

1987

Book Reviews

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Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1987) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 66 : No. 1 , Article 8.
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol66/iss1/8>

BOOK REVIEWS

Key West: Cigar City U.S.A. By L. Glenn Westfall. (Key West: Historic Key West Preservation Board, 1984. 71 pp. Foreword, notes, illustrations, bibliography. \$11.95.)

Key West: Cigar City U.S.A. fills a large gap in the literature of the island city's colorful past. Drawing upon a wide variety of sources, this slim but fact-filled volume traces the development of the industry which dominated Key West's economy for nearly a half century. Its chronological format is punctuated with in-depth discussions of a number of significant topics, including the industry's roots in both Cuba and Key West, labor organization and unrest, the impact of cigar labels on lithographic art, and the influence of Cuba's revolutionary struggles on Key West cigarmakers.

This book is richly illustrated. Numerous cigar labels, many from the author's collection, add both beauty and flavor, although they are reproduced in black and white.

If there is an overall theme to this book, it is the reliance of Key West's cigar industry on clear Havana tobacco, a mild, aromatic, light-colored leaf grown in the Vuelta Abajo region of western Cuba. Demand for expensive, hand-rolled clear Havana cigars—status symbols in nineteenth century America—elevated Cuba cigar making to a major industry in Key West. Reliance on both Cuban tobacco and Cuban workers tied the industry to Cuba's checkered political and economic fortunes.

Within this framework, Dr. Westfall corrects a number of common misconceptions. He points out, for instance, that Key West cigar manufacturing did not originate with the great wave of immigration following Cuba's 1868 civil war. Although that event certainly revolutionized the character of the city and the industry, cigars had been produced in Key West since the 1830s. Furthermore, the factory system had been introduced in 1867, not by Cuban emigrés, but by a German immigrant, Samuel Seidenberg, who imported both tobacco and laborers from Cuba to avoid the high import duty on finished Cuban cigars.

Westfall also offers persuasive evidence that the exodus of several leading cigar companies to the Tampa area in the mid-

1880s and mid-1890s was not fatal to the industry in Key West. Although Key West slipped to second place in Florida cigar production by 1900, it again outranked Tampa in production of clear Havana cigars in 1917. By the 1910s, however, the clear Havana trade itself was in serious decline.

Westfall points to three outstanding causes for this decline. The assimilation of Key West's Cuban population weakened the traditional prestige of the cigar-making craft, and helped establish a more diverse economy by the turn of the century. Then, in the 1910s the growing popularity of cigarettes and machine-rolled cigars cut deeply into the demand for hand-rolled cigars. The Great Depression reinforced this trend toward inexpensive, mass-produced tobacco products. In the final analysis, Key West's position as a leading cigar city crumbled when the market for hand-rolled clear Havana cigars evaporated. Ironically, the industry dissolved during a period when age-old transportation and packaging problems were being solved.

A few questions which emerge from this book remain unanswered. Why, for instance, did Key West cigar manufacturers fail to adopt new machine production techniques, as did their counterparts in Tampa, when the market for hand-rolled cigars dwindled? A more detailed analysis of the relation of Key West's Cuban cigar manufacturers to the American tobacco industry as a whole would have been enlightening. These are minor omissions in an otherwise comprehensive study.

*Broward County Historical
Commission*

RODNEY E. DILLON, JR

Florida's Past: People and Events that Shaped the State. By Gene M. Burnett. (Englewood, FL: Pineapple Press, 1986. xi, 268 pp. Preface by LeRoy Collins, introduction, bibliography, index. \$16.95, plus \$1.25 postage and handling.)

With verve and journalistic form, Tampa writer Gene M. Burnett used an unusual platform to resurrect the people and events of Florida's long past. For fourteen years his essays had enlivened the business and financial magazine *Florida Trend* with delightful story telling. Burnett's popular monthly feature deserved preservation in book form for casual readers seeking

introduction to early Floridians. His free-wheeling narratives have life, and together they are compelling stories that form the fabric of early Florida.

This collection of sixty-three essays, covering the years 1972 to 1986, and beginning with his first article, the story of George H. (Dad) Gandy and his Tampa Bay Bridge, provides an easygoing avenue to a gallery of Florida notables which he categorizes as "Achievers and Pioneers, Villians and Characters, Heroes and Heroines." His scenes show Florida in war and peace. He chronicles calamities and social turbulence. In sum, Burnett distilled his subjects and mini-dramas, discarded academic qualifiers, and shaped narratives that he sees as the "lifeblood of history."

Believing history belongs to human beings, Burnett said, "One should strive to unite literary and scholarly qualities in a manner producing sound readable history." Certainly lively and readable, his articles are followed by a partial yet creditable bibliography. He admits that if his presentation demanded a massive and exhaustive list of sources, the bibliography might entail a third as many pages as the book itself.

Here we see Florida black novelist, Zora Neale Hurston, rising from poverty to literary success and finally tragedy; Julia Tuttle, envisioning Miami emerging from swamp, palmettos, and mosquitoes; "dark horse" Dave Sholtz, racing to the Florida governorship; Dr. John Gorrie, inventing air conditioning amid yellow fever victims of Apalachicola; poet Sidney Lanier, turning huskster for a Florida railroad; Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings portraying Cross Creek in the world of books; and Peter Demens, a Russian prince, founding another St. Petersburg.

He profiles Florida cowboy Napoleon Bonaparte (Bone) Mizelle riding hard, drinking hard, living hard; a young Union private sweeping the reader into the Battle of Olustee; the demonic presence of mobster Al Capone, nurturing seeds of gambling and corruption that marked later generations in south Florida; Giuseppe Zangara, trying to kill President Roosevelt; Napoleon's nephew, the eccentric Prince Murat, dazzling pioneer Tallahassee; Florida's Porkchop Gang, a feudal Tallahassee patronage system turning lawmaking into a futile business; and Lewis Powell of Live Oak, known as Lewis Payne, working with John Wilkes Booth in the conspiracy to kidnap President Lincoln.

He features Peggy O'Neale, who may have been Florida's First Lady, but scandal soiled her reputation in two cities; William Bartram describing Florida's wilderness beauty in poetic phrases; Jacqueline Cochran, rising from north Florida poverty to become one of the nation's most famous woman pilots; tragic Civil War Governor John Milton, who chose suicide in the shadow of Appomattox; and the Seminole patriot, Osceola, who fought to his death to keep his people from the Trail of Tears.

More than anything, Burnett shows the journalist sniffing out real dramas of history: the monster 1928 hurricane that killed 2,000 near Lake Okeechobee; Nazi U-boats skirting Florida's Atlantic coast; William Bartram poetically preserving Florida's unspoiled natural beauty; Pensacola abolitionist Jonathan Walker branded as slave stealer and immortalized by poet John Greenleaf Whittier; and the "repulsively medieval" turpentine industry with workers enslaved by debts to the company store.

In his preface, former Florida Governor LeRoy Collins said the author "genuinely loves Florida and its past. He has what some would call a 'bird-dog nose' for a good story and gets all the nubs of truth that careful, determined research can produce before he writes about it." Gene Burnett's entertaining sketches should whet readers' interest for the larger body of recorded Florida history from which he mined his human assessment.

Pensacola News-Journal

JESSE EARLE BOWDEN

A History of Madison County, Florida. By Elizabeth Hunter Sims. (Madison: Madison County Historical Society, 1986. xv, 234 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, appendix, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

Anyone picking up this book will at once be attracted to the 229 clearly printed pictures. These cover a wide variety of subjects, ranging from the silhouette of a doctor who died in the yellow fever epidemic of 1841, to a 1950 snapshot of a popular legless Negro in the driver's seat of his peanut vending vehicle, a homemade goat wagon. The photographs have been chosen not merely to please the descendants of Old Aunt Anachronism and Old Uncle Ubiquitous. In most pictures there appear fine

period details of costume, furniture, and settings of commercial and agricultural operations. There is a double-page plat of an extensive sawmill plant, and there are excellent graphics of cane-grinding mills, cotton gins, shade tobacco barns, and livestock. Modern technology is hinted at in a 1901 photograph of a farm family taken by remote control, with the photographer sitting on the front row coyly clutching the camera's shutter.

Besides the photographs there are copies of many other items. A letter dated April 30, 1863, from the Finance Bureau of the Confederate States of America was directed to the mother of a soldier killed in the war and which refers to the \$89.00 due him "for services rendered." The Oath of Allegiance to the United States taken by a soldier after the end of the war allowed his release from a Federal P.O.W. camp. As an offset to these grim reminders there are delightfully frivolous contributions, such as a theater program of the 1880s, and an invitation to an evening formal party on August 19, 1884, given by the S.V.S. Club. Even the author's careful research never found the significance of the initials, but the names of the officers shown assure the respectability of the occasion.

One should not conclude that once the illustrations have been devoured the remainder of the book is not equally worthwhile. The author has written satisfactorily for two audiences with differing demands: The local reader whose interest is confined to recognition of family names and locations and who wants a lively anecdotal style, and the academic historian who requires information plus an analysis of social and economic conditions.

Mrs. Sims's success in pleasing both the natives and the historians is illustrated in her relation of a happening in 1896 when a question arose as to why a certain spinster had not paid taxes for several years. The state and county tax assessor answered that Miss Edmondson's property had never been assessed because the county commission "said as she had a family of sisters to provide for they thought it right and proper" to forego taxes, as did the town council. Thus, the author has pleased local readers by telling the story, including the name of the family, and has lifted the matter above the gossip level for historians by supplying names, date, and circumstance (and has also given pleasure to William Faulkner fans by citing a story similar to his plot for *A Rose for Emily*).

The author was fortunate in having access to the papers of four Madison County residents. Judge Enoch Vann's pamphlet entitled *Reminiscences of a Georgia-Florida Pinewoods Cracker Lawyer* began with his recollections of coming to Madison with his family in 1840, and extended into the twentieth century. Edwin B. Browning, Miss Whittie Dickinson, and Carlton Smith, all founders of the Madison County Historical Society, also left voluminous writings. Had Mrs. Sims done no more than put these records into a complete and cohesive whole, her book would be worth reading. She has done more by giving scholarly treatment to all her sources, whether relying on the ample bibliography, searching courthouse records, sifting through family recollections, records and relics, or depending on her own observations.

The book is a continuing picture of life in Madison County written within a regional frame extending from sixteenth-century Spanish exploration, through territorial and antebellum days, the War Between the States, Reconstruction and recovery, and down to 1950.

There is a carefully prepared index of all places and subjects mentioned. In addition, the author has made an exhaustive effort at indexing the names of every individual shown in the photographs and mentioned in the text. The appendix is choked with enough names to gorge a gaggle of genealogists, with its list of names of elected county officials (1888-1932), marriage records (1831-1845), rosters of Indian Wars and C.S.A. soldiers, 1830 and 1840 heads of households from census records, 1845 statehood election returns, et al.

Madison, Florida

ELOISE GOZA ALLEN

Voyagers to the West: A Passage in the Peopling of America on the Eve of the Revolution. By Bernard Bailyn. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986. xxvii, 668 pp. Preface, introduction, index, \$30.00.)

American history offers nothing more fascinating than the exploration and discovery of who we are, why we came, how we got here. The subject is open-ended, personal to each of us, involving our own lives, for we are still engaged in peopling

America. Not surprising that the distinguished American colonialist Bernard Bailyn should take up the topic. Having introduced it in a slender collection of essays, *The Peopling of British North America*, he has now expanded upon it mightily in the first of several promised volumes.

As Bailyn recognizes, much recent and important research by many scholars underlies his work and contributes to his synthesis. Drawing that scattered material together is a major contribution in itself. More notably, Bailyn has computerized and analyzed the British treasury's Register of Emigration (1774-1776), ferreted out its individual voyagers to the west in local British records, and described their origins, their reasons for migrating, their experiences en route, and their fortunes in America in rich detail. That is a tour de force that will amaze and delight historians and lay readers alike.

The Register of Emigration records departures from English and Scottish ports over a two-and-one-quarter-year period and lists almost 10,000 names of emigrants (perhaps a third more left unnoticed). Englishmen outnumbered Scotsmen five to four; men outnumbered women two to one, though the Scots included a higher proportion of women. Departures were most numerous from London, the center of population and shipping, and from Yorkshire and the Scottish highlands, areas of rural dislocation and uncertainty. Migrants most frequently came from the twenty to twenty-four-year-old age group, yet one-third of all voyagers travelled as families—two-thirds of them in the case of the Scots. Craftsmen slightly outnumbered farmers and simple laborers, and nearly half of all who sailed were indentured for service at the end of their voyages. Economic considerations provided the overwhelming motivation for their leaving, but that did not imply a universal poverty. In fact, one of the reasons why the government began the Register of Emigration was concern over the amount of money emigrants were taking with them out of Britain.

Most of the 1774-1776 voyagers went to Maryland, Pennsylvania, and New York; few headed for the newer colonies of the lower South. Bailyn notes only four out of 9,364 emigrants as bound for "Florida" (p. 207), although elsewhere (p. 479) he mentions five persons sailing to West Florida. The normal shipping routes did not, after all, approach either St. Augustine or Pensacola directly from Britain. But the British Floridas do re-

ceive attention from Bailyn, and that distinguishes him above most American colonialists. Not altogether inappropriately, he sees the Floridas as “a dark backdrop for the successful transatlantic transfers of Europeans which took place elsewhere” in the northern colonies, yet the peopling of the Floridas also shows “something of the entrepreneurial effort and the complex filiations of influence and interest that lay behind the peopling of America” (p. 431). This obviously points toward Rollestown, New Smyrna, and the Military Adventurers (who were internal colonial voyagers, of course). For these, Bailyn draws upon the recent work of Daniel Schafer and George Rogers; Robin Fabel’s study of the Military Adventurers appeared too late to be consulted. West Florida historians will either regret or rejoice that Bailyn’s reliance upon printed materials left several aspects of the peopling of that sprawling province untouched: the New York connections, the Scottish connections, and the recruitment of settlers from the provincial military population, transient though it was. Nor does the growing slave population receive much attention. Bailyn is eloquent regarding the movement of settlers to the valley of the Mississippi, but the details of that migration remain vague.

But why cavil over details? Accounts of individual voyagers and their adventures in the New World— even their portraits as they might be conceived to have appeared— fill a considerable part of the book and make wonderful reading, even though none among these thousands was more than “an infinitesimally small speck in the great galactic blur of human movements” (p. 545): over-stated perhaps, but true and all the more interesting for it. Good history is better than fiction, and this history is good enough to win a Pulitzer Prize. It would be Bailyn’s second.

Auburn University

ROBERT R. REA

Cuba, 1753-1815: Crown, Military, and Society. By Allan J. Kuethe. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1986. xiv, 213 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, conclusion, abbreviations, bibliography, index, \$23.95.)

In Cuba the year 1753 marked a reorganization of the regular army stationed there, while 1815 saw a restored Ferdinand

VII begin a new series of concessions to Cuban planter interests in compensation for their bearing some of the costs of and their service in the island's militia. In the sixty years or so separating these two dates, the burden of defending Cuba had been shifted from mother country to colony, yet despite the ability to control its own destiny militarily, the colony remained loyal to a crown that was witnessing the disintegration of the rest of its New World empire. We are presented, then, with both a process and a paradox to be examined, and Professor Kuethe accepts both challenges with verve.

The process was rooted in the British occupation of Havana in 1762, for it was this "Humiliation" as Professor Kuethe entitles his first chapter that led to "the momentous decision . . . to involve Cuban subjects directly in their own defense by introducing the Spanish disciplined militia system into the island" (p. 24). The resulting force that was created consisted of nine regiments and battalions totalling some 7,500 men, among them two battalions of mulattos and one of free blacks.

The crown well understood the risks of transferring military power from metropolis to colony, just as it understood that the problem of transferring some of the financial burden of maintaining that military power to the Cubans could accentuate those risks. The strategy it employed was to tie the island's elite to the militia system by involving them at the highest levels of command. With these offices, along with titles and privileges including the *fuero militar*, Madrid fed the vanity of the elite. With economic concessions that gradually loosened restrictions on Cuban trade, protected sugar, and stimulated the slave trade, Madrid fed its pocketbook. In the succinct words of Professor Kuethe, "a process of mutual co-optation had occurred" (p. 74).

The policy of Americanizing Cuba's defense bore fruit on May 10, 1781, when the forces of Charles III captured Pensacola and regained West Florida, a victory made possible because of the ability of the Cuban militia to replace troops garrisoned in Havana who were thus freed for the offensive.

In the years that followed Spanish troops ceased to be used to reinforce the fixed garrisons of the island, the militia served as a regular army of sorts for Cuba's defense as Spain became caught up in the struggle between England and France, and even the regular army was Americanized so that in 1808, when Napoleon marched into Spain, "Cubans firmly controlled their own destiny" (p. 154).

Kuethe has no quarrel with the usual explanations for why Cuba remained "ever faithful." One of these was fear of a slave revolt in the wake of any disturbance of the status quo, while the other has to do with a reasonably satisfactory relationship with the Spanish imperial system in which Cubans had enjoyed a pampered position compared with the more remote mainland colonies. Nonetheless, Kuethe finds these explanations incomplete, for there was a movement on the island led by Francisco Arango y Parreño and others of the elite that did seek a reorganization of the government with independence a conceivable consequence of such a move. Yet the overwhelming majority of the elite refused to support Arango, and this, Kuethe argues convincingly, was because the Arango faction had failed to identify with the planter-officer corps of the militia, and in fact had gravely offended its members by opposing their enjoyment of the *fuero militar*. In short, Arango lacked military support for his program, whatever that might have been.

Such a brief sketch does not do justice to this study that presents the story of military reform in Cuba within the wider context of the Bourbon Reforms in which the island frequently served as a laboratory for those reforms. The book rests on impressive and exhaustive archival research, and is well indexed and equipped with appendices that further document the arguments. *Cuba, 1753-1815: Crown, Military, and Society* is an important book that will prove of much use for Latin Americanists as well as students of the Caribbean and Cuba.

Bowling Green State University

KENNETH F. KIPLE

The Southern Indians and Benjamin Hawkins, 1796-1816. By Florette Henri. (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1986. xiii, 378 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

In 1796 President George Washington sent Benjamin Hawkins as principal agent to the Indians south of the Ohio. Son of a prosperous tobacco grower in North Carolina, Hawkins had attended Princeton before leaving to fight for American independence. He had represented his state in the Continental Congress and later in the United States Senate. Well-read, logical,

and committed to justice, Hawkins saw in his appointment an opportunity to bring civilization to the 60,000 or so southern Indians.

Unlike his predecessor, Hawkins actually lived among his charges, defying his bad health to travel incessantly from village to village. And true to his rational nature, he studied the Indians' languages and championed their rights. As agent, he acted upon his belief that the Indians' character could be changed so that they gradually would abandon their hunting economy, which required enormous amounts of lands, to take up farming and cottage industries.

Yet the policy he pursued clashed with the intense land hunger of white speculators and frontiersmen, eager to grab ever larger chunks of fertile Indian lands. And ultimately, Hawkins's attempts to persuade the southern Indians to settle into a pastoral existence conflicted with his government's policies, which increasingly leaned toward removing the tribes westward beyond the Mississippi.

Article 3 of the Northwest Ordinance of 1787 promised Indians that they would never lose their lands "without their consent," unless "in just and lawful wars." Hawkins served long enough at his post to see the southern Indians, including those who remained faithful to the American government, devastated by what whites believed to be a "just war" to subdue the rebellious Red Sticks among the Creeks. The brutal peace settlement that General Andrew Jackson, himself a land speculator, imposed in 1814 upon all the tribes fulfilled the dreams of land-hungry whites.

For poor Hawkins, however, who died at the Creek agency in 1816, the war destroyed his long work among the Indians. The harsh ambitions of men such as Jackson and earlier, William Blount, prevailed to push the Indians westward. Yet ironically, the culture shock that the tribes encountered there among the "wild Indians" of that inhospitable land bore testimony to Blount's efficacy as a civilizer.

Florette Henri's account of Hawkins's struggle to preserve some place for the Indian in southern life was her last major work before her death in 1985. The author's sympathy clearly belonged with the Indians, though curiously she avoided making direct judgments of Hawkins's work among the tribes. Instead, she cited other scholars' conclusions that his efforts were

well-meaning but unwise and disruptive to traditional Indian life.

Her well-documented book describes the inexorable pressure that whites' land hunger placed upon the Indians who insisted on preserving their communal ownership to vast hunting grounds. Ms. Henri concluded that the "just war" concept invited whites to provoke Indians—mainly nationalistic young Creeks—into bloody reprisals. After 1807, the refusal of any Indians to cede more lands largely doomed the federal government's hopes for peaceful resettlement. War waited only for some spark along the frontier.

Hawkins died just as Jackson and members of Blount's old faction triumphed on the Indian question. Thus, in retrospect, the efforts of this gentle son of the eighteenth century appear to have been futile. Yet the tragedy of his end does not detract from the nobility of his intentions.

Orlando Sentinel

BAILEY THOMSON

New Perspectives on Race and Slavery in America: Essays in Honor of Kenneth M. Stampp. Edited by Robert H. Abzug and Stephen E. Maizlish. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1986. ix, 206 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, contributors, index. \$19.00.)

This is a first-rate collection of ten essays, together with a discerning appreciation of the work of Kenneth M. Stampp.

Within the limits of a brief review one can only note the main content of each contribution and add a word or two of comment. Robert McColley's opening effort on slavery in colonial Virginia shows it to have existed some thirty years before it received statutory institutionalization. William W. Freehling demonstrates the reality of Vesey's slave conspiracy in South Carolina in 1822, despite Richard C. Wade's 1964 effort to deny it.

Noteworthy is William E. Gienapp's study of "The Republican Party and the Slave Power" where some mild corrective is offered to views expressed by Eric Foner and Michael Holt. He concludes that the fear that the Slave Power meant to inhibit the freedom of white people and to nationalize slavery was based upon reality.

Stephen E. Maizlish finds, in a study of leading Democratic newspapers in New York, Ohio, and Illinois, that from 1854 to 1860, racism played less of a role in their propaganda than had hitherto been believed.

Reid Mitchell studies the creation of Confederate loyalty after the Civil War and finds it infused with the feelings of common suffering. This helped forge a union with Union veterans that had an impact on Farmers' and Populist movements.

Leon Litwack, analyzing "The Ordeal of Black Freedom" in the generation after the Civil War and Reconstruction, finds it to have been onerous indeed. In my view, the picture painted omits important resistance movements culminating in the Niagara Movement. In this neglect, Du Bois is presented in a one-sided way. Arthur Zilversmit offers a positive- and persuasive-view of Ulysses Grant's administration and black people.

The final three essays on "Past in Present" include James Oakes's study of the emergence of a "landlord-merchant class" to dominance in southern agriculture; John Sproat's study of South Carolina's "pragmatic accommodationism" in the face of the 1954 *Brown* decision; and Joel Williamson's somewhat elusive essay on "The Soul Is Fled" – meaning from "the South"; still, he does conclude of this "South" that "we are still alive."

The collection is stimulating and does honor Professor Stamp.

San Jose, California

HERBERT APTHEKER

The Legal Fraternity and the Making of a New South Community, 1848-1882. By Gail Williams O'Brien. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1986. 231 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$23.50.)

American historians have generally maintained that the Civil War was a major dividing point in southern social and political history. They have treated the antebellum and postbellum periods as if they were self-contained eras with little in common. Recently, however, a new generation of historians has explicitly put to a test the assumption that the Civil War effected significant changes in southern life.

One such attempt is Gail O'Brien's case study of Guilford County, North Carolina. O'Brien finds that the Civil War led to alterations in surprisingly few aspects of community life in this Piedmont county and its principal city, Greensboro. *The Legal Fraternity* is divided into two sections. The first provides an analysis of just who held power in Guilford County during a thirty-four year period in the middle of the nineteenth century. The second analyzes Guilford County's attorneys, the group possessing and maintaining the most influence in the county throughout the period.

Much of O'Brien's discussion in the first section of her book is dependent upon a model of power relationships. She has numerically coded occupations and activities of virtually all residents of Guilford County in order to determine which individuals had the most influence and which individuals maintained influence from one decade to the next. O'Brien's most important finding here is that, despite the Civil War, there was remarkable continuity among those possessing power in this southern county during the period under investigation. Although the war led to a decrease in the fortunes and political influence of some pre-war leaders, most of the antebellum leaders continued to maintain power after the war. Although Reconstruction saw the arrival of some Northerners who came to assume positions of power, most of the county's leaders after 1870 were the same men who had led the community before the war or who came from the same social circumstances as the antebellum leaders.

The second section of *The Legal Fraternity* offers a composite profile of Greensboro lawyers, the most important power-holders of the period, and an explanation of how these individuals gained and maintained their influence. The legal community in Guilford County, O'Brien maintains, smoothed over differences created by the war, race relations, and Reconstruction. Even as legal adversaries and political partisans, they were members of the same social class, observed the same legal norms, and participated in the same professional rituals. An implicit point of *The Legal Fraternity* is that the violence and bitterness of Reconstruction would have been much worse if not for the social cohesion provided by attorneys in places like Guilford County.

The thoughtful reader will notice that O'Brien does not question the dollar-chasing of the attorneys of the period or pay

much attention to the racial strife of Reconstruction. Although her paean to the legal profession in nineteenth-century Guilford County is excessive, her short book should take its place as a useful study of the upper South in the nineteenth century. Of no small consequence is that it offers a welcome corrective to "the War changed everything" view of southern history.

Clemson University

JOHN W. JOHNSON

Farm Tenancy and the Census in Antebellum Georgia. By Frederick A. Bode and Donald E. Ginter. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987. xix, 278 pp. List of appendices, tables, maps, preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$27.50.)

This study, based on a critical analysis of the census returns for 1860, presents evidence to demonstrate that various patterns of farm tenancy existed prior to the Civil War; also that post-bellum practices, though more complex, were rooted in the antebellum patterns. Such terms as sharecropping, cash renting, share renting, and renting on thirds and fourths were used to refer to tenancy arrangements. The authors use the term "tenant" to include renters as tenants who maintained control of the crops, and croppers as laborers whose share of the crop constituted their wage payment.

Late antebellum tenancy rates were high and were regionally distributed. Spatial variations indicate that tenancy in 1860 was highest on the worst staple lands and lowest on the best; even within the regions of best staple soils tenancy was low on the oldest and most exhausted lands, but increased in newer regions of high productivity, recently opened for staple cultivation. It is suggested that proprietors were making a rational economic choice: tenancy was a preferred choice on those lands that were less desirable for staple production or that required substantial new clearance, since capital investment was low when compared with slave or free white-hired labor under direct management.

The Frank L. Owsley school of historians who have written on the nonplanter South have shown the extent to which the small yeoman farmer characterized the culture of regions on the fringe of the staple economy. They refer to a dual economy, one created by tenant farmers and the other by slaveholders.

The authors of this book refute the dual economy thesis and claim instead that population densities were high in the upland regions and were characterized by poor tenant farmers, also in some counties, by a class of landless miners. The upland regions stand in sharp contrast to the wiregrass region where tenancy and population densities were sparse. The wiregrass region was inhabited by the backwoodsman who owned his holding.

The majority of tenants were men of little or no means. A few are classed as wealthy; these were located mostly in Houston County, a prime cotton producing area, and in the older cotton counties of the lower Piedmont, especially Wilkes County. The poorest group of tenants within the cotton counties were located in Gwinnett County on the fringe of the cotton belt in the upper Piedmont. The overwhelming majority of Georgia tenants in 1860 were men and women operating small holdings with little or no personal capital. They grew small amounts of cotton; their output was small, but their participation was high.

Tenancy rates in Georgia on the eve of the Civil War were sufficiently high to refute the interpretation that white landholders were forced into tenancy during Reconstruction. Postbellum tenancy did increase after the war, but it was not a postbellum invention devised hurriedly as a structural alternative to slavery. The spectacular change that did occur concerned land, that valuable resource formally monopolized by whites, and now opened to black competition. The authors identify this phenomenon as an additional economic basis for postbellum racism.

The book contains eight appendices, twenty-five tables, and twenty-one maps, all designed to present statistical evidence to support findings. The sheer volume of these statistics is overwhelming for the reader. Nonetheless, the authors have produced a scholarly study and have presented fresh interpretations concerning the status of the yeoman farmer. Thus their work is a distinct contribution as historical literature.

Georgia Southern College

JULIA FLOYD SMITH

Bold Dragoon: The Life of J.E.B. Stuart. By Emory M. Thomas. (New York: Harper and Row, 1986. xi, 354 pp. Preface, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

Nineteen-eighty-six was a very good year for biographies of Confederate generals. Earlier I had the pleasure of reviewing James A. Ramage's excellent *Rebel Raider: The Life of General John Hunt Morgan*. Now comes Emory M. Thomas's equally impressive study of the famous James Ewell Brown Stuart. One would have to go back a number of years, before the 1980s to find a biography of a Confederate general that measures up to either of these outstanding works. Between Morgan and Stuart there are striking similarities— finding pleasure in war, disliking camp life, assembling unusual characters at their headquarters, becoming patron saints of Confederate mythology— not the least of which is that both were killed the same year. It seems fitting that the best biography of each should appear in the same year.

Bold Dragoon incisively traces Stuart's life from his birth at Laurel Hill, Virginia, in 1833, to his early death at Yellow Tavern in 1864. Long before his fatal wound, Stuart was a legend, famed for leading a cavalry charge in the first major battle at Bull Run, making daring raids around the Union army, and participating in all the major battles of the East until his death (shifting from cavalry to command infantry at Chancellorsville when Stonewall Jackson was mortally wounded). Also, Stuart nourished and propagated his own legend in many ways. Playing the role of romantic cavalier, he sometimes held reviews reminiscent of medieval tournaments, relished the attention of adoring women, but in the chaste manner of courtly love, and, while faithful to his wife, kept her and the children at arms length during the war, refusing to leave the fighting to visit five-year-old Flora when she was dying. Even keeping the vow of total abstinence made to his mother contributed to fulfilling the vision which Stuart held of himself.

In portraying Stuart's intriguing life, Thomas carefully examines the weaknesses and controversies of his career. Foremost perhaps is Stuart's losing touch with Lee in the critical days before Gettysburg. In depriving Lee of his eyes before that battle, Thomas concludes that Stuart was selfish, timid, and careless. Basically, Stuart was acting, once again, to reinforce his vision of himself as the Bold Dragoon.

Unquestionably, Stuart was a superb commander at times. But he was also handicapped as fame went to his head. In a perceptive summary statement, Thomas says that Stuart “confused fame with greatness because he lacked the depth and experience to discern the difference” (p. 300). Thoroughly researched (spiced with some previously unpublished material), well-balanced, judiciously interpreted to convey Stuart’s faults as well as his virtues, engagingly written in a straightforward manner, and long enough to give a full portrait, *Bold Dragoon* should be recognized as THE biography of J.E.B. Stuart.

Pepperdine University

JAMES LEE McDONOUGH

Slave Emancipation in Cuba: The Transition to Free Labor, 1860-1899. By Rebecca J. Scott. (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1986. xviii, 319 pp. List of illustrations, list of tables, preface, acknowledgments, abbreviations, conclusion and epilogue, bibliography, index. \$44.00; \$13.95 paper.)

Every now and again— not often— appears a work of scholarship that addresses simultaneously points small and large, that structures questions around local issues but supplies answers with universal implications, that provides at once insight into the experience of a people of another place at another time, on their own terms, while enhancing an appreciation of the human condition everywhere at all times, on our terms. Rebecca Scott’s *Slave Emancipation in Cuba* is such a work. The intent of the study is to examine the complicated means through which slavery in Cuba came to an end and the process by which former slaves joined Cuban society as free men and women. Scott’s emphasis is given more to the former than the latter, and it is the dynamics of abolition that serve as the principal focus of the study. Specifically, she is concerned with the varieties of pressures— “links” she calls them— that converged in the second half of the nineteenth century, producing over time one suppression of the slave labor system. In this process, the motives and intent of the principal protagonists of this drama— slaves and slave-owners, government officials and government opponents— no less than the larger forces of the market place, technology, and ideology, all combined to transform the character and structure of the Cuban labor system, and with it all of Cuba.

The account is told with poise, with sensitivity but without sentimentality. Based on archival sources and manuscript collections located in the United States, Spain, and Cuba—some of which were previously unworked—the study employs methodologies of the social sciences tempered by the grace of the humanities. The book, further, stands as a heartening example of the type of scholarship that is possible, under the best of circumstances, when Cuban and North American scholars are permitted to collaborate, unimpeded and unhampered.

Scott concludes in the final chapters with an account of the fate of former slaves as wage laborers and free farmers, more in the form of a summary than by way of detailed exposition. It reads the way an introduction to the study of the Afro-Cuban community in the Republic should. We know what has to be done next.

University of South Florida

LOUIS A. PÉREZ, JR.

Frustrated Fellowship: The Black Baptist Quest for Social Power. By James Melvin Washington. (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1986. xvii, 226 pp. Preface, epilogue, bibliographical essay, index. \$29.95; \$12.95 paper.)

Between 1866 and 1961, black Baptists formed many separate organizations. The twelve which remained in the 1960s contained 50,000 congregations and nearly 12,000,000 members. They produced figures as diverse as Joseph H. Jackson, who as president of the National Baptist Convention refused to endorse the Civil Rights Movement led by his fellow minister Martin Luther King, Jr. In fact, many young blacks believed the church to be irrelevant at the same moment a host of black Baptist ministers were altering American life more profoundly than at any other time in the century. How could such contradictory patterns coexist? James M. Washington has taken a major step explaining that contradiction in the first of two projected volumes on black Baptists in America. This volume takes the story as far as 1900.

The central theme of the volume is the struggle between blacks whose Christian vision was essentially separatist and those who saw the gospel in cooperative terms. Although the idea is

not stated by Washington, the reader of this important narrative might well conclude that white racism created the separatist tradition. That tradition appeared early. Black Baptists formed independent self-governing congregations in Savannah, Richmond, Boston, and Brooklyn in the late eighteenth century. As decades passed, black churches within the region had to proclaim the gospel cautiously, but those in the North developed a strong abolitionist impulse. Supported by many white northern Baptists, they contributed to the growing abolitionist sentiment which divided churches and nation.

During Reconstruction, various Baptist groups contested for the soul of the freedmen. Northern mission boards believed they should direct the work, perhaps with the assistance of black missionaries. Black Baptist groups insisted on their right to direct the work. Although black ties to the Southern Baptist Convention were impossible because of white racism, black Baptists had no better luck with their northern brethren. With the exception of the small, integrated Free Mission Society, the major black and white Baptist organizations developed no organic connections until 1970. Washington attributes the growth of black separatism to four factors: the refusal of the American Baptist Home Mission Society to consult black Baptist leaders when naming a black to their board; white refusal to help establish a national black Baptist university and seminary; refusal to appropriate money designed to evangelize freedmen to the black Baptist mission society; and the refusal of the American Baptist Publication Society to allow blacks to write Sunday School materials.

Cooperationists who sought continued white funding and literature were gradually swept aside because of hardening racial lines and rapidly growing racism in both the South and North. As a consequence most black Baptists joined to form the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., in 1895. Washington attributes the division among black Baptists to a growing belief that cooperation with white Baptists, whether northern or southern, meant subordination. Rooted in sociology, class divisions, and rejection of ecclesiastical dominance, black religious separatism thrived in an environment of white racism.

Although Washington's narrative sometimes obscures his themes, this volume is an important contribution to religious history. The book is rooted in the sociology of religion. I regret

that I did not read the conclusion first for there the author sets forth better than elsewhere both the book's theme and its methodology. As the author suggests, the only explanation why so important a topic has waited so long for study is the amazing complexity of the material. All who are interested in southern religion, black history, or American culture will profit from this book and look forward to its sequel.

Auburn University

WAYNE FLYNT

Blood Justice: The Lynching of Mack Charles Parker. By Howard Smead. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. xiv, 248 pp. Introduction, epilogue, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

Gripping in detail, meticulous in research, fair in analysis, *Blood Justice* is the story of a 1959 lynching in Poplarville, Mississippi, which is largely forgotten. Mack Charles Parker, a twenty-three-year-old black man who almost certainly had raped a pregnant white woman while her child watched, was seized from a jail cell, brutally beaten, shot in the heart, weighed down with chains, and tossed into the Pearl River.

The FBI, state police, and the local sheriff conducted intensive investigations in the glare of publicity, while townspeople bitterly resented the rape, the abduction and murder, and the unwelcome attention. Although some members of the lynch mob were generally known, no indictments were returned because of obstruction by local officials and intransigence of an all-white grand jury, and because a federal grand jury could find no violation of federal law.

The case had regional and national significance. Governor James P. Coleman, a racial moderate, was condemned by Mississippians for summoning the FBI, particularly while Congress was considering a civil rights bill. Backlash against the case helped to elect racist Ross Barnett governor of Mississippi in 1960, and led to Coleman's defeat by segregationist Paul Johnson in 1964. President Eisenhower refused to condemn the murder.

Smead pulls no punches in his condemnation of racist whites, the national media, and law enforcement officials, in-

cluding the FBI. Parker was no model citizen. FBI officials harassed innocent people. And the press, which sensationalized the case, quickly forgot it when the furor subsided.

Writing with vigor, clarity, and pungency, the author utilizes FBI records obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, interviews with local people, and contemporary journalistic accounts. He combines objectivity with insight into the hearts and minds of the people of Mississippi and the United States and intimate knowledge of the time and setting. My one reservation is his reconstruction of verbatim conversations.

Smead's research is irrefutable. Otherwise, he might be sued for libel, because he names specifically participants in the lynch mob who were never brought to justice. By the time he began his interviews in 1977, passions had cooled but memories were still fresh.

Blood Justice is the best book this reviewer has read in the genre of lynch histories. Smead is neither apologetic nor moralistic, and permits the drama to carry the story. His writing is clear, logical, objective, and pithy. It should be read by students of southern history, black history, and the history of the United States during the civil rights movement of the 1960s.

University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee

GLEN JEANSONNE

The Great Father: The United States Government and the American Indians, Volumes I and II. By Francis Paul Prucha. (Lincoln, NE: University of Nebraska Press, 1984. xxxii, 1302 pp. List of maps, illustrations, tables, preface, acknowledgments, abbreviations, prologue, appendixes, bibliographical essay, index. \$60.00 cloth.)

Father Prucha, since earning his Ph.D. degree from Harvard in 1950, has steadily published scholarly books and articles, many of them relating to Indian relations with the colonies and with the United States. These two monumental volumes distill thirty-five years of research and writing. They could qualify as the capstone of a life's work, but Dr. Prucha is far from done.

His narrative develops, among other themes, the story of the white conviction that the Indians as hunters and gatherers occupied too much land, that they must be turned into farmers,

thus placed on the path toward becoming civilized, and freeing the excess land for white yeomen. Christian philosophy demanded maximum use of land. It included, too, the right of full users to take land away from lesser users, by force if need be.

Another theme is that white America could not accept Indian cultures. To the whites those cultures were barbaric, immoral, and heathenish. This attitude produced in the 1820s and 1830s the policy of Indian Removal, that is the transfer of all Indians living east of the Mississippi River to the west of it. There they would be out of the way of the ineluctable white advance, saved from extermination, and settled on ground the white people would never want. Before long, however, the white tide crossed the Great River, leaving no place to relocate the red people.

The removal policy gave way to the reservation policy. This slowly failed because it was difficult to keep the Indians on the reservations, and because the policy segregated them from the American life into which they were supposed to disappear. In addition, communal relationships flourished on reservations. These were not acceptable to the white society which drew its strength from individualism and the private ownership of property.

The next turn in policy was, therefore, to break up the reservations, and allot the land to their residents. Policy makers believed that the Indians as owners of real estate and dwellers in single family units would give up hunting, and take up farming. Education, private property, and liberation from communal relationships would slowly but surely render the Indian indistinguishable from other Americans. The dynamic policy, pursued both by government and by reformers late in the nineteenth century was to help the Indians disappear into white America. Its highest legal form was the Dawes Act of 1887.

All Indian policies so far discussed rested on lack of appreciation for Indian cultures. Those cultures would die as Indians merged into the dominant society, and the bureaucracy to watch over them would also fade away. In fact, the reverse was true; the bureaucracy enlarged, involving itself more and more in the control of Indian lives. Like all previous policies, this one was paternalistic and saturated with a conviction of white superiority.

The Great Depression discredited many time-honored white

concepts. An appreciation of Indian cultures gradually grew and became part of the New Deal Indian policy. With John Collier as Indian commissioner, Indian language, art, and institutions commanded respect and gained protection. Almost at once, fierce resistance to the new program developed, forcing Collier's resignation in 1945. But the Indian New Deal left permanent alterations in policy.

Reaction to the Collier system revived briefly the old allotment policy during the Eisenhower administration. The policy, now known as termination, was to end tribal organizations, allot the reservation land to individuals, and distribute the trust funds to tribal members. Termination in fact destroyed twelve tribes. The Menominee were so reduced that they were reconstituted as a tribe and returned to the reservation.

In the 1960s and 1970s, interest in Indian affairs surged, as it had done during the era of Indian Removal and during the evangelical reform movement of the late nineteenth century. This interest killed termination and allotment and stressed the right of Indians to determine their own affairs. The issue of sovereignty arose of course. During the earliest years of the Republic the government had seemed to affirm Indian sovereignty by making treaties with the tribes, but it denied sovereignty when disposed to do so. In the 1970s the Supreme Court ruled that Indian groups were sovereign within their reservations (except over non-members), but that Congress had the power to modify their sovereignty.

What exists today is a trust relationship between the Indians and the United States government, resting on the paternalism that has always been present. Although the Indians no longer refer to the president as the Great Father, in fact he, together with the Congress, still is.

These two volumes are a permanent monument to the scholarship of their author. They contain maps not published elsewhere as a group, and many unique tables. There are three signatures of relevant pictures in each volume. The footnotes and bibliographical essay constitute the best reference list available anywhere. Finally, the 1,200 pages of text are an unparalleled source of detailed information and insights.

University of Florida

JOHN K. MAHON

Indian Self-Rule. Edited by Kenneth R. Philp. (Salt Lake City: Howe Brothers, 1986. 343 pp. Preface, introduction, list of contributors, bibliography, index. \$2 1.50.)

In 1984 the American Indian community and the scholars who chronicle it recognized— but without necessarily celebrating— the fiftieth anniversary of the Wheeler-Howard Act of 1934, commonly known as the Indian Reorganization Act. This piece of legislation has generally been heralded by historians as the fundamental document of the New Deal which turned federal Indian policy from an intransigent, assimilationist orientation, to one embracing the philosophy of Indian self-determination to guide future relationships between the tribes and the federal government. John Collier, the volatile and out-spoken commissioner of Indian Affairs and his staff of New Deal reformers are generally credited with bringing this transformation to pass for the unquestioned benefit of the Indian people.

In recent decades, however, there has been a steady increase in critical reappraisals by scholars and many contemporary Indian leaders of John Collier and the Indian Reorganization Act, and the course which was set for subsequent Indian policies. Therefore, it was important that a conference be held which would bring together those Indians and non-Indians still living who were most active in American Indian affairs over the last fifty years. This work, edited by Kenneth R. Philp, the eminent Collier biographer, has made a valuable contribution in eliciting and recording their first-hand accounts and perspectives on events surrounding the Indian New Deal and beyond.

There is little in these accounts of Indian leaders and the historians of the American Indian which pertains directly to the Seminole and Miccosukee Indians of Florida. It should be remembered that the Florida Indians were well out of the main stream of tribal politics at the time when the Indian Reorganization Act was being ratified, although they formed their governments under its provisions in the 1950s and 1960s. The only new piece of useful information to emerge, for example, was that the Seminoles had not been included on the original list of tribes to be terminated from federal services in the 1950s but were later added through congressional action.

This volume is an excellent addition to the growing literature on modern Indian-white relationships, and offers a u-

nique insight into such concepts as tribal sovereignty, and the trust obligation which exists between the United States government and the Indian tribes. Because it combines oral history, public policy discussion, and cultural revelation in one volume, *Indian Self-Rule* should become an invaluable research tool for students of twentieth-century American Indian history.

Florida Atlantic University

HARRY A. KERSEY, JR

BOOK NOTES

The first *Florida Handbook*, compiled by Allen Morris, was published in 1947. From the beginning it was recognized as an authoritative Florida reference book. The most recent volume, the twenty-first biennial edition, covering the years 1987-1988, provides information on almost everything of interest on Florida government. This volume includes biographical sketches of Governor and Mrs. Bob Martinez, Attorney General Bob Butterworth, and Commissioner of Education Betty Castor. Included also are biographies of all of Florida's governors since 1821, and the names and periods of service of lieutenant governors, members of the cabinet, presidents of the state Senate, and speakers of the House of Representatives. There is also information on women, blacks, and Hispanics in the state legislature, Floridians in federal office, our senators and congressmen, Tallahassee as Florida's capital, the state's flags, seals and other symbols, the Governor's Mansion, Indians, preservation of cultural resources, counties, writers and poets, the Florida Keys, celebrations and festivals, climate, forests, industry, wildlife, agriculture, education, highways, population, business statistics, and the legislative budget process. State agencies and their addresses and telephone numbers are included. A copy of the state's constitution, as revised in 1868, and subsequently amended, together with an index, is an informative and useful addition. There is also an index for the full volume, and a number of photographs, maps, charts, and statistical tables. *The Florida Handbook* has something for nearly everybody interested in Florida history and government. It sells for \$21.95, and may be ordered from Peninsular Publishing Company, Box 5078, Tallahassee, FL 32314.

The First 50 Years of the Florida Citrus Commission is based on the minutes of the meetings of the Commission and some of its committees. While citrus has been an important factor in Florida's economy since the eighteenth century, it was not until 1935 that the state legislature established an agency with the authority to regulate the industry. Headquartered in Lakeland, the purpose of the Commission was to stabilize the citrus industry and promote the interest of the growers. The first commis-

sioners were sworn in September 10, 1935. L. P. Kirkland of Auburndale was elected the first chairman, and F. E. Brigman of Winter Haven became secretary. The first committee established was advertising, and a publicity director, Marvin E. Walker was appointed. Members represent the major growers and concentrate manufacturers. The first woman on the Commission was Margaret Lowry who took her seat in 1977. This volume indicates how successful the Commission has been in achieving its goals. This success has been the result of cooperation between growers, agents, associations, corporations, and others engaged in the sale and marketing of Florida citrus. In 1934-1935, the Florida citrus crop was 32,800 boxes; today the crop is many times larger. A major concern of the Commission has been the treatment of diseases and pests which periodically threaten the crop. The establishment of quality standards, standardizing packing and canning, labeling, advertising, labor problems, and the development of foreign markets are all concerns reported on in the volume. The World's Fair Tower, Anita Bryant's campaign against homosexuals, and the problems of periodic freezes are other matters described. The book is being advertised and marketed under the supervision of the Commission. A paperback edition is available for \$3.50, plus \$1.00 postage, from the Florida Citrus Commission, 1115 E. Memorial Boulevard, Lakeland, FL 33802.

The Singing River is an entertaining history of the Manatee River about which there are many stories and myths. It is one of Florida's most important rivers, flowing through one of the most highly populated areas along the Gulf Coast. In earlier years it was a vital transportation route for settlers of the area. As a child, Joe Warner, the author of *The Singing River*, played along the banks of the river and listened to the stories recounted by the older members of his family. The book describes events covering almost 500 years of Florida history. The Indians were the only human inhabitants until the Spanish explorers arrived in the sixteenth century. Warner describes the lives of the later settlers and the history of the river and its tributaries. The history of the larger communities—Bradenton, Palma Sola, and Ellenton—are included, along with that of the smaller towns and settlements—Shaw's Point, Erie, Rye, Mitchellville, Keentown, Duette, Albritton, and Maydell. Both the historian and

the genealogist will find this volume useful. There are many photographs, a number from private collections. Mr. Warner's collaborator on the book is Libby Warner. The cover painting is by Roy Nichols. Paperback copies cost \$14.00. Order from Joe Warner, Route 2, Box 325, Bradenton, FL 34202.

For some thirteen years, Glen Dill wrote a newspaper column— 938 in all. Most of them appeared weekly in the *Suncoast News* and the *New Port Richey Chronicle*. Sixty-eight of these columns have been collected into a book, *The Suncoast Past* edited by Mr. Dill. Although he is not a professional historian, Dill researched his material carefully to present an accurate portrait of Florida history. He covers a wide variety of topics— wildlife, birds, trees, fish, Indians, and organizations like the Florida Historical Society and the Florida Audubon Society. Many of the columns concern Florida communities— New Port Richey, St. Petersburg, Brooksville, Tampa, Tarpon Springs, and Lake Wales. Mr. Dill is an avid golfer, so it is not surprising that some of his columns deal with golf and famous golfers like Gene Sarazen, who once lived in New Port Richey. *The Suncoast Past* sells for \$10.00 and may be ordered from the author, Box 1014, New Port Richey, FL 33552.

Homesteading, The History of Holmes County Florida is by E. W. Carswell, former staff writer for the *Pensacola News-Journal* and the author of several books dealing with the Panhandle area of Florida. The volume was edited by Ray Reynolds, and the illustrations are the work of Frank Roberts. When Holmes County was established in 1848, there were fewer than 250 families living in the area, and there was not a single post office. The county was named for Holmes Creek, which, in turn, had apparently been named for Indian Chief Holmes, whose father was white and his mother Indian. The county's tax roll in 1848, showing assets totaling \$172.93, was based on properties including land, cattle, watches, merchandise held for resale, carriages, money loaned or kept at interest, and 123 slaves, for which the owners were taxed sixty cents per slave. The 1850 Federal census, the first for Holmes County, recorded a population of 1,205: 1,037 whites, 163 slaves, and five free blacks. The latter were listed as mulattos (all children, living with a white mother). There were two churches: Sandy Creek Baptist Church, estab-

lished in 1844, and Mt. Zion Methodist Church, established in 1845. Thomas Hutchins, the geographer, visited in 1781, and Andrew Jackson and his army passed through the area in May 1818 as they moved from Fort Gadsden to Pensacola. There is information on the Indians—Chatots, Yuchis, Okchais—who lived there before the Creeks. During the Civil War, Holmes County provided grain and cattle for the Confederate armies, and at least three military units identified with the county were organized. There was also support for the Union cause, and the First Florida Cavalry, a Federal group, commanded by Brigadier General Alexander Asboth, attacked Marianna in September 1864. The building of the railroad in 1881-1882 stimulated economic growth and helped increase population. Carswell's book provides information on agriculture (pecan production, tobacco, sugar cane, potatoes, vegetables, naval stores, and peanuts), health, education, religion, recreation, transportation, steamboating, lumbering, and milling. There is also information on moonshining, lynching, and other lawless and criminal events occurring in Holmes County. References listed after each chapter reveal Carswell's reliance on interviews, court records, school board minutes, newspapers, church archives, and other primary and secondary sources. The book sells for \$25.00, in addition to postage. Order from Carswell Publications, 200 Forrest Avenue, Chipley, FL 32428.

The Long Road with God . . . a "living" history of Ancient City Baptist Church, 1887-1987 is a narrative of the history of one of St. Augustine's most active congregations. The work was compiled by the church's history committee and was edited by Paul D. Mitchell, the committee's chairman. Joseph D. Williams, Albert C. Hess, Shirley Cooksey, Roy J. Dorsett, Fleta D. Payne, and Walters Miller were also involved in the project. The church was founded on January 20, 1887 with eighteen members. Early services were held either in the armory of the Genovar Opera House or the St. Johns County Courthouse, and converts were baptized in the waters just north of the Castillo de San Marcos. A church building was constructed in 1895 on land donated by Henry M. Flagler, who lived across from the church. Perhaps that is why he forbade officials from ever hanging a bell in the church tower. As a result of his support, the building, when it was dedicated, was debt-free. H. M. King, the first minister, left

St. Augustine during the yellow fever epidemic in 1888, and the new pastor, Dr. G. J. Johnson, did not arrive until 1894. This centennial history of the Ancient City Baptist Church provides data on the church, its congregants, and St. Augustine. There are also photographs and a membership list. *The Long Road with God* sells for \$10.00, plus \$1.25 for postage. Order from the Ancient City Baptist Church, Carrena and Sevilla Streets, St. Augustine, FL 32084.

British Burials and Births on the Gulf Coast: Records of the Church of England in West Florida, 1768-1770 is especially valuable for genealogical research. Winston De Ville compiled this work from copies of the original documents collected by Nathaniel Cotton of Pensacola during the British period. Burial notations are listed by date beginning July 5, 1768. The first birth listed is that of Thomas Simpson, son of John and Laurie Simpson, July 14, 1768. *British Burials and Births* may be ordered from Ramona Smith, Box 894, Ville Platte, LA 70586; the price is \$4.50.

Florida Trivia, compiled by Ernie and Jill Couch, is divided into six categories: geography, entertainment, history, arts and literature, sports and leisure, and science and nature. It is a "who, what, when, where, and how" book on Florida. Published by Rutledge Hill Press, Box 140483, Nashville, TN 37214; it sells for \$5.95.

Historical Times Illustrated Encyclopedia of the Civil War, edited by Patricia L. Faust, was published by Harper & Row Publishers, New York. It includes 2,000 entries written by sixty-two authors. There are also some 1,000 photographs and illustrations and sixty-seven maps. Included within the 850 pages of this voluminous work are descriptions of most of the important battles, campaigns, incidents, and short biographies of political and military leaders. Many of these entries relate to Florida, including the Battle of Olustee, Governor John Milton, Confederate Generals J. J. Finley, William Wing Loring, Edmund Kirby-Smith, James McQueen McIntosh, Joseph Finegan, and James Patton Anderson, Union General James B. McIntosh, Senators Stephen R. Mallory and David Levy Yulee, Forts Pickens and Brooke, the Union Department of Key West, and the Union Department of Florida. This volume sells for \$39.95.

Naval Documents of the American Revolution, Volume 9, covers the American Theatre, June 1, 1777-July 31, 1777; European Theatre, June 1, 1777-September 30, 1777; and American Theatre, August 1, 1777-September 30, 1777. William James Morgan is the editor. The series is published by the Naval Historical Center, Department of the Navy, Washington, DC. There are references in the documents to the sloop *Florida*, other ships stationed or visiting at Pensacola and St. Augustine, prisoners held in St. Augustine, and to the Straits of Florida. There is correspondence of Patrick Tonyn, the governor of British East Florida. The volume sells for \$44.00, and may be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

When *National Parks: The American Experience* was published in 1979, the author, Alfred Runte, realized that it would need periodic updating and revision. The National Park system, he noted, "was still in the process of change and evolution." This revised edition of Runte's important work, published by the University of Nebraska Press, provides a comprehensive history of the National Park idea. It includes four new chapters and an epilogue which discuss the environmental battles of the last quarter century. All of the material from the first edition on the Everglades National Park remains. It includes a history of the Park's establishment, the costs, land acquisitions, and the major problems associated with its development. The continuing threat to the Everglades is also noted, as its surrounding buffer zones are disappearing as external development encroaches on the area. There are descriptions of Big Cypress National Preserve and Big Cypress Swamp. There is also brief mention of Lake Okeechobee and Gulf Island National Seashore. *National Parks: The American Experience* sells for \$23.95; \$9.95, paper.

Black History and the Historical Profession, 1915-1980, by August Meier and Elliott Rudwick, is one of the volumes in Blacks in the New World series, published by the University of Illinois Press. There are five essays: "Carter G. Woodson as Entrepreneur: Laying the Foundation of a Historical Specialty," "Generational Change and the Shaping of a Scholarly Specialty, Part I, 1915-60," and "Part II, 1960-80," "The Historiography of Slav-

ery: An Inquiry into Paradigm-Making and Scholarly Interaction," and "On the Dilemmas of Scholarship in Afro-American History." The paperback edition sells for \$15.95. Order from the University of Illinois Press, Champaign, IL 61820.

Promised Land, The South Since 1945, by David R. Goldfield, begins with a description of the South in 1940 and an examination of the impact that World War II had upon the region. Economic growth, urbanization, industrialization, the growth of the Republican party, religion, southern lifestyles, literature, and music are among the subjects discussed in this volume. A large portion of the book is on the civil rights revolution and the changes which it brought about in the South during the last half century. Politics and race, reaction to the *Brown* decision, the Montgomery bus boycott, sit-ins, the Freedom Riders, integration, black voting, and political participation are other topics discussed. A foreword by John Hope Franklin and Abraham S. Eisenstadt and a biographical essay and index are included. The paperback edition sells for \$9.95. *Promised Land, The South Since 1945* is in the American History series, published by Harlan Davidson, Inc., Arlington Heights, IL 60004,

Weymouth T. Jordan, for many years a member of the history faculty at Florida State University, published his *Antebellum Alabama, Town and County*, in 1957. First published by Florida State University, the University of Alabama Press has printed a paperback edition of the original. It includes an introduction by Kenneth R. Johnson of the University of North Alabama, and sells for \$10.95.

For the bicentennial of the Constitution, the Birmingham Public Library has republished *The Secret Proceedings and Debates of the Convention Assembled at Philadelphia, in the Year 1787, for the Purpose of Forming the Constitution of the United States of America*. It was first published in 1821. The new edition includes an introduction by John C. Armor, a staff member with the National Bicentennial Commission on the Constitution. Indexes are included to the new introduction, the original work, and the Constitution citations in the original work. The price is \$17.00. Order from the Birmingham Public Library, 2100 Park Place, Birmingham, AL 35203.

Southern Honor: Ethics and Behavior in the Old South by Bertram Wyatt-Brown, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* 62 (January 1984). An abridgment of that study has been published by Oxford University Press, New York. Professor Wyatt-Brown has eliminated some chapters and footnotes and reduced other material. The paperback edition sells for \$7.95.