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BOOK REVIEWS

The Florida Situado: Quantifying the First Eighty Years. By Engel Sluiter. Research Publications of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, Number One (Gainesville: University of Florida Libraries, 1985. ii, 20 pp. Preface, notes, table. \$25.00.)

This small and tastefully designed volume is the first number of a series entitled *Research Publications of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida*. It has two components: a table of serial statistics on the payment of the Florida situado from 1571 through 1651 in which figures are missing for only ten years, and an introductory essay explaining and interpreting the table.

The table is arranged in vertical columns with the following headings: Subsidy Year; Grant Amount (amount pledged by the Spanish crown); Pay Period (the actual fiscal year of payment), Disbursing Treasury; Paid on/by (date); Amount Paid; For (general or particular purposes for which the money was to be spent); and Sources. The principle source used is the Section Contiduria (audited accounts of colonial Spanish American treasury offices) in the Archivo General de Indias in Seville. Hithertofore this collection has been sparingly exploited because of its intimidating volume and because extensive fire and water damage makes it excruciatingly difficult to use. These data are complemented from the accounts of the Veracruz and Mexico City treasury offices located in other branches of the AGI.

The interpretation in the introductory essay is refreshingly revisionary. Pre-existing views on the situado held that although Florida depended on it for subsistence and even survival, the system worked very poorly. Payments were intermittent, often long-delayed, and quite inadequate. Professor Sluiter believes that this is a misconception arising from reliance on descriptive, non-quantifiable sources. His data, he contends, demonstrates that American treasury offices conscientiously strove to pay the subsidy on time and in full and when they could not do so, to

make up arrears. The few interruptions that occurred, mainly between 1636 and 1648, are attributable to overriding wartime demands on colonial treasuries and wartime shipping hazards in the Caribbean.

This reviewer has no reason to question the validity of Professor Sluiter's statistics and finds his conclusions convincing. In fact, his study has a value far out of proportion to its brevity. Persons having a general but serious interest in colonial Florida history will find the essay enlightening, and research scholars now have a rich mine of carefully processed data at their disposal. It is to be hoped future numbers of P. K. Yonge Library's *Research Publications* maintain the same quality.

University of Florida

LYLE N. MCALISTER

Beyond the Next Mountain: An Autobiography by Robert Crawford Woodard, December 9, 1867-August 31, 1949. Foreword by Jewell W. Alderman. (Miami: Banyan Books, 1985. v, 122 pp. Foreword, epilogue. \$14.95.)

Dade County's Jackson Memorial Hospital, the cornerstone of a vast medical center, is among the largest and most important health care institutions in the United States. The hospital's health care delivery systems, along with its teaching and research programs, have brought it national and even international acclaim. Moreover, as a tax-supported county institution since 1948, Jackson has provided medical care not only for Dade Countians, rich and poor, but also for tens of thousands of refugees who have settled in the area in recent decades.

Founded in 1917 as the Miami City Hospital, the institution was later renamed for Dr. James M. Jackson, a pioneer Miami physician. Dr. Robert Crawford Woodard served as superintendent of Jackson Memorial Hospital from 1931-1940, a period of remarkable expansion for the institution given the economic climate of the time. Writing in a lively manner, Woodard recalled this and other accomplishments of a remarkably productive life in *Beyond the Next Mountain: An Autobiography by Robert Crawford Woodard, December 9, 1867-August 31, 1949*. Completed shortly before Woodard's death, this memoir remained in the possession of his family for more than three decades before Jewell Woodard Alderman, the physician's daughter, and Mae

Knight Clark, his niece, prepared it for publication. Moreover, Alderman wrote the foreword and Clark the epilogue to the memoir.

Robert Crawford Woodard was born to a family in south Georgia that had lost nearly everything in the devastation of the Civil War. In this slim volume, Woodard recounted his early enthusiasm for hard work and thirst for education. After brief stints as a teacher, accountant, and farmer, the ambitious Woodard decided on a medical career (Dr. Crawford W. Long, who was the first physician to use ether as an anesthetic in surgery, was a relative).

Upon graduating from the medical department of the University of Georgia at Augusta in the late 1890s Woodard began practicing medicine in Adel, Georgia. He also served as a member of the city council. In this capacity, Woodard convinced Adel's electorate to support the establishment of a graded public school system, the first of its kind for a town of that size in Georgia.

Woodard explained in colorful detail his deepening involvement in the political arena in the second decade of the twentieth century. By Woodard's account, he was responsible for the creation of Georgia's Cook, Lanier, and Lamar counties following strenuous lobbying efforts with members of the Georgia legislature. Later, he represented Cook County in the Georgia House of Representatives.

Reaching out for new horizons, Dr. Woodard, in 1921, migrated to Miami, a young city on the brink of a remarkable real estate boom. He became president of the area's medical society in 1926. Five years later, Woodard assumed the duties of superintendent of Jackson Memorial Hospital.

Despite the economic depression, Woodard moved quickly to expand Jackson's cramped quarters, for the hospital's physical plant had grown slowly since its creation while Miami's population had increased fourfold in the same period. In the first two years of Woodard's tenure, the hospital added a two-story wing consisting of five large operating rooms and a children's ward, at little cost to the city. To bring the project to fruition, Woodard paid laborers in "hospital script," which held the promise of free, future hospital services. Building materials were salvaged from hurricane-devastated structures.

In the mid-1930s Woodard boldly announced plans for a new \$400,000 hospital for private patients. Since the city could ill afford the cost of the project, he turned to the federal government for help. After protracted negotiations with officials of the

New Deal's Public Works Administration, the indefatigable administrator secured a loan for the aforementioned sum. Groundbreaking for the five-story structure took place in 1936. In the following year, city and hospital officials dedicated the new building, which contained 140 beds, as well as "every modern convenience." The structure was named for Woodard.

After suffering a heart attack in 1940, Dr. Woodard resigned the superintendency of Jackson Memorial Hospital. Upon regaining his health, the elderly physician returned to private practice. He continued a quest for new medical knowledge until his final illness at age eighty-one.

Autobiographies tend to be self-serving, and this one is no exception, since its focus rests squarely on the high points of Dr. Woodard's life. Nevertheless, *Beyond the Next Mountain* is important to the study of Miami's history, not only for its detailed account of Jackson Memorial Hospital's first era of expansion, but also because it is the story of still another transplanted Georgian who made a significant contribution to the early development of the Magic City.

University of Miami

PAUL S. GEORGE

Bernard Romans: Forgotten Patriot of the American Revolution. Military Engineer and Cartographer of West Point and the Hudson Valley. By Lincoln Diamant. (Harrison, N.Y.: Harbor Hill Books, 1985. 160 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, epilogue, bibliographical notes, index. \$15.95.)

Bernard Romans is best known to readers of Florida history through his book *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, first published in 1775. Although not universally applauded by contemporaries, it became recognized as an extremely valuable item of Floridiana to later generations. Writing in 1859, Daniel G. Brinton stressed the value of the first-hand observations it contained and noted that the work suffered somewhat as a result of the author's bombastic style and often peculiar theories and opinions.

The rarity and historical value of *A Concise Natural History* caused it to be chosen as the premier volume for the *Floridiana*

Facsimile and Reprint Series of editions of rare books launched under the editorship of Rembert W. Patrick in 1962. Patrick's handsome facsimile edition quickly found its way to readers across the continent.

As the bicentennial of the American Revolution approached, Patrick's successor, Samuel Proctor, recognized the need for a biographical study of Romans. This need was filled by another facsimile edition, one of the volumes in the Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series, P. Lee Phillips's rare *Notes on the Life and Work of Bernard Romans*, edited by John D. Ware in 1975. Phillips, longtime custodian of maps in the Library of Congress, had originally published his *Notes* in 1924 as the second monograph in a series relating to the state's history projected by the Florida State Historical Society. Since that edition was limited to 325 copies it was not long before Phillips's *Notes*, like Romans's own work, was rare. Even more rare, however, were copies of the large maps of Florida and the Gulf Coast that Romans had prepared and published to accompany his *Concise Natural History*. These maps, engraved with assistance from Paul Revere and Abel Buell are, much to the credit of editors Proctor and Ware, included in the 1975 facsimile reproduction of Phillips's *Notes*.

Rich though it is for the scholar researching Romans's colorful career, Phillips's work is not a biography and is a bit too disjointed for most general readers. For this reason the appearance of Lincoln Diamant's *Bernard Romans: Forgotten Patriot of the American Revolution* is of interest to a readership concerned with Florida history. Who is Diamant and what sort of a book has he written? These are questions worthy of answer since Mr. Diamant is neither a teacher of history nor an academically-seated student in the formal sense of the term. My first thought, when I encountered this book, was that it was a scholarly biography designed to earn some aspirant a Ph.D. in history. I was wrong. The author is an accomplished business executive who has "enjoyed three interconnected careers in advertising, broadcasting and publishing." Even more noteworthy, he wrote this small book for "sheer narrative pleasure, to retrieve part of America's past," by presenting the career of Bernard Romans, "who initially appeared nothing more than an intellectual blowhard quite out of his depth," to be a universal genius worth reading and writing about. Even the briefest review of Romans's

activities verifies the fact that he is eminently worthy of attention. Diamant joins Romans authorities Patrick and Ware who agreed fully with P. Lee Phillips that Romans was "a universal genius . . . a botanist, engineer, mathematician, artist, surveyor, engraver, writer, cartographer, linguist, soldier, seaman, and [who] . . . possessed many other talents any one of which would have given distinction."

In his effort to capture "some feeling of historical immediacy" of the crisis-filled period of Romans's life, Diamant decided to employ extensive direct quotation "to allow all who played a part in the Romans story to use their own words as much as possible." As worthy as this might seem at first glance it doesn't produce a good book. In some measure this is because the author abandoned the tried and true apparatus normal to biography and history—the footnote. What the reader finds is that large portions of almost every page of text are enclosed in quotation marks. In some cases the context of the quoted material reveals authorship, and a perusal of the "Bibliographical Notes" section at the end of the book may suggest the source. In other cases the closing quotation marks have been left off or the contextual guideposts are obscure or ambiguous. As a result, this is not a book which will inspire confidence in readers, scholarly or general, who are tempted or required to delve more deeply. In addition, there are frequent errors of fact. As an example, Governor James Grant was the chief executive of the British colony of East Florida and not Georgia as stated on page eighteen. Nor was Romans's onetime-superior De Brahm a fellow immigrant from Holland as reported on the page before.

On the plus side, Diamant is to be commended for including the numerous illustrations of Romans's work in his book. In addition to photographs of his exceedingly rare manuscript and printed maps, cartouches, and views, the author has included a number of modern photographs of significant sites which add to an understanding of some of Romans's more controversial involvements in the defense of the Hudson River valley. Floridians should be warned that practically this whole book is devoted to just those involvements and contains but little on his Florida and Gulf Coast connections.

University of Georgia

LOUIS DE VORSEY, JR.

The Georgia-Florida Contest in the American Revolution, 1776-1778.

By Martha Condray Searcy. (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1985. x, 293 pp. Preface, introduction, conclusions, notes, bibliography, index. \$36.50.)

Despite some good summaries by, for example, J. Leitch Wright and Kenneth Coleman, and more detailed, if fragmentary, considerations to be found in state journals, other historians have not comprehensively treated the subject of Dr. Searcy's book. East Florida had no press at the time, irregular troops did not always log their activities, and the difficulty of narrating clearly from sparse records, confused recollections, and inaccurate official reports may have deterred them. But a failure to see any great significance in a campaign in an underpopulated region where most encounters were inconclusive and which left the Revolution's outcome unchanged more probably explains neglect.

And yet the campaign did alter the course of history noticeably and had the potential for altering it profoundly. Its result was British victory. East Florida remained loyal, and the British recovered Georgia. Thus were laid, Though not too firmly, the foundation stones on which was built the southern strategy where lay Whitehall's highest hopes in the later years of the war. If East Florida, on the other hand, had become American, as Georgians intended, the history of the United States, particularly in its relations with Spain, would have been quite different. The Georgia-Florida contest of the 1770s was no game and was thought of great importance, not only by men on the spot, but also by their superiors in London and Philadelphia.

The best defensive strategy for commanders of few resources but large territorial responsibilities is an offensive to take the enemy's keypoint. Thus St. Augustine and Savannah became the campaign's rival prizes. For the military historian why the British succeeded is the interesting question. Both sides had similar problems: divided command, jealousy between soldiers and civilians, chronic sickness, and insufficient clothing, food, and shipping. Apart from a small but crucial naval preponderance, British advantages included better Indian cooperation, a specialized unit of mounted rangers for backcountry operations, and comparatively tighter discipline among their

regular troops than existed among Continentals serving in the South. The battle at Thomas Creek on May 17, 1777, showed how the combination of Indians, rangers, and regulars could be a formula for victory. The dispersal of defenders to cope with such enemy menace in the hinterland rendered the Savannah garrison too weak to resist Archibald Campbell when he assaulted from the sea late in 1778.

Both sides suffered from mediocre leaders. The exception was the loyalist commander of the rangers, Thomas Brown, about whom Gary Olsen has written able articles. He was an innovative, ruthless inspirer of men, another Tarleton. His character made the rangers a more effective force than their counterparts, the more numerous Georgia Light Horse.

With great diligence Dr. Searcy has consulted very nearly all the innumerable scattered sources relating to this campaign: her notes and bibliography occupy almost a third of this volume. A more comprehensive map would have been welcome. An article in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* of July 1979, shows how vital to success was naval support for East Florida, and consulting British admiralty papers would have shown why supplying it was difficult. Nevertheless, for discovering the name of a particular ranger lieutenant or who commanded a British sloop or which villages supplied Indian auxiliaries this work will be extremely useful. Its research is dense and thorough. It is not for readers without a substantial knowledge of the Revolution—chapter one is particularly allusive—but Gulf Coast and Georgia historians will be grateful for this first full narrative of a significant revolutionary campaign.

Auburn University

ROBIN F. A. FABEL

My Gold Coast: South Florida in Earlier Years. By Lora Sinks Britt. (Palatka: Brittany House Publishers, 1984. 245 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$14.95.)

Not to worry that there is a three-chapter, Ice-Age-to-Present, corridor to traverse before arriving at the author's favorite part of the Gold Coast: when you do arrive at Delray you step on fresh ground. Lora Sinks Britt grew up in Delray, graduated

from high school there in 1932, married Robert L. Britt in 1934, and had a long career as a newspaperwoman. Eventually the Britts founded two newspapers, the *Delray Beach Journal* and the *Boca Raton News*, he as publisher, she as editor.

The Sinks family moved to Florida in 1918, where Lora's father was a builder. They lived where the jobs were, in Miami, Palm Beach, in the very new town of Kelsey City north of Palm Beach, and then settled permanently in Delray in 1922. One of Lora Britt's earlier memories was that of watching Miami's jubilant Armistice Day parade and seeing the effigy of the deposed German kaiser dragged along Flagler Street.

In her years as reporter and editor Lora Britt was close to her community, evaluating and recording its triumphs and travails. She noted hurricanes, the Depression, World War II years, racial conflict, tourism, and development. She wrote about celebrities she met in the famous Tap Room Restaurant, a gathering place for artists and writers, or at the polo field, or she knew were staying at hideaways at the beach. Among those she mentioned were Lord Vincent Astor and Lady Astor, Generalissimo Rafael Trujillo, Wendell Willkie, the Richard Nixons, poet Edna St. Vincent Millay, writer Nina Wilcox Putnam, cartoonist Fontaine Fox, and South Florida's own well-known writer, Theodore Pratt.

The chapters on World War II are especially enlightening. Ships were sunk by German subs within sight of the Delray beach, and her husband served for a time as one of the volunteers who patrolled the beach at night. She herself was a regular volunteer at the USO where Tuesday nights were special: the ladies served fresh waffles and gave dance instruction to the military men from the nearby bases. She saw the war years as breaking down a kind of social clannishness that had fastened onto Delray, a division between those in the social swing and those on the outside.

Racial turbulence hit Delray in 1955, when blacks demanded the right to use Delray's long and beautiful beach, not the hundred feet far up the beach which had been turned over to them. "Tension was high, whites began to divide on the issue," Lora Britt wrote. Her own newspaper recommended a swimming pool for the blacks, and this was built, but there was only a lull in the unrest. As an editor she not only took the pulse of the community but had to wrestle with her own attitudes about

racial equality. "Like many other people I had to liberalize my view," she confessed. In 1964, with passage of the Civil Rights Act, the controversy ended, and blacks began to have access to the beach. She was gratified that the eight-year "Negro Revolution" in Delray had been bloodless.

My Gold Coast is a crisply-written narrative without footnotes, but it is bulwarked by a hefty bibliography and includes about twenty early photographs. It not only makes a substantial contribution to the Florida story but an interesting one as well.

Coral Gables, Florida

THELMA PETERS

McKeithen Weeden Island: The Culture of Northern Florida, A.D. 200-900. By Jerald T. Milanich, Ann S. Cordell, Vernon J. Knight, Jr., Timothy A. Kohler, and Brenda J. Sigler-Lavelle. (Orlando: Academic Press, 1984. xviii, 222 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, figures and tables, notes, references, index. \$44.50.)

The Indians who lived in southern Alabama, Georgia, and northern Florida 1,500 years ago, the possessors of the Weeden Island culture, were masters of the ceramic arts. The flamboyant mortuary pottery they produced includes some of the most beautiful vessels ever found in North America. Around the turn of the century, archeological investigations of Weeden Island sites focused almost exclusively on the recovery of these vessels for museums. Now archeologists are interested in other things, and investigations of Weeden Island sites address different problems. We now know much more about the social organization and lifeways of Weeden Island peoples, thanks in no small part to the work reported in this volume.

The central focus of the research described in *McKeithen Weeden Island* was an investigation of the social organization of the inhabitants of north central Florida circa A.D. 300-500. The authors examined settlement patterns, community organization, mortuary practices, ceramic technology, and symbolism. These studies have altered and refined our understanding of the

chronological position of the Weeden Island culture, the social organization of the Weeden Island peoples, and their technology.

Sigler-Lavelle's study of settlement patterns around the McKeithen site, Kohler's examination of community organization in the McKeithen village, and Cordell's analysis of ceramic technology are well done and informative. Milanich's interpretations of McKeithen mortuary ceremonialism and Knight's analysis of symbolism in the mortuary ceramic assemblages are more speculative but interesting and reasonable in their conclusions. All these studies are strengthened by their application to a common problem.

The study is not without weaknesses. The ability of the authors to address questions of diet was severely limited by the lack of preserved organic remains at the McKeithen site. As a theoretician, I would like to have seen more discussion of the theories and assumptions that underlie the interpretations. Finally, and this is a point that perhaps best illustrates my own shortcomings, Knight's identifications of some of the animals depicted on the McKeithen pots went far beyond my powers of imagination. But I think that overall, these are minor quibbles and do not detract from the overall work.

McKeithen Weeden Island is the first major study of the Weeden Island culture since William Sears's reports on work at Kolomoki over thirty years ago. It presents significant new data on Weeden Island community organization, chronology, ceramic technology, and settlement patterns. It presents new interpretations of Weeden Island social organization that replace those of Sears. I think it will be the fundamental reference on the archeology of the north Florida area or the Woodland period. For others, it provides a fascinating and informative picture of how modern archeological studies are performed and how the ideas of researchers can evolve in the face of new data. I highly recommend it.

Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research

JOHN F. SCARRY

Set Fair for Roanoke: Voyages and Colonies, 1584-1606. By David Beers Quinn. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1985. xxiv, 467 pp. Preface, illustrations and maps, appendix, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$19.95; \$9.95 paper.)

David Beers Quinn has been the world's leading authority on early English voyages to North America for a generation. Written as part of North Carolina's celebration of what its legislature chose to call "America's 400th Anniversary," this latest volume from his pen sums up his scholarship on the English voyages to, and colonies at, Roanoke Island, North Carolina. Excellently-written and well-illustrated, this book is a fitting cap to a distinguished career and to the series of publications that the 400th Anniversary Committee is issuing as part of its charge to celebrate the beginning of English efforts to colonize what became the United States.

The work begins with an autobiographic preface whose listing of Quinn's writings is alone worth the price of the volume. The text then moves through four parts, the first and third of which are chronological surveys of the English attempts at colonization, 1584-1586 and 1587-1589. Part II is a thoughtful, almost lyric survey of the land, the Englishmen, and the Native Americans who were involved in the Roanoke colony, especially the first colony. Consciously attempting to break out of the Euro-centric bias of the sources and earlier writings about the Native American, Quinn provides a picture of their society that is unique and which might serve as an inspiration for a similar effort by students of the Spanish colonies in La Florida. The volume concludes with Part IV, a consideration of the fate of the so-called "lost colony" and of modern archeological studies of the Roanoke site. Quinn's thesis is that the "lost colony" survived among the Chesapeake Indians until 1607, when Powhatan had it and its hosts destroyed. An appendix is an "Archaeologist's View of Indian Society" by David Phelps. Notes and a Bibliographical Note follow.

Students of Spanish Florida will find only a few passing references to it in these pages. Indeed, it is as if the Spanish colonies to the south did not exist, a viewpoint that probably is closer to the truth of how sixteenth-century Englishmen felt than those of us who work on Spanish Florida would care to

admit. Yet some consideration of the image of North America that the English derived from Spanish sources might have helped the general reader to understand why Raleigh and Richard Hakluyt the Younger were so sanguine about the prospects of the first colony. Similarly, Spanish interest in Roanoke is mentioned only in passing, with the topic left for a manuscript by this reviewer that will be published in 1987 as part of the on-going celebrations.

In sum, *Set Fair for Roanoke* is probably the best, most detailed treatment we will get for some time of the English side of their colonial ventures to North America in 1580s. That it is also a handy guide to David B. Quinn's works, and an up-to-date survey of the archeology of Roanoke Island and the ethno-history of eastern North Carolina are but added bonuses.

Louisiana State University

PAUL E. HOFFMAN

Alabama and the Borderlands: From Prehistory to Statehood. Edited by R. Reid Badger and Lawrence A. Clayton. (University, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1985. x, 250 pp. Illustrations, preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, contributors, index. \$27.50.)

This collection of essays originated as a series-of papers presented at a symposium commemorating the 150th anniversary of the University of Alabama. The theme chosen for the symposium was the pre-history and Spanish exploration/colonial background to Alabama statehood. Although the editors in their introduction stress the fact that Alabama is the "central focus" of the book, they quickly concede that any attempt to describe the territory now embraced by the present state must reach much farther afield to find origins and meaning. Thus, the describers of the earliest Amerindians who settled on Alabama land some 10,000 years ago and eventually became part of a geographically larger culture identified in modern times as Mississippian point out that this discrete, identifiable group lived in river-valley floodplains as distant from one another as Illinois to north Florida and North Carolina to Oklahoma. Those particular Native Americans shared numerous similarities in material culture, most noticeably the construction of extensive earth-

ern mounds, such as the 300-acre site now under excavation at Moundville, Hale County, in west-central Alabama. Our guides through this pre-Columbian landscape are Richard A. Krause, James B. Giffin, and Bruce D. Smith.

An account of Spanish exploration of the region beginning in the mid 1540s similarly requires a wider focus than that framed by state boundaries. Thus, the late John H. Parry rehearses the wider history of "Early European Penetration of Eastern North America" and speaks at length of precursors such as Lucas Vásquez de Ayllón, Pánfilo de Narváez, and Hernando de Soto, the first two being more closely indentified with today's Georgia and Florida, and the last, Soto, being the first European of whom we have record actually to traverse the soil of Alabama. As historians have come increasingly to acknowledge, historical archeology can both enlarge and correct the historical record. Two good examples of archeology at work in this mission are chapters, both on the Soto entrada by Jeffrey P. Brain and by the threesome of Chester B. DePratter, Charles M. Hudson, and Marvin T. Smith. Brain looks at the route as a whole and says of Soto's army: "They were not as interested in where they were, or had been, as in where they were going; they were not as interested in what they found . . . as in what they *hoped* to find." The DePratter-Hudson-Smith effort is more specific in nature, fixing, where possible, lines of march and pivotal sites as recorded in the surviving chronicles: thus, Cofitachequi at Camden, South Carolina, and Coosa at just east of Carters in northwestern Georgia. The team cannot be certain, alas, about the location of Athahachi, the town of Tascaluza, in Alabama.

The late Charles Fairbanks provides an enlightening chapter to bridge the periods of exploration and settlement. Although the king's orders to Soto, he points out, forbade harsh treatment of the natives, the long-range effect of Soto's "extended armed raid" was so harmful it sorely damaged the Spaniards' first serious attempts at colonization. "The Spaniards failed to understand," he writes, "how much damage had been done to Southeastern Indian populations by the excesses of the Soto expedition." Eugene Lyon also writes here of Florida's fifty-odd years of abortive explorations and of the eventual establishment of Spanish sovereignty at St. Augustine and Santa Elena, and William S. and Hazel P. Coker describe the 1780 Spanish siege of British Mobile. Two of the most interesting (to this reviewer)

chapters, though spaced apart in the volume, treat basically of the same theme: the prejudice against the southeastern colonies in American historiography. Wilcomb E. Washburn laments that most United States history has been written in New England and that there is no Francis Parkman of the South. Washburn's chapter provides an excellent bibliography of recent books and journal articles on the Southeast borderlands and colonies— for which he suggests the term "Gulf South." The other chapter in this genre, by Michael C. Scardaville, finds much wrong in college textbook treatments of the southeastern Spanish borderlands, including their stereotypical portrayals of Spanish "cruelty, greediness, bigotry, and depravity." Usually, he emphasizes, the presence of Spanish settlements in North America prior to Jamestown and Plymouth Rock are simply dismissed in a few paragraphs or are not mentioned at all. Scardaville's most provocative criticism is that by focusing exclusively on the "romance and high adventure" of conquistadors to the exclusion of the common soldier and settler, borderlands historians themselves have unwittingly contributed to the "Black Legend." What we need, he says, is more work on the people who comprised the bulk of frontier society. To which this reviewer says, "Amen."

Where once Jack D. L. Holmes regretted that Alabama has received the least emphasis of all the borderlands, and that, "Professors have been reluctant to have their students engage in research on Spanish Alabama." (Jack D. L. Holmes, "Research in the Spanish Borderlands: Alabama," *Latin American Research Review* VII, 2 [Summer 1972], p. 6) we now have reason to hope, on the basis of this fine volume, that increasing numbers of Alabama scholars and students will be drawn to the southeastern frontiers, particularly as we approach the 450th commemoration in 1989 of Soto's reconnaissance.

University of Florida

MICHAEL V. GANNON

The Papers of Andrew Jackson, Volume II, 1804-1813. Edited by Harold D. Moser, Sharon MacPherson, and Charles F. Bryan, Jr. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985. xxvii, 634 pp. Introduction, editorial policies, chronology, notes, calendar. index. \$32.50.)

This volume of papers opens on Andrew Jackson as a little-known Tennessee merchant, chronicles perhaps the most unhappy decade in his life, and ends at the close of 1813 as he is emerging into national fame in the War of 1812 battles against the Creek Indians in what is now Alabama and Mississippi.

Thirty-seven years old in 1804, Jackson had already abandoned a political career which included participation in the Tennessee state constitutional convention, membership in the United States House of Representatives and the Senate, and a term on the Superior Court of Tennessee. The decade after 1804 was marked by failure in business and a series of duels, street fights, quarrels, and disputes which had scarred his reputation, almost caused him to leave Tennessee, and shadowed the remainder of his life. His killing of Charles Dickinson in a duel and his notorious street brawl with the Benton brothers in 1813 are well-known facts of this period in his life, but material in this volume brings documentation of numbers of lesser-known quarrels and near-duels. Events of these years helped fasten upon Jackson the image of an immature brawler— an explosively wilful and intense man.

Though perhaps motivated by an eye toward alleviating his financial difficulties, that Jackson had not completely put politics out of mind was attested by his attempt in 1804 to get the governorship of the Orleans Territory, and in 1809, to secure the judgeship of Madison County in Mississippi Territory. He was unsuccessful in both attempts.

In 1805 and 1806 Aaron Burr visited Nashville four times and conferred with Jackson on those visits. Precisely what Burr was planning is still clouded in the mists of history. A widely-held view is that he planned a secession of the western territories of the United States, perhaps with Spanish assistance. At any rate, Burr was arrested in 1807, and placed on trial for treason in a federal court in Richmond, but was acquitted. Jackson was subpoenaed and testified at the trial. He expressed his belief that Burr was innocent of the charges, but that if he were not,

"my wish is, and always has been, that he be hung" (p. 167). Documents here shed little new light on the Burr episode, but they are interesting to read.

The United States declaration of war against Britain in 1812 led Jackson into the career most satisfying to him during this decade. Already a major general of the West Tennessee Militia, the war provided him the opportunity to prove himself a bold and imaginative leader. In the role of military commander, he grew from a local notable to a national hero. At the end of 1813, however, New Orleans was still in the future. This volume closes with Jackson at Fort Strother, in Mississippi Territory, reporting to General Thomas Pinckney that he was short of supplies and having great difficulty in keeping his militiamen from going home.

Since there are only a few insignificant passing references to Florida, this volume is of little direct importance for research into Florida history. The new editors of this volume have maintained the editorial and scholarly standards established in the first volume by Sam B. Smith and Harriet Chappell Owsley. The University of Tennessee Press is to be lauded for the impressive physical quality of the volumes in this set.

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

The Bicentennial of John James Audubon. By Alton A. Lindsey. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985. xiii, 175 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, epilogue, Audubon biochronology, contributors, index. \$17.50.)

Ever since the publication of the *Birds of America* in 1827, John James Audubon has been regarded as one of the world's preeminent bird artists. Nineteen eighty-five marked the bicentenary of Audubon's birth, and his accomplishments have been the focus of museum exhibitions around the nation, including "Audubon in Florida," a traveling exhibition of the Florida State Museum and the Florida Audubon Society.

At the age of forty-two, Audubon, a failed farmer, bankrupt merchant, and itinerant portrait painter, remarked at the advent of his newfound fame, "A curious event this life of mine." This book takes a warm and varied look at the American career

of Audubon, a man, who was, in the words of Mary Durant, "riddled with inconsistencies."

In four other essays, Michael Harwood, who with Durant has recently published the acclaimed *On the Road with John James Audubon*, reviews Audubon as a naturalist and notes, "We find that his reputation has always suffered from what might be called lingering disbelief." Robert Owen Petty, a biology professor and wildlife authority, examines Audubon as the "American woodsman," the image the Caribbean-born Frenchman touted abroad, and remains satisfied that Audubon's writings, no less than his drawings, can teach us "much about a vanished wilderness and a vanished way of life." Frank Levering views Audubon as a narrator of "American lore and folklore," but his essay and all the others in this volume suffer from lack of annotation.

This commemorative collection was suggested by Scott Russell Sanders, who teaches literature at Indiana University. I found Sanders's evaluation of Audubon as a writer both refreshingly well-written and insightful, but again wished for footnotes. Six other chapters by the editor Alton A. Lindsey will no doubt interest general readers. An emeritus professor of ecology, Lindsey is no stranger to exploration and heroic quest. In 1933, he served Admiral Byrd in Antarctica, and although his account of the modern conservation movement which bears Audubon's name carries the special conviction of first-hand knowledge, I missed the dimension of a trained historian.

Audubon published his colossal double elephant folios at the time when Andrew Jackson was campaigning for the presidency of the United States. Under Jackson, the earlier standard of preserving a virtuous republic gave way to the goal of preserving individual opportunity. Like Jackson, Audubon was a frontier entrepreneur. He, too, had failed at more conventional business endeavours, and in an era in love with names, lists, and dictionaries of all sorts, he sought fortune and success by identifying birds in books priced at \$1,000 a set. It is really not surprising then that for a full-length portrait of Jackson, the artist John Vanderlyn painted the face of the famous Indian fighter from life, but persuaded Audubon to pose for the rest of the body. Audubon literally embodied the Jacksonian ideal. Lindsey's book reminds us that Audubon was not above inventing manly adventures, such as the hurricane he endured in Florida, to fulfill the expectations of this ideal. The book also reminds us of

the need for a sequel to this work which places the charismatic chronicler of American birds squarely within the context of his times.

Florida State Museum

CHARLOTTE M. PORTER

The Rise of the Urban South. By Lawrence H. Larsen. (Lexington: University of Kentucky Press, 1985. xi, 220 pp. Preface, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.00.)

Long a stepchild of southern history, southern cities in recent years have received considerable attention. Lavish books on Pensacola, Jacksonville, Tampa, Miami, and other cities have attracted a popular audience. Scholarly monographs on Atlanta, Birmingham, Nashville, New Orleans, and Richmond have deepened our understanding of an urbanization similar to, yet different from the rest of the country. David R. Goldfield's insightful survey provides the most recent overview of the experience. Lawrence H. Larsen adds to this collection with his study of the dynamics of southern urbanization during the Gilded Age.

The author begins his study in the antebellum years and traces the continuities of urban growth throughout the nineteenth century. His analysis of the developing transportation network, impact of an impoverished agricultural hinterland, shortages of capital for industrial development, racial segregation, and limited governmental services help explain the slower growth of most southern cities.

The extensive use of George Waring's multivolume *Report on the Social Statistics of Cities*, from the 1880 census, both adds to and detracts from the book. Its strength lies in the extensive city by city reports which enabled Larsen to describe and compare southern cities with their counterparts across the nation. Its weakness lies in the author deluging the reader with facts and figures from city to city, virtually submerging the urbanization theme. Further, the extensive use of the *Report* results in too much emphasis placed on the condition of southern cities in 1880, and not enough on the changing character during the Gilded Age. One example is Larsen's description of street pav-

ing. Washington D.C. had "96 miles out of 230 miles of street. . . unpaved." In New Orleans, "472 out of 566 miles . . . had no pavement. Similar conditions prevailed elsewhere." Nowhere can one find whether conditions improved or deteriorated between then and 1900.

Larsen makes little mention of Florida's cities with good reason. In 1880, the state still was largely a frontier with no city reporting a population of 10,000 people. A decade later, Jacksonville, Key West, and Pensacola had each exceeded that mark in "anticipation of a boom in the underdeveloped state." Flagler had begun pouring capital into his east coast railroad and hotels, but there is no mention of Henry Plant.

The Rise of the Urban South has an extensive bibliography and interpretive footnotes, good index, and many tables on topics that even include the number of saloons and brothels in southern cities in 1880.

University of North Florida

JAMES B. CROOKS

The Black Spiritual Movement: A Religious Response to Racism. By Hans A. Baer. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1984. viii, 221 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, references, index. \$18.95.)

Black mainstream religions have been quite thoroughly studied. Less well documented has been black spiritualism, a comparatively modern religious development in America. Minor in influence, and elusive by nature, it is nevertheless a fascinating subject, and many scholars have touched upon it. Hans A. Baer has collected these references, undertaken his own studies and field work, and provided an important understanding of the origins and development of black spiritualism.

Spiritualism first arose in the white world, in upstate New York in 1848 with the Fox sisters, who claimed to receive communications in the form of rappings from the spirit world. There is no documentation that black Americans were especially affected by this movement until about eighty years later, when large numbers of them were pushed out of the South— by labor exploitation, agricultural dislocation, and a spate of lynchings—

and migrated to northern cities. In the North, the black migrants experienced severe psychological dislocation; cut off from their roots, their families, their traditional environments, they were in serious need of spiritual aid. It was at this time, during the teens of the twentieth century, that black spiritualism first arose, and it is surely no accident that spiritualism emphasized the here and now over the traditional, mainstream religious concepts of heaven and hell. The first documented black spiritual churches were established in Chicago, although by the late teens or early twenties, the center of the movement had shifted to New Orleans. During its greatest period of development, black spiritualism took on many of the elements of voodoo and hoodoo and became a recognizable entity, with organized congregations and little relationship to the white spiritualism from which it had arisen. As Baer points out, citing J. L. Dillard, among other sources, it was even semantically separated. But it did not grow.

Black spiritualism today, as recorded by Professor Baer, merely survives. The black spiritual churches he documents here are highly secretive, individualistic, and on the whole "rather loose in delineating their formal beliefs." They are not well organized regionally, not to mention nationally, and based on Professor Baer's descriptions of their church services, not even unified in their elements of worship.

The problem with the black spiritual movement, as Baer states, is that it plays a contradictory role: while it encourages otherwise isolated persons in black urban ghettos to come together in groups, however small, it accepts mainstream American goals of material success and individual achievement. It places the responsibility for success or failure squarely upon the shoulders of the individual and provides no framework for collective awareness of victimization or for collective action to combat that victimization. Black spiritualism represents a response to a particular socio-economic phenomenon—the rise of the black urban ghetto in the early years of this century—but it has failed to develop any creative new responses to the institutionalization of that black urban ghetto. Like the Garvey Movement, the Father Divine movement, and the Black Muslim movement, with all of which, as Baer shows, it shares basic elements, it is likely to become a mere footnote in both religious and black

American history. The very tenuousness of the black spiritual movement, implicit in this study, is one reason why the study itself is so valuable.

University of Florida

JIM HASKINS

Religion in the South. Edited by Charles Reagan Wilson. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1985. vii, 200 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, contributors, index. \$17.95; \$9.95 paper.)

Religious beliefs and practices in the South continue to fascinate historians. This book is a collection of six essays based on lectures delivered at the Porter L. Fortune Chancellor's Symposium on Southern History at the University of Mississippi, Oxford, in October 1984. Scholars long associated with the history of religion in the South are represented, discussing such subjects as evangelicalism and sectarianism, Afro-American religion, Roman Catholicism, Judaism, the Social Gospel, and the New Christian Right.

Some of the essayists cover well-worked ground. John B. Boles and C. Eric Lincoln trace the development of white and black evangelicalism in the South from the colonial period to the Civil War, citing familiar events and personages. J. Wayne Flynt offers additional evidence in support of the now generally accepted view that the Social Gospel, though never as influential as in the North, did have some impact in the South. David Edwin Harrell's treatment of Protestant sectarianism and class tension builds on his earlier research and writing.

At the same time, the essayists pose some interesting questions and suggest areas of further research. Boles, for example, takes a revisionist view of the First Great Awakening, arguing that its impact in the South has been greatly exaggerated and that the region's first real "awakening" did not occur until the Great Revival of 1800-1805. Noting that a significant proportion of slaves brought to the American colonies were African Muslims, Lincoln points to the need for further study of the development of Islam in the United States. Samuel S. Hill, writing about Southerners' ambivalence toward the New Christian Right, also

points to an area in need of research, what he regards as a uniquely southern understanding of the relation between religion and politics.

Two of the essayists caution against viewing southern religion solely in terms of middle-class evangelical Protestantism. Harrell urges historians to explore religious pluralism in the South, and his essay charts some of the directions such an effort is likely to take. Besides noting the contribution of Catholics and Jews to religious diversity in the South, Harrell points to the existence of class divisions within protestantism— between the Southern Baptist church and Landmarkers, for example, or Southern Methodists and Holiness people, or middle-class evangelicals and lower-class Pentecostals. Like Harrell, Edwin S. Gaustad emphasizes religious pluralism in the South. He also warns historians against exaggerating southern uniqueness. While he agrees with those who stress the regional character of southern religion, he observes that many examples of religious regionalism can be found throughout the history of the United States and that it was not peculiar to the South.

Taken together, the essays in *Religion in the South* offer a fairly broad survey of the religious development of the South as well as an agenda for future historians of southern religion. The editor, Charles Reagan Wilson, has provided an introduction placing the essays in historiographical context.

Louisiana State University

ANNE C. LOVELAND

Exorcising Blackness: Historical and Literary Lynching and Burning Rituals. By Trudier Harris. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1985. xvi, 222 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$22.50.)

The pyrotechnic prestige that critical theory has recently enjoyed in the academy has evoked deeper interest in what fiction is, and how it can be defined in relationship to other artifacts of culture. From the intentions of authors to the responses of readers to the ontological status of texts themselves, the scrutiny of literary discourse is currently in a state of ferment. Especially in American Studies, a revision of the canon is taking into account

the *oeuvre* of women, native Americans, Chicanos, blacks. Such revaluations suggest the pertinence of Professor Harris's book, in which he connects a literature commonly consigned to the margins and places one of its primary themes within the nexus of southern history and, indeed, smack against the American dilemma of race itself. Instead of writing another manifesto demanding the smashing of disciplinary boundaries, Harris has simply done it. For *Exorcising Blackness* shows how dependent important black American writing is upon historical evidence and upon the immediacy of the memories of lynching.

The works of Claude McKay, Walter White, Richard Wright, Chester Himes, James Baldwin, David Bradley, and others reveal the vulnerability of blacks— especially in the rural South— to the violence of white racism. *Exorcising Blackness* elucidates how such fiction records the southern rituals by which black men— accused of raping, attempting to rape, or simply “bothering” white women— were tortured and murdered with impunity. Southern historians have yet to devote a single scholarly book to the gruesome phenomenon of lynching, which claimed the lives of perhaps 5,000 blacks from the post-bellum era through the Great Depression of the 1930s. But Harris is able to draw on specialized studies to substantiate her argument that black writers incorporated the records or memories of actual lynchings. Such novels and poems aspired to depict the radical insecurity of southern black life, and to demonstrate the sadistic fury that characterized white supremacists at their worst. In such literature, as in southern folkways, such violence became ritualized, a means of social control according to the punctilios of caste. The slightest infraction— or accusation of an infraction— could be lethal, and no black was immune from danger. Harris cites the case of the political activist and man of letters, James Weldon Johnson, whose near-lynching in Jacksonville in 1901, was to scar his consciousness for decades. Through an extensive examination of texts, Harris discloses that such rites of expunging the evil of “uppityness”— especially the sexual threat that negritude represented— became ritualized in fiction, at least until recently.

Since the subject of lynching is not a popular topic among American political historians, who have preferred to celebrate the consensual rather than coercive features of the polity, the perspective of *Exorcising Blackness* is valuable. It is a melancholy reminder of the ghastly methods that kept southern blacks in

particular from seeking the equality that the Constitution promised. But the book itself suffers from severe liabilities. Although its author teaches English (at Chapel Hill), the formal questions that the nature of fiction ought to raise are evaded. Harris can find nothing problematic about the transmutation of historical incidents into fictional tableaux, nor does she demonstrate how her authors get their effects. Her treatment of texts is generally content with elaborate plot summaries; otherwise, as in Harris's explanation of the psycho-sexual dimensions of emasculation, the interpretations do not get beyond the obvious. Because this book is devoted to the discovery of a single theme, an attentiveness to the modulation of individual voices might have avoided the impression of repetitiveness, which the penultimate chapter compounds by a lengthy discussion of Toni Morrison's *Tar Baby*, a novel devoid of lynching or burning rituals. So portentous a topic as southern violence and the black imagination still requires exploration, in which indignation need not be at the expense of sophistication.

Brandeis University

STEPHEN J. WHITFIELD

One Voice: Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild and the Troubled South. By Janice Rothschild Blumberg. (Macon: Mercer University Press, 1985. xi, 239 pp. Forward, acknowledgments, prologue, notes, index. \$19.95.)

If you ask some who knew Rabbi Rothschild in the 1950s or 1960s most Atlantans say that he was ahead of his time. As rabbi of The Temple, the oldest Reform congregation in Atlanta, Rabbi Rothschild spoke out regularly about highly emotional social issues of the day: in favor of civil rights, against McCarthyism, for integration and desegregation, and against the Vietnam war. Rabbi Rothschild's sermons and speeches, which are the core sources for this book, also reveal a dedication to Judaism and Jewish values as the foundations for his public views on these matters.

Born in Pittsburgh, he was educated there and then at the University of Cincinnati and Hebrew Union College,

Rothschild by his own admission was not a scholar; rather he was as this book reveals deeply committed to making the principles of Judaism applicable to everyday life. When he took over The Temple in 1946 from Rabbi David Marx, Rothschild was faced with the same dilemmas that most rabbis face when they succeed a person who has left an indelible mark upon a congregation's fifty-year development: how to be innovative and leave one's own distinctive imprint on a congregation's development without causing a congregational rebellion because change was too radical.

No one ever accused Rabbi Marx of being too Jewish! But Rothschild struggled and persevered in making small but significant additions to Jewish practice, custom, and religious services. Not only did he overcome Marx's clear opposition to Zionism, but in Rothschild's tenure of twenty-seven years he boldly led, rather than simply reacting to congregational consensus.

Jack Rothschild confronted a key issue for some Reform Jewish congregations in the new South: how vocal, active, or visible should Jewish leaders be in speaking out on social issues of the day, particularly if those views are controversial or directly contradict the attitudes of the existing white and non-Jewish power structures?

One Voice, written by his wife, is laced with only a few vignettes about the attitudes of Reform Jews in Atlanta. The best is the statement, "We had been brought up to believe that assimilation was highly desirable, that ritual was an anachronism to be avoided as far as possible, that Zionism implied dual loyalty and that even having a passing acquaintance with Hebrew branded one as slightly declassé" (p. 27). Such evaluations are all too infrequent in the book.

The best portions of *One Voice* are the sections that focus on Rothschild's relationship with Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and the bombing of The Temple in October 1958. Description of the latter incident is the most compelling portion of the book, particularly as it reveals how opponents of bigotry in Atlanta rallied together against such violence. Certainly Rabbi Rothschild's own predisposition against intolerance made him an active supporter of desegregation and integration.

This book flows from Rothschild's personal development, to congregational matters, to a focus on political and social issues of the day. Even with such a coherent progression some ques-

tions remain unanswered, especially the manner in which Rothschild's outspoken and righteous attitudes toward Judaism and social issues were received by his congregants and other Jews in Atlanta during a formidable period in Atlanta Jewry's demographic development.

One Voice is not an institutional history, nor is it a history of Atlanta Jewry in the period from 1946 to 1973. The book is a reminder that some religious leaders have moral values and when they courageously speak out on contentious issues, it puts them necessarily and desirously ahead of their time.

Emory University

KENNETH W. STEIN

America's National Parks and their Keepers. By Ronald A. Foresta. (Washington: Resources for the Future, Inc., 1984. xii, 382 pp. Foreword, introduction, conclusion, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

Ronald A. Foresta, a geographer at the University of Tennessee, has produced a provocative management tract of the National Park Service through the financial support of the Resources for the Future Foundation and the cooperation of the agency.

Foresta begins with an overview chapter summarizing agency history from the earliest days in 1916 to the period known as Mission 66 in the 1950s. In describing the evolution, maturity, and vicissitudes of this land-managing organization, the Tennessee geographer focuses on the several directors that the Park Service had during this period. Foresta astutely observes that as successful businessmen, Steven Mather, the first director, and his successor, Horace Albright, realized the importance of building a constituency and skillfully maintaining the tension between development and preservation. Subsequent directors did not succeed as well at achieving this balance, because of their personalities as well as external forces.

In the succeeding chapter Foresta discusses the contemporary Service. The problems posed by the divergent interests of mature conservation groups, exacerbated by a loss of confidence from within and outside the government, have combined

with recent congressional initiatives both to expand the system and restrict funding. This discussion makes for illuminating reading.

Resource management, both natural and cultural, is discussed in the next two chapters. Here, the author focuses on the mixed success of the agency in using different mechanisms in its own interest. The next chapter of America's National Parks explores the consequences for the Service in their development of an urban park component. Foresta relates in a chapter entitled "Beyond Park Boundaries" that another new initiative for the National Park Service involved combatting development adjacent to parklands using other than fee-simple acquisition. If the author had studied the "Keepers" planning process more closely, he probably would have understood that the agency's paucity of professionally-trained planners certainly contributed to the inability to employ land use controls effectively. The work is succinctly summarized in a concluding chapter that ends on a positive note.

This monograph is neither a history nor a policy study of the National Park Service. It is, rather, an overview of selected topics dealing with the organization during the last few decades. As such, Foresta, would have served his audience better if he had chosen a less ambitious title. While this is supposedly an analytical study, the author devotes little attention to explaining his methodology, including justifying the inclusion of certain topics and not others. For example, Foresta's chapter on cultural resources management, titled, "History Policy," emphasizes the impact of the 1972 theme categorization while virtually ignoring the expansion of National Park Service authority and responsibility resulting from the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 and its later amendments. Although the author relies heavily on anonymous oral interviews and has used only secondary sources, his conclusions are correct and his insights perceptive.

Viewed in a limited context of an overview of selected topics this is a good book. Foresta articulates many of the issues that are troubling to the National Park Service and its managers. It should be required reading for agency employees and those interested in the American conservation movement.

National Park Service
Denver, Colorado

MICHAEL G. SCHENE

BOOK NOTES

St. Johns River Steamboats is a compilation of historical facts and stories by Edward A. Mueller, the recognized authority on the history of steamboating on the rivers of north Florida. For many years Mueller has collected information from a variety of primary and secondary sources about the vessels which began commercial operations on the St. Johns early in the nineteenth century. Steamboats carried freight and passengers and, during wartime, military supplies and troops. Mueller's book includes historical photographs, many from his own collection. This is a valuable resource book for those interested in Florida history, particularly maritime history. It may be ordered from the author, 4734 Empire Avenue, Jacksonville, FL 32207; the cost is \$27.95.

Volusia: The West Side was published by the West Volusia Historical Society of DeLand. It compliments the publication of *Reflections: One Hundred Years of Progress*, which appeared at the time of the Bicentennial, and includes additional historical information. The volume is divided into three sections reflecting the geographic areas of West Volusia. Each section has its own author. Maxine Carey Turner did North West Volusia, Alyce Hockaday Gillingham wrote Central West Volusia, and Arthur E. Francke, Jr., South West Volusia. Lillian Gibson and Dorothy Schneider also contributed historical data. The earliest inhabitants of Volusia were, of course, the Indians. The Spanish arrived in the seventeenth century for the purpose of Christianizing and civilizing them. In the 1770s, during his tour of Florida, William Bartram visited Spalding's Upper Store, located on the west bank of the St. Johns River south of Lake George. Volusia County received its present name in 1845; earlier it was Mosquito County and then Orange County. Volusia has played a major role in the political and economic life of Florida, and these past and contemporary activities are described in *Volusia: The West Side*. There is much information on early settlers that should be of interest to genealogists. This volume, printed by E. O. Painter Printing Company of DeLeon Springs (also print-

ers of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*), includes many historical photographs. The dedication, by Sidney P. Johnston, is to Edward O. Painter and the E. O. Painter Printing Company. *Volusia: The West Side* may be ordered from the West Volusia Historical Society, c/o Steve Hess, P. O. Box 3476, DeLand, FL 32720; the price is \$45.00.

Pensacola: Spaniards to Space-Age is a short overview of Pensacola from its pre-historic settlement and the Tristán de Luna expedition in 1559 to the present. It was written by Virginia Parks, editor of *Pensacola History Illustrated* and the author of other books and articles on Pensacola and West Florida. Utilizing available secondary material, Mrs. Parks has written a book which Escambia County teachers will welcome with enthusiasm. It should also serve as a role model for other Florida counties and communities which need their own local histories. This kind of study, based upon sound research, is valuable both for the general public and as a teaching aid. *Pensacola: Spaniards to Space-Age* is an attractive book—the typesetting is good, the pictures are appropriate, and the dust jacket by Dianne Dusevitch is attractive. There are also footnotes and an index. *Pensacola: Spaniards to Space-Age* was published by the Pensacola Historical Society, 405 South Adams Street, Seville Square, Pensacola, FL 32501, and it sells for 19.95.

Fort Myers in 1886, the year the Fort Myers Academy burned, was part of Monroe County. The county seat was Key West, which could be reached only by boat. Rebuffed in their efforts to secure funds to rebuild the school, citizens of the community urged the legislature to create a new county. This was accomplished in 1887, and Lee County was named to honor Robert E. Lee. Prudy Taylor Board and Patricia Pope Bartlett include this information in their *Lee County: A Pictorial History*, a handsome, well-illustrated volume which was published to celebrate Fort Myers's centennial year. Local businesses provided funding, and proceeds of the sale go to the Southwest Florida Statue of Liberty Committee. Pictures and text provide the history of the communities that make up Lee County: Alva/Olga, Boca Grande, Bonita Springs, Cape Coral, Estero, Fort Myers, Leigh High Acres, North Fort Myers, and Sanibel/Captiva. There is information on cattle, citrus, and tourism which have

played an important role in the economic development of the area. Thomas Alva Edison made Fort Myers his winter home, and his friends, Henry Ford, John Burroughs, Harvey Firestone, and other notables often visited him there. Their pictures are included along with Barron G. Collier for whom a county, carved out of Lee County, was named in 1923. The photographs accompanying the narrative are rare, many published for the first time. *Lee County* includes a bibliography and an index. It sells for \$29.95. Order from the Fort Myers Historical Museum, P. O. Drawer 2217, Fort Myers, FL 33902 (checks should be made out to the Statue of Liberty Fund).

Tallahassee & Leon County: A History and Bibliography is by William Warren Rogers and Mary Louise Ellis. It provides a brief history of the community and county which have played a significant role in Florida since the location of the capital in 1824. The monograph lists, chronologically and topically, books (including novels), scholarly articles, masters theses, and doctoral dissertations. Rogers and Ellis note gaps in the political, economic, social, intellectual, religious, and military history of Tallahassee and Leon County that should be filled. Their bibliography shows not only what has been done, but how much more historical research and writing is needed. *Tallahassee & Leon County* was published by the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, and copies may be ordered from the Board's office, 329 North Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32391. The cost is \$3.00, plus \$.75 for handling and postage.

Up For Grabs: A Trip Through Time and Space in the Sunshine State is by John Rothchild. After spending his childhood in St. Petersburg, Rothchild lived in Washington, and returned to Florida in 1972. His first months were in Miami. Rothchild describes his activities there, then in Everglades City, and his travels around Florida. He writes with great good humor. He discusses Everglades conservation, tourism, Indians, Florida history, land developers, Carl Fisher, Al Capone, the Mafia, and Hispanic migration into the state. *Up For Grabs* was published by Viking Press, New York; the price is \$15.95.

William Bartram's Florida, A Naturalist's Vision is a teacher's manual written by Charlotte M. Porter of the Florida State

Museum. It provides historical information on Bartram, his book of travels, and an evaluation of his impact on politics, science, literature, and medicine. Free copies are available from Dr. Porter at the Museum, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611.

Forty Years In The Everglades is a compilation of the observations and experiences of Calvin R. Stone covering the period from the 1930s until the mid-1970s. Mr. Stone lived in South Florida for some fifty years, and during that time he was active in environmental and wildlife conservation projects. An avid hunter, fisherman, and adventurer, he explored the South Florida wilderness extensively. His first trip into the Everglades was a deer hunt in 1934. Hunters, fishermen, and many Indians became his friends, and they are recalled in his sketches. *Forty Years In The Everglades* was published by Atlantic Publishing Company, Box 67, Highway 701, Tabor City, NC 28463; it sells for \$7.95.

Old Key West in 3-D, by Joan and Wright Langley, is a collection of some fifty stereographs covering the period from 1870 to the 1920s. Historical information is included on early photographers like O. B. Buell and Andres J. Estevez who lived and worked in Key West. Each stereograph is identified, and there is a binocular viewer included with the book. It was published by the Langley Press, 821 Georgia Street, Key West, FL 33040, and it sells for \$14.95.

Return to Cross Creek is by W. Horace Carter, an outdoor magazine writer who has served as president of the Florida Outdoor Writers Association and other regional and national outdoor writers and conservation organizations. His book is a compilation of stories and facts about the wilderness area in and around Cross Creek and in rural Alachua and Marion counties. There are many photographs, including eight pages in color. Published by Atlantic Publishing Company, Tabor City, N.C. 28463; *Return to Cross Creek* sells for \$7.95.

Shipwrecks in Florida Waters, A Billion Dollar Graveyard, by Robert F. Marx, was first published in 1979. It has been reprinted by the Mickler's House, P. O. Box 38, Chuluota, FL

32766. It provides information on the Spanish treasure fleets, the maritime activities of other nations, early salvors, and historical information on shipwrecks and possible shipwrecks in Florida waters. A select bibliography is provided. It sells for \$7.95.

The Bureau of Archaeological Research of the Florida Department of State is publishing a new series entitled *Florida Archaeology*. It provides information about the activities of the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management relating to archaeology, anthropology, and history. The first number includes two papers: "Bibliography of Florida Archaeology Through 1980" and "Index to Bibliography of Florida Archaeology Through 1980." *Florida Archaeology* sells for \$8.00. and may be ordered from the Bureau of Archaeological Research, Florida Department of State, The Capitol, Tallahassee, FL 32301. The plan is to publish reports of work conducted by the Bureau of Historic Sites and Properties through 1983, and work conducted by the Bureau of Archaeological Research since that time.

Florida Yesterday and Today, by Paul S. George, is a text designed for elementary school students. It includes material on Florida history, geography, wildlife, natural resources, tourism, agriculture, minerals, and Indians. Many of the interesting personalities who have played a role in the political, economic, religious, and social history of Florida are mentioned. The pictures, including many in color, make this an attractive volume both for Florida teachers and students. It is interestingly written and historically accurate. It was published by Silver Burdett Company, Morristown, NJ, for its The World and Its People Social Studies series.

The Living History Sourcebook, by Jay Anderson, includes many of the Living History Projects throughout North America which have become so popular in recent years. One of the best, St. Augustine, however, is not included. The author notes that this is not a complete listing but rather an annotative selection meant to serve as an introduction to many of the available resources. There are approximately 360 entries divided into ten chapters: museums, events, magazines, books, articles, organizations, supplies, sketchbooks, games, and films. All the sites are

located and described, and there are telephone numbers and addresses so that more specific information may be secured. Living History sites include the well-known like Williamsburg and Greenfield Village, but also many others throughout the United States and Canada, including forts, national memorials, pioneer settlements, plantations, historic farms, agricultural museums, restorations, battlefields, log cabins, churches, and historic parks. *The Living History Sourcebook* was published by the American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN. It sells for \$19.95 (\$17.95 for AASLH members).

Foundation Stone is a novel first published in 1940. It is now reprinted by the University of Alabama Press in its Library of Alabama Classics series. Nancy G. Anderson, in her introduction to the reprint edition, provides biographical information on Mrs. Warren. *Foundation Stone* was recognized as an important southern novel, both by reviewers and the public. It went through several printings, was listed as a best seller, and was reprinted in Britain and in several foreign language editions. The reprint paperback edition sells for \$16.95.

A second printing of *The Guide to Private Manuscript Collections in the Northern Carolina Archives* has been published by the Historical Publications Section of the North Carolina Division of Archives and History. Compiled by Barbara T. Cain with Elaine Z. McGrew and Charles E. Morris, this volume contains descriptions of all private manuscript collections accessioned by the North Carolina State Archives through 1978. A total of 1,640 collections are included, in addition to 186 collections on microfilm and 480 separate private account books. An extensive name, place, and subject index makes this book a valuable research tool for students of North Carolina and southern history and for genealogists. It was originally published in 1981. The cost is \$20.00, plus \$1.50 for postage and handling, and may be ordered from the Historical Publications Section, Division of Archives and History, 109 East Jones Street, Raleigh, NC 27611.