Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 64
Number 4 *Florida Historical Quarterly, Volume 64, Number 64*

Article 8

1985

Book Reviews

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org

BOOK REVIEWS

Black Eagle: General Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr. By James R. McGovern. (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1985. 204 pp. Introduction, illustrations, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index. $22.50.)

Daniel "Chappie" James, Jr., was the first black four-star general in the history of the United States, and, to date, the only one. James died in 1978 at the age of fifty-eight, and it is unlikely that his shoes will be filled by another black officer anytime soon. Chappie James is a hard act to follow. The seventeenth child of a sharecropper family in Pensacola, Florida, he lived the admonition that so many black children have heard over the last century: if you want to have an equal chance, you have to be ten times better.

From the time he entered the pilot training school for blacks established at Tuskegee Institute during World War II, James's career in the Air Force followed a steady, upward path. He distinguished himself in Korea, then in Vietnam. He was a superb leader, an "enlisted man's officer" with a marked facility at communicating with others. While he held some important field commands, among them commander at Wheelus Air Force Base in Libya and commander in chief at NORAD (North American Air Defense) at Cheyenne, Wyoming, it was during his years in the public affairs office of the Defense Department at the Pentagon that he earned his second and third stars and established strong claims for his fourth. This was during the period 1970-1974, when the military was at its lowest ebb in the public opinion polls and when the Black Power and anti-Vietnam War movements were at their height. A proud, patriotic black general with a gift for communicating with a variety of segments of the population was a definite plus for the Defense Department.

How James compared his various assignments is not discussed in this book, and, good soldier that James was, it is unlikely that he ever publicly commented on such matters. He was a "company man," and in fact, during his brief retirement was somewhat at a loss in the civilian world. Tragic as his early death

was for his family, it may have been a blessing for a man who had become so accustomed to a car and driver that he didn't know how to change a tire, or who, in civilian clothes, despite his commanding presence and dignified demeanor, was on more than one occasion mistaken for a custodian or airline baggage attendant.

McGovern does a workmanlike job in handling this biography of James, though to have telescoped such an exciting and varied career and over 100 interviews with family, friends, and fellow officers into such a slim volume seems rather dismissive. McGovern appears not to have been able to identify with James, perhaps because of the unfortunate, narrow perspective betrayed by such statements as "Although he was respected by black enlisted personnel, they found, perhaps to their discomfort, they could not count on his unconditional favor"; and by references to James's "ingratiating" and "sycophantic" demeanor when dealing with powerful men who could affect his chances for promotion. But this is a good source book for the biographer who will eventually produce a book worthy of its bigger-than-life subject.

University of Florida JIM HASKINS

This Destructive War: The British Campaign in the Carolinas, 1780-1782. By John S. Pancake. (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1985. xv, 293 pp. Preface, prologue, conclusion, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $27.50.)

The southern campaign has been often neglected by writers detailing the American Revolution. Most military historians seem to feel that once the northern campaigns were over in 1777, little of importance occurred until the final victory at Yorktown. That assumption would be true if measured in terms of major battles prior to 1780. In fact, Professor Pancake admits that one of the surprises he encountered while writing this book was the violence and savagery of partisan activities in the Carolina backcountry. He finds that the "purity and nobility of our patriotic ancestors" has been greatly exaggerated in the past, and that they were just as brutal in their treatment of the Tories

as they claimed the loyalists were vengeful in their attitudes toward the Whigs.

The author also expresses surprise at the large number of Carolinians who switched sides. This included not only the plain folk of the backcountry, but also the so-called aristocrats of the low country.

In military affairs, it was not until Nathanael Greene came south in late 1780 that any kind of strategy or pattern of fighting evolved in the southern theater of the war. And then Greene fought a war of attrition, and he so depleted the British forces by defensive activities and retrograde movements, that fewer numbers played a role in the eventual surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Professor Pancake, in approaching the war, asks not why the Americans won the war, but why did the British lose it? He argues that British failure was due to political shortsightedness as much as to military actions. For instance, orders from London stripped the army of Sir Henry Clinton of troops who were to be sent to such threatened areas as Canada and the West Indies. These manpower shortages did not allow commanders in the field to consolidate their gains once they made them. The field armies were something like a boat pushing through the water and creating a bow wave, but with the water closing in behind once they had passed.

Another reason for failure was the "flawed" leaders in the British army. For example, Sir Henry Clinton did not hold Lord Cornwallis on a tighter rein, and yet did not allow him the discretion or responsibility of an independent command. Indecision was another cause of British failure. The author points out that after France and Spain entered the war, England never had naval superiority, and naval commanders were generally inept. This became evident when, during the Yorktown campaign crisis, three admirals arrived in New York, none of whom had experience in independent command.

Professor Pancake has given us a well-researched and beautifully- and tightly- written book. If there is a criticism it could be that one might wish for more battle details. But that is only a minor fault and does not detract from the value of the book. This is a fine work and fills a void in the military history of the American Revolution.

Tulane University HUGH F. RANKIN

The Slave's Narrative. Edited by Charles T. Davis and Henry Louis Gates, Jr. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1985. xxxiv, 342 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $27.95.)

The Slave's Narrative, edited by Charles T. Davis and Henry L. Gates, Jr., provides the reader with a sensitive explanation and analysis of the autobiographical narratives written or dictated by ex-slaves of African descent from 1750 to the twentieth century. Written in a very lucid manner, the editors carefully discuss the narratives in terms of their historical significance, as well as how scholars have used them to reconstruct and interpret the black experience in America. Conceptually organized, this volume is a welcome addition to the constantly growing body of scholarly literature on the institution of slavery as it was seen from the slave's point of view.

The introduction and three broad chapters that constitute this volume are an outgrowth of years of research. The introduction, for example, gives the reader a good overview of the various essays on and reviews of American slavery. The debate over the advantages and limitations of using slave narratives and autobiographies is also analyzed in the introduction. Chapter one focuses on the narratives as told or written by slaves explaining their own plight from 1750 to 1861. Chapter two focuses on the slave narratives as history, and how scholars such as Sterling A. Brown, Paul D. Escott, C. Vann Woodward, John E. Wideman, John W. Blassingame, Gerald Joyner, and Robin W. Winks have used them in reconstructing the history of slavery in America. The slave narratives as literature is discussed in the third and final chapter. This chapter includes essays written by James Olney, Paul Edwards, Susan Willis, Robert B. Stepto, Houston A. Baker, Jr., Jean F. Yellin, Charles H. Nichols, and Melvin Dixon.

The volume enriches our knowledge of the various ways slave narratives have been viewed and utilized over time by various scholars in analyzing the "peculiar institution." Perhaps the most important contribution of the volume lies in the remarkable grasp of its editors, who go to great lengths to point up the advantages and limitations of using slaves narratives in the study of slavery in America. The result is a splendid compilation of essays and recent works on slavery which the specialist will find

invaluable. For the general reader, the editors have compiled a bibliography that will prove to be helpful in further study of slave narratives.

The *Slave's Narrative* is a highly readable and well conceived book. It clearly indicates that the editors have done an exhaustive amount of work on compiling the slave narratives, making them more accessible to anyone who may want to use them in the study of American slavery.

Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University LARRY E. RIVERS

White Society in the Antebellum South. By Bruce Collins. (New York: Longman Group, 1985. xiv, 216 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $12.95.)

Bruce Collins's *White Society in the Antebellum South* is a volume in a new series, *Studies in Modern History*, published by Longman and edited by John Morrill and David Cannadine. These are brief interpretive works based largely on secondary sources that are similar to the published volumes in the American series New *Perspectives on the South* edited by Charles P. Roland and published by the University Press of Kentucky. Both in scope and quality of research into the historical literature of the Old South, Collins's study of antebellum whites is on a par with John B. Boles's outstanding synthesis of recent scholarship on southern blacks during the Age of Slavery, *Black Southerners, 1619-1869* (1983). The two books complement one another so precisely that they might well be published together as a history of the people of the Old South.

Unlike Boles who is a native Southerner on the faculty of a southern university, Collins views southern history from afar, writing at the University of Glasgow. Although he did extensive research in southern libraries and archives, Collins obviously had access to a very extensive collection of monographs on the American South in libraries in the United Kingdom, the large number of these works reflecting the surprising interest in Great Britain in the American Civil War and the prewar South that gave birth to a Civil War Round Table in London.

Collins, a professor of American history, became intrigued like Winston Churchill by the southern white peoples' epic struggle against great odds during the Civil War, and he set out to determine what lay behind their military record. Upon examining the prewar Cotton Kingdom, Collins found a white agricultural society characterized by considerable disparity of wealth, ranging from the relative poverty of small nonslaveowning farmers to the opulence of owners of large slave-worked plantations, yet bound together by social ties and many common interests. Regardless of their varying degrees of prosperity, farmers and planters alike benefited from the availability of cheap land and generally favorable cotton prices. In a society that measured status by wealth not birth, successful farmers moved easily into the planter class, and this social mobility tended to minimize hostility between classes. Similarly, blood ties, common concepts of religion, family life, and respectability, as well as extremely democratic political institutions, tended to strengthen social bonds among the agricultural whites. The result of these consolidating influences, Collins concluded, was a distinctive folk, instantly recognizable to outsiders.

Collins's perceptive analysis of the nature of antebellum southern white society is a reminder that American history is not an exclusive preserve for American historians, and that distant vantagepoints can provide fresh and illuminating insights not visible from points closer to the scene. In this study scholars will find a thorough survey of recent literature relating to prewar southern whites, and stimulating analyses spiced with illustrations from original sources. Non-professional readers will savor a well-written and sympathetic description of a somewhat peculiar southern people, whose virtues were more apparent in time of war than in peace.

Florida State University JOHN HEBRON MOORE

North Carolina Planters and Their Children, 1800-1860. By Jane Turner Censer. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1984. xxv, 191 pp. Preface, note on sources and methodology, maps, tables, appendix, bibliography, index. $20.00.)

Unlike social historians of colonial America and the industrializing Northeast, scholars of the American South have been slow to produce family and community studies. This lag in research and publication has had but one exception, the work of historians of slavery, and it has produced the irony that we have a richer understanding of slave families and communities than we do of their theoretically more fully documented owners. Jane Turner Censer's study of the North Carolina planter elite is one effort to illuminate the dynamics of slaveowner family life.

Censer begins with her working definition of the family. She has chosen to emphasize the nuclear family and to focus on the relationships between parents and their children and only incidentally touches on interactions of husbands and wives or among children. The study is narrowed further by an absence of discussion of the role of multiple marriages and the impact of step-parents and step-siblings on a family. Both of these decisions were unfortunate in that they prevent the author from analyzing the role of extended kin in the southern family, a theme that has appeared in the historiography of white and black families alike.

With these limitations in mind, and arguing that the family is a "process rather than a fixed unchanging entity," Censer looks at the parent-child relationship in what she defines as its most important tasks: "the socialization and education of children, the creation of new families through courtship and marriage, and the intergenerational transfer of property in portioning and inheritance," (p. xiv). She concludes that southern planters, like the New England middle-class lived in child-centered families, and that the early socialization of children to parental values produced few crises during these potentially tense periods of decision. Children had a great deal of autonomy, earned their parents trust, and generally made wise decisions about their futures.

From a methodological perspective this study is seriously flawed. Censer constructs her "sample" from the 1830 manuscript census returns of North Carolina by defining all slaveholders who owned seventy or more slaves in a single county as the state's great planters. This group in effect becomes her cohort. After eliminating individuals who had no direct descendants or who migrated from the state, she reduces her pool from 181 to 124 families and proceeds to track these families both backward

and forward in time. Censer relies upon civil and religious records, which have become standard fare for social historians of colonial American communities. In addition Censer scours manuscript sources for diaries and correspondence to fill out her story. The initial decisions to define her study so narrowly pose serious problems for Censer in the analysis to come. Because she does not use the age of planters in 1830 to distinguish between generations, she repeatedly treats this group as a cohort that could expect to move through the life cycle at the same pace and whose children can be compared during their life course. The result is a surprisingly static and ahistorical study.

Furthermore, though Censer's efforts to integrate demographic arguments into her study are commendable, she lacks the methodological expertise necessary to avoid some of the pitfalls. She accepts arguments that are controversial. One case in point is her discussion of whether planters and their wives practiced some form of birth control. In this analysis she fails to consider the contributions of age at marriage and the length of birth intervals in projecting the expected family size. Censer repeatedly misuses demographic terminology, such as "reconstituted" families, and she fails to note the obvious differences of measures of total family size, family size, and "completed" family size. Most distressing, are her tables on age at marriage for the daughters and sons of the great planters, in which the traditional age categories are ignored and summary statistics miscalculated.

Despite these shortcomings, Censer's study makes several valuable contributions to our understanding of the parent-child dynamic in antebellum America, and among the North Carolina elite. Censer raises many of the important questions by her focus on socialization, education, marriage, and inheritance, and she successfully draws on a growing body of literature examining these issues in the United States and Europe to formulate her questions. Unfortunately, problems of evidence and interpretation prevent successful analysis of these issues and make this a very disappointing study.

University of Florida CHERYLL ANN CODY

Black Masters: A Free Family of Color in the Old South. By Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roark. (New York: W. W. Norton and Co., 1984. xvi, 422 pp. Maps and illustrations, preface, appendix, notes, acknowledgments, index. $22.50.)

William Ellison, the principle subject of Michael P. Johnson and James L. Roark's *Black Masters,* lived a life touched by irony. As a slave, the mulatto Ellison served an apprenticeship with a cotton gin maker, an experience that allowed him to purchase his freedom in 1816. As a "free person of color," he lived comfortably among the white masters of Stateburg, South Carolina. There he earned his fortune manufacturing the gins that the area's slaveowners kept busy with the products of forced black labor. By 1820, the freeman held slaves of his own. By the time of his death in 1861, Ellison, the wealthiest free person of color in the state, owned sixty-three slaves and over 800 acres of land. Without question, William Ellison exploited black labor as readily as a white planter, and he secured his free, prosperous status by accepting the harsh side of a system he had escaped.

The authors succeed in making this extraordinary man's actions understandable, if not any less distasteful. In the process, they have done some impressive detective work. Granted, much is left to speculation, but Johnson and Roark's careful conclusions are always well-reasoned. For example, after examining their data and suggesting other explanations, the authors argue convincingly that Ellison supported the growth of his plantation by selling off young slave girls.

Johnson and Roark tell a fascinating story that moves beyond the environs of Stateburg and the concerns of one man by placing Ellison in the context of his times. More than biographers, they use Ellison's childrens' marriage ties with Charleston's free colored elite as an entree to that community's history. Examining white attitudes towards free blacks, they provide a first-rate analysis of Charleston's reenslavement crisis of the summer of 1860. In the process, they make a significant contribution to our understanding of the world view of South Carolina's free people of color.

William Ellison and his free colored acquaintances did not take their freedom for granted. They found it imperative to maintain their respectability in the eyes of their white neighbors. Plying useful trades and practicing proper racial etiquette, they

developed networks of personal relations with the white community. Distancing themselves as "free people of color" from black South Carolinians, they hoped to carve out a racial middle ground for themselves and to show white society that they posed no threat to peace or property. In Ellison's case, owning slaves could be considered more than an economic necessity; it also emphasized his status and proved his willingness to play by the white man's rules. In the end, these tactics mattered little. As the reenslavement crisis illustrated, personal relations broke down in the face of a racist political reality.

If Ellison's life was touched by irony, so to was his estate. Ellison and his family remained in South Carolina despite secession. After the patriarch's death, his heirs continued to follow his conservative course, becoming good Confederates, only to lose much of their economic and racial status with Union victory. Still, Stateburg remained their home, and the colored Ellison's shunned the Republican party for the party of white supremacy.

University of South Carolina at Aiken PAUL A. CIMBALA

Atlas of Antebellum Southern Agriculture. By Sam Bowers Hilliard. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. xi, 77 pp. Foreword, acknowledgements, introduction, maps. $27.50; $8.95 paper.)

Over a decade ago, geographer Sam Hilliard published *Hog Meat and Hoecake: Food Supply in the Old South* (1972), a book which has become a bible to students of southern agriculture. In addition to discussing the agriculture and foodways of the Old South, Hilliard lavishly illustrated Hog *Meat and Hoecake* with a series of maps depicting the production of various cash crops, food crops, and domestic animals in the southern states. Hilliard, however, focused on only eight southern states, overlooking the border states as well as Texas and Florida.

In his latest book, *Atlas of Antebellum Southern Agriculture,* Hilliard broadens his research to include fourteen states of the Old South, excluding only Delaware, western Texas, and southern Florida. Hilliard's *Atlas* contains a brief text, but the heart of the work is a series of 111 elegant maps, portraying southern physiography, climate, population, land and labor systems, live-

stock, major crops, and minor crops. All are mapped on the same projection and at the same scale to facilitate comparison.

The serious reader will be rewarded by comparing a variety of maps within the *Atlas.* In his introduction, Hilliard urged readers "to make as many visual comparisons" of the maps as possible in order "to 'see' correlations that had hitherto gone unnoticed" (p. 4). As an example, a student could compare maps on major crops, physiographic regions, climate, slave populations, and livestock to find that most southern cotton was grown in the coastal plain below the 210 frostfree day line by slaves using mules as work animals

Despite its potential value for students of southern agriculture, the *Atlas* has some minor flaws. The maps on livestock, for example, fail to demonstrate the importance of stock-raising within certain regions of the Old South. Hilliard included dot maps depicting the areal distribution of hogs and cattle during the census years of 1840, 1850, and 1860. Yet, he failed to include maps portraying the ratios of livestock populations to human populations in the Old South. Such maps would have shown very high livestock to people ratios within the southern mountains and coastal pinewoods. Given their large livestock to people ratios, the mountains and pinewoods habitually produced surpluses of hogs and cattle, which were exported to plantations, cities, and overseas markets.

Although the livestock maps failed to meet the high standards set by the remaining maps, Hilliard's *Atlas* should prove an invaluable research tool for southern historians as well as for specialists in agricultural history. It should become as indispensable as his earlier *Hog Meat* and *Hoecake.*

Center for American Archeology JOHN S. OTTO
Hardin, Illinois

The Confederate Governors. Edited by W. Buck Yearns. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1985. 295 pp. Introduction, notes, contributors, index. $27.50.)

Any volume composed of separately authored essays poses organizational problems for the editor. He is the only person who could stitch together a common fabric of argument from

collected pieces which must inevitably be uneven in quality and disparate in focus. W. Buck Yearns's *The Confederate Governors* reveals the thorny troubles which can so limit success. In attempting to impose some interpretive order on the collection, Yearns's introduction creates a restrictive thematic unity for essays that differ markedly. As a result, the reader must mine an uneven and incompletely summarized set of contributions. Yet, the effort is rewarding, for within these surveys of gubernatorial experience lie several fascinating possibilities for speculation and interpretation.

To confine one's examination of these essays to the editor's suggested themes would be to miss much of value, for Yearns constricts the focus to how fully the governors supported the Confederate authorities, what quality of leadership each provided, and how effectively each addressed home-front problems. Accepting this framework forces the reader into analytical trouble. For example, as part of the definition of good leadership, Yearns discusses the governors' relationships with their people in terms of charisma: the ability to cultivate an aura of competence. As presented, this ability seems wholly divorced from the needs and judgments of constituents, and from the press of events; it is mere image-building. Secondly, Yearns evaluates the governors' relations with Richmond solely on the level of cooperativeness, ignoring the governors' political necessity to resist many of the Davis administration's demands, or risk turning their states over to the actively disloyal– a risk demonstrated by the contributors.

If readers place these difficulties aside, they will find that delving into the essays yields an interesting and suggestive detailing of the gubernatorial experience. The overriding impression is one of the impossibility of governing. We do not see men leading or failing to lead in a war effort. These governors were neither victims of their own ineptitude nor masterful conquerors of difficulties; they were trapped in the surging waves of impossible war in which no answer, no policy, no design was right. Successful performance was never a possibility, for they were attempting to survive what could not be survived. It is the aspects of impossibility of the governors' mission, the nature of the limits on their choices, that provide so much potential for discussion and interpretation.

These essays provide viewpoints and illuminating details that few students of the Civil War South are likely to encounter. Better articulation of the nature of southern nationalism or commitment may be possible from heightened awareness of the extreme vulnerability of such a vast portion of the Confederacy to Federal invasion by sea, river, or land. Almost every governor was poignantly aware of his commander-in-chief responsibility for the defense of his own state. It had been assumed before 1860 that a federal government was obligated to protect its several states against foreign invasion, but the Confederate government could not discharge this obligation. The resulting vulnerability haunted the governors, and their experiences reflect how keenly most of the Confederacy's people perceived the central government as excessively concerned with the Virginia theater. Moreover, the array of popular resentments about a far-away government's intrusions into local affairs may be a revelation of what southern nationalism actually meant to many: loyalty to a nation-state whose primary obligation was to preserve a highly-prized local autonomy– a theme examined intensively in David Donald's essay "Died of Democracy" in his edited collection *Why the North Won the Civil War* (1960) and J. Mills Thornton's *Politics and Power in a Slave Society* (1978). More than one embittered Confederate congressman exclaimed in debate that some of the proposed policies would be worse than anything ever feared under the prewar United States government.

The common, if not entirely uniform, wartime suffering of people all across the Confederacy appears vividly in the similar experiences of governors taking revolutionary steps to try to alleviate such conditions. It does not appear that political theory about the role of government was changing so much as consensus was emerging in support of disaster relief. At the same time, popular willingness to sacrifice further seems to have eroded at remarkably similar rates in all parts of the Confederacy, suggesting region-wide social, economic, and emotional concerns too intractable to yield to any leadership effort.

The structure of this volume overemphasizes fragmentation and lack of coordination. It would take a complementary view from Richmond, along the lines of Paul D. Escott's chapter on Jefferson Davis and Joseph E. Brown in his *After Secession* (1978), to rectify that bias. Perhaps an adequate assessment of the potential clarifications scattered through *The Confederate Governors*

must await a companion volume to William B. Hesseltine's *Lincoln and the War Governors* (1948).

THOMAS B. ALEXANDER
University of Missouri-Columbia ROBERT E. HUNT

Iron Afloat: The Story of the Confederate Armorclads. By William N. Still, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1985. x, 262 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, prologue, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index, illustrations. $17.95.)

Two years after the war ex-Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory wrote that the Confederate Navy had done more than was expected of it, yet few knew or appreciated its effort. A little over a hundred years later Professor Still agreed and set the record straight. Through painstaking scholarly research on a topic avoided by others because of the paucity of material, Still brings to light ample manuscript sources to flesh out the sparse material in the government's official records, and his narrative documentation should satisfy the most demanding scholar.

The author contends that the Confederate ironclads' defensive strategy not only tied down an inordinate number of Union ships on blockade, but delayed the North's offensive actions upon several key seaports. However, the southern public, spurred by the successes of the *Virginia* and *Arkansus* in 1861, expected an offensive role for its ironclads. Yet in the summer of 1862, the realization of the South's industrial inadequacy caused the planners of Confederate naval policy to shift to a defensive strategy. Unfortunately for the navy, the public still expected the ironclads to drive the Union ships from the sea. Therefore, when this did not happen, it was perceived as a naval failure. Later, the public's wartime concept became part of the Civil War legacy, until *Iron Afloat*.

The cursory explanation for the exaggerated caution displayed by some Union naval officers confronting ironclad rams is below the standards of this scholarly work. Still attributes this fear to the contemporary expression "ram fever." Had he expended his usual research vigor upon ram fever he would have

found that in the 1850s when warships first employed steam propulsion and armor protection, esteemed naval tacticians on both sides of the Atlantic turned to the ram. It was assumed that armor negated guns and steam provided maneuverability to return naval warfare to the tactics of the Greco-Roman oared galleys. The *Virginia's* ram, prior to the battle with the *Monitor,* seemed to confirm this expectation. Only the sum of the Civil War's naval engagements demonstrated that the ram was not the ultimate, or even a satisfactory, naval weapon.

Still details the development of ironclads at each of the Confederacy's maritime regions from the James River through the port areas of the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to the western waters. He discusses material shortages, political and interservice rivalries, and inadequate transportation systems only in relation to the ironclad. Other Confederate naval matters are not included in this tour de force of the Confederate armorclads.

Iron Afloat was first published in 1971. This second printing contains new illustrations, an addendum to the bibliography, and some minor corrections which should please those laymen and scholars interested in the Civil War or naval history. And Stephen R. Mallory would agree that Still's thesis needed to be told.

Jacksonville University GEORGE E. BUKER

Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures Since 1880. By Pete Daniel. (Champaign: University of Illinois, 1985. xvi, 352 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, illustrations, notes, index. $22.50.)

Breaking the Land traces the transformation of cotton, flue-cured tobacco, and prairie rice cultures in the South from primarily sharecropper operations in the 1880s to present-day agribusiness status. Pete Daniel, curator of the National Museum of American History in Washington, D. C., shows that these commodity cultures were neither monolithic nor stagnant. Each staple had different labor requirements and technological hurdles, utilized distinguishable cultivation, harvesting, and marketing techniques, responded variously to government intervention, and evolved distinctive community organizations.

The prairie rice culture that developed in Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, for example, was "unsouthern" in the respect that the staple was cultivated primarily by transplanted midwestern farmers who mechanized early and kept introducing innovations. Over the years, as progressive farmers, they invested in tractors, combines, threshers, irrigation pumping plants, and bulk storage facilities. They also practiced tenant arrangements that were different in land units, machinery, supervision, and rental patterns from tobacco and cotton farming, and which allowed for the cultivation of other crops and leisure and community commitments.

By the 1930s national disasters, insects and diseases, and fluctuating prices and depressions broke down southern resistance to government intrusion. New Deal relief programs supplanted local merchants and landlords as the furnishing agents of southern agriculture, and the federal government through acreage allotments and benefit payments assumed direction over agriculture that the region's planter class had previously enjoyed. Federal programs, coupled with advances in science and technology, broke down the tenure system, drove labor off the land into cities and factories, and paved the way for agribusiness-a capital intense, highly mechanized, and government program-dependent commercial farming system.

Large farms and gigantic implements, prescription fertilizer and killer chemicals, government meddling and demeaning welfare programs were not, Daniel contends, inevitable. There were options that could have preserved some of the richest folk cultures in the nation, and still provide for agricultural prosperity. The Amish, Daniel points out, live a simple life, use few technological innovations, refuse federal relief, and work in harmony with natural cycles while neighboring agribusinesses go bankrupt.

Breaking the Land is a crisply written, conceptually innovative, and dynamically argued account. Among the many considerate professional touches that Daniel has provided are vintage photographs that depict features discussed, individual vignettes that highlight points made, and references culled from popular literature that compliment the thorough primary research in archival collections. Overall, *Breaking the Land* is a substantial contribution to southern agricultural history.

University of South Florida ROBERT SNYDER

U. B. Phillips: A Southern Mind. By John Herbert Roper. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1984. vi, 198 pp. Introduction, notes, epilogue, sources, bibliography, index. $16.95.)

Four decades after his death, Ulrich Bonnell Phillips remains a major figure in the writing of southern history. While post-World War II historians of slavery continue to debate his impact, recent scholars have portrayed Phillips as a key figure in twentieth-century southern intellectual history. Now, in a new critical biography, John Herbert Roper has provided a new study of certain interest to students of slavery and the slave regime as well as of the culture and society of the early twentieth-century South.

Born in La Grange, Georgia, in 1877, the son of a patrician mother and a yeoman father, Phillips was graduated from the University of Georgia, and Columbia University where he earned the Ph.D. From his childhood in postbellum Georgia, Phillips acquired an "emotional heritage," according to Roper, of insecurity about his paternal and regional identity; the twin "intellectual dowries" of his years as student and young scholar were scientific and progressive history. Based upon German historical scholarship and the teaching and scholarship of Herbert Baxter Adams, scientism emphasized empirical research and eschewed the idealism and avocationalism of mid-nineteenth-century romantic historians. Phillips came under the tutelage of the Adams-trained scientific historian John T. McPherson at Georgia, and scientism continued to shape his graduate work under Columbia's William A. Dunning. After 1898, however, Phillips became a protege of Frederick Jackson Turner and a follower of progressive history, which stressed economic determinism and the influence of geography upon American history.

According to Roper, a succession of works blending scientific and progressive history followed the publication of his doctoral dissertation, *Georgia and State Rights* in 1901. Although the empiricism of scientism and the microcosmic emphasis of progressivism led Phillips toward regional history, he increasingly found that neither adequately explained the history of the South. Beginning about 1912, and most apparently in American Negro Slavery (1918), Roper contends, Phillips began a third and final stage in his intellectual development. He explicitly rejected the scientific-progressive system by advancing, as the basic components

of southern history, race relations and the determination of southern whites to maintain racial supremacy through an insular, self-sustaining social system. Subsequently, in "The Central Theme of Southern History," (1928), *Life and Labor in the Old South* (1929), and the posthumously published *The Slave Economy of the Old South,* Phillips developed themes of southern distinctiveness, continuity, and the primacy of race in southern history.

As the only book-length biography of Phillips, Roper's study fills a large void. While carefully mining the scattered and generally thin collections of Phillips papers, Roper also makes diligent use of a variety of oral sources. In his analysis, he is also bold and imaginative without losing balance and perspective; Roper wisely avoids defending or assaulting Phillips's racial views. Nonetheless, a few problems sometimes plague this otherwise line study. As a cross between intellectual and personal biography, it suffers from a persistent chronological confusion. More important, the lack of extensive documentation forces Roper to speculate, sometimes hazardously. The best example comes early in the biography when he explains Phillips's childhood and adolescence according to a strong maternal relationship. This interpretation may be valid, but it rests upon a flimsy evidential foundation and is subsequently almost completely undeveloped.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro WILLIAM A. LINK

Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow: Black Women, Work, and the Family from Slavery to the Present. By Jacqueline Jones. (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1985. xiii, 432 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, appendices, notes, selected bibliography, index. $25.95.)

This is a brilliant book. *Labor of Love, Labor of Sorrow* synthesizes two decades of scholarship on black women– much of it culled from studies the primary focus of which lies elsewhere– and provides innovative perspectives on the histories of blacks, women, and workers generally. While challenging traditional scholarship, historians of women and workers have begun to develop a consensus of their own. Emphasizing shopfloor solidarity among (skilled) workers and sisterhood among (bourgeoise) women, they have created idealized women and

workers who supposedly share common values and goals by virtue of their gender or class. Afro-American scholars have found a different type of consensus– internal to the black family and community– in which black women are portrayed as supporting the attitudes and actions of their male kin. Jones challenges each of these consensus frameworks, arguing that in general, class solidarity and sisterhood were laced with racism, and that the black family and community conjointly suffered from sexism. A strong cooperative ethos and the strident demands of survival created strong bonds among black women themselves, bonds which oftimes created barriers between them and whites and them and black males. Still, their collective strength was most often wielded against whites and in support of black families, including the male members.

This study covers over a century and a half of history and presents fresh evidence, revealing anecdotes, and vivid images for each era within this broad sweep. Jones's use of slave narratives, oral histories, black literature, and letters allows her supposedly mute subjects to speak for themselves. Overall, they demonstrate an astounding degree of militancy in the face of various oppressors, though the security of the family and the community often demanded silence in the face of outrage.

The most moving sections of this prodigious study are those on slavery and the Great Depression. Jones's analyses of these two periods are in line with other recent interpretations, such as those of Deborah White, Lois Helmbold, and Gary Hunter. Her unique contribution is to bring together the newest arguments about black working women in such disparate eras and weave them into a coherent whole. In addition, Jones draws important parallels between the struggles of black working women and those of their poor rural white, immigrant, and frontier sisters, and thereby strengthens her challenge to interpretations of the past built mainly on the experiences of elite women. Her comparison of *Ebony*'s images of black women with the "feminine mystique" is a prime example.

Finally, this is a book that combines clarity of analysis with complexity of evidence. The author defines work to include reproduction and production, paid and unpaid employment, forced and voluntary labor, public and private services, and she defines family as embracing fictive as well as blood kin. In examining this wide range of topics, Jones utilizes numerous quan-

titative as well as literary and oral sources, and she locates each of her arguments in the midst of both long-standing and current historiographical debates. Jones hoped to "open a wider discussion on the interrelationships among work, sex, race, and class." She has done that, and not by discussing abstract ideologies and arguments, but by providing concrete evidence on black women's labor which demands a rethinking of existing theoretical concepts, frameworks, and interpretations.

University of South Florida NANCY A. HEWITT

The Transplanted: A History of Immigrants in Urban America. By John Bodnar. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985. xxi, 294 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, illustrations, notes, selected bibliography, index. $27.50.)

The state of Florida today is one of America's greatest immigration receiving areas. The irony is that while Floridians historically have expended substantial energy and resources to induce people to their state, many residents now view immigration as a major problem. The reasons for this are complex, having fundamentally to do with the economic, social, and political conditions underpinning the current inrush of foreign newcomers. Whatever the reasons, however, it is clear that the better Floridians can understand the phenomenon of immigration, the better they can confront the range of emotional debates presently swirling about this issue. It is from this perspective that the publication of John Bodnar's *The Transplanted* is a particularly welcome event.

The author has produced the best single volume interpretation of immigration to urban America now in existence. To be sure, he has placed limits to his coverage: he examines only the experience of immigrants settling in cities, and he isolates the century prior to 1930 for examination. Yet, these are generous boundaries, and this book will undoubtedly remain a standard text for years to come. So thorough is Bodnar's research, so pleasing is his writing style, so deft is his ability to draw effective generalizations from great masses of material, and so filled is this volume with insight and analysis that one is tempted merely

to list synonyms for "excellent" alongside each of the eight chapter titles.

What separates this book from others of its kind is the conceptual framework that Bodnar has utilized to organize his source materials and argument. At the center of his analysis rests the dynamics of industrial capitalism and the ways in which they forced adjustments in the lives of ordinary people. What must be examined, therefore, are "all the points where immigrant families met the challenges of capitalism and modernity" (xvi). Bodnar pursues his thesis consistently and convincingly throughout the volume, dealing with conditions in the homeland, the job site in America, the neighborhood, the church, the school, and so on. Ultimately, he finds no simple equation in which group cultures or American urban structures and lifestyles predominated in shaping immigrants, but rather a complex interaction of "classes, ideologies, and culture within and outside immigrant communities" (xvii). In an imaginative last chapter entitled "The Culture of Everyday Life," Bodnar ties together the main threads of his interpretation. For the great mass of immigrants who remained in the working class, this adaptive culture focused on the needs of the family and the proximate community. At this level, immigrants (the "children of capitalism") found meaning and a measure of control over their lives (p. 209). The culture, however, was not based exclusively on ethnicity, tradition, class, or notions of progress; it was a dynamic, mediating culture, grounded in pragmatism and mutual assistance, and composed partly of the past and the present (p. 212).

What this volume has given us is a view of immigrants that reveals the range of choices open to them in making their crucial life decisions. They emerge as active agents who influenced the resulting outcomes at every stage, not as helpless flotsam or as single-minded ideologues. What was true of these earlier waves of newcomers is assuredly true of contemporary immigrants. John Bodnar's careful assessments, therefore, have much relevance to today's thorny problems.

University of Florida GEORGE E. POZZETTA

The New City: Urban America in the Industrial Age, 1860-1920. By Raymond A. Mohl. (Arlington Heights, IL: Harlan Davidson, 1985. xiii, 242 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, tables, map, bibliographical essay, index. $8.95 paper.)

The publication of *The New City: Urban America in the Industrial Age, 1860-1920* fills an important need in the field of urban history. Raymond A. Mohl brings to his task impressive credentials: editorial moorings at the *Journal of Urban History*, the authorship of several important books, and recently, an inquiry into the growth of modern Miami.

Intelligently written, soundly outlined, and persuasively argued, *The New City* represents a sweeping synthesis of the extensive literature dealing with social and economic history. In attempting to explain the intricate relationships wrought by immigration, industrialization, and urbanization, Mohl has judiciously managed to distill an awesome amount of scholarship into a tightly written volume. Mohl's handling of the thorny interpretive questions associated with topics such as progressivism, educational reform, and communalism stands as an example of scholarly balance. The ability to synthesize such diverse issues as demographic patterns, modernization theory, and urban ecology, underscores Mohl's effectiveness as an author and analyst.

Mohl's decision to chronicle the period 1860-1920 distinguishes *The New City* from recent urban history texts. The period following the Civil War ushered in profound changes in the composition and character of American cities. Arthur M. Schlesinger, in his seminal 1933 volume for A History of American Life series, marked the period with the enduring title, *The Rise of the City, 1878-1978.* Mohl's choice of periodization, 1860-1920, is never fully explained and seems artificially contrived, considering recent scholarship by Hareven, Thernstrom, and Gutman.

Readers seeking insight into Florida cities will be disappointed, although the fault lies not with Mohl but with the scarcity of first-rate local studies. That so little scholarship exists focusing upon Florida's urban experience is unfortunate because many dramatic changes occurred in Florida during the period of 1860-1920. In 1860, fewer than five per cent of Floridians resided in urban areas; by 1920, more than one in three

residents lived in cities. In *Cotton Fields and Skyscrapers*, David Goldfield argued that southern cities, distinguished by agrarianism, a bi-racial code, and a colonial economy, were different from northern cities. Unfortunately, Mohl ignored this question, preferring to concentrate on prototypical northern and midwestern industrial cities.

Still, *The New City* succeeds in offering readers an integrated overview of the industrial city, 1860-1920. Mohl's study will likely become a standard text in urban history and general survey courses.

University of South Florida GARY MORMINO

Sacred Groves and Ravaged Gardens: The Fiction of Eudora Welty, Carson McCullers, and Flannery O'Connor. By Louise Westling. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1985. xi, 217 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. $22.50.)

The idea of a distinctive southern culture does not die, no matter how much dirt gets shovelled on top of its grave, no matter how much common sense supports the notion of Southerners as Americans. Whether because of its manners or its mores, its race relations or its politics, its climate or its agronomy, something about the region requires that it be treated as a unit. Louise Westling's study of three recent southern writers contributes admirably to the uninterrupted discussion of the history of sectional particularism. In her secure hands, feminist criticism enlarges an appreciation of how the southern milieu shaped the character of its women and (though it was not Westling's official purpose) corroborates the impression of regional distinctiveness. By examining novelists who have meditated upon the fate of other southern women, *Sacred Groves and Ravaged Gardens* declines the persistent invitation of our culture to let us now praise famous men. The result is a demonstration of the sublime vigor of the southern literary mind that ought to elicit the interest of historians of the twentieth-century South.

Unlike some of her English department compatriots, Westling gives literary criticism some juice by injecting history into it. Not only does her book weave relevant biographical information about Welty, McCullers, and O'Connor into the formal analysis of their texts, but her two opening chapters in particular

provide the context for the feminist interpretation that follows. Drawing upon contemporary observers from Mary Chesnut to Lillian Smith, and from historians like Bertram Wyatt-Brown, Westling underscores the romantic illusions about white women that pervaded southern tradition and exacted so high a price in the deflation of their intellectual and moral powers. A culture which exalted female purity and innocence, which deemed women unfit for worldly affairs like business and politics, and which restricted their mental development could not legitimate the struggle of its most ambitious and sensitive daughters to achieve full human plenitude.

The broad outlines of this analysis are familiar enough. What is most fresh and valuable in *Sacred Groves and Ravaged Gardens* is Westling's attentiveness to the evidence: the fiction of Welty, McCullers, and O'Connor. Only Welty is still alive to protest her enlistment in such a cause, and perhaps none of these writers would have been entirely comfortable with the others sharing the bunk. O'Connor especially hated the work of her fellow Georgian, McCullers. But Westling does not make the mistake of confining them to a "school," and her text shows a reassuring awareness of the idiosyncrasies that make them worthy of extended literary judgment in the first place. Welty and O'Connor come off very well-the former for her skillful incorporation of ancient myth in the descriptions of Delta life and for her ease in the investigation of southern femininity, the latter for the depth charges she made to detonate the grotesqueries of rural Georgia, in the service of a rare but genuine religious vocation. Westling's lucid chapter on the poignant sexual ambiguities in *The Member of the Wedding* and *The Heart is a Lonely Hunter* implies that McCullers's fiction is less sophisticated– and therefore ultimately less satisfying, however personal her literary signature.

Cogently organized and argued, written with a passion and an exactitude that honor the three authors whom it treats, and handsomely designed as well, *Sacred Groves and Ravaged Gardens* should be inserted among other invaluable studies of the mind of the South.

Brandeis University STEPHEN J. WHITFIELD

Museum Public Relations. By G. Donald Adams. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1983. x, 237 pp. Preface, introduction, appendix, notes, bibliography, illustrations. $21.00.)

Museum Public Relations is the second volume in a continuing series on museum and historical agency management by the American Association for State and Local History. The initial volume dealt with museums and the law. That public relations was chosen as one of the early topics in this series is indicative of the increased importance those who run museums place on their institution's image in the community.

Often public relations is viewed as little more than a sophisticated form of manipulation. G. Donald Adams, the author of this work, sees it as effective communications with a variety of specific audiences. In a little over 200 pages, Adams provides a clear and concise explanation of public relations, covering everything from communications theory to the technology of satellite television. This book does not, however, try to be a list of public relations techniques; Adams instructs the reader to consider the process of transmitting messages rather than focusing on the components of developing and sending the message.

Adams assumes that within the museum the public relations function must be ubiquitous. It should not be isolated from administration, education, or curatorial activities. The public relations department (be it staffed with paid professionals or self-taught volunteers) has the task of helping the museum staff to tell the public what they are doing and why it is significant beyond the confines of the institution. Whether a museum attempts to raise money for a new building, exhibit a valuable document, or publish a members newsletter, the staff must be made aware of what messages the public is receiving and whether or not they are what were intended.

Adams provides the tools for the evalution of the messages. Even one with no knowledge of public relations should be able to do a credible job after reading this book. Especially useful are Adams's chapters on publications and the print and broadcast media. Other chapters deal with research and planning, differentiating audiences, fund-raising, promotional campaigns, and troubleshooting. A useful appendix offers a variety of sam-

ple press releases, questionnaires, calendars, and other tools of the public relations trade.

A minor criticism is that most of the examples used in the book are taken from major museums. It would have been a good idea to incorporate successful public relations activities of smaller museums as well. Still, this is a valuable book that every museum employee and volunteer should read.

Fort Lauderdale Historical Society DANIEL T. HOBBY

The Care of Antiques and Historical Collections. Edited by A. Bruce MacLeish. 2nd ed. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History Press, 1985. xiii, 248 pp. Prefaces, introduction, illustrations, appendices, index. $14.95; $13.45 for AASLH members.)

The American Association for State and Local History has a long and well-founded reputation for assistance to the small historical societies and agencies which make up the bulk of America's past-keeping force. With their re-edition of Per E. Guldbeck's 1972 work, the tradition continues in a manner both timely and useful for the many Floridians who preserve our state's tangible heritage. This latest edition has been expanded (eighty-nine pages longer than the original), has had its contents reorganized in a more logical sequence, and now has an index which does the work heretofore assumed by an unwieldy table of contents. Many topics are addressed which have particular relevance for Floridians. Metal, skins, and leather preservation, for example, are always of primary concern in a state with salty air and high humidity; and, almost every collection, whether held by a museum, historical society, or private collector, contains photographs which are as easily harmed by improper storage methods as by no care. In addition, the book also addresses two other basic facets of collections care: storage requirements and identifying and documenting the artifacts.

The "director" of the revision is A. Bruce MacLeish, curator of collections for the New York State Historical Association. In his preface MacLeish indicates immediately that this version is not a refutation but, rather, an adaptation of the earlier information to the more conservative viewpoint prevailing today.

Museums in general, as well as the field of artifacts conservation in particular, have benefitted greatly from the technological strides made in other areas during the last decade. Curators, however, being a conservative lot by nature, have moved with much caution towards the acceptance of miracle-promising new chemical compounds, the effects of which might well be the irrevocable damage of irreplaceable objects. For example, in the case of ethylene oxide and some other fumigants, long-range physical damage to the user can result.

For the staff of small agencies, without curators or other specialized individuals to keep abreast of the changing field, and budgets which barely permit the necessities, the problems increase geometrically and the need for a practical guide becomes obvious. At the same time, however, the author and editors of this book are keenly aware that this is an area where, without doubt, a little knowledge can be a dangerous thing. Might not even the soundest advice, misdirected or overzealously applied, be worse than bad advice? Yes-but the responsible solution is not to withhold important information on these grounds. Rather, it is to make readable and useable works, such as this one, available to all those directly concerned with the care of collections.

Museum of Florida History PATRICIA R. WICKMAN

BOOK NOTES

Our Story of Gulfport, Florida, was published by the Gulfport Historical Society to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the city. Archeological surveys indicate that there were humans living in the Boca Ciega Bay area perhaps as long as 10,000 years ago, and Spanish explorers made contact with the Indians there in the sixteenth century. Permanent white settlement did not begin until the 1830s and 1840s and by the Civil War there were some fifty families living on the Peninsula. James R. Hay built a home around present-day Lake View and Twentieth Street in 1856. The community began to grow after the Civil War, and it was hoped that Hamilton Disston's real estate developments in the 1880s would spur a boom to the area. There was a plan to settle Civil War veterans in the area, and for a while the community was called Veterans City. Gulfport was incorporated on October 12, 1910, and its settlement and development are the themes of this community history. There is also information on the establishment of area churches and the local synagogue, schools, Stetson University's College of Law, government services and private businesses, service organizations, hotels, the Gulfport Historical Museum, the public library, cemeteries, and many recreational activities. The Gulfport Historical Society was organized in 1981, for the purpose of compiling and publishing this book. It also organized a museum in 1983 to house its memorabilia. Many people throughout the community cooperated to make this publication possible. Frances Purdy and an editorial committee supervised the project. *Our Story of Gulfport, Florida,* sells for $13.25, and it may be ordered from the Society whose offices are in the Catherine Hickman Realty Building, 3 134 Beach Blvd, Gulfport, FL 33707.

"The most conspicuous soldier Florida contributed to the Civil War" was the way one Florida newspaper described John J. Dickison, the subject of *Dickison and His Men,* written by his wife, Mary Elizabeth Dickison. No Confederate hero was held in higher regard by the people of Florida, and Dickison became a legend in his own lifetime. During the war years he lead a mobile force that criss-crossed the state to challenge the Federal

raiders who were operating in north Florida. Twenty-five years after the war, Mrs. Dickison recorded and published the exploits of her husband, but whether she actually wrote *Dickison and His Men,* or whether it was dictated by her husband, is not known. In content and prose style *Dickison and His Men* closely resembles his earlier published *Military History of Florida.* Scholars and Civil War buffs have come to depend upon *Dickison and His Men* for detailed information on the war in Florida. It contains some documents which are unavailable anywhere else. *Dickison and His Men* was one of the volumes reprinted in the Floridiana Series published at the time of the Civil War Centennial. It included an introduction by Samuel Proctor. This out-of-print edition has been reprinted by the San Marco Bookstore, 1971 San Marco Boulevard, Jacksonville, Florida 32207. It sells for $17.85.

Jack M. Holland is the author of *Rural Aint Necessarily Country*. The activities and experiences of his wife, Neva, his son, Martin (who did the illustrations for the book), his mother, Mama Ruby, his two daughters, family and friends, and his cat, Sir William Thomas Garfield, are the subjects in this collection of amusing anecdotes and sketches. Much of the action takes place in and around the Holland's home in Chiefland, their Suwannee River camp, and other places in Florida, Georgia, and North Carolina. *Rural Aint Necessarily County* was published by Country Publisher, Box 12153, Tallahassee, Florida 32308; the price is $7.00.

The Florida Almanac, 1986-87, edited by Del Marth and Martha J. Marth, includes information and statistical data on many topics including weather, treasure hunting, festivals, gardening, tides, taxes, hunting, boating, fishing, voting, tourism, and population. The *Almanac* is a useful reference work on Florida. It includes photographs, graphs, charts, a copy of the Constitution of the state of Florida, and an index. Published by Pelican Publishing Company, Box 189, Gretna, LA 70053, *Florida Almanac* sells for $10.95.

The Search for the Atocha, by Eugene Lyon, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* in the July 1980 issue when the

book was first published. The original edition has been reprinted as a paperback by Florida Classics Library, Box 1657, Port Salerano, FL 33492. The price is $9.95.

Florida, Land of Many Dreams, is a coffee table volume filled with handsome color photographs of Florida's most popular tourist attractions. There are photographs of Miami, Key West, Orlando, Palm Beach, Daytona Beach, Tampa Bay area, Amelia Island, the Panhandle, and Pensacola. Included are photographs of beautiful flowers, handsome homes and hotels, opulent sailing vessels, birds, white sandy beaches, people at play, and blue skies– all the places and things that one associates with a tour of Florida. The text, by Bill Harris, provides a brief history of Florida from the time of Spanish settlement in the sixteenth century to the present. *Florida, Land of Many Dreams,* was produced by Ted Smart and David Gibbon. It was published by Crescent Books, New York, and it sells for $14.98

Southern Indian Myths and Legends, compiled and edited by Virginia Pounds Brown and Laurella Owens, is a collection of folk tales associated with the Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Florida Seminoles, and other native Americans living in the Southeast area. Each story in this collection is identified with the tribe with which it is most closely related. Six stories are identified as Seminole. The volume was illustrated by Nathan H. Glick. *Southern Indian Myths and Legends* was published by Beechwood Books, Birmingham, and it sells for $16.95.

Two recent publications will be of interest to Florida genealogists and local historians. *Glass, A Genealogist's Collection, Volume I,* is by Lucille Barco Coone of Gainesville. It is the record of Thomas Glass of Kentucky and his descendants, and the Seever Family of Virginia and Kentucky. Members of both families migrated to Florida. A subject index and a listing of geographic locations and proper names make this a useful reference volume. It was published by Gateway Press of Baltimore, and may be ordered from Mrs. Coone, 1228 S. W. 14th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601; the price is $25.00. *Nathaniel Partridge of Charles Town, South Carolina and His Descendants: Three Centuries of an Anglo-American Family* is by Ethel Partridge Strangward. John Nathaniel Partridge settled in Florida in the 1820s and

built a plantation on Lake Miccosuki. He taught at a boys school in the area, served as judge of the Jefferson County Court, and was a delegate to Florida's first constitutional convention, representing Jefferson County, in 1838. Partridge descendants have continued to play active roles over the years in the business, educational, and religious life of Florida. Mrs. Strangward wrote the narrative sections, and with the assistance of John Nathaniel Partridge, III, compiled the genealogical data. A bibliography and an index are included in this study. Order from the author at Green Shutters Lane, Route 4, Sylvester, GA 31791; the price is $25.00.

Love's Legacy: The Mobile Marriages Recorded in French, Transcribed, with Annotated Abstracts in English, 1724-1786, is one of the volumes being published by the Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, in the series of primary source documents relating to the history of West Florida and the Gulf coast area. The marriage records in the archives of Mobile were transcribed and edited by Jacqueline Olivier Vidrine. Each transcription includes a short abstract in English, noting the type of document and identifying the principals in each record. The documents include biographical data for the periods of French (1726-1763), British (1763-1780), and Spanish (1786) settlement. In addition, the 1786 Marriage Book I, twelve marriages (1724-1726) found in Baptism Book I, and one marriage (1734) have also been incorporated. In her introduction the author discusses her methodology. Order from the Center for Louisiana Studies, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Box 40831, Lafayette, LA 70504-0831; the price is $20.00.

Your True Marcus, The Civil War Letters of a Jewish Colonel, was edited by Frank L. Byrne and Jean Powers Soman for publication by Kent State University Press. Mrs. Soman, who lives in Coral Gables, is a descendant of Marcus Spiegel, the author of the letters. He emigrated to the United States after the 1848 revolution in Germany, and moved to Chicago, where he became a peddler. He finally settled in Ohio. During the Civil War Marcus was mustered into the Union Army with the rank of captain, but soon rose to the rank of colonel. Marcus was probably the highest ranking Jewish officer under General Grant's

command in the Department of Tennessee, and one of only a handful of Jewish officers on either the Union or the Confederate side. Marcus was killed in battle just south of Alexandria, Louisiana, on May 4, 1864. Throughout the war he wrote many letters to his wife and to other relatives in which he described camp conditions, army food, the fighting that he participated in, and military politics. One hundred nineteen of his letters have been edited for this volume. Many of them contain Spiegel's ever-present reminders of his Judiasm. Since so many of the letters are signed "Yours True Marcus," that seemed to the editors an appropriate title for this book. The book sells for $19.95; $11.95 for paperback.

Oral History and the Law, by John N. Neuenschwander, is the first of a series of pamphlets being published by the Oral History Association. Professor Neuenschwander, former president of the Oral History Association, examines the legal issues which oral historians need to understand to avoid possible legal problems. He discusses such topics as invasion of privacy, protecting sealed interviews from subpoena, copyrighting, legal release agreements, and deed of gifts. Order *Oral History and the Law* from the Oral History Association, Box 926, University Station, Lexington, KY 40506; the price is $4.00.

The Steamboat Era in Florida, edited by Edward A. Mueller and Barbara A. Purdy, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* (October 1985), when it was first published. The price has been reduced to $10.00. Order from Dr. Purdy, Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida 32611, or Mr. Mueller, 4734 Empire Avenue, Jacksonville, Florida 32207.