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BOOK REVIEWS

Pepper: Eyewitness to a *Century.* By Claude Denson Pepper and Hays Gorey. (New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1987. Prologue, photographs, epilogue, index. $17.95.)

One of the better entries in the field of political memoirs in recent years is this volume by Claude Pepper. There are several reasons why. First, his rise, fall, and return constitutes one of the more interesting political odysseys of our times. Additionally, only a relatively few legislators have succeeded in giving us a set of memoirs in which they clearly state their political philosophies. This is also a valuable account in that it demonstrates the difficulties of being an integrated liberal.

Pepper rose from the obscurity of a small Alabama farm by way of Harvard Law School to become a United States Senator from Florida in 1936 at the age of thirty-six. Even before his arrival in Washington, he had become a devotee of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and once in the capitol he quickly proved his loyalty. Pepper's support of the New Deal gained national attention, and in 1938 he was pictured on the cover of *Time* magazine, and he easily defeated four contenders in a Democratic party primary. As World War II approached, Pepper took an extreme stand in favor of aid to the Allies and experienced the wrath of anti-war groups. Then he sought to use the war as a vehicle for social change by pointing up national failings in health, education, and housing. Along the way he became convinced of the need for American-Soviet cooperation in the postwar era.

By 1944 Pepper's liberal stands on domestic legislation had eroded his political base to the point that he won by only 10,000 votes over a weak contender. In his second full Senate term he positioned himself in favor of continued cooperation with the Soviets, playing fully into the hands of those opposing his reelection. Pepper's fall came in 1950 when he was defeated in one of the most bitter campaigns of recent southern history, the echoes of which ring down to this day in legend and impact. After a twelve-year hiatus, Pepper made his return when he was elected to the United States House of Representatives. There he

has gained renown as an advocate of rights for the elderly and has become chairman of the rules committee.

Pepper points out that he has never changed his political philosophy since he first saw how government could help an individual as it did him when he was given a federal veteran's stipend to attend law school. By the early 1930s he had become convinced that the Democratic party should again become the country's genuinely liberal party, a rare posture for a Southerner. He still regrets that he was not in on the first days of the New Deal. With his interest in the common man as a base, he has worked primarily for legislation in the health and labor areas. He describes his liberalism as a "belief in life– in a better life not just for the elite, but for all. Central to this is the idea that health, economic security, and– to the greatest degree possible– the happiness of its people is a proper concern of government" (pp. 298-99). Over the years he has become far more cautious on foreign policy, particularly Soviet-American relations, but he still believes that his stance in the post-war era offered one of the best chances for peace in recent times.

Some of Pepper's problems in his Senate years came from his being ahead of his times in such areas as health legislation and foreign policy. His time there is a study of the pitfalls and problems that can beset a legislator with too many new ideas. It would take years to achieve most of his liberal goals, and then the credit often would go to others. In this memoir he has sought to set the record straight. This book will be useful to students of Florida history since Pepper analyzes the five senatorial primaries he experienced from 1934 through 1950. Now "at home in the House," he has gained the satisfaction of the chairmanship of a powerful committee and wide publicity for his success in obtaining legislation to improve the lot of the elderly.

Clearly and often movingly written, this volume is a welcome and valuable addition to the study of southern and national politics since the mid-1930s.

Guilford College ALEXANDER R. STOESEN

In the Way of Our Grandmothers: A Cultural View of Twentieth-Century Midwifery in Florida. By Debra Ann Susie. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1988. ix, 254 pp. Preface, note to readers, introduction, illustrations, appendix, notes, selected bibliography, index. $25.00.)

In the first half of this book the author declares her major theses. Firstly, that the granny midwives of this century performed birthing services in a safer, more effective and more emotionally satisfying fashion than the physicians of their day. Secondly, that granny midwives were systematically duped and eliminated by the avaricious physicians with the cooperation of the state bureaucrats. And thirdly, that the insistence of the organized medical profession and the Florida State Board of Health on better midwife training and supervision resulted in an injustice to the granny midwives. The steady improvement in both maternal and neonatal mortality, partially the result of these efforts, seems not to matter.

She describes the community's view of midwifery apparently based upon the interviews she had with midwives. She describes the development of legislative control of midwifery and the impact of these controls upon the midwives. She goes into detail about the program of the Florida State Board of Health to update the knowledge of the practicing midwives, to encourage them to get physician help in difficult cases, and, ultimately, to replace them with nurse midwives trained in a hospital setting. Throughout the book the author remains a strong advocate of home birthing.

The second half of the book is devoted to verbatim interviews with seven black "retired" granny midwives and one elderly black lady who had her four children with the help of a midwife. From the historical and cultural aspects this is the most important contribution in this reviewer's mind.

The author's references, comments, and selected bibliography indicate she has delved into the midwifery file of the Florida State Board of Health, reports of United States government commissions, and a number of secondary sources. However, she makes no mention of several pertinent articles in the *Journal of the Florida Medical Association* and its predecessors.

In summary, this is a nostalgic account of the "granny midwives" of Florida and as such it is a cultural contribution. It is not an objective historical account of midwifery in Florida.

Miami, Florida WILLIAM M. STRAIGHT

The Character of the Word: The Texts of Zora Neale Hurston. By Karla F. C. Holloway. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, Inc., 1987. xvii, 127 pp. Series foreward, preface, notes, conclusion, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

The series, *Contributions in Afro-American and African Studies,* of which this volume is Number 102, offers black literature the careful, structural attention it deserves but has not often previously enjoyed. Holloway's study is a welcome addition to the series and to the scholarly material on one of Florida's most complex and fascinating writers.

Zora Neale Hurston, Holloway says, was more than an anthropologist; she was a natural linguist. Moreover, she believed that black English was not a failed attempt at standard English but a poetic, participatory language superior to the emotionally detached, non-participatory standard English. Holloway applies linguistic analysis to Hurston's works, primarily her four novels, to show how Hurston structured dialogue as an aspect of characterization and used dialect to its best advantage.

In the beginning of her book, the author presents a brief overview of Hurston's life and career, suggesting that Hurston's use of language in her novels was one way in which she achieved a synthesis between her two selves, the academic and the inheritor of a proud but much maligned oral tradition. It was also a way for Hurston to share with a larger public some of the findings from her anthropological field work. Hurston was, as Holloway points out, a responsible employer of dialect and once commented that those who attempt to use language they only know superficially will be betrayed by their lack of deep-structure competence.

One of the most fascinating points Holloway makes is that Hurston blended narrator and protagonist through language. In the beginning of her novels, the narrator, speaking in standard English, serves as a spokesperson for the character who has not yet found his voice. As the character finds his own voice, he influences the narrator, and in the end narrator and protagonist are speaking for each other, using similarly poetic, participatory language.

In this way, not only did Hurston affirm the beauty and poetry of black dialect, she also affirmed herself. To quote Holloway, "As she crafted characters, she assured them their souls

through the linguistic universe they carried with them, giving them spirits in the same manner she realized her own,"

This spare book is elegantly written. Here is Holloway on a passage in *Moses, Man of the Mountain:* "Highlighted through this repetition of words is the flight of the text after itself, a building of cyclic power like a gyre, tightening and winding its coils into a massive energy." And as long as Holloway concentrates on Hurston's literature she does not misstep. She makes the unfortunate statement, however, that Hurston's texts preceded black nationalism by thirty years, a statement that David Walker, Henry Highland Garnet, and W. E. B. DuBois, among others, would hotly dispute were they alive to do so. But for this error, were Zora Neale Hurston alive, she would no doubt be gratified by Holloway's understanding of the complex linguistic devices she so successfully employed in her novels and by the new accessibility to the richness of the black oral tradition in her novels that Holloway has given us all.

University of Florida JIM HASKINS

The Corpse Had a Familiar Face. By Edna Buchanan. (New York: Random House, Inc., 1987. xi, 275 pp. $17.50)

Miami. By Joan Didion. (New York: Simon & Schuster, Inc., 1987. 238 pp. Bibliographical references, acknowledgments, index. $17.95.)

What other American city has in the past decade experienced as many dramatic and searing developments as Miami? Miami, used here to include all of Dade County, has witnessed the full flowering of its huge Cuban-American population, and, in the process, has emerged as a great international banking center and the gateway to Latin America. The city has undergone a stunning building boom that has radically transformed its skyline. Miami has absorbed 125,000 additional Cubans, who swept into it in a frenetic six-month period in 1980, and significant numbers of refugees from other parts of the Caribbean and Latin America. It has suffered from bloody drug wars, as well as the worst race riot in recent American history. Add to these developments unsettling ethnic tensions, runaway crime rates, right-wing political violence, and an unparalleled police scandal,

and a picture emerges of a city unique from any other in the United States.

While Miami is not the city depicted in "Miami Vice," which has seemingly defined it for many outside of its borders, it boasts an exotic, sub-tropical community filled with intrigue, mystery, and danger. Because of its uniqueness, Miami possesses a high media profile. In 1987 alone, four books, several major articles, and numerous television reports focused on the city. Edna Buchanan's *The Corpse Had a Familiar Face* and Joan Didion's *Miami* represent two book-length studies of different elements of this dynamic city.

Buchanan, Pulitzer Prize-winning crime reporter for the *Miami Herald,* has titilated her readers for two decades with highly descriptive, often gripping accounts of the underside of the Magic City. Written in a lively manner, her *The Corpse Had a Familiar Face* is semi-autobiographical, as well as something of a primer on crime reporting. "When writing about a rapist who is still on the prowl," Buchanan advises, "it is important to give him a distinctive moniker. That way the public, the police, and the press can get a fix on him and hopefully catch the SOB."

Buchanan devotes chapters to the police, criminals, sex, drugs, missing persons, and the Arthur McDuffie case which triggered the Miami riots of 1980. She garnishes each of these topics with interesting case histories. Buchanan's Miami is a "sexy," "violent city" whose climate, ambience, and natural features contribute to "a lot of craziness." It is also a community of strangers that expresses little outrage over the mounting daily body counts.

For Buchanan, 1979 represents the great divide in the criminal history of the area. It was a year marked by a dramatic upsurge in violent crime, highlighted by the emergence of the Cocaine Cowboys, audacious killers who, on one occasion, selected the area's busiest shopping mall as the venue for resolving their differences. Crime worsened in the early 1980s. Drugs, Miami's leading growth industry, had become the great corrupter. Moreover, the nature of murder had changed as the motives for homicide had become increasingly more twisted and far more difficult to discern, Examples of this trend abound, with none more bizarre than the instance of a young, naked male strolling through a quiet neighborhood holding the severed head of his girlfriend. When a policeman approached, the

gamboler threw the head at him, yelling, "I killed her. She's the devil!" If there is any consolation in Buchanan's study for law-abiding Miamians, it stems from her belief that the average murder victim is anything but "average"; instead, he is a person who has contributed to his own demise.

Joan Didion is a story teller of a different bent. Cool, cerebral, and measured, Didion writes on a broad canvas. Her topics have ranged from the hippies of Haight Ashbury to the agonies of revolution-torn El Salvador. In *Miami,* Didion focuses on the city's Cuban Americans. Utilizing interviews with a broad cross-section of exiles, Didion has written a thoughtful work that examines the mind-set of this community, its troubling relationship with non-Hispanic Miamians, and its difficulties in accepting some elements of American culture and tradition.

Didion is most effective in explaining the major issues that divide the two communities. On the alienation between them, Didion writes: "There had come to exist in South Florida two parallel cultures, separate but not exactly equal, a key distinction being that only one of the two, the Cuban, exhibited even a remote interest in the activities of the other." Partly for this reason, the resident culture is still unable to understand that because many Cubans continue to regard their present home as temporary, they are not interested in assimilation. Another area of difference lies in the realm of civil rights, especially first amendment issues. Heirs of an autocratic governing tradition, Cubans looked at American civil rights and "saw civil disorder."

A further wedge between the two cultures has resulted from the resolute Cuban embrace of La Lucha, or the strggle to destroy Fidel Castro. La Lucha has eliminated even discussion of the possibility of diálogo with Castro and has led to numerous bombings and assassinations by anti-Castro groups hailed as heroic freedom fighters by Cubans and as terrorists by Americans.

Cubans emphasize the fact that the United States government has on occasion supported La Lucha, first through the CIA's efforts to organize a Cuban invasion force and later through its encouragement of exile actions against Castro. However, "when policy shifted and such actions became an embarrassment," Washington "discarded" them, causing an angry feeling of betrayal on the part of many Cubans toward the government of the United States. Despite the exile community's affec-

tion for Ronald Reagan and his brand of hardline anti-communism, some wonder if, in the post-Reagan years, it will experience a "rekindling of certain familiar frustrations," with the "unloosing of furies still only provisionally contained." Such a prospect may appear grim but hardly surprising in a city where violence assumes many forms.

University of Miami PAUL S. GEORGE

Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation During the Early Historic Period. By Marvin T. Smith. (Gainesville: University of Florida Presses, 1987. xiii, 185 pp. Acknowledgments, tables and figures, appendixes, references cited, index. $20.00.)

Marvin Smith's book is an archaeological study of cultural and demographic change in the aboriginal societies of the Southeast, of the collapse of native chiefdoms, and the responses of peoples to historical forces unlike those they had encountered before. The native chiefdoms were a type of society not understood by the Europeans of that time, a type of society distinct from the nations of Europe or the Aztec and Inca. Like states, chiefdoms are complex, hierarchical societies with centralized political authority and leadership, but they are less complex than states, lack many institutions found in states, and are less stable than states. They are the basis from which the earliest states developed.

Studies of the chiefdoms of the Southeast are important. They add depth to the history of the area– a history that is not simply the history of Europeans in the area, a history that is not necessarily what Europeans thought it was, and a history that did not begin in 1513. At a more general level, they add to our understanding of the development of complex societies and the processes of culture change. I would argue that this study is particularly important.

Smith's major goals are to develop a detailed material culture chronology for the protohistoric Southeast, to demonstrate demographic collapse, and to argue for the impact of European diseases on the native societies of the Southeast.

He begins with a brief discussion of the early European exploration of the interior Southeast. He then develops a chronological framework for the period 1540-1670 based on European trade goods. This chronology allows him to control the dating of aboriginal sites in the interior Southeast better than we have ever been able to do before. It also allows him to examine the timing and tempo of demographic and political shifts during the early Post-Contact period. In the subsequent chapters, he addresses the evidence for demographic collapse, the fall of the native chiefdoms, the question of native acculturation to European culture, and the formation of the historic Creek Confederacy. He presents compelling historical evidence for epidemics of European diseases in the Southeast but finds that the archaeological evidence is not so strong. He does find strong archaeological evidence for population movements. In the cessation of public construction, changes in burial programs, and breakdowns in craft specialization, he finds evidence for the fall of the native chiefdoms in the late sixteenth and early seventeenth centuries, well before consistent European contact in the area. Regarding the acculturation of the native societies, he argues convincingly that a "deculturation" preceded acculturation. Finally, he argues that the Creek Confederacy was the product of the collapse of native societies, widespread population movements, the resultant mixing of refugee populations, and alliances against the Europeans.

I think that Smith has been very successful. His chronology is a major advance. He commands the extant data extremely well. His arguments are well organized, and his conclusions are well supported. This book is important to archaeologists and to historians interested in the Southeast. For archaeologists, Smith opens up the prehistoric Mississippian chiefdoms to the light of historic documents. For historians, Smith extends the history of the Southeast beyond the documents and beyond the European explorers, settlers, and missionaries.

Division of Historical Resources JOHN F. SCARRY
Tallahassee, Florida

Essays on the History of North American Discovery and Exploration. Edited by Stanley H. Palmer and Dennis Reinhartz. Introduction by Howard R. Lamar. (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1988. xiii, 140 pp. Preface, introduction, illustrations, notes. $17.50.)

Five of the six essays that comprise this slim volume were presented as the William Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures in 1986. David B. Quinn writes about the colonization of North America during the sixteenth century. Robert H. Fuson shows how John Cabot's achievements have been distorted by Sebastian Cabot and most later historians. Olive P. Dickason reviews medieval and early modern concepts of sovereignty and papal power and the application of these ideas to the Americas. Cornelius Jaenen discusses French-Indian relations in Canada and the use that French writers made of the American Indian in their criticisms of their own society. His essay was not a Webb Lecture. Elizabeth A. H. John provides a biographical sketch of Juan Pedro Walker, a surveyor whose maps of Texas and New Mexico helped shape early ninteenth-century understandings of the border between the Louisiana Purchase and the Hispanic Southwest. Finally, William Goetzmann briefly notes how artists and photographers supplied images of the West to persons in the more settled parts of the United States, and in Europe, during the nineteenth-century.

While each of these essays offers insights and information of interest to students of exploration, colonization, and geographic awareness, Quinn's, Fuson's, Dickason's, and John's are of special interest for the history of Florida. Quinn's succinct comparisons among the governmental systems of the colonizing powers, methods of raising capital, incentives for colonization, and timetables provide a perspective often lacking in monographic studies. Fuson's model historiographic essay lays out the fifteen verifiable facts about John Cabot, explores how three sorts of bias have influenced historians' reconstructions of Cabot's voyages, and reviews the maps so often used as evidence for interpretations of Cabot's voyages. The late David O. True of Miami, who claimed that Cabot had sailed to Florida, is cited as a prime example of personal bias ("anti-Spanish feelings," p. 41). Dickason's essay sketches the background for the "Papal Donation" to Spain, French challenges to it, and the so-called

"struggle for justice" within the Spanish empire. Both of the latter topics are important in Florida's history. Finally, John's essay is interesting because of how Walker, who was born in Spanish Louisiana, reacted to the sale of Louisiana to the United States and because of his role in the survey of the border of the Floridas with the United States (1798-1800). It reminds us that not everyone who lived in the former Spanish colonies in the Southeast found American rule a welcomed change.

This volume is recommended to all students of Florida's history prior to statehood.

Louisiana State University PAUL E. HOFFMAN

Letters of Delegates to Congress, Volume 14, October 1, 1779- March 31, 1780. Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, and Ronald M. Gephart. (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1987. xxix, 600 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of Congress, list of delegates, illustratons, index. $28.00.)

The increase of items related to East and West Florida– noted in the previous volume of *Letters of Delegates* – continues in Volume 14. The six months covered here were an ominous pause on the eve of the British invasion of South Carolina and the start of the southern offensive. Taking steps to reinforce General Benjamin Lincoln's forces in Charleston, Congress expressed the plaintive hope that Spanish forces in Cuba might help shift the military balance in the South: "Conceiving the Conquest of East Florida to be an object of great importance as well to his Catholic Majesty as to these States, . . . they have given full power to their general commanding in the southern department to correspond and concert with the Governor of the Havannah or any other person . . . authorized by his Catholic Majesty for that purpose."

A good way to sample this volume is through the highly intelligent letters of a recently elected New Jersey delegate, William Churchill Houston. His recapitulation of the Silas Deane Arthur Lee controversy contains a penetrating sketch of Lee as a "man of jealous, suspecting, difficult Disposition, trusty, capable, and industrious, . . . simple, severe, and republican in his

manners. . . . But admitting he were the best-qualified and most meritorious Man on Earth, is it not my Duty to vote for removing him when the Time of Congress is absolutely wasted and the publick Business not only retarded but stopped by unavailing Altercations concerning an Individual?" On New York's efforts to regain jurisdiction over Vermont, he noted tartly that "they talk of the Vermont people as Great Britain does of us." He conceded that New York was conciliatory and willing to guarantee the land claims of Yankee settlers in Vermont. But remembering the ruthless tactics New York had employed in the past, Houston sympathized with the separatists: "I thought some years ago that if I were oppressed by a Set of Land-jobbers and Aristocratical Gentry as these people were, I would die in the last Ditch rather than succumb to it." His attempts to come to grips with the issues of western lands and European debt, in a letter to Robert Morris express well the perplexity of an uninitiated but intelligent American leader on these thorny problems– as did his jest to Morris to visit sessions of Congress, "this [tent?] of Hurry, Squabbling, and Noise." Finally, Houston's analysis of the operations of the commissary-general of the Continental Army illustrates vividly the point E. Wayne Carp has recently made, in his book on the Commissary service, that the ethics and procedures of these agents were critical to holding the Revolutionary regime together.

University of North Carolina at Greensboro ROBERT M. CALHOON

Madame Le Vert: A Biography of Octavia Walton Le Vert. By Frances Gibson Satterfield. (Edisto Island, SC: Edisto Press, 1987. xii, 298 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, illustrations and photographs, bibliography. $18.95.)

Born in Georgia in 1811, Octavia Walton moved with her family to Pensacola in 1821, soon after her father assumed his post as secretary of the territory of West Florida. Charming but inept, George Walton seemed to have a flair for wasting money– his and others. His wife, Sally Walton, determined that the family's distinction would be rescued by the social triumphs of her only daughter, Octavia.

An adept student with a gift for languages, Octavia Walton certainly met her mother's expectations. A triumphant two-year national tour, featuring an 1833 debut in Washington, not only made her name a fixture in the social columns, it also introduced her to the famous and powerful, and she formed life-long friendships with figures such as Washington Irving and Henry Clay.

When her family moved to Mobile, Alabama, in 1835, she met and married Henry Levert, a young physician from Virginia. Styling herself as Madame Le Vert to draw attention to her husband's French ancestry, she soon became recognized as Mobile's social leader. She entertained visiting dignitaries, patronized the arts, and even conducted her version of a French salon in her home. An inveterate name-dropper, she sought the company of powerful politicians and used any excuse she could find to open correspondence with poets such as Longfellow. A frequenter of the nation's resort springs, she also toured Europe in 1853 and 1855, recording her enchantment with the sights and high society of the continent in her *Souvenirs of Travel,* a book which added some literary acclaim to her national social prominence.

Although she had expressed strong unionist sentiments prior to the Civil War, she supported the Confederacy's bid for independence. When the conflict was decided, however, she acted as if it had only been an unpleasant interruption of her social calendar, and she immediately entertained Union officers with dinners and parties in her home, a course which instantly made her the social pariah of Mobile. Fleeing the hostility of those who had once lionized her, she resumed her pre-war habit of travelling in extravagant style which simply compounded her troubles. Her death from pneumonia in 1877 saved her from a future of embarrassing penury.

Frances Satterfield does deal with the central dilemma of Octavia Le Vert– an accomplished, intelligent, multi-lingual woman who bitterly and correctly condemned a society which limited her to a social role but who nonetheless exuberantly played that role to the hilt– but she gives it little more emphasis than recounting of lavish royal receptions. And there are a few annoying patterns in the author's presentation: the frequent quoting of entire letters when the author's summary would have been more concise and informative, the hazy dating of major

events in Le Vert's life, occasional lapses in accuracy such as placing the Morgans, Goulds, and Rockefellers at the springs of Saratoga in the 1830s, and a lack of smooth transitions between elements of the narrative. Still, Mrs. Satterfreld has done a service by bringing Madame Le Vert to our attention, and her book does merit reading for a glimpse into the frustrations of talented women who lived in a society which did not wish to ascribe any importance to their existence.

Pensacola Junior College DENNIS GOLLADAY

A Shield and a Hiding Place: The Religious Life of the Civil War Armies. By Gardiner H. Shattuck, Jr. (Macon, GA: Mercer University Press, 1987. x, 161 pp. Preface, introduction, epilogue, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

This book is intended as a study of "The Religious Life of the Civil War Armies" as its subtitle denotes. In actuality, it is mostly about one of the armies, the Confederate. The line from A. J. Ryan, "the poet priest of the Lost Cause," presaged Shattuck's analysis: "Calvaries and crucifixions take the deepest hold on humanity." Not that Shattuck presents an unbalanced study. The northern armies are examined in as careful detail as the southern. But the spectre of defeat, steadily growing from 1863, and the nature of the South's particular evangelical understanding produced moral depths and agony that elevated religion's role in the South to greater heights.

The drama of comparing the two armies is delineated in a number of ways. Two especially forceful ones struck this reviewer. First, in the Union Army, religion was indeed a powerful element. There revivals flourished; five to ten percent of the Union forces were converted during the war years. In fact, a "Pentecoastal season" rained on the ranks from November 1864 until Appomattox, five months later. Second, for the Confederates, faith and the prospect of losing the war were bound up together. In Shattuck's words: "In the eyes of many, religion had become identified far more with failure than with success" (p. 109).

The contrast drawn, then, is not between a religious and an unreligious army. For both, faith in the providence of God,

commitment to a righteous cause, a sense of the beauty of martyrdom, and vigorous revivals of religion were central ingredients. Nor was one region's popular Protestantism evangelical and the other's something else (such as "liberal" or "secularized"). The difference lay partly in the promise and prospect of victory or defeat and attendant high morale or low morale. But they also consisted in the North's vision of "worldly" and "spiritual" victory as belonging properly together; by contrast with the South's disposition to separate and rank the two kinds of triumph. In war, as in the civilian decades before, southern Christianity focused on personal guilt and redemption, on victory apart from and in spite of the world of such mundane realities as the political and the military.

The religious life of the two regions in combat for those four tragic years has been examined before, and somewhat frequently of late. But Shattuck's work provides more material and offers better interpretation than any of them. He is to be commended for clarity in capturing the formal and informal religious life of northern and southern citizens, Union and Confederate chaplains, officers, and enlisted men, and the two nations-in-one seeking to perpetuate their respective providential missions.

University of Florida SAMUEL S. HILL

The Panic of 1857 and the Coming of the Civil War. By James L. Huston. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987. xviii, 3 15 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, tables, appendixes, bibliography, index. $32.50.)

The Panic of 1857 affected the two sections differently. In the South the stringency soon passed, but in the North it led to a persisting depression. Southerners took their good fortune as proof that their slavery-based economy was superior to the North's free-labor system. They agreed with James H. Hammond when he declared in Congress, "Cotton is king." Surely they would have nothing to fear from secession if they should be driven to it.

More and more Northerners, continuing to experience hard times as they did, looked to the federal government for relief. "Westerners desired free land for actual settlers, inhabitants of

the Great Lakes area wanted expanded river and harbor improvements, Pennsylvanians insisted upon a higher tariff, and nearly everyone approved of constructing a railroad to the Pacific coast" (p. 264). This old Whig program now gained a new urgency. The Democratic party controlled the federal government but, under southern and pro-southern leadership, continued to oppose such governmental intervention. The young Republican party broadened its platform by adding these economic demands to its free-soil plank.

While the most divisive issue remained, that of slavery in the territories, the tariff, homestead, and improvements questions exacerbated the sectional controversy. Through them, the Panic of 1857 contributed to the coming of the Civil War. The story, in its general outline, is familiar enough. But James L. Huston retells it with convincing documentation and detail and with fresh insight. Through a quantitative analysis of the Pennsylvania elections of 1858 and 1860, he supports the hypothesis that economic conditions and the tariff issue helped significantly to transform that state from Democratic to Republican. He also gives attention to the relatively neglected role of wage earners in the crisis. The bread riots of the unemployed, he indicates, alarmed property owners and led them to favor homesteads, internal improvements, and even tariffs as instrumentalities for bettering the laborer's lot and thereby maintaining social stability. Thus the Republicans "were able to meet and respond to the sudden rise of worker unrest in the 1850s" (p. 273).

South Natick, Massachusetts RICHARD N. CURRENT

William Howard Russell: My Diary North and South. Edited by Eugene H. Berwanger. (Philadelphia: Temple University, 1988. xi, 366 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, description of the diary, biographical notes, index. $29.95.)

It has been twenty-five years since I last read William Howard Russell's account of his travels in America on the eve of the Civil War. At first I thought of returning this new edition to the *Florida Historical Quarterly* editor with a suggestion that a book notice would be enough. Then I checked *Books in Print,* where I discovered that no textbook edition had been in print for

years. I started reading Howard's diary and was delighted to reacquaint myself with his urbane writing.

Russell's witty descriptions still excite the reader. Who can forget his "tall, lank, lean" Abraham Lincoln? Few others were as quick to recognize John C. Fremont as a man of "gentlemanly address, pleasant features, and an active frame, but without the smallest external indication of extraordinary vigour" (p. 237).

Russell had come to the United States as the London *Times's* war correspondent. He travelled in the South, but was afraid that the blockade might interfere with his mail to London. When Russell returned to Washington, he found a city aroused over the forthcoming battle near Manassas Junction. He hired a horse and carriage and followed the armies of soldiers and spectators to the field. The Englishman's accurate and cynical stories won him the epithet "Bull Run Russell" and ended his cordial relations with the United States War Department and his usefulness as a correspondent. Russell sailed home where he wrote his "diary" from notes he had kept in America.

Russell's original work was over 600 pages long and was composed in such tiny type that it is uncomfortable to read. Fletcher Pratt first condensed the original and added a brief introduction. It is Pratt's edition that most of us have read. Eugene H. Berwanger abridged the original edition, wrote a new introduction, including a descriptive outline of the diary, and added explanatory notes, illustrations, and an index. Both Berwanger and Pratt kept Russell's unforgettable descriptions of personalities and places, but neither indicated where Russell's original had been cut.

Berwanger's notes and index make this a far handier edition than any previous one. Yet a random check showed that he had copied the wrong date for Russell's first meeting with Jefferson Davis (p. 124), gave no description of Abraham Lincoln on page 89, as indicated in the index, and added the incorrect note that Russell's proper use of "Stars and Bars" to describe the first Confederate flag was wrong (p. 80 fn).

Knopf's publication of the Berwanger edition in paperback should encourage professors to assign it to their classes, and acquaint a new generation of students with Russell's colorful memoir. Scholars, unfortunately, will have to rely on the original (available as a reprint from Norwood) until Russell's diary appears in a more careful and complete "critical" edition.

St. Bonaventure University EDWARD K. ECKERT

Lee's Tarnished Lieutenant: James Longstreet and His Place in Southern History. By William Garrett Piston. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1987. xv, 252 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, prologue, maps, epilogue, abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

Posterity has not treated General James Longstreet kindly or fairly. Commander of the First Corps of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia and second-in-command to Robert E. Lee, the burly Longstreet achieved an excellent combat record, on the whole, in the American Civil War. But after Appromattox, while most former southern generals stood out stiffly against participating with the Radical Republicans in "reconstructing" the ex-Confederate states, Longstreet accepted political favors and appointments from his former West Point friend, President Ulysses S. Grant. For this "treason" to the Lost Cause, Longstreet has never been forgiven by many Southerners nor by a host of historians.

The documented and well-written book under review, despite some shortcomings, should help to improve– justifiably– Longstreet's image. While there is little new information here, Piston does go far toward setting the record straight, and his book should be consulted by anyone interested in a more objective and balanced assessment of the general. The author shows that, until Longstreet's warm friend and superior, Lee, died in 1870 criticism of the former was muted. But after 1870 a number of southern patriots, in order to cast Lee in an even better light and to explain away the defeat of the Confederacy, sought to "prove" that the South's failure was caused by the defeat at Gettysburg, and that Longstreet, rather than Lee or others, was allegedly the culprit for that terrible setback.

These willful assailants of Longstreet– men like William Nelson Pendleton, Jubal Early, John William Jones, Armistead L. Long, Braxton Bragg, and others who were themselves often inept– deliberately and inaccurately misrepresented his performance at Gettysburg, and they were believed by all too many people down to the present. Specifically, they charged that Longstreet disobeyed Lee's order to attack soon after dawn on July 2, 1863, at Gettysburg; that he then deliberately dragged his feet throughout the day; and that he improperly attacked with too few troops in the immortal charge of Pickett and Pet-

tigrew on the third day. All of these contentions were erroneous, and known to be so by most of Longstreet's assailants. And Longstreet played into his enemies' hands by his own bitter and vain writings.

The first part of Piston's book deals briefly with Longstreet's military record, especially in the Civil War. Although not bad, this is the weakest section of the volume (and the too-few maps are poorly done). While Stonewall Jackson is correctly cut down to size, the author is too lenient on Longstreet in the Seven Days Battle, ignores his role at South Mountain, and does not give the general his due in the Wilderness and Appomattox campaigns.

More valuable is the second part, in which the author shows that not until the appearance of H. J. Eckenrode and Bryan Conrad's first full-scale biography, *James Longstreet, Lee's War Horse* (1936) and Donald B. Sanger and Thomas R. Hay's *James Longstreet: Soldier, Politician, Officeholder, and Writer* (1952) did the general begin to receive more favorable and balanced treatment. But other prominent historians– including Douglas S. Freeman and Bruce Catton– continued inaccurately to cast Longstreet in a poor light in too many instances. Piston could have acknowledged that Helen D. Longstreet's *Lee and Longstreet at High Tide* (1905) and especially Glen Tucker's excellent *Lee and Longstreet at Gettysburg* (1968) have had a bit more influence in improving Longstreet's reputation now than the author does, not to mention several able general books on Gettysburg. But these are essentially picayunish criticisms of a book that is a valuable and fresh study of the historiography pertaining to one of the Civil War's most controversial major figures.

Pennsylvania State University WARREN W. HASSLER, JR.

Salmon P. Chase: A Life in Politics. By Frederick J. Blue. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1987. xiii, 408 pp. Illustrations, preface, bibliographical essay, index. $28.00.)

"The salmon is a queer fish; very shy and very wary, often appearing to avoid the bait just before gulping it down." The comment, however, had nothing to do with angling, but rather dealt with the insatiable presidential ambitions of Salmon P.

Chase, Lincoln's chief political rival, a man whose motives and personality often remain a mystery.

In a thorough biography of the prominent Treasury secretary and chief justice, Blue captures the complexity of one of the Civil War's most complicated figures. Not since Albert Bushnell Hart wrote his study in 1899, have we had a comprehensive Chase life, and one has sorely been needed. We always remember Senator Ben Wade's barbed comment, referring to Chase as the man whose "theology was unsound," that Chase thought there was a fourth person in the Trinity– himself. Far too often, historians have portrayed Chase as his enemies saw him, a self-seeking, sanctimonious politician who could well have been corrupt. And to a public whose knowledge of the era comes from such writings as Gore Vidal's novel *Lincoln* (1984), Chase remains the hymn-humming hypocrite par excellence.

Professor of history at Youngstown State University, Blum has combed the Chase papers at the Library of Congress, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Ohio Historical Society, and the records of the Treasury Department at the National Archives. The result is a work essential for all future Civil War scholarship. If the author does not write with the grace of a David Donald or the verve of a James McPherson, his style is clear, and his narrative is competent.

Blue concedes Chase's relentless ambition– one almost equal to that of, let us say, Abraham Lincoln. Chase shifted party allegiance several times, moving from Whig to Liberty party to Free Soil to Republican; he ended his life the subject of a determined but unsuccessful Democratic presidential boom. Yet, given his high aspirations, Chase saw political parties not as ends in themselves but means to his personal and ideological goals. And while his ambition could engender distrust as well as loyalty, he was genuinely committed to black Americans. From his efforts to defend a light-skinned mulatto in 1836, to sacrificing the 1868 presidential nomination by advocating black suffrage, Chase revealed himself a man of principle.

Chase also deserved credit, and as Professor Blue notes, it is long overdue, for his administration of the Treasury. Despite the almost insurmountable burden of total war, Chase handled his department with competence, even skill. While conceding that Chase relied too heavily on private banker Jay Cooke to sell Union bonds, Blue finds that Chase produced a record of

"which he could be justly proud" (p. 171). Moreover, despite the gossip concerning his son-in-law, Senator William Sprague of Rhode Island, Chase never used his office to help smuggle arms illegally into the South. He did not use Treasury patronage to build a personal machine, nor did he work against Lincoln's war efforts. As chief justice of the United States Supreme Court, Chase helped lead the nation through the trying years of Reconstruction.

The problem with Chase lay in his unique gift for self-deception. True, the death of Chase's three wives and four of his six children, all lost by his early forties, created a private life of pain and tragedy. At the same time, he was always an elitist, outwardly pompous and arrogant.

Blue offers much valuable opinion on antislavery and Free Soil politics, military Reconstruction in the South, and the workings of the Supreme Court. Most important of all, Blue makes a convincing case for his conclusion: "Chase should be remembered for his achievements" (p. 323).

New College of the University of South Florida JUSTUS D. DOENECKE

William Jennings Bryan: Champion of Democracy. By LeRoy Ashby. (Boston: G. K. Hall & Co., 1987. xvii, 245 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, photographs, chronology, notes and references, bibliographic essay, index. $24.95.)

LeRoy Ashby provides an excellent account of the efforts of the "Great Commoner" to give moral and ethical substance to the political party of Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson. Clad in the Christian armor of "the old time religion," he was the outstanding champion of the "Social Gospel" movement, invoking Christ for guidance. Blessed with a "golden voice," a newspaper– *The Commoner* – a Chatauqua platform, and reasonable financial independence, Bryan criss-crossed the country at the turn of the century. With unmatched oratorical power and personal persuasion, he created a loyal constituency, at times fanatical in their devotion to him.

Bryan is depicted as one of the most consistent politicians as he persisted for thirty-five years, even during the last week of

his life, to fight for the "common people" as he perceived their identity and their rights. Ashby points out some inconsistencies in the "Great Commoner's" concept of the rights of minorities, such as those of recently arrived immigrants and black citizens. He preferred to leave the solutions of their problems to the states. Bryan could not adjust to the changing cultural patterns of the nation, and he lost power in the Democratic party.

Bryan fought for the free coinage of silver. He was against the brokers, the big corporations and trusts, the bankers, and the teaching of evolution in the public schools of Tennessee and Florida. He believed that all of these fights were in the best interests of the "common people." In his last fight– just a few days before his death– he insisted that the ordinary people of Tennessee should have the right to decide what should be taught in their schools.

Political parties to Bryan were instruments whereby his convictions could be incorporated into the platforms and eventually enacted into law. His loyalty to the "common person" assumed priority over his loyalty to party. As a member of the Democratic party, he embraced the most popular issues of the agrarian-oriented Populist party, courted their support, and thus hastened the disappearance of the Populist as a separate political identity,

Bryan was a patriot, but he was also an anti-imperialist. He was a colonel in the Spanish-American War (he was stationed for a short while in Jacksonville, Florida), but he wanted immediate independence for the Philippines. He resigned as secretary of state during the Wilson administration because he feared Wilson's policies would lead the United States into an imperialistic war. Once the war started, he supported the war effort with great zeal. He did not want a divided country.

Today's presidential campaigners are tempted to follow a carefully oriented and computerized plan to mute the controversial substance of debates for election success. Bryan never gave his audiences political pablum. He thrived emotionally on the presentation of the issues, and he took the same stance in New York as he did in Nebraska or Florida.

"The Great Commoner" lost three presidential elections, but he maintained as well as any person in American history a political integrity. He kindled the flames of progressive issues within the Democratic party that led to the birthing of anti-trust laws,

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the popular election of United States senators, direct primary laws, legal counsel for the poor, cabinet department for health and education, and women's suffrage.

Gainesville, Florida D. R. (BILLY) MATTHEWS

Lister Hill: Statesman from the South. By Virginia Van der Veer Hamilton. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1987. xiii, 375 pp. Acknowledgments, maps and illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliographical essay, index. $24.95.)

Viriginia Van der Veer Hamilton, the author of *Hugo Black: The Alabama Years,* has again added to our knowledge of twentieth-century Alabama and southern politics through the genre of biography. *Lister Hill: Statesman from the South* studies the man who represented Alabama in the United States Congress from 1923 through 1968. As a congressman and then a senator, Hill earned national recognition as a formidable legislative leader, a member of the Senate's "inner circle," and a defender of racial segregation. His proudest accomplishment was the Hill-Burton Act of 1946, an act which provided federal funds for hospital construction in rural and low-income areas of the nation.

Professor Hamilton's account of Hill's public life focuses on three over-lapping themes. First, she reveals that Hill made politics his profession, in almost the same way that his father chose medicine as a profession. Throughout his career, Hill spent much of his time performing constituent service, collecting political intelligence, and looking ahead to the next election campaign. His political vigilance prompted one newspaper editor to quip, "Hill runs scared even when he is not running" (p. 214). Hill's watchfulness also produced a base of political support that kept him in office for forty-five years in spite of regular opposition from Alabama's most influential economic leaders. By the end of World War II, Hill's political skills were propelling him to leadership in the Democratic party.

Second, Hamilton shows that Hill used his strong political base to work for national legislation that improved the average citizen's life. As he gained seniority in the Congress, Hill earned national recognition as an effective legislative leader on issues

related to public health and education. His efforts on behalf of rural hospital construction, public education, medical research, and public libraries contributed to the lives of all citizens and, in Hamilton's judgment, constituted genuine statesmanship.

The rise of civil rights as a national issue, however, curbed Hill's career. Though he was personally comfortable with the moderate racial views of Alabamians like Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black and Federal District Court Judge Richard Rives, Senator Hill chose to defend racial segregation. Hamilton shows that Hill made this choice believing it was the only way to retain his Senate seat and to continue his work on behalf of public health and education. The decision cost Hill an opportunity to become the leader of his party in the Senate, and it helped clear the way for Lyndon Johnson's rise to power.

While focusing on the limits civil rights placed on leaders like Hill, Professor Hamilton touched other aspects of Hill's life and work only lightly. While Hill became a guardian angel of the Tennessee Valley Authority by the end of the 1930s, Hamilton did not attempt to write a history of national policy related to the TVA. Although Hill championed legislation on behalf of medical research, public health, and education, this study includes little detailed legislative history. Neither does Hamilton explore Hill's relationship to the Great Society even though President Johnson publicly deferred to Hill as a national leader on issues related to health and education. Such omissions are understandable in light of the author's obligation to keep her work clearly focused on the most important issues. In addition, the sources Professor Hamiton cited– the papers of Hill and other leaders, political news reports, and interviews– are not the sources on which scholars base histories of public policy.

Professor Hamilton's work is a significant contribution to Alabama political history. While identifying Hill's allies, associates, and opponents, Hamilton has compiled a roster of Alabama politicians that is virtually complete. More importantly, Professor Hamilton's book contributes to our understanding of the limits within which southern leaders of Hill's time had to operate. Because Hamilton thoroughly supports her description of Hill as a vigilant politician, she is persuasive when she argues that civil rights compelled Hill to defend segregation in order to retain a limited position of national leadership. Thus, Hill was a "Statesman from the South" in the sense that he was a

politician whose belief that he must stand up for southern racial orthodoxy limited his statesmanship to relatively non-controversial issues of domestic policy.

Belmont College GEORGE E. SIMS

Hemingway. By Kenneth S. Lynn. (New York: Simon and Schuster, Inc., 1987. 702 pp. Preface, photographs, acknowledgments, notes, bibliography, index. $24.95.)

Kenneth S. Lynn, the Arthur O. Lovejoy Professor of History at The Johns Hopkins University, has written the definitve psychological study of Ernest Hemingway's life and work, an extraordinary stripping away of that exaggerated, obsessive machismo which proved so destructive to his work, his life, and virtually everyone who came to know him. Ernest Hemingway emerges from Lynn's biography as a compulsive liar, a treacherous friend, a man tortured by dichotomous feelings about his sexuality, and yet still brave, a great if flawed literary genius, a man who spent a lifetime battling interior demons. Cross-referencing Hemingway's stories, novels, and letters with events in his life, Lynn brings to light the pain and trauma which plagued "Papa" from his earliest days. Hemingway's mother, Grace, emerges as the villainess, planting the seeds which resulted in his sexual anxieties and the destructive, complex relations he had with his wives, children, and friends.

Hemingway as historical biography is also eye-opening. Lynn explodes many of the myths Hemingway invented (most swallowed whole by other biographers) to further enchance the image he and the media (he was the world's first media celebrated– and perhaps created– author) worked so hard to establish: writer as soldier/explorer/he-man. One minor mistake has a "sassy yellow Ford" waiting for Hemingway on the Key West docks in 1926, when he and his second wife were returning from Europe. In reality, the Ford was delayed, and the Hemingways were put up in an apartment over the Trevor Morris Ford Agency, an incident resulting in their becoming enamoured with Key West.

Lynn writes in an easy, literate style, though there are occasional descents into contemporary argot that seem forced and

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there are several sentences his editors might have reworked. One of those sentences also provides, despite its convolutions, an example of the enlightening method Lynn uses to give the historical background of Hemingway's life: "From a thousand pulpits, anti-Fascist intellectuals who could not stand the strain of facing up to the complexities of the Spanish tragedy romanticized the Loyalist cause into a thrillingly united struggle by democracy-loving have-nots for political freedom and social justice, thereby ignoring on the one hand the appalling disarray within the non-Communist Left and refusing on the other hand to face up to the fact that the anti-Fascist propaganda being generated by the Comintern's cleverest liars, Willi Muenzenberg and Otto Katz (both later liquidated on Stalin's orders), was a rhetorical cover for the imperialistic designs of a system no less ruthless than Hitler's and infinitely more so than the repressive regime that Franco could establish."

Occasionally, Lynn provides conclusions to events or actions which he might have best let the reader make. Hemingway's mother was, for a short time in her youth, blind, supposedly as a result of scarlet fever. Lynn, characteristically, hypothesizes that, "What seems more likely is that she suffered a case of hysterical blindness as a result of the conflicted feelings stemming from the realization that she was expected to study music seriously." What is more, Lynn can resort to overkill to make his case, using irritating truisms that weaken his arguments. An example: "People who kill themselves are apt to have had a history of anger toward loved ones."

Still, Lynn has written an extraordinary work, a probing, insightful biography of one of this century's greatest American writers, detailing and analyzing the labyrinthine, self-destructive despair Hemingway often overcame in his work but rarely in his life. Anyone interested in Hemingway and/or the history of contemporary American literature would want to read this book.

Sugarloaf Shores, Florida DAVID A. KAUFELT

Museum Visitor Evaluation: New Tool for Management. By Ross J. Loomis. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1987. xiv, 306 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. $21.95, $19.95 to AASLH members.)

The subject of evaluation is given less attention and emphasis, both from inside and outside of museums, than any other facet of museum work. That the visitors who pass through exhibition areas (some browsing, some searching for specific information, some reading attentively and methodically, and all, hopefully, enjoying) should be unaware of the mechanics of the exhibits which they view is appropriate. To them– the consumers of the finished product– what matters is not the relative percentages of graphics, text, and artifacts, or even the information sum of those parts but, rather, whether a synergistic effect is achieved. Is the total effect greater than a sum of the basic parts? Do aesthetic elements draw the visitor into a setting where interpretational elements provide relevant information in an attractive and enjoyable atmosphere? In even the vaguest terms, is the time spent in a museum remembered positively?

Conversely, however, that the people who conceive of, design, fabricate, and pay for those exhibits should fail to concern themselves with the myriad mechanics and ramifications of their productions is inappropriate. It is still, however, all too common. In the past two or three generations, museums have begun truly to appreciate their roles as active forces for cohesion in communities which are experiencing the stresses of our complex and alienating society. Those organizations which have legitimate, professional concern for the validity and utilitarianism of their work have searched for tools with which to enhance their understanding of visitors' experiences in museums and, thereby, the quality and impact of their own work. They realize that it is the successful exhibits– those which visitors remember positively– which create long-range, carry-over effects such as repeat attendance and other museum-support attitudes that are not only desirable, but critical, to the survival of museums today.

Evaluation is a basic tool for serious museums, and Mr. Loomis examines the many types and applications of its use in a lucid and practical manner in this book. His subject is the third offering in the AASLH's Management Series– works which

have quickly become standards in the museum field and rank among the most used on office bookshelves, for two good reasons. First, they fill voids in the collective store of museum knowledge and, second, they fill those voids with syntheses of the most practical experiences from respected members of our profession. This book includes everything from discussions of what to evaluate and why, to sample formats and forms, to the pitfalls of collecting and using the information. Emphasis is on the collection of positive, non-culture-biased data, using linear as well as visual approaches which are especially suitable for the international audiences attracted to so many of Florida's cultural institutions. Also included is an extensive bibliography which covers over twenty years of research. Florida museum staffs, in particular, need to pay attention to this subject and this book. We live in a state with too few successful museums, too few museum professionals, and far too much unrecognized potential.

Miami Lakes, Florida PATRICIA R. WICKMAN

BOOK NOTES

John Sewell liked to call himself the "Daddy of Miami." He had been sent by Henry M. Flagler to clear the land for the Royal Palm Hotel, and he and his brother, Everest, arrived in Miami, March 8, 1896, about a month before Mr. Flagler's railroad. The Sewell brothers devoted all of their lives helping to build and promote Miami and Dade County. The Sewells opened a store, first in Julia Tuttle's Hotel Miami, and a year later on 12th Street (later Flagler Street). Sewell Brothers became Miami's best known and most profitable men's clothing store. John was a skilled politician, and he served as Miami's third mayor. Later, Everest ("Ev") became the leading politician in the family, and he served three terms as mayor of the city. As president of the Chamber of Commerce, "Ev" launched a nationwide and very successful campaign to publicize Miami. In his later years, John wrote his memoirs which he titled *A History of His Years in Miami.* It is a treasure trove of information and data about one of Florida's and the South's most exotic and important cities. It has long been out of print and hard to come by. Fortunately it is available again. Arva Moore Parks, one of Florida's leading historians and editors, has combined Sewell's story with many rare photographs and has produced a very handsome volume. It is an important addition to Florida and southern history. *Miami Memoirs* was commissioned by the Professional Savings Bank of Miami, with support from the Historical Association of Southern Florida. It sells for $28.95, and it may be ordered from the bank, 3001 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables, FL 33134, or from the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, Miami-Dade Cultural Center, 101 Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33101.

Coral Springs, The First Twenty-Five Years, is by Stuart B. McIver. In this history of one of Florida's youngest cities, he describes how Henry L. (Bud) Lyons began acquiring land in west Broward County after World War I. During the land boom of the 1920s, Lyons rejected offers for as much as $1,000 an acre. He was not interested in getting rid of any of his property. He was land hungry; he wanted more acreage, and when the

boom collapsed in 1926, Lyons began acquiring property by buying up land listed on the dilinquent tax rolls. By the early 1940s, Lyons owned some 25,000 acres located between Fort Lauderdale and the Palm Beach County line. Some of it was under water, but Lyons built channels, ditches, locks, and levies. and he reclaimed virgin marsh land and converted it into fertile farm acreage. He planted some of it, but he also experimented with Brahman cattle. When he died in 1952, his heirs converted most of the property into a giant ranch. James S. Hunt, a super salesman from Fort Lauderdale who had made his fortune in Detroit as one of the country's largest Chevrolet dealers, purchased 3,800 acres from Lena Lyons, Bud's widow, for $1,000,000. Hunt envisioned building a whole new city, and he laid the foundations for Coral Springs. On July 10, 1963, the city was officially chartered by a special act of the Florida legislature. Customers were lured to land sales with all kinds of promotion programs including using television celebrities like Johnny Carson. Carson sold the fifty-four acres which he owned for five times more than it was originally valued. Coral Springs is one of the fastest growing cities in Florida; it now has a population of 75,000. Mr. McIver– author, editor, screenwriter– has an excellent writing style, and he turns what could have been a dull story into an enjoyable narrative. *Coral Springs,* published by Donning Company, Norfolk, VA, contains nearly 200 photographs, most of which are from the archives of Coral Ridge Properties and the city of Coral Springs. Order from the Coral Springs Chamber of Commerce, 7305 West Sample Road, Suite 110, Coral Springs, FL 33065; the cost is $24.95, plus postage.

Florida Rediscovered is a collection of photographs in color, compiled by C. Douglas Elliott and Jeffrey D. Trammell. Included are some of the state's most historic and beautiful structures– villa Vizcaya in Miami; the Hotel Carlyle, Miami Beach; a nineteenth-century house in Tallahassee; a beautiful Palm Beach estate; Thomas Alva Edison's winter home in Fort Myers; a conch house in Key West; the Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota; the Grove in Tallahassee, which was built by Territorial Governor Richard Keith Call and is now the home of Governor and Mrs. LeRoy Collins; and the Cape Florida Lighthouse at Key Biscayne. There are also photographs of manatees swimming in Crystal River, cattle grazing on a Kissimmee prairie, a

bridge crossing the St. Johns River in Jacksonville, a Miccosukee Indian poling his boat at the Big Cypress National Preserve, and polo players in Palm Beach. Brief descriptions of the area by Jean Ribaut, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and George Barbour are included in the short introduction. *Florida Rediscovered* was published by Thomas Thomasson-Grant, Inc., Charlottesville, VA, and it sells for $29.95.

Welaka by the end of the nineteenth-century was one of the best known ports on the St. Johns River. Visitors from as far away as New England and New York traveled, usually during the winter months, on the river steamers from Jacksonville, Palatka, and other ports marveling at the wonders of Florida's wilderness beauty– its wildlife, foliage, and birds. Welaka had an attractive hotel and several boarding houses which were famous in their time for their food and accommodations. Because of the river, and later the highways, Welaka became a commercial center. It was also known as a health resort. Its mineral water was touted in brochures and in newspapers as "a positive cure for all chronic ailments of the stomach, liver, kidneys, and bowels." To commemorate Welaka's centennial, Nancy Cooley Alvers has compiled a history of the community based upon material that she has extracted from local and area newspapers. Her history covers the years from 1886 to April 1911. It recounts the everyday events that affected the lives of the people of Welaka– the births, school graduations, elections, weddings, social events, church activities, funerals, weather, and visitors to the community. *Welaka at the Turn of the Century* may be ordered from Mrs. Alvers, Box 868, San Mateo, FL 32088; the price is $10.00, plus postage.

The Guide to the Records of the Florida State Archives is designed to aid researchers using the Archives by providing information of the more than 1,200 record series and manuscript collections housed in the repository in Tallahassee. Histories describing statutory authority, duties, and organizational changes of over eighty state government agencies provide additional assistance in tracking the evolution of Florida's record keepers. The Florida State Archives was established in 1967 to serve as the repository for all state government records. The Archives also collects local government records and manuscript collections re-

lating to Florida citizens, businesses, and private organizations. Copies of this guide, produced by the Florida Department of State, Division of Library and Information Services, Bureau of Archives and Records Management, have been distributed to public libraries and historical societies in Florida and to other state and national archives. For information on its availability, contact the Florida State Archives, Division of Library and Information Services, R. A. Gray Building, 500 South Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399.

The Battle of Okeechobee, fought on Christmas day 1837, was the bloodiest battle of the Second Seminole War which was the longest Indian conflict in American history. To commemorate the 150th anniversary of the battle, *The Battle of Okeechobee* was published by the Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., Miami, Florida. It was written by Willard Steele, and was edited by Robert S. Carr. The Battle of Okeechobee was exceptional for many reasons: the number of combatants, the ferocity of the fighting, and the notability of the opposing leaders. All of these conditions contributed to making it one of the most significant events in American frontier history. The United States Army commanders, Zachary Taylor and Richard Gentry, faced some of the greatest leaders of the Seminole nation, including Apeika, Coacoochee, and Alligator. This monograph, describing the battle in detail, provides an exciting narrative. It also contains brief biographical sketches of the major participants and several pertinent maps and photographs. Order *The Battle of Okeechobee* from the Conservancy, Box 450283, Miami, FL 33145; the price is $7.95, plus $1.00 for postage and handling.

Samuel B. Hubbard founded the Southern Savings and Trust Company in Jacksonville in April 1888. It became the forerunner of the Florida National Bank which is now one of the largest banking organizations in Florida. Its assets total more than $7,000,000,000, and it operates out of some 200 offices throughout the state. In honor of its centennial, the bank has published *Celebrating One Hundred Years: A History of Florida National Bank.* Samuel Hubbard, a North Carolinian by birth and a Connecticut Yankee by heritage, arrived in Florida after the Civil War. He organized the S. B. Hubbard Hardware Company in Jacksonville which became one of the largest hardware

businesses in the South. He was the major force behind the Springfield Company which developed the Springfield neighborhood in Jacksonville, and he was actively involved in the gas and electric light companies in Jacksonville. Southern Savings and Trust Company's name was changed to the Mercantile Exchange Bank in 1900, and then to the Florida Bank and Trust Company in 1905. The following year, August 8, 1906, it received a national bank charter and began operating as the Florida National Bank of Jacksonville with capital assets of $500,000. Over the years many of Jacksonville's and Florida's most prominent business leaders have been associated with the bank. They included Edward Ball and his brother-in-law, Alfred I. DuPont. For information on the availability of *Celebrating One Hundred Years,* write Susan Datz Edelman, assistant vice-president, Public Relations and Communications, Florida National Bank, Box 2541, Jacksonville, FL 32231.

The Nature of Things on Sanibel, by George R. Campbell, was first published in 1978. A revised edition is now available from Pineapple Press, Inc., Sarasota, Florida. Mr. Campbell describes in the foreword to this edition some of the changes occurring on Sanibel during the past decade. Most of these have had a negative effect on the area's animals and plants, but there are a few beneficial things, including the thirteen animal crossings installed beneath the Sanibel-Captiva Highway. Campbell notes that a few of the wild animals– the opossum, armadillo, marsh rabbit, cattle egret, and osprey– are thriving and expanding their population. Unfortunately, some of the other wild creatures like the river otter, Florida panther, Florida box turtle, many of the lizards, and a variety of plants are threatened with destruction and even extinction. The expansion of the human population is spelling doom for the non-human inhabitants. Mr. Campbell makes his home on Sanibel Island, and he is acquainted with the problems that he writes about. His book provides interesting and valuable historical information on Sanibel. The drawings are by Molly Eckler Brown. *The Nature of Things on Sanibel* sells for $14.95.

Florida's History Through Its Places: Properties in the National Register of Historic Places is a descriptive catalogue of all Florida listings on the Register through 1987. There are 604 entries.

Description of places include the name of the listing, address, and the date of first significance. Building information includes architectural style, height, key architectural elements, architect, statement of reason for its significance, and the year it was listed on the Register. Virtually every Florida county has at least one entry on the National Register. The volume is divided by counties so it is easy to locate a particular entry. Photographs, maps, diagrams, and drawings are included in the catalogue. *Florida's History Through Its Places* was compiled by Morton D. Winsberg. It is available from the Institute of Science and Public Affairs, Florida State University, 861 Bellamy Building, Tallahassee, FL 32306, for $10.00.

When completed *The Handbook of the American Frontier: Four Centuries of Indian-White Relationships,* which is being compiled by J. Norman Heard, will contain five volumes. Volume One, *The Southeastern Woodlands,* covers the geographic areas delineated by John R. Swanton in his *The Indians of the Southeastern United States* (Washington, 1946). It includes the Atlantic coastal states south of the Chesapeake Bay, the Gulf states from Florida through southeastern Louisiana, eastern Texas, most of Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, Kentucky, West Virginia, and Tennessee. *Southeastern Woodlands* contains a series of brief articles in dictionary arrangement about American Indian tribes and leaders, explorers, traders, frontier settlers, soldiers, missionaries, mountain men, captives, battles, massacres, forts, treaties, and many other topics. The material was drawn from a variety of sources– ethnological studies, tribal histories, state and regional histories, narratives of captivity, military histories, and other biographical and historical studies. In the introduction Dr. Heard describes the problems and difficulties that he encountered in compiling this volume. Names of tribes differ so greatly in primary sources that it is sometimes difficult to identify the Indians described. There are often several spellings of tribal and individual Indian names. The chief may have been known by one Indian name to his own people, by another to other Indians, and still another to whites. Osceola for instance, was also known as Assiola and Powell. Settlers names were frequently spelled differently in early studies. Dr. Heard always had to be careful about the credibility of his sources. Many frontiersmen and early chroniclers of the Indian wars were prone

to exaggeration; others, particularly persons claiming to be redeemed captives, sometimes published entirely fictious narratives. Still other writers purposely distorted events to increase sales of books, to foster hatred of Indians, or to promote a religious perspective. *The Handbook* is based upon primary and secondary sources, but it does not include government reports, newspaper files, unpublished letters, or other archival materials. *The Southeastern Woodlands* was published by Scarecrow Press, Metuchen, NJ, and it sells for $39.50.