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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*May Mann Jennings: Florida's Genteel Activist.* By Linda D. Vance.  
(Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1986. vii, 200 pp.  
Illustrations, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$15.00.)

Linda Vance provides convincing evidence for her conclusion that May Mann Jennings "stands alone as Florida's most impressive and successful female citizen." A civic and political leader for over sixty years, May Jennings worked on behalf of conservation and social issues, helping to shape Florida's development and the role of women in the state. This pioneering study not only fills a gap in the material available about May Jennings and the early activities of women's organizations, but it also provides rich insights into Florida life and politics in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The need for the book is suggested by the omission of May Jennings's name from the Florida Women's Hall of Fame and by the paucity of works on women in Florida.

May Jennings was an extraordinary woman, combining energy, intelligence, and self-assurance with a commitment to public service and a love for and skill at politics. In the first third of the study, covering her youth and early years of marriage, Dr. Vance describes the forces which shaped Mrs. Jennings's character and goals: a childhood in tropical Florida, seven years in convent school, and a father who treated her as an equal. At age eighteen she married William Jennings, and for the next fifteen years gained a breadth of political experience, serving as his trusted counselor as he ascended from legislator to governor of Florida. In subsequent years her husband would aid her political endeavors.

The last two-thirds of the book, which concentrates on the Jacksonville years, particularly the period 1905 to the mid-1920s chronicles May Jennings's movement into a leadership role among the women in the state. By 1914, when she assumed the presidency of the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs, she was the most influential woman in Florida with an extensive network of contacts among women and political leaders. Her

range of responsibilities in these years was amazing. She served in leadership roles in many state and local organizations and committees, founded a variety of organizations, and lobbied members of the legislature and state and local government officials extensively. In subsequent years her activities would expand to include serving as a Democratic party official and as president of the Florida Legislative Council.

Particularly enlightening are the chapters describing the efforts of Mrs. Jennings and her "old girl" network of prominent women to win legislative support for a variety of issues, ranging from the establishment and funding of the Royal Palm State Park and the Everglades National Park, the protection of Florida forests, and the right to vote and hold public office for women. Conservation was always her primary concern, but there were not many public welfare issues that did not receive her attention. While it often took years to gain her objectives, May Jennings persisted, and only rarely expressed discouragement or frustration.

There are, unfortunately, few details in this study about Mrs. Jennings's later years. There is little, for example, on her role as campaign manager for Florida's first congresswoman or her work within the Democratic party. Nor do we gain many insights into May Jennings's personality or her personal relationships. These limitations stem from the nature and scope of the Jennings papers at the University of Florida, which include only scattered materials for the years after the early 1920s and primarily show the public side of Mrs. Jennings.

This is the first major study of women in Florida politics. Dr. Vance has drawn extensively on the Jennings papers and on a wide range of original and secondary sources, including interviews with members of the Jennings family. There are useful appendices and footnotes and a comprehensive bibliography. This well-written book about one of Florida's most important women has much to offer both the historian and the general reader.

*Jacksonville University*

JOAN S. CARVER

*A History of the Practice of Medicine in Manatee County, Florida.* By Robert E. King, M.D. (Bradenton, FL: Manatee Memorial Hospital, 1985. xiii, 376 pp. Dedication, acknowledgments, preface, introduction, conclusion, footnotes, bibliography. \$20.00.)

More information on the practice of medicine in the state of Florida is needed. Aside from Dr. William Straight's historical issues in the *Journal of the Florida Medical Association*, a paucity of information about the practice of medicine in Florida exists. Historical information, provided either through articles or books such as Dr. King's, on the practice of medicine in the counties of Florida is a welcome addition and much needed.

The arrangement of King's book is by chapters describing the activities of physicians and dentists and others involved in medical care in Manatee County. It covers the period from the early settlement of Manatee to the present. Most of the vignettes were written by Dr. King, although several autobiographical and biographical items by family members are included. Obviously, considerable effort and time has been spent in collecting this information.

In addition, Dr. King provides information on a variety of early medical practices. There is historical data on Manatee County, Bradenton General Hospital, Manatee County Hospital, Manatee Memorial Hospital, L. W. Blake Memorial Hospital, and the Manatee County Medical Society.

Dr. King has compiled his book in a somewhat unorthodox manner. Within the chapters on practitioners is information on the medical development of various hospitals, the health department, and the medical society. I would have preferred a more traditional chronological method of presenting the information.

The first practicing physician in Manatee County was Dr. Franklin Branch, who moved there from Tampa in October 1846. Most of the cases treated by nineteenth-century Florida physicians involved trauma and infections. Yellow-fever epidemics in the Manatee area occurred in 1867, 1887, and 1889. Treatment involved quarantining the area, and using various purges, plasters, and potions. The first hospital in Manatee County, the Leonard Sanitarium, was built by Dr. Duncan Leonard in 1910. It later became the Bradenton General Hospital. Dr. King has included many anecdotes in his book about

people and happenings in the area. A sense of humor was part of the physician's armamentarium in practicing medicine in the late nineteenth century, as it is today.

It is gratifying to see both professional and non-professional historians doing research into the history of medicine in Florida, and publishing the results of their findings. Dr. King has done a yeoman's job and has produced a valuable addition to the history of the practice of medicine in Florida.

Gainesville, Florida

MARK V. BARROW

*La República de las Floridas: Texts and Documents.* Compiled by David Bushnell. (Mexico: Pan American Institute of Geography and History, 1986. 64 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations. \$9.00.)

This compilation of historical essays and edited documents is a welcome addition to Spanish Florida historiography. The scope of Florida history has always been broad, and it has never been a matter of just state and local interest. From the time of first European contact, Florida has played an important role on the stage of world history. This volume attests to that fact.

Dr. Bushnell has brought together a group of diverse materials to demonstrate Florida's role in the hemispheric movement for Latin American independence. His introductory essay provides background information on the aborted efforts to establish the República de las Floridas at Fernandina in 1817. He examines these events as they relate to the following issues: Spain's attempts to defuse insurgent movements in its overseas possessions, the equivocal foreign policy position of the United States during the first two decades of the nineteenth century, and the República's relation to the larger independence movement in Spain's other American colonies. Bushnell used documents from repositories in Spain, the United States, and Colombia. His even-handed approach is to be applauded.

David Norris documents the day-to-day events of the crisis, the result of which was Spain's loss of Fernandina and Amelia Island. He also notes the implications for Spain's sovereignty in the rest of Florida. Gerald Poyo describes the Mexican and

Texas connections with what was going on in Fernandina. It was part of a larger plan, and more than just simple filibustering activities. Poyo's contention is supported by Charles Bowman's study which shows that the Amelia Island affair was intimately linked, through its leaders and ideology, to subsequent events in South America.

The nine documents that are included provide evidence supporting the points developed by the essayists. Several of the documents are from the East Florida Papers, the archive of the Spanish East Florida government (1784-1821), a source which has not been adequately researched by scholars.

This compilation is a contribution to Spanish Florida and Latin American independence studies. It will be of great value to students of Florida history.

*P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History*

BRUCE S. CHAPPELL

*Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, Volume 11: October 1, 1778-January 31, 1779.* Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, Ronald M. Gephart, and Eugene R. Sheridan. (Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1983. xxxi, 587 pp. Editorial method, acknowledgments, illustrations, index. \$18.00.)

*Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, Volume 12: February 1, 1779-March 31, 1779.* Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, and Ronald M. Gephart. (Washington, D.C.: U. S. Government Printing Office, 1985. xxix, 595 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of congress, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, index. \$20.00.)

The autumn, winter, and spring of 1778-1779 was a bleak period in the American Revolution, and for that very reason the correspondence and other writings of delegates to the Continental Congress are especially revealing. Rarely do legislative documents present adversity with such candor and explicitness. "I really think that I am chargeable with indecency to the public to continue in a station such as the present," confessed James

Lovell of Massachusetts, "when I see for a demonstrable certainty that the delegates' children must go barefoot, whereas the lemmon [sic] sellers may ride in a chariot." Republican formulations about virtue which had held the political culture together since 1776 were now unravelling, and the pain and dismay of many delegates was palpable. Herein lay the significance of the famous feud in Congress between the supporters of Arthur Lee and those of Silas Deane, the subject of a large portion of these documents. "America should beware how she suffers the character of one of her most able and vigilant supporters of her rights to be injured by questions designed to impute slander," Samuel Adams fumed in Lee's defense. "It is the old game of mischievous men to strike at the characters of the good and great in order to lessen the weight of their example and influence," he went on, citing Algernon Sydney as an example of such a maligned patriot. Very few of Deane's supporters committed their views to paper, but Henry Laurens's vivid accounts of his clashes with Thomas Burke on the subject reveal how suspicious Burke was of the aggressiveness and ferocity of Lee's defenders.

Another important feature of these two volumes is the inclusion of many excellent letters from the *Pennsylvania Packet* which emerges as a major depository of source material on this period of the Revolution. These include Gouverneur Morris's four anonymous essays signed, "An American," which brilliantly defended the policies of Congress and covered a wide range of economic, social, diplomatic, military, and financial issues. "To say there are divisions in Congress is only saying . . . that it is a popular assembly," Morris declared. "Different views of the same subject naturally lead men to differ in sentiments. Personal connections excite personal emotions, and the conflict of such emotions sometimes produces personal altercation. The heats inevitable on such occasions seldom evaporate within the walls of one house, but stimulate bitter observations, easily credited, because they flatter a self importance which is uneasy at any kind of superiority. . . . How did it happen that such things did not exist formerly? They did; but the public dangers and distresses taught men to keep more secret those things which they readily divulge in an hour of greater security. The appearance of such divisions therefore in personal matters are striking signs of national prosperity."

Comparing Adams's complaint about mischievous criticism

with Morris's understanding of the dynamics of conflict in a popular legislature illustrates the painful maturing of Revolutionary leadership during the darkest hour of the struggle for independence.

*University of North Carolina  
at Greensboro*

ROBERT M. CALHOON

*The Old Army: A Portrait of the American Army in Peacetime, 1784-1898.* By Edward M. Coffman. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. ix, 514 pp. Notes, maps, illustrations, bibliographical essay, index. \$35.00.)

For most of the 1784- 1898 period covered by this study the United States was at peace (the seemingly interminable frontier fighting with the Indians excepted, of course), and its military forces were very small. Few Americans lived where they were likely to need the army's help, and fewer still wanted to dwell upon the army, its purpose, and its needs. Those who did think about the army usually objected to its cost and often regarded it with the traditional fear in which English-speaking peoples have usually held a regular military force that was believed to be an imminent threat to the existence of its own civil government. "Little," a veteran noted in 1889, "has been written illustrating phases of the life of the regular soldier . . . in times of peace." A century later, Edward Coffman has ably filled that void.

"The Old Army," Coffman writes, "is the army that existed before the last war." By his own criterion, Coffman defines and describes three "old armies" that existed in the United States between the end of the War for Independence and the beginning of the Spanish-American War. One of these "old armies" existed prior to the War of 1812, one between that conflict and the Civil War, and one prior to the war with Spain. (For some unexplained reason, Coffman does not regard the Mexican War of 1846-1848 as marking a significant dividing point in the army's history.)

In effect, Coffman has written individual sketches of each of the three "old armies." In each survey he deals separately with



the officers, the enlisted men, and the women and children who were associated with the army of the time covered. He writes of such matters as the ethnic and geographical origins of enlisted men and officers, pay and allowances, housing, crime and punishment, medicine, education (of both soldiers and their dependents), training, religion, diet, and personal habits (sex, drinking, gambling) of the men, women, and children who made up the army's extended family.

Coffman's method of treating separately each of the "old armies" sometimes makes for repetition as he must cover each topic for each of the "old armies" even though there was often but little change from one period to another. The important changes that did take place— the growth of professionalism, for example— are often treated in isolation for each period. By careful reading one can trace these developments, but it would have been helpful if Coffman had provided a complete summary comparing the army of 1898 with its predecessor of 1784. Nor is the treatment balanced. The pre-War of 1812 army is covered in thirty-nine pages; the pre-Civil War army in 169; and the pre-1898 force in 185. No doubt the size of the army in each period and the availability of source material account for these differences.

This well-researched volume is full of valuable insights about not only the army but also all of nineteenth-century America. Historians who work with immigration, family history, Afro-American history, social and intellectual history, and so on will profit from Coffman's work. Non-professional historians will find much of interest in his pages. *The Old Army* is a fine example of the "new" military history. (The "old" or "classical" military history deals with battles and campaigns; the "new" with other facets of the military past.)

North Carolina State University

RICHARD M. MCMURRY

*Yankee Saints and Southern Sinners.* By Bertram Wyatt-Brown. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. xi, 227 pp. Preface and acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, index. \$20.00.)

With these mainly previously published, but heavily revised, essays on the culture of the antebellum North and South, Professor Wyatt-Brown, of the University of Florida, displays not only a keen sensitivity to the differences between the two sections but also offers a unique thesis on the coming of the Civil War. After study of the latest bibliography, the author rejects the prevailing view of slavery as the major contention between the sections. He also maintains that both sections' religious beliefs and practices were important, but, like slavery, by no means do they explain the Civil War. Rather, sectional tensions and animosities arose because of the opposing leaders' differing interpretations of freedom and dignity. Thus, an exaggerated sense of honor led the South to war, and a well-developed sense of social obligations led the North to reject both secession and the southern way of life.

To establish his thesis the author discusses both regions' political, reform, and cultural activists. His section on the North, mainly derived from years of studying reformer family life and social activities, begins with an essay on Stanley Elkins's neglected thesis on the northern reformer as anti-institutionalist. Wyatt-Brown maintains that Elkins's essay buttresses his own analysis of the northern reformer whose major disagreements with the South centered on the meaning of freedom. The author also compares the northern missionary to the domestic reformer to demonstrate that types of reformers differed between those who were motivated by religious values and those who acted out of civic responsibility for secular reasons. Wyatt-Brown's excellent essay on the childraising and reform activities of the Tappan family reveals that, although Lewis Tappan used the language of spiritual reform, he also behaved as an enlightened businessman who felt a keen social obligation to protect the values of a free society. The section on the North concludes with an essay on the demented John Brown which asks why northern leaders supported Brown's violent actions. To provide a transition to the second section, Wyatt-Brown also asks why Southerners responded chaotically to Brown's Virginia invasion. Brown touched the northern value of religious purification through violence, but he also appealed to northern pride in protecting society's freedom. As to the South, its response was not just based on the defense of slavery, but featured community outrage, or an insult to southern honor.

Wyatt-Brown's essays on the South seek to highlight and to sharpen sectional differences on the meaning of freedom and dignity. Again he uses the work of a most important yet seemingly forgotten writer, the North Carolinian Wilbur J. Cash, to capture the language of personal honor. Wyatt-Brown's theory of honor in part derives from Cash's themes of frontier violence, lack of class distinctions, and racial bonding, which molded a unique and changeless region. In a brilliant essay on the pro-slavery argument's evolution, the author claims that, like the anti-slavery argument, it too began with religious language, but evolved into a secularized defense of a way of life. Henry Hughes, the central figure in this essay, perhaps more than any other antebellum southern social theorist, understood the link between slavery's defense and southern values. In a previously unpublished concluding essay on the rhetoric of honor and southern secession, the author rejects slavery, economic differences, and class loyalties to offer the code of honor as the central reason for southern secession.

Along with his two major books on northern reform and southern honor, these essays make Wyatt-Brown our most knowledgeable authority on both regions in the antebellum period. His ability to ask most difficult questions of his material, his most careful reading of sectional rhetoric, and his sense of how ideas influence action, reveal a brilliance of analytical powers rare in our profession. Yet one must necessarily quarrel with such an exclusive thesis on the coming of the Civil War. The author, who is sensitive to the essential differences between the sections, does not consider the many permutations among the South's own sub-regions. To maintain that the upper class' opposition to secession precluded class alignment rejects legitimate social distinctions. To envision monolithic agricultural southern economic interests ignores the real conflict that existed over the state's role in the economy during the late antebellum period. To claim that slavery was not central to southern values demeans the author's own theory of the South's exaggerated sense of honor. To neglect the biblical rhetoric in the secession crisis, North and South, diminishes the centrality of religion in the social values of both regions. Other factors, then, buttressed the meaning of honor as freedom, and point to a southern search for order. To do justice to that pompous and proud, but tragic

section, demands that Wyatt-Brown give due attention to its complexity, as he does to the North's.

*Catholic University of America*

JON L. WAKELYN

*The Choctaw Before Removal.* Edited by Carolyn Keller Reeves. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1985. xvi, 243 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, appendices, bibliography, contributors, index. \$25.00.)

In this highly-recommended volume, Dr. Reeves has collected eight topical essays on the Mississippi Choctaws from 1540 to 1830. The eight authors are all recognized authorities in American Indian studies. Four have worked with the Mississippi Choctaws in professional capacities. The individual essays are well-written, based on the best recent research, and well documented. To an unusual degree in an edited volume, Dr. Reeves has succeeded in having separate specialist essays provide a comprehensive view of the Choctaws prior to 1830 which is both scholarly and readable.

This book, more than any other single text in print on this subject, is recommended for scholars interested in the southeastern Indians and for university libraries. For the Choctaws, there is no comprehensive book such as Arrell Gibson's *The Chickasaws*. The best overview of traditional Choctaw society, John Swanton's *Social and Ceremonial Life of the Choctaw Indians* has long been out-of-print and fails to give the historical dimension provided so well by the Reeves book. Angie Debo's classic *The Rise and Fall of the Choctaw Republic* has only two brief chapters on the Choctaws in Mississippi prior to 1830, focusing instead on the Choctaws in Oklahoma after 1830. Arthur DeRosier's *The Removal of the Choctaw Indians* centers primarily on removal, while Kendall Blanchard's *The Mississippi Choctaws at Play* details the history of Choctaw sports. The closest competing volume is Jesse McKee and Jon Schlenker's *The Choctaws*, which covers the history of the Choctaws in Mississippi prior to removal as well as the separate histories of the Mississippi and Oklahoma Choctaws after 1830. The Reeves book is a better source on Choctaw society and history before 1830, although it lacks the informa-

tion on post-removal Mississippi Choctaw history provided by McKee and Schlenker.

Only brief mention can be made of the eight individual chapters in Reeves's book. William Brescia reviews Choctaw origin legends, providing additional material not noted by Swanton, especially the existence of a separate *Nanih Waiya* mound and cave. Carolyn Reeves reviews observations about the Choctaw language in the early nineteenth century. Margaret Searcy reviews Choctaw subsistence prior to 1830, utilizing both early sources and recent scholarship. Grayson Noley's account of the first contact is a mixture of well-known ethnographic descriptions and an imaginative (fictional) account of first contact. This chapter is less useful than the same author's more detailed descriptive chapter on the Choctaws in the early 1700s. Patricia Galloway provides an outstanding account of the Choctaw civil war in 1746- 1750, utilizing new documentary evidence from the *Mississippi Provincial Archives: French Dominion*. John Guice provides an excellent description of the complicated relations between Indians and settlers in Mississippi Territory, 1798-1817. Samuel Wells reviews federal Indian policy leading to the removal policy and broadens the scope of discussion presented earlier by DeRosier. An appendix by Robert Ferguson reviews Choctaw treaties, including an excellent description of circumstances surrounding the signing of the removal treaty in 1830.

*Mississippi State University*

JOHN H. PETERSON

*Slavery and Rice Culture in Low County Georgia, 1750-1860*. By Julia Floyd Smith. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1985. xiv, 266 pp. Preface, introduction, tables and illustrations, conclusion, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

Cultivated chiefly in marshy lowlands along the coast of South Carolina and Georgia, rice occupied more limited acreage than the antebellum South's other commercial staples. In the relatively compact rice-growing region emerged the South's most dense concentration of large slave communities. An impre-

ssive body of historical scholarship has explored economic, social, and cultural facets of slave society from the vantage of the rice kingdom. Professor Smith's study incorporates findings of earlier studies but attempts no new interpretive synthesis. Her investigation accepts the prevailing judgment that distinctive features of slavery in the rice plantation belt can be attributed to the large labor force required to irrigate rice lands, planters' local absenteeism, widespread reliance on slave drivers, and the general adoption of task labor in field cultivation. In order to "examine the extent of these differences in culture and society of owners and slaves in low country Georgia," she analyzes the process of rice production and the character of slave community life, focusing on plantations where in 1850 slaves raised at least 100,000 pounds of rice.

Professor Smith's analysis of county records, particularly estate inventories, deeds, wills, and probate records, confirms older judgments that Georgia's largest rice planters had been born, not made. "More often than not," she observes, "the rice planter was a son, son-in-law, or relative of an established planter" (p. 41). Moreover, she suggests that migrating South Carolina rice planters presided over the expansion of rice production in Georgia during the early decades of the nineteenth century and, by the late antebellum era, had become the largest rice planters in the state. Impatient with the view that slavery was unprofitable, Professor Smith applies methods that she earlier employed in her study of slavery in Florida and calculates the annual incomes and average returns on investment from selected rice plantations to support her judgment that "by contemporary standards this class was rich" (p. 5). Extracts from estate accounts do not make compelling reading, and this approach restricts the issue of the economic significance of slavery to the narrow terrain of individual plantation accounts. Nevertheless, the author's insistence that the plantation be viewed as a unit of production provides general readers with a perspective not always evident in popular literature about the region.

Vivid descriptions of plantation work routines, the arduous construction of irrigation systems, and techniques of preparing rice for market render the author's account of plantation labor the most memorable dimension of her exploration of slave life. At the same time, however, the author perhaps too readily identifies differences in forms of labor organization as the source of

qualitative differences in the character of slavery in the rice region. Portraying the task system as a "superior" form of organizing field labor because it "encouraged initiative among slaves to complete the work within a reasonable length of time" ignores the overexertion that the completion of daily work quotas in less than average time demanded (p. 62). Similarly, "overtime work on Sundays," "'moonlighting' on another job," and "extra labor performed beyond the work assigned" – means by which hired slaves attempted to produce a surplus above subsistence – are uncritically pronounced an "opportunity to express initiative and freedom of choice in deciding the amount of work to be performed above what was expected" (pp. 58, 61). Although the author's analysis of slaves' health, folk culture, and religious practices seldom advances discussion beyond issues raised by prior monographs on these subjects, all readers will benefit from the clear explanation of rice culture and appreciate the splendid photographs and drawings.

*University of California, San Diego*

JULIE SAVILLE

*The March to the Sea and Beyond: Sherman's Troops in the Savannah and Carolinas Campaigns.* By Joseph T. Glatthaar. (New York: New York University Press, 1985. xiv, 318 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$27.95.)

Scores of books have recounted how General William T. Sherman fathered the urban renewal program in Georgia and the Carolinas. All previous accounts have either praised or damned the fears and the devastation that "Uncle Billy" spread in 1864-1865 as he introduced "total war" to the beleaguered Confederacy. However, the approach utilized here is below command level, highly personal, and hence refreshingly different.

What Joseph Glatthaar (a member of the Command and General Staff College faculty) has done is to tell the story of Sherman's march through the eyes and words of the Union soldiers who made that incredible advance. Relatively little attention has been given to those patriotic Billy Yanks. The men

who marched behind Sherman were not simply Federal volunteers. They were in the main midwestern soldiers who had known hard duty in Mississippi and Tennessee. By the spring of 1864 they had become seasoned veterans, wise to the ways of war and hardened to the costs that military victory exacts. In short, they were ideally suited for what Sherman had in mind when he cut his traces at Atlanta and headed eastward toward the sea.

Glatthaar uses a topical approach more than the expected chronological framework. Chapters treat of motivations in Sherman's army, relationships between soldiers and blacks, how Federal soldiers felt about southern whites, plus descriptions of camp life, marches, foraging, and such engagements as the burring of Columbia and the Battle of Bentonville.

Most of those men in blue slogged through dust and mud with vengeance in their hearts. An Iowan wrote as the Union army advanced northward from Savannah: "South Carolina cried out the first for war, and she shall have it to her hearts content. She sowed the Wind. She will soon reap the Whirlwind." With Confederate defeat, however, most of Sherman's soldiers promptly became American civilians in spirit. "At the prospect of restoration," an Illinois private stated, "all feelings of animosity are dispelled . . . & a warm feeling of fraternal brotherhood springs up."

Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston, Sherman's principal adversary during the war, paid that Union force the greatest compliment only three days after his surrender: "There had been no such army since the days of Julius Caesar."

Certainly this volume belongs with campaign studies of the Civil War. Yet it should more rightfully be placed alongside Bell I. Wiley's *The Life of Billy Yank*, and Francis A. Lord's *They Fought for the Union*, because *The March to the Sea and Beyond* is social history in a military setting. As Glatthaar points out, "War as seen from a headquarters tent, although important in understanding the campaign or battle, is very different from war from a soldier's perspective." Louis Morton, another respected military historian, once asserted: "Military forces in every age reflect the societies they are created to defend."

Making maximum use of Civil War letters, diaries, reminiscences, and unit histories, Glatthaar has produced a study that



could be a model for similar histories of other armies blue and gray.

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University*

JAMES I. ROBERTSON

*The Web of Southern Social Relations: Women, Family, and Education.*

Edited by Walter J. Fraser, Jr., R. Frank Saunders, Jr., and Jon L. Wakelyn. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1985. xvii, 257 pp. Introduction, notes, contributors, index. \$25.00.)

The essays collected in *The Web of Southern Social Relations* were first presented at the "Symposium on the South: Education, Family, and Women," held at Georgia Southern College in spring 1984. The articles embrace both the Old and New South, though with a heavy emphasis on the former if Reconstruction is included therein. As with most collections drawn from a single conference, the volume does not provide systematic coverage of its subject but rather presents a series of case studies which are topically congruent. Several articles here converge to provide rich portraits of the antebellum education of both daughters and sons; the effects of Reconstruction on blacks, elite whites, and poor whites; and the impact of charitable and reform efforts on impoverished mothers, wealthy gentlemen, elite women, and black ladies.

The editors hope that this collection will "provoke questions for all students of southern society, especially for those who want to know more about ordinary lives." In this the volume of thirteen essays succeeds. Indeed, because "cautious conclusions are typical of," and often appropriate to, these essays, the reader is left with profuse questions and plenty of incentive to pursue further research (xv). The volume as a whole, however, would have benefitted from a more incautious introduction. Overlapping, often reinforcing, but sometimes contradictory themes and interpretations emerge as one moves from essay to essay, but the effort to weave these into a meaningful web is left almost wholly to the reader.

The editors have aided in the process of interpretive integra-

tion only by arranging the articles thematically. This is of significance given the great variety of subjects, regions, and time periods covered. The pairing of articles, for example, on daughters' and sons' antebellum education and on white and black women's post-bellum reform activities helps illuminate the effects of gender and race, respectively, on widely-studied social institutions. In similar fashion, both the limiting effects of southern ideals of femininity on women's behavior and the limits of that ideology in accounting for women's behavior are revealed in the first five, very fine essays. They analyze female experience in colonial settlements, plantation houses, slave quarters, Indian villages, and wealthy and poor urban families.

In several articles, particularly those by Bleser, Kett, Stowe, Wakelyn, and Walsh, historical interpretations based on northern evidence are tested against southern cases, sometimes reinforcing, but often challenging existing generalizations regarding the lives of colonial women, gender roles in middle-class marriages, the effects of education on adolescents, and the impact of progressive reform on its purveyors. The contributors to this volume also employ a broad range of methodologies, demonstrating the utility of lifecycle analyses and of the integration of quantitative and literary evidence. In addition, these articles show a sophistication in, and a sensitivity to, the analysis of class, race, and gender that is rare in any volume. The contributions of Bellows, Berkeley, Flynt, and Wyatt-Brown are especially successful in revealing the ways that poor whites and blacks perceived themselves and their place in southern society. Thus, this collection is important reading not only for southern historians but for all historians.

The editors claim that one "criterion in evaluating the worth of any book is the degree to which it influences future scholarship." By combining a number of intriguing case studies with a cursory thematic and theoretical introduction, they have assured that the issues raised in this volume will be pursued elsewhere.

*University of South Florida*

NANCY A. HEWITT

*Christian Reconstruction: The American Missionary Association and Southern Blacks, 1861-1890.* By Joe M. Richardson. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986. ix, 348 pp. Preface, afterword, notes, bibliography, index. \$30.00 cloth.)

Now and again one discovers a book that informs the reader beyond his expectations even on its central material while doing a great deal more besides. Joe M. Richardson's study of the American Missionary Association in the post-Civil War South achieves the first in depth. It accomplishes the second with stunning effect.

The study of this single organization turns out to be a piece of social history that acquaints us with many of the implicates that arose from a campaign by northern Christians to educate and generally improve life for the recently-freed slaves of the South. Those implicates include: the evolution of freedmen's life during and after the war; southern attitudes toward northern people; the need of a devastated economy for funding assistance from the winning side; the conscience or compassion of concerned church people toward the near-hopeless, and, in some ways, worsened condition of a newly-emancipated people.

Richardson's primary sources lead him to conclude that the AMA teacher-missionaries were, for the greater part, admirable, effective, and courageous people. But they were thrust into circumstances that filled their daily living and work with stresses, limitations, and vexations that would have sent less dedicated and hardy souls back home to Ohio, Massachusetts, and New York in a hurry. The trying lot of their lives in the devastated South was due in part to their entry into the Negroes' culture, but they would have been nearly as foreign to normalcy had their time and participation been spent in southern white circles. A minority of AMA agents were northern and southern blacks. For them, too, the pay was poor and social acceptance hampered.

The AMA's history acquaints us with several of today's black educational institutions which the Association founded in the 1860s and 1870s. These included colleges, normal schools, and theological and industrial institutes such as Fisk, Atlanta University, Talladega, and Tougaloo. It introduces us to some stellar figures (or enlarges our knowledge of them): Lewis Tappan, Francis L. Cardozo, Mary F. Wells, Floyd Snelson, and others.

The story of the AMA is gripping and depressing, as well as stunning and informative. By the time Richardson finishes, we are convinced that every human cross-purpose that was possible had been actualized. Every caste, class, race, and profession that could be alienated from each other seemingly was. To alienation must be added hostility, suspicion, and ostracism. As a result, southern whites were alienated from southern blacks, southern whites from northern blacks, southern whites from northern white teachers, wealthy blacks from poor blacks, AMA officers from southern blacks, AMA white teachers from southern blacks, and AMA women teachers from AMA policies.

Scarcely any doubt attends the attribution of success to the American Missionary Association. Yet, even this well-intentioned body blundered in its aim to reconstruct the freedmen in the Christian religion and by means of its noblest values. It too patronized blacks and compromised with regional racial mores. But it succeeded amazingly well, in both its spirit and actual accomplishments. By examining it, we do indeed see afresh how desperate was the situation it came into and why healing the ravages of slavery and segregation has taken so long.

Before this book, the story of the American Missionary Association was available through a number of state, local, institutional, and biographical studies. Now, with commendable professionalism, Professor Richardson of Florida State University has produced a comprehensive study of the crucial first quarter century of its history. This equips us to know much more about a great many aspects of regional and national life.

University of Florida

SAMUEL S. HILL

*Presbyterian Missionary Attitudes.* By Michael C. Coleman. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1985. x, 222 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, abbreviations, appendix, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

The Board of Foreign Missions was founded in 1838 by the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, generally known as the Old School Presbyterians. After the Old School and New School Presbyterians reun-

ited in 1869, the BFM continued to oversee the church's Indian missions until 1893, when the stations were transferred to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions. During these years the BFM sponsored the work of about 450 missionaries to nineteen different tribes. They were, in Coleman's words, one of the "self-consciously elite regiments" in the nineteenth-century army of Protestant missionaries (p. 5).

The missionaries left behind voluminous correspondence and reports. Coleman's research concentrated mostly on missions to two tribes, the Choctaws of Oklahoma and the Nez Perces of Idaho. Those two tribes were chosen because they represented different stages of Indian acculturation, the Choctaw having adapted more to American customs than the Nez Perces. While historians will continue to generalize about the attitudes of Protestant missionaries toward Indians, Coleman's study will serve as a reminder that both the theological assumptions and denominational loyalties of the missionaries and the variety in American Indian cultures make each mission a discrete and unique study.

This book is not a traditional history of Indian missions; in fact, one learns little about the development and operation of the mission stations and the personalities of the missionaries. It is, rather, an intellectual history of the missionary mind. Coleman is interested in what the missionaries thought, in their encounters with a different but rich and highly developed culture. His story is both informative and interesting.

The questions Coleman asks are informed by the most recent scholarship on Indian missions, and his case study provides a solid basis for theorizing. He concludes that the motivation of the Presbyterian missionaries, while "an inextricable mixture of many factors," was primarily "conscious and spiritual (p. 26)." In fact, the missionaries were captives of a "near-total ethnocentrism" which made them insensitive to any positive values in tribal culture and demanded that they change not only the religion of the Indians, but also their society and economy—even their names. The missionaries sometimes betrayed "clashing double images" of Indian society—arguing, for instance, that it was both authoritarian and excessively individualistic—but such contradictions seemed never to undermine their convictions. Furthermore, throughout one-half century, the reports and correspondence showed no signs of change or variation.

This is a valuable book; it provides a model for countless other studies that must be done before the nineteenth-century encounter between Protestantism and Indian culture is thoroughly understood. Few areas of American history provide better treasures of unmined source materials.

University of Alabama  
at Birmingham

DAVID E. HARRELL, JR.

*Ulrich Bonnell Phillips: Historian of the Old South.* By Merton L. Dillon. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. xii, 190 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, bibliography, index \$20.00.)

U. B. Phillips (1877-1934) was born and reared in post-Reconstruction Georgia. After undergraduate and graduate work at the University of Georgia, he studied under Frederick Jackson Turner at Chicago and then went on to work under W. A. Dunning at Columbia University. He received his Ph.D. degree in history from Columbia in 1902. Phillips began his professional career at the University of Wisconsin (attracted there by Turner), and he went on to teach at Tulane University, the University of Michigan, and Yale University.

During the course of his long professional career, Phillips published a number of works, the most important being *American Negro Slavery* and *Life and Labor in the Old South*. His best known essay was entitled, "The Central Theme of Southern History."

Phillips's professional career spanned the first one-third of the twentieth century, a period when the American historical profession was hardly beyond its infancy and when southern history as a teaching and research field had not yet been defined with any particular clarity. In many ways Phillips was one of the first-if not the first-professional historian who took the entire Old South as his teaching and writing province. He was a prodigious researcher, which turned him into a major manuscript collector, and his commitment to research, writing, and publication was total.

In this volume, Merton Dillon has clothed the outline of

Phillips's professional life with the kinds of detail for which Dillon's own research is well known. Dillon recounts the initial reception of Phillips's works, their nadir, and the recent revival of the positive aspects of his writings. Dillon has carefully evaluated the influence of Phillips's southern background and predispositions upon his interpretations of the South's history. He acknowledges Phillips's aristocratic tendencies and his racism, and he reminds his readers that Phillips's writings must be assessed in the light of those characteristics rather than in the light of today's *more* enlightened era. Despite the shortcomings of Phillips's works, Dillon correctly states that Phillips deserves to be praised for his understanding of the master-slave relationship and of the pre-Civil War southern class structure.

This is not to say that Dillon is uncritical of Phillips or that his book is wholly laudatory. Those of us in the profession who know Merton Dillon know that he would write nothing but a judicious assessment of Phillips-or any other historian or historical subject.

New Mexico State University

MONROE BILLINGTON

*A Righteous Cause: The Life of William Jennings Bryan.* By Robert W. Cherny. (Boston: Little, Brown, and Company, 1985. xi, 225 pp. Editor's preface, acknowledgments, note on the sources, index. \$15.95.)

*A Righteous Cause*, by Robert W. Cherny, chronicles the life of William Jennings Bryan as he forged crusades for political causes that won him the Democratic presidential nomination three times.

Bryan believed that a crusader was "clad in the armor of *a* righteous cause." He began to develop that armor in the small town of Salem, Illinois, where he was born, March 19, 1860. The boy, called "Willy," enjoyed the agricultural environment of a relatively prosperous community. Together with his brothers and sisters, he *was taught* the Protestant work ethic, the Protestant Christian faith, and the virtues of the Democratic party.

While pursuing his education *at* Whipple Academy in Il-

linois, and later at Illinois College and Union Law School in Chicago, Bryan, through debates and orations, honed his voice which would become his greatest political asset. He married Mary Elizabeth Baird who, throughout his life, was a full partner in his political crusades. He began the practice of law after serving as a clerk in the office of former United States Senator, Lyman Trumbell. Bryan moved to Lincoln, Nebraska, in 1887, where he began his crusades.

The Populist movement was directed toward currency reform, a graduated income tax, an eight-hour day for laborers, abolition of child labor, regulation of freight rates, women's suffrage, government ownership of railroads, and prohibition. With great skill Bryan melded the programs of the Democratic party with the programs of the Populist, Greenback, and Silver parties in the 1890s. Many unhappy farmers, Democrats and Republicans, were attracted to, Bryan and what he was saying. These political groups made many changes in the political philosophy of several western states, including Nebraska. Bryan was heavily indebted to these farmers for his two successful campaigns for Congress, in 1890 and 1892, and for his nominations for the presidency in 1896, 1900, and 1908.

Bryan's chief assets were his powerful and persuasive voice and his newspaper, *The Commoner*, which attracted thousands of loyal supporters. They were also swayed by his Chautauqua talks and his Christian fervor. Bryan was also financially independent as a result of his large lecture fees and his book royalties. He did not have to rely entirely on his law practice.

Bryan waged a crusade against imperialism. As a result of the Spanish-American War, the United States acquired the Philippines. Bryan called for immediate independence for that country. He did not want America to become an imperialistic country.

Other crusades waged through political campaigns, Chautauqua addresses, and newspaper editorials called for the direct primary, bank deposit insurance, and prohibition. As Wilson's secretary of state, Bryan crusaded for peace, and resigned after only twenty-seven months in office because his views on war and peace were unacceptable to the president.

His last crusade was waged against the teaching of evolution, and he aided in the prosecution of John Scopes, the teacher who had defied a Tennessee anti-evolution law. Bryan was living



in Miami at the time and had become a legal resident of Florida. Bryan's opponent was the famous trial lawyer, Clarence Darrow. During the course of the Scopes trial, Bryan was ridiculed and humiliated. He became physically exhausted, and died a few days after the trial ended.

In the last chapter of *A Righteous Cause*, the author gives an evaluation of Bryan which I especially commend to the reader. Most of the people in the pine woods area of North Central Florida, where I was born and reared, wore the same cultural mantle as Bryan during the period between 1900 and 1925. His name had a magical hold on rural listeners as late as 1952, when I waged a successful political campaign for a seat in Congress.

On the campus of the University of Florida there is a building (Arts and Sciences Building), once called the Florida Union. In 1923, Bryan accepted an invitation from President A. A. Murphree of the University of Florida to serve as chairman of a committee to raise money for this building. Serving without pay, and pledging \$1,000 of his own money, Bryan's committee raised some of the money that financed the construction of the student activities center. I was the first director of the Florida Union and we named our main lounge the William Jennings Bryan Memorial Lounge. Inscribed on the wall of the lounge were these words of Bryan, "I fear the plutocracy of wealth. I revere the aristocracy of learning, but I thank God for the democracy of the human heart." I found the flavor and spirit of these words in *A Righteous Cause*.

Gainesville, Florida

D.R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

*Spirit of Vengeance: Nativism and Louisiana Justice, 1921-1924.* By John V. Baiamonte, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1986. xv, 257 pp. Illustrations, preface, author's note, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

In May 1921, Joseph Rini and five other men of Italian extraction proceeded from New Orleans to Independence, Louisiana, a small town in the Florida Parishes north of Lake Pontchartrain, planning to rob the local bank. Their hastily-developed plans for the robbery, however, went awry, and an Inde-

pendence restaurant owner died in a confusing gun fight. The six men were tried and convicted of the murder on circumstantial evidence in a rural court that operated under the shadow of the Ku Klux Klan. A second trial confirmed the original verdict and death sentences. After several futile appeals to Governor John M. Parker, the Louisiana Board of Pardons, and higher tribunals, and despite the last-moment confession of Rosario "Roy" Leona, one of the convicted Italians, that he alone was responsible for the shooting, all six were executed on May 9, 1924.

Relying heavily on court transcripts, newspaper accounts, and personal interviews, as well as secondary sources, Baiamonte carefully details the unfolding of the Rini case and properly places the episode within the context of Tangipahoa Parish's violent heritage and the anti-Italian sentiment in Louisiana during the early part of the twentieth century. At the core of this examination is the unsupported fear that Mafia activity was rampant in southeast Louisiana and in New Orleans. Fear prompted law enforcement officials to use physical intimidation against Rini, Leona, and their associates, and to call witnesses of dubious credibility to help secure a conviction. Baiamonte additionally contends that Governor Parker, an unapologetic participant in the Crescent City lynching of eleven Italians in 1891, harbored prejudice toward members of that ethnic group. His prejudice neutralized his usual antipathy for the Ku Klux Klan and most likely destroyed hopes for gubernatorial clemency in the Rini case.

Baiamonte's sprightly narrative, drawn largely from court records and newspaper reports, contains lengthy dialogues that are absorbing and often quite dramatic. This strength, however, is also the work's main weakness. The book at times vacillates between dispassionate historical analysis and sensationalism that tugs on the emotions. The author's sympathy for the six Italians is frequently too obvious.

The issues of the case, furthermore, were not always clear-cut. Although Rini, Leona, and the others were undoubtedly victims of ethnic prejudice, unfair trials, and inordinately harsh sentences, the men were not exactly guiltless. Testimony and later confessions indicated that the defendants had conspired to commit robbery, and that five of the men were to some degree accomplices to the murder which Leona eventually admitted

committing. Citizens of Tangipahoa Parish, moreover, did not indiscriminately condemn all Italians. Mayor Charles Anzalone of Independence and Dr. Anthony J. Strange, another Italian, were respected community leaders who aided the prosecution during the murder trial.

These questions aside, Baiamonte has produced a highly-readable, extensively-researched case study of ethnic prejudice in Louisiana. His work constitutes a worthy addition to the growing historical literature on the Italian-American experience in this country. It further indicates an unfortunate link between the nativist attitudes of Louisianians and the prejudicial views of other Americans that prevailed in the United States after World War I.

*Tulane University*

EDWARD F. HAAS

*Latin Journey: Cuban and Mexican Immigrants in the United States.*

By Alejandro Portes and Robert L. Bach. (Berkeley: University of California Press, 1985. xxi, 387 pp. List of tables, list of figures, acknowledgments, appendix, bibliography, index. \$11.95.)

Mexicans and Cubans have figured prominently in some of the nation's most hotly contested debates concerning immigration policy. Floridians are well aware of this fact, having confronted first hand the impact of these population movements. The groups seem to offer evidence of two very distinct models of adaptation to American society. Cubans emerge as a highly successful, rapidly Americanizing group that serves in many ways as a model for adjustment to middle-class America. Mexicans, on the other hand, appear to possess individual abilities and motivations that do not fit well in modern America, causing limited upward mobility and allowing for only a partial incorporation into American society. But precisely how true are these generalizations and, to the extent that they do reflect reality, why have these outcomes taken place? Portes and Bach have explored these research questions in this densely-researched volume.

The authors go substantially beyond a narrative exposition

of Cuban and Mexican immigration. They attempt to tie the migrations into a wider theoretical framework which can provide for a broader understanding of how immigrants achieve economic progress in America. Employing a sophisticated statistical methodology, they lead the reader through a variety of bivariate, multivariate, and discriminant analyses of the data. The volume's empirical findings are tested against a host of social science theories of migration, labor market behavior, immigrant social and cultural adaptation, and assimilation. All this makes for rather heavy going at times, but the rewards more than justify the effort.

The Cuban presence in Miami merits special treatment. The authors find that the ethnic enclave played an important role in providing for the economic adjustment of Cubans, but in different ways for different immigrants. In the enclave, the proliferation of small businesses was not due to the "inherent entrepreneurial spirit carried by the more adventurous men," but rather "assistance from established social networks within the Cuban community" and contact with other Cuban entrepreneurs (p. 238). Here is where the Cuban experience diverged most sharply from that of Mexicans. Yet, other modes of incorporation served the community. Indeed, a slight majority of Cubans sampled entered the outside economy. Here, Cubans employed in the primary and secondary labor markets experienced ethnicity differently from those who remained rooted in the enclave. What emerges, therefore, is a viewpoint that negates a homogeneous, openly competitive labor market (p. 239), and sees instead a multi-structured system in which class and ethnicity play different roles according to where individuals find themselves situated.

Though concerned primarily with economic processes, this book offers insight into many other aspects of immigrant life. Most intriguing to this reviewer is its assessment of how ethnicity and assimilation interrelate. The book suggests a complex pattern of social adaptation which includes "gradual entry into American institutions" accompanied by an increased awareness of how they function and "a growing attachment to ethnic ties for personal support." This conception argues against the usual assumption which pictures assimilation as a unilinear process moving immigrants from foreignness to Americanness.

This is an important book that challenges many conventional

assumptions about contemporary immigration— more than this short review can list. The recent debate in Congress, which resulted in new immigration legislation, is only one manifestation of a public concern about what role newcomers should play in our nation's future. The frustration encountered by legislators is a further reflection of the importance and complexity of these problems. The thorough scholarship and reasoning contained in *Latin Journey*, therefore, are particularly welcome. One would hope that they had an impact on the action taken by Congress.

*University of Florida*

GEORGE E. POZZETTA

*A Culture at Risk: Who Cares for America's Heritage?* By Charles Phillips and Patricia Hogan. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1984. xii, 95 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, introduction, conclusion, appendices, tables. \$10.00.)

*A Culture at Risk* is the product of a survey of historical agencies and museums undertaken by the American Association for State and Local History with funding from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The findings are based on 562 institutional responses to a rather lengthy and detailed questionnaire. Out of this one would hope to find useful information on the state of historical organizations in the United States; not only statistical data, but also its interpretation. Unfortunately, the statistical information in this book is of limited value, and the authors offer almost no interpretation of the results.

One of the major problems with the statistics is the method of presentation. Particularly vexing is that findings are expressed in percentages only. One does not know (although sometimes it is possible to guess) how many institutions responded to a specific question. For instance, one statistical table relates the size of an institution's staff to the number of its volunteers. According to the table, 100 per cent of the organizations that employ more than 500 individuals fall into the fifty to ninety-nine volunteers category, even though there are nine different categories altogether. Probably this means that only one or two

institutions with over 500 employees responded, but one must surmise this as it is never specifically stated.

Too often the results are displayed in a confusing manner. One table, "Number of Visitors in Quarters at Various Organizations," requires tremendous effort on the reader's part to make any sense of it at all. Another, "When Institutions are Open to the Public," just does not add up.

An additional problem is that all respondents can not have attached the same meaning to the questions they answered. What, for example, does "budget allocation" mean to a small volunteer organization? Just because 78.8 per cent of the organizations claimed that they allocated no funds for archives (Figure 40, p. 73), does not mean that no money has been spent. More likely this response is a function of primitive budgeting and accounting systems in smaller agencies.

More damaging than the confusing statistics is the dearth of analysis. The authors devote only twenty per cent of this work to comments on the survey results, and even then it usually is just a statement of the obvious. Virtually no attempt has been made to go beyond the statistics to explain what all this means.

Clearly, the best part of this book is the introductory essay, "American Historical Societies: Notes for a Survey," by John Alexander Williams. In less than twenty pages, Williams provides an insightful overview of the development of historical agencies in the United States, focusing on how these organizations have been shaped by their adoption of practices from outside the historical field. Anyone even remotely involved with an historical organization of any type or size will understand it much better after reading this essay.

This is a book worth reading, but it could have been a better book. Fortunately, the data are still available; perhaps someone will examine the survey results and give them the treatment they deserve.

*Fort Lauderdale Historical Society*

DANIEL T. HOBBY

*Time Machines: The World of Living History.* By Jay Anderson. (Nashville, TN: American Association for State and Local History, 1984. 217 pp. Preface, appendix, acknowledgments, index. \$19.95; \$17.95 to AASLH members.)

Have you wondered what it was like to travel through the Florida swamps with William Bartram as he studied plants? Or to live with the hardy colonists at Plimoth Plantation? Or face the "enemy" across the battlefield at Natural Bridge or Olustee? While many try to imagine what happened, others become "time travelers" and attempt to simulate these events and activities. They want to experience that fourth dimension of history which Edward Alexander, formerly of Colonial Williamsburg, described as the ability to sense what it was like to live in a bygone time.

In the past century living history programs have evolved and matured. Jay Anderson in *Time Machines: The World of Living History*, defines three major thrusts of living history: re-enactment, museum interpretive programs, and experimental archeology. While introducing readers to what he terms "an American way of history," he also provides an understanding of the major European antecedents in this field. Anderson's approach in his book is similar to his classroom technique—folksy and personal.

*Time Machines* has three major sections. The first deals with museum interpretation programs that use a living history orientation. Citing programs like Colonial Williamsburg and Plimoth Plantation, Anderson explains how this approach has been refined and what its attraction is to the visitor. In part two, he deals with living history as research or experimental archeology. Here he includes sea voyages like the one undertaken by the *Kon-Tiki*, as well as farming experiments on the order of Butser Hill in England. Their purpose, is to imitate processes "to formulate new theories about historic economic and cultural systems." The final section deals with living history as play. Here he describes re-enactment groups from the serious-minded American Mountain Men to the more frivolous Society for Creative Anachronism.

Anderson's book is a brief introduction to the complicated world of living history for the uninitiated individual desiring a few suggestions about books, magazines, or places to visit. For

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the serious “living history” enthusiast, whether re-enacter, interpreter, or researcher, there will be little that is new or challenging. Anderson has supplemented this volume with another, *The Living History Sourcebook*, a Baedeker of living history programs in North America. Floridians will be disappointed that no mention is made in *Time Machines* of the “experimental archeology” program undertaken by students at Flagler College or the living history interpretation currently underway at San Agustín Antigua. *Time Machines* is an interesting starting point for chronicling the development of the living history movement by a pioneer in the field. However, Anderson should be encouraged to take the next step and expand this effort, producing a parallel volume that would be useful to museum staff members and serious practitioners of living history.

*Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board*

LINDA ELLSWORTH



## BOOK NOTES

*Key West Writers and Their Houses* is by Lynn Mitsuko Kaufelt, with photographs by Jeffrey Cardenas. The foreword is by Beth Dunlop, architecture critic of the *Miami Herald*. Key West for many years was a poor community. The residents lived in older houses, many dating from the nineteenth century, and could not afford to replace, renovate, or even paint them. Today, the community is more affluent, but nobody now wants to change the appearance of these old buildings. Many artists and writers, including several Pulitzer Prize winners, live in the Conch houses. Key West is their home. Ernest Hemingway arrived in 1931, and wrote some of his best known works in his house which is now open to the public. Wallace Stevens, the renowned poet who won the National Book Award in 1950, and the Pulitzer Prize in 1955, wintered in Key West, staying in the Casa Marina Hotel. A photograph of Wallace Stevens and Robert Frost taken in Key West in 1940 is included in this book. Other literary luminaries associated with Key West are Elizabeth Bishop, Tennessee Williams, James Leo Herlihy, Thomas McGuane, Philip Caputo, James Merrill, John Ciardi, Philip Burton, John Malcolm Brinnin, John Dos Passos, James Kirkwood, Joseph Lash, Alison Lurie, Jane O'Reilly, Evan H. Rhodes, Richard Wilbur, and William Wright. John James Audubon was an early visitor to Key West, arriving there in the spring of 1832. *Key West Writers and Their Homes* is a very handsome book. Published by Pineapple Press, Englewood, Florida, the paperback edition sells for \$13.95; add \$1.25 for postage.

*Sidney Lanier, Poet of the Marshes, Visits Cedar Keys, 1875* is by Charles C. Fishburne, Jr., a well-known local historian, who has published several earlier studies of the area. Sidney Lanier toured Florida in 1875, gathering information for a travel book of the state. In Cedar Key, he noted that the main commerce was "cedar and pine wood, turtles, sponges, and fish." The people he encountered there were all pleasant and hospitable, but the hotel accommodations were "somewhat primitive." He believed, however, that "hunting and fishing enthusiasts or in-

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valids seeking healing environments" would encounter "no serious discomfort." But he warned, "the daintier classes of pleasure seekers and delicate invalids" coming to the area "for a prolonged stay," might have some problems. Published by Sea Hawk Publications, P.O. Box 345, Cedar Key, Florida 32625, this illustrated pamphlet sells for \$6.50.

*The Last Cracker* by Joyce Hart is a fictionalized account of the life of J. T. Earl who lived most of his life in the Suwannee River swamp and forest area of northwest Florida. Mrs. Hart was also born in this Gulf Coast-Suwannee River region, which provides the setting for her book. Most of the people who lived in the area were poor and had to struggle for a living. They hunted, fished, and farmed. Mrs. Hart describes the hardships that the Harts encountered during the depression years of the 1930s. J. T. joined the army in 1945, and after basic training was sent to Hiroshima, Japan, to help clear the area devastated by the atomic bomb. Mainly, however, this is a story of life on the Florida frontier during the first half of the twentieth century. The love and attachment of the people to their land is emphasized by Mrs. Hart in her novel. *The Last Cracker* was published by the Brunswick Publishing Company, Box 555, Lawrenceville, Virginia 53868. It sells for \$16.95, plus \$2.00 for postage.

As a youth, Fred Hall, author of *Around the Palma Sola Loop*, moved with his family from Arizona to Florida, and lived in Palma Sola for five years (1915- 1920). Palma Sola is in Manatee County, and was first settled in the early 1880s. It included lands west of Warner's Bayou west fork, between the Manatee River and Palma Sola Bay. The "old loop road," when Hall lived in Palma Sola, was only a sandy two-rut country road. It was a Florida frontier area. The illustrations are by the author's son, Robert Miller Hall of St. Augustine. Published by The Great Outdoors Publishing Company, 4747-28th Street North, St. Petersburg, Florida 33714, *Around the Palma Sola Loop* sells for \$6.95, plus \$1.00 for shipping.

*Yesterday's Fort Myers*, written by Marian Bailey Godown and Alberta Colcord Rawchuck, was published as a hardback book

in 1975, as one of a series of pictorial histories of Florida communities. Mrs. Godown and Mrs. Rawchuck are recognized local historians. *Yesterday's Fort Myers* has been reprinted as a paperback volume by Press Printing of Fort Myers. The price is \$9.95.

Richard Samuel Roberts was a black commercial photographer who was born in Fernandina, Florida, in 1880. The family had settled there after the Civil War. Roberts worked first as a stevedore and then as a custodian at the Fernandina post office. Around 1910 he opened a photographic studio in Fernandina called Gem Studio. Presumably he was a self-taught artist. In 1920, the family moved to Columbia, South Carolina, and Roberts again was employed as a custodian in the post office. He worked each day from 4:00 A.M. until 12:00 noon, and then operated his studio. The subjects of most of his photographs are members of the black middle class—professional people, teachers, merchants, and government employees. When he died in 1936, more than 3,000 of his glass photographic plates were stored in the crawl space under his house, unknown except to members of his family. Recently, the collection came to the attention of researchers at the University of South Carolina. Philip G. Dunn of the University of South Carolina restored the plates, which are now on display at the Columbia Museum, and which are reproduced in the book, *A True Likeness, The Black South of Richard Samuel Roberts: 1920-1936*. Thomas L. Johnson of the South Caroliniana Library has written an introduction which includes biographical information on Mr. Roberts. The book was published by Algonquin Books of Chapel Hill, P. O. Box 2225, Chapel Hill, North Carolina 27515; the paper edition sells for \$19.95.

In 1834, John H. B. Latrobe, lawyer, architect, artist, and indefatigable traveler, went by merchant ship from New York to New Orleans, then up river to Natchez and down again by steamboat, out to Lake Pontchartrain by rail, across the lake by steamer, and across the southeastern states in a stage coach, finally arriving in Baltimore. His journal, the original of which is in the possession of the Maryland Historical Society, has been published under the title *Southern Travels* by the Historic New Orleans Collection. It was edited by Samuel Wilson, Jr., who also wrote an introduction on the life of Latrobe. John Latrobe

was the son of the noted American architect, Benjamin Latrobe. The sketches in the book, the end papers, and the watercolor reproduced on the jacket are all by John Latrobe. Order *Southern Travels* from the Historic New Orleans Collection, 533 Royal Street, New Orleans, Louisiana 70130; the price is \$14.95, plus \$1.00 for shipping.

*Guide to the Small and Historic Lodgings of Florida*, by Herbert L. Hiller, describes ninety-two hotels, lodges, and inns where visitors can secure "bed and board." All but one of the properties were personally inspected by the author as he checked for ambience, comfort, and the general concern of owners and managers for the needs of travelers. There is a description of each facility and information on rates, acceptance of credit cards, and the presence of amenities. There is also information on the history of each facility and the quality of the dining room. The state is divided into six geographic areas: Panhandle to Jasper; Northeast Coast to North-Central Regions; Gulf Coast south of Cedar Key; Peninsular Heartland; Southeast Coast; and Key West. Only one chain hotel, the Casa Marina in Key West, and one motel in Hollywood are included. Illustrations are by Charles Greaten. Published by Pineapple Press, Inc., Box 314, Englewood, Florida 33533, *Guide to the Small and Historic Lodgings of Florida* sells for \$12.95, plus \$1.25 for shipping.

*Fort Lauderdale Recipes*, first published by the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society in 1964, was reprinted in 1986. It includes a short history of Fort Lauderdale by Lucille Lively. The fort constructed there during the Second Seminole War was named for Major William Lauderdale. An 1838 memorandum shows that provisions were generally of poor quality, and that the soldiers ate fish-pompano, red fish, snapper, and green turtles— which they caught themselves. Occasionally there was "barreled mess pork," deer, and wild turkey. A food inventory in 1841 included pork, beef, ham, flour, "2,707 hard bread, 12 bushels beans, 140 gallons whiskey, 179 pounds candles, 300 pounds soap, 5 bushels salt, 98 gallons vinegar, 750 pounds coffee, 1,073 pounds sugar, 6 barrels sour kraut, 13 kegs pickled onions, 60 bushels potatoes, [and] 10 bushels onion." *Fort Lauderdale Recipes* also includes many recipes for beverages,

breads, confections, desserts, meats, pies, pastries, poultry, game, seafood, fish, soups, chowders, stews, and vegetables. Order from the Fort Lauderdale Historical Society, 219 S.W. 2nd Avenue, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301; the price is \$11.70.

*Graybacks and Gold: Confederate Monetary Policy*, by James F. Morgan, surveys the critical role that money played in the Confederate States of America. It describes the paper issued by the Confederate government, the various states, and the Indian nations. Paper money was intended to circulate as an internal currency; the Confederate government wanted to use precious metals only for the purchase of foreign equipment and supplies. Private citizens were virtually forbidden from obtaining species from banks, although this policy could not always be enforced. Dr. Morgan, a nationally-known numismatist, wrote his Ph.D. dissertation on Confederate monetary policy. His book is based upon his research in both the antebellum and Civil War periods. Included are illustrations and descriptions of Confederate stocks and bonds, coins, treasury notes, paper money, and Indian warrants. There is a brief description of the monetary situation in each Confederate state, including Florida. Photographs of notes and script issued in Pensacola are included. A bibliography and index add to the value of this volume which was published by The Perdido Bay Press, Pensacola, in its Southern History and Genealogy series. The price of *Graybacks and Gold: Confederate Monetary Policy* is \$19.95.

Many scholarly publications are being published for the bicentennial of the American Constitution. One of these is *The Origins of the American Constitution: A Documentary History*, edited by Michael Kammen. It provides selections from Constitution plans, private correspondence of the Founding Fathers, and the Federalist and anti-Federalist papers. This paperback is published by Viking Penguin, Inc., New York; it sells for \$6.95.

*Unfinished Cathedral*, by T. S. Stripling, published in 1934, has been republished by the University of Alabama Press for its Library of Alabama Classics series. The new edition includes an introduction by Randy K. Cross, with a biographical sketch of Stripling and an interpretation of the novel. *Unfinished Cathedral*

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is the final volume in Stribling's account of the Vaiden family, covering the period from the Civil War to the 1930s. The paperback edition of *Unfinished Cathedral* is \$12.95.

*The South As It Is, 1865-1866* is a collection of John Richard Dennett's articles which were written as a special assignment for *The Nation*, which began publication in July 1865. Dennett, a law student at Harvard, travelled in the South in the summer of 1865. He reported objectively on conditions as he found them. He wrote first from Richmond, Virginia. His first ten articles are a detailed study of that state. Travelling southward, he was in North Carolina nearly two months, and then moved on to Charleston and Columbia, South Carolina. He spent the Christmas season and the beginning of 1866 in Georgia. In January he was in Alabama, and ended his journey in Louisiana and Mississippi. He wrote thirty-six articles, the last in Boston in April 1866. This paperback volume reprints all of the articles. It also includes an introduction by Henry M. Christman. The publisher is the University of Georgia Press, Athens, Georgia 30602, and the price is \$12.50.

*Talking Your Roots: A Family Guide to Tape-Recording and Videotaping Oral History*, by William Fletcher, provides information on the use of oral history as a way to do family history research. Suggestions on how to interview parents, grandparents, siblings, and other relatives are included, together with suggested questions for children, teenagers, elderly people, and Jewish and black narrators. There is also information on recording equipment and interview techniques. Order from Talking Your Roots, P. O. Box 3452, Washington, D.C. 20010; the price is \$21.95.

*James Longstreet: Lee's War Horse*, by H. J. Eckenrode and Bryan Conrad, was published in 1934. It covers each of Longstreet's campaigns in detail. Debate over the generals reputation has continued in the years since publication of this biography, and the book has inspired both supporters and detractors. Republished by the University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill, the new volume includes a foreword by Gary W. Gallagher of the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library. The reprint edition sells for \$19.95.

The review of *Coacoochee: Made of the Sands of Florida*, by Arthur W. Francke, Jr., (Book Notes, October 1986) was incorrect when it noted that the material was presented in "verse." The author asks that it be corrected to "free verse." The book is illustrated and contains a chronology of Coacoochee and a bibliography.