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BOOK REVIEWS

Jacksonville's Ordeal by Fire: A Civil War History. By Richard A. Martin and Daniel L. Schafer. (Jacksonville: Florida Publishing Co., 1984. 304 pp. Preface, foreword, prologue, end notes, bibliography, illustrations. $15.00.)

In 1860 Jacksonville's future was promising: new gas street lamps bathed Bay Street, railroad tracks from Baldwin arrived, and telegraph lines to the outside world were strung. Then came four years of Civil War, years which saw four separate occupations by Union troops. Each side took its turn putting the torch to the town. Citizens scattered, some off to war, others to exile North and South. A small number remained amid the destruction. In the end, phoenix-like, a new bustling city came into being, peopled by returning citizens and strangers attracted by Jacksonville's promise for the future.

Often authors of city histories focus upon a leading citizen or first family as the vehicle for their narration. Martin and Schafer's anecdotes are about all people, rich and poor, free and slave, southern and northern in their loyalties. Martin's newspaper training and Schafer's academic background blend well, producing an interesting, informative history. The illustrations and art work compliment the text. This is a superior local history. The major defects of this book are its lack of maps and an index.

Local readers responded well to this book and it is now almost out of print. This is unfortunate, for many regional readers would have enjoyed *Jacksonville's Ordeal By Fire.* It makes an important contribution to the history of Jacksonville and Florida.

Jacksonville University GEORGE E. BUKER

[84]

The Architecture of Henry John Klutho: The Prairie School of Jacksonville. By Robert C. Broward. (Jacksonville: University of North Florida Press, 1983. xviii, 361 pp. Foreword, preface, abbreviations, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. $45.00.)

Henry John Klutho's contribution to the quality of Florida's architecture was extraordinary. Although few of his works were outside the city of Jacksonville, their significance reaches far beyond, as some of the major exponents of a national style. Klutho's designs were a radical departure from the traditional architectural styles in vogue during the early 1900s. He embraced the ideas of the Prairie School and its master, Frank Lloyd Wright, during the same period when these revolutionary designs were sweeping the Midwest. Yet the success of his career was short-lived, and his popularity, just like that of the Prairie School, ended with the outbreak of World War I. His commissions slowly dwindled in spite of his long active career which lasted up to his death in 1964.

Broward's book is a tribute to the life and work of this distinguished man. Broward covers the development of Klutho's career thoroughly and fastidiously. It is a scholarly work, admirable in the enormous volume of research and information it presents. Klutho's followers will find it delightful for its attention to the smallest details, from specific dates and names to descriptions of everything from construction techniques to personal anecdotes. The more casual reader may have to struggle with the seemingly endless parade of buildings described to exhaustion.

Broward does indeed pay homage to his hero and friend. The book laments the treasures lost in the name of progress, and it condemns the senseless disfiguration to which many of Klutho's finest works of art have been subjected. But as much as the book shines with descriptive detail, it lacks analytical luster. For example, the most crucial element to understanding the strong Prairie School influence on Klutho's designs gets little more than a glance. Was Klutho an innovator or an imitator? He certainly was not a disciple of Frank Lloyd Wright nor a close friend. Although he did see some of Wright's most notable work, such as the Larkin Building in Buffalo, he met with

Wright only briefly. They exchanged ideas about their work, but this event is merely mentioned as an aside. Klutho followed Wright's latest works through publications, but Broward's book is still unclear whether this superficial exposure to the deep, intricate principles behind the Prairie School of design were fully understood and reinterpreted or merely cosmetically applied by Klutho. When the popularity of the Prairie School died, Wright's style evolved, staying at the forefront of American architecture, assimilating and giving his own dimension to the new trends. Wright's interpretations of new schools of thought are evident in his International Style-inspired Usonian houses, the Streamline Moderne forms of his Johnson's Wax Building, and the 1950s Expressionism of the Guggenheim Museum. Klutho's career, on the other hand, all but ended when the spark of the Prairie School was defused.

Still, the significance of Klutho should not be underestimated. He was the primary architectural force behind Jacksonville's reconstruction after the devastating 1901 fire. In the period between his arrival in Jacksonville shortly after the fire and World War I, he had more commissions than any other architect in the city. His unique brand of architecture gave Jacksonville a distinctively modern look. The Prairie School style of his designs, whether innovative or imitative, thrust his work into the national spotlight and put Jacksonville on the map. He was among the first to use reinforced concrete in Florida and "fast tracking" construction techniques for his tall buildings. He made early use of a construction manager to ensure quality control and expediency at the job site. He was also among the first to act as architect/developer, and was responsible for urban design schemes far ahead of his time. He also helped attract the young movie industry to Jacksonville. For a brief period Jacksonville was one of the major centers of silent film production, in direct competition with Hollywood. The conservative, provincial mentality of some of the local leaders soon drove the film makers out of town, and Klutho lost considerably in the fiasco, as he had invested heavily in the venture.

From the 1920s on, Klutho's career slowed down from the feverish pace of the earlier years to a near halt. This was partly due to the loss of popularity of his modern Prairie School-influenced designs in favor of more traditional architecture, and also

as a result of his unwillingness to compromise his professional philosophy.

The Architecture of Henry John Klutho is an excellent book, a scholarly work, albeit somewhat tedious and cumbersome with excessive detail. It is beautifully illustrated, with a remarkable display of historical photographs. Particularly dramatic is the use of "before" and "after" photographs depicting the sometimes tragic alterations that some of the architect's best works have undergone. The pen and ink illustrations by the author are of rare beauty and clearly demonstrate the Wrightian and Sullivanesque influence in the architect's work.

Henry John Klutho was undoubtedly ahead of his times, trying to succeed in a city still behind the times. Robert Broward eloquently captures the essence of this conflict which tragically stymied the successful career of a brilliant man, and provides a comprehensive inventory of Klutho's most significant work.

Metropolitan Dade County
Historic Preservation Division IVAN RODRIGUEZ

Orlando: The City Beautiful. By Jerrell H. Shofner. (Tulsa: Continental Heritage Press, 1984. 256 pp. Prologue, conclusion, bibliography, index, illustrations, credits. $29.95.)

With his recent pictorial history of Orlando, Jerrell H. Shofner has floated in on the picture-book parade which already features Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, and Fort Lauderdale among other Florida cities. These are large glossy volumes which are extensively and mostly-thoughtfully illustrated. Indeed it is in the photographs, particularly the older ones, that much of the appeal of Dr. Shofner's effort lies. Special tribute for this goes to Jean Yothers, curator of the Orange County Historical Museum, for supplying photographs and information from her apparently boundless sources of both.

The author of at least half a dozen works in the field of Florida history, professor and chairman of the Department of History at the University of Central Florida, and winner of two Rembert W. Patrick Book prizes, Shofner can be expected to do

a thorough and scholarly job, as well as one which engages our interest throughout. Look what he did for Apopka! It is difficult to imagine that much if anything pertinent to the origins and development of Orlando has been omitted in this latest project. Past and present are researched and documented. The land, its lakes and Indians; the wars, Seminole and Civil; farming and the citrus industry; education, recreation, business, and the impact of Martin, Disney, and the Space Age are all here; concentric circles flowing out from the center, the city itself.

For despite the title, the scope of the book is not limited to Orlando. We find Sanford, and Winter Garden, and Mt. Plymouth, and Taft also included. One of the most attractive photographs is of sunny windows and shutters along Winter Park's Park Avenue. But by far the most compelling are those of the people. One longs to know who they are– the charter members of the University Club, the high school football team of 1909, a "posture class" at Rollins, Heller Bros.' national orange pickers– names no doubt next to impossible to unearth. One is also struck by the realization that with the exception of the relatively recent Heller "Juicy Gems" nobody in the old pictures smiled very much. Even the football players cracked not a one. And a photograph captioned "Good Times" shows little evidence of it.

The corporate sponsors of this book are collected in a seventy-five page section at the end, entitled Partners in Progress. This section is set in type and format resembling nothing so much as a commercial business presentation, which indeed it seems to be. Economically helpful, I suppose, but of limited appeal to the general reader who might well prefer that the precious space had been put to more interesting use.

One could also wish that a more imaginative or at least a more descriptive title had been chosen. Paris is a beautiful city, Venice is beautiful, so are Charleston and San Francisco beautiful cities. In spite of its affected inversion, Orlando's slogan, adopted in 1908 and designated by Dr. Shofner as a "happy selection," unhappily no longer rings true. Too rapid growth, too little planning, too much tasteless construction irreparably scarred its face years ago.

Nevertheless, *Orlando: The City Beautiful* has much to offer Central Florida dwellers and fans of Florida history. Orlando is

remarkably fortunate to have found such an impressive historian.

Winter Park, Florida MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

Miami 1909, with Excerpts from Fannie Clemons' Diary. By Thelma Peters. (Miami: Banyon Books, 1985. vi, 218 pp. Illustrations, epilogue, bibliography, index. $13.95.)

In her earlier books on several pioneer communities in Dade County, Thelma Peters examined the region north of Miami. In *Miami 1909, with Excerpts from Fannie Clemens' Diary,* Dr. Peters has shifted her focus several miles south to the area around the Miami River and the fledgling city that was spreading quickly from its banks in three directions.

Peters has woven a fascinating account of early Miami, with emphasis on the year 1909. She has chosen that year as the focus of her study because of the diary of Fannie Clemens. The year 1909 appealed to the author for other reasons, too. Miami was recovering from the Panic of 1907; the Florida East Coast Railway's sweep into the Florida Keys was, in spite of numerous obstacles, progressing on schedule; and dredging was commencing on the Miami Canal and in the Everglades just west of Miami.

Fannie Clemons's diary contains entries for each day of 1909. The young diarist filled 209 legal size pages with interesting, accurate accounts of life in Miami. Although Fannie had dropped out of school earlier, she wrote with verve and insight. Except for the daily newspapers, there is no other source that contains so much information on Miami at that time.

In 1909, Fannie Clemons was seventeen years of age. She was tall, good natured, and quite attractive to the opposite sex (Fannie claimed thirty-two beaus for the year). Fannie and her family lived in a modest bungalow north of Miami's business district. Her father was a locomotive engineer for the Florida East Coast Railway. Fannie remained a resident of Miami until her death in 1977. She married four times and bore an equal number of children.

A few years after Fannie's death, her daughter-in-law gave the diary to Thelma Peters, a longtime friend. That Peters should acquire this treasure is not surprising. She has lived in the Miami area for seventy years and is one of its foremost historians. Dr. Peters counts as her friends numerous pioneers and their descendants. Many of them have served as valuable resource persons for this and her other books.

Fannie Clemons's diary is never far from Peters as she scrutinizes the Miami of 1909. The diary has provided the author with a rudimentary outline for this study. She has also used it to introduce a topic or buttress a point. On occasion, Peters quotes at length from it.

As an incorporated entity, Miami was just thirten years of age in 1909. The early years after incorporation had been filled with promise, excitement, and travail. By 1909, Miami's population was approaching 5,500. It was Florida's fifth largest city. Already, as the author indicates, Miami was an ethnically diverse community, and nearly every state was represented in its population mix. Moreover, Miami's window to the south was beginning to open, as many of its residents vacationed in Cuba while migrants from that island began settling in the "Magic City." Despite its demographics, growing tourist appeal, and a rapidly expanding real estate industry, Miami, in 1909, retained many vestiges of its frontier days. Its homely streets flooded easily; cows and horses roamed the downtown sector; livery stables and blacksmith shops engaged in a lively business; Seminole Indians were frequent visitors and trading partners with the community's merchants. Clearly, Miami had little reason, in 1909, to anticipate its explosive future.

Miami 1909 . . . includes chapters on the city's physical makeup, institutions, tourism, entertainment, clubs, Everglades reclamation, the railroad, and a growing temperance movement. The author writes with great command of her subject. She provides rich historical detail for each major topic. Her enthusiasm for the subject manifests itself in prose that fairly sparkles. In the Brickell Hammock, along the city's southern perimeter, "one was swallowed by the jungle, could breathe the spring odor of leaves crunching under foot, and marvel at the delicately colored tree snails on trunk and limb." Yet Peters is not reluctant to describe the city's shortcomings. She reminds

us that raw sewage spilled into the Miami River; power outages were frequent; on windy days, smokestacks blew soot on clean clothes hanging out to dry. Black Miamians, tucked away in the city's northwest sector, suffered from a pattern of discrimination not unlike that found elsewhere in the South.

Anecdotes abound. Events and situations prompt axioms as true of today's Miami as they are of the earlier period. For example, the early demise of the first street railway system moves the author to write that "Miamians early developed a gungho optimism that often led them to leap first and then look."

Peters has consulted a broad array of published and unpublished material, including newspapers, census tracts, diaries, and recordings of interviews with pioneer Miamians. The book contains more than 100 pictures that form a splendid panorama of the Miami of 1909.

The author has noted that "writing local history is like a giant game of jigsaw and just getting the pieces is only half of it. When the pieces are all gathered the coordination begins." In *Miami 1909, with Excerpts from Fannie Clemens' Diary,* Thelma Peters has demonstrated a firm grasp of this technique, and, in the process, has made another significant contribution to the small but growing corpus of literature on the history of Miami.

University of Miami PAUL S. GEORGE

With Hemingway: A Year in Key West and Cuba. By Arnold Samuelson. (New York: Random House, 1984. xiv, 184 pp. Foreword, biographical note on the author. $16.95.)

Hemingway in Cuba. By Norberto Fuentes. Introduction by Garbrie1 Garcia Marquez. (Secaucus, NJ: Lyle Stuart, 1984. 453 pp. Introduction, appendices, bibliography, notes, index. $22.50.)

Although *With Hemingway* was written fifty years ago by a young man of twenty-two years, this intimate portrait comes to light through the determination of Samuelson's daughter, Diane Darby, who, after her father's death in 1981, edited the rough

draft for publication. Arnold Samuelson never became the writer he wanted to be when he bummed his way down to Key West the spring of 1934 to talk to the man who had written "One Trip Across," the short story he so much admired, and the only work he knew by Ernest Hemingway. Fortunately, the young man's fresh sincerity appealed to the writer, and he became a part of the Hemingway household– part protégé, part servant, fishing companion, and confidant. Hemingway had just returned from his first African adventure, and Samuelson jotted down his observations during the year that Hemingway was working on *Green Hills of Africa* and also relaxing by fishing for marlin in the Gulf Stream out of Key West and Havana.

There is nothing of historical interest in Samuelson's observations of Key West, and there is very little about Cuba. Samuelson does comment on the demoralized atmosphere of Havana and its nightlife shortly after the overthrow of Machado's government. There is an amusing portrait of a young ABC revolutionary and two or three sketches of other people which show how well the young protege was learning his lessons from the master. Samuelson's descriptions of those surrounding Hemingway– his wife Pauline, his brother Leicester, Sidney Franklin, and some Cuban friends– are likewise concise and subtle. He also transmits a good deal of Hemingway's advice about writing, but there is nothing new or different here from previous and subsequent statements by Hemingway. Hemingway was remarkably consistent on this subject.

What does emerge in Samuelson's account is a portrait of Hemingway which rings true and which is very different from the short-tempered, conceited, irascible, violent, and unpredictable egoist which is the later and, unfortunately, more recognizable character of Hemingway. Here one sees a man of strength, with calm pride in his abilities to catch huge marlin or write good stories and confident in his relationship to people. Samuelson's account is nowhere adulatory, but he frequently records incidents in which Hemingway displays not only his strength, stamina, and courage, but also his unfailing kindness, tolerance, consideration, and generosity with both time and money towards others– everyone, from the director of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural History to the Cuban Negro who cut bait. He was even patient with the bumbling neophyte fishermen

who lost or caused him to lose great fish. This book provides a refreshing and much-needed correction to a stale and damaging public image of Hemingway as a sour old man.

Curiously, although filling in this fresh portrait with some quavering lines, it is sustained in the book by Norberto Fuentes. The older Hemingway has his silly aspects, such as running around with a gang of young boys, frightening people with explosions, and playing war games with firecrackers and skyrockets after World War II. But also recorded is his concern for and his kindness towards the people among whom he lived, giving generously of his time, money, and influence. Their regard for him is attested by the many place names and even objects (from a new type of electrical insulator to a dam) named in his honor. By his ordinary working class neighors Hemingway's occasional acts of childishness were accepted as interesting aberrations of a celebrity. Curiously, he made no attempt to contact the intellectual and artistic class of Cubans. He first visited the island in 1928, started to make regular trips from Key West in 1932, using the Ambos Mundos Hotel as headquarters, and he settled at his farm, Finca Vigía, in the spring of 1939, where, except for travel abroad, he lived until the last year of his life– twenty years in all. It was the only stable home he ever had after growing up. *Hemingway in Cuba* is a strange book, containing scattered pieces of interesting information, but it remains a melange of unassimilated materials, as is suggested by the strange organization and the four appendices, one containing some thirty unpublished Hemingway letters. The main sources are manuscript materials contained at the finca (turned into a state museum by his admirer Fidel Castro, after Hemingway's death); interviews with people who knew him well– his personal physician, whom he had met with the Loyalists in Spain, and the skipper of Hemingway's boat, Pilar– and some who knew him. To these the author adds the result of his own research into published biographies. Some of the material is interesting, such as the extent of Hemingway's sympathy and contributions to the Spanish and Cuban communist parties, and his support of the Castro revolution, although this aspect may be exaggerated by the Cuban author for obvious reasons. Details of his wartime activities in Cuba and their relationship to *Islands in the Stream* also are interesting. But too much is trivial, such as

the detailed architectural and proprietorship histories of the bars and restaurants mentioned in Hemingway's works, along with biographies of their bartenders and waiters. This lack of discretion, together with the books' confusing organization, tends to hide things of real interest.

Neither of these two books provides us with materials for a new and better understanding of Hemingway's work, but they help to illuminate the man.

University of Florida PETER LISCA

U.S. Military Edged Weapons of the Second Seminole War, 1835-1842. By Ron G. Hickox. (Tampa: Ron G. Hickox, 1984. viii, 102 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, maps, illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography. $19.95. Order from Antique Arms and Military Research, P.O. Box 360006, Tampa, Florida.)

This brief work, done in photo-offset, is a guidebook for collectors of cut and thrust weapons. The authors concentrate on the Second Seminole War because, they say, the years 1835-1842 were years of change for edged weapons. The changes had nothing to do with the Indian War; that conflict illustrated what was already well known, that not many Indians were hurt by cut and thrust weapons. This text gives only three instances of use during the Second Seminole War; all three of which did no harm to the enemy. Colonel John F. Lane, a West Point graduate, commanding a regiment of Creek warriors, committed suicide by running his sword through his left eye into his brain. Lieutenant Charles L. May with another officer used his sword to cut a path through dense undergrowth. In the third case a militia-private, quarreling insubordinately with his colonel, jerked the officer's sword out of the scabbard and offered to run the colonel through with his own sidearm.

The author states that swords, sabers, and dirks were more than weapons; they were insignia of rank inspiring respect through intimidation. Although the private mentioned above felt no such intimidation, their generalization perhaps holds true. Alligator, a Florida Indian, giving his version of the Dade

battle December 28, 1835, recalled a short officer (Captain George Washington Gardiner) brandishing his sword in the midst of the carnage and shouting "God damn!" Whatever held them to their duty, all of the men but three died with their officers.

The short sword issued to artillerymen was patterned after that carried by the Roman legions. Whereas it was useful for the legionnaires, it was rarely used by United States artillerymen whose methods had little in common with the Romans.

Both army and navy authorized an inordinate number of special swords for different types of officers: generals and staff officers had their own design; the twenty paymasters had one, as did the eighty-three medical officers. The engineers had their own, but the ten topographical engineers had yet another. Even officers of revenue cutters had a distinctive sword. Non-commissioned officers all had the same sidearm.

All cut and thrust weapons receive attention in this booklet; of the cutters are swords, sabers, cutlasses, and dirks; of the thrust weapons, bayonets, pikes, and even axes. Collectors will find the list of manufacturers useful, and also the nomenclature of swords. Most useful of all to the buffs, whose manual this is, are the sixty pages of drawings by illustrator Raymond E. Giron, depicting the details which enable interested persons to distinguish one weapon from another.

University of Florida JOHN K. MAHON

Slavery and Human Progress. By David Brion Davis. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. xix, 374 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, notes, index. $25.00.)

David Brion Davis's two monumental books on thought about slavery in the western world, *The Problem of Slavery in Western Culture* (1966) and *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution* (1975), are soon to be joined by a third volume, *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Emancipation.* The work under review, described by Davis as "an exploratory study" (xix), organizes material from his trilogy around a central, unifying theme: "the momentous shift from 'progressive' enslavement to

'progressive' emancipation" (xvii). Until the second half of the eighteenth century, Davis writes, "black slavery was generally assumed to be a necessary and 'progressive' institution" (p. 81); then, quite suddenly, the notion triumphed that slavery was both economically backward and morally reprehensible. If slavery (and acceptance of slavery) persisted for millennia, its overthrow in the western hemisphere, from abolition in the northern United States to the final Brazilian emancipation in 1888, took little more than a century.

There is a certain discontinuty between the book's first part, entitled "How 'Progress' led to the Europeans' Enslavement of Africans," and its remaining two parts. Although Davis is not as interested in the reality of how progressive slavery was compared with attitudes toward it, paucity of early polemical writings on slavery forces him to focus in part one more on actual enslavement than on perceptions of slavery; he stresses "the remarkable coincidence of slavery with commercial expansion" (p. 31) under the ancient Roman, Arab, and Iberian empires. Reliance on mostly secondary sources, and a somewhat fuzzy focus, also distinguish this part from the rest of the book. A series of chapters on such diverse topics as a ninth-century slave revolt in Iraq, Jewish attitudes toward slavery, and problems of slavery's definition, although often fascinating, tend to obscure the author's overall argument.

Davis comes much more into his own in parts two and three, in which slavery becomes a retrograde rather than a progressive institution. He pays special attention to British thought, because antislavery action by "the world's most advanced nation" (p. 233) put slavery on the defensive everywhere. As in his previous works, he stresses the essentially religious nature of abolitionism, from its origin in the eighteenth-century Quaker revival to its "inclination to fuse slave emancipation with the Christian vision of resurrection and redemption" (p. 144). He examines these arguments with great sensitivity, as well as with considerable sense of irony, noting the eagerness of many emancipators to embrace more modern forms of social oppression. He pays surprisingly little attention, however, to the secular free-labor view that slavery was a backward and degraded, rather than a sinful, labor system. Some readers may also regret Davis's caution in explaining what he describes. Gone is the materialism that

characterized *The Problem of Slavery in the Age of Revolution.* As he remarks, he is "less concerned with underlying causes than with the linkage between antislavery and conceptions of human progress" (p. 109).

This is a remarkable book, impressive for its research, sophistication, and interest, as well as for its sweeping coverage of 2,000 years of western thought. It is not easy reading; absorbing its careful delineation of complex ideas from widely scattered times and places requires unusual concentration. The persistent reader, however, will be well rewarded for his or her effort.

University of New Mexico PETER KOLCHIN

Correspondence of James K. Polk, Volume VI: 1842-1843. Edited by Wayne Cutler. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1983. xxxvi, 726 pp. Preface, symbols, chronology, calendar, index. $32.50.)

Volume VI of the *Correspondence of James K. Polk* contains letters of a political nature written or received by Polk during 1842 and 1843. With the exceptions of a previously published letter from an elderly slave and letters exchanged between Polk and his wife, all personal and business correspondence has been omitted. During these years Polk was out of office, having been defeated in the Tennessee gubernatorial race of 1841. He nevertheless remained the titular head of the badly-divided state Democratic party which was split into factions supporting Martin Van Buren and John C. Calhoun. As a loyal follower of Andrew Jackson, Polk worked to rally the Tennessee Democrats behind Van Buren while he, himself, was trying to recapture the state from the Whigs by winning the 1843 race for governor. If he succeeded in these endeavors Polk expected to be rewarded with second place on a Van Buren presidential ticket in 1844.

During a vigorous campaign Polk engaged the incumbent, James C. Jones, in a series of debates in which Polk concentrated his fire upon Henry Clay and the national Whig party program. Polk's strategy of avoiding divisive local issues, however, failed

to overcome factionalism within his party, and the faithful did not turn out in sufficient numbers to give Polk the victory. Consequently, this second defeat at the hands of the Whigs appeared to blight Polk's chances of obtaining a vice-presidential nomination while destroying Van Buren's hopes of regaining the presidency.

As in previous volumes the number of letters written by Polk are disappointingly small. Less than fifty appear, and of these eleven are addressed to Sarah Polk and fourteen to Samuel H. Laughlin, an ally in the state senate. Only three are to Martin Van Buren and two to Andrew Jackson. Perhaps the most significant of the Polk letters are two written in May 1843 detailing his political position in the gubernatorial race (pp. 288-309). Most of the letters received by Polk are from members of the state legislature and congressional delegation. The most interesting of the letters written to Polk in this period is one from Henry Clay protesting Polk's revival of the old corrupt bargain charges and challenging the Tennesseean to meet him in a debate (pp. 311-12). A calendar of Polk papers dating from 1816 through 1843 occupies about a third of Volume VI.

Wayne Cutler's editing of the volume is of the highest order. His success in identifying virtually everyone mentioned in the correspondence is especially noteworthy. If this project is terminated by lack of funds before Cutler can apply his editorial skills to the more valuable papers of Polk's years in the White House, historical scholarship will have suffered a severe loss.

Florida State University JOHN HEBRON MOORE

The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Volume 3: July 1846-December 1848. Edited by James T. McIntosh. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1981. xxxvi, 509 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, editorial method, symbols and abbreviations, illustrations, chronology, appendices, sources, index. $37.50.)

The Papers of Jefferson Davis, Volume 4: 1849-1852. Edited by Lynda Lasswell Crist. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1983. xxxix, 472 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, editorial method, symbols and abbreviations, reposit-

ory symbols, illustrations, chronology, appendices, maps, sources, index. $37.50.)

Political history does not enjoy much scholarly favor these days. After at least ten years in which social history has transformed politics into statistical formulae and ethnic complexities, how quaint a work like Arthur Schlesinger's ebullient *Age of Jackson* (1947) seems now, whereas it once excited all sorts of controversy. Despite the doldrums, though, first-rate political correspondence, particularly of antebellum southern leaders like Polk, Clay, and Calhoun continue to appear, surmounting rising costs and lowered subsidies. Such is the case of the two volumes under review. The previous ones set high standards, but they are certainly matched in this pair. Every detail, from the accuracy of the footnotes to the clarity of the typography, shows genuine professional skill.

As both editors emphasize in their helpful introductions, Jefferson Davis's mind was serviceable, his dedication to public service admirable, and his conduct dignified and honest. Yet a prickliness about reputation and career made him a self-centered and unobservant commentator of the dramatic events in which he was engaged. If later on, some Yanks wished to hang the Confederate president on a sour apple tree, acquaintance with him at this point would not have changed their minds. He was a humorless prig: "Be pious, be calm, be useful, and charitable and temperate in all things" he lectured his second wife Varina in 1846 (III, p. 16). She gave as good as she got, though, admonishing him about his barracksroom language.

Two affairs, one from each volume, serve to show his rather vulgar defensiveness. At Teneria in the battle of Monterey and at Buena Vista Davis's First Mississippi Volunteers overran enemy positions. But in that valor-conscious age, other claimants to honors for the engagements stepped forward, too. Davis, however, gave no verbal quarter and slew more Mexicans on paper than ever fell to his guns. He even threatened one William H. Bissell with a duel for suggesting that his war record was as inflated as his ego. If Teneria and Buena Vista showed him a poor winner, then his race for governor of Mississippi in 1851 confirmed him a poor loser. Personal vindication precluded a gentlemanly submission to popular decision so that he did more

speechifying against the victorious Henry Foote after the election than he had before it.

Even though Volume III might be of some interest to military historians, Volume IV is certainly valuable to the political scientist and historian. It covers the fateful sectional controversy of the mid-century. As a loyal Jacksonian Democrat in 1848 Davis had supported Lewis Cass for president, but he still revered Whig candidate Zachary Taylor, his commander in Mexico and his first wife's father. Davis gave primary political loyalty, however, to Southern Rights against abolitionist encroachments. Although he opposed secession in 1850 and 1851, Davis tempered his Unionism with friendly gestures to most disunion leaders (except his rival John A. Quitman) and urged united action short of war itself. Davis was no trimmer, but he also was no originator of strategies or rationales. His very conventionality was one reason for his reelection in 1850 to the Senate seat that he had occupied for three years to complete a term.

A theme that crops up throughout the pages was Davis's attentiveness to matters of honor, even in minor affairs. On the Senate floor, he defended the venerable practice of flogging sailors on the grounds that its ill-advised abolition did not have the ordinary Jack Tar's support. The seaman "resists with manly pride" all imputations of flinching from the discipline and scorns those who claim it "a disgrace," Davis declaimed without offering evidence (IV, p. 134). Abolition of old ways had stark implications in the mind of this defender of slavery. Although some talked in 1852 about his presidential possibilities, the Davis in these volumes would have probably done little better than his Mexican War chum Franklin Pierce over whom Davis exercised much influence as the next volume of the series will presumably show.

University of Florida BERTRAM WYATT-BROWN

The Indian Arts and Craft Board: An Aspect of New Deal Indian Policy. By Robert Fay Schrader. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. xii, 364 pp. Preface, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Although there are numerous works dealing with overall Indian policy during the New Deal era, Robert Schrader has chosen to focus on an aspect that has heretofore received scant attention. The passage of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board Act in 1935 culminated almost a half-century effort to revitalize that aspect of Native American culture. Although originally proposed by federal authorities and friends of the Indian as a means to "put the Indian to work," the movement evolved into an effort to preserve a distinctive element in Indian life– as well as to improve their economic situation. A growing national interest in Indian arts during the period following World War I not only fueled the market for their goods, but also brought a flood of cheap imitations produced at home and abroad. Concerned citizens and Indian advocacy groups called for federal legislation to protect Indian artisans; the most articulate of these was John Collier, executive secretary of the American Indian Defense Association, but for over a decade his efforts brought no results.

In 1933 President Franklin D. Roosevelt appointed Collier as commissioner of Indian Affairs to bring about an Indian New Deal. Following his success at having the Congress pass an Indian Reorganization Act in 1934, Collier turned his attention to establishing an Indian Arts and Crafts Board. He idealistically believed that such a board would be able to establish standards and create new markets for Indian goods. Under the management of Austrian-born René d'Harnoncourt, the board did score some notable early successes, but never received the congressional support or funding necessary to render it an unqualified success. It ultimately fell victim to anti-New Deal political maneuvering, and was nearly disbanded as part of the austerity measures during World War II. Nevertheless, the Indian Arts and Crafts Board survived this period of despair and was restored during the 1960s as part of a new Indian self-determination movement.

Schrader's work is thoroughly researched, interestingly written, and generally presents a balanced account of the early years of the Indian Arts and Crafts Board. He does have a tendency to be overly laudatory of Collier's policies even when they proved unworkable, while anti-New Deal members of Congress are portrayed as isolationists, assimilationists, and very probably

racists as well. One finds only a few references to the Seminole Crafts Guild or individual Indian artisans in Florida, but then the Florida tribe was only minimally involved in this particular New Deal program. Schrader's book is a fine addition to the growing body of literature on the Indian New Deal an aspect of American social history.

Florida Atlantic University HARRY A. KERSEY, JR.

Shipwreck Anthropology. Edited by Richard A. Gould. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1983. xiv, 273 pp. Acknowledgments, references, index. $27.50.)

Shipwreck Anthropology, edited by Richard A. Gould, is a book from the Advance Seminar Series of the School of American Research. The stated objective of the seminar was to determine if and how the study of shipwrecks can inform and enlarge upon the view of man's relationships to his maritime environment. Surveys and sampling strategies are considered critical since the great number of shipwrecks precludes any realistic attempt at total excavation. While recognizing that historic documentation and classical studies (and probably also relic collecting by salvors) have been valuable in furnishing information about maritime activities and life at sea, the seminar participants believe that shipwrecks are part of the larger domain of archeology and can produce results that are as significant to explain variability in human behavior from physical remains as any other kind of archeology. In this regard, the editor stresses that there is an anthropological dimension to shipwrecks and wreck sites, and the time has come for anthropologically-oriented archeologists to recognize and explore it in an intelligent and convincing manner. To demonstrate that shipwreck archeology can be linked to the larger domains of social history and science, the volume includes papers about method and theory, research design, experimentation, ethnoarcheology, and the use of archeological remains to supplement, clarify, and/or modify historic documents.

Another objective of the seminar was to emphasize that underwater investigations can be conducted as systematically as those at terrestrial sites and that underwater archeology is not an extension of sport diving or treasure hunting. The book includes a statement lamenting the looting and destruction of shipwrecks, particularly in Florida and Texas, and stresses the fact that these wrecks are an irreplaceable resource for archeology and anthropology. The participants in the seminar wish to call this situation to the attention of the archeological profession, and they take the position that the same scientific, legal, and ethical standards that apply to terrestrial archeology should also apply to archeology under water.

University of Florida BARBARA A. PURDY

The Crucible of Race: Black-White Relations in the American South Since Emancipation. By Joel Williamson. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1984. xviii, 561 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, notes, index. $25.00.)

Joel Williamson calls *The Crucible of Race: Black-White Relations in the American South Since Reconstruction* his "big book." It is in every sense. Weighing in at well over 500 pages, it tackles a big question, perhaps the biggest question a historian of southern society can address. Williamson writes with enormous energy, authority, and intelligence, so that his off-hand designation becomes an accurate description on his work: *The Crucible of Race* is a *big book* on southern society between the Civil War and World War I.

Williamson's work rests upon an understanding of slavery and antebellum race relations. He sees masters and slaves locked together in an organic relationship that neither wanted but neither could fully escape. Built upon dependences of slavery and cemented by an increasingly shared culture, this interracial embrace gained its fullest expression not so much between slaveholders and slaves but between slaveholders and free people of color, who not only shared the masters' culture but their aspirations as well. With the approach of the Civil War,

this relationship began to fray, as the white elite sought to repair its ties to the white masses. The hard fate of the free people of color-who were stripped of their distinctive social standing in the 1850s-provides striking evidence of this nascent interracial realignment.

From this perspective, the Civil War may not be the watershed some have made it out to be. Williamson has argued this position in his earlier work. Nonetheless, he calls the period following the war "the great changeover," in which radically different conceptions of race relations– Liberal (represented by Bishop Atticus Haygood and George Washington Cable), Conservative (represented by Wade Hampton), and Radical (represented by Rebecca Felton and Benjamin Tillman) battled it out for the soul of the New South.

Williamson is at his best in describing this battle. Beginning with the notion that race is a social– rather than physiological– concept, he demonstrates that what was at issue was a literal redefinition of who was white and who was black and precisely what "white" and "black" meant. Although Williamson leaves no doubt that southern whites played the central role in this complex and violent process of cultural redefinition, he does not relegate blacks to a passive role. Instead, he shows how the complimentary processes of exclusion and withdrawal of blacks from association with white people helped to form the racial definitions. Moreover, although Williamson focuses on the South, where the vast majority of blacks resided, he links the great changeover to the ongoing transformation of northern society and of the national government, which remained under the control of Northerners until Woodrow Wilson's election.

In general, Williamson is better at describing the great changeover than explaining it. Particularly troublesome is the mixture of material and psychological forces that he sees behind the general redefinition of race, what Williamson calls "white soul" and "black soul." Perhaps it is simply difficult to locate the seat of the social pyschological dynamic that he argues was the mainspring for the rise and fall of racial Radicalism. His deft biographical sketches, while suggestive of the process, also reveals the difficulty of moving from the motives of individual men and women to the study of society. The sum of the parts

do not quite equal the whole. But Williamson has made his case; it now remains for others to challenge it.

A short review hardly does justice to the fullness and richness of Williamson's account. But even the longest review would have difficulty conveying the power and deep sense of concern with which Williamson writes. Grappling with a central problem in the history of his nation, his native South, and his own life gives *The Crucible of Race* the force that elevates it from fine scholarly study to a work of great history.

University of Maryland IRA BERLIN

Southerners All. By F. N. Boney. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1984. x, 217 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, bibliographic essay, index. $16.95.)

In *Southerners All* F. N. Boney, a history professor at the University of Georgia, has written four historiographical essays on the South. Studying the "late antebellum period– roughly from 1830 to 1860," he states that the South "really jelled as a culture and a civilization" and that the people "changed little in fundamental ways in the last century" (p. 2). To prove his thesis he has examined four groups– aristocrats, rednecks, bourgeoisie, and blacks– concluding that they played an important role in the shaping of American history and in the "past, present, and future . . . stand in the American mainstream" (p. 200).

Boney has an interesting format for his first two essays. In "The Aristocrats" and "The Rednecks" he presents the images and stereotypes which many people have of these groups. Then, using his own research and the works of prominent historians, he explains what these Southerners were– and are– really like. For instance, the elite Southerners were "plain agrarian folk, polite but not refined, intelligent but not intellectual" (p. 22). They were good businessmen who had acquired wealth through inheritance, marriage, or their own industry and who "were powerfully influenced by an old fashioned work ethic Protestantism that blurred denominational distinctions all over the nation" (p. 23). Their homes were comfortable but not luxurious;

entertainment was cordial but not lavish. Nor were these Southerners especially attracted to the military since they were deeply involved in business enterprise.

In his essays entitled "The Bourgeoisie" and "The Blacks," however, Boney does not follow the same format. In fact, the reader may have difficulty in deciding who were middle class Southerners, how influential they were, even what size group they constituted. And in regard to his discussion of black Southerners Boney presents viewpoints of prominent southern historians but does not seem to provide a clear theme for the reader which would substantiate his own thesis.

Consequently *Southerners All* is a mixed blessing. Boney writes in a clear, easy-to-read style. He obviously knows his historiography. But his essays on these four groups in regard to numbers involved and cultural or political influence are sometimes vague and in some instances nonexistent.

Texas Christian University BEN PROCTER

Dixie Dateline: A Journalistic Portrait of the Contemporary South. Edited by John B. Boles. (Houston: Rice University Studies, 1984. vii, 182 pp. Introduction, notes. $12.95.)

Is old Dixie a goner? A fair summary of these eleven essays is yes, some for the better and some not. Economically and culturally, old Dixie may be getting off its knees. But its creatures have been "cheapened, deceived, and changed forever by television, interstate highways, throwaway plastics, and double-knit preachers from California."

Blacks have taken over the cities and gained high political offices, but the races still are apart because Dixie has not come to grips with its old weakness, i.e., "The great majority of whites do not particularly care for blacks, and more and more the feeling is mutual among blacks." And the party of Reagan may have charmed whites, but not blacks. They shall continue to sup at the Democratic table.

Yes, the South shall rise again. Jimmy Carter failed because the poor fellow could not articulate the great southern tenets. Besides, he had terrible luck. Sooner or later, a new leader will

arise– albeit not necessarily a Southerner– whose positive values will create a coalition beyond the wildest dreams of Franklin Roosevelt or Martin Luther King. Black antipathy for Ronald Reagan rules him out.

Dixie Dateline is no chore to read; it can be absorbed in busy airport terminals. The charming parts are the first few essays dealing with the spirit of Dixie, as contrasted with those expounding on the facts. Indeed, several essays probe the South at more length and depth than analyses available in just about any Sunday newspaper.

The book definitely lags toward the end when the essayists commence obeisance to C. Vann Woodard, apparently obligatory to validate their own views. Nor is coherency the books strength, as to be expected when eleven minds attack a single topic from eleven different directions at a symposium– this one held on the campus of Tulane.

Gainesville, Florida HORANCE G. DAVIS, JR.

Third to None: The Saga of Savannah Jewry, 1733-1983. By Saul Jacob Rubin. (Savannah: Congregation Mickve Israel, 1983. xv, 426 pp. Foreword, preface, illustrations, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. $4.95.)

History, writes Saul Jacob Rubin, currently rabbi at Savannah's Congregation Mickve Israel, "is a harsh and unrelenting taskmaster" (p. xv). Its demands are legion: its rewards few– and usually restricted to the feeling of satisfaction the author has in knowing he has done his job well. In this context Rabbi Rubin and, in fact, the entire Savannah religious community, can take considerable pride in *Third to None.* There exists for no other Savannah religious organization a history so thorough and so dedicated. From its beginnings in 1733 until the celebration of its semiquincentenary in 1983 the travails and joys of the congregation are covered; the achievements and aspirations of its leading members from Benjamin Sheftall down to Rubin himself are outlined.

And yet there are also major difficulties with this book. It is, to begin with, too long by half, and the author shows little ability

to distinguish the important from the trivial. Hence the reader finds the most minute details, such as an almost endless series of lists of committees and the like, juxtaposed against questions of major importance-to the detriment of the latter. The changes that transformed K.K.M.I. from Conservative to Reform, with the attendant struggle between the Askenazic and Sephardic, are never made as real as they should be; the growth and triumph of the Zionist philosophy is nowhere fully spelled out and related appropriately to Mickve Israel; the record of the congregation in the desegregation crisis is not made clear beyond the fact that the temple lost one of its rabbis during the heat of the crisis (p. 312). In his preface Rubin completely discounts the importance of oral history and tradition– an aspect of his own personal predelictions that may help account for the curiously flat and featureless profile of the last 100 pages of his text. The subjective nature of the work is also obvious– the narrative is heavily slanted toward reform and political activism– and yet Rubin is also insecure in his judgments and theses. In all, the book is a curious blend of assertiveness and timidity.

Rubin is at his best when talking about the physical structures occupied by the congregation. There have been three proper buildings to house K.K.M.I. since 1733, the most recent synagogue dating from the 1870s. His passages dealing with the fire of 1927, which destroyed the remarkable cupola and choir and damaged much else, is superior, and he rejoices, as most Savannahians must have, when the congregation made the decision to reconstruct and restore rather than rebuild. And the implementation of his contention that the Savannah Jewish community since the eighteenth century has been almost always as one with the Christian, is convincing. The numerous intermarriages between these groups and the cooperation in times of fire or other crises are extraordinary and revealing tales themselves. Mickve Israel's missionary effort in encouraging the establishment of other Jewish congregations throughout Georgia is dramatically demonstrated, and the achievements of rabbis Isaac P. Mendes and George Solomon, the former Sephardic Orthodox and the latter Askenazic Reform, are nicely summarized. Rubin's passages dealing with the importance of the role of the women at K.K.M.I.– down to and including the election of Marion Abrahams Levy as the first female trustee in

1963– document the significance that they have held in the congregation from the earliest days.

In spite of its flaws and its eccentric emphases, Rubin's book is a solid achievement. He has taken the significant documents and secondary materials that relate to his congregation's history and has produced a work that will be of service to historians and others. The years of work and the intense labor that went into the volume were worth the effort. The "taskmaster," all things being equal, must surely be satisfied.

University of Georgia PHINIZY SPALDING

The Social History of Bourbon: An Unhurried Account of Our Star-Spangled American Drink. By Gerald Carson. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1984. xvi, 280 pp. Acknowledgments, foreword, illustrations, chronology, glossary, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $22.00.)

Kingsley Amis in his *On Drink* wrote, "One infallible mark of your true drink-man is that he reads everything on the subject that comes his way, from full-dress books to those tiny recipe-leaflets the makers tend to hang round the necks of their bottles." As a confessed "true drink-man," this reviewer is proud to add to his own substantial collection of drinking literature what may be regarded as the superb example of social history at its best.

Readers may recall the author, Gerald Carson, from his previous studies of cruelty to animals and the personal income tax. It is in this reprint of the author's 1963 "classic" that we accentuate the positive and eliminate the negative, however. The book is as refreshing as its subject. "I give you," Carson writes, "the Great Spirit of America, worthy companion in their hours of leisure of a nation of honorable men and gracious women."

What a history this is! Spiced with anecdotes and the words of wisdom and folly from generations of Americans, Carson traces American habits of imbibing from colonial times through bourbon's recognition as an authentic spirit, unique to the United States. While the book will delight the general reader,

specialists in social, cultural, and intellectual history will pursue the notes organized conveniently at the end of the book, most of which are mini-bibliographical essays on where to follow the fascinating leads our author has given us.

"Stranger, will you join me in a horn of old bourbon at the bar of history?" Carson challenges. "Then step right this way. . . ."

Topers and abstainers have been traditional foes as to the merits of bourbon, but there is little doubt that this American libation has exerted a strong influence on the course of American history, particulary after the American Revolution, when western farmers found in distilling of whiskey a means of preserving their grain until it found its way to market. Folklore and history join hands as Carson examines the farmers' armed protests against eastern taxation in the so-called "Whiskey Rebellion." Old Monongahela was one of the early names for whiskey– the kind that preceded the Reverend Elisha Craig's "white lightning" type of bourbon. It was not until the Civil War period that Kentucky distillers from Bourbon County began to age the liquor that we know today.

Kentucky, fine horses, and mint juleps– all are associated with bourbon. But so are the behind-the-scenes bourbon sessions of our distinguished lawmakers, such as "Mr. Sam" Rayburn, and many of the nation's political differences were settled over a glass of the "all-American drink."

Americans have a talent, perhaps not so unique, of drifting from one extreme to the other, from strong drinking to abstinence and back again. Carson traces some of these ups and downs, but he is less concerned with Prohibition than the folklore surrounding the jug that accompanied frontiersmen in their conquest of a continent. It is difficult to fault such a delightful book. Here is one to read, re-read, and to treasure. Don't loan it out; you won't get it back!

Compared to Stanley Baron's *Brewed in America* (about beer and ale) and W. J. Rorabaugh's *The Alcoholic Republic: An American Tradition,* Carson's *Social History of Bourbon* wins, glasses down.

Birmingham, Alabama JACK D. L. HOLMES

BOOK NOTES

A biography of A. E. "Bean" Backus, the nationally-recognized Florida artist, is long overdue. Olive D. Peterson of Fort Pierce, former president of the Florida Historical Society, fills that need with *A. E. Backus, Florida Artist.* It is a very readable story based upon personal interviews with Mr. Backus and members of his family. It also includes some of his best known paintings. The Backus's were a pioneer family who moved into the Indian River area at the end of the nineteenth-century. "Beanie" was born in 1906, the first of the children born in Florida. Even as a child he was interested in art. As a young boy he painted landscapes in the window of a local store in Fort Pierce during the Christmas season, selling his work for a dollar each. He painted signs, murals, and pictures for local businesses-stores, restaurants, bars, hotels. His only formal training was lessons with a local artist and two summers at the Parsons School of Design in New York City. Backus's first show was in Fort Pierce in 1931 at the Casa Caprona Apartments, and he put a price of five and ten dollars on his pictures. In 1936 he received the Bemus Award in Palm Beach, the first of many state and national awards. Backus has been described by Governor Bob Graham as Florida's "best known representational artist," and his paintings now hang in major private and public collections throughout the state. Mrs. Peterson is a friend of Beanie Backus and his family, and she received their cooperation in writing this biography. It is available from the Gallery of Fort Pierce, 500 North Indian River Drive, Fort Pierce 33450; the price is $25.00.

The most recent edition of *The Florida Handbook, 1985-1986* is now available. As with the preceding nineteen volumes in this series, which began publication in 1947, it was compiled by Allen Morris, clerk of the Florida House of Representatives and one of the best-known political analysts in the state. *The Florida Handbook* is the most useful Florida government reference available. It answers the questions of who is who in Florida state government and what person or agency does what. In addition to the

data on the governors (present and past), cabinet, legislature, reapportionment, and the courts, Mr. Morris includes articles on Florida history, literature, sports, parks and museums, the origin of county names, natural resources, climate, elections, taxes, congressional representatives, and nearly anything else that someone interested in Florida government might want to know. Of value is the listing of state government agencies (with the names of the people in charge and their addresses), and the State Constitution with a usable index. There are many photographs, maps, graphs, and statistical tables. *The Florida Handbook* was published by Peninsular Publishing Company of Tallahassee, and it sells for $13.95.

Once Upon a Time in Southwest Florida, by Fred Harris, is a collection of stories about some of the early settlers who lived along the lower Gulf coast. Among the pioneers that Harris writes about are Edward Zane Carroll Judson, who sent newspaper dispatches from Florida during the Third Seminole War (and later, under the name Ned Buntline, became known as the "father of the dime novel,"), and the two Audubon Society wardens who were murdered in the Everglades, allegedly by poachers who were killing plummage birds. There is an article on Dr. Cyrus Read Teed, leader of the Koreshan Unity, who settled in Estero in 1894, and who believed that the earth was hollow and contained an entire universe. When Dr. Teed died, his body was placed in a galvanized bathtub and interred under a concrete slab at the south end of what is now Fort Myers Beach. Other sketches describe Delores Aquilo Willis, the first white child born in the area, and Bone Mizell, the famed Florida cowboy. Fred Harris is a newsman whose column, "Times Recalled," appears in a number of Florida papers. *Once Upon a Time* may be ordered from Sun Coast Media Group, 200 East Miami Avenue, Venice, FL 33545; the price is $5.70.

The text and photographs of *A Cattleman's Backcountry, Florida* is by Alto Adams, Jr., the well-known Florida cattle breeder. Photographing Florida's wildlife is his hobby. The pictures in this handsome volume were taken on his family's ranches in St. Lucie, Osceola, and Okeechobee counties. They show the animals and birds under natural surroundings; only

one picture, according to Mr. Adams, was posed. There are also beautiful color photographs of wild flowers, insects, and native foliage. Published by Florida Atlantic University Press and University Presses of Florida, the volume sells for $12.00.

Florida Southern College celebrated its 100th anniversary in 1885; it traces its beginnings to the establishment of the South Florida Seminary in Orlando by Florida Methodists, The school went through several name changes until it became Florida Southern College. There were also several different campus sites– Sutherland, Clearwater for a short time, and then Lakeland in 1922, its present campus. Its buildings are famous; several were designed by Frank Lloyd Wright. The history of Florida Southern has always been closely related to the history of Methodism in Florida, although its faculty and students represent every religious and political persuasion and are drawn from all parts of the country and the world. There is a chapter devoted to the presidency of Charles P. Thrift, Jr. (1957-1976), who also served as president of the Florida Historical Society. Many of Florida's outstanding political and business leaders are graduates of Florida Southern College. The author of *Florida Southern College, the First 100 Years,* is Theodore M. Haggard. He has collected a large variety of pictures to illustrate his text. Published by Florida Southern College, the price of this centennial volume in $26.50, plus $5.25 for postage and handling.

Pine Needles, The Story of Pine, Florida and its People is by Faye Perry Melton who has drawn from her own memory and that of family and neighbors for the information in her monograph. Emmanuel Martin, the earliest settler, built a log cabin in the Pine area in 1832. After the First Seminole War the population of Marion County began to increase, and a few families, taking advantage of the land offered under the Armed Occupation Act, moved into Pine. Other settlers came after the Civil War and began cultivating farms and citrus groves. The freeze of 1894-1895 greatly damaged the cirtus industry in north Florida, and turpentine and timber interests began moving into the Pine area. Within a few years, however, the turpentine stills had relocated elsewhere, and the sawmills and logging crews had stripped the land of its timber. The Pine community is almost

deserted today; only a handful of families remain in the area. It is still a community, however, as Mrs. Melton shows in her history. Order *Pine Needles* from the author, Route 4, Box 4050, Citrus, FL 32627; the price is $10.00.

Florida, produced and edited by Paul Zach, is one of the volumes in the Insight Guides series published by Apa Productions of Hong Kong. It appeared first in 1982, and an updated edition is now available. After an introductory chapter on the history of Florida, there is a section titled "People," with articles on the Seminoles, Cubans, Blacks, Crackers and Yankees, and Retirees. This Guide divides the state into seven regions– central Florida, West Coast, South Florida, East Coast, Panhandle and North Florida, Everglades, and the Florida Keys. Information is provided on places in each region. There is also information on how to get to the historic and tourist sites, hours of operation, and admission charges. There are suggestions for dining and shopping, a listing of festivals and special events, and information on sports, hotel and motel accommodations, health and emergencies, and travel advisories. There is also a listing of books about Florida. There are many excellent color photographs of people, places, and events. The American distributors of *Florida* are Prentice-Hall, Inc., and the price is $14.95.

A New Canaan Private in the Civil War are the letters of Justus M. Silliman of the 17th Connecticut Volunteer Infantry. He served with the Army of the Potomac off Charleston, South Carolina, and then in Florida in the last year of the war. The letters, donated by one of his descendents living in Florida, are in the New Canaan Historical Society Library. They were edited by Edward Marcus and were published by the Society. Silliman arrived in Florida on February 24, 1864, a few days after the Federals began their fourth occupation of Jacksonville. He remained there until June 25, 1865. He describes the devastated town and its people and his day-to-day activities as a soldier stationed in Jacksonville. He was a deeply religious man, and there is information on church services and church events. Silliman was still in Jacksonville when the war ended, and he reports that on April 28, 1865, the troops enjoyed a holiday that fea-

tured a 200-gun salute and whiskey. The following day there was a thanksgiving meeting. In his last letter, June 25, 1865, he describes a young black who claimed that he had driven a wagon into Florida from Georgia with some of the property of Jefferson Davis and his family. These items were captured by the Federals in Waldo, where they had been left for safekeeping. Presumably the Davis baggage was brought to Jacksonville where a listing of the contents was made. A leather trunk contained miscellaneous clothing including eight dirty linen shirts, a pistol, one case of ammunition, woolen drawers and socks, two dressing gowns and a silk scarf. There was a second box with clothing (underwear, shirt, socks, shoes, boots), shaving equipment, two toothbrushes, eye glasses, some smoking and plug tobacco, one double-barreled revolver, a pair of holsters with pistols enclosed, and a plain ring. A third box contained $20,000 in Confederate money, miscellaneous papers and correspondence, six boxes of cigars, and portraits of President and Mrs. Davis and General Lee. Silliman's letters were to his mother and other members of his family, and as his letters reveal, he was an educated man. There were a few misspellings (for instance, Senator Yulee is spelled Ulae). Order *A New Canaan Private in the Civil War* from the New Canaan Historical Society, 13 Oenoke Ridge, New Canaan, CT 06840; the price is $7.50.

A Pictorial History of Arcadia and DeSoto County was compiled by George Lane, Jr., local historian and publisher of the *DeSoto County Times.* The earliest photographs are of pioneer settlers who lived in and around Arcadia in the 1890s. A courthouse and a brick jail were constructed before the turn of the century, and there was a mule-drawn street railway system. The railroad had begun operating through the area in the 1880s. A section of the first school building, constructed in 1895, survives today. Phosphate and cattle were booming industries in the area. Disaster struck on November 30, 1905, Thanksgiving day, when a fire destroyed most of downtown Arcadia, and there is a picture showing its aftermath. But the town quickly rebuilt, and this construction is shown in the pictures of churches, commercial buildings, schools, private residences, and government buildings in Mr. Lane's volume. There are many pictures of people at play and at work. DeSoto County continues as an important cattle

area, and the annual all-Florida Championship Rodeo is a major event. Pictures of the rodeo, along with the baseball team and the band, are included. Of interest are the photographs of Carlstrom Field where American and British flyers were trained during World War II. *A Pictorial History* is published by Byron Kennedy & Company, St. Petersburg. Order from *DeSoto County Times,* P. O. Drawer 1900, Arcadia 33821; the price is $12.98.

United States Coast Defense, 1775-1950 is a bibliography compiled by Dale E. Floyd who also prepared the introduction. It was published by the Historical Division, Office of Administrative Services, Office of the Chief of Engineers. Of interest to Florida readers are the sections dealing with the Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas, Pensacola Bay, the St. Johns River, St. Augustine, and Tampa Bay. Order from the U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington; the price is $5.50.

Forty Years of Diversity, Essays on Colonial Georgia was edited by Harvey H. Jackson and Phinizy Spalding. The essays were presented as papers at a symposium held in Savannah in 1983 to commemorate the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Georgia by James Oglethorpe and the Trustees in 1733. Scholars working in the area of colonial Georgia were invited to participate, and the purpose was to extract from them "their newest ideas and interpretations." The success of the symposium encouraged publication of the papers as a collection of essays. The essays cover the historical period from the earliest beginnings of the Georgia colony to the coming of the American Revolution. The topics of these essays include Georgia's Indians, philanthropy and the origins of Georgia, James Oglethorpe, the Earl of Egmont, the town plan for Savannah, settlement of the frontier and colonial defense, Georgia's early Jewish settlers, women landholders, the Habersham family, John Adam Treutlen, and the rising support for the Revolution and Loyalist resistance. The authors– Kenneth Coleman, Charles M. Hudson, Milton L. Ready, Phinizy Spalding, Betty Wood, John W. Reps, Larry E. Ivers, B. H. Levy, Lee Ann Caldwell, W. Calvin Smith, George Fenwick Jones, Edward J. Cashin, Harvey H. Jackson, and Jack P. Greene– are all recognized authorities in southern

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and Georgia colonial history. *Forty Years of Diversity* was published by the University of Georgia Press, Athens, as Number Sixteen in its Wormsloe Foundation Publications series. It sells for $25.00.

Illustrated Dictionary of Place Names, United States and Canada was edited by Kelsie B. Harder. Many Florida names are included. It provides information on the origin, meaning, and historic significance of place names. The book is a reprint edition of the volume appearing in 1976. Published by Facts on File, New York, the paperback edition sells for $12.95.

Oglethorpe: A Brief Biography, edited by Phinizy Spalding and published by Mercer University Press, was reviewed in the January 1985 issue of the *Florida Historical Quarterly,* p. 378. The correct retail price is $7.95.