

# Florida Historical Quarterly

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Volume 66  
Number 4 *Florida Historical Quarterly, Volume  
66, Number 4*

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Article 8

1987

## Book Reviews

Florida Historical Society  
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### Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1987) "Book Reviews," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 66: No. 4, Article 8.  
Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol66/iss4/8>

## BOOK REVIEWS

*Marjory Stoneman Douglas: Voice of the River: An Autobiography with John Rothchild.* By Marjory Stoneman Douglas. (Englewood, FL: Pineapple Press, Inc., 1987. 268 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, index. \$17.95.)

I have counted Marjory Stoneman Douglas a friend since our first meeting, and I believe that was on the occasion when the newly-established Everglades National Park was dedicated in 1947, in a ceremony near the small community of Everglades City, west of Miami. It was a notable occasion with President Harry Truman doing the honors, in company with state and local officials, garden club leaders, and Audubon Society members and other ardent conservationists.

For years I had greatly admired her writings and her leadership in the struggle for the protection of Florida's natural heritage against the multiple forces of growth, development, and the hungering for profits. We shared many close friends— who knew both of us better than we knew each other— notably John Pennekamp of the *Miami Herald*, who served as a devoted leader of our State Park Service as this agency shed its domination by forestry interests and expanded its usefulness with greater popular support. With their common ties with the *Herald*, John helpfully counseled Mrs. Douglas in the development of her best writing, that culminated in her magnificent work, *The Everglades: River of Grass*.

But now that I have read Marjory's newest book, an autobiography which she sub-titles, *Voice of the River*, I feel for the first time that I have come to know this unique and remarkable woman well enough to call her by her first name as she approaches her ninety-eighth birthday.

When I first heard of the new book, I mistakenly assumed that its primary focus would be a reprise of Marjory's work on *Everglades: River of Grass*. I thought it would be the story of how that book was conceived and researched and its remarkable success. Other readers should not indulge any such assumption.

While *Everglades* is regarded by Marjory as her best writing, and she is deservedly proud of it, this new book has larger di-

mensions. It is the story of Marjory herself, her beginning years in the Mid-west, her father's early business failures and his desertion of his family, her New England upbringing with her mother and grandparents, her education at Wellesley, her brief failed marriage, her aloneness, her mother's recurring mental illnesses and death from cancer, her struggles toward success in a man's indifferent world, her travels, her reunion in Miami with her father who, after sixteen years of separation from his daughter, had become the successful founder and editor of the *Miami Herald*, her life and work as a reporter and feature writer for the *Herald* in the fledgling days of Miami, her goals for environmental reform, her isolation in her unpretentious home at Coconut Grove, her friends, her cats and her wild things, her notions about people, places, and manners of life, and her love affair with nature's bounty. And above all else her uncompromising courage and determination to use her many talents to help build a Florida of beauty and integrity. All these and much more come shining through her book.

To me the most poignant experience of her life was the confrontation with her father upon her first visit to Miami at his urgings. She was a young woman, twenty-seven years old, and he was a settled middle-aged businessman. They had not seen each other for many years, and neither had any idea what the other even looked like or how each might react. Marjory describes the meeting in a railroad car in the Miami depot: "He came down the aisle of the Pullman car and I stood up. He came towards me and suddenly he stopped. Unconsciously he took a little step back as if he were surprised. I knew exactly what was going through his mind. . . . As a small child, I'd worn glasses but now I didn't. The way I'd developed, the way my face had developed, was a great shock to my father. He expected a pretty girl, but now I wasn't. My face was always a bit crooked, and if anything, it had become crookeder. That's why he took a good look at me and then started to back up—a slight and almost imperceptible jerk backward. He couldn't help it. My mother was beautiful."

John Rothchild, Marjory's close friend and a distinguished author in his own right, has written the "Introduction: Notes from a fan." Do not pass this by. It is well-crafted and it sets the stage for what follows.

Since Marjory in recent years has lost much of her sight, she cannot write, and her story comes straight from hundreds of hours of tape recordings, transcribed in her home by dedicated secretaries. As Mr. Rothchild characterizes it, hers is a "voice of sanity, . . . a voice of independence, . . . a voice of reason, a hopeful voice for those who fear growing old."

I think some readers may feel that this book is flawed by some unacceptable rationalizations such as Marjory's unconventional views of marriage, love, family life, and religion. Some of this may be rooted in her early experiences. What I do find to be inexplicable is her failure to learn to drive an automobile if for no other reason than the greater independence this would have given her.

Floridians may have a tinge of regret from the author's first line in her book. On the first page, there is a four-word dedication: "To Massachusetts, with love." While Florida was, and still is, Marjory's action base, she has remained at her life's core center a Yankee, with a southern exposure.

She loves Florida's resources and institutions, and she has shown this in countless ways. She will fight for them with all the zeal that Scarlett O'Hara displayed in saving Tara. But Massachusetts, where her mother is buried and where Marjory spent most of her childhood and growing-up years, she regards as her first love. It was Wellesley that helped her cultivate a love of words and ideas and poetry. It was there that she came to realize the vision, and sense of justice, and of right and wrong, that have done the most to fine tune her talents and to provide the Wagnerian symphony of a turbulent and productive life.

*Tallahassee, Florida*

LEROY COLLINS

*Bombast and Broadships: The Lives of George Johnstone.* By Robin F. A. Fabel. (Tuscaloosa, AL: University of Alabama Press, 1987. x, 249 pp. Preface, illustrations, genealogy, notes, bibliography, index. \$20.50.)

Seldom has an author been able to write a biography of an active and "enigmatical character" such as Governor George Johnstone which has the virtues of sound scholarship and brevity. Robin F. A. Fabel has accomplished such a feat with *Bombast and Broadships*. While best known to readers of the *Florida Histor-*

*ical Quarterly* as governor of British West Florida, Johnstone had four other careers, serving at one or more times as a naval officer, diplomat, member of Parliament, and a proprietor of the East India Company. Fabel has set out "to assess the significance of his [Johnstone's] splintered career . . . [and] in part to decipher the enigma" of his personality (p. 181).

Fabel has brought together an impressive array of materials from depositories in both the United States and England, although the omission of pertinent materials from the William L. Clements Library is curious. The work is, however, not only meticulously researched, it is superbly written. The writing is fluid and, at times, enthralling. Fabel's chapter on Johnstone's role in the well-known "victory" on the Praya Bay at Santiago Island is an engrossing account of skill and mismanagement, courage and pettiness.

Johnstone began his career as a young sailor and performed competently enough to become an officer in the Royal Navy. Thanks to his success in this career, and to the influence of his friends on his fellow Scotsmen, the Earl of Bute, Johnstone was appointed governor of the British colony of West Florida. While Fabel's account does not add a great deal of new information to the Florida story, it does bring together scattered material with a clear focus on the governor. Fabel presents an interesting, although not altogether convincing, interpretation of the reasons for Johnstone's recall as governor of the colony a little over two years after his arrival in Pensacola. The Florida interlude, however, Fabel argues, significantly influenced the remainder of Johnstone's life in that it helped to develop "a set of political attitudes. . . . The essence of his posture was distrust of unfettered military power" (p. 36). Johnstone would continue to fight the same anti-military battles the remainder of his life. And yet, as Fabel convincingly demonstrates, at the end of his life Johnstone's "most positive achievements, though far short of his hopes, were as governor of West Florida" (p. 183). Readers of the *Florida Historical Quarterly* will be grateful for the insights which Fabel provides into this period of Johnstone's life and its impact on the remainder of his career.

While Johnstone would continue to be styled "Governor" for the rest of his life, his career beyond West Florida is of great interest. For the first time Fabel has described Johnstone's work on the famous Carlisle Peace Commission (where he was charged with attempting to bribe Americans) which ended in

failure, and which resulted in Johnstone's conversion on the American issue "from a dove to a hawk" (p. 119). He has also delved deeply into the major roles that Johnstone and his "Johnstone Group" played in the inner workings of the East India Company, a story at times fascinating, at times tedious.

A man who at one time or another was alternately a friend or foe of nearly everyone politically important in Great Britain in the second half of the eighteenth century, Johnstone's "fame rested . . . above all upon his forcefulness in debate" (preface). But it was an oratorical skill "better at destruction than creation" (p. 80); "obstructionism was Johnstone's forte" (p. 74). Perhaps as sad a commentary as can be made of any politician whose reputation rests on oratory is Fabel's conclusion that during his last years as a member of Parliament, although he spoke frequently, Johnstone was severely damaged by "his lack of anything to say" (p. 170).

*Bombast and Broadsides* is good narrative history. It is, however, much more. Fabel has not been hesitant to make judgments concerning Johnstone and his contemporaries. The analysis is thorough, incisive, and almost invariably convincing. While one may not always agree with Fabel's conclusions, they are judiciously made and provide a complete work of history.

The only quibbles with the book are with the publisher and not the author. In a book with 185 pages of text, there are thirty-three pages of notes which contain significant additional information. In an era of computerized typesetting there is little reason for the footnotes to become endnotes. In a work as thoroughly researched and annotated as *Bombast and Broadsides*, it is frustrating to have continually to flip back to the notes.

History of the quality which Fabel has produced is only infrequently published. As far as one is able to define the word "definitive" in history, *Bombast and Broadsides* will undoubtedly remain the definitive work on Johnstone for years to come. It is puzzling that such a book should take so long to find a publisher, and the University of Alabama Press is to be congratulated for putting this work into print for a wider audience. An interesting (and at times gripping) story about a fascinating character in an eventful era, this carefully crafted work is a significant contribution to the historiography of Florida and the British Empire.

Hong Kong Baptist College

J. BARTON STARR

*Yo Solo: Bernardo de Gálvez y la toma de Panzacola en 1781; una contribución española a la independencia de los Estados Unidos.* By Carmen de Reparaz. (Barcelona: Ediciones del Serbal S. A., 1986. 272 pp. Acknowledgments, biographical sketch, maps and illustrations, appendices, bibliography, index of names. \$25.00.)

During our War of Independence, Gálvez, as governor of Spanish Louisiana, provided support for American activities in the Mississippi basin, mounted successful expeditions against British outposts up-river, and captured the port of Mobile from the British. Subsequently, Gálvez led a major expedition against heavily-fortified Pensacola, considered the key to the Gulf of Mexico. The commander of the Spanish squadron refused to take his ships through the narrow inlet to the bay of Pensacola fearing that his ships-of-the-line would go aground and be targets for the British artillery. Gálvez put his naval colleagues to shame by sailing alone through the inlet, under British fire, in his light draft brig the *Galveztown*— hence the motto *Yo Solo*. His subsequent military operations defeated the British, an event hailed by George Washington as a significant contribution to the War. Shortly thereafter came the final British surrender at Yorktown.

Now we have a new contribution in Spanish by Carmen Reparaz: *Yo solo - Bernardo de Gálvez y la Toma de Panzacola en 1781*, recently published in Barcelona with sponsorship of the Instituto de Cooperación Iberoamericano and the United States-Spanish Joint Committee on Culture. Well organized and illustrated, the book is based on source material, some of it unpublished, from Spanish and United States archives. It gives a revealing picture of the organizational strength of Carlos III's Spain and the resurgence of its military and naval strength due to the "Bourbon Reforms." Glimpses of Britain's Indian allies are also interesting, in light of Gálvez' previous Indian experiences in northern Mexico. The naval officers who hesitated to risk their deeper draft ships come off as the heavies, but one feels some sympathy for their concerns, recalling that inter-service rivalries and the difficulties of conducting a unified operation have always existed.

Still Gálvez, for bravery, leadership, and not least for success has earned his place in history. The exchanges between Gálvez and General John Campbell, the British commander, elevated

in tone, led to agreement that fighting would be restricted to the forts outside of Pensacola to protect civilian lives and property. (The age of chivalry was still alive in 1781!). When the British surrendered the Spanish found Pensacola unscathed, and they were impressed with its cleanliness, its ten-fold growth, and the improvements made during the British occupation. (I seem to recall that Francisco de Miranda, who served with Gálvez, was able to buy current works by British and French philosophers, which were banned in Spain at that time).

While Reparaz does not succeed in analyzing or interpreting, one gains insights through the abundant source material that she quotes. Gálvez comes through as a crisp personality with intelligence and "leadership" qualities. The various portraits show him even when young to be rather portly, almost roly-poly, and not with the lean movie-hero look given him by the 1976 Juan de Avalos equestrian statue. The many illustrations show what wonderful sketches were produced in the pre-photography age. Once again, British officers prove to be tops at this.

Among the less familiar quotes are letters from Captain Francisco de Saavedra, sent by Carlos III as a liaison with the French Navy from the Pensacola campaign. Saavedra later raised funds from Havana merchants for the French fleet under de Grasse to proceed to the Chesapeake where it played an important part in bringing about the final British surrender at Yorktown. The Saavedra papers, mostly unpublished, are from the Granada Theology Faculty. What great material for someone's doctoral dissertation!

*Yo Solo* will be welcomed by anyone interested in Gálvez and Pensacola, in eighteenth-century military and diplomatic history, and in Hispanic contributions to American independence. It should be translated into English.

*Meridian House International*  
Washington, DC

JOSEPH JOHN JOVA

*Florida's Vanishing Architecture.* By Beth Dunlop. (Englewood, FL: Pineapple Press, 1987. 96 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, update, index. \$10.95.)

The path of progress in Florida has been overwhelming and often ruthless. Our encounter with too much, too soon, has re-



sulted in conflicts and tensions in our cities, identity crises in our social fabric, and the accelerated demise of many of the great resources of our natural and built environments.

Has success spoiled our greatest assets in the state of Florida? This is one of the questions explored by Beth Dunlop in her book *Florida's Vanishing Architecture*. Her answer: a resounding YES. The book is a lament for the architectural treasures we have lost and for those that remain—threatened, neglected, forgotten—awaiting the next onslaught of development. Her style is powerful and direct, her titles alliterative and flashy, as if right out of a newspaper. And that is exactly what the publication is. Ms. Dunlop is the architectural critic for the *Miami Herald*, and this is a series of newspaper articles published during July and August 1986.

Beth Dunlop is a brilliant and sometimes controversial critic of Miami's contemporary architecture. In addition, she is an avid supporter of historic preservation in Florida, and recipient of an Outstanding Achievement Award from the Florida Trust for Historic Preservation in 1987. Her well-researched articles and biting commentary have been influential in shaping public opinion and perception on numerous historic preservation issues in south Florida. Even when the ultimate resolution of these issues has not been favorable (the recent installation of a glass roof over the courtyard of Vizcaya), at least she has brought them from esoteric obscurity to the public spotlight.

The articles have wide appeal, both in terms of the topics they cover and the statewide geographic distribution of the examples cited. Her subject matter is poignant and diverse. She writes about fishing villages like Tarpon Springs and Cedar Key, where the simple charm of their sleepy character has attracted thousands. The tragic result has been the downfall of their authentic character and ultimate replacement by nostalgic re-creations. She praises our early roadside architecture and tourist traps. These were the fantasies and gimmicks that pulled the visitors off the highway with their loud messages and sense of humor. "In its place we are getting buildings that are too tall, too fat, too boring and much too uptight." She laments the fall from grace of "The Grand Old Hotels" and "Homes of the Famous," as structural and financial problems and changing lifestyles force these landmarks to often tragic ends: "We can't afford to lose them . . . and we can't afford to keep them."

The book is beautifully illustrated by Brian Smith, *Miami Herald* photographer. There is a photojournalistic quality that captures the mood of the places and the people, not just the architecture. The design is handsome in a coffee table way, with large photographs and lots of white space. The layout is hard to follow, however, as it jumps from one to two columns, full pages, half pages, and blank pages without any pattern or reason.

To those familiar with Beth Dunlop's work, *Florida's Vanishing Architecture* is a reaffirmation of the excellence of her writing skills. To all others this book should be a discovery of one of the greatest advocates for the preservation of our significant historical resources. But most importantly, it is a serious reminder to everyone of "The Price of Progress."

*Miami, Florida*

IVAN A. RODRIGUEZ

*Reconstructing Historic Subsistence with an Example from Sixteenth-Century Spanish Florida.* By Elizabeth J. Reitz and C. Margaret Scarry. (Pleasant Hill, CA: Society for Historical Archaeology, 1985. xvi, 150 pp. List of figures, tables, foreword, preface, acknowledgments, appendices, glossary, references, index. \$10.00.)

This slim volume offers food for thought to a wide range of scholars. It is packed with valuable information, but, as the authors freely admit, it only begins to scratch the surface of the subsistence adaptations of sixteenth-century colonial Floridians. In this sense, *Reconstructing Historic Subsistence* should be viewed as a first result in what is hoped will continue to be a cooperative venture between archaeologists, zooarchaeologists, paleoethnobotanists, and historians conducting research on La Florida.

In this monograph, Reitz, a zooarchaeologist, and Scarry, a paleoethnobotanist, have charted a purposeful course: to demonstrate the value of subsistence studies in historical archaeology. Combining biological, archaeological, and documentary evidence from sixteenth-century Florida and South Carolina, the authors attempt to provide a better understanding of the adjustments Spanish colonists made to the New World.

Archaeological data from two hoary sites— St. Augustine, Florida (the oldest continuously occupied European settlement in North America) and the failed settlement of Santa Elena on the South Carolina coast— provide the meat for the analysis. Broken animal bones and bits of carbonized (and occasionally, uncarbonized) plant materials carefully retrieved from nearly ten years of excavations were studied to flesh out colonial records preserved in archives in Spain, Cuba, and Mexico.

The monograph is well organized and clearly written. In the first chapter, the authors establish a theoretical baseline from which the remaining chapters logically follow. Information from dozens of dry articles has been distilled in the next chapter to provide a concise and understandable review of the methods employed in the study of biological remains.

The third chapter notes that the Spanish colonists of La Florida were part of three distinct cultural milieus. Most of the settlers came to the New World directly from Spain; smaller numbers were recruited in the Caribbean colonies of Cuba and Hispaniola. Traditional crops and domesticated livestock from both areas contributed to their foodways. But the colonists also found themselves in a world already occupied by vital Native American Indian cultures with their own distinctive crop complexes and subsistence strategies. The subsistence patterns of all three traditions played a role in the blend that ultimately emerged in La Florida.

The next two chapters include straightforward discussions of the sites and their environmental contexts, and lengthy descriptions of the floral and faunal remains from St. Augustine and Santa Elena. Summary tables and illustrations are appropriately used to present significant trends. The casual reader is spared table after table of raw data (which are, however, included as appendices).

In the final chapter, Reitz and Scarry attempt to synthesize these disparate classes of historical, archaeological, and biological information into a unified picture of colonial adaptation to La Florida. In doing so they paint a canvas that is probably similar to many colonial ventures in other parts of the world. Originally envisioned by Spanish bureaucrats as being self-sufficient strongholds in a strange new land, the St. Augustine and Santa Elena colonies never achieved the desired goal of those bankrolling the projects. Residents soon discovered that

many of their familiar crops and livestock were unsuited to the sandy soils and estuaries of the southern Atlantic coast. Adaptation and acculturation resulted, in which indigenous foods (in this case, corn, beans, and squash) provided the mainstay of the colonists' existence, and imported foods became luxuries.

In sum, Reitz and Scarry clearly achieved their goal in this modest volume. *Reconstructing Historic Subsistence* is must reading for anyone interested in the earlier colonial period of Florida and the New World.

*Cincinnati Museum of Natural History*

C. WESLEY COWAN

*Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies of Florida and the Caribbean, 1500-1800. Volume I: Ceramics, Glassware, and Beads.* By Kathleen Deagan. (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1987. xx, 222 pp. Acknowledgments, author's notes, list of figures, list of tables and color plates, epilogue, glossary of terms, references cited, index. \$35.00; \$19.95 paper.)

It will be the year 2109 before Florida will have belonged to the United States of America as long as it was a part of the Spanish Empire. Although this remarkable fact is recognized by historians and anthropologists, our state (and country's) hispanic heritage is only poorly known to most of the public and is little emphasized by educators and textbook writers.

The tide is turning, however. With the Columbian Quincentenary approaching there is growing public interest in Spain's New World colonies, interest that is helping to fuel support for a variety of research projects in Florida and elsewhere. Increasingly archaeologists and historians are combining efforts to examine and explain our Spanish colonial past. One of the leaders in these endeavors is Kathleen Deagan, a scholar who has been involved with the archaeology of Spanish sites in La Florida and the Caribbean since her research in St. Augustine in the early 1970s. Her new volume, *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies*, is based on detailed knowledge gleaned from more than a decade and a half of pioneering interdisciplinary studies.

*Artifacts* is much more than a guide to the identification of archaeologically-derived materials. It does provide the necessary information for identifying artifacts, but it goes a great deal

further, presenting the historical and cultural background information so necessary for adequate interdisciplinary interpretation. Just as historians must carefully place documentary data in proper context, so must archaeologists interpret artifacts within contexts. For the historian, the between-the-lines nuance, the purpose of the writer, and the world geopolitical structure at the time the document was written, all need to be taken into account properly to use a historical source. Similarly, artifacts must be interpreted within their cultural contexts. Pieces of pottery, broken bottles, and glass beads all are clues whose importance increases a hundred-fold when their economic, social, and ideological meanings are studied along with the specific context within which the objects were excavated.

The results are most informative when archaeologists and historians combine efforts and focus their methods on the same problem. For instance, rosary beads found in the hands of an Apalachee Indian interred in the floor of a church at a documented seventeenth-century Spanish mission cemetery in northwest Florida tell a very different story than the same beads found in a sacristy in a Seville cathedral. Similarly, sherds of Ch'ing dynasty porcelain found at a sixteenth-century site in China take on added significance when recovered from a contemporary Spanish village on the north coast of Haiti documented as a port served by smugglers. Historical and cultural contexts are everything.

In the first three chapters of *Artifacts of the Spanish Colonies*, Deagan provides some of this background information for the artifacts— ceramic dishware and tiles, glassware, and beads— described in later chapters. And more contextual data is provided with the specific artifact descriptions in chapters four through seven. In organizing her book in this fashion, Deagan has created a key reference manual for all future archaeologists and historians engaged in interdisciplinary Spanish colonial studies.

For the specialist, *Artifacts* is invaluable as a basic reference book. But anyone interested in our past will enjoy reading the volume. The artifacts that Deagan describes and studies are a manifestation of the cultures and people of the Spanish colonies. What better way to bring those people's story to an interested public than through interdisciplinary research which focuses on the material items they left behind?

*The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: 1. Search and Discovery.* By David Hurst Thomas. (New York: The American Museum of Natural History, 1987. 111 pp. Abstract, introduction, acknowledgments, tables and illustrations, appendices, literature cited. \$10.00.)

David Hurst Thomas has compiled an excellent background to Spanish mission archaeology and presents a detailed look at modern archaeological research techniques in this first volume in the new series on the archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale.

In his introductory chapter, Thomas explains that the mission project was actually the second choice for research on Saint Catherines Island. The first objective was to research the archaic period (ca. 2000 B.C.) on the island as a direct parallel to ongoing work by Thomas in Monitor Valley, Nevada. However, when it became apparent that the archaeological potential of the archaic sites was far less than that of the mission period remains, Thomas yielded to his ingrained California mission romanticism and decided to search for the Santa Catalina mission.

This volume begins with an extended discussion of the Guale and the known documentation on the Santa Catalina mission, focusing particularly on the archaeological background to the area. Chapter two presents historical data on the appearance of missions of La Florida, while chapter three develops archaeological data on the structural remains of missions that have been excavated in Georgia and Florida. This latter chapter thoroughly details current knowledge of the architectural remains of all excavated southeastern Spanish missions, and is an invaluable compilation of data which will be useful to anyone interested in mission research.

Chapters four and five detail the methodology of locating the Santa Catalina mission on the ground. First, historical clues are detailed, then the various archaeological methods are discussed. Random transect, test pit, power auger, proton magnetometer, soil resistivity, and ground penetrating radar techniques were applied and their results compared. Each technique yielded significant data which enabled the eventual excavation to be carried out in a more efficient manner. Together, these chapters provide an excellent overview of current archaeological prospecting methods. The final chapter discusses the excavation

strategy employed at the site, and provides a tantalizing glimpse of the results of this impressive assault on the archaeological remains. After establishing the site grid, buildings located by remote sensing techniques were exposed for later excavation. The church, friary, kitchen, and a well were exposed, and later excavated. The reports of these excavations will be detailed in later volumes in the series.

Within the church, over 400 Guale Indian burials were excavated. With appropriate regard to the treatment of human remains, these burials will be studied and reburied within the confines of the original cemetery.

Thomas has served up a tasty appetizer in this first volume in the series. We eagerly await the remaining courses.

Atlanta, Georgia

MARVIN T. SMITH

*Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology.* By Cyrus Thomas, introduction by Bruce C. Smith. (Washington DC: Government Printing Office, 1894; revised ed., Smithsonian Institution Press, 1985. 742 pp. Introduction to the 1985 edition, references, illustrations, tables, index. \$25.00.)

The great earthen mounds that dotted much of the landscape of eastern North America at the time of European contact were mysterious not only to the sixteenth-century explorers, but also to scholars and scientists through the subsequent three centuries. Sporadic digging and exploration had taken place during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, among them the notable and relatively modern excavations of Thomas Jefferson in 1784 (see Koch and Redens, eds., *The life and selected writings of Thomas Jefferson*, New York: Modern Library, 1944, and Ephriam Squier and E. H. Davis, *Ancient Monuments of the Mississippi Valley*, Smithsonian Contributions to Knowledge, Vol. 1, Washington 1848). Most of the speculation about the mounds, however, was decidedly romantic and based on the notion that these magnificent structures were the remnants of "lost" civilizations, long since disappeared from the North American continent. It was difficult for many Europeans to reconcile the engineering accomplishments represented by the mounds with the severely decimated and culturally disrupted American Indian groups

they observed during the centuries after contact. Numerous theories were offered throughout the nineteenth century to explain the origins of the mounds, including their construction by survivors of Atlantis, Zapotec and Mayan Indians, escaped Mexican slaves from Hernando de Soto's entourage, and the Lost Tribes of Israel (for more detail and additional comment see Willey and Sabloff, *A History of American Archaeology*, Freeman and Co., San Francisco, 1974).

It was the publication of Cyrus Thomas's *Report on the Mound Explorations of the Bureau of Ethnology* in 1894 that laid such speculation to rest. The publication and the research upon which it was based were the result of the formation of the Division of Mound Exploration within the Bureau of Ethnology in 1882, an agency of the federal government that had, until that time, been devoted almost exclusively to the ethnography of extant Indian groups. Thomas, as the head of the Division of Mound Exploration, developed an explicitly problem-oriented research design that attempted primarily to learn the origin of the mounds and the identity of their builders. The work also intended to identify and describe the range of mound types and their construction details, develop a classification system for the mounds, and define archaeological districts in eastern North America that reflected the geographical distribution of the various mound types.

That Thomas succeeded in these endeavors is made evident in the 742-page report which he produced in 1894, and which was reprinted by the Smithsonian Institution Press in 1985. Using classic techniques of archaeological analysis and typology, ethnohistoric accounts from the early contact period, comparative ethnography with living and archaeological Amerindian cultures in North and Central America, he demonstrated that the mounds were, in fact, constructed by the ancestors of the Indian groups of the eastern United States.

Not only is the book an important source for the history of North American Indians, but it is also widely regarded as the first example of systematic, modern archaeology in North America. The 1985 reprinting is prefaced with a delightful introduction by Bruce Smith, who makes good use of the Smithsonian archives both to place the work in historical context and to provide fascinating glimpses of the people and events involved in the research itself.



The book is organized by a short preface and introduction by Thomas, in which he explicitly defines the research objectives and methods. A descriptive section of some 500 pages follows, containing the field observations and information. This covers twenty-one states in the Northeast, Southeast, Gulf region, and Midwest. It incorporates detailed drawings, plans, and descriptions of the mounds themselves, as well as of the burials and artifacts found within them. Thomas then organizes this material into eight archaeological districts and uses the concluding 130 pages of the volume to argue cogently that the mounds were in fact constructed by Native Americans.

The book is a classic for the history of archaeology and the history of American Indians, and it is an important reference source for ethnohistorians and archaeologists interested in eastern North America. The narrative style, particularly of the discussion sections, is very readable and refreshingly straightforward, an attribute surely to be appreciated by historians who have groaned through archaeological reports written both in nineteenth-century scientific prose and in twentieth-century scientific jargon. The illustrations are detailed, abundant, and charming. The reprinting of *Mound Explorations* by the Smithsonian Institution Press was timely and appropriate, and its reasonable price should permit the book to rest on shelves of scholars, students, and the interested lay public.

*Florida State Museum*

KATHLEEN DEAGAN

*Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789: Volume 13, June 1-September 30, 1779.* Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, and Ronald M. Gephart. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1986. xxvii, 647 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of Congress, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, index. \$27.00.)

Do people actually read modern editions of the letters of the leaders of the American Revolution, and do these volumes contribute to public understanding of historical interpretation? Reviews of earlier volumes of *Letters of Delegates to Congress* in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, have argued that these sources validate and elaborate Jack N. Rakove's work on the political educa-

tion of the delegates and on the institutional resiliency of the Congress, and richly illustrate Gordon S. Wood's depiction of the evolution of revolutionary ideology from abstract idealism in 1776 to behavioral realism in 1787. The availability of modern editions of congressional correspondence, memoranda, and notes enhances the instructiveness of major secondary accounts.

Volume 13 serves as an essential companion to Richard B. Morris's *The Peacemakers* and other recent studies of revolutionary diplomacy. The major task of Congress in the summer of 1779 was the preparation of negotiating instructions for American representatives to Madrid, Paris, and Amsterdam, respectively, John Jay, Benjamin Franklin, and John Adams. Readers of the *Quarterly* will note an increase in references to the Floridas in Volume 13, notably Henry Laurens's "Notes on a Treaty with Spain" which recommended that the Floridas become spoils of war with Spain should she enter the conflict on the French and American side and wrest the territory away from Britain. Morris showed that Congress walked on eggshells in this matter— trying to lure Spain into the war while resisting French pressure to make the recapture of Gibraltar an American war aim and maintaining American concern over shipping rights on the Mississippi. Recognizing the importance of this document, the editors provide detailed notes, drawn from related American and Spanish archives, and commentary on the first American diplomatic offensive aimed at Spain.

John Dickinson's speech to Congress on July 22, 1779, published here for the first time, was an unusually candid analysis of the uncertainties and high stakes of these diplomatic preparations: "Two rules I have laid down for myself throughout this contest. . . . First— on all occasions where I am called upon as a trustee for my countrymen . . . openly to avow . . . my real sentiments . . . defying all dangers to be risked by a declaration of them. . . and secondly . . . to regard them [that are] opposite to my opinion as sacred because they lead to public measures in which the commonweal must be interested and to join in supporting them as earnestly as if my own voice had been given for them. . . . Sufficient will it be for my vindication, if it be decided . . . years hence . . . that my conduct is influenced by what I think right— for then it must be influenced by honesty and affection."

Dickinson's apologia sounds like quaint special pleading today, but in the midst of the earliest foreign policy debates of American history is revealed the awesome responsibilities the delegates felt.

*University of North Carolina  
at Greensboro*

ROBERT M. CALHOON

*In Pursuit of Reason: The Life of Thomas Jefferson.* By Noble E. Cunningham, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987. xvi, 414 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, bibliographical note, index. \$24.95.)

Painstaking research and basic honesty separated Dumas Malone and Merrill Peterson from the pack barking in the 1970s over alleged liaisons between Thomas Jefferson and a teenaged black servant in his household. In that same tradition of thoroughness and honesty, Cunningham has done his best to nail the coffin on that aged canard by saying in his brilliant new biography: "Not only is there no valid historical evidence to support this [Sally Hemings story], but the weight of evidence against it is also preponderant." Let us hope we can now go on to better things.

The Jefferson we read of in Cunningham's fifth book on a Jeffersonian topic is no stranger to us. Jefferson the reformer is thwarted in the early years of the Revolution when his radical legislation for education and religious freedom is pigeon-holed, but he is the right man at the right time in fermenting Paris in 1785-1789, and as a cabinet officer he has perhaps only one peer in our history—his adversary, Alexander Hamilton. In matter-of-fact fashion, we read of the famous deal arranged with Hamilton over state-debt assumption and the federal district location, with Jefferson later deciding he had been duped. What was the alternative? Perhaps destruction of the Union. Thus the "deal" had a worthy goal, and was hardly an unsavory compromise.

Nowhere is it written that biographies must be full of startling revelations. Solid information, compactly digested and set forward in clear language, was undoubtedly Cunningham's goal. He not only reached his port safely, but he also knows how to

turn a neat phrase while reminding readers of the frailties that Jefferson knew as a human being. "The forty-three-year-old widower was swept off his well-planted feet by the beautiful and charming young Maria" Cosway, wife of an aged Englishman who was often absent from Paris on painting assignments. Diplomat Jefferson found time to escort the English beauty on tours of Paris and environs with gusto. Jefferson was "so much in love, his letters to suggest, that he no longer felt middle-aged."

Trying to impress the young lady with his agility, Jefferson made a fool of himself by trying to jump over a fence, fell, and dislocated his right wrist. The wrist healed, but his heart was troubled. After an absence, Maria Cosway returned to Paris but that second summer was a disappointment. "Something went wrong," Cunningham notes, and thus Jefferson's last romantic interlude came to an end. Sadness had a way of dogging Jefferson's trail.

But, and the people of the new republic could be glad, there were more moments of triumph left for Jefferson. He talked endlessly of retirement, but could not say no to Washington when appointed secretary of state, and could not stay on the sidelines when the "Monocrats" seemed intent on derailing the republic created in 1787. Cunningham deftly spins the story without surprises but with an admiration bound to affect a historian who has spent a lifetime studying all the forces that made Jefferson tick. His final chapter, telling the story of Jefferson's battle to create the University of Virginia, is one of the best short summaries of an involved situation ever written.

This superb biography deserves wide recognition and will undoubtedly be the jewel in the crown of the LSU Press's Southern Biography Series.

*University of Tulsa*

ROBERT A. RUTLAND

*Major Butler's Legacy: Five Generations of a Slaveholding Family.* By Malcolm Bell, Jr. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987. xxiv, 673 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, family chart, introduction, epilogue, biographical sketches, abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

This book is a traditional family history of a very important American family. It is particularly suitable that a book on one

of the most enigmatic of the signers of the United States Constitution be published during the bicentennial of the constitutional convention. Major Pierce Butler of South Carolina was the author of the fugitive slave clause of the Constitution, a pioneer in the production of Sea Island cotton, and, by 1800, one of the richest men in America. He was also haughty, arrogant, and unloved by family and acquaintances alike. This book traces the rise and fall of an early American family fortune through five generations, a fortune that was based on rice and cotton plantations on the Georgia coast.

From the dust cover painting by the South Carolina low-country's most evocative artist, Alice R. Huger Smith, to the concluding "Personae" in imitation of Robert Manson Myer's classic work, *Children of Pride*, this is a very classy book of which the author and publisher can be proud. Mr. Bell is an outstanding amateur historian of the old school, having for many years been chairman and president of the Savannah Bank and Trust Company and for several years president of the Georgia Historical Society. Mr. Bell's writing style is clear, enjoyable, and mercifully free of the statistical and sociological jargon which has characterized much academic writing in recent years. The book is, therefore, pleasant reading for both professionals and the general public.

Though the book adds little to previous studies of Major Pierce Butler's public life, it adds considerably to our understanding of his complicated private life. The unravelling of the source of Butler's great wealth and the explanation of the estrangement from his South Carolina in-laws are important to historians who have tried to explain his public behavior. Also revealing is the insistence, by several generations of Butlers, on residing in high style in Philadelphia while being supported by the produce of their Georgia plantations. Major Pierce Butler exemplifies the absentee ownership which became common for the great planters of the Georgia and South Carolina coast by the middle of the nineteenth century. The Butlers' well-being depended on a series of honest and reliable plantation managers, some of whom became very successful in their own right. Most important of these was Roswell King, Sr., who, in his later career, founded Roswell, Georgia, as an upcountry resort for absentee coastal planters much like C. G. Memminger's mountain retreat at Flat Rock, North Carolina.

The absenteeism and profligacy of the later generations of Butlers led to the dissipation of Pierce Butler's legacy and the ironic sale for debt of the bulk of the Butlers' Georgia slaves at Savannah on the very eve of the Civil War. Thus the talented and bickering descendants of Major Butler escaped the financial loss suffered by other southern planters through emancipation. With the residue of the Butler fortune, they were able to cavort about Europe and America with prime ministers, presidents, and literary luminaries. The plantation lands were finally sold off in 1908 for a fraction of their value a century earlier.

This book contains a wealth of well-documented and colorful detail of great value to students of early American history. If there is a weakness in this fine book it is perhaps that Mr. Bell, like many other historians, is too captivated by the journals of Fanny Kemble Butler. She left an extremely harsh portrait of southern planters which was derived as much from her marital difficulties as from moral conviction. Mr. Bell reveals a great deal about how contemporaries viewed Fanny Kemble, not all of which was favorable. And historians should be cautious in assuming that the irresponsibility and self-indulgence of Fanny Kemble Butler's relatives was typical of southern planters. Perhaps more attention should be paid to the South's successful planter/businessmen such as the enterprising and civic-minded mayor of Savannah, Dr. James Proctor Screven, who used the profits from his Savannah river rice plantation to found the Savannah Hotel Company, the Merchant's and Planter's Bank, and the Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad.

Nevertheless, Fanny Kemble Butler was certainly right about the injustice and unpleasantness of slavery. And many of the great planters, despite protestations to the contrary, must have subconsciously agreed. If not, why did they, like Major Butler, spend so much time and money avoiding what James Hamilton, Jr., on Callawassie Island, South Carolina, in 1817, called the "gloom of the plantation." *Major Butler's Legacy* is a fascinating portrait and an important contribution to the history of the antebellum South.

*University of South Carolina*

LAWRENCE ROWLAND

*Morality and Utility in American Antislavery Reform.* By Louis S. Gerteis. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987. xvi, 263 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography of primary sources, index. \$27.50.)

The Republican party's commitment to the abolition of slavery and post-war Reconstruction has been understood by modern historians as founded upon a troubled and tenuous blending of morality, economic interest, and party politics. Louis Gerteis has examined some of the North's most vocal reformers and has added a new equation to the complex algebra of Reconstruction's failure. According to Gerteis, Republicans and northern reformers possessed a greater commitment to free labor ideology, bourgeois values, and conservative Whig thought than to liberal reform and social justice. The author locates the origins of post-war northern attitudes toward Reconstruction in the antebellum rhetoric of abolitionists, conservative reformers, and prominent antislavery politicians such as Salmon P. Chase, Charles Sumner, and Joshua Giddings. Gerteis links their presumed utilitarian concern for an orderly republic with the Whig obsession for free labor ideology and a strong centralizing government. This liberal northern mentality opposed slave labor, not as a sinful offense to God, but, rather, as an impediment to northern material and industrial progress. Although no one will be surprised by the conclusion that the North lacked a thorough-going commitment to the policies of Reconstruction and to social justice, the author has sketched out the intellectual background for understanding the North's failures.

Gerteis ingeniously examines the pillars of northern liberal political thought. In law, political economy, and Whig ideology he finds a consistent pattern of conservative opinion (including Wendell Phillips) that sought to preserve legal traditions and promote entrepreneurial and manufacturing interests. Gerteis explores the *Somerset* case— and its American applications— to illustrate the dichotomized pattern he sees in northern thought that relegated natural law arguments against slavery to the category of high-blown rhetoric and concentrated upon slavery's grounding in positive law (morality v. utility). In their drive to define the municipal limits of slavery, opponents of slavery simultaneously defended economic nationalism and promoted the Whig drive for an activist state. Gerteis considers the Whig

political economy of Henry C. Cary to be the “intellectual core of the antislavery movement.” Cary and his disciples argued that slavery sapped northern economic strength and threatened its utilitarian-based ideas of progress. Northerners believed that slavery absorbed surplus capital and that Southerners possessed little interest in work, economic development, or in their own indebtedness. Hence, southern culture was perceived as inimical to national economic progress. As Joshua Leavitt and Alvan Stewart asserted, only a free and moral people were dedicated to industry and economy. Thus, slavery had to go.

Gerteis attempts to shift our understanding of the origins of northern antislavery thought from the second Great Awakening to ideas of Whig political economy. He also rejects Eric Foner’s argument for the radical Democratic foundation of Republican abolitionism. By examining prominent antislavery Republicans and selected abolitionists, favoring those who were lawyers, the author builds a strong case for depicting Republicans as the party of economic progress, government activism, and utilitarian (as defined by Jeremy Bentham) reform. Since Republican abolitionism was grounded in utilitarianism and political economy, it understandably follows that once slavery ended, men like William Schouler of Massachusetts would want to return the party to its Whig roots and concentrate on “Trade, Money, Commerce, [and] Manufacturing.”

Although Gerteis has written a searching book, questions arise concerning the emphasis upon doctrinaire “utilitarianism” in reform thought. Historians of the antislavery movement will be surprised by the author’s earnest attempt to bring the abolitionists back into the mainstream of northern middle class thought and will be stunned by the assertion that Henry C. Carey represents the “core” of northern abolitionism. “Antislavery Reform” is a confusing and undefined term that dumps Garrison, Phillips, Chase, David Dudley Field, and Abbot Lawrence into the same abolitionist pot. But more important, Gerteis’s provocative work is limited by his failure to grant the issue of race a larger role in his analysis.

*Florida State University*

DONALD YACOVONE



*Politics and Society in the South*. By Earl Black and Merle Black. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1987. ix, 316 pp. Maps and illustrations, preface, notes, index. \$25.00.)

Political scientists writing on twentieth century southern politics are immediately confronted by the overwhelming presence of V. O. Key's monumental *Southern Politics*. The high standards of scholarship and insight established by this book have cast long shadows over subsequent authors. They also have very substantially influenced both academicians and journalists to follow its primary research focus on the one-party system of the South. Indeed, while the contributions of such scholars and political journalists as Havard, Bass and DeVries, Peirce, and Lamis are very significant, and their works extremely valuable, in a real sense they are updates of Key, and break no new substantive or methodological ground.

Writing nearly forty years after Key, Earl and Merle Black, brothers who are political scientists at the Universities of South Carolina and North Carolina, respectively, have sought to move the study of southern politics in new directions. In this, their new book, *Politics and Society in the South*, is a triumph. They have abandoned the state-by-state study of party politics characteristic of Key's followers, and created a sophisticated synthesis of trends and themes in recent southern politics whose insights are worthy of Key's own.

The Blacks, as the title of their book suggests, combine both political and sociological approaches to southern politics. They divide their discussion into four major parts: the Changing South (modernization and development of the region); the Transformation of Southern Race Relations (the entry of blacks into southern politics); the Southern Electorate (dominated by middle-class conservatives); and the Revival of Party Competition (the movement towards two-party politics). In a sense, each part of the book could stand alone. Taken together, they provide a searching exploration of a region still in transition, and whose final political alignment remains uncertain. Each part relies heavily on the presentation of quantitative data, as well as traditional historical and contemporary materials. Indeed, the comprehensiveness of sources used in the book is one of its greatest strengths.

While there is a rich array of findings in the book, three provocative themes deserve special mention. The first is the political impact of the "new" white southern middle class. Prior to 1950, it was virtually non-existent, but according to the Blacks, it now is the primary determinant of the style and content of southern politics. Particularly is this true in view of their second major theme, the conservative (although not monolithic) ideology characteristic of the region's new, white, middle class. Thirdly, and most surprisingly, in the authors' view the entrance of blacks into southern politics has had only a marginal effect on its essential conservatism, although they do observe that the actual impact of blacks on regional politics is neither consistent nor readily predictable.

There are several problems with the Blacks' study. The lack of explicit framework, coupled with the massive presentation of data, frequently makes the text diffused and unfocused. Also, their reliance on aggregate data masks important political developments, particularly the increasingly independent role of blacks. They did, after all, help elect George Wallace in 1982. More seriously, while the authors present and explain data, they seem unwilling to interpret what they have found. Specifically, they do not spell out the consequences for the South of its mammoth political and social changes. For example, what difference, in terms of possible movement in the South towards a more "democratic" politics, does all of this really make? Finally, the heavy dose of social science methodologies in the text (including mathematics) will render parts of it rough going, even inaccessible, to the non-specialist. These are not trivial weaknesses, but neither should they obscure the major contributions of this marvelous book. It is exceedingly rich in insight, and will more than reward the efforts of the reader. Perhaps more importantly, while it recognizes its debt to Key, it creates a new mode of research on southern politics. For this alone students of southern affairs should cheer.

*University of Florida*

RICHARD K. SCHER

*Southern Folk, Plain and Fancy: Native White Social Types.* By John Shelton Reed. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987. xii, 119 pp. Foreword, preface, introduction, notes, works cited, index. \$13.95.)

The twenty-ninth annual Lamar Memorial Lectures were delivered at Mercer University in Macon, Georgia, in October 1985, by John Shelton Reed, distinguished professor of sociology at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Professor Reed has published extensively on the South and Southerners, and he has fully earned his participation in this prestigious series.

However, as he acknowledges in the preface, reworking oral lectures for publication can be very difficult. The published result does not hold together well; what was probably effective as an oral presentation seems, in print, to lack clear focus and steady direction, especially in the early sections.

Still, some clear points do emerge. White Southerners are different from other Americans. Stock types or stereotypes like gentlemen, belles, ladies, rednecks, and good old boys are basically valid or "approximations to real people" (p. 2). An "eight-fold scheme of hero-villian-fool-victim, genteel and common" (p. 48) encompasses most of them, although not neatly. Black Southerners have a separate and more complex "social typology" (p. 3), and are simply omitted. Daniel R. Hundley's *Social Relations in Our Southern States* (1860) inaccurately describes southern antebellum folk, and recent writers like Tennessee Williams, William Faulkner, Flannery O'Connor, and Florence King do no better. Tom (not Thomas) Wolfe and Roy Blount, Jr., are nearer the mark in their contemporary writings. The lady is the most unique of all southern types. All of the old types are still around, and now the lady (Wendy) and the good old boy (Butch) are often a married couple. Northern gullibility is, and always has been, limitless.

This and much more pours out unevenly from the pages of this little book which has flashes of real humor and some very effective photographs with captions. A closer look at Hundley's antebellum middle class would have brought forth the "model clerk," the "honest storekeeper," and some other bourgeois images which are as valid today as they were in the 1850s. More reference to Frank L. Owsley's *Plain Folk of the Old South* (1949)

would have further beefed up the image of the antebellum middle class, and the use of Caroline Miller's Pulitzer Prize-winning novel *Lamb In His Bosom* (1933) would have taken some of the meanness out of the image of the redneck. More on blacks, or at least on their influence on whites, would also have been helpful.

No scholar is going to write a volume on the image and reality of southern folk and escape criticism from other scholars and laymen. It is a hot topic, and every Southerner, and a good number of other people in the North and elsewhere, consider themselves experts. Certainly Professor Reed has done excellent work over his career; he is just the sort of first-rate scholar who should deliver the Lamar Lectures. This slim volume is not a poor piece of work by any means; it is simply not up to his previous high standards.

*University of Georgia*

F. N. BONEY

*No Ivory Tower: McCarthyism and the Universities.* By Ellen W. Schrecker. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1986. viii, 437 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, bibliographical essay, notes, index. \$20.95.)

Bruce Dayton was completing his Ph.D. at Cornell when he became friends with Alfred Sarant, an unemployed electrical engineer. Sarant was also a friend of Julius Rosenberg, and when Rosenberg was arrested in 1950 on charges of conspiracy to commit espionage, Sarant disappeared, along with Dayton's wife. Dayton became the target of Federal Bureau of Investigation surveillance, and his academic career was a shambles. Wherever Dayton applied for work, the FBI stepped in to give university officials its version of Dayton's past. Florida State University expressed interest in hiring Dayton in 1953, but an FBI agent visited university president Doak S. Campbell and reported that Campbell "gave the agent the impression that subject would not be employed by Florida State University at any time in the future."

The number of communists, former communists, friends of communists, and those who were simply out of the political mainstream in American colleges and universities was never very large, but their treatment created confusion, tragedy, and

injustice. Ellen W. Schrecker has made a major contribution to the histories of higher education and the cold war with her story of academic purges which began during the Depression and continued through the 1950s. It is history with few heroes and plenty of irony. Politicians and investigators, who would have had difficulty being admitted as students, were telling college presidents who could be hired to teach and who should be fired. Almost everyone in the academic community went along. The American Association of University Professors took the position that communists should not be allowed to teach, and failed to offer even the most meager support to those who were communists or the innocent victims caught in the hunt.

Schrecker writes convincingly and exposes the AAUP as a traumatized, ineffective organization run by a man who may have been suffering mental problems. The AAUP not only failed to help faculty members who sought their rights, but did everything to slow the appeal process until it became pointless. The colleges and universities were willing to cooperate, establishing a system which trapped both the innocent and the guilty, those who did cooperate with the government agencies and those who did not. Colleges were quick to set up committees to deal with those who would not talk, and some schools, such as the University of Miami, established a committee even though there were no witnesses among its faculty.

Faculty members were of little help. Some provided financial assistance to those who lost their jobs and a few offered protection, but the majority voted time after time to do nothing to help. Some of those who lost their jobs found refuge in private industry, but even there the FBI was frequently close behind, and many such as Dayton found themselves unemployed once again. Many were forced to give up teaching and take whatever jobs they could find.

There are minor problems with the book, but they are not serious enough to harm the overall impact. Schrecker tends to view all of those who were targets as "a group of serious men and women who sincerely hoped to create a better world." Surely not all were dedicated to creating "a better world." She also moves quickly from case to case. John H. Reynolds, a University of Florida political science and history professor, who was forced out when the administration and faculty refused to support him, gets only a sentence and his name does not appear in the text.

Schrecker would have better served the reader by using fewer cases but probing them in greater detail. She does not take enough time to examine the human side of the suffering caused by these investigations. She writes that some wives had to support husbands who lost their jobs, but failed to explore the impact on the marriages and children.

The significant book gives new dimension to what is generally called "McCarthyism," but which Schrecker shows started long before McCarthy and was aided by people who were eager to yield to the slightest pressure.

*Orlando Sentinel*

JAMES C. CLARK

*The Southern Vision of Andrew Lytle.* By Mark Lucas. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1986. xiv, 158 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, selected bibliography, index. \$22.50.)

This book should be a blessing to hundreds of Lytle's former students, some of whom he taught when he was at the University of Florida, who were so caught up in the demands of his fiction writing course that they never had the time, or the stamina, to read much of what he himself had written.

Familiar ground gets coverage here and familiar vocabulary frequently comes into play: terms like point of view, enveloping action, archetypal patterns, controlling image, central intelligence, and rendition. But the core of the book is a compact scholarly treatment of what is likely not to be familiar: the growth of Andrew Lytle's mind, the artistic development of his southern vision, and, of special interest, the manner of his craft in shaping history (in the broad sense of "the community past") to the needs of fiction.

The first four chapters examine in detail a nine-year period, 1927-1936, in which Lytle prepared himself to write. During this time, says Lucas, Lytle eased away from "a narrow defense of the South per se" (e.g., *Bedford Forrest and His Critter Company* and the whole Agrarian movement) to "a fidelity to his imagination." Thus the importance of a fine story of "felt life" such as "Jericho, Jericho, Jericho" (1936).

Then follow four chapters that carefully analyze Lytle's major themes— including those Lucas calls “Lytle's southern *pietas*.” Novels discussed include *The Long Night* (1936), with its theme of vengeance; *At the Moon's Inn* (1941), the story of Hernando de Soto's quest for gold in Florida, with its theme of spiritual destruction and “Promethean pride”; and *A Name for Evil* (1947), a ghost story that dramatizes more dark themes of blind will and solipsism. This latter novel is crucial, says Lucas, in revealing Lytle's judgment that the old life of the South cannot be restored.

*The Velvet Horn* (1957) gets twice the space. This is the novel, incidentally, with Lytle's signature theme: “Deny your family, and you stand alone.” It is Lytle's best work and Lucas's best chapter. He gives ample attention to the novel's structural complexity, especially its intricate use of memory, and to its principal point that history shapes the present. By the end of the chapter, Lucas has clarified the title of his study: the center of Andrew Lytle's southern vision is not on the southern experience by itself but also on certain abiding ancient truths and recurring archetypes.

This is an admiring book, with only a brief criticism of Lytle's biased view of Forrest, and the style often has the “rich particularity” of Lytle's fiction. The scholarship is sound. Obviously Lucas has benefited not only from an interview with Lytle but from access to previously unpublished correspondence Lytle had with Allen Tate, Caroline Gordon, John Crowe Ransom, and Donald Davidson.

The last chapter examines the anecdotal *A Wake for the Living* (1975), which Lytle has said he composed to “tell his daughters who they are and where they come from.” Something similar might be claimed for Mark Lucas's critical study: it tells us where Andrew Lytle comes from and who *he* is.

Jacksonville University

GEORGE HALLAM

A *World Unsuspected: Portraits of Southern Childhood*. Edited and introduced by Alex Harris. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987. 237 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, contributors. \$16.95.)

It would seem a slender thread by which to hang a book. Alex Harris asked eleven fine southern writers to dig through their old snapshots, choose a few favorites, and then write what came to mind. What came to mind is a photographic/literary documentary composed of a broad range of autobiographical memoirs that leave the reader with a sure sense of what it meant to grow up in the South in the thirties and forties. *A World Unsuspected* also gives the reader—through both the determinedly unprofessional photographs and the highly literate level of the writing—a glimpse into the shared secrets that go into the making of a writer.

Harris writes in his introduction that *A World Unsuspected* is “a further exploration of the experience of learning from snapshots, of looking at the past and finding a photograph the key to something missing . . . [it] provides these fiction writers another kind of opportunity . . . to translate, record, distill, even embroider—to help create our collective memory.”

So, collectively the snapshots and the memoirs they triggered add up to the experience of a generation of writers—white and black—growing up in a South being forced to face desegregation and other changes and, as such, is valuable history. Individually, the memoirs/autobiographical sketches cum photos stand on their own though they have much in common: a shared interest in growing up and, in some cases, in getting out, in combating fear and mistaken ideas about themselves and family.

Bobbie Ann Mason’s deadpan, hilarious account of her coming into her own as national president of the Hilltoppers fan club just as the Hilltoppers easy listening music is giving way to Elvis Presley’s white version of black funk reads both affecting and true. As do the photographs, mostly of the Hilltoppers with fixed “public” smiles, that accompany it. Padgett Powell’s flashy memoir-cum-photographs (there he is as a youngster, tenuously holding a snake; and again, surrounded by his “harem”—nursery school girls—circa 1957) is of growing up in northern Florida under a strong father’s disciplinary eye. He, the father, is captured both in words (threatening to lick little Padgett if



little Padgett doesn't lick the bully who's been picking on him; so little Padgett, more frightened by his father than the bully, goes after the bully with a hammer) and in pictures, flying through mid-air as a fighting football hero. It is a graphic, non-judgmental portrait of post-war southern machismo.

Al Young's photograph of his beautiful grandmother and his blunt grandfather taken at their farmhouse in 1909 is as affecting as his account of a dressing down he received from that grandfather at the age of four when the watermelon he was carrying fell, and he was told he "will never amount to the salt in his bread." Barry Hannah is ironic about school and Southern Baptists. Ellease Southerland writes about a twenty-three-year-old black woman setting foot for the first time in North Carolina where her mother was raised, poor and black. There is the Wrigley's Spearmint chewing gum T. R. Pearson's grandfather feeds to his cows in Maryland, and a bare, evocative photograph of "The Pink Perfection," the seaside house a relative's rich employer lends the family for two weeks each summer. There is a misleading snapshot of James Alan McPherson's father taken in the 1930s but the wrongness of it is explained by the end of McPherson's chapter— "Going Up to Atlanta"— when, almost by chance, we learn of his father's life-long mistreatment, a master electrician unable to get a license because he is black.

There's a great deal more, all rewarding, from Sheila Bosworth, Robb Forman Dew, Josephine Humphreys, and Dave Smith. *A World Unsuspected* is a documentary from a new perspective, a bridge between history and literature and photography. It is the first of five books focusing on contemporary southern life and, at the same time, exploring new approaches to documentary books through a balance of writing and photography. All books in the series will be edited by Mr. Harris, published by the University of North Carolina Press, and funded by the Lyndhurst Foundation of Chattanooga, Tennessee.

*Sugarloaf Shores, Florida*

DAVID A. KAUFELT

## BOOK NOTES

*The Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes, A Critical Bibliography*, was compiled by Harry A. Kersey, Jr., for the History of the American Indian Bibliographical series sponsored by the Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center. Professor Kersey provides a detailed bibliographical essay in which he examines the origins of both the people and their languages. The Spanish encouraged the Lower Creeks from Georgia to settle in Florida to provide a buffer against a possible British invasion. The first of these Lower Creeks, who spoke some variation of the Hitchiti language, arrived in the Alachua area sometime after 1715. A few years later, the inhabitants of several Upper Creek towns also moved into Florida, bringing with them the Muskogee or Creek language. Many more Creek speakers settled in Florida after 1814. The Florida Indians had become known as Seminoles, a name given to them by the British in the eighteenth century. Professor Kersey includes bibliographical sources on southeastern Indians, as well as detailed information on the Seminoles. He has divided his study into the following periods: Creek origins and migration, 1716-1763; becoming Seminole, 1763-1817; wars and removal, 1818-1858; withdrawal, stabilization, and re-emergence, 1858-1925; reservations: the New Deal through World War II, 1926-1956; and from near-termination to self-determination, 1957-1982. An alphabetical list of publications, with a notation indicating items suitable for secondary students, adds to the usefulness of this monograph. Published government reports and unpublished theses and doctoral dissertations are also included. *The Seminole and Miccosukee Tribes* was published by Indiana University Press, Bloomington; the price is \$7.95.

*Troubled Paradise, Melbourne Village, Florida*, by Georgiana Greene Kjerulff, was published by the Kellersberger Fund, South Brevard Historical Society, Inc., of Melbourne. The Kellersberger Fund has made possible the publication of an important local history series, the first of which appeared in 1971. Mrs. Kjerulff, who lives in Melbourne Village, is also the author of *Tales of Old Brevard*, published by the Fund. Melbourne Vil-

lage was founded as an "intentional education-centered community dedicated to the possibilities of modern homesteading." The community was designed to accommodate "productive homestead-family units with the capability of being self-sustaining in the event that economic conditions made necessary a homestead that could combine both home and industry." Melbourne Village, eventually a town of some 1,100 people, traces its roots back to Dayton, Ohio, where, during the 1930s, a "Plan" developed that would enable individuals or families to exchange with each other needed commodities-overcoats and other clothing, firewood, and food products. Elizabeth Nutting, who became an early Melbourne Village leader, was a major force in developing the Dayton Plan. Associated with her "work-and-barter plan" was Ralph Borsodi, an economic writer who developed the concept of the self-sustaining exurban community made up of subsistent homesteaders. He was also involved in the Florida project. His plan, adapted from Henry George's theory of land ownership, would settle the family on a plot of land where it could grow its own food to supplement a full or part-time job. Norman Lennington, a Borsodi follower, encouraged Dr. Nutting to settle in Florida. Land was selected in Brevard County, and on July 25, 1946, the American Homesteading Foundation was organized to supervise the Florida project. The first buildings were cabins purchased from navy surplus when the military station at Banana River was phased out after World War II. Mrs. Kjerulff credits Dr. Nutting, Virginia P. Wood, and Margaret Hutchinson, all of whom had worked together in Ohio, as the leaders of the American Homesteading Foundation. Melbourne Village was planned to look like a woodland college campus with many park areas. Each family had its own kitchen garden and could trade or sell whatever fruit and vegetables it did not consume. Barter was one way to stretch limited incomes. Only organic gardening was allowed, and only authorized sprays and fertilizers could be used. At first paved roads were opposed, but they were eventually put in so that the Brevard County school bus could operate. There was a cooperative store and a buying club. The Village grew, and by 1950 there were seventy-five homes; thirteen years later membership had increased to 260. When the New Village Hall was dedicated in 1963, homesteading was no longer being practiced, and Melbourne Village began a new phase in its history. The town of Melbourne Village

has now been incorporated. Many old photographs and maps are included in Kjerulff's monograph. The art work is by Jon Schultz. *Troubled Paradise* sells for \$8.95, plus \$1.00 postage. Order from the Kellersberger Fund, P. O. Box 5817 FIT, Melbourne, FL 32901.

John K. Small (1869-1938), the noted American botanist and staff member at the New York Botanical Garden, has been described as "one of Florida's first and most outspoken biologists, photographers, authors, and conservationists." He traveled extensively throughout the state, particularly in the Miami and Florida Keys area. In this volume, *The Florida of John Kunkel Small: His Species and Types, Collecting Localities, Bibliography and Selected Reprinted Works*, by Daniel F. Austin, Anita F. Cholewa, Rita B. Lassiter, and Bruce F. Hansen, six of his major writings are included. This publication is one of the volumes in the Contributions from the New York Botanical Garden series. The foreword and introduction were written by Daniel Austin. Small was a witness to the substantial and destructive changes to the Florida environment caused by Hamilton Disston's dredging activities along the Caloosahatchee River in the 1880s and 1890s and by the construction of Flagler's Florida East Coast Railway. Small's best known work, *From Eden to Sahara, Florida's Tragedy*, published in 1929, describes the irreversible damage that had occurred in the state. *The Florida of John Kunkel Small* may be ordered from the Scientific Publications Office, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458; the price is \$33.05.

On March 3, 1845, President Polk signed the bill which brought the territory of Florida into the Union as the twenty-seventh state. May 26, 1845, was the date set to select a governor, a member of Congress, seventeen state senators, and forty-one members of the House of Representatives. There were twenty counties in Florida at the time. Only free, white, male citizens, twenty-one years or older could vote, and if a citizen was able-bodied and under the age of forty-five, he was obliged to be enrolled in the state militia. Each voter had to be a United States citizen and prove that the county in which he was voting was "his permanent place of abode" (six months residency immediately preceding the election), and that he had lived in Florida for two years prior to May 1845. *Florida Voters in Their*

*First Statewide Election*, compiled by Brian Michaels of Palatka, author of *The River Flows North, A History of Putnam County*, lists each voter by precinct and notes where each voting precinct was located. The publication of this volume, useful both for historians and genealogists, was sponsored by the Florida State Genealogical Society, Inc. It may be ordered from Mrs. Dorothy Garate, FSGS Treasurer, 2502 North Glen Avenue, Tampa, FL 33607; the price is \$20.00.

Charles East, editor of *The New Writers of the South, A Fiction Anthology*, defines "new southern" writers as those who have lived all or much of their lives in the South and whose first books (novels or short story collections) were published in the period 1975-1985. Several of the writers included in this anthology are either Floridians or have Florida connections. Padgett Powell, whose selection is from his widely acclaimed first novel, *Edisto*, was born in Gainesville. He lived in Jacksonville, Tallahassee, and Orlando, and now holds a teaching position in the English Department at the University of Florida. His second novel, *A Woman Named Drown*, published in 1987, has also been well received. Donald Hays, author of *The Dixie Association*, published by Simon & Schuster in 1984, was born in Jacksonville and grew up on a hill farm in Arkansas. James Wilcox, author of *North Gladiola*, grew up in Louisiana and in Tallahassee, Florida. Other southern writers represented in the anthology are Raymond Andrews, Madison Smartt Bell, Pam Durban, Clyde Edgerton, Richard Ford, Ellen Gilchrist, Mary Hood, Josephine Humphreys, Beverly Lowry, Jill McCorkle, Bobbie Ann Mason, Lewis Nordan, T. R. Pearson, Jayne Anne Phillips, Louise Shivers, Charlie Smith, and Leigh Allison Wilson. This paperback was published by the University of Georgia Press, and it sells for \$12.95.

*Churches in Cultural Captivity: A History of the Social Attitudes of Southern Baptists*, by John Lee Eighmy, was published by the University of Tennessee Press in 1972. Dr. Samuel S. Hill of the University of Florida, editor of the reprint paperback edition, wrote a new introduction to the book, updated the bibliography, and provided a concluding chapter. Hill's bibliography includes the many books, articles, and doctoral dissertations which have appeared since *Churches in Cultural Captivity* was first published.

In his lengthy introduction, Professor Hill lauds the scholarly research of Professor Wayne Flynt and others, which provide knowledge and insight on the concerns that many Baptist laymen in the South have had, particularly in recent years, on matters relating to social injustice and southern economic problems. Published by the University of Tennessee Press, *Churches in Cultural Captivity* sells for \$12.95.

*Interpreting Southern History* is a collection of historical essays honoring Sanford W. Higginbotham, managing editor for several years of the *Journal of Southern History*. To commemorate his tenure, Rice University sponsored a symposium, and several of the historians who had served on the *Journal's* editorial board under Higginbotham were invited to prepare papers on the significant recent scholarship on southern history. The papers were edited by John B. Boles and Evelyn Thomas Nolen and were published in 1987. Louisiana State University Press has issued a paperback edition which sells for \$19.95.

*Oral History for the Local Historical Society*, by Willa K. Baum, is one of the most useful "how-to" manuals on oral history available. A new revised edition has been published by the American Association for State and Local History, Nashville, Tennessee. Among the subjects covered are how to start an oral history program, equipment and tapes, the interview process, who should interview, tips for interviewers, indexing, transcribing, copyright release, ethics of oral history, depositing and preserving tapes, encouraging the use of oral history materials, and developing oral history expertise. A short bibliography is also included. The paperback edition sells for \$9.75 (\$8.75 for AASLH members).

*Critical Choices in Interviews: Conduct, Use, and Research Role*, by Harriet Nathan, provides important information for researchers on the characteristics and quirks of interviewing style. Interviews have become increasingly important for scholarly research, particularly with topics that deal with the twentieth-century. Nathan emphasizes the need "to stimulate the thinking of students and researchers, as well as professors, journalists, policy makers, and citizens concerned with questions of public policy. Learning how to think about, classify, analyze, and select interviews can help practitioners make critical choices about their

own work and better evaluate the work of others." Published by the Institute of Governmental Services, University of Berkeley, the paperback sells for \$5.95.

The photographs and text of *Antebellum Homes of Georgia* is by David King Gleason. This handsome volume contains 135 color photographs of some of Georgia's finest pre-Civil War residences. There are both exterior photographs showing significant architectural details and often exquisite gardens, and interior shots, revealing the fine furniture, paintings, wall hangings, and art objects. Brief histories of the houses and their owners, together with notes on the construction and descriptions of important architectural details, are included. The foreword is by Joseph B. Mahan. Four Thomasville, Georgia, homes and two in Quitman, Georgia, all near the Florida border, are included in the volume. Mr. Gleason, an award-winning photographer, lives and works in Baton Rouge, Louisiana. *Antebellum Homes of Georgia* was published by Louisiana State University Press, Baton Rouge, and it sells for \$29.95.

*Mississippi: An Illustrated History* is by Edward N. Akin, a graduate of the University of Florida and a history professor at Mississippi College. He has also recently completed a biography of Henry Morrison Flagler, published by Kent State University Press. Patti Carr Black, director of the Mississippi State Historical Museum, was the photo researcher, and Roger Walker was the business historian for *Mississippi*. The histories of west Florida and Mississippi have been closely entwined since the sixteenth century, when Spanish explorers like Hernando De Soto moved through the area. Archaeologists have found remains of pre-historic Indian cultures in Mississippi dating back more than 10,000 years. These Paleo-Indians were hunters and gatherers, and undoubtedly they were attracted to the area by its abundant game and rich environment. These same factors encouraged the Spanish, French, British, and Americans to explore the Mississippi and to exploit its resources. Mississippi became a territory in 1798 and a state in 1817. Many settlers moved into the rich delta area, and Mississippi, before the Civil War, was one of our most affluent states. Tobacco, and especially cotton, provided the bases for its rich economy. Many famous personalities have been associated with the political, economic, and social history of Mississippi. William Dunbar,

often referred to as the Thomas Jefferson of the West, was a politician, inventor, and a man of wealth. He was a planter, explorer, and a judge, but his greatest fame was as a scientist and inventor. He invented the cotton press, the cotton seed, and a method for processing cotton seed oil. One of the sensational events in early Mississippi history was the arrest of Aaron Burr in 1807. Jefferson Davis lived for many years in Mississippi, and his political career began there in 1845. His wife, Varina Howell, was the daughter of Mississippi planters and slaveholders. Earl Van Dorn, Braxton Bragg, and Nathan Bedford Forrest were Confederate military heroes. More recent celebrated Mississippians have included Medgar Evers and Fannie Lou Hamer, both black political activists, Leontyne Price, Tammy Wynette, B. B. King, Elvis Presley, William Faulkner, Stark Young, William Alexander Percy, and Eudora Welty. *Mississippi* was published by Windsor Publications, and it sells for \$24.95.

*Wings of Gold: An Account of Naval Aviation Training in World War II, The Correspondence of Aviation Cadet/Ensign Robert R. Rea* was edited by Wesley Phillips Newton and Robert R. Rea. Professor Rea is a distinguished historian and professor at Auburn University, whose books, articles, and monographs deal with English history and the history of Florida and the Gulf of Mexico during the British and second Spanish periods. For some three months in 1945, Ensign Rea was stationed at Leigh Field, the United States Navy Auxiliary Air Station at Green Cove Springs, Florida. His letters to his parents and to his wife, detail not only his flight training experiences, but also describe the baptism of a group of blacks in the St. Johns River, visits to St. Augustine and Jacksonville, and flights to Palatka and Gainesville. Published by the University of Alabama Press, *Wings of Gold* sells for \$34.95.

Colonel Grover C. Criswell, has reprinted the 1876 edition of *The Monitor Guide to Post Offices and Railroad Stations in the United States and Canada*. It lists every then known post office, railroad station, and shipping and freight line. It indicates which offices provided money order services. The pertinent county seat is noted, together with information on the express line serving that community. Order from Criswell Publications, Fort McCoy, FL 32637. The price is \$75.00; \$60.00 for public institutions.