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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

The Red Hills of Florida, 1528-1865. By Clifton Paisley. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1989. xi, 290 pp. Preface, maps, photographs, illustrations, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$26.95.)

When I was a graduate student at Florida State University and sequestered in the bowels of the library, Cliff Paisley would appear regularly, perusing the antebellum newspapers and other microfilm records for the odd facts and obscure personalities that he merged into *The Red Hills of Florida*. This book was many years in the making, and the abundance of information more than justifies the effort.

The physiognomy of the Red Hills is characterized by the reddish soils, rolling lands, and hardwood forests found in that thin strip on the Florida-Georgia border between Marianna in the west and Madison in the east. It is a cultural entity also, a microcosm of the antebellum and New South, and a region whose earliest inhabitants belonged to the Mississippian cultural affiliation.

The Spanish conquistadors Pánfile de Nárvaez and Hernando de Soto found the Apalachees living in a very centralized society in the highlands of Leon and Jefferson counties. The Apalachees suffered tremendously over the next 200 years, and the last of their numbers were decimated by the British early in the eighteenth century. Pressured by white settlement in neighboring Georgia and Alabama, scattered bands of Creeks moved into the Red Hills and began to be called "runaways" or Seminoles. The machinations of the Mikasuki chief Neamathla finally erupted into open warfare in 1817, and Andrew Jackson, commanding a mixed force of white volunteers and Lower Creek warriors, crushed the Red Hills' Indians, thus opening the region to white settlement after 1821.

Settlers were attracted by the prospect of fertile land available at the land office for \$1.25 per acre. Some of the most prized soil was still inhabited by the Neamathla band, but they were soon displaced by the people drawn to the new territorial capitol at Tallahassee. Scions of planter families from other sec-

tions of the Old South were lured to the rich Red Hills, expecting to grow rich cultivating the staple crops: sugarcane, tobacco, and more importantly cotton. Many came from Virginia, like the Gamble brothers. Other states contributed as well. James Gadsden was a descendant of a distinguished Charleston family. But not everyone came from a privileged background. William Wirt, for example, who owned Wirtland near Monticello, was a self-made man from Maryland.

This is a story of not only the wealthy few, but the craftsmen, tradesmen, and merchants who also made contributions to the Red Hills. The beginning of the Second Seminole War in 1835, the failure of the Union Bank, and the effects of the Panic of 1837 slowed the region's growth, but when Florida joined the Union in 1845, prosperity was beginning to return to the area. The vicissitudes of cotton production and the politics of slavery dominated in the Red Hills until Florida voted to join the Confederacy in 1861. While hostilities never reached the Red Hills, men from the region fought and died in battles throughout the South, and the economic effects of the war were catastrophic.

The strength of this book is also its weakness. Paisley has completed extensive research, and his mastery of the "facts" is impressive. There is, however, not much synthesis, and we are sometimes left wondering why things occurred. For example, Paisley tells us that "sugarcane had almost the appeal of cotton at first." There is no context for this statement or his subsequent observation that there were "many failures in sugarcane." Generation of capital was a major problem in frontier Florida. Yet Paisley devotes little attention to the Union Bank which encouraged the boom and bust of the 1830s and early 1840s. There is clearly value in drawing together the historic fabric of this region. Paisley's study is an important contribution to the literature of antebellum Florida and will prove invaluable to future researchers interested in the Red Hills.

National Park Service, Denver, CO

MICHAEL G. SCHENE

The Wilderness Coast: Adventures of a Gulf Coast Naturalist. By Jack Rudloe. (New York: Turman Talley Books, 1988. vii, 262 pp. Photographs, illustrations, acknowledgments, index. \$21.84.)

With graphic lyricism, Jack Rudloe turns his coastal wanderings and yearnings into solitary wilderness adventures that mirror a sweep of Florida coast fast fleeting. Rudloe is exciting reading. Moreover, his portrait of Florida's only remaining wilderness coast— from his own base at Panacea, west across the belly of the Florida Panhandle to Destin— is one man's personal crusade to keep at least a portion of unspoiled Florida unspoiled.

Rudloe, a self-taught naturalist, rends his crusade for conservation— alarm about potential environmental disaster Floridians could leave for future generations— with novelistic storytelling. Florida conservation readers will be swept into Rudloe's rustic journeys through fragile wetlands as he mines the marine mystique, puncturing the many myths of sea monsters while wading shallows, exploring estuaries, or simply canoeing streams spilling into the Gulf of Mexico. Here readers encounter the horseshoe crab, the green turtle, the electric ray, the spiny lobster, and the octopus. He canoes 217 watery miles from just below the Okefenokee Swamp in Georgia to the Gulf of Mexico, exploring the Suwannee River mysteries in search for "ways of the mullet."

Rudloe deftly crafts an episode describing his terror and fear when netting an alligator that also brings back memories of his nerve-shattering water wrestling match with a giant gator to save his dog Megan at Otter Lake in the St. Marks National Wildlife Preserve: "For several years it had been a legend in my mind, a demon, and now I was once again face to face with one of these big, flesh-and-blood predatory reptiles from a prehistoric past."

Rudloe stitches together fragments of folklore he obviously admires— even his own "vision" during a Suwannee riverbank night when he said he was awakened by a procession of forest spirits parading before him. He re-spins ancient yarns told by weathered old fishermen that he encounters, such as the search and discovery of crocodiles and the mystery of why mullet jump. By doing so, he enlivens his storytelling, and touches on the history of a section of Florida that so far has escaped the popu-

lation surges and bulldozer mentality that was inflicted on the rest of the state in the 1980s.

Ironically, Rudloe is New York City-born. He discovered Panacea in 1957, and established a marine biological supply company there in 1962. He and his wife Anne collect sea creatures for commercial and university research laboratories across the nation.

Rudloe's conservation writing, including books and articles, stand among the most authoritative works on Florida's endangered wetlands. He writes about the section of the eastern Gulf of Mexico that extends from the Florida Keys north and west to Mobile Bay. It has some of the richest and most diverse wild coastline in the continental United States. Between the Mississippi Delta and the Dry Tortugas are "some fifty-thousand square miles of continental shelf, making this one of the shallowest large bodies of water in the world."

Rudloe expresses his fears for the fragile coast: "Where the West Florida shelf narrows greatly, near Destin, extending to Pensacola, and on to Alabama, a veritable 'boom' city has sprung up, exuding glittering neon carscapes, bikinis on the beaches, glistening suntan-oiled bodies, and giant purple plastic dinosaurs hovering over innumerable putt-putt golf courses. With deep water so close to shore, the waves polish the sands until they gleam, scouring away the mud and silt and leaving white sands and blue tropical water."

Rudloe's writings can be compared to those of the famed environmentalist Rachel Carson. Often controversial, particularly in the Tallahassee area where he is fighting speculators and developers in the battle to preserve the west Florida coastal environment, Rudloe worries about the uncertain future of the natural habitat of endangered species. Certainly his adventures along the Wilderness Coast—adventures he so graphically shares with readers—stand as strong arguments for leaving it wild and undisturbed.

Pensacola News Journal

JESSE EARLE BOWDEN

John Knight: A Publisher in a Tumultuous Century. By Charles Whited. (New York: E. P. Dutton, 1988. viii, 405 pp. Prologue, notes, selected bibliography, acknowledgments, index, photographs. \$21.95.)

John S. Knight was one of America's most powerful and influential journalists for nearly one-half of a century. He achieved this position through control of the newspaper organization that bore his name and included in its holdings the *Miami Herald*, *Chicago Daily News*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Philadelphia Inquirer*, *Akron Beacon-Journal*, and the *Tallahassee Democrat*. In 1974, Knight Newspapers merged with Bidder Publications to form the nation's largest newspaper group. By the time of Knight's death in 1981, Knight-Bidder Newspapers was publishing papers in thirty-three cities with a daily circulation of 3,800,000. It also operated a communications empire that included television stations, news wires, and a computerized information service. The corporation's annual revenues exceeded \$1,000,000,000. Knight's personal fortune stood in excess of \$100,000,000.

Knight's lofty position in the world of journalism served him well. He dined with presidents and statesmen, and his opinions and services were sought by officials in the highest counsels of government. Through his leadership over some of the country's most prestigious organizations, he influenced the changing currents of his profession. "Wherever John Knight sat," one editor recalled, "was the head of the table."

A man of great paradox, Knight, the aggressive businessman, kept \$1,000,000 in a non-interest bearing bank account. Although personally a gambling enthusiast, he and his brother James Knight launched the *Miami Herald* on an anti-gambling crusade that brought Senator Estes Kefauver's Senate Crime Investigating Committee to south Florida. Imperious and intimidating, Knight, nevertheless, hired strong editors who sometimes opposed him, and he often allowed his judgement to be overridden.

Knight's personal life was filled with tragedy. His first wife died prematurely, leaving him with three young sons. He outlived two other wives, as well as two of his sons. Knight's beloved grandson, John Knight III, whom he had carefully groomed for a leadership role in his organization, was brutally murdered. Knight was outwardly stoic in the face of personal tragedy, but

he suffered in his final years from depression, loneliness, and physical infirmities.

Above all else, Knight was a newspaperman. The son of a newspaper publisher, Knight was born in Ohio in 1894 and began his career in journalism with his father's newspaper, the *Akron Beacon Journal*. Knight inherited the debt-ridden journal upon the death of his father. He quickly reversed its fortunes and began acquiring other Ohio dailies. From the beginning, Knight established an effective *modus operandi* for managing newspapers. After acquiring a newspaper, he introduced change slowly while carefully studying the host community. Gradually he built editorial strength, included additional hard news, and stressed local editorial control. In 1936, Knight introduced the "Editor's Notebook," a weekly column carrying his opinions on a host of issues. Although writing was a difficult process for him, Knight grew in this format, winning a Pulitzer Prize in 1968.

Knight purchased the *Miami Herald* for \$2,250,000 in 1937. The journal was drab in format, its physical plant in poor shape, the staff mediocre, and its finances in disarray. Knight believed, however, that the newspaper possessed enormous potential. After taking control, he began filling key staff positions with proven veterans from his other papers. The paper's format changed, and it began to exhibit fresh journalistic vigor. Stories grew deeper, coverage broader. Plans for a new newspaper plant were unveiled. By 1940, the *Herald* was reporting a steady profit.

The *Herald* surged past the *Miami Daily News* to become the city's preeminent newspaper. In the early years of World War II, faced with a shortage of newsprint, Knight opted to reduce advertising drastically while continuing full war coverage. The *News* chose the opposite tack and was subsequently buried by the *Herald's* circulation gains. Since World War II, the *Miami Herald* has represented, arguably, the single most powerful institutional force in Miami.

A popular columnist for the *Miami Herald* for nearly three decades, Charles Whited has written a compelling account of the life and times of John S. Knight. He has explained the financial and technological side of the newspaper business with great clarity, and he has placed this account within a solid historical framework. Whited's sparkling study of John Knight will prove

fascinating to anyone interested in this complex man and the deep imprint he left on journalism in Florida and elsewhere.

University of Miami

PAUL S. GEORGE

The King Site: Continuity and Contact in Sixteenth-Century Georgia.

Edited by Robert L. Blakely. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1988. xxiii, 170 pp. Introduction, maps, tables, illustrations, photographs, appendix, references, contributors, index. \$22.50 cloth; \$11.50 paper.)

Blakely's edited volume is an interpretive summary of the archaeology and physical anthropology of the King Site. Work on this site began in the 1970s supported by grants from the National Geographic Society, National Endowment for the Humanities, and the National Science Foundation. There are nine chapters in the book, and they are grouped by section: Social Life, Stress and Disease, and The Spanish Encounter. The first section includes discussions of the settlement pattern of the King Site (David Hally), demography and social organization (Robert Blakely), status (John Garrett), and cultural affiliation of the King Site (Lisa Crowder). In the second section, Sharon Kestle examines subsistence and sex roles, Antoinette Brown and Bettina Detweiler-Blakely discuss skeletal evidence of stress from nutrition and battle. In the last section, Mathews examines the osteological evidence of battle injuries. Charles Hudson, Chester DePratter, and Marvin Smith close the volume by analyzing the King Site in relation to historical documents of Hernando de Soto's route through Georgia.

The pervasive opinion summarized in this volume and in other publications that have appeared since the 1970s (e.g., Blakely and Detweiler-Blakely, *Midcontinental Journal of Archaeology* 14:62-89, 1989; Brown and Blakely, *Journal of Human Evolution* 14:461-68, 1985; Halley [organizer], *Southeastern Archaeological Conference Bulletin* 18:48-91, 1975; and Smith, *Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast*, 1987) is that the King site was a village occupied during the mid-sixteenth century. The population at the site practiced a mixed subsistence strategy. The burial population demonstrated "achieved ranks

within ascribed status" (Garrett:39). Because twenty-six of the 189 burials exhibited cut marks suggestive of Spanish swords, it is concluded that inhabitants of the King Site suffered demise under the swords of de Soto's expedition.

Although these interpretations of the King site material may be appropriate, readers who are hoping to evaluate the conclusions against the hard-won evidence of archaeological and physical anthropological records will be greatly disappointed. The volume is thin in basic information. Appendix 1 summarizes some aspects of the demographic and paleopathological analyses. Even here, however, there seems to be selective coverage of information. There is, for instance, no information on burial associations, and burial location is simply noted as public or private. Yet, as generally discussed in papers by Garrett, Crowder, and Brown, these two aspects of the burial program were important criteria for determining ranking. Moreover, given the emphasis on battle casualties and the importance of metal objects (Smith in Halley, 1975) for establishing the temporal position of the site, it is curious that the burial context of the metal was not summarized in this volume. Metal found in two graves is described by Crowder, but it would have been helpful to know the pattern of buried metal objects in relation to injured individuals.

Because much of the interpretation rests on the identification of King Site burials as victims of a de Soto massacre, a closer examination of Mathew's paper on battle victims will demonstrate what I perceive as the two most fundamental problems of this work: biases due to sample size and selective use of information.

Mathews draws an association between injury and evidence of animal gnawing. He suspects that individuals felled in battle were left exposed on the field for a sufficient period of time for predators or rodents to attack the bodies. Despite the use of a Chi Square statistic to demonstrate the association, the position cannot be supported. Only twenty-six individuals (14 percent) of the burial population had fatal injuries. Of those, only nine (35 percent) showed evidence of animal gnawing; seventeen of the fatally wounded (65 percent) showed no evidence of animal gnawing. In addition, there are ten individuals who have evidence of animal gnawing but lack any evidence of injury. Because these burials were apparently in the same area as the

wounded individuals, Mathews concludes that "individuals with bite marks only were probably killed in battle too" (Mathews: 107).

While I do not question that some of the population from the King Site was killed by Spaniards, there are serious problems with the interpretation. First, the percentages of the injured and gnawed (n= 9) and injured without gnawing (n= 17) suggest very few victims were left on the battlefield. Second, although small, sample sizes of the fatally wounded and gnawed (n = 9) versus gnawed only (n = 10) are close enough to argue for a single cause as responsible for the gnawed bone. The question is whether exposure following battle is the cause? If the cause is exposure, what criteria, other than burial location, were used to determine that individuals with no evidence of battle injuries were killed in battle? If burial location was the only criterion, then why was the map of this distribution not included in the volume?

Problems similar to those just summarized are present throughout the book. Although the King Site is of great importance to anthropologists, archaeologists, and historians with interests in the rapid and catastrophic changes that occurred throughout the Southeast in the sixteenth century, this edited volume does not make substantial contributions to the topic. The reader is forced either to accept or to criticize the interpretations of the authors. Unfortunately, the structure of the book precludes serious evaluation of the positions presented.

University of New Mexico

ANN F. RAMENOFSKY

Soldiers Blue and Gray. By James I. Robertson, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988. ix, 278 pp. Preface, photographs, notes, works cited, index. \$24.95.)

In *Soldiers Blue and Gray*, James I. Robertson, Jr., offers an interesting look at the common soldiers of America's Civil War. Robertson covers the organization, equipping, and training of the armies; describes the men (and a few women) in those armies; and details such facets of soldier life as food, weapons, amusements, clothing, discipline, medicine, and combat.

Almost one-half century ago, Bell I. Wiley published *The Life of Johnny Reb: The Common Soldier of the Confederacy* (1943) and *The Life of Billy Yank: The Common Soldier of the Union* (1951). Wiley's volumes staked out the life of the common people as a legitimate and profitable field for historians of nineteenth-century America. They described the life of the soldiers and established what might be called the "classical school" of the history of the common folk.

Recent scholars such as Michael Barton (*Goodmen: The Character of Civil War Soldiers*, 1981), Gerald Linderman (*Embattled Courage: The Experience of Combat in the American Civil War*, 1987), and Reid Mitchell (*Civil War Soldiers: Their Expectations and Experiences*, 1988) have explored other facets of the Civil War experience. These authors have sought to probe into the mind and character of the Civil War soldier rather than simply to describe his life. Their work, much of it influenced by the Vietnam experience, constitutes the "new school" of the history of the common folk.

Soldiers Blue and Gray is of the classical school. Robertson presents a descriptive narrative, usually eschewing topics that have interested many recent scholars. He offers a close parallel of Wiley's classics. Robertson points out that Wiley usually relied upon manuscripts. Those sources were so abundant that Wiley bypassed many printed works. In a reversal of the usual justification for reopening an old subject, Robertson proposes to mine the printed material—especially regimental histories and veterans' reminiscences—"to provide a new and fresh appraisal of Johnny Rebs and Billy Yanks" (p. viii). He is as good as his word. Few citations to manuscripts appear in his footnotes while his bibliography lists one and one-half pages of manuscripts and nineteen pages of published sources. Robertson used much material that has been published in recent decades. Some of these documents, however, were used by Wiley in manuscript.

Robertson's heavy reliance on postwar writings exposes him to "old soldierism." Elderly veterans often romanticized their wartime experiences. They forgot much of the hardship and the suffering and remembered the heroic and the humorous. They frequently embellished their accounts and sometimes remembered events that did not happen.

Some readers may wish that Robertson had specified what new findings he had unearthed and how (or if) Confederate

soldiers differed from Yankees. Others will desire more discussion of soldier life in the Trans-Mississippi or more details on life in the cavalry or the artillery.

Scholars will have problems with Robertson's index. Regiments are not indexed, although the text contains information on many of them. The names of many individuals quoted in the text are omitted from the index. "Women" are indexed as patriots, sweethearts, wives, and "on the other side" (278) but not as nurses, prostitutes, or soldiers, even though females in all of those professions are covered in the text. (Nurses and prostitutes have their own index entries).

Soldiers Blue and Gray should be evaluated for what it is— a "supplement" (viii) to Wiley's volumes. Robertson has furnished additional examples and details of soldier life. New Civil Warriors or those wanting just a quick read about the soldiers will find his book valuable. Serious researchers, hampered by the incomplete index, will have to plow through it, but they too can profit from Robertson's pages.

North Carolina State University

RICHARD M. MCMURRY

Lifeline of the Confederacy: Blockade Running During the Civil War.

By Stephen R. Wise. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988. xi, 403 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, maps, photographs, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

This work is the first full account of the Confederacy's efforts to run the Union blockade during the Civil War. Though at times a veritable catalogue of ships and incidents, it presents a strong case for a successful practice that came to an end only when Union land forces had seized each southern port's wharves by the final months of the war. Stephen R. Wise, instructor at the University of South Carolina in Beaufort and director of the Parris Island Museum, does not conceal his pro-South sentiment while attributing the collapse of the Confederacy more to lack of manpower than to inadequate resources. For over three years, blockade runners moved in and out of Bermuda, Nassau, Havana, and the Confederacy, sustaining the

South and meanwhile causing “a revolution in ship building” that led to the use of “fast, light-drafted, steel- and iron-hulled steamers” (p. 3). But as the blockade tightened and the British government remained neutral, the Union closed the ports and broke the lifeline. Moreover, the South left blockade running to private companies who were more loyal to profit than to the Confederacy and preferred to send more lucrative nonmilitary items. Though the Richmond government tried in 1863 to reorganize its finances in Europe and establish control over cargo, it was unable to reverse the events leading to Appomattox.

The first effective blockade runners came from John Fraser and Company in Charleston and the Liverpool-quartered office of Fraser, Trenholm and Company. In October 1861, the *Bermuda* ran the blockade out of Savannah and reached England, showing that steamers could cross the ocean. Early the following year, Fraser, Trenholm and Company bought its first paddlewheel steamer in Scotland. Known as the *Clyde Steamer*, it was capable of high speed and was adapted to blockade running in Liverpool and Glasgow before taking to the water. Owners of the new vessels painted them with dull colors to enhance invisibility at night, removed staterooms to increase cargo capacity, placed masts on hinges to make them removable when not needed, and installed telescopic smokestacks which could be lowered. Soon Confederate agents were in England and on the Continent, arranging deals based on promises of cotton.

As late as the winter of 1864, Wilmington and Charleston received goods from overseas that, according to Wise, “allowed the new nation to survive as long as it did” (p. 7). Indeed, blockade runners provided 60 percent of the South’s arms, a third of its lead for bullets, three-fourths of the materials for gunpowder, and nearly all paper for cartridges. When Lincoln declared more than 3,500 miles of coastline blockaded, Southerners reacted skeptically to the possibility of closing the vast area. Besides, “King Cotton” would force the British and French to intervene on behalf of the South. But all southern harbors were hampered by shifting bars, the coastal region contained few deep-water ports, inland transportation systems were inadequate, and neither the British nor the French considered their cotton needs sufficient to risk war with the Union. New Orleans was the South’s most important port, but administrative difficulties hampered its early effectiveness, and then Union

forces occupied the city in April 1862, virtually ending blockade running out of the Gulf. The fall of Wilmington and Charleston in early 1865 cut off the Confederacy's last food supply.

Wise's work is well researched in southern sources and materials from the National Archives, but it would have benefited from a deeper analysis of Union efforts to halt blockade running and of British involvement in the illicit business. Such an approach might have more clearly established how the South managed to maintain a credit system with British merchants who, when the South lost the war, ended up in financial trouble. In addition, Wise might have offered insights on the wisdom of the British government's hands-off policy toward firms dealing with Confederate agents. Though blockade running was a longtime success for the South, the blockade caused enormous hardship for British workers. This good book could have been even better had the author placed the issue of blockade running within the context of the complex triangular relationship among the Union, Confederate, and British governments and people.

University of Alabama

HOWARD JONES

The Guns of Cedar Creek. By Thomas A. Lewis. (New York: Harper and Row, 1988. xi, 371 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

If It Takes All Summer: The Battle of Spotsylvania. By William D. Matter. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988. x, 455 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

The American Civil War is probably the most thoroughly studied period of American history. Its leaders, battles, campaigns, economy, and politics have all been researched and analyzed. In spite of this degree of study, there are many areas of the conflict that have either been neglected or lack a detailed study. Recently, there have been highly satisfactory well-researched studies of individual battles. These two works fall into this category. Both raise provocative questions about the final outcome of the war.

The Guns of Cedar Creek concerns the final Union offensive in the Shenandoah Valley, an offensive that, according to author

Thomas Lewis, might have very well changed the outcome of the war. William Matter's *If It Takes All Summer* is a work dealing with the first stages of Grant's final offensive against Lee's army and the ultimate defeat of the Confederacy. Scholars may have overlooked the real significance of these last battles since most of them believe the war was already won or lost depending on their point of view. Both works are the only full-length books dealing with the specific battles they describe, and each author has done a scholarly and fairly complete study. Matter's book is more of a standard military account with many maps and clear descriptions of the troop movements. In this respect, the author has provided a good, understandable account, providing the reader with a clear picture of the differences between Grant and Lee.

Lewis's book does not give as clear-cut a description of the actual battle, but he provides the reader with outstanding accounts of the leaders and their backgrounds, personalities, strengths, and weaknesses. This work is more a study of the leaders and motives than of the actual battle. He ultimately makes this battle a contest of will, energy, and persistence between Jubal Early and Phil Sheridan. It was a battle that might easily have been won by the Confederates had Early continued his attack but was actually won by the Union largely because of the drive and iron will of Sheridan.

The significance of both books is they illustrate that even at this late date the war could have had a different outcome and that this war ended as it did largely due to the efforts of Grant and Sheridan. Other works would add Sherman's activities in Georgia and South Carolina to this list of possible pivotal events of the war. Grant's and Sherman's actions are generally accepted by historians as critical to the conclusion of the war, but Sheridan's victory at Cedar Creek is not usually placed in this category.

Certainly by 1864, both sides were extremely war weary and were ready to end the conflict. Had a less resolute leader than Grant been given command of the Union forces or had Sherman been less successful, the people of the North might have demanded and got a negotiated settlement. The related conclusion of Lewis's book is that had Early defeated Sheridan, as he almost did, he would have threatened Washington and forced Grant to pull back to defend it. This was the old Jackson tactic that had relieved pressure on Lee before.

Neither author suggests that it was possible at this late date for the Confederacy to have actually defeated the Union, but both stress the war weariness in the North. Had the Union not won these battles or had Sherman not been successful in Georgia, there would have almost certainly been either the election of McClellan on a peace platform or so much pressure applied to the Lincoln government that it would have been forced to end the war. Peace at this time would have been a blessing for both sides. The South was already trying to negotiate a peace that included reunion and an end to slavery. Such a settlement would have satisfied any justifiable demands of the North with much less bloodshed, destruction, and especially bitterness. Both books are important, readable, and well researched. They should be read by scholars and laymen alike.

Auburn University

FRANK L. OWSLEY, JR.

The Granite Farm Letters: The Civil War Correspondence of Edgeworth and Sallie Bird. Edited by John Rozier. Foreword by Theodore Rosengarten. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1988. xxxvi, 330 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, map, notes, epilogue, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

The Granite Farm Letters is a collection of Bird and allied family correspondence stretching evenly over the years 1861-1867. The central characters are William Edgeworth Bird, born of an enterprising Hancock County, Georgia, family in 1825, and his wife Sarah (Sallie) Baxter Bird, distinguished daughter of a prominent Athens family, born in 1828. Their children Sallie (Saida) and Wilson (Bud) also play important roles, but of the ancillary characters who appear in this volume, Mary Wiley Baxter, Sallie Bird's mother, is clearly the most important and, perhaps, even the strongest personality in a book chock full of independent-minded people. These letters are taken primarily from the Civil War years, and provide intriguing insights into life on the plantation and at the front during the entire span of this bruising conflict.

The quality of the Bird letters as literature is high, reflective in part of the cultured society in which the protagonists lived.

Even in the white heat of war, Bird writes from the Virginia front to emphasize to his children the value of history, foreign language, and broadly based reading; he and his wife stud their letters with unaffected literary illusions and historical metaphors as well as the “down home” domestic references that today’s readers might expect. With neighbors such as the David Dixons, the Richard Malcolm Johnstons, and the Lovick Pierces, and with family ties of one sort or another to the Berriens, Yanceys, Bemans, Joneses, Wileys, and others, letters of a high quality might well be expected. The reader will not be disappointed.

To those familiar with the problems of Hancock County today— and who is more conversant with this subject than John Rozier— the correspondents might seem to be describing a society from outer space. For in and around antebellum Sparta, Hancock’s chief town, was centered the economic and cultural heart of much of Georgia’s nineteenth-century history. The county seemed fairly to bubble over with ideas and responsible leaders, in sad contrast to the ennui and desolation found there today. This phenomenon, of course, was grounded in the institution of slavery and cotton economics that supported a system that seemed relevant, effective, and vibrant when viewed through the spectacles of the Bird family and their numerous contacts throughout the state. The system was given its quietus in 1865, but one of the striking impressions that hit this reader was not so much how things changed after defeat as how much they remained the same. In Hancock, after the surrender of Lee and Johnston, life picked up where it had left off when the Confederacy still operated. Only Edgeworth Bird’s unexpected death in 1867 seemed to upset the even tenor of life at Granite Farm, the plantation that gives this collection its title.

Some academic historians will be looking in these letters for views on slavery that will corroborate already formed opinions. But no beatings or whippings will be found in this volume. When insurrection seemed to threaten, Edgeworth counseled his wife to deal firmly with the situation; disobedience or indolence was not to be brooked. But the overwhelming impressions of slavery that permeate these pages are concern, genuine fondness, and an ingrained paternal attitude by the Birds toward their charges.

Aficionados of women’s history will find much to admire in the strong Mary Baxter and in her sensitive, well-organized,

and thoughtful daughter, Sallie Bird. Her skills at the plantation kept Granite Farm a profitable enterprise throughout the war. She followed her husband's advice that the best way to secure loyalty and efficiency in the work force was "to gain the affection" of the blacks, thereby directing the slaves "through their hearts better than any overseer can through fear" (p. 46). She was as successful in this as she was in most endeavors. It is unfortunate that so relatively few of her letters survive, for Sallie emerges in this correspondence as the indispensable person who kept both the family and plantation together as useful units.

These extraordinary letters show a family and society under stress; internal confusion—the destruction of Sherman's marauders, refugees (of whom daughter Saida was one, first in Savannah with the Joneses and then in Augusta); Edgeworth's abiding optimism, which never turned sour in spite of being at Gettysburg and in other major battles as his friends and relatives fell beside him; and above all, perhaps, the quiet sort of heroism that dictated "life as usual" although the times were drastically out of joint. Little things stand out: the reliability of the mails, even in 1864-1865; the emotional poignance and immediacy of these letters; the fine quality of the writing; the undercurrent of conflict between a staunch Roman Catholic, Edgeworth, and an equally staunch Presbyterian, Sallie; the image of Athens, Sallie's home town, as a sophisticated community of informed, well-educated people.

Comparisons with *Children of Pride* inevitably come to mind. In this reviewer's opinion, the Bird letters are at least the literary equals of the Jones collection and offer considerably more arresting domestic and military detail than the earlier volume. Although the Birds are devout Christians, there is no noxious cloud of self-conscious sanctity hovering over them. By their very humanity the Birds, unlike the Joneses, are people with whom the reader, be he northern or southern, can immediately equate. It is difficult to read of the death of Edgeworth in 1867 without being deeply moved, for here is the true stuff of history: love, sacrifice, achievement, personal tragedy.

The unshakeable tie between husband, wife, and daughter is the central theme of this powerful collection of letters. In their writings to one another, which transcend the ordinary even when concerned with it, is found the core of *The Granite Farm Letters*. Whether speaking openly and frankly about their phys-

ical love or offering advice to Saida as she labored with her studies at Lucy Cobb Institute and later at the Georgetown Visitation Convent in Georgetown, DC, the correspondence between husband and wife stretches beyond Hancock County, Georgia, and the Confederacy. This magnificent exchange takes on universal overtones and is, in short, the finest set of these kinds of letters that the reviewer has read.

University of Georgia

PHINIZY SPALDING

The Private Civil War: Popular Thought During the Sectional Conflict. By Randall C. Jimerson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1988. xiv, 270 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, photographs, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

Randall C. Jimerson has built on the scholarship of historians like Bell I. Wiley, Forrest G. Wood, and V. Jacque Voegeli to construct an in-depth look at the impact of the Civil War on the lives of various Americans. In the course of his study, he allows individuals from various groups to “speak for themselves” through the generous use of contemporary manuscripts. Their perceptions of the war, its causes, and its higher meaning sometimes bears little relation to the commonly accepted stereotypes and explanations of today. *The Private Civil War* is very much a “people history.”

For many white Southerners, particularly those who did not own slaves and yet who constituted the bulk of the Confederate army, the war was less a defense of the institution of slavery than it was a defense of the constitutional right to own slaves. Even more pertinent to these Southerners was the notion that the war was the product of an aggressive North which sought to physically conquer the South and destroy its distinctiveness. Although southern “fire-eaters” might choose to depict the Civil War in grandiose nationalistic terms, split hairs about the legality of secession, or offer high sounding defenses of slavery, their arguments failed to come to grips with the reality of common thought. The majority of white Southerners who supported the Confederacy did so out of a desire to protect home and hearth, kith and kin.

For northern whites, the initial motivation to fight was much the same. Few responded positively to the rhetoric of the abolitionists, and the strident calls of a moral crusade against the "peculiar institution" attracted few early supporters. Viewing the attack on Fort Sumter as an attack on the Union, Northerners answered the call to arms to prevent a violent dissolution of the nation. Jimerson argues that the white majority "had been willing to allow the southern states to secede peaceably," but the shelling of Sumter rallied them to a defense of their homeland. Echoing the work of Wood and Voegeli, Jimerson denies any widespread sympathy for slaves or any deep-seated hatred of the institution existed in the North. Like their southern brethren, Northerners viewed the war in protective terms.

For most slaves, the outbreak of war changed little in their lives. Early experiences with Federal troops in occupied areas were hardly the kind to warrant a great deal of optimism. Runaways were frequently returned to their masters who exacted a harsh penalty for this obvious disloyalty. Initial contacts between Northerners and slaves reflected the prevailing racism that dominated American society, North and South. The Civil War was a contest between whites only, and blacks were seldom allowed to participate. When the abolitionist general David Hunter attempted to broaden the conflict into an abolitionist crusade in 1862 by issuing an emancipation decree, white reaction in the North forced Abraham Lincoln to rescind the order.

Northern attitudes began to change in 1863, following Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation. Even then, change came slowly. The decision to utilize Negroes in the Federal army triggered massive opposition and threatened the entire Union war effort. Only after the move was portrayed as an effort to save white lives— and not a crusade for equality— was black participation accepted. Nevertheless, the Civil War did become a war for emancipation and political equality by 1865, a result purchased, in the words of W. E. B. Du Bois, by "the record of the Negro soldier as a fighter." Even the spilled blood of dead black men could do little, however, to alter the patterns of racial prejudice in the United States.

What was the overall result of the Civil War on popular thought? For most white Northerners, the end of the war meant the reconciliation of North and South under the Union banner. For white Southerners, defeat created a unity of purpose that

had been denied during the war. This unity translated into a resentment of Yankees and things Yankee— a resentment that continues today. For blacks, the war brought some limited political and economic gains, but failed to change the racial antipathy of whites in the North and South.

The Private Civil War might be called derivative by some, since Jimerson offers few new insights. In a larger sense, however, this work should be regarded as expansionistic, since the author has taken a subject and added to the extant body of knowledge about it. It is work that should be added to the reading lists of all introductory courses on the Civil War. The writer's style makes for easy reading, and a cheaper and glossier paperback volume would have wide popular appeal.

Florida Historical Society

LEWIS N. WYNNE

Afro-American Women of the South and the Advancement of the Race, 1895-1925. By Cynthia Neverdon-Morton. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1989. 272 pp. Acknowledgments, photographs, tables, notes, note on sources, index. \$34.95.)

Black women in the United States, as Mary Church Terrell so succinctly put it, "had two heavy loads to carry through an unfriendly world, the burden of race as well as that of sex." Not only did black women have to deal with white racism, but they also had to cope with sexism from both black and white men. Nevertheless, the advancement of the race took precedence over gender, even though black women attempted to respond to both. Cynthia Neverdon-Morton examines black women's varied responses to sexism, racism, and black community needs.

Neverdon-Morton focuses on the educational opportunities available to black women in five communities— Hampton, Tuskegee, Atlanta, Nashville, and Baltimore— and surveys the extension services provided by Hampton Institute, Atlanta University, Fisk University, Tuskegee Institute, and Morgan State College. Many women trained at these institutions of higher learning became social activists and led various movements to improve living conditions in the South. Through teaching and social services, these black middle class women gallantly tried to

uplift the race. They attended annual conferences held at Tuskegee, Hampton, and Atlanta where they discussed the problems of health, family, poverty, education, and racism, and searched for solutions. They often discovered many of the problems that they considered unique to their areas were actually common ones. Black women created clubs and organizations through which they established programs to educate the masses and to feed and house the poor. Janie Porter Barrett, Amelia Perry Pride, Margaret Murray Washington, and Lugenia Burns Hope were among the more prominent women who played important roles in promoting self-help programs and social services in their communities.

In 1896, the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs of America became "the first cohesive national network of black women" (p. 193). Although still concerned about local and state problems, black women now directly confronted national issues. In an effort to promote racial understanding and cooperation, black women sought to work with whites to achieve common goals. Attempts to cooperate with the National American Woman Suffrage Association to secure the vote and the Women's Christian Temperance Union to combat the reputed evils of liquor proved frustrating, and black women were never more than on the "fringes of the national movement" (p. 204). Relations were little better with the Young Women's Christian Association as racial barriers were installed and separate branches created.

Southern black women were also significant in the formation of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the Urban League. They served as organizers and activists, raised funds, and established local branches. Black women had been doing for years what the Urban League and the NAACP were attempting to do on a national level. The two organizations, however, attracted white support, and their decision-making bodies were top-heavy with black and white men and white women. Black women remained the principal workers on the local level. Neverdon-Morton claims that without the involvement of black women, the gains of these organizations would not have been as great.

Southern black women between 1895-1925 accomplished much in their efforts to advance the race. They identified problems affecting the black community and found a way to work

within the system to bring about changes. Neverdon-Morton has added a wealth of information concerning the role of black women during a period of accommodation in the South. How the masses responded to them would have made this a more complete study.

Florida State University

MAXINE D. JONES

The Party of Reform: Democrats in the Progressive Era. By David Sarasohn. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1989. xvii, 265 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, tables, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$30.00.)

Common historical wisdom has long assumed that the Democratic party during the Progressive Era was home to racism and reaction, that the heart of reform activism would be found among the Republican insurgents, and that Woodrow Wilson had to drag the Democrats along in order to secure legislative approval of his New Freedom. David Sarasohn challenges this view, and does so quite successfully. Those of us who teach and write about the Progressive Era will have to rethink some long-held assumptions after reading this provocative book.

Sarasohn argues that between 1896, the year of William Jennings Bryan's first campaign, and 1912, the election of Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic party, at both the congressional and state levels, committed itself to a broad range of economic and social reforms. While it is true that the southern states remained wedded to racist policies, this did not prevent them from endorsing antitrust laws, tariff reduction, banking reform, and other progressive measures. Sarasohn does not excuse the racism; his argument is that racism did not preclude reform in other areas.

What made the Democratic party so reform-minded? Sarasohn suggests three things: Bryan; reform-minded newspapers, such as Pulitzer's *New York World*; and influential individuals, such as Louis Brandeis. These centers of influence did not always agree. The *World* and Pulitzer, for example, detested Bryan while supporting his program. Between 1896 and 1912, however, these factors moved the Democrats clearly leftward,

and in comparison to the Republicans, made it clearly the party of reform.

To me, the most fascinating parts of this book dealt with Theodore Roosevelt and the insurgent bloc headed by Robert M. LaFollette of Wisconsin. During most of TR's tenure in office, he received at best lukewarm support from congressional Republicans, and some of his most progressive proposals, such as railroad regulation, passed only because of Democratic support. In fact, a number of congressional Democrats ran for office on the claim that Roosevelt needed Democratic support.

The story of LaFollette and the insurgents is even more surprising, because for all their commitment to reform, they remained tightly wedded to the Republican party. Although at times they had a chance to secure particular legislation if they would only cooperate with the Democrats, they refused to do so. Thus, in 1913 when Wilson led the Democrats in reduction of the tariff, a measure the insurgents had been pushing for several years, nearly all of them voted against the Underwood schedule because they could not bring themselves to endorse a Democratic bill. LaFollette himself, when faced with some Democrat-sponsored legislation that he had long wanted, could only bring himself to abstain from the vote.

Sarasohn also makes a convincing case that even if the GOP had not split in 1912, Wilson could have defeated either Roosevelt, or William Howard Taft running alone. Although between them they polled 7,700,000 votes, Sarasohn believes neither one would have won that many alone. They each "maximized the 'Republican' vote. Each won votes the other would have lost to Wilson" (p. 151).

Finally, Sarasohn clearly demonstrates that Wilson did not lead the Democrats to reform; they were already there, and in some instances far ahead of him. His initial proposal for banking reform, for example, was extremely conservative, a rehash of the banker-sponsored Aldrich plan. Bryan, McAdoo, and Brandeis convinced him that he would have to endorse the far more radical measure supported by the party, a government-owned and controlled central banking system.

All in all, this is a fine and well-written book, and even if one does not agree with all its points, one has to rethink some long-held assumptions. I cannot think of higher praise.

Virginia Commonwealth University

MELVIN I. UROFSKY

Belk: A Century of Retail Leadership. By Howard E. Covington, Jr. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988. xii, 308 pp. Preface, photographs, index. \$12.95.)

Howard E. Covington, Jr., begins his account of the Belk network of department stores with a description of the opening of Belk's South Park store in Charlotte, North Carolina, on September 21, 1986. Doormen in tuxedos greeted richly dressed guests as they stepped onto a red carpet leading to the store's entrance. Inside were labels from Fendi, Ralph Lauren, Calvin Klein, and other fashion designers, while Oscar de la Renta accompanied Tom Belk. The symbolism seems to be that price is equated to beauty, but Covington does use this description to show how Belk was responding to changes in modern market conditions in the way that it responded to conditions in the 1960s when John and Tom Belk first established stores in the developing suburbs.

On a more historical theme, Covington traces the history of the Belk operations starting with William Henry Belk's "New York Racket" store in Monroe, North Carolina, in 1888. Billed as the "Cheapest Store on Earth," Belk sold basic staples of bolts of cloth, shoes, men's work clothes, and a few specialty items to North Carolina farm families. Belk operated a "one price" store with cash sales that was at a variance with the multi-pricing credit policies common in the South in the late nineteenth century. Farmers frequently had to buy on credit, but the factory workers of the developing textile mills had regular incomes and could take advantage of Belk's approach. During the 1890s, Belk was establishing other stores in a joint-ownership arrangement with partners in other Carolina towns while company headquarters moved to Charlotte. Gastonia, North Carolina, had a Kindley-Belk Co., while Greensboro had Harry-Belk Brothers Co. By 1928, the Belk empire consisted of forty-two stores in three states. Belk did not come to Florida until 1952 when the Belk-Lindsey store opened in St. Petersburg. In 1956, Belk purchased Efir department stores, and by the late 1960s, it was the South's largest mercantile business.

There is considerable information on the Belk family, particularly their philanthropic activities. The Belks have supported Davidson College, Queens College, and more recently the University of North Carolina at Charlotte. Although the Belks are Presbyterians, the J. M. Belk Fund has helped to build more

than 150 churches and homes for ministers of different denominations in seven states. Covington mentions that John Belk was a charter member of the Committee of One Hundred when it was formed after the Scopes trial in 1926. The intolerance of the group caused many Presbyterian members to withdraw, but not Belk. Covington does not tell us what was so distasteful to Belk—Catholicism, anti-prohibition?—about Al Smith's nomination at the Democratic convention that Belk attended in 1928.

All in all, *Belk: A Century of Retail Leadership* is an interesting book about Belk stores and the Belk family, but it does not appear to have any particular relevance to Florida except that Belk stores are found in the Sunshine State.

Florida State University

EDWARD F. KEUCHEL

The New Deal in the Urban South. By Douglas L. Smith. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1988. 287 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

From extensive research in primary sources, Douglas Smith has fashioned this account of the impact of the New Deal on several aspects of four cities of the Southeast: Atlanta, New Orleans, Birmingham, and Memphis. Chosen because they were the four largest southeastern cities of the thirties decade, these areas provide some limited diversity of response to different aspects of the New Deal.

This book, which is essentially a revision of Smith's 1978 dissertation at the University of Southern Mississippi, begins with the status of the cities in the twenties and in the early stages of depression, then examines topically the impact of the New Deal through the NRA, emergency relief, the WPA, major public works programs (including housing projects), the development of public welfare programs, the efforts of organized labor, the impact of the New Deal cultural programs, and the status of blacks.

Smith's early chapters are the familiar story of the economic dislocation that came in the early thirties with mounting unemployment. He presents the story of developing voluntary responses to the circumstances as if most of these ideas were original to the four cities, rather than a part of a pattern all over

the nation that was fostered and encouraged by the Hoover administration. In the process, he shows how inadequate was the cities' ability to cope with the problems.

He then shows in detail the efforts to circumvent the NRA codes and demonstrates how little impact that feckless program had on the overall economy. Among his best work is the story of urban transient relief, a more clearly urban aspect of the New Deal and one that has received relatively little attention. There are detailed examples of the efforts of FERA and WPA to develop relief and then the account of how this, through the Social Security Act, led to the development of welfare programs in cities that had no such programs prior to the New Deal. Only Birmingham had had an earlier, brief program to coordinate welfare efforts. Smith details how the urban programs were developed, following a pattern throughout much of the South.

Notable among the lasting impact that Smith details is the construction of urban housing units in the four cities, including the role of Atlantan Charles R. Palmer on public housing in the region and the nation. The efforts of various agencies to engender culture created an important beginning for appreciation of art, orchestras, and drama in the cities and surrounding areas.

Throughout the book, Smith shows a talent for linking national archive sources to the local documents he has carefully mined. He seems to have used every relevant dissertation or thesis. The entire work would have benefited from a brief summary chapter. When presenting statistics from the four cities, they should have been in forms for easier comparison rather than indicating data in percentages from one city and numbers from another.

Much of the book is devoted to presenting evidence of developments in the four cities that are part of the well-known story of the impact of the New Deal on various southern states. The cities were not greatly transformed by the New Deal, but reacted conservatively toward the efforts for change contained in New Deal programs. The value of the book, then, is that it provides details and comparisons among these four cities and shows that in the 1930s the urban South was not much different from the rest of the South, which is what David Goldfeld has asserted in a quote mentioned in Smith's preface.

Winthrop College

THOMAS S. MORGAN

The Party of Fear: From Nativist Movements to the New Right in American History. By David H. Bennett. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1988. x, 509 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, notes, index. \$29.95.)

Throughout the course of American history, some people have sought political power and influence by playing on the fears of their fellow citizens. Always on the far right end of the political spectrum, these doomsayers have traditionally viewed themselves as super-patriots protecting society from “un-American” people and ideas. David H. Bennett presents a stimulating overview of some of these leaders and the right-wing organizations they created in *The Party of Fear*.

Until the middle of the twentieth century, these parties were usually nativistic, targeting immigrants who, the fearmongers believed, would not assimilate readily into American society. An influx of foreigners—many of whom were non-Protestants who did not speak English—would, they charged, change America forever. These newcomers would take jobs away from American natives, cause social problems due to their low standard of living, and, if unchecked, gain enormous clout by selling their votes to corrupt politicians. In short, “immigrants were a repository of social chaos, a sinister threat to economic well-being, a cancer in the body politic” (p. 85). The solution to this problem was, of course, to restrict the flow of these un-American immigrants.

Bennett, professor of history at Syracuse University, surveys such nativistic organizations as the American or Know Nothing party and the Ku Klux Klan. The effectiveness of these groups usually reflected political, social, and economic conditions in the country. Thus, anti-immigrant activity rose during the industrial revolution of the late nineteenth century when foreigners were accepting factory jobs at low wages, and again in the 1920s in the wake of World War I when the United States had fought foreign powers that were threats to democracy and capitalism—the twin foundation stones upon which the American nation is built. Likewise, nativism waned when foreigners appeared to be less of a threat to American society.

Moreover, the focus of right-wing political movements has shifted in recent years from attacking foreigners who threaten America to assailing Americans who the merchants of fear believe could destroy the United States from within. Thus, Joseph

McCarthy, grandson of a Catholic immigrant, was not a nativist; he exploited Americans' fears by hunting domestic communists. Such later far-right political and religious leaders as George Wallace and Jerry Falwell also targeted certain Americans— not foreigners— as threats to the American way of life. Those current leaders and organizations that are nativistic, such as Lyndon LaRouche and the John Birch Society, have almost no following and are merely “working on the frayed edges of a lunatic fringe” (p. 346).

The Party of Fear is an important book tying together far-right political organizations that have existed from the beginning of American society to the present. The book is meticulously researched and is written in an engaging and highly readable style. Beautifully designed, the volume is remarkably free of typographical mistakes, although a few minor errors of fact slipped through the editing process. For instance, Joseph Stalin's death is misdated as 1952 instead of 1953 (p. 315); former Klan leader David Duke is referred to as “Dukes” in the text (p. 347) and in the index (p. 496); and former Republican Congressman Paul McCloskey, Jr., is labeled a Democrat (p. 404).

Additionally, one could legitimately quarrel with Bennett's flat statement that “nativist hatred passed into [American] history in the decades preceeding 1950” (p. 389). Still, this is a significant work and one that is highly recommended for those who would, for any of a variety of reasons, wish to learn more about right-wing political movements in the United States.

Eastern New Mexico University-Clovis ROGER D. HARDAWAY

Parting The Waters: America in the King Years, 1954-63. By Taylor Branch. (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1988. xii, 1,064 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, notes, major works cited, index. \$24.95.)

There have been very few books written that have captured the human drama, exhilaration, and volatility of the civil rights movement in the way *Parting the Waters* does. Focusing on the years from 1954 to 1963, Taylor Branch portrays the formative years of the civil rights revolution through the career of the

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr., and the individuals and events that swirled around him and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. Branch calls his study "narrative biographical history" through which he attempts to reveal the character of American race relations and its transition during "the watershed postwar years" (p. xii).

Historians who are looking for insight into the origins of the civil rights movement and its social and political ramifications would do better to look elsewhere. In fact, much of what the author has to say about this era has been referred to in other biographical and historical studies. Where this book differs is in Branch's ability as a professional writer to place the reader back in time among the leaders and events of this historic period. Commencing with the religious division among black Baptists in Montgomery, Alabama, in the late nineteenth century and the career of King's religious predecessor, the Reverend Vernon Johns, Branch takes the reader through a kaleidoscopic and yet very personal portrait of this period. The author has portrayed King, President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy, Roy Wilkins, Robert Moses, and many others in such vivid fashion that the reader comes to know them and to understand their responses to the developments of the era. Extensive research and interviewing, combined with a thorough grounding in the secondary literature, has allowed Branch to bring the roles of these people to life. Although the story of the Montgomery bus boycott and the Freedom Riders, for example, has been repeated on numerous occasions by others, Branch has captured the intensity and dynamic quality of these events in ways that no one else has.

The portrait that Branch paints of President Kennedy is not a very appealing one, although growing evidence suggests it is a correct interpretation. What Branch reveals is a president who supports the concept of racial change but who is unwilling to jeopardize his political leadership or his re-election ambitions by taking any bold initiatives in the area of civil rights. Kennedy often appears indecisive and hesitant to act. For example, during the crisis at the University of Mississippi over the admissions of James Meredith, the president's efforts to seek a political solution that would satisfy both Governor Ross Barnett and southern Democrats, as well as civil rights activists, led to rampant violence on the campus. His brother and chief adviser,

Robert Kennedy, consistently tried to protect the president by mollifying both sides, often at the expense of the rights of black Southerners and of racial progress. Branch characterizes FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover as an opponent of racial change who is able to impede racial progress because of the indecisiveness of the administration.

No individual or organization escapes Branch's frank assessment. We learn of the sharp cleavages within the civil rights movement and particularly of the repeated clashes between the NAACP and the SCLC as the latter threatens the supremacy of the former in racial affairs. We are also informed about the jealousies within SCLC and the various rivalries within the organization for power and access to Martin Luther King.

Although the book offers little that is historiographically significant, Branch does seem to question David Garrow's assessment of the communist influence in the SCLC. Where Garrow sees Stanley Levison and Jack O'Dell as dedicated communists who sought to use King and the civil rights movement for the party's benefit, Branch is not so sure. He suggests that the available evidence from the FBI and SCLC files reveals that Levison, in particular, was committed to King and racial reform in America and made no apparent effort to undermine the movement or turn the civil rights leader in the direction of communism.

Despite the length of this study, it makes for fascinating reading. Branch has written a terrific book that reawakens us to the importance of this era in the life of our republic and makes us appreciate the dedication, but also the humanity, of the men and women of the civil rights era.

University of Florida

DAVID R. COLBURN

Diversities of Gifts: Field Studies in Southern Religion. Edited by Ruel W. Tyson, Jr., James L. Peacock, and Daniel W. Patterson. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1988. 218 pp. Preface, conclusions, notes on contributors, index. \$2 1.95.)

Is there a "solid South"? Is the Southerner an American? Is the distinctive feature of the South a monolithic Protestant fun-

damentalism? Can religion be understood through the use of traditional academic categories and normative intellectual inquiry? These are some of the questions the anthology under review confronts.

While most of these questions are familiar to historians, *Diversities of Gifts* is neither written by nor for professionals. The editors teach folklore, anthropology, and religious studies at the University of North Carolina, and the nine additional contributors were their graduate students. The articles derive from anthropological field work in North Carolina from the mid 1970s through the mid 1980s.

This sampling, as the editors appropriately call it, deals with small, independent, generally rural churches in which individuals emphasize spirituality and their personal experience. The one exception is an "Inner Light" church. There are three geographical areas under consideration—the coastal plain, piedmont, and mountains—with a mixed population of blacks, whites, Native Americans, and Japanese. Represented are Quakers, Sons of God, Primitive and Missionary Baptists, Holiness advocates, and Pentecostals.

Decrying traditional categories and methodologies that do not attempt to appreciate, and, thus, do not understand these groups from their own perspective, these researchers stress that "gestures," oral and physical expressions, are worthy of study in their own right. Only by directly observing such things as personal testimony, oral traditions, church architecture, family relationships and reunions, gospel and sermon rhythms, patterns of service order, and even moments of silence can one begin to fathom the essence and variety of religious beliefs within the South.

There are strengths and weaknesses to this approach and to the underlying themes. Many of the groups included are often ignored, or their forms of expression explained away by traditional academic historians uncomfortable with highly emotional manifestations. While they are out of the mainstream, in aggregate they are a significant section of the population, and, even if they were not, the study of such groups can illustrate group and individual behavior, adjustment, and interaction. The authors also force the historian to recognize meaningful variations within the South, and influences and connections outside of the area that bring into question the regional school of thought.

On the other hand, the authors attempt to extrapolate major patterns from individual examples and limited fieldwork. Their generalizations may be correct, but the extremely sparse documentation and lack of a comparative framework does not invite confidence. Furthermore, there is a gnawing tension underlying the themes. The introduction and conclusions reject the imagery and influence of southern regionalism. Yet accommodation to the southern environment is a basic aspect of many of the articles, and similarities amongst the groups studied are highlighted in the conclusion. These similarities and the gestures are virtually caricatures of the negative images of the southern religious paradigm, with the important exception of racism. Thus, the issue raised in the volume's conclusions and by this review becomes one of emphasis; namely, are similarities, or variations more important? The obvious response is that both are significant. Nonetheless, in this reviewer's opinion, the editors protest too much. Their variations are interesting, but they offer more support than divergence from contemporary historiography.

Atlanta Metropolitan College

MARK K. BAUMAN

New Directions in American Indian History. Edited by Colin G. Calloway. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1988. x, 262 pp. Introduction to the series, editor's preface, charts, graphs, notes, list of contributors, index. \$29.50.)

This book is the first in a bibliographical series projected by the Newberry Library's D'Arcy McNickle Center for the History of the American Indian. The series will offer "comprehensive coverage" of recent publications in Indian history with alternating publication of topically organized bibliographical lists and edited volumes of essays that "will both review recent trends in historical scholarships and point to areas where further research needs to be done" (p. viii). *New Directions in American Indian History*, ably edited by Colin G. Calloway, falls into the latter category.

Part One, "Recent Trends," features six essays discussing current scholarship on quite different topics: quantitative

methods in Native American history, American Indian women, Métis history, history of the Southern Plains tribes, Indians and the law, and twentieth-century Indians. Part Two, "Emerging Fields," has three essays focusing on relatively undeveloped topics including language study as a tool in Indian history, economics and Indian history, and religious changes in native societies. By dealing primarily with works published since 1983, the essays in both parts provide up-to-date assessment of the most current scholarship. Authors include historians, anthropologists, legal specialists, sociologists, and tribal officials. Some are well-known scholars, others are not.

Like most edited collections, *New Directions* varies in quality and significance according to the particular essay. Some readers may question inclusion of Dennis F. K. Madill's discussion of the Métis (mixed-bloods in Canada and the northcentral United States), but the subject is appropriate because 1985 marks the centenary of the famous uprising of Louis Riel and his Métis followers in Saskatchewan. As Madill's essay makes clear, Métis scholarship has gone far beyond that rebellion. Otherwise, the essays in Part One require little explanation or justification. Especially useful, in the opinion of this reviewer, is Melissa L. Meyer's and Russell Thornton's "Indians and the Numbers Game: Quantitative Methods in Native American History," a succinct overview of this increasingly important field that is appropriately qualified by warnings about the hazards of quantitative methodology. Likewise, George R. Grossman's "Indians and the Law" is the best update this side of a law school seminar on legal research and decisions pertaining to such things as land claims, Alaska natives, water rights, Indian civil rights, and the plenary power doctrine.

As for Part Two, readers will likely find Douglas R. Parks's essay on "The Importance of Language Study for the Writing of Plains Indian History" too specialized. The other essays, Ronald L. Trosper's "That Other Discipline: Economics and American Indian History," and Robert A. Brightman's "Toward a History of Indian Religion: Religious Changes in Native Societies," are of more general interest.

Obviously, some important topics are not included in this collection, and readers can only hope that future volumes will address such subjects as postremoval southern and eastern Indians, urban Indians, and changing Indian self-perceptions and

identities. It would have been helpful to tell readers what to expect. Nevertheless, scholars and others with a serious interest in the field will find *New Directions in American Indian History* a useful reference and a promising start for an important new series.

University of Tennessee

JOHN R. FINGER

Sovereignty and Liberty: Constitutional Discourse in American Culture.

By Michael Kammen. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1989. xiv, 231 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, notes, index. \$25.00.)

Sovereignty and Liberty is a collection of seven essays originally presented by Michael Kammen as seminar papers and public talks during the recent Bicentennial of the Constitution. The perennial tension in American history between sovereignty and liberty gives thematic unity to these wide-ranging essays that include a discussion of the character of popular as well as state sovereignty; the manifold notions of personal liberty and their relationship to an extratextual right to privacy; the role of public opinion in the interpretation of the Constitution by judges; the evolutionary development of the concept of a living constitution; and the hotly contested question of whether the framers' original intentions should limit judicial authority. Kammen argues that on each of these issues our constitutional history reveals a capacity to reinterpret the document while maintaining the delicate balance between sovereign authority and individual liberty. Through that process of reinterpretation, cultural values have informed and have in turn been informed by a genuinely American scheme of constitutionalism.

The two best essays deal with themes central to the American constitutional experience. The first is Kammen's treatment of the states' rights debate between World War I and World War II. States' rights sentiment reemerged during the interwar period in response to the "provocatively nationalizing tendencies of . . . Supreme Court decisions" up through 1920, the persistence of the states' rights tradition in the South, the contradictory forces of localism and nationalism within the Progress-

sive movement, wartime mobilization between 1917-1918, and the passage of the Eighteenth Amendment in 1919. Enthusiasm for this shibboleth of American constitutional thought waned only after the Supreme Court, in the constitutional revolution of 1937, endorsed the strongly nationalistic economic programs of the New Deal. Still, Kammen correctly observes that states' rights rhetoric persists even today because, quoting from a prominent legal scholar of the 1920s, the doctrine "is a nomad . . . dwelling wherever toes are trod upon . . . by the exercise of federal power" (p. 188).

The essay on original intention is equally significant. Kammen makes the telling point that debate over respect for the framers' intention is as old as the republic itself. The history of the founding era, moreover, reveals that such key terms as "sovereignty, popular sovereignty, federal, national, equality, republican, consolidation, and confederation" were "not immutable" (p. 209). The framers had differences among themselves about the meaning of these terms, and present-day scholars who seek to find unity where there was diversity will sink into "a textual quagmire" (p. 209). By attaching so much importance to the doctrine of original intention, Kammen concludes, present-day conservatives have missed the essential genius of the document—its capacity to redefine itself in response to new cultural patterns.

Most constitutional historians have adopted a decidedly political and legal perspective. Kammen, however, has profitably marched to the beat of a different drummer. He blends a critical reading of the constitutional themes manifested in material culture (painting, sculpture, and such) with a strong dose of intellectual history to reveal a distinctly American culture of constitutionalism. No scholar has done more than Kammen to elucidate this dimension of American history, and *Sovereignty and Liberty* adds to an already lustrous record.

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BOOK NOTES

On July 24, 1715, eleven Spanish ships were sunk by a hurricane on the southeast coast of Florida. Attempts to salvage their cargos— gold, silver, and New World commodities— began almost immediately and resulted in a camp being established on the mainland adjacent to the wrecks. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, treasure salvagers working under the auspices of the Florida Division of Archives, History and Records Management (now Historic Resources) recovered some of the cargo. Included in the state's share of the recovered cargo were 1,401 gold doubloons minted in Lima, Cuzco, Mexico City, and Bogota. Alan K. Craig's monograph, *Gold Coins of the 1715 Spanish Plate Fleet: A Numismatic Study of the State of Florida Collection*, is a scholarly study of these coins and what they tell about their history. Published in 1988 as no. 4 in the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research's *Florida Archaeology* series, Professor Craig's study is an interesting account that provides the non-specialist as well as the professional numismatist with insights into Latin American and Florida history. Of special note are the twelve color photographs by Roy Lett. [Reviewed by Jerald T. Milanich, Florida Museum of Natural History.]

Pensacola, Florida's First Place City is a pictorial history of this historic community established at the end of the seventeenth century. An earlier colonizing effort under the leadership of Tristan de Luna in 1559 was not permanent. Pensacola has played an important military role from its very beginnings, and one of the largest naval bases in the world is located there. Naval aviation had its beginnings in Pensacola. Several different flags have flown over the city, and some of the most important personalities in our nation's history have been associated with the community. One was Andrew Jackson who arrived in 1821, along with his wife Rachel, to supervise the transfer of Florida. George Walton, Jr., Richard Keith Call, and Henry M. Brackenridge— all with Pensacola connections— played major political roles in territorial Florida. Other Pensacolians who are highlighted in this volume and who played significant roles in the history

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of Florida were Stephen R. Mallory, United States Senator from Florida and secretary of the Navy in the Confederate Cabinet; Edward A. Perry, brigadier general for the Confederacy and governor of Florida from 1885-1889; P. K. Yonge, who was for many years chairman of the State Board of Control, the governing body for the State University System; Judge E. Dixie Biggs, attorney and president of the Florida State Bar Association; Occie Clubbs, founding member of the Pensacola Historical Society and an important local historian; and Modeste Hargis, the first licensed female pharmacist in the state of Florida. With one of the finest ports on the Gulf of Mexico, Pensacola has always been an important shipping center. Lumbering, fishing, and the military have provided a strong economic base for the area. The community has made a major effort to preserve its significant public and private buildings, squares, cemeteries, and other historic sites. Its preservation program is one of the strongest in the state and serves as a model for other communities. The University of West Florida (one of the nine state universities) and the Pensacola Junior College have made Pensacola a major educational center. Tourism has also had an impact on the economy. All of this history— political, social, economic, educational, religious, and intellectual— have been described in a handsome volume. Jesse Earle Bowden, editor and vice president of the *Pensacola News-Journal*, provides the narrative. Mr. Bowden, who has been active in the Florida Historical Society and local historical and preservation organizations, is also the author of a West Florida memoir, *Always the River Flows*. *Pensacola, Florida's First Place City* includes more than 300 rare photographs taken from many local and state collections and archives. The photographs were compiled by G. Norman Simons and Sandra L. Johnson. Simons, until his death, was curator-director of the Pensacola Historical Museum and helped establish the T. T. Wentworth, Jr., Florida State Museum. Ms. Johnson is curator of the Pensacola Historical Museum and serves as coeditor and contributor to *Pensacola History Illustrated*. *Pensacola, Florida's First Place City* was published by the Donning Company, and it sells for \$29.95. It may be ordered from the Pensacola Historical Society, Old Christ Church, 405 South Adams Street, Sevilla Square, Pensacola, FL 32501.

Jacksonville and Florida's First Coast is a coffee-table book describing the history of the Jacksonville area and the growth and development of the community in the twentieth century. It uses both narrative and pictures, many in color, to describe the growth. Jules L. Wagman, a journalist, editorial consultant, and founding editor of *Jacksonville Business Journal*, is the author. In addition to the history section, it also covers downtown redevelopment; business and industry; insurance and banking; health care; the port of Jacksonville and transportation; the Navy in Jacksonville; the arts; education; Jacksonville as a golf and tennis capital; sports, resorts, and recreation; and neighborhoods and the quality of life. Part two includes a short description of major corporations and businesses operating in the Jacksonville area. The business histories were written by Judy Moore. Melody Gilchrist contributed to the interviewing and writing of the corporate profiles. Wagman also describes the activities in other First Coast communities: Fernandina, Orange Park, and Ponte Vedra. The business history section was produced in cooperation with the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. *Jacksonville and Florida's First Coast* was published by Windsor Publications, North Ridge, CA; it sells for \$34.95.

In 1976, Hampton Dunn, president of the Florida Historical Society, was "drafted" to write a history of Citrus County. He was born in Floral City, in Citrus County, and a photograph of young Dunn is reproduced on page 3 of *Back Home: A History of Citrus County, Florida*. Publication was sponsored by the Citrus County Bicentennial Steering Committee. Researching public and private records, manuscripts, newspapers, secondary works, and talking to dozens of people— young and old, white and black— who had connections with the county, Dunn describes its history from prehistoric times to the present. White settlers began moving into the area after Florida became an American territory, many during the 1830s. The Indian wars and the Civil War and Reconstruction had an impact on Citrus County's growth and development. By 1870, the population of the area that is now Citrus County was 2,098. In the next decade, the county experienced a 70 percent growth increase, and several new communities were settled— Hernando and Arlington in 1881, Floral City in 1883, Mannfield in 1884, and Fairmount and Orleans in 1885. Citrus County was created by the legisla-

ture June 2, 1887, along with Pasco County, out of Hernando County. Mannfield became the temporary county seat, but in 1891, it was moved to Inverness. Citrus, phosphate, cattle, commercial and sports fishing, and agriculture provide a strong economic foundation for the county's prosperity. Several of the state's political and economic leaders were born and grew up in the county, and one of its best-known celebrities is Frances Langford, the well-known radio and movie personality. Born in Hernando in 1914, she grew up in Lakeland. Many historic photographs of people and places in the county are included in the volume. *Back Home* may be ordered from the Citrus County Historical Society Museum, Old Courthouse, Inverness, FL 32650, and the price is \$35.00.

Highway to Success: The Story of the Peninsula Motor Club, 1938-1988 is also by Hampton Dunn who, since 1959, has been an executive in the Peninsula Motor Club. It is now an affiliate of the American Automobile Association. Dunn continues as a consultant since his retirement. On December 15, 1938, during the Depression era, the Tampa Motor Club, the forerunner of the Peninsula Motor Club, was founded. There were only ninety-seven members; in fifty years the membership has increased to more than 1,200,000. Its first offices were in the basement of the old Chamber of Commerce building. That situation has also changed. The Club has a large office and branch offices in twenty-six localities from Pensacola to Naples. The Club has become the fourth largest AAA club in the country. Over its half century, it has fought for traffic safety, improved highways, and against toll roads and speed traps. The Club operates a large travel agency and insurance bureau, and it sells luggage and tickets to many public attractions at reduced prices. It also has been active in the campaign to keep drunken drivers off the road. Mr. Dunn has included many photographs—black and white and colored—that add to the interest and value of this volume. It was published by the Donning Company, Norfolk/Virginia Beach; it sells for \$29.95.

The Florida Almanac: 1990-1991 Edition is a comprehensive guide, reference manual, atlas, directory, and history book. It was edited by Del Marth and Martha J. Marth, and was published by Pelican Publishing Company, 1101 Monroe Street (P. O.

Box 189), Gretna, LA 70053. *The Almanac* provides a wide variety of information from A (archaeology, airports, auditoriums and arenas, and agriculture) to Z (zip codes). In between is information on wildlife, crime, education, government, elections, population, vital statistics, sports, and space exploration. There is information on drivers' licensing and restrictions, admission requirements for public and private universities and community colleges, and data on climate and weather. Included also are lists of forts and battlefields in Florida, state parks (with information on fees and regulations), major attractions, museums and art centers, symphonies and orchestras, Miss Florida winners, daily and weekly newspapers, document libraries, legal holidays, Medal of Honor winners, military cemeteries, major stadium and football bowls, names and addresses of United States Senators and Congressmen, state agencies, and toll-free numbers. There is also a list of fiction and non-fiction books about Florida. *Florida Almanac* sells for \$11.95.

1989 FIU/Florida Poll was compiled by J. Arthur Heise, Hugh Gladwin, and Douglas McLaughen for the Institute for Public Opinion Research, School of Journalism and Mass Communication, Florida International University. It was published by Florida International University Press. The aim of the poll was to improve public dialogue on various issues facing the state by assessing public opinion on these important matters. Covered were the quality of life; taxes; satisfaction with schools, police, and other governmental services; the future of the state's economy; and the place of morality and religion in the life of Florida citizens. The interviews were conducted over a six-week period, from August 28 to October 8, 1988. All were conducted at the Institute for Public Opinion Research Lab at the North Miami campus of Florida International University. The interviewers were specially trained, and all were bilingual speakers of English and Spanish. A total of 1,201 interviews were completed with males and females from the ages of eighteen to over sixty-five. White, black, and other races and those of Hispanic origin were included. The *1989 FIU/Florida Poll* sells for \$24.95.

Florida's Historic Cemeteries, A Preservation Handbook was compiled by Sharyn Thompson for the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board. Its purpose is to assist individuals and organiza-

tions concerned with identifying and preserving historic cemeteries. There is a public awareness that cemeteries are a valuable part of our heritage and that they must be preserved. Many historic burying grounds in Florida have been destroyed or have disappeared because the graves were unmarked and the cemeteries were not cared for. Many others are now being threatened by natural and man-made factors. The handbook suggests guidelines and methods for identification, survey, and documentation of historic cemeteries, and discusses preservation techniques that can be employed to stop or retard their deterioration. Information on the Florida Master Site File and the National Register is incorporated. The Florida Statutes relating to cemetery protection and a selected bibliography are also included. The handbook is not a guide to the state's historic cemeteries, nor does it describe prehistoric burials that are regarded as archaeological sites. *Florida's Historic Cemeteries* may be ordered from the Historic Tallahassee Preservation Board, 329 North Meridian Street, Tallahassee, FL 32301; the cost is \$7.50.

Spessard Stone of Wauchula has issued a revised and enlarged hardbound edition of his family history, *John and William, Sons of Robert Hendry*. Stone's thoroughly researched volume offers family records, genealogical charts, and—importantly for those interested in Florida history—insightful narratives of the lives and pioneer experiences of many of the subjects of his inquiry. The work comprises almost three hundred pages of nineteenth-century south Florida pioneers. *John and William, Sons of Robert Hendry* was published by Genie Plus of Bradenton. It may be obtained for \$65, plus \$2.50 postage and handling, from Sar Nell Gran, 2307 Gorham Avenue, Fort Myers, FL 33907. [Reviewed by Canter Brown, Jr., University of Florida.]

Pineapple Press of Sarasota, Florida, has reprinted in one volume two of Patrick Smith's novels: *The River is Home* and *Angel City*. *The River is Home* was Smith's first novel. It is the story of a Mississippi Delta family's struggle to cope with changes in their rural environment. *Angel City* follows the course of a West Virginia family who moved to Florida and lived in a migrant labor camp. CBS produced a film for television based on *Angel City*. The *Patrick Smith Reader* may be ordered from the Press, P. O. Drawer 16008, Sarasota, FL 34239; the price is \$17.95.

Tales of Old Florida is a collection of original articles and stories that were first published in newspapers and magazines in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. Included is a description of a St. Augustine lawn tennis tournament in 1890, one on crossing the Everglades in a power boat in 1907, and another on cruising along the Gulf coast in 1907. Also included is a depiction of sports played in Florida in 1886, truck farming in 1909, and tarpon fishing in 1891. Most of the articles relate to hunting, fishing, boating, sailing, and other sports. They are illustrated with drawings, photographs, and engravings. Edited by Frank Oppel and Tony Meisel, *Tales of Old Florida* was published by Castle, a division of Booksales, Inc., 110 Enterprise Avenue, Secaucus, NJ 07094.

The Florida State University Press has published a paperback reprint of *The Life and Travels of John Bartram from Lake Ontario to the River St. John* by Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. The volume was first published in 1982, and it was reviewed in the July 1982 issue of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, pp. 82-85. The paperback edition sells for \$28.50.

The Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs has published a revised edition of its *Florida Folklife Directory*, volume two. It complements volume one of the Directory which lists resource institutions and collections in Florida. The entries in volume two list people in the state who may serve as resources for folklife studies or projects: artists, interpreters, and scholars. Each entry provides a brief description of the individual's involvement in Florida folk culture. This information is intended to help anyone planning festivals, seminars, workshops, or other projects that recognize Florida's folk culture. The *Directory* was compiled by Barbara Beauchamp and Patricia Stafford. For information, write the Division of Historical Resources, Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs, P. O. Box 265, White Springs, FL 32096.

Florida County Maps and Recreation Guide contains a map of each of Florida's sixty-seven counties, plus additional information about each county. The county seat is named, together with state and national forests, state parks and recreational areas, wildlife preserves, lookout towers, and historical sites. Order

from the publisher: Bureau of Maps, Box 5317, Tallahassee, FL 32314; the price is \$11.95.

The Confederate Privateers is a reprint of a study by the late William Morrison Robinson, Jr., first published in 1928. There was considerable naval and blockading activity off the east and Gulf coasts of Florida during the war, and the history of the privateers who attempted to run the blockade are included in this volume. One incident, during the first year of war, involved the *Alvarado*. It had to be abandoned off the coast of Fernandina when it was threatened by the *Jamestown*, a sloop-of-war that had been blockading the mouth of the St. Marys River. Another Florida incident was the destruction of the Confederate schooner *Judah* at the Pensacola Navy Yard docks on September 14, 1861, by a boat expedition from the United States frigate *Colorado*. *The Confederate Privateers* has been reprinted by the University of South Carolina Press in its Classics and Maritime History Series edited by William N. Still, Jr. It sells for \$24.95.