Baptist College

J. BARTON STARR

Henry S. Sanford: Diplomacy and Business in Nineteenth-Century America. By Joseph A. Fry (Reno: University of Nevada Press, 1982. XI, 226 pp. Preface and acknowledgments, photographs, notes, bibliography, index. \$9.25, paper.)

It is indeed a formidable task to write so short a biography of Henry S. Sanford who lived such a full and active life. Sanford was no stranger either to success or failure. He was a man of considerable ability, yet it seems that the brass ring of success eluded him. His background was that of an upperclass Whig Connecticut Yankee. The income from a tack factory provided much of his early wealth. Tutors and private school education prepared him for his colorful career as a diplomat and business entrepreneur. In 1841 he began his acquaintanceship with Europe when he made the "first of more than seventy-five transatlantic crossings."

When the Civil War began Sanford had already served as temporary attache in St. Petersburg and as secretary and chargé d'affaires of the American legation at Paris. He followed these diplomatic activities, which involved travel to Central

America, with a financial venture in a guano island in the Caribbean, but it had ended in controversy.

Upon the election of Lincoln in 1860, Sanford was one of those Republican conservatives who advocated compromise with the South; he hoped that a settlement might avoid war. Since Sanford had diplomatic experience, and was familiar with European governments, languages, and society, he seemed a natural choice for appointment as the American minister resident to Belgium. He used his position for many activities including propaganda dissemination, secret service, arms purchases, and an attempt to recruit Giuseppe Garibaldi, the Italian military hero, for the Union army.

After the Civil War Sanford became involved in Florida, the Belgian Congo, and in processing sugar in Louisiana. His Florida activities, both in citrus cultivation and in politics, were hampered by his wife who insisted that their place of residence be a chateau in Belgium. Still, Joseph Fry, his biographer, sees him as "the most important single contributor to the development of Florida's late-nineteenth-century citrus industry." This was because of Sanford's research at Belair Grove and his cultivation of several foreign varieties of fruit.

Since Sanford founded a key city in the south Florida of the day, his residence there should have greatly enhanced his political career. His efforts to make Florida a two-party state paralleled those of Presidents Hayes and Arthur, but he lacked strong political endorsement. The Florida Independents in 1884 looked to him for financial support and political involvement, but by then he had returned to Belgium where his major activity would be in behalf of the Congo venture of Leopold II. Sanford's final years would leave him in financial straits and with an unhappy family situation. The fame, money, and greatness that he had always sought had continued to elude him.

Fry has written a concise study of Sanford's flamboyant career. One might characterize it as a rational view of an irrational person. Fry objectively surveys an extremely subjective man.

Auburn University

EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON

Abaco, The History of an Out Island and Its Cays. By Steve Dodge. (North Miami: Tropic Isle Publications, Inc., 1983. x, 172 pp. Preface, photographs, illustrations, maps, essay describing sources, list of maps and illustrations, index. \$13.50, paper.)

Generally the northernmost islands of the Bahamas, Abaco and its cays, were viewed as a place of refuge by displaced loyalists following the American Revolution. Their plight was exemplified by Lord Dunmore, the former royal governor of New York and of Virginia, who served as governor of the Bahamas from 1786 to 1797. The newcomers had been ousted from the mainland and came to the islands with high hopes for the future.

During the summer of 1783 groups of loyalists prepared to leave New York and East Florida for settlement on Abaco, which was the second largest of the Bahama Islands and which was empty. By 1785 more than 1,000 refugees, mostly from New York, were concentrated in the early settlements of Carleton, Marsh's Harbour, and Maxwell Town. The final transfer of East Florida back to Spain in 1785 gave impetus to two new communities on the island; Spencer's Bight and Eight Mile Bay added a combined population of about 350.

From these hopeful beginnings, the colonists believed that Abaco could become a center for the production of cotton. This was not to be, however, as many of the refugees became rather quickly disenchanted. The rocky terrain was difficult to clear for planting, and the thin soil lacked the nutrients for sustained cultivation. The dry season lasted from January through May and thwarted the growers' efforts during those months. The failure of a cotton plantation economy on Abaco tends to explain why the island has traditionally had a lower percentage of black population than most islands in the Bahamas.

Professor Dodge details the rise of Abaco's boatbuilding industry in the nineteenth century, efforts to establish permanently profitable industries (such as wrecking, sponging, pineapple growing, sisal cultivation, and lumbering), and the island's twentieth-century efforts toward modernization. He also includes a perceptive study of the realities of independence for the Bahamas and the resulting movement for separatism in Abaco. The

author's treatment of this sensitive but little-understood-by-out-siders problem, is the high point of this well-researched book.

The work suffers, however, from the author's attempts to broaden its scope well beyond the objectives stated in his preface. Most distracting are a ten-page digression into how to build an Abaco dinghy, complete with drawings, and a Michnerian introductory chapter which speculates on the origins of the land. Particularly in the chapters on boatbuilding and on contemporary Abaco, the author has made wide use of personal interviews. Some of these provide fascinating looks at the world through islanders' eyes, but others contribute nothing to the work and seem to have been included simply because they were available. The illustrations by Laurie Jones are sometimes beautifully done, but they are of very uneven quality, and are poorly executed in some instances.

This little book is enjoyable and informative, and the author has achieved his goal of whetting "the appetite of curious students and scholars in and out of The Bahamas."

University of Florida

EARL RONALD HENDRY

The Politics of Indian Removal, Creek Government and Society in Crisis. By Michael D. Green. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1982. xiii, 237 pp. List of maps, preface, notes, note on the sources, index. \$18.95.)

In *The Politics of Indian Removal*, Michael D. Green has charted the transformation of Creek political organization in response to Euro-American contact, trade, colonial rivalries, and land hunger. Originally, the Creek Confederacy was made up of autonomous towns which had social and religious as well as political functions and whose representatives met in national council infrequently. As European contact increased and trade became essential, councils assembled more often and began to develop a national policy for the Confederacy. For years the Creeks maintained neutrality in respect to the three European powers which vied for their trade and alliance, but after the British triumph in the French and Indian War, the Creeks be-

came economically dependent on the victors and subject to their political demands.

The outcome of the American Revolution placed the Creeks within United States territory, and a series of political innovations began. The cornerstone of United States Indian policy was "civilization" which presumably would make cession of "surplus" hunting grounds feasible for native peoples. The Creeks responded politically to United States efforts by implementing a written law code which reordered inheritance patterns, protected property rights, abrogated traditional clan responsibilities, and firmly established a Creek National government. As white pressure for Creek land mounted in the nineteenth century, the National Council defended the Creeks' right to remain in their homeland by prescribing the death penalty for anyone who ceded land and executing William McIntosh for signing the Treaty of India Springs.

Such forceful action by a National Council was indeed an innovation. At the same time, however, the ultimate goal of the council was exceedingly conservative. The council sought to preserve the traditional towns and town governments. Throughout the removal crisis of the 1820s and 1830s the council continued to be composed of delegates from towns rather than representatives of apportioned districts. The council's cession of Creek land in Georgia resulted in the displacement of the Lower Creeks, the disintegration of many of their towns, and the exclusion of these people from representation in the National Council. Furthermore, the growing number of Creeks who adopted white "civilization" and largely severed their ties to traditional towns had little voice in National government. As the National Council became more intent on preserving the towns and remaining in the east, it became more oppressive and attempted to prevent even individual emigration. Finally in 1832, the council agreed to the allotment of Creek land in the hope that towns could continue to function, but the council and the Creek Nation thereby ceased to exist.

In this work, Michael Green reminds us that Indians are not merely actors of a script written, directed, and produced by whites. In viewing Indians as victims, we too often have ignored the energy and creativity with which they sought to avoid that fate. The Creeks responded to the removal crisis with a number

of ingenious strategies aimed at preserving their traditional political organization. Green masterfully explores those responses in this impressively documented, well-written study. An excellent example of ethno-history, this work is a major contribution to the history of southeastern Indians. Green's insights into the workings of state governments and their relationship to the federal government should also make this work of considerable interest to historians of early nineteenth-century politics.

Western Carolina University

THEDA PERDUE

The Geological Sciences in the Antebellum South. Edited by James X. Corgan. (University: The University of Alabama Press, 1982. 195 pp. Maps, photographs, illustrations, bibliography, the contributors, index. \$17.50.)

In 1809, William Maclure completed the largest geological survey ever undertaken and published the first survey map of what was then the United States. Maclure also outlined methods for future students of American geology. Despairing that most citizens knew nothing of the stones on which they trod, he defined questions in order to provoke public interest in his subject. Most Americans now know more about geology, but far less about the early geologists, who, treading upon those same stones, performed the studies in the southeast which helped to fulfill Maclure's vision.

The nine historical essays in this little volume edited by James X. Corgan have done much to rectify this lacuna by mapping out the history of geological inquiry in the southeast, as well as defining areas of fruitful scholarship and terrae incognitae. Taken as a whole, the book provides a valuable bibliographical tool, locating repositories of primary materials and identifying individuals, as George W. White has done for Andrew Ellicott or Corgan for Richard Owen Currey, meritorious of further biographical research. These essays stem from a symposium held during a southeastern sectional meeting of the Geological Society of America in Birmingham in March 1980, and in my opinion, a concluding essay would have enhanced the collection immensely.

Maclure continually warned his readers against the dangers of regionalism, and certainly this volume raises the important question of the validity of a distinct conceptual approach to the history of southern geology. Did the pursuit of geological information in the southeast really follow a different course than its northern counterpart? These essays suggest the answer is yes. Despite northern leadership in the survey or encyclopaedic approach to botany and ornithology, the first state geological survey was established in North Carolina in 1823. South Carolina followed in 1824, Massachusetts in 1830, and Tennessee one year later. Although the British founder of historic geology, Charles Lyell viewed some southern efforts with amusement during the 1840s, according to Daniel D. Arden, he spent the better part of his American travels exploring the southeast with the local talent.

Much of the impetus for these pioneering investigations rests with the early association of geologists of the caliber of Lardner Vanuxem and Gerard Troost with colleges in South Carolina and Tennessee. Of course, as Richard C. Sheridan and Anne Millbrook point out for Virginia and South Carolina, soil exhaustion and the need for fertilizers, as well as mineral interests, provided additional incentives. However, throughout many of these essays, another element keeps cropping up, and that is the influence of Robert Owen, who, with Maclure, financed the utopian community of New Harmony in Indiana. The radical educational and social ideas of Owen and Maclure directly touched the careers of three important figures discussed by Corgan, Martha Coleman Bray, Michele L. Aldrich and Alan E. Leviton, and Ivan L. Zabilka. They are: Gerard Troost (and through Troost, Currey, Joseph Nicollet and others), the socialist's son; the eminent David Dale Owen, who surveyed most of the midwest and Kentucky; and the lesser-known William Barton Rogers, who headed the Virginia survey in 1835.

Similarly, Amos Eaton's experimental approach to scientific education at the Rensselaer School in upstate New York shaped the style of Ebenezer Emmons who traveled widely in the southeast from 1851 to 1860. In perhaps the best of the essays, Markes E. Johnson analyzes Emmon's controversial career after he was forced to vacate his post as state agriculturalist of New York as the result of a libel charge in the trial of *Foster v.*

Agassiz in 1851. At issue was the accuracy of a geological chart. Nicolett's career would likewise suffer as a consequence of Louis Agassiz's scientific stature in this country.

By the mid-century, most of the southeast, with the notable exception of the Florida peninsula, had been surveyed in a systematic way by either state or privately-supported efforts. Curiously, this considerable body of geological knowledge was assembled by men who were, in one way or another, intellectual heirs of radical educational movements in science which gained momentum in the early 1820s. Owen, Maclure, and Eaton were adamantly opposed to slavery, and it is supremely ironic that the development of a geological tradition which owed so much to their ideals owed even more to the needs of an agricultural economy based upon slave labor. We can look forward to the published contributions of another GSA sectional meeting devoted to geological education and chaired by James X. Corgan which was held March 1983 in Tallahassee.

Florida State Museum

CHARLOTTE M. PORTER

Gregarious Saints, Self and Community in American Abolitionism, 1830-1870. By Lawrence J. Friedman. (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1982. xi, 344 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$37.50.)

In studying the antislavery community, historians have divided it into two groups— antislavery gradualists and immediatist abolitionists. The term “antislavery gradualists” applies to those individuals who hoped and worked for slavery's ultimate end over time, while the more precise term, “immediatist abolitionists,” is applied to those individuals who believed in the immediate, complete, and uncompensated emancipation of slaves in America. The author of the latest study, Lawrence J. Friedman, holds to the more precise terminology of “immediate abolitionism,” and seeks to reveal how individuals committed to this movement differed in attitudes, beliefs, and values from antislavery gradualists. His thoughtful and sensitive study of the antislavery movement thus focuses “entirely upon the first genera-

tion of immediatist abolitionists— those who took up the cause during the 1830s” (p. 1).

According to the author, immediatist abolitionists were evangelical missionaries completely occupied with and devoted to spreading the Gospel truths and supplanting heathenism and evil throughout the world— specifically, slavery in America. This mission was the bedrock of the immediatist abolitionists’ social psychology. Basically members of the northern middle class reform community held values rooted in Christian self-help and market capitalism. These men and women were usually well-educated, wealthy, and mostly lived in the small towns or rural areas of New England. In their personal lives, they strove for the impeccable moral fabric of saints and socialized only with other “respectable” individuals like themselves as they strove to win converts to immediatist abolitionism.

This study is divided into nine chapters. The first deals with the origins of the young “immediatists-to-be” and discusses their association with the American Colonization Society until pious young men like William L. Garrison, Theodore Weld, Lewis and Arthur Tappan, Samuel May, and other missionary reformers discovered that the organization had become tainted with contributions from unchristian slaveholders. Thereupon, they seceded and “embraced immediatism” which would allow them to do God’s work of abolishing slavery without compromising with “other ‘sinners’.”

The next three chapters trace the development of three immediatist groups: the Boston Clique, headed by Garrison, the Lewis Tappan Circle, and the Gerrit Smith Cluster. Friedman analyzes the complex social characteristics of each group, i.e., the independent-minded members of the Boston Clique, the confident but less pious members of the Tappan Circle who believed God’s will would ultimately prevail over corrupt humans like slaveholders, and the less-than-confident members of the Smith Cluster who held that righteous men should use their freedom and love for goodness in a “voluntary manner” to end slavery. He focuses, in turn, upon the tensions that evolved among group members as they sought to achieve the ultimate goal of slavery’s immediate elimination.

Subsequent chapters deal with the “Distinction of Sex,” “The Chord of Prejudice,” “Righteous Violence,” “Immediatists and

Radicals,” and “A Troubled Jubilee.” It is the opinion of this reviewer that within several of these chapters Dr. Friedman makes his most creative and significant contribution. His account of the problems and apprehensions experienced by male immediatists during the 1830s over acceptance of female colleagues into their tight-knit organizations as co-missionaries is most enlightening and interesting. Equally vivid are his descriptions of the attitudes promulgated among immediatist abolitionists concerning the role of free blacks in the antislavery movement. This is evidenced by the dissension among the immediatists over Frederick Douglass’s “independence of mind” in forming his own abolitionist newspaper, and by the reluctance of other free blacks to work with them because of prejudice and discrimination.

The author’s explanation, nevertheless, of the rationale used by some immediatists for advocating “righteous violence” as a tactic for ending slavery is provocative, but less convincing. In the chapter, “Immediatists and Radicals,” he focuses on the difficulties faced by the former in dealing with other antislavery radicals over such strategies as involvement in national politics and support of “secular” organizations through membership in political parties. The final chapter is concerned with the decision of the immediatists to dissolve their antislavery organizations after the abolition of slavery in 1865, and their preoccupation during the late 1860s and early 1870s with justifying their efforts as having been influential and substantial in ending human bondage in America.

Heavily grounded in primary sources, the research is thorough. Overall, the book should be read by students of the antislavery movement in America who desire a deeper understanding of the social psychology behind the actions of selected immediatist abolitionists from 1830 to 1870.

*Florida Agricultural and
Mechanical University*

LARRY E. RIVERS

The Cause of the South, Selections from De Bow's Review, 1846-1867. Edited by Paul F. Paskoff and Daniel J. Wilson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. xiv, 306 pp. Preface, selected bibliography. \$27.50.)

It should be difficult to find anyone with more than a nodding acquaintance with southern history to whom the magazine, *De Bow's Review*, is not at least recognizable. Most authors in the field have on some occasion seen fit to acknowledge their debt to this source by at least a footnote. For more knowledgeable scholars, the *Review* has long been acclaimed an historical gold mine or, at least, a smorgasbord of southern tidbits. Despite its avowed purpose of being a commercial review for the South and Southwest, political tides and the personal tastes and inclinations of its editor, J. B. D. De Bow, made it much more catholic in scope. In fact, it would be well-nigh impossible to find any subject of concern to educated Southerners during the years between 1846 and 1867 that was ignored. At its best, it reflected adequately, and often brilliantly, the views of the ruling gentry of that region.

The strengths and weaknesses of the *Review* as an historical source are largely determined by its contributors. Most were amateurs of varying talents who wrote under the pressure of public and private emotion. Increasingly, as tensions mounted between the North and South, these authors became defensive and provincial. But despite the growing presence of bias, their essays still reflect most clearly the thoughts of the elite group which was its subscribers. Just as *Mein-Kampf* served as a road map for Hitler's Germany, even a casual reading of *De Bow's Review* should have forewarned Northerners of the "irrepressible conflict."

The major problem confronting the modern editors, faced with this plethora of materials, was that of choice. What should be included and what ignored? What is representative and what is merely of antiquarian interest? Although any reader familiar with the source can lament the absence of his favorite article or subject, Professors Paskoff and Wilson have sought the middle road by use of generous samples reflecting areas of broad general interest. What they have produced is a compilation that can be read advantageously with pleasure by anyone with an interest

in southern or American history. Specialists will still need to go to the original volumes for their research.

This work has been divided into six parts. The first, "J. B. D. De Bow and the *Commercial Review*," places the editor and the magazine in their historical context. The remaining five sections: "Slavery and Race," "Agricultural and Industrial Development," "Southern Society and Culture," "The South, the North, and the Union," and "The Civil War and Reconstruction" feature an average of six entries from the *Review*. The compilers have provided an introductory essay for each division, as well as short expository statements for each article. With these as guides, readers should be able to place each selection within its proper position in the larger picture.

Many of the original authors cited bear familiar names. Not surprising in light of the fact that editors were often forced to write large parts of each issue, De Bow is credited with eight of the reprinted articles, matching the total for "anonymous" contributors. The highly vocal George Fitzhugh authored three, while the leading spokesman for manufacturing, William Gregg, has two. Single entries represent such recognizable personalities as Josiah C. Nott, Edmund Ruffin, and James H. Thornwell.

My only complaint concerns an act of omission. As the original volumes from which these selections were taken are poorly indexed, my pleasure with this work would have been complete if even these three dozen excerpts had enjoyed the benefit of modern indexing.

University of Oklahoma

JOHN S. EZELL

A Rock in a Weary Land: The African Methodist Episcopal Church During the Civil War and Reconstruction. By Clarence E. Walker. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. ix, 157 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$18.95.)

In 1863, the African Methodist Episcopal (AME) Church reentered the South after a forty-five-year absence and became the most visible predominantly black religious organization in the region. By the second meeting of the South Carolina Annual

Conference, the regional governing body of the denomination, held in 1866, some 22,388 new members were reported from Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina. The incorporation of southern churches into the AME connection raised by some 19,914 persons the 1856 membership in the denomination. At no other period of history had the AME Church gained as many new members in such a short period of time and in such a confined geographic location. As of this writing, however, no published history of the denomination— not even Wesley J. Gaines's *African Methodism in the South* — has probed into the events, conditions, or outcomes of the church's work in the South during the Civil War and Reconstruction. In this regard, Clarence E. Walker has done the scholarly world a great service by his book, *A Rock in a Weary Land: The African Methodist Episcopal Church During the Civil War and Reconstruction*.

By focusing his volume on the denomination's activities during the war and reconstruction years, Walker has reminded the historical world of black churches' participation in the events which marked this period of political and social transformation. He has reviewed many of the significant details regarding how and why the AME Church left and then returned to its proselytizing mission in the southern states. To accomplish this task Walker focused on the denomination's newspaper, the *Christian Recorder*, as his primary source of historical information.

The thematic proposition of *A Rock in a Weary Land* is that African Methodism served as the racial ideology for the creation of a black middle class and that black religion often served as the arena for "politization of the freedmen, not their opiate." Walker also suggests that the denomination's racial ideology "precedes the efforts described in August Meier's *Negro Thought In America, 1880-1915*." In most instances, neither of these theses is systematically demonstrated as Walker seems overwhelmed by the reporting of historical detail and incapable of thematic synthesis from those details.

The book begins with a review of the denomination's eighteenth-century origins. In looking at the formation of the church Walker chose to focus on Richard Allen, Morris Brown, and particularly Daniel Payne. He sees these men as exemplary leaders and builders for a religious organization "concerned and

capable of uplifting the black race” after the war. The author presents many of the complexities confronting the denomination as it struggled for a “racially correct” position regarding the war; an educated ministry within the southern membership; inter- and intra-racial conflicts over proselytizing territories as well as struggles for civil and political equality for the recently freed slaves.

As a supplementary reader for critical thinking graduate students, Walker’s book may provide details about the AME Church during the Civil War and Reconstruction periods. However, the author has left so many primary issues unexplored that this reader shall find it difficult to integrate the volume into students’ reading requirements. Walker contends, for example, that “it is difficult to discern exactly when” the church in New Orleans was founded. The initiated student of AME history would surely have found Thornton’s *History of St. James* church in New Orleans or located court records and newspapers of the city for discussions of the legal disputes which surrounded the St. James congregation. Similarly, in suggesting that James Lynch’s “reasons for leaving the [AME] church are unknown,” Walker reflects an unfortunate unfamiliarity with Lynch’s letters regarding his decision. Students of denominational history should not be misled by such omissions in Walker’s book.

However, the most striking weakness of the book is the tertiary treatment of AME women. Whereas the issue of ordaining women into the ministry is not totally overlooked (pp. 25-26), one can complete the volume and never know that women were the numerical majority of southern congregations, founded most of the local churches of Florida through which AME men became politically prominent, organized many of the educational enterprises which trained AME men for ministry, were actually the Evangelists and Missionarie of the denomination’s proselytizing network in South Carolina, or that women were directly responsible for dividing the church’s one Women’s Missionary Society into two independent bodies. Indeed, *A Rock in a Weary Land* has too little to say about too many things to be the definitive account of a most important group of black people during a most important period of social and political transformation. That Walker even took up the task of reclaiming the AME Church as a significant contributor to historical forces of

the Civil War and Reconstruction period is the mark of a pioneer. His efforts are commendable.

The Atlanta University

JUALYNNE E. DODSON

Ordeal by Fire: The Civil War and Reconstruction. By James M. McPherson. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1982. xviii, 694 pp. Preface, prologue, photographs, maps, illustrations, epilogue, notes, glossary, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

This book will receive, and certainly deserves, a wide audience among general readers and scholars as well. Without question, Professor McPherson has written the best single volume account of the Middle Period to appear in recent years. This is not a study based on manuscript research but rather a work of synthesis in which the author has mined older treatments as well as current studies. Indeed, his ability to combine the best of traditional interpretations with the best of modern scholarship is one of the most valuable qualities of the work. The result is an even-handed coverage of all major topics, including ones that have provoked sharp disagreements in the last fifteen years, such as the nature of slavery and its economic benefits and detriments, the extent of Lincoln's wartime leanings toward the radicals, the quality of Confederate civil and military leadership, and the presidency of Andrew Johnson.

Writing from a definition of the Civil War as "the central event in the American historical consciousness," McPherson devotes primary attention to the meaning of the experience of civil war for the development of national institutions— political, military, legal, economic, social, and cultural. This approach provides a strong framework for a narrative that is both chronological and topical. It also fosters consideration of how specific institutions responded to the crisis of sectionalism and secession, how the exigencies of war shaped and altered them, and how the results affected postwar America.

The book has many specific strengths. Leading individuals become interesting characters through concise but revealing pen sketches. The author uses statistics to good advantage, but cautions that complex issues do not reduce themselves to simple

figures. The role of geography, a lamentable weakness on the part of many students, receives appropriate emphasis. Campaign narratives are particularly well done. McPherson writes to a mid-point between the Civil War buff who must know the position of every regiment in the line, and the student who wishes to be allowed to gloss over military history because he or she either does not understand it, does not like it, or thinks it is irrelevant. With the assistance of numerous clear maps, any reader can follow and understand the military events of the war. Reconstruction does not end at 1877 because McPherson believes that war-related issues continued to be vital into the 1890s, leading to the disfranchisement of blacks without northern resistance.

There are no major weaknesses in the book, and no particular topic has gotten shortchanged. Perhaps the least satisfying interpretation concerns Johnson's motivations during his presidency. Here McPherson does not give sufficient attention to Johnson's longstanding political creed and pre-presidential experiences as a balance to the personal and psychological factors drawn largely from the 1960 volume by Eric McKittrick.

The quality of writing is excellent, and the interpretive tone is moderate. Reference notes identify the sources of quotations and some other material; a few discursive notes provide interesting detail that would otherwise clutter a smooth text; a glossary helps with unfamiliar terms; and a thirty-five-page bibliographical essay with its own table of contents provides an excellent guide to recent scholarship. The volume is also commendably free of errors, both of typography and fact. However, the final count in the *Dred Scott* case was seven to two, not six to three. McPherson also repeats the common error that the three-fifths clause counted a slave as three-fifths of a person, which is not correct either mathematically or as an understanding of the problem facing the framers of the Constitution. And it is highly improbable (and certainly not demonstrable) that Andrew Johnson, born in 1808, had been given the middle name "Jackson" in honor of the not-yet military hero.

The content, organization, and style of this book make it an admirable text for college courses in the Civil War, however, the length and price are near the upper limits for such purpose.

Everyone, whether in college or not, who has a serious interest in the period can read this volume with enjoyment and benefit.

California State University, Northridge JAMES E. SEFTON

God and General Longstreet: The Lost Cause and the Southern Mind. By Thomas L. Connelly and Barbara L. Bellows. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. ix, 158 pp. Note on sources, index. \$12.95.)

Of making many books there is no end, says Ecclesiastes, and certainly this is true of books about the South and its real or imagined peculiarities. Thomas L. Connelly and Barbara L. Bellows's *The Lost Cause and the Southern Mind* (what God and General Longstreet have to do with it is not at all clear) is the latest in a rising tide. In his fine iconoclastic study *The Marble Man* (1977), Connelly shows how a deliberate hero-building campaign helped to fabricate the image of Robert E. Lee that came to prevail after Lee's death. Readers of that book might expect to find in the present one a disillusioning account of the fabrication of the Lost Cause myth. They will not find it.

The essay does begin by demonstrating that the Lost Cause theme was no spontaneous growth. The theme developed, the authors show, through the efforts of "Bitter former politicians and generals," Confederate veterans' organizations and magazines, preachers, newspaper editors, historians, and fictionists. Back of the idea was a "high degree of organization." Virginia became the center of greatest activity, and Virginians made Lee into a Christ-like figure symbolizing the Lost Cause and its superiority to the winning cause. Eventually some of Lee's admirers de-southernized him by converting him into a national rather than a sectional hero.

But Connelly and Bellows do not stop with demonstrating all that. They go on to argue that there is, in fact, a distinctive southern character and that Lee is the perfect embodiment of it. In the course of the discussion they comment on the more important variations of the Lost Cause theme as these have appeared not only in books and periodicals but also in movies, television productions, Billy Graham revivals, country and western music, and the Elvis Presley phenomenon. Northerners

have been most susceptible to the Old South charm, the authors contend, in times of difficulty or defeat such as the Depression decade and the Vietnam years. There is much of interest here, and the book deserves a high place in the Lost Cause literature, to which it properly belongs.

There is just one little reservation to be made in regard to both this book and others of the same genre: they do not always distinguish between rhetoric and reality. They assume but fail to demonstrate the existence of unique and persisting southern traits. For example, Connelly and Bellows endorse "Robert Penn Warren's observation that the southern mind does not grasp abstractions well, but demands a sense of the concrete." Somebody ought to tell them— and Warren, too— that the northern mind also has greater difficulties with the abstract than with the concrete, and so does the human mind. They refer to the presumably characteristic preoccupation of antebellum Southerners with the romanticism of Sir Walter Scott; they do not seem to realize that Scott was equally popular among contemporary Northerners. They say Lee "was a paradox, as are most southerners." Is there not something paradoxical in most Americans, not to mention Europeans, Asians, and Africans? The authors list as one of the "root characteristics" of the "southern mind" a "classical-Christian mentality." Surely classicism and Christianity have had at least as great an influence in the North. They make much of "southern localism," "bonds of time and place," attachment to community and home, but the record of two centuries proves Southerners to have been as ready as Northerners to follow the frontier, and even more willing than Northerners to cross the Mason-Dixon line in search of a new place to live.

In respect to John Esten Cooke, the postwar historian of Virginia, Connelly and Bellows comment: "It was easy for Cooke to describe the praiseworthy habits of his fellow Virginians, to speak of their courtesy, hospitality, and close-knit family traditions. Why these attributes were not shared by other southerners— and all Americans— was more difficult to explain." It is easier to see the mote in another's eye than the beam in one's own.

*University of North Carolina
at Greensboro*

RICHARD N. CURRENT

Joseph LeConte, Gentle Prophet of Evolution. By Lester D. Stephens. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. xix, 340 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, photographs, sources, index. \$32.50.)

It is hard to imagine a biographical study of Joseph LeConte that could draw upon a greater familiarity of available source material than this book. Among the thirty pages of "sources" listed by Lester Stephens there are four pages of manuscripts alone, *runing* from Cambridge to Berkeley, Albany to Macon. It is safe to say that no one to date has researched the life of this American geologist and naturalist so thoroughly.

Stephens has written a popular biographical narrative of LeConte; he has not chosen to emphasize a synthetic interpretation of LeConte's significance. The author proceeds with a realistic appraisal of LeConte's place in the history of American science: the native Georgian exerted great influence through his writing and teaching, though he is not remembered for his original research.

More than for anything else LeConte was known in America and Europe as a spokesman for the gospel of evolution, albeit a so-called neo-Lamarckian and not at all a strict Darwinian version. Though Stephens explicates LeConte's personal reconciliation of science and religion in detail, concluding that "LeConte must be judged as a constant truth-seeker who loosened the fetters of convention but could not completely free himself from the bonds of traditional belief," the value of his book lies less in his description of LeConte's place besides Asa Gray and other American reconcilers of science and religion of the late nineteenth century than it does in his painstakingly detailed account of LeConte's personal life. Some may question the author's approach as pedantic or even antiquarian, yet the portrait that emerges of life in the South, especially during the Civil War years, and of life in the Far West has a considerable value, particularly where the roles of science and learning in these regions are concerned. One thing is certain; any future treatment of LeConte or of nineteenth-century American science will have to consult Stephens's account.

The details of LeConte's conversion to a theory of evolution in the early 1870s remains, however, shrouded in mystery. The

narrative of the switch in LeConte's view is treated in far too cursory a fashion, leaving the reader bewildered about its cause. Was it simply coincident with LeConte's abandoning of his beloved South to take up a totally new life in California? Stephens never says. His account merely announces LeConte's conversion as if it somehow followed on the heels of a visit of Agassiz in 1872. A less likely prospect is hard to imagine!

The historian of science will find of special interest in the book the treatment of the content and significance of LeConte's study of physiological optics, his defense of the contractional or cooling theory of geological change, and his "biological" opinions on race and the place of woman, only the latter of which subjects has been substantially discussed elsewhere by historians. But one need not be technically trained to read this work. Its popular style recommends it to the widest readership.

University of Florida

FREDERICK GREGORY

Independence and Empire, The New South's Cotton Mill Campaign, 1865-1901. By Patrick J. Hearden. (DeKalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1982. xv, 175 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, illustrations, photographs, bibliography, index. \$18.50.)

Professor Patrick J. Hearden's *Independence and Empire, The New South's Cotton Mill Campaign, 1865-1901* is the most interesting work on the industrial development of the postwar South to come to the attention of the reviewer in a decade. Begun as a study of the interaction between the American textile industry and American foreign policy, Dr. Hearden's research brought him quickly to the conclusion that most northern textile manufacturers were preoccupied with the domestic market, and that they, accordingly, were indifferent to international relations. It was the southern mill owners, he found, who were developing outlets for their coarse cotton fabrics and who influenced the State Department to promote free trade. In the new century southern industrialists and their political allies vigorously supported the Open Door policy because spreading Russian

influence over North China was threatening a substantial trade in southern textiles.

In addition to revealing the unexpectedly large dimensions of the New South's textile trade with China, Dr. Hearden advanced several theses that contradicted accepted historical interpretations. His evidence strongly suggested, for example, that the campaigns by economic and political leaders to promote the industrialization of the South were not motivated by a desire for reconciliation with the North as commonly believed, but rather were fueled by an impulse to carry on the struggle against northern domination by other means. To the people of the North these southern propagandists preached a doctrine of intersectional amity while trying to obtain northern capital for southern industrialization, but to southern audiences they spoke openly of conducting economic warfare against the victors of the Civil War.

Dr. Hearden also questioned the validity of C. Vann Woodward's interpretation of southern postwar politics which emphasized rivalry between urban and rural elements of the population. While admitting that such divisions did indeed exist, he maintained convincingly that farm leaders, as well as merchants and industrialists, strongly favored the building of a southern textile industry which could compete on even terms with the older industry in the North.

In a more conventional fashion, Dr. Hearden described the reactions of northern textile manufacturers to the appearance of southern competition in the 1880s. Many northern firms shifted from the manufacture of coarse cotton textiles to goods of higher quality which the Southerners were not yet producing. Manufacturers who refused to surrender the coarse goods market to the Southerners, sought to preserve their hold on the trade of the western states by obtaining favorable railroad rates, while some of them established mills of their own in the South to take advantage of the cheaper wage structure there. Both classes of northern manufacturers tried to limit the growth of the southern textile industry by promoting the unionization of the southern mills and by lobbying for higher tariffs on imported textile machinery. Northern industrialists also encouraged their southern counterparts to sell their goods abroad, thereby reducing the intensity of the struggle for the domestic market.

Dr. Hearden's explanation for the eventual triumph of the southern textile mills over their northern competitors as being due largely to lower labor costs is not entirely convincing. This was the contemporary opinion of northern mill owners, but it does not give sufficient weight to the factor of obsolescence. Just as mill owners of many countries before and since have tended to fail to reinvest enough of their profits in new machinery to keep pace with advancing technology, Northerners permitted their old mills to become uncompetitive with the newer and more technically advanced mills in the South. Similarly, Dr. Hearden did not investigate the extent to which northern textile firms acquired controlling interests in successful southern mills.

While the ordinary reader would find Dr. Hearden's monograph overly specialized for his taste, all historians concerned either with American economic history or southern postwar history will find it well worth their while.

Florida State University

JOHN HEBRON MOORE

Toward a New South? Studies in Post-Civil War Southern Communities. Edited by Orville Vernon Burton and Robert C. McMath, Jr. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1982. xx, 319 pp. Maps and tables, preface, introduction, bibliography, index, contributors. \$29.95.)

The 1970s have witnessed a renewed interest in cross-disciplinary analysis of southern communities. The collection of essays contained in this volume resulted from a 1978 conference at the Newberry Library in Chicago. They address large questions within the small compass of particular cities, towns, and rural neighborhoods, and though not a comprehensive coverage of the New South, they are designed to offer a preview of upcoming studies on postbellum southern communities and to stimulate additional research.

The postbellum commercial character of two declining sea-ports (Charleston and Mobile) and two growing railroad centers (Atlanta and Nashville) is the topic of one essay. Another provides new evidence bearing on the question of continuity in leadership from the old plantation aristocracy to the "movers and

shakers" of the New South. In an essay submitted by one of the volume's editors, the size of a community is considered an important factor in black residential adjustment. He concludes that after Reconstruction, Afro-Americans experienced less freedom in small towns than in either rural districts or cities. And in another essay on a plantation community created by Afro-Americans during slavery, it is suggested that emancipation brought a drastic change in social relations and a significant, permanent increase in black freedom.

Four essays describe the growth of urban black communities within the South and in enclaves of southern black emigres just beyond the Mason-Dixon line. One argues that the heritage of slavery was no obstacle to Afro-Americans' adjustment to freedom. Finally, two essays explore what holds communities together and who holds them in check. Both essays remind the readers that dissenting subcultures within the New South place constraints on the power of the ruling elites and on the workings of a free market economy. One demonstrates through a study of millennialism how economic crises sorely test community cohesion. Another deals with the reciprocal relationship between the mill owner and mill workers. While in a sense all of the essays address questions of social cohesion and social control, this particular essay is different because it is a seemingly simple and isolated episode with layers of meaning. James Gregg, son of William Gregg, founder and moving spirit of Graniteville Manufacturing Company, was shot and killed on April 18, 1878, by Robert McEvoy, a sometime employee of the company and son of one of the company's most loyal employees. The murder and its aftermath briefly revealed Graniteville and the world of the early southern textile mill and mill village in a unique and distinct way. There was a clear message in the events that followed the murder. Paternalism had stark limits. The southern white elite had great power, at least within the South. When threatened, that elite could and would use its power forcefully and effectively. Finally, those events bluntly demonstrated the importance of whites who worked and lived in cotton mills and mill villages and who were caught in the wake of the forces loosed by the Industrial Revolution.

The editors explain that they chose the nineteenth-century South as the subject for two volumes of essays (a companion

volume by the same editors and press deals with antebellum communities). In that century regional distinctiveness and regional conflict reached their peaks, culminating in a self-consciousness approaching nationalism and even the Civil War. While the explanation for the choice of a subject may be open to question, it no less diminishes the handling of the subject. Clearly more research is needed, but doubtless the authors will succeed in whetting others' appetites and in bringing forth a greater number of essays and monographs on the study of nineteenth-century southern communities. Hopefully, additional formats will include selections covering crucial southern hypotheses through comparative community studies.

University of West Florida

RAY BENNETT

An Abandoned Black Settlement on Cumberland Island, Georgia.

By Mary R. Bullard. (DeLeon Springs, FL, E. O. Painter Printing Co., 1982. viii, 127 pp. List of illustrations, preface, acknowledgments, appendices, bibliography and sources, index. \$11.95.)

In January 1865, as he was marching through South Carolina with his troops, General William T. Sherman issued Special Order No. 15, which set aside the abandoned coastal plantations from Charleston, South Carolina, to Jacksonville, Florida, as a "Reservation" for black freedmen. He directed that blacks living on lands abandoned by Confederate planters be given possessory titles to homesteads up to forty acres in size. And to oversee Sherman's attempt at land reform, the federal government established the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands in March 1865— an agency better known as the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Freedmen's Bureau, however, was a child of the Lincoln administration. When Lincoln died at the hands of an assassin in April, his successor, Andrew Johnson, took a less sanguine view of distributing abandoned lands to freedmen. President Johnson began issuing pardons to former Confederate planters which included "the restoration of all rights of property." And by the fall of 1865, officials of the Freedmen's Bureau were

notifying blacks living within the Sherman Reservation that they no longer had legal titles to their homesteads. Former Confederate planters began reclaiming their properties, and most coastal blacks became landless wage-earners and tenant farmers.

The consequences of this brief federal flirtation with land reform may be viewed in microcosm on Cumberland Island, Georgia. As white owners gradually reclaimed their island properties, most Cumberland freedmen moved off to seek jobs on the Florida and Georgia mainland. Cumberland's black population, which had numbered in the hundreds before the war, dwindled to a few dozen. Only a small group of free blacks remained behind at Brick Hill, a small kin-based settlement located on white-owned property. Brick Hill blacks cultivated small tracts, paying a share of their crops as rent to white landowners. The Brick Hill settlement was finally abandoned in 1890, when a Cumberland landowner offered island blacks the opportunity to purchase tiny house lots at another location. This was the first opportunity Cumberland blacks had had to own land since the ill-fated land reform effort of 1865. The history of the free black settlement at Brick Hill, which existed from 1862 to 1890, is the focus of Mary Bullard's book, *An Abandoned Black Settlement*.

Bullard's book is not only well illustrated with period photographs, woodcuts, and maps, but it is generally well researched, drawing upon such primary sources as census documents, Freedmen's Bureau records, newspapers, travelogues, memoirs, and even a family Bible which contains information on black kinship. Yet, the author may have overlooked a potentially valuable historical source about Cumberland Island blacks. In 1969, archeologists Charles Fairbanks and Robert Ascher excavated a slave cabin ruin on a Cumberland Island plantation, and they published the report in *Historical Archeology* (1971). Data from this archeological report would have greatly enhanced the author's discussion of slave living conditions in the topical chapter, "Aspects of Sea Island Life."

Though the deletion of this slave cabin report is a minor cavil, the disjointed organization of the book is a major flaw. The fascinating story of the Brick Hill settlement is often lost as the topical chapters skip from slavery to demographics to kinship

to land-use with little or no transition. In future editions, the author may wish to add a lengthy introduction, demonstrating the significance of the Brick Hill settlement, and present the valuable information with greater attention to narrative and chronological continuity.

*Center for American Archeology,
Kampsville, Illinois*

JOHN S. OTTO

Black Leaders of the Twentieth Century. Edited by John Hope Franklin and August Meier. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1982. xi, 372 pp. Introduction, photographs, notes on contributors, index. \$19.95.)

Black Leaders of the Twentieth Century is a new volume in the *Blacks* in the *New World* series edited by August Meier. This volume analyzes the careers of fifteen nationally known twentieth-century American black leaders. Four of the subjects—T. Thomas Fortune, James Weldon Johnson, A. Philip Randolph, and Mary McLeod Bethune—were either born in Florida or contributed significantly to Florida's history. Each of the fifteen essays concentrates on individual leadership styles, and all but one were written expressly for this anthology.

There is a typical pitfall in collections of this sort, and that is the problem of selection. Franklin and Meier decided to exclude persons still living (making an exception for Mabel Staupers who led the campaign for the integration of black women nurses into the military nurse corps during World War II), leaders of black fraternal organizations, religious cult leaders like Father Devine, ministers whose leadership was largely denominational in nature, and typical machine political leaders like Oscar De Priest. One could easily enough argue that black leaders like William Monroe Trotter, Paul Robeson, or Ralph Bunche, to name but a few, should have been included. I suppose if they had, this single-volume anthology would become a multi-volumed encyclopedia.

Unlike many collections of this sort, however, this one illuminates clearly and in some cases brilliantly the diversity of American black leadership styles. Harlan's essay on Booker T.

Washington and Thornbrough's essay on T. Thomas Fortune illustrate the black style of accommodation. Washington, far more than Fortune, of course, treaded a narrow path between supportive white elitists and ordinary blacks. Washington was raised to prominence by the former, but Harlan makes clear that it was the latter he always sought to lead.

Holt's essay on Ida B. Wells-Barnett and Rudwick's essay on W. E. B. DuBois, on the other hand, show the rigidity of style associated with ideologues, not political pragmatists. Both Wells-Barnett and DuBois attacked racial prejudice frontally and intellectually. Both were essentially propagandists, not political manipulators, and, as a result, they were outspoken critics of Washington's leadership style.

Levine's treatment of Marcus Garvey and Goldman's portrait of Malcolm X examine the style connected to extreme nationalism and serve as a fine counterpoint to the non-violent integrationist philosophy of Martin Luther King depicted by Lewis. Garvey's opinion of the Ku Klux Klan: "They are better friends to my race for telling us what they are and what they mean," and Malcolm's view that all whites were devils reflect the extreme in leadership rhetoric if not in style. And while both wanted to lead black masses, each wound up alone and isolated—Garvey in exile and Malcolm assassinated.

The other subjects treated in this anthology equally prove the point that no one person or style of leadership has worked successfully for black America. Charles Spaulding, Charles Houston, Whitney Young, and Adam Clayton Powell all functioned in diverse ways, in different milieus, and with varying degrees of success. Yet the questions raised by the editors about leadership styles become very relevant for historians interested in black history. Questions of tactics, conflict and cooperation, uses and abuses of power, and the degrees of black advancement promoted by various leadership styles still need to be examined and understood. *Black Leaders in the Twentieth Century* is to be recommended as a good place to begin such an examination.

Daytona Beach Community College

PETER D. KLINGMAN

Southern Businessmen and Desegregation. Edited by Elizabeth Jacoway and David R. Colburn. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1982. x, 324 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, bibliographical essay, notes on contributors, index. \$27.50.)

The civil rights struggle represented a classic intergroup conflict in which competing groups (whites and blacks) clashed over interests and values. Yet within this simple white-black dichotomy, on which many historians have focused, there is a more complex story. By concentrating on one element in this saga— the southern white business elite— editors Elizabeth Jacoway and David R. Colburn have begun to provide the detail necessary to understand the intricacies of the desegregation movement.

Although each of the fourteen essays in this edited volume deals with an individual southern city, including Tampa and St. Augustine, there is a common interpretive thread running through the collection. In the chapter on St. Augustine, for example, Colburn describes a business community reluctant to oppose extremist and violent segregationist elements until it became apparent that the economic life of the city was being threatened by the continued disturbances. Tampa's story, written by Steven F. Lawson, indicates a business elite supportive of moderation as a way to ensure economic growth and preserve stability. Each of the essays, whether dealing with cities that experienced violence and massive resistance such as Little Rock and Birmingham or those which did not such as Atlanta and Dallas, relates a similar story. The business leaders, although never supporters of the civil rights movement and desirous of maintaining as much of the racial status quo as possible, were moved to accept desegregation primarily by economic interests. Some did so only after violence in their own or other cities convinced them that further resistance would be destructive to their city's image, stability, and economic growth. In a sense, as in Atlanta, sooner or later all of the cities were too busy to hate.

In general this is a valuable collection. The essays are clearly written, and their thesis is one that rings true for anyone familiar with the New South Creed and the desire for economic develop-

ment. Both as a descriptive and analytical volume, carefully detailing the events of the desegregation struggles, it offers much for historians and others trying to assess the urban South's reactions during these momentous years of upheaval. However, there are some areas in which the authors do not probe deeply enough. For example, in his chapter on Tampa, Lawson notes that "social scientists have discovered that the character of controlling elites determined the quality of race relations in troubled southern cities" (p. 258), and goes on to discuss briefly the different responses of elites who based their social standing on family background and those who were either new arrivals or derived their status from new wealth. Having raised this issue, I wish Lawson, as well as other authors in this volume, would have explored this variable fully. Status is only one factor in understanding the character of the elites. Were there any differences in class, educational, or religious background which could have explained the varied reactions? Also lacking is an analysis of the types of companies represented by the business leaders. Was there a different response to racial change from the heads of indigenous companies than from the regional officers of large national corporations in the city? For a collection of essays on the business elite, the reader learns little about the group itself. In a number of essays elite background is mentioned, with an indication of its importance, but never thoroughly investigated.

Another factor which requires more research is the point made repeatedly throughout the volume that business leaders were concerned about creating the right environment for incoming industrialists and thereby accepted racial change. With the exception of James C. Cobb in his chapter on Augusta, Georgia, little is offered on the viewpoints of the new industries and the impact they had on the racial situation. The role of northern manufacturers in accelerating or slowing the pace of desegregation, and the perceptions southern businessmen had of the racial attitudes of the northern industrialists needs further study.

Although the essays could have included more analysis of certain variables, this is still an important compilation, and no one who delves into the complexities of the civil rights movement can afford to overlook it.

Georgia Institute of Technology

RONALD H. BAYLOR

Stepping Off the Pedestal: Academic Women in the South. Edited by Patricia A. Stringer and Irene Thompson. (New York: Modern Language Association, 1982. ix, 181 pp. Introduction, appendix, notes on contributors, notes, bibliographic essay. \$9.50 paper.)

According to Florence King, whose quote introduces this volume, "Novelists prefer complex women for their protagonists, which is why the Southern woman has been the heroine of so many more novels than her Northern sister" (vii). Historians, apparently less interested in complexity, have generally disregarded southern heroines and thereby deprived their daughters, even those with the fortitude and fortune to enter academia, of role models. The contributors to *Stepping Off the Pedestal* seek to illuminate the historical barriers to women's success in southern academia and to provide role models and strategies to overcome those barriers. In these ventures, the complexity of southern women's experiences is demonstrated and should challenge the feistiest academic women to head South for jobs and for research.

The book is composed of scholarly articles, poems, personal tales, and a comprehensive bibliographic essay. The primary concern is the women's studies movement of the past two decades. The agenda, however, is set by sketches of two turn-of-the-century figures—Sallie Davis, a history professor at East Carolina Teacher's Training School, and Mary Munford, a campaigner for women's equal education in Virginia. The former was an academic and a spinster whose success in the classroom was not replicated in the parlors of Greenville's local matrons. Professor Davis's isolation from academic men and community women contrasts with Mary Munford's community-based and spouse-supported agitation for women's education. Yet they shared rebuffs from powerful gentlemen and unsympathetic ladies and the isolation of anomalous women.

The same problems were confronted by those who promoted women's studies at southern schools in the 1960s and 1970s. Five authors present the plight of women, often from personal experience, who attempted to develop recognition, equity, and networks for academic women at five southern institutions. Even limited success demanded joint efforts by faculty, staff, and

students, external pressure, overwhelming proof of past discriminations, and hardy souls. One article in this section, Margaret Jones Bolsterli's "Teaching Women's Studies at the University of Arkansas," will resonate with women's studies teachers throughout the South. With wit and brevity, Bolsterli describes the limited benefits of southern chivalry and the unlimited difficulties of teaching women's studies, simultaneously, to feminists seeking role models, southern belles seeking reassurance, and men seeking women or a good fight. All five articles insist on the importance of networks and mainstreaming in the face of the South's fiscal and political conservatism.

These concerns are repeated in the final section, "Where We're Going," which is the most personal and the most sensitive to racial issues. White academic women in the South still experience exclusion and placement on a pedestal that "has all too often, upon closer inspection, been revealed as a cage" (ix). For black women, the exclusion is more extensive, and the cage exists without the pretense of a pedestal. The absence of mentors, networks, and sympathetic colleagues and communities noted in this section echo the problems of Professor Davis and Mary Munford. Yet contemporary women scholars, black and white, have experienced moments of contact, coalition, and conquest. This book contributes to those moments, providing readers with mentors and networks that are rarely available on any single southern campus. Judith Stitzel, for example, recreates a passive-aggressive "joking" interchange with male colleagues with such precision that many of us will never feel wholly alone again in similar encounters.

The volume can be criticized for raising far more questions than it resolves and for ignoring in one essay or section the questions raised elsewhere. Yet overall the articles effectively reshape the pedestal into a platform on which more of us can gather to speak, work, and educate in the future.

University of South Florida

NANCY A. HEWITT

Vanishing Georgia. By Sherry Konter. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1982. xiv, 225 pp. Acknowledgements, introduction, photographs. \$19.95.)

In 1975, the Georgia Department of Archives and History embarked upon what proved to be a landmark photograph preservation project which it entitled "Vanishing Georgia." Its goal was the establishment of a collection of historically significant photographs that would visually re-live and document the Georgia experience. The purpose of the project was two-fold. First, it was designed as a rescue mission for the retrieval of a generally neglected category of historical records from the brink of destruction. At the same time, it was a public relations campaign designed to make people aware of the value of their endangered family photographic heirlooms and of the need to preserve them. For the next eight years, staff of the archives systematically traveled throughout the state prying out this valuable dispersed cache of material from albums, attics, closets, and other sundry places.

Vanishing Georgia is a product of that on-going heroic endeavor. It is an extremely handsome volume of approximately 200 finely reproduced photographs selected by Sherry Konter, coordinator of the collection. We can only try to imagine the difficulty Ms. Konter must have experienced during her own monumental task of having to choose so small and yet a representative sample from a collection that had grown to over 18,000 pictures. Though issue may be taken with some of the selections and with the chapter format in which the photographs are arranged, it is to her credit that this book does justice to the chronological and geographical scope of the "Vanishing Georgia" photograph collection. For within these pages are 200 time capsules, taken mostly from the period between the 1890s and the 1930s, in which are captured highlights of the panorama of Georgia life: steamboats carrying passengers and freight on Georgia's rivers; small Georgia towns with their wagons, buggies, bicycles, and horseless carriages; Georgia farmers and laborers planting, picking, milling, shucking, hulling, canning, shelling, milking, and butchering. The book is a kaleidoscopic melding of pictures of individuals and families at work and play throughout Georgia with bright and dark images of covered bridges,

storefronts, dirt streets, chain gangs, railroad engines, whiskey stills, one-room schools, lynchings, and carnivals.

Yet, in another way, as the first fruit of a pioneering project, this book is a Georgia peach that is not quite ripe. It does not adequately provide either a "feel" for the Georgia experience or transmit a sense of the photographs' historical importance. One reason for this deficiency can be traced to the one-page-one-picture "egalitarian" layout which tends to create a mesmerizing effect of visual boredom for the reader. Had the reader's mind and heart been stimulated and guided by an expressive, creative, and artistic layout that varied the photographs' size and arrangement, the photographs would have been better able to hold the reader's interest. As it is, the monotonous routine contributes to a short attention span by quickly merging each photograph into the next until they all either begin to look alike or become an extended mass of blurred and lulling images each of which is stripped of its animation, distinctiveness, attraction, and significance.

Consequently, the pictures have a tendency to come across as little more than just another group of flattened, lifeless, antiquarian curiosities of a by-gone age. With the exception of two grisly lynch scenes, they are mute. They are not given the opportunity to evoke moments of poignancy, inspire nostalgia, dramatize events, stimulate the imagination, stir the emotion, or generate prolonged interest. The reader will find it difficult to be little more than a detached and distant spectator who can look at the pictures, but who is hard-pressed to become a part of them and thus experience them.

The problem with this book, however, goes beyond the mechanics of publication. The conscious emphasis of this volume, as the introduction indicates, is touting the successful on-going operation of the "Vanishing Georgia" project and publicizing the existence of the subsequent photograph collection that is housed in the Georgia Archives in Atlanta. To be sure, there is nothing wrong with proclaiming the success of this ground-breaking project, but, it is not unreasonable to ask why this book is not also the pictorial historiographical essay it should have been. This volume would have been a truer credit to both the accomplishments and the purposes of the "Vanishing Georgia" project if it had argued explicitly and forcefully in its intro-

duction, in the chapter prefaces, and in the individual picture descriptions the case that the camera lens can provide as important an historical record as the written word and that the process of destructive neglect of such records must therefore be reversed. Instead, this volume assumes the documentary content and historical value of the photographs speak for themselves and for the need of their preservation. If such pictures are truly self-expressive, the "Vanishing Georgia" project would not have had to blaze new trails in the first place. There would have been no need to convince people of the importance of saving their photographs. It seems, then, this volume, while extolling the operation of the project, fails to promote properly the purpose for which the project was created. Because of its silence, the volume draws the reader into the very trap of depreciating the historical worth of such pictures from which it and the "Vanishing Georgia" project were designed to help him escape.

Valdosta State College

LOUIS SCHMIER

BOOK NOTES

The introduction to *An Annotated Bibliography of Florida Fiction, 1801-1980* notes that it was not until the nineteenth century that Florida appeared as a setting for fiction writing. Chateaubriand's *Atala*, published in France in 1801, and *The Florida Pirate* by John Howison which appeared in the *Edinburgh Quarterly Review* in 1821, were the first times that Florida as a setting was utilized. The first fiction published in the state was the Reverend Michael Smith's *The Lost Virgin of the South*, printed in Tallahassee in 1831. Every major historical period in Florida history and every geographic area—Pensacola and the Florida Panhandle to the east coast to the Florida Keys to the Gulf coast—have provided background settings for novelists and short story writers. Many of these authors were and are major figures on the American literary scene and include Ernest Hemingway, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, Kirk Munroe, Zora Neale Hurston, Eugenia Price, Rex Beach, and Frank G. Slaughter. The Keys, the Everglades, Tarpon Springs, citrus, cattle, the cigar industry, the Spanish colonial period, and the Seminole Indian Wars have all been used by fiction writers. Janette C. Gardner has compiled a bibliography comprising almost 1,100 titles in which Florida provides a setting. Plays and poetry are not included in the bibliography, but virtually every other type of fiction is represented: dime novels, juveniles, detective and mystery novels, adventure, romances, science, and serious fiction. Each entry includes author or authors name, book title, publisher, place of publication and date, number of pages, presence of illustrations, and a brief description of the book. When authors' names are not known, books are entered by titles only. Pseudonyms and anonymous titles have been cross-referenced. There is a chronological index, title index, and a subject and locale index also. Mrs. Gardner has written the introduction, and James A. Servies of the University of West Florida the preface. *Annotated Biography of Florida Fiction* was published by Little Bayou Press, 148 Central Avenue, St. Petersburg, Florida 33701. It sells for \$25.00, with discounts available to multi-copy orders.

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A Key West Companion by Christopher Cox is neither the traditional guide nor travel book. It provides a description of Key West, a brief history, and a collection of delightful sketches describing people, streets, churches, historic houses, public buildings, the city cemetery, hotels, gardens, and eating places. All of this is intermingled with folklore, legends, and islander reminiscences and observations. Ernest Hemingway, Sloppy Joe's Bar, hurricanes, the Casa Mariana Hotel, John James Audubon and the Audubon House, cigar making, Key Lime pie, Conchs, and cock fighting are only a few of the subjects covered in this volume. Mr. Cox has provided both the text and the photographs for *A Key West Companion*. It was published by St. Martin's Press, New York, and sells for \$17.95.

Michele and Tom Grimm are writers and cartographers who spent two months traveling in their motorhome throughout Florida visiting the attractions—Walt Disney World, Miami Beach, the Everglades—and many of the out-of-way and less publicized, but equally beautiful places in the state. These included archeological sites, St. Augustine, Tarpon Springs, Gulf and Atlantic coast beaches, Fernandina, the Suwanee River, Tallahassee, and the Florida Panhandle. Their conversations with the people they encountered—crackers and tourists—are reflected in the narrative for *Florida*, volume 59 in This Beautiful World series. The highlight of this little book, which could serve as a travel guide, are the color photographs. Published by Kodansha International/USA, New York, New York, it sells for \$4.95.

Melbourne Beach, The First 100 Years was compiled by Frank J. Thomas. Nineteen townspeople have written articles and poems describing the historical development of Melbourne Beach from its establishment by Major Cyrus E. Graves, a Union Infantry officer, in the 1880s to the present. The community chapel, Women's Club, Old Dixie Inn, the volunteer fire department, and the Old Town Hall are the subject of individual sketches. There are also accounts of Melbourne Beach in 1920, during the Boom period, the Depression era, the 1930s and 1940s, World War II, the 1950s, and in recent years. Mr. Thomas has written an introduction. Photographs are included. This

centennial volume sells for \$18.00, and it may be ordered from Mr. Thomas, Box 4, Melbourne Beach, FL 32951.

An Early History of Hamilton County, Florida was compiled by Cora Hinton as a publication project of the Action 76 Hamilton County Bicentennial Committee. First published in 1976, errors have been corrected and additional information is included in this second edition. As the prologue to the book explains, Hamilton County is the "ground of the diligent farmer, the common man, the backbone of the country." Local citizens provided the information on government, health facilities, churches, cemeteries, the post office, roads, schools, agriculture, and civic clubs and organizations which was then organized by a history committee. Included also is the history of Jasper, Jennings, White Springs, and several early settlements which have now disappeared. There is biographical information on pioneer settlers and photographs, many from old family albums. Order from Mrs. Hinton, Route 4, Box 139, Jasper, FL 32052. The book sells for \$7.00; add \$1.15 for postage and handling.

Holmes Valley, by E. W. Carswell, is the revised edition of a monograph that was published fourteen years ago. Settlers began developing the fertile and forested Holmes Valley in the Florida Panhandle in the early 1800s. John Lee Williams explored and mapped the area shortly after Florida became an American territory. Williams described Holmes valley as he saw it lying east of the Choctawahatchee River. Carswell notes in his introduction to *Holmes Valley* the need to stimulate historical awareness of the whole area, and particular concern is needed to ensure the preservation of the Moss Hill United Methodist Church. This building, which has been in continuous use since its erection in 1857, has recently been added to the National Register for Historic Sites. *Holmes Valley* develops the history of the church and examines the role which it has played in the area. An appendix provides membership lists for Moss Hill Methodist Church and also for Holmes Valley Baptist Church (later Ebenezer Baptist Church) dating back to the 1880s and 1890s. *Holmes Valley* sells for \$5.00, and may be ordered from Mr. Carswell, 418 South 4th Street, Chipley, FL 32428.

Reef Lights, Seaswept Lighthouses of the Florida Keys, by Love Dean, was published by the Historic Key West Preservation Board. Captain Dean lives in the Florida Keys and has often sailed past the six lighthouses whose history she has so carefully researched and presented here. She has also taken advantage of their direction. The first keys lighthouse, Carysfort Reef, was constructed in 1852. The following year, Sand Key Lighthouse was built; then Sombrero Key Lighthouse in 1858, Alligator Reef Lighthouse, 1873, Fowey Rocks Lighthouse, 1878, and American Shoal Lighthouse in 1880. At night and in storms these lighthouses provide direction for those who are moving their vessels through an area that has always been hazardous. The Reef Lights continue to guide ships, and as Captain Dean notes, they are even "more effective than in past years when they were manned." The Fresnel Lens is no longer used to magnify the lights. Sand Key Lighthouse, for instance, utilizes solar panels for charging the batteries. The "flicks" or flashes can now be seen from sea some nineteen miles away. Captain Dean has used National Archives records and available published sources to provide a fascinating historical account of South Florida and Florida Keys' history. Order *Reef Lights* from the Historic Key West Preservation Board, Monroe County Courthouse, Key West, FL 33040. The price is \$9.95, with \$1.50 added for postage and handling.

On the Beat and Offbeat is a collection of "personality" sketches by Nixon Smiley, one of Florida's best known newspaper men. Until he took early retirement, Smiley worked as a news reporter for *The Miami Herald*. He wrote about millionaires, land developers, naturalists, artists, and scientists who have played major roles in twentieth-century Florida. Some of these stories are included in this volume. But Mr. Smiley has also always been interested in the "offbeat" people, and sketches of these colorful, eccentric, but always interesting personalities also appear in this collection. It was published by Banyan Books, Inc., Miami. The price is \$7.95.

Arthur N. Sollee, Sr. has lived in Jacksonville since 1904. He graduated from the University of Florida in 1922, and after working for several private engineering firms was appointed

assistant county engineer for Duval County in 1931 and county engineer in 1939. He later became executive director for the Jacksonville Expressway Authority (the Jacksonville Transportation Authority). *The Engineer Speaks, Memoirs Covering Five Decades Of Highway Problems in Duval County* is more than just his autobiography. It is also the history of the road and transportation development in Duval County beginning with the Depression era of the 1930s following the enactment of the Federal Emergency Relief Act, the Civil Works Administration, and the Works Progress Administration programs. Mr. Sollee's book describes the development of Beach Boulevard, local bridges, the roads at the beaches, downtown and residential streets, and farm-to-market roads. He also discusses the financing of road construction, and includes information on many of the local citizens who were involved in the development of roads and bridges. Topographic maps, pictures, and statistical data add to the value of this book. There are also two foldout maps of Duval County, one dated March 1884, and the other December 1931. *The Engineer Speaks* was privately printed. For information write the author, 10135 Scott Mill Road, Jacksonville, FL 32217.

One Man, One Mule, One Shovel, by Ormund Powers, is the history of the Hubbard Construction Company of Orlando, its founder, Francis Evans Hubbard, and the people who lead the organization today. Hubbard is one of Florida's largest road-building construction firms, and the Hubbard family has played an influential role in Orlando, Orange County, and throughout the state for more than half a century. Francis Evans Hubbard and his partner, Joe McKown, came to Florida from South Carolina in the 1920s just as Florida was beginning its great real estate boom. They had a contract to clear and grade streets at Orange Home just west of Leesburg. When McKown returned to South Carolina, Hubbard went into business with James H. Craggs and began working in Alachua County. The growth of the company and its subsidiaries has been continuous ever since. After Evans Hubbard's death in 1954, leadership passed to his son, Frank M. Hubbard. It now is made up of four large corporations which the Hubbard family control, and which include land, citrus groves, mining, and television. The

Hubbards are known also for their philanthropy in the Orange County area. *One Man, One Mule, One Shovel* was published by Anna Publishing, Inc., Winter Park, FL 32793. It sells for \$20.00; \$10.00, paperback.

Lies That Came True, by Eileen Bernard, is a history of Cape Coral, one of the many communities that developed as the state expanded rapidly in the 1950s and 1960s. Leonard and Jack Rosen of Baltimore were the major forces behind the creation of Cape Coral, but there were others who also saw the possibilities of building a whole new city on the Florida Gulf coast. It started with the purchases of 12,000 acres of land at \$16.50 an acre in the area around the Caloosahatchee River. Some of this property had earlier been a game preserve for Charles F. Miles of Alka-Seltzer fame and Ogden Phipps. Ms. Bernard's book describes the development of Cape Coral and the rise and fall of the Rosens and their associates—Kenneth Schwartz, Connie Mack, Jr., Robert Finkernagel, Paul Sanborn, and Milton Mendelsohn. The "tall tales and hard sales" associated with Cape Coral and Gulf American are included in *Lies That Came True*. They provide an interesting insight into recent Florida history. Published by Anna Publishing, Inc., it sells for \$9.95. Add \$1.00 for postage and handling.

American Indian Archival Material: A Guide to Holdings in the Southeast was compiled by Ronald Chepesiuk and Arnold Shankman and published by Greenwood Press, West Port, CT. The data was gathered from questionnaires sent to southern universities, state archives, colleges, public libraries, museums, and government agencies. The survey covered eleven southeastern states: Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. It was found that while much research and writing has been done in the last decade on the Lumbees, Creeks, Seminoles, Cherokees, Chickasaws, and Choctaws, much more scholarly work is needed. Research depends on the availability of primary source data. This volume lists the manuscript holdings on American Indians at Emory, University of Virginia, Duke, Vanderbilt, University of Georgia, Tulane, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, University of South

Carolina, and the University of Florida. There are also manuscripts, newspaper clippings, and photographs in state archives in South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee. Much of this material has never been surveyed, and Professors Chepesiuk and Shankman found that some libraries were not always sure of their own holdings. One of largest oral history collections, consisting of approximately 800 interviews with southeastern Indians, is available at the University of Florida Oral History Archives. Most of this material has been transcribed. There are smaller collections of tapes in South Carolina and Kentucky. Most of the material dealing with southeastern Indians is located in the South, but the southern depositories also contain material dealing with other Indian groups. A number of university and public and private libraries outside the South include data pertinent to the southeastern Indians. The book is divided by state, and under each state heading, communities are listed alphabetically. With each institution or library there is an address, telephone number, and information on access hours, conditions of use of material, and availability of copying facilities. There is also a brief description of the holdings. *American Indian Archival Material* sells for \$39.95.

A Selected Bibliography of Scholarly Literature on Colonial Louisiana and New France, by Glenn R. Conrad and Carl A. Brasseaux, was published by the Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana. It lists manuscripts, typescripts, books, articles, theses and dissertations, and monographs on microfilm or microcard. Because of the geographic proximity and political relationship of Louisiana and Florida, there are many items in the collections which relate to this state. In the Louisiana Colonial Records Collection of the Center for Louisiana Studies, for instance, there is a whole section labelled "British West Florida Materials." It includes administrative correspondence pertaining to local administration, Indian affairs, and diplomatic relations with Spanish Louisiana. The Montforte Brown correspondence relating to the New Orleans Rebellion of 1768 is in the PRO materials. A subject index is included. The volume sells for \$6.95. Order from the Center for Louisiana Studies, Box 40831, Lafayette, LA 70504.

Slave Life in America, A Historiography and Selected Bibliography was compiled by James S. Olson. He provides an introductory chapter on the history of slavery in the United States and another which examines the philosophy and attitudes of historians who have written about American slavery. These include Albert B. Hart, Ulrich B. Phillips, W. E. B. DuBois, Carter Woodson, George W. Williams, E. Franklin Frazier, Gunnar Myrdal, Melville J. Herskovits, Kenneth Stampp, Herbert Aptheker, Stanley B. Elkins, George P. Rawick, Eugene Genovese, Robert W. Fogel, Stanley L. Engerman, Peter H. Wood, Herbert Goodman, and Leon F. Litwack. This collection lists slave narratives, travel accounts, white reports and memoirs, and published material dealing with the background and institutions of slavery and the world of the slaves. Many Florida items are noted, including articles published in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The volume in paper sells for \$8.75. It was published by University Press of America, Lanham, MD.

Savannah's Old Jewish Community Cemeteries, by B. H. Levy, provides a valuable resource not only on the history of the Jewish community of Savannah, but also Georgia and the South. Jewish settlement began in Savannah in 1733, and this year marks its 250th anniversary. Mr. Levy's book also provides information on the early Jewish settlement in Charleston since many families had connections in both communities. He has carefully examined available primary documents to provide the history of that parcel of land granted by General James Oglethorpe in 1733 to the settlers to be used as a cemetery. He also provides important biographical and genealogical information about the eighteenth-century Savannah Jews, particularly the Sheftal family. Mr. Levy correctly notes that there were both Sephardic and Ashkenazik Jews living in Savannah from the beginning. There is a selected bibliography and an index. Published by Mercer University Press, the volume sells for \$10.95.

90° in the Shade, by Clarence Cason, was first published in 1935 by the University of North Carolina Press. The University of Alabama Press has republished this book with an introduction by Wayne Flynt of Auburn University. Clarence Cason, a native

of Alabama and a graduate of the University of Alabama, worked on several southern and northern newspapers and taught at the University of Wisconsin, before returning to become professor of journalism at the University of Alabama. His major literary work is *90° in the Shade*, and in it he breaks new ground as a southern critic. He raised questions about local attitudes toward racial matters at a time when white supremacy was an unchallenged concept in the South. His tone is neither negative nor very analytical. Jonathan Daniels, who reviewed *90° in the Shade*, complimented Cason as a writer who could “see beauty and hate evil on the same street in the same South where both do in truth exist.” Professor Flynt discusses Cason’s writing and describes the contemporary reaction to this book. The paperback edition of *90° in the Shade* sells for \$11.75.