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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Indian Traders of the Southeastern Spanish Borderlands: Pantón, Leslie & Company and John Forbes & Company, 1783-1847. By William S. Coker and Thomas D. Watson. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1986. xix, 428 pp. Maps and illustrations, table, foreword, acknowledgments, abbreviations used, introduction, summary and conclusions, appendix, bibliography, index. \$30.00.)

As that eminent scholar of the Florida frontier, the late J. Leitch Wright, points out in his foreword, students of borderlands history welcome this volume delineating the complicated operations of Pantón, Leslie & Company. Because of the key role which these traders played in the diplomacy of the Old Southwest, Coker and Watson's research illuminates the dim corners of a documentary labyrinth. Through their analysis of company operations across the northeastern Gulf rim, the authors give color, detail, and shape to scenes of international intrigue and entrepreneurial enterprise.

For almost forty years the partnerships bought and sold, imported and exported, begged and blustered, sued and were sued, and profited and lost, in striving to keep their business alive. Several of the firm's members had operated in South Carolina and Georgia before the American Revolution, but as citizens they found disloyalty to the king unpalatable. William Pantón, one of those who saw more credits posted on the British ledger than in the American columns, moved to the Floridas.

Headquartered first in East Florida, and later in West Florida at Pensacola, Pantón's new firm not only backed the struggling English government, but also became the principal supplier for the Indian trade. Possessing two essentials for business success—credit and supply—Pantón, Leslie survived against all odds. When the Floridas were returned to Spain in 1783, the opportunistic firm scrambled to retain their painstakingly-built network of exchange. Because there was no Spanish firm prepared to supplant them, and because Pantón had transportation, sources of supply, long-term credit, and skillful traders, Spain reluctantly accepted a foreign business within its bor-

derlands. As the authors carefully explain, the company's cause was assisted by assigning a fractional partnership share to the charismatic Alexander McGillivray, who dominated Creek affairs and international diplomacy on the southern frontier from 1783 until his death, probably at William Panton's home in Pensacola, in 1793.

From 1793 until the United States obtained the Floridas, the firm's activities represent an early lesson in multinational business. Despite constantly juggling capital, credit, supply, transportation, real estate, marketing, sales, and litigation, Panton, Leslie remained solvent. One suspects the company would have been at home in the modern corporate world.

Clearly revealed is the role of the Gulf coast as an international frontier in the last decades of the eighteenth century, a theater which hosted such diplomatic players as Spain, the United States, France, and Great Britain, the Creek leader Alexander McGillivray and his rivals, business entrepreneurs such as Panton and his competitors, and adventurers like William Augustus Bowles and Louis Milfort. So central was the role of Panton, Leslie that its operations are fundamental to our understanding of the larger contests.

All those who have pursued research topics in the Old Southwest applaud the exhaustive mining of the sources reflected both in this historical narrative and in the mass of Panton, Leslie papers now gathered at the University of West Florida under the direction of Professor Coker. An exceedingly complex story was unraveled in this well-told tale solving the mystery behind the numerous roles played by the firm. Coker and Watson should be congratulated for their indefatigable perseverance in bringing this study to fruition. Certainly they richly deserve the Rembert W. Patrick Prize for 1986 recently awarded their book by the Florida Historical Society. As they willingly admit, they have told the story only in part; others should follow the paths they have opened. Fortunately, their publication has closed another gap in the early history of Florida and the southern frontier.

Marietta College

JAMES H. O'DONNELL III

Gator History: A Pictorial History of the University of Florida. By Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley. (Gainesville: South Star Publishing Company, 1986. 272 pp. Foreword, sponsors, index, photo credits, authors' acknowledgments, publisher's acknowledgments. \$37.95.)

The authors have produced a very attractive pictorial history which ought to be of interest to anyone who has been associated with the University of Florida or its hometown, Gainesville. The book boasts an impressive collection of both color and black and white pictures, illustrating not only the University but also its predecessors and a number of early Gainesville scenes. The pictorial section, compiled by Wright Langley, is the larger portion of the book, some 194 pages being devoted to it. Pictures of the earliest days are understandably scarce, but the authors did discover a portrait of 1853 East Florida Seminary (Ocala) founder Gilbert Kingsbury and photographs of the school when it was located in Gainesville soon after the Civil War. Early scenes from the Lake City Florida Agricultural College and the Bartow Florida Military College are also included.

In 1905 the Legislature abolished the earlier institutions and consolidated their functions in the University of Florida and Florida Female College. In 1906, the University of Florida opened in Gainesville. Of the nine "chapters" of pictures in this volume, eight graphically represent the years since 1905. They provide glimpses into residence life, sports events and figures, social activities, classroom studies, administrators and faculty members, and the gradual physical growth of the campus to its present huge size.

The narrative portion of the volume was written by Samuel Proctor. It details many aspects of campus life in a Victorian age which will seem incredible to recent graduates. It also tells a tale of state economic support for the infant institution which was niggardly at best. In 1908 the first president and his students themselves built a small engineering lab after selling firewood to the people of Gainesville to get money for building materials. When funds for the first gymnasium ran out, the New York Giants paid for its completion in exchange for holding their spring training in Gainesville. "Dutch" Stanley, named football coach in 1932 at \$3,600, supplemented his salary as a WPA bricklayer. The 1906 football coach had also been required to play fullback.

Salaries of the first faculty were lower than in any other southern state university. The highest salary in 1910 was \$1,600 for twelve months. In addition to teaching three times as many classes as do today's faculty, professors were expected to advise students, supervise clubs, coach athletic teams, and serve on committees. The dean of Arts and Sciences taught four classes of Latin and three of Greek in addition to being dean and also director of the Graduate School.

The modern University clearly begins to emerge after the appointment of John J. Tigert in 1928. Promised \$10,000 per year when he was appointed president, Tigert never received that much, and was being paid only \$8,600 when he retired in 1947. During his long tenure, however, authoritarian rule of the University gave way to faculty participation, a general education program was established, academic quality and student admission standards were raised, a reputable graduate program was instituted, a Phi Beta Kappa chapter was chartered, the football stadium was built, and in Tigert's last year coeducation came to the University. Tigert was also instrumental in founding the Southeastern Conference in 1932.

Tigert's successor, J. Hillis Miller, inherited the great expansion era of the University as World War II veterans swarmed into the school. Enrollment tripled, the physical plant expanded tremendously, the size of the faculty grew rapidly as new colleges and departments were created, and the medical complex was begun which was to bear Miller's name after his sudden death in 1953. J. Wayne Reitz followed Miller and confronted problems of a somewhat different nature. Continued growth, with all its problems, became a permanent feature of the University. Social changes came, too, with the racial integration of the school, the disappearance of the old "in loco parentis" philosophy, and the emergence of coed dormitories. The Reitz years also saw the founding of new state universities and the organization of a State University System under a chancellor. Population shifts, a reapportioned legislature, and the financial demands of new state universities brought economic problems to this formerly dominant state institution.

The late 1960s and early 1970s were tumultuous times during the Stephen C. O'Connell administration. Militant black students and equally militant anti-war protestors brought disturbances of a new sort to the campus. In athletics, however, the

University was fielding bowl-class football teams under Coaches Graves and Dickey and in academics the University was emerging as a nationally-ranked educational institution with important research missions in numbers of fields.

Robert Q. Marston who followed O'Connell recognized state problems in financing a University System and made a major contribution in enlarging the University's base of private financial support. From private endowments of about \$15,000,000 in 1974, Marston set in motion initiatives which increased that sum to \$150,000,000 by 1986. During his tenure new efforts were emphasized to attract top-flight students from Florida and the nation to the University, and Eminent Scholar Chairs were created to lure top-flight professors. Largely as a consequence of Marston's programs, early in the presidency of Marshall Criser the University was admitted into the academically exclusive Association of American Universities. Though he also inherited "the great football scandal," Criser assumed the leadership in 1983 of an economically stable University with a most promising future.

Though this is not a definitive history, it is an attractive book which is well-written and illustrated and should prove to be widely popular. Many of the excellent photographs are rare and never before published. Though the narrative portion numbers only forty-five double columned pages, it is remarkably detailed and balanced despite its brevity. There are very few typographical errors, and it is too bad many of them occur in proper names. This blemish has been corrected in a second printing of *Gator History*.

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History. By Donald W. Curl. (Northridge, CA: Windsor Publications, Inc., 1986. 223 pp. Acknowledgments, bibliography, index, \$24.95.)

The lure of this book is immediate: the romantic old Royal Poinciana Hotel in full color on its cover, a flip-through showing splendid photographs. But it is far more than a coffee table charmer. The author, Donald W. Curl, has written a clear narrative about one of the world's great resort areas. Palm Beach

County is his adopted turf— he is a history professor at Florida Atlantic University. An earlier book by Dr. Curl, and a valuable contribution to Florida history, is *Mizner's Florida: American Resort Architecture*.

Florida's lower east coast slowly developed during the nineteenth century around two nuclei, Lake Worth and Biscayne Bay. Dade County, created in 1836, embraced them both. They were to share the Indian wars, homesteading, the barefoot mailman, and Henry Flagler's railroad. From 1889 to 1899 Dade County's seat was Juno near Lake Worth, a circumstance resented by Bay folks who got it back in 1899. In 1909 Palm Beach County was created.

"Playground for the Elite" the author calls Palm Beach where, at the turn of the century, the short and extravagant winter season had a theatrical setting. The two great Flagler hotels, the Royal Poinciana and The Breakers, were so "social" that a proper lady found it necessary to have seven changes of costume per day. The dining room of the Royal Poinciana seated 1,600 and required the services of 400 waiters.

After World War I and after a fresh batch of American millionaires had emerged, many great private homes were built at Palm Beach. Several of these were designed by Addison Mizner who adapted elements of Mediterranean architecture to resort living— exemplified in estates such as El Mirasol of the Edward Stotesburys. Another of the palatial homes was Maralago built by Marjorie Merriweather Post. Now the very elite no longer needed to spend their social hours at the hotels; they entertained in their homes, sometimes with as many as 500 guests at a time. They also joined private clubs to dine, dance, play polo, or gamble. Colonel Edward Bradley's casino operated for almost fifty years despite the illegality of gambling in Florida.

The Boom of the 1920s was a sizzler. For example, a company headed by Mizner undertook a grandiose scheme to make Boca Raton into a great resort. The company claimed that the stockholders represented one-third of the wealth of the United States. Maybe so, but by 1927 it was bankrupt.

For the most part the author renders unto the Lake the events and people of the Lake, but he seems to go overboard in claiming the Sam Lewis murders. True, it was at Lake Worth that a mob hanged Lewis to a telegraph pole, but in 1895 Lewis

was operating a saloon in Lemon City, then the location of the railroad construction camp. It was there that he committed his murders— three— all within a niblick shot of Biscayne Bay.

Palm Beach County is enhanced by a century of historic photographs collected and identified by Fred L. Eckel. The volume also includes a section, "Partners in Progress," by John P. Johnson, giving the history and achievements of about fifty organizations and businesses in the county, including hospitals, colleges, and a very important one, the Historical Society of Palm Beach County, which cooperated to make this book a record of which all can be proud.

Coral Gables, Florida

THELMA PETERS

Outposts on the Gulf: Saint George Island & Apalachicola from Early Exploration to World War II. By William Warren Rogers. (Pensacola: University of West Florida Press, 1987. xxv, 297 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography, index. \$28.95.)

This first volume of a proposed two-volume work traces the history of Saint George Island and Apalachicola, Florida, from the time Florida became a possession of the United States in 1821 to 1941.

In 1821 there were only two communities of any significance (St. Augustine and Pensacola) in Florida. Upon acquiring territorial status, however, new communities sprang up on this new American frontier. One such community was Apalachicola located where the Apalachicola River empties into Apalachicola Bay which is separated from the Gulf of Mexico by Saint George Island. The Chattahoochee River and the Flint River converge to form the Apalachicola River at the Georgia-Florida border. Apalachicola became a major port for farmers and planters along this river system in Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. It also provided goods to merchants in the developing river towns. Ships arrived with their holds filled with goods from American and foreign ports, and cleared Apalachicola Bay laden with cotton. By 1850 Apalachicola was the third largest cotton port on the Gulf of Mexico (behind New Orleans and Mobile). However,

by the end of the decade it had fallen on hard times because of a deteriorating river system, competition for traffic from railroads, and from mills in Georgia which used the area's cotton.

Apalachicola and Saint George Island played a minor role in the Civil War, but the author gives lively accounts of forays by personnel of the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, the exploits of the blockade runners, the naval activity on the river system, and the guerrilla actions by the Confederates. As in other parts of the South, the populace suffered considerable deprivation.

Apalachicola was unable to revitalize itself in the post-war period. The antebellum problems of a deteriorating river system and port facilities and competition from railroads north of Florida which carried the cotton of Georgia and Alabama north and east to the textile mills, continued to plague the town. Lumber and seafood eventually became the mainstays of Apalachicola's economy, but these industries could not sustain the growth that had been anticipated for this once-thriving community.

The last ten of the sixteen chapters are devoted largely to tracing the ownership of Saint George Island, to describing promotional schemes for its development, and to outlining the growth of Apalachicola's seafood industry. William Lee Popham emerges in these chapters as the prime motivator for the development in Apalachicola during the 1920s and 1930s. The activities of this poet, writer, lecturer, minister, promoter, and businessman make an intriguing and fascinating story of one whose crafty promotional ventures initially brought him success, but eventually defeat and a prison term.

Warren succeeded in producing a solid narrative account of the history of Apalachicola and Saint George Island up to 1941. The work reflects prodigious research which uncovered a surprising amount of primary and secondary sources that enabled the author to cover his subject adequately. One possibly could question devoting half of the book to the struggle over the ownership of Saint George Island. Perhaps his original intention of writing a history of the island and its various owners explains that choice (p. xv). Although the promotional machinations of Popham to gain and maintain control of the island are fascinating, the reading became somewhat tedious to this reviewer because of the legal terminology explaining the frequent transactions dealing with the island's ownership. However, Warren's

vivid descriptions of the disastrous fire of 1900, the damage from intermittent hurricanes, the construction of lighthouses, the planting and harvesting of oysters, and so on more than offset this minor criticism. This book represents the best in local history and deserves a wide audience.

University of West Florida

GEORGE F. PEARCE

Victorian Florida: America's Last Frontier. By Floyd and Marion Reinhart. (Atlanta: Peachtree Publishers, Ltd., 1986. 224 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

This handsome volume combines a thoroughly researched and well-written history of nineteenth-century Florida tourism with a mass of carefully identified and documented rare contemporary photographs. Taking the period between 1842, when a timetable trip using scheduled trains and steamships became possible between New York City and Palatka, and the end of the nineteenth century, the authors detail the experiences of travelers to the various areas of the state. Through the use of diaries, letters, and travel articles, the reader receives a first-hand impression of what the visitors saw, did, and thought about frontier Florida.

In an overview of Florida tourism, the Reinharts tell how tourists traveled to the state, what advice they received from various guides and articles about the trip, and what they could expect in the way of climate and accommodations once they arrived. Until the 1881-1882 season when railroads began advertising their "Florida routes," the visitor most often combined travel on various rail and steamship lines, breaking their trip in either Charleston or Savannah, the northern ports of steamers from Fernandina or Jacksonville. While both the Clyde and Malory steamship lines continued to offer service to Florida throughout the nineteenth century, improved equipment and faster time schedules meant that by the 1890s most visitors found the railroads more convenient.

Visitors bound for what they saw as a strange and exotic land also sought advice on clothing, equipment, and climate from a number of travel guides. The Reinharts mention that as

early as the 1860s visitors were warned to bring “tinted spectacles” and to leave their dog at home as “he will feed the first alligator you meet in fording a stream” (p. 22). Above all the guide books recommended that the visitors bring mosquito nets and insect repellent.

Although invalids and consumptives found Florida first, sportsmen looking for adventure, and the well-to-do seeking a “winter Newport” soon followed. The Rinharths say that many New Englanders invested in Florida in the period following the Civil War, building boarding houses and small hotels for the winter visitor. While tourists claimed that Vermonters kept the best hotels, like later tourists they also complained about outrageous rates and poor service. In remote regions of the state visitors depended upon the settlers for their hospitality. The authors tell of a horrified tourist who after a night on the floor of a small room and a breakfast of “something fried,” found a flea-covered pig circling the breakfast table. The host hastened to reassure: “that yer pig had been brought up just like the children” (p. 29). In contrast to these primitive accommodations, the 1880s saw new and modern hotels built in many areas of the state.

Although the authors ignore no section of the state, nine out of the fourteen chapters cover the east coast and probably accurately gage nineteenth-century tourist interest. Individual chapters treat tourism in St. Augustine, the Halifax and Indian rivers areas, Palm Beach, Miami, and Key West with the story of Henry M. Flagler and his hotels and railroad serving as a focus.

On first glance this volume seemed destined for the coffee table. Certainly in pure visual attractiveness it can compete in this category. At the same time, it is the first serious work on nineteenth-century Florida tourism and as such, makes a major contribution to the field.

Florida Atlantic University

DONALD W. CURL

Henry Flagler: The Astonishing Life and Times of the Visionary Robber Baron Who Founded Florida. By David Leon Chandler. (New York: Macmillan Publishing Company, 1986. x, 324 pp. Acknowledgments, epilogue, appendices, notes, index. \$22.50.)

Florida owes Henry Morrison Flagler so much and yet, amazingly, in the sixty-four years since the great developer's death in 1913, only two full-length biographies of the famous oil tycoon and Florida builder have been published. They are Sidney Martin's scholarly but stodgy *Florida's Flagler*, produced in 1949 and recently reprinted by the University of Georgia Press, and Chandler's hyperbolically titled and immensely readable, *Henry Flagler: The Astonishing Life and Times of the Visionary Robber Baron Who Founded Florida*. A third biography, by Edward N. Akin, published by Kent State University Press will be released shortly.

Chandler, like Martin before him, covers the most salient and well-known facts and events in Flagler's life— his birth and boyhood in upstate New York, his move to Ohio at the age of fourteen in 1854, his connections with the well-heeled Harkness family, his early mercantile successes and failures in the Midwest, his association with John D. Rockefeller and the buildup of the Standard Oil Company, his marriages and family life, and, finally, his great economic venture in Florida with the development of the Florida East Coast Railway, and its resort cities and hotels, farmlands, and citrus industry. But while Chandler treads over old ground, this book is unique, for it provides Florida scholars and Flaglerphiles a new and provocative point of view, one offering a decidedly psycho-historical dimension, one which opens Flagler's closets and rattles skeletons. One must ask, did Flagler really undertake his great Florida enterprise because of a guilty conscience about his first wife's death? (quote page 252: "By transforming a streak of rust and right-of-way through a wilderness into an efficient railway; by developing sandy wastes, sparsely settled, into a productive country with a self-supporting population, Flagler had found a way not only to pacify his guilts but also to satisfy his dormant creative needs.") Was Flagler at one time a womanizer, debouché, and a man who carried grudges? Was Mary Kenan Flagler an opium addict? Chandler scrutinizes everything, personal and public, leaving

no stone unturned. Yet somehow one feels that he is right on track, or at least timely, in his use of modern research methods to ferret out the real Henry Flagler.

The book, while offering an insider's look at Flagler's personal life and lifestyle, is especially good in the sections on the Standard Oil Company and the chapters describing the building of the Key West extension. In addition, the book is chocked full of wonderful anecdotes and interesting facts. Flagler was the sole architect of that nineteenth-century economic nemesis, the monopolistic trust; Flagler's hobby was trotting horses; when the Ponce de Leon Hotel was built in St. Augustine, Flagler brought in black workers who "tamped the liquid coquina gravel into the wooden construction forms with their bare feet while musicians played lively music"; Flagler once owned the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, the Miami *Herald*, *Metropolis*, and *News*, the St. Augustine *Record*, and the Palm Beach *Daily News*; and that Flagler often travelled incognito. Of such trivia is readable and entertaining history made. In addition, Chandler offers an epilogue and an extensive section on Flagler's genealogy and on America as it was when the Flagler clan moved to the New World. Too, there are comprehensive notes and a splendid index. And, there are photographs, some new, but curiously, not a single one of Mary Kenan. It is obvious that much research and scholarship were expended by the author, and no doubt this work will be, for some time to come, or at least until Dr. Akin's work appears, the definitive biography of Henry M. Flagler, and thereby a research tool of which all Florida scholars should be aware.

Austin, Texas

LINDA VANCE

Six Galleons for the King of Spain: Imperial Defense in the Early Seventeenth Century. By Carla Rahn Phillips. (Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins University Press, 1986. 318 pp. Plates, figures, maps, tables, notes, appendixes, bibliography, index. \$37.50.)

An excellent and innovative study, *Six Galleons for the King of Spain* provides the reader with a good overview of the maritime problems facing the Spanish crown in the decades after the

1609-1621 period of truce with the recalcitrant Dutch rebels. The opening chapter— one of the best summaries of the imperial fleet system that connected Sevilla with the principal New World ports— sets the stage for what is, essentially, a prosopographical-like examination of the careers of six galleons built by Miguel de Arana between 1625 and 1628. The author treats not only the ships' construction, launching, and provisioning, but also examines each of the yearly trips they made to the New World as vessels in the Carrera de Indias. This study is well-researched and is an invaluable source for the student of early modern naval history. Indeed, the discussion of provisioning— almost a venture into social history— is unparalleled in its treatment. Prices of various food items which constituted the daily fare of the Spanish seaman, together with their respective nutritional values are provided in one of several useful appendixes.

Phillips's study has both tactical and strategic historical implications. On the imperial level, the author convincingly argues that an effective program of naval reform aimed at correcting the downward turn in Spanish (Basque) ship construction was implemented during the reign of Philip III. This, of course, dovetails with J. I. Israel's argument that Spanish withdrawal from northern European military entanglements after 1609 signified a reorientation of Spanish imperial energy towards maritime— and especially Mediterranean— concerns rather than an indication of Hapsburg weakness and inaction. On the tactical level, Phillips makes numerous observations, explaining ship construction regulations, problems with provisioning the fleet for the Indies run, and so forth. For example, she demonstrates that the costs of preparing a fleet for a trip to the New World could cost over twice the amount required to build the ships in the first place.

The preparation of this book took the author to each of the various Spanish archives usually exploited by colonial historians, most of the work being undertaken at the Archivo General de Indias in Sevilla. Phillips's thorough research is balanced by a better than usual narrative ability reflecting crafty imagination. This book should be placed on the same shelf that holds the studies of Professors Eugene Lyon and Paul Hoffman.

University of Florida

CHRISTOPHER WARD

Liberty and Power, 1600-1760. By Oscar and Lilian Handlin. (New York: Harper and Row, 1986. xix, 280 pp. Preface, the issue, notes, index. \$16.95.)

Liberty and Power is the first of an anticipated multi-volume series by the Handlins on the general subject of *Liberty in America, 1600 to the Present*. It is not an auspicious beginning. On the one hand, the general reader will find the style difficult, the eschewal of narrative and chronology confusing, and the points too frequently obtuse. On the other, the specialist in the field picking up the book in the expectation of the freshness of some of Handlin's earlier work— his classic study of *Boston's Immigrants* of 1941, for example, or the 1951 *The Uprooted*, works which inspired a generation of scholarship— will be disappointed at best and affronted at worst. Simply put, the book is blunt caricature, entirely devoid of the subtle texture which we have come to expect in contemporary social history.

The thesis of the work is quickly stated. In the Europe from which the first Americans came the unmitigated and violent exercise of power— presumably during the millennium following the fall of Rome, though, like the eighteenth-century philosophers who lodged social theory on an imagined and undated primeval time, the Handlins are not exact— led individuals eventually to seek “the shelter of a group,” gladly yielding “obedience in exchange for protection” (p. 6). The result was, by 1600, an overriding sense of order and a near-stultifying corporate communalism. In the spaciousness of an American wilderness, however, notions of order and community were sloughed aside. Restless, mobile, “adrift in space,” the settlers “found novel means of association.” A “spontaneous” reformulation of government based upon “consent” took place. Power came to be “dispersed and exercised locally.” “Voluntary associations of individuals” replaced the compulsive commonwealth. Rather than commanded by the state, religious “faith . . . sprang from the voluntary decisions of individuals.” And “no longer contained within an encompassing community, the family lost cohesive power and set its members loose to fly or to fall.” Class lines collapsed in the face of the freedom to succeed or fail on one's merits and abilities. “Scrambling about, the individual found it less useful to clutch at privileges attached to a particular status than to reach toward generalized rights useful wherever

he or she might be" (pp. 53, 61, 111, 146, 176, 204). Well before the Revolution, therefore, the Bill of Rights, experientially perceived, was written on the minds and in the hearts of Americans.

In none of this, however, is there a sense of process, evolution, change over time, narrative; the Pilgrims, it seems, stepped from dinghy, to rock, to a new social order all in an instant. To make any given point, moreover, the Handlins draw together context-free quotations and two-sentence vignettes from times and places as far apart as the Maine coast of the 1630s and mid-eighteenth century Georgia. Contradictions abound. On one page colonial Virginia is marked by early marriages, "a rising birthrate, and declining mortality"; eight pages later "the high death rate, the low life expectancy, and the shortage of childbearing women heightened the sense of the sparsity of population in contrast to the abundance of land" (pp. 31, 39). Above all, the scholarship of the last two decades— on both sides of the Atlantic— is consistently ignored or set aside. Where, for example, early American historians have tended to accentuate the strength of English communal life in America, to the Handlins it is merely a matter of the settlers "wistfully" dragging "with them the trappings and restraints from which they flee"; spacious America quickly overcomes such backward glances at the "weary old continent" and infuses all with a healthy individualism (pp. xviii, 113). For their part, contemporary English historians such as Peter Laslett, Alan Macfarlane, or Keith Wrightson simply would not recognize Old England in Handlinian guise.

In sum, the subject of "liberty in America"— or at least in early America— is still a subject in search of an author.

University of Florida

DARRETT B. RUTMAN

Crown and Calumet: British-Indian Relations, 1783-1815. By Colin G. Calloway. (Norman, OK: University of Oklahoma Press, 1987. xiv, 345 pp. Preface, introduction, conclusion, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$2 1.95.)

Narrative accounts of Indian-white relations usually assign the principal roles to the whites while the Indians appear as

walk-ons or shadowy figures in the background. For about the past two decades ethnohistorical studies have attempted to reverse that pattern by focusing on the Indian viewpoint. In this account of British-Indian relations from 1783 to 1815, Colin C. Calloway has effected a balance between the Indians' and the whites' perspective. Instead of taking the reader through the intricate maze of British policy-making and endless details of its implementation in native America, the author examines attitudes. What did the British and Indians think of each other, he asks, and how did those attitudes influence their relationships with each other? He concludes that racial stereotypes seemed less important in shaping opinions and forming relationships than experience. The British and Indians judged each other primarily on their performance as allies and their effectiveness as trading partners.

Calloway organizes his study topically. Surveying first the momentous changes in Indian society initiated by contact with Europeans, he then looks at British bureaucracy developed to manage Indian relations. The Indian agents were ultimately responsible for implementing and adjusting policy made in London to suit conditions in Indian country. Those agents, he maintains, faced an impossible task of supplying the Indians with arms and ammunition while at the same time restraining them from hostile acts which might bring on war. In analyzing British attitudes towards Indians, the author concludes that most Britons had little interest in how Indians lived and tended to describe Indian societies in negative terms judging them by alien standards. In the absence of testimony from the Indians themselves, Calloway infers their attitudes from British observations of Indian behavior. For example, he notes the numerous comments referring to Indian hauteur and indifference and argues convincingly that Indians refused to regard white civilization as superior to their own and apparently were just as "liable as Europeans to regard themselves as the highest form of existence."

Commercial and military endeavors constituted the basis of British-Indian relationships. Calloway points out that mutual exploitation characterized the fur trade with the Indians using traders to secure credit, goods, guns, and alcohol, while traders used Indians to obtain furs, food, and horses. The generally negative opinions that the British and Indians had of each other

owed largely to the fact that neither had extensive dealings with the best representatives of either culture. The more acculturated and dependent Indians who hung around the trading posts often presented an impression of native Americans as being indolent, drunken, and troublesome. The traders, on the other hand, were notoriously lacking in refinement and virtue. British soldiers had no better opinion of their Indian allies than the traders. In fact, according to the soldiers, the chief advantage of the Indians as allies was negative; as allies they were a dubious asset, but as enemies they were decidedly dangerous. Indians, in turn, considered the British faithless allies with good reason. When the Indians were no longer essential to British commercial or military purposes, the British abandoned them. The Indians reportedly compared the English and the Americans to the blades of a pair of scissors, which did not destroy each other but only the Indians caught between.

A revision of the author's doctoral dissertation, the chief strength of this work is its prodigious research base. Calloway, presently editor and assistant director in the D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian at the Newberry Library in Chicago, has done a masterful job of researching British government and military records, as well as journals of fur traders and travelers. While no startling new conclusions or new information are introduced, the work is valuable for its presentation of both British and Indian attitudes. The author has not allowed his obvious sympathy for the Indian side of this story to paint over Indian faults and prejudices. The work is readable and enhanced by well-chosen illustrations and two excellent maps. Readers of Florida and southern history will find that Calloway focuses on the old Northwest, but his conclusions about the nature of British-Indian relations will generally hold true for the southern frontier.

University of West Florida

JANE DYSART

Zachary Taylor: Soldier, Planter, Statesman of the Old Southwest. By K. Jack Bauer. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1985. xxiv, 348 pp. Acknowledgments, abbreviations, preface, essay on sources, index. \$29.95.)

K. Jack Bauer's goal is to trace "those parts of Taylor's life that shaped his later actions." Aside from questioning the assumption that there are events in a life that do *not* affect the years to come, no one can fault Bauer on the breadth and depth of his research. His *Essay on Sources* (in lieu of a bibliography) appears to include every extant document that makes any reference to Taylor. The date of every event in Taylor's life has been found, comprising a virtual biographical diary of his life. True to his goal, Bauer has connected cause to effect with (perhaps) simplistic clarity. For instance, an ineffective militia expedition against Indians along the Wabash in 1812 gave Taylor a "bitter taste" regarding militia that "never left him."

The reader wishing to pursue Bauer's sources will find his essay frustrating. Equally irritating is the selective index. On page 65 alone there are three names that are not listed in the index. Many others share the anonymity of Anderson (of Fort Sumter fame), Gardiner (brother of Captain G. W. Gardiner who fell with Dade), and Wilson. This editorial failure is perhaps also to blame for other problems: an exact repetition of the statement "Taylor kept a close watch on the activities of his plantations" (pp. 107, 108); a mention of "Butler" on page 175 and nine subsequent mentions without giving his rank or first name except in the index; a mention of "his wound" (Butler's) on page 194 without specifying the nature and circumstances of the wound. The patient reader can certainly overcome these problems, but they do not make the reading any easier.

A few of the author's statements will surprise students of the Second Seminole War— "Chief" Osceola "freed 700 Indians" (p. 75); the Okeechobee fight was "the only time the Indians chose to stand and fight" (p. 82). This last would be a surprise to the men of Francis Dade's command.

To write of the past is to attempt a trip back in time. The author of a history or biography can provide a guided tour through rooms or streets or battlefields crowded with the sights, the sounds, and the smells of men and women of the past. Or, he can show us through empty rooms, vacant streets, and silent

fields. Dates and places provide the skeletons of events or people, but to flesh them out, to make them live again, one needs blood, sweat, and tears. Research can provide one as well as the other. Unfortunately Bauer did not find, or at least did not include, the latter.

Dade City, Florida

FRANK LAUMER

The Republican Party and the South, 1855-1877. By Richard H. Abbott. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1986. xiv, 303 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00.)

For years, Richard Abbott suggests, scholars have made the wrong assumptions and asked the wrong questions about the Republican party in the South after the Civil War. Assuming that national Republican leaders welcomed the opportunity after 1865 to extend their organization southward and to build a base in the former Confederate states that would help perpetuate Republican hegemony nationwide, we have long sought answers to the question: why were their efforts so dismal a failure?

Republicans failed to build their party in the former Confederacy, Abbott argues, precisely because they did not define a strong southern branch of the party as essential to national success. Far from rejoicing in the opportunities for party-building presented by the Confederate surrender, Republican leaders found the dual problems of reconstruction and party-building decidedly vexing and, occasionally, downright unwelcome.

Despite expedient wartime efforts to organize the party in the border states, Abbott contends, Republicans viewed their party primarily as a (white) northern organization. The party was built in the North, its established leadership was northern, its roots lay in the antislavery, abolitionist, and reform traditions of the prewar period. It lacked both the fiscal resources and the organizational strength to move quickly into the South at the end of the hostilities in 1865. Moreover, its leaders were unsure that a strong southern party, built as it must in large part be on black support, was compatible with the preferences of northern

voters, whose support was essential if Republicans were to control the Congress and the presidency. Southern “traitors” must be punished and southern Democrats prevented from joining with northern Democrats to wrest national control from Republicans. But the corollary scholars have always read into this position— that the southern Democrats could best be contained by a strong southern Republican organization— seems to Abbott not to have been part of national Republican leaders’ planning in the early years of Reconstruction. Even the Fourteenth Amendment and the Reconstruction Acts, he argues, offered less a blueprint for Republican party-building in the South than a vehicle for containing and limiting former rebels, an opportunity, in fact, for northern Republicans to leave Southerners to their own devices, rather than an excuse to intervene more decisively.

Those who have plodded through the papers of Republican leaders can scarcely fail to notice the “negative” sorts of evidence which, of necessity, form much of Abbott’s case. Plea after plea for intervention by northern party leaders to settle internecine disputes among southern Republicans, to enrich empty southern party coffers, to send speakers, flyers, and other evidences of support, fell into unreceptive hands. Where conscious decisions had to be made, those decisions as often hurt the cause of Republicans (especially, black Republicans) in the South as they aided it. By the mid-1870s the southern party organizations were so clearly an embarrassment to the northern leadership that correspondents could openly discuss the sacrifice of southern state regimes to the needs of the national organization.

Motivation and prior planning, of course, are critical. Here, Abbott gives us less than we would like and less, perhaps, than his evidence would have allowed. The ambivalence of northern Republicans toward a predominantly black southern party has long been recognized. So, too, has the need of northern Republicans to retain control of their own states and of the Congress in the face of strong Democratic challenges in 1866, 1868, and after. That the Republican party’s roots were in the North, that its very foundation had been laid in a climate of sectionalism, may have played more of a role than has hitherto been recognized in preventing the transition from a sectional to a truly national organization. What Abbott clearly demonstrates is that Northerners did not concentrate their efforts on building a

strongly national party during Reconstruction and that, given necessary choices between strengthening party organizations in the South and preserving those already established in the North, they consistently favored the northern interests. What he shows less conclusively is that all this occurred by design. There is much evidence that northern Republican leaders attended first, as they always had, to their own organizations. There is perhaps less to suggest that from the first they consciously sacrificed the party's interests and leadership in the South. That Abbott has asked the question and raised the issue, however— even if he has not provided the final answers— represents a genuine contribution.

Duke University

ELIZABETH STUDLEY NATHANS

Old South, New South: Revolutions in the Southern Economy Since the Civil War. By Gavin Wright. (New York: Basic Books, Inc., 1986. x, 321 pp. Preface, notes, suggested readings, index. \$19.95.)

Continuing the study of the American South begun in *The Political Economy of the Cotton South* (1978), Gavin Wright, professor of economics at Stanford University, now focuses on the post-Civil War era. In doing so he adds another to the already long list of "central themes" with his thesis that "the defining feature of this economy in the post-Civil War era was that the South constituted a separate regional labor market, outside the scope of national and international labor markets that were active and effective during the same era" (p. 7). Moreover, he argues that this was not primarily the conscious creation of human agents but a continuation of the traditional pattern of agricultural migration along east-west lines because of familiarity with soil, climate, and crops. Long after 1865 and the demise of slavery, the pattern persisted, not because of oppressive legal barriers or debt peonage, but because people moved to places they knew about and where they had family or friends who could help them settle and find work. As relative southern wages fell in the late nineteenth century and European immigrants flooded into northern factories, Wright suggests that both the economic and

cultural gaps between North and South widened and in many ways were greater in the 1920s and 1930s than at any time since the Civil War.

Emphasizing the point that the major economic discontinuity caused by emancipation was that planters, who had previously been "laborlords more than landlords" (p. 49), became a great landowning class only after the war, Wright adds that the most important continuity was the fact of the South's separateness. Stripped of its antebellum peculiar institution, it became a low-wage region in a high-wage nation. While there was plenty of racial discrimination in the economic sphere also, wages for unskilled southern whites were almost as low as those paid to blacks.

The institutional bases for the separate labor market were, according to Wright, undermined by New Deal legislation in the 1930s. Various farm programs, harsh though they were on the landless, undercut tenancy and turned sharecroppers into wage laborers. Concurrently, labor policies, first under the National Recovery Administration and then under the Fair Labor Standards Act, raised the level of base wage rates in the South. Thus the stage was set for the rapid transformation that began during World War II. Though Wright suggests that the term "colonial economy" has been used polemically and mistakenly more often than not, he sees it in one sense as precisely correct for the South's condition: "a distant economy located within the political jurisdiction of a larger country, subject to laws, markets, policies, and technologies that it would not have chosen had it been independent." But the story's ironic conclusion, Wright adds, is that "the only major act of conscious economic suppression by northern forces, the imposition of a national wage and labor standards beginning in the 1930s was the decisive step" in the abolition of the separate southern economy (p. 270).

Generously sprinkled with graphs and statistical tables, Wright's text, with only a few scattered exceptions, is written in prose that is at least comprehensible to those who are not economists.

Duke University

ROBERT F. DURDEN

Why ERA Failed: Politics, Women's Rights and the Amending Process of the Constitution. By Mary Frances Berry. (Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press, 1986. ix, 147 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, notes, index. \$17.95.)

The Equal Rights Amendment, adopted by the House of Representatives 354-23 and by the Senate 84-8, was sent to the states for ratification on March 22, 1972. In the next twelve months, thirty states, including Florida, ratified the amendment, most by overwhelming majorities. Then as the opposition mobilized, the momentum halted, and, despite a three-year extension in the time limit for ratification, the amendment died in 1982, three states short of the thirty-eight required for ratification. This book joins a number of recent works which attempt to explain why that defeat occurred.

Emphasis is placed in this study on understanding the ERA's defeat in the context of the history of the amending process. The focus is not on the details of the state ratification battles, but on the historical patterns which are recurrent in the efforts to adopt controversial amendments. Thus, in the first half of the book which is devoted to a brief description of the amending process and of the struggles over the Civil War, woman suffrage, prohibition, and child labor amendments, a theory of why amendments pass is developed. The last half of the study applies that theory to the ERA, describing the actions in Congress, the campaigns over state ratification and rescission, and legal developments in the courts and the states relating to the status of women during the ERA years.

Mary Frances Berry, professor of law and history at Howard University and a member of the United States Commission on Civil Rights, argues that the ERA proponents, ignoring the lessons which could be drawn from the history of earlier amendments, "did too little, too late of what is required for ratification of a substantive proposal." Lulled into a false sense of security by their overwhelming victory in the Congress, they failed to recognize the need to demonstrate the amendment's necessity, to develop several separate consensuses in the various and diverse states, and to foresee and counter the arguments that would be posed by opponents. Nor did they take into account the potentially negative impact women and family issues could have, particularly in the South, or recognize that legislative and

judicial gains for women, for which they also worked, could undermine the arguments about the urgent need for the ERA.

Berry draws heavily on congressional debate and court decisions in her analysis. While the author recognizes the issues other scholars have isolated as critical to the ERA's fate, most notably traditional family values, women in combat, the funding of abortions, and the role of the states and of the Supreme Court in the federal system, Berry's primary emphasis is on the preparation and handling of the ERA campaign, not on the substantive issues. In her estimation it is not a particular issue that explains the defeat of the ERA, but the broader failure of the amendment's proponents to understand the nature of the struggle and prepare for it.

The value of this study is not in its presentation of original research or new interpretations of the substantive reasons for the defeat of the ERA, for it does little of either. Rather its contribution rests in putting the ERA struggle into historical perspective and in giving a useful overview of the issue from 1923, the date of the original introduction in Congress, through 1985, by which time the consensus in Congress on the ERA had vanished. The book includes notes, an index, the text of the proposed and ratified amendments discussed, but no bibliography. Compact, clearly written, and non-polemical, it should be of value both to the general reader and to the scholar.

Jacksonville University

JOAN S. CARVER

Lillian Smith: A Southerner Confronting the South, A Biography.

By Anne C. Loveland. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1986. xii, 298 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, epilogue, notes, index. \$22.50.)

The Lillian Smith who emerges from Anne C. Loveland's new biography, *Lillian Smith: A Southerner Confronting the South*, little resembles what now seem to be the idealizations of her rendered by earlier writers. Until now, she has been for many a southern heroine. An early modernist (1897-1966), she opposed segregation earlier and more radically than almost anyone else in the South. With her friend, Paula Snelling, she pub-

lished an important journal of southern writing. Born and raised in Jasper, Florida, Lillian Smith wrote, in her novels and non-fiction, her own analyses of the South, her perceptions shaped by her self-education in psychoanalysis, and by her insight into the southern family romance. Loveland gives us—almost despite herself, it sometimes seems—a more credible Smith. This Lillian, as Loveland calls her, must have been taxing to know. At once intimidating and easily hurt, isolated on Old Screamer mountain in Georgia with the admiring but uncritical Paula, blaming Ralph McGill, or her publisher, or the reviewers, or southern liberals for going about the race problem wrong, or silencing her, or even taking away her creativity, indulging in repeated bouts of self-pity, whining at Flannery O'Connor's success—such a Lillian Smith must have presented problems to a biographer of Loveland's cautious and careful turn of mind.

Loveland's initial strategy seems to have been a scrupulous, indeed an overscrupulous objectivity. Although she uses her resources (mainly materials in library collections such as the Lillian Smith Collection at the University of Georgia) with admirable thoroughness, Loveland withholds judgment, evaluation, and even at some points useful contextual information. Ironically, Loveland thus becomes complicit in the isolation of her subject—not a surprise, since Smith apparently was quite good at this form of manipulation. In a chapter called "The Conspiracy of Silence," for instance, Loveland discusses the period in the late 1950s when Smith saw herself being "smothered" by a concerted effort of media men to silence her. Was this Smith's paranoia? Did it happen? What would either mean for an understanding of Smith and her historical moment? One wants Loveland's reflections on the issue. A related disappointment is the paucity of material used from interviews; although she thanks such contemporaries as Virginia Durr and Rollo May, Loveland apparently made little use of their impressions of Smith.

Yet by the later chapters, Loveland writes with far more assurance and structure. The chapters on woman as a theme ("Woman Born of Man," IX), on "Relationships" (X), and on Smith's connections to the emerging civil rights movement and Vietnam policy (XI and XII) are excellent. They are well-organized and well-written with a directness and candor worthy of her subject, and they offer solid contextual material and

Loveland's considered and persuasive judgments. Thanks to Loveland, some of the ironies of the life of this remarkable and prophetic woman are clearer. The Lillian Smith who understood so well the psychodynamics of her culture clung to her own simultaneously idealized and degraded self-image for much of her life. The Lillian Smith who could be so insightful about the politics of race was naively impolitic in her own life. She who could be so open about her desire to reconstruct society without fear or guilt about sex was obsessively secretive about her own sexuality. She who was so eager to be acknowledged and acclaimed remained resistant to being known, defiant in response to honest criticism.

Loveland concludes that as a thinker and a writer, Smith was "generally derivative" and "unexceptional." From her evidence that seems to be the case. Smith had a few clearly articulated and deeply felt ideas which she repeated with courage, but eventually a certain monotony entered into much of her publishing life. Segregation harmed whites as much as blacks; its source was psychological and cultural rather than economic; it serves as a metaphor, like sexism, for the larger human problem of fragmentation; its passing represents the larger human hope of coherence and wholeness through spiritual evolution. Loveland astutely notes that Smith's thinking "rested on a paradox: while emphasizing the role of irrational fears and anxieties in maintaining segregation, she nevertheless insisted that whites would abolish it out of a rational concern for their own interest and general welfare." Yet even though her ideas were paradoxical and derivative—Smith was deeply influenced by the time she spent in China, by Freud, Gandhi, Tillich, and Chardin—they were certainly progressive and even shocking for her time and place. Thus Loveland rightly concludes that Smith is remarkable both for opening herself to "a broader range of thought and experience than most white women of her generation" and for the "role she played in the southern civil rights movement of the 1940s, 1950s, and 1960s." Loveland's is a serious, sound, scholarly, and welcome biography of interest to anyone studying race, women, the South, or American modernism. Marred by an initial diffidence, the book's later chapters offer a sensible and persuasive reading of this complicated southern woman.

University of Florida

ANNE GOODWYN JONES

The Tombigbee Watershed in Southeastern Prehistory. By Ned J. Jenkins and Richard A. Krause. (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1986. Preface, introduction, conclusions and interpretations, references cited, index. \$18.95.)

The Tombigbee River is a section of the major river system draining western Alabama. It rises in northwestern Alabama, joins the Blackwarrior River and the Alabama River, and finally flows into the Gulf of Mexico as the Mobile River. During the past decade, this river system has been subjected to various projects conceived and directed by the United States Corps of Engineers. The most ambitious of these has been linkage of the Tombigbee with the Tennessee River. As a result, considerable archaeological work has been required along the watershed to salvage cultural resources threatened by construction or changing water levels.

This book presents the results of fieldwork conducted by the University of Alabama through its Office of Archaeological Research. Central to the presentation of data is a highly refined chronological taxonomy. Initially, the authors discuss the evolution of chronological and taxonomic constructions used by anthropologists and archaeologists. Next, they present a construct for the Tombigbee watershed comprised of stages, traditions, horizons, periods, and variants. In general, this presentation follows the Alabama chronology presented by John A. Walthall in his Paleo-Indian, Archaic, Gulf Formational, Woodland, and Mississippian. The emphasis of the text is on the latter three stages. The authors conclude with a discussion of social organization and its changing structure in the watershed through time.

The emphasis of this book is clearly on material culture, specifically ceramics. The authors present an in-depth ceramic typology tied to a particularizing taxonomy of traditions, horizons, and variants. With this focus, the book only weakly develops other subjects which have become major considerations for archaeologists, particularly geomorphology, environment, and subsistence. The reader has a sense of myriad pottery types which obscures the human element. While considerations of typology are needed, today's standards in archaeology tend to strive from the particular toward a general synthesis of human groups in the natural and cultural environment.

This book should serve as a point of discussion against which

to frame problems of chronology in Alabama. The discussion of chronological problems and the taxonomic devices developed for coping with them is valuable for new and old students who use these constructs without examining their origins or evaluating their biases. The concluding examination of social organization, while not typical of essays on this subject in the present day, is certainly worthwhile reading.

Studies of individual watersheds, such as this one, are needed to develop an awareness of regional growth and variation among prehistoric groups in the southeastern United States. Because riverine environments are a locus for human settlement throughout time, they are excellent points of reference for the study of culture change. The dearth of environmental information makes the presentation less helpful to researchers outside the community of Alabama scholars familiar with the particulars of this area. An overview of the Tombigbee watershed, focused on its geography, geology, and natural resources, would help the reader better appreciate the variety of sites, locales, and findings presented in the chapters detailing cultural stages.

The book is written for the professional. The non-professional reader, trying to gain an understanding of Alabama Indians from this book, will find it difficult to relate his or her knowledge of Alabama groups to the basic presentation.

Florida State University

ROCHELLE A. MARRINAN

BOOK NOTES

With the Columbus Quincentenary approaching in 1992, there has been growing interest in sixteenth-century activities relating to exploration, discovery, and settlement in the Caribbean, Florida, and the Spanish borderlands. *Boldly Onward*, by Lindsey Wilger Williams of Charlotte Harbor, Florida, discusses the three great conquistadores of early Florida— Ponce de Leon, Panfilo de Narvaez, and Hernando de Soto. Williams uses the writings of surviving members of these expeditions and others who were in some way involved with the expeditions. For information on the Florida Indians, for instance, he quotes from Hernando Escalante Fontenada's "Memoir," and refers to the sketches of Jacques LeMoyne, the artist who came to Florida with Jean Ribault in 1562. Several of LeMoyne's drawings are reprinted. In the section on Ponce de Leon, Williams again notes the questions raised by many scholars of his exact landfall. Williams believes that it was south of St. Augustine, probably at Ormond-by-the-Sea. Herrera's documents provided many of the details describing Ponce de Leon's second voyage. Narvaez's expedition, made up of 400 men and eighty horses, landed on the west coast of Florida in 1528. Only a handful of those who came to Florida survived. One of these was Alvar Nuñez Cabeza de Vaca, and he wrote an account which Williams describes as "one of the great sagas of American history." Scholars have also raised questions about Narvaez's landing place. Was it Pinellas Peninsula? Tampa Bay? Haze at Charlotte Harbor? Cabeza de Vaca's stories about the New World supposedly stimulated the desire of other Spanish adventurers, including Hernando de Soto, to search for gold and glory in Florida. When de Soto arrived in 1539, he headed a huge and well supplied expedition that included horses, pigs, and foodstuffs able to sustain a force of approximately 500 men for a year or more. It was financed with treasure that he had acquired in Peru. Again there is a question of de Soto's landing in Florida— Tampa Bay, Charlotte Harbor, or the Fort Myers area? Using narratives of the expedition, archaeological evidence, and other sources, the Florida de Soto Trail Committee has marked his route through this state all the way to the Georgia border. Ar-

chaeologists have recently discovered what is believed to be de Soto's first winter campsite in Tallahassee. Committees in the other southeastern states are using the same kind of archaeological data and information extracted from historical documents to mark de Soto's trail through Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi. *Boldly Onward* includes sixty-eight maps and engravings, a bibliography, and index. Order from Mr. Williams, 1318 San Mateo Drive, Punta Gorda, FL 33950; the price is \$19.90.

English Land Grants in West Florida: A Register for the States of Alabama, Mississippi, and Parts of Florida and Louisiana, 1766-1776, by Winston De Ville, is based on a transcribed document in the National Archives. The index which is also provided makes the document a useful tool both for historians and those doing genealogical research. The document lists the full name of the grantee (and information relating to military status or social position), date of grant, amount of land, "purchased money" (usually none), and the year that "quit" rents commence. All the properties listed were located in the area between the Mississippi and Apalachicola rivers. The price is \$12.50. Order from Smith Books, Box 894, Ville Platte, LA 70586.

One of the best of the many novels recently published using Florida's rich and colorful history as background, is *American Tropic* by David A. Kaufelt of Key West. The author used the well-known libraries and archives throughout Florida to provide accurate historical detail. Kaufelt's story begins in 1498 with John Cabot's voyage along the coast of North America as far south as Cape Florida. Many of Florida's greatest historical personalities are introduced in the story: Ponce de Leon, Panfilo de Narvaez, de Soto, Pedro Menéndez, Andrew Jackson and his wife, Rachel, Edmund Pendleton Gaines, David Levy Yulee, Julia Tuttle, Henry Flagler, Carl Fisher, and others. It is mainly the story, however, of two families—Cordoba and Levi—whose lives crisscross and intertwine. This account covering 500 years of the state's history is filled with intrigue, mystery, adventure, and excitement. Indian attacks, hurricanes, and political chicanery all play a role in *American Tropic*. The story begins with discovery in the Spanish colonial era and ends with the great Cuban migration into Florida as a result of Castro's takeover.

Published by Poseidon Press, New York; *American Tropic* sells for \$17.95.

Historical Archaeology of Plantations at Kings Bay, Camden County, Georgia is edited by William Hampton Adams. Archaeological explorations and excavations at the Kings Bay Plantation site in 1981 and 1983 uncovered evidence of at least six buildings— the house, kitchen, and four slave cabins— a privy, possibly a well, and a number of artifacts. These remains are significant since they are the only such data for early nineteenth-century middle-size coastal plantations recovered in the Southeast. The John King site represents one of the few early nineteenth-century tenant houses excavated anywhere in the country, and it provides important field material for the period 1801-1806. Work at the James King site on Cherry Point Plantation revealed the location of the big house, two kitchens, a well, and a slave cabin. Artifacts from these sites provided a number of material cultural items— buttons, glass beads, a bone-backed tooth brush, two medicine bottles, tableware, and decorated pipe-bowls. Harmony Hall is the least documented historically of the plantations studied at Kings Bay. Excavation there in 1985 revealed the site of a kitchen building, a slave cabin, and evidence of two other structures near the kitchen. Adams's voluminous report describes the archaeological work at these sites and the results. All the research evolved from a contract between the United States Navy and the University of Florida. The sites had been discovered in 1977 with an earlier survey of Kings Bay. Adams's report, submitted in July 1987, describes those earlier excavations, but its main focus is on the work as outlined in the contract. The report provides data that will be valuable both to anthropologists and historians. Also contributing to the volume were Richard B. Adams, William R. Adams, Sarah Jane Boling, Lee Newsome, Carolyn Rock, Jeanne A. Ward, and Janis Kearney-Williams. An extensive bibliography and subject index are included in the published report, together with two historical documents (Thomas King's will and an 1884 advertisement of the sale of Marianna Plantation), tables, lists of figures, descriptions of artifacts, maps, and a number of graphics. This volume is part of the Investigations Series published by the Department of Anthropology, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611. Mr. Adams serves as series

editor. Order from the Department. The price is \$20.00, plus \$1.50 for postage and handling.

Flagler's Folly: The Railroad That Went to Sea and Was Blown Away, by Rodman Bethel, is the story of the construction of the Florida East Coast Railroad to Key West. The survey line for the extension was driven in the fall of 1904, but a storm damaged the work. The first real construction was begun in April the following year and was completed in January 1912. Bridges connected the keys. The largest, on the great Flagler viaduct, was seven miles in length. Many of the photographs in Bethel's booklet are copies of originals, including those showing the destruction caused by the tragic hurricane of 1935. More than 400 persons died during that storm, and the railroad line was so badly damaged that it was never rebuilt. Order *Flagler's Folly* from the author, 2812 Fogarty Avenue, Key West, FL 33040; the price is \$12.95.

A Slumbering Giant of the Past, Fort Jefferson, U.S.A. in the Dry Tortugas, also by Rodman Bethel, is the history of Fort Jefferson which lies some sixty miles due west of Key West. Started in 1846, Fort Jefferson was never completed; it was last used as a coaling station in 1908. During the Civil War it was a Federal prison. Dr. Samuel Mudd was incarcerated there after his conviction of complicity in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. He was at Fort Jefferson until he was pardoned by Andrew Johnson in 1869. Mr. Bethel includes many photographs in his monograph. Order from the author; the price is \$16.39.

The U.S. Army War College Guide to the Battle of Gettysburg is no ordinary guide book, nor is it just "another history of the Battle of Gettysburg." These are assurances made by its two editors, Jay Luvaas and Harold W. Nelson. This paperback presents accounts, nearly all written by officers who commanded units at the battle ranging from the size of batteries and regiments to corps level and above. Confederate troops from Florida were involved in the battle. One such report was submitted by Colonel David Lang commanding Perry's brigade, R. H. Anderson's Division, Ambrose P. Hill's Corps. Lang's report was dated July 2, 1863, the second day of the battle. The brigade included the Second Florida, Fifth Florida, and Eighth Florida. They all sus-

tained heavy losses. This Guide may also be used as a reference for those visiting the battlefield. It includes maps and photographs, a listing of Union and Confederate military units involved in the fighting, casualty statistics, and an index. It was published by Harper & Row and sells for \$8.95.

Travels to Hallowed Ground, by Emory M. Thomas, is a collection of stories and vignettes about ten of the thirty sites which the National Parks Service lists as Civil War historic sites. There are 1860s photographs of several of the places described by Professor Thomas. The University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, published *Travels to Hallowed Ground*, and the price is \$19.95.

Afro-Cubans in Ybor City, by Susan Greenbaum of the University of South Florida, provides important information on the ethnic history of Ybor City. In April 1886, fifty Cuban cigar workers arrived in Tampa where Martinez Ybor and his partners were laying the foundations for a cigar-manufacturing colony and a whole new community at Ybor City. Other Cuban and Spanish families followed, and by the end of the year more than 3,000 were living there. Within a decade the Cubans outnumbered the natives, and they were making a major impact on the cultural, economic, political, religious, and educational life of their own community and the entire area. An important part of this ethnic and racially-mixed group were the Afro-Cubans about which Professor Greenbaum writes. She has also completed a number of oral history interviews with descendants of these early settlers, and the tapes and transcripts are in the University of Florida Oral History Archives. The blacks constituted about fifteen percent of the Ybor City-Tampa work force. Life was not always easy for the blacks, particularly when they had to contend with the problems of segregation and white supremacy, although these were not major factors in Ybor City. Among the topics that Dr. Greenbaum covers in her study are racial conflicts, black support for the Cuban revolutionary cause, involvement in labor union activities, and Afro-Cuban integration into American society. To order, checks for \$5.00 should be made payable to La Union Marti-Maceo and sent to Dr. Susan Greenbaum, Department of Anthropology, University of South Florida, Tampa, FL 33620.

Confederate Shipbuilding, by William N. Still, Jr., was published in 1969 (reviewed, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, April 1970). Dr. Still discussed the problems involving facilities, materials, and labor which prevented the Confederacy from building the kind of navy it needed. During four years of the war the Confederacy converted, contracted, or laid down within its borders at least 150 war ships. Approximately one-third of the steamers were converted into gunboats, one-third were wooden gunboats, and one-third were ironclads. Not all the vessels under construction were completed; military action often interfered with the work. This was the case in Jacksonville in 1862 when the Federals launched its first attack on the city. There are several Florida references in this monograph, and a fuller description of the controversy which erupted when the Confederate military tried to persuade the Florida Railroad Company to allow their rails to be used by the Navy. General Joseph Finegan, Confederate commander in East Florida, opposed. He considered the road indispensable to the defense of the state. Senator David Levy Yulee, president of the railroad company, also strongly fought the request. Eventually, some of the rails were used to construct a line from Lake City to the Georgia border, and an undetermined amount was shipped to Atlanta to be rolled into plate for the *Jackson*, then under construction at Columbus, Georgia. *Confederate Shipbuilding* has been reprinted by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, in its Maritime History Series for which Dr. Still serves as editor. The price is \$17.95.

Houses and Homes, Exploring Their History, by Barbara J. Howe, Dolores A. Fleming, Emory L. Kemp, and Ruth Ann Overbeck, provides a guide to the resources needed to examine the design and history of residential structures. This monograph shows how to relate the buildings to their environment. How research techniques can be blended with knowledge of historical trends to document a building is another matter discussed. This is in The Nearby History Series for which David E. Kyvig serves as editor. Published by the American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, TN; the price is \$13.95 (\$11.95 for AASLH members).

In 1962 the National Archives and Records Services, General

Service Administration, published *A Guide to Federal Archives Relating to the Civil War* that had been compiled by Kenneth W. Munden and Henry Putney Beers. In 1965 *A Guide to the Archives of the Government of the Confederate States of America* was published with Henry Putney Beers as the compiler. Both volumes list source material from the vast collection in the National Archives on almost any topic dealing with the Civil War. There is considerable Florida material in the Archives, and these items are listed in these volumes. There are listings for such related topics as the Florida Hospital in Richmond, VA, and the gunboat, C.S.S. Florida. The price for each book is \$25.00, add \$3.00 for shipping and handling. A check or money order (payable to the National Archives Trust Fund) should be sent to National Archives Trust Fund Board, Box 100793, Atlanta, GA. Visa and Mastercard are accepted (include credit card number, expiration date, and signature).

The Benson car explosion in Naples, Florida, in 1985, which resulted in the tragic death of two members of a prominent Florida family and a third person being severely burned, is the subject of several recently-published books. Two of them are *Blood Relations, The Exclusive Inside Story of the Benson Family Murders* by John Greenya, and *The Serpent's Tooth, A Family Story of Greed, Betrayal, Vengeance and Multiple Murder* by Christopher P. Andersen. A tobacco business founded in Pennsylvania was the basis for the Benson family fortune. When the Bensons moved from Pennsylvania they settled in Naples near the Gulf of Mexico. Other than the fact that the tragedy occurred in Florida and the trial convicting Steven Benson was held in Florida, neither of these two books have much to do with the state. *Blood Relations* was published by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Orlando, FL 32887, it sells for \$17.95. *The Serpent's Tooth* was published by Harper & Row; the price is \$16.95.

Quarrels That Have Shaped The Constitution, edited by John A. Garraty, was first published in 1962. A revised and expanded edition, in paperback, has been published by Harper & Row. The essay, "The Case of the Florida Drifter" by Anthony Lewis (*Gideon v. Wainwright*, 372 U. S. 335), is included. In his essay, "The Case of the Louisiana Traveler," C. Vann Woodward notes that Florida was the first state to require railroads to carry blacks

in separate cars or behind partitions. This Jim Crow law, adopted by the Florida legislature in 1887, was quickly duplicated by the other southern states. The price of this volume is \$10.95.

The History of American Wars from 1745 to 1918, by T. Harry Williams, was first published in 1981. It traces American involvement in the French and Indian War, American Revolution, War of 1812, First and Second Seminole Wars, Mexican War, Civil War, Spanish-American War, and World War I. This volume has been republished as a paperback by the Louisiana State University Press; it sells for \$9.95.

To Redeem the Soul of America: The Southern Christian Leadership Conference and Martin Luther King, Jr. is by Adam Fairclough. The Conference first began with the protest movement in Birmingham, Alabama. Dr. King was its key figure from the start, but the organization was not just a reflection or extension of his personality. This volume points out that the SCLC was created *for* him, but not *by* him. While most of its executive staff and governing board were Baptist ministers, an examination of the organization shows that it embraced a variety of groups and individuals. For instance, a small group of New York intellectuals, working quietly in the background, provided King with advice and with the assistance that he so desperately needed. This group also gave the Conference organizational cohesion, financial stability, and political direction. A number of Florida events relating to the SCLC are described in this volume. They include the efforts to integrate St. Augustine and the bus boycott in Jacksonville. Fairclough understandably gives much of the credit for the passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act to the SCLC. The Conference and Martin Luther King had great talent in merging grassroots protests with diplomacy of the highest levels of government. *To Redeem the Soul of America* was published by the University of Georgia Press, Athens, and the paperback edition sells for \$17.95.