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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*Florida Cow Hunter: The Life and Times of Bone Mizell.* By Jim Bob Tinsley. (Orlando: University of Central Florida Press, 1990. x, 131 pp. Preface, photographs, illustrations, notes, index. \$19.95 cloth; \$9.95 paper.)

Bone Mizell, Florida's legendary pioneer cowboy, is the subject of this interesting, well-written biography. But this book is much more than the story of Morgan Bonaparte Mizell. It is really a history of the late nineteenth-century Florida cattle industry.

Jim Bob Tinsley has carefully researched Mizell's life and has compiled from many scattered sources a comprehensive picture of this bibulous but colorful character. Florida's homespun humorist was a member of a family that had deep roots in the history of the state. His grandfather, David Mizell, Sr., was in Alachua County as early as 1830. David's son, Morgan Mizell, who was to become Bone's father, moved to Manatee County in 1862, the year before Bone was born. Bone Mizell's life was intertwined with the lives of the most prominent and wealthy cattle barons of southwest Florida. He served as foreman for the noted Judge Ziba King and also worked for the Parker Brothers and Colonel Eli Morgan.

Tinsley's work includes all the familiar anecdotes about Bone Mizell. He recounts the incident in which Mizell was commissioned to return the body of a wealthy young man to his New Orleans home for burial. Instead, Bone sent the body of his friend and fellow cowman, John Underhill, in place of the remains of the deceased youth.

The author devotes one chapter to the serious problem of cattle stealing on the frontier and provides an account of the DeSoto County cattle wars of the 1890s. One of the most interesting chapters in the book has nothing to do with Bone Mizell. It includes an account of the Barber-Mizell feud which occurred in Orange and Brevard counties during the late 1860s and early 1870s. This tragic incident, which involved the ownership of cattle, was illustrative of conditions on the Florida frontier during the Reconstruction era.

The numerous photographs scattered throughout the book greatly enhance the narrative. There are pictures of pioneer Florida cattlemen and rare photos of cowboys at work on the Florida range. Tinsley has done a fine job of searching the available sources, chronicling Mizell's career, and placing Bone in the larger context of pioneer life in south Florida at the turn of the century.

*Tampa, Florida*

KYLE S. VANLANDINGHAM

*Columbian Consequences, Volume 2: Archaeological and Historical Perspectives on the Spanish Borderlands East.* Edited by David Hurst Thomas. (Washington, DC: Smithsonian Institution Press, 1990. xv, 586 pp. List of illustrations, introduction, acknowledgments, illustrations, maps, tables, references. \$60.00.)

The Society of American Archaeology organized its 1989 annual program to focus on multi-disciplinary perspectives on the borderlands and such other areas of Latin America as might provide context for current borderlands archaeological and ethnohistorical studies of the period of initial contact between the "two worlds." The result is a three-volume compilation of papers, of which this is the second.

The thirty-five essays in this weighty tome are organized into three groups: "Spanish Entrada into the American Southeast" (fourteen essays), "The Impact of Hispanic Colonization in the Southeast and Caribbean" (nine essays), and "The Missions of La Florida" (twelve essays). The first essay in each group provides an overview of the topic and chapters in its group.

The central themes of the first group are: where did Spaniards (especially Hernando de Soto) go and what evidence do we have that Native American culture changed as a result? Although Jerald Milanich tries to draw these essays together in his introductory essay, they remain fragments of a larger picture (including the controversies over the Soto route) and heavily concerned with particular archaeological sites and data. They reveal that we still know little about many aspects of these events.

The second group of essays, introduced by Kathleen Deagan, is really two groups: four chapters that focus primarily on the Caribbean and recent work by University of Florida ar-

*Indian-Religious Relations in Colonial Spanish America.* Edited by Susan E. Ramirez. (Syracuse: Maxwell School of Citizenship and Public Affairs, 1989. 120 pp. Introduction, maps, notes, glossary. \$13.00.)

This slim volume contains four chapters that document aspects of the social history of evangelization in Latin America. Because the authors of these individual studies have succeeded in illuminating the general processes of acculturation, this is a useful work for comparative purposes for historians and anthropologists in Florida and elsewhere.

Stafford Poole, C.M., contributed "The Declining Image of the Indian among Churchmen in Sixteenth-Century New Spain." Poole demonstrates that the initial optimism with which both regular and secular clergy approached their respective tasks in the early sixteenth century gave way, by 1555, to a more ambivalent attitude and a paternalism based on the concept that the Indians were inferior. These opinions arose not only because of the "deplorable" condition of the Indians after a half century of contact, and the persistence of crypto-idolatry, but also the resurgence of Augustinian thought during the Catholic Reformation. It seems reasonable to assume that this negativism was transmitted to friars bound for La Florida.

In "Chimalpahin's View of Spanish Ecclesiastics in Colonial Mexico," Susan Schroeder reviews the writings of Don Domingo de San Anton Muñón Chimalpahin Quahlehuantzin, a native fiscal in Mexico City. Chimalpahin wrote of his own conception of Christian dogma, church hierarchy, and clergy-Indian relations, and also of his opinion of the various Orders. Chimalpahin's preference for the Franciscans, held partly because of their dedication to teaching, may help to explain the relative success of the Franciscans in La Florida.

The Dominicans held sway in colonial Chiapas, the subject Murdo J. MacLeod's paper, "Dominican Explanations for Revolts and Their Suppression in Colonial Chiapas, 1545-1715." It will come as no surprise to those familiar with Florida colonial history that labor shortages resulted in power struggles between the secular and religious clergy, the governing elite, and large landowners for control over Indian labor. Also familiar are charges and countercharges of exploitation of the Indians between groups; the self-serving justifications of each faction; inevitable

uprisings of a desperate people; and swift and brutal retaliation by the Spanish. By 1713, highland Chiapas was a “devastated province,” but the Dominicans were able to defend themselves against their utter failure by appealing to the conventional wisdom (the development of which was outlined by MacLeod) that Indians were “obdurate” and incapable of being converted away from the Devil.

James Saeger’s article, “Eighteenth-Century Guaycuruan Missions in Paraguay,” deals with the Jesuit missions among the hunting and gathering Mbayas between 1760 and 1782. The Mbaya had access to European goods 200 years before missionization. Their access to the horse and metal tools at first led to expansion and then to environmental depletion so severe that they were forced to accept missionization to secure a constant food supply. By the late nineteenth century, however, the Mbaya still were transhumant. Like MacLeod, Saeger highlights the different factions in Paraguayan society that disrupted mission progress, particularly after the Jesuits were expelled.

Ramirez’s introduction provides an excellent collation of the chapters and their theoretical relevance, while Van Young’s rather heady “Conclusions” explores the rationale and relevance of social history as seen through the success of these papers. I would recommend this volume for anyone interested in comparative acculturative experiences.

*University of Florida*

REBECCA SAUNDERS

*Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, Volume 16: September 1, 1780-February 28, 1781.* Edited by Paul H. Smith. (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1989. xxix, 803 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of Congress, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, notes, index. \$38.00.)

This volume of the *Letters of Delegates* illustrates particularly well the interplay between Lockean optimism and republican pessimism in the wartime politics of the American Revolution. Drawing on seventeenth-century contractual ideas and on eighteenth-century libertarian beliefs, American leaders tried to benefit from both Lockean and republican bodies of thought.

*Frontiers In Conflict: The Old Southwest, 1795-1830.* By Thomas D. Clark and John D. W. Guice. (Albuquerque: University of New Mexico Press, 1989. xv, 335 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, maps, appendix, notes, index. \$32.50 cloth; \$15.95 paper.)

*Frontiers In Conflict* examines the Old Southwest in its formative years, an area authors Clark and Guice describe as extending from the Ocmulgee River in Georgia to the Mississippi River and from the Tennessee River to the Gulf of Mexico. In reality, however, the book, a volume in the press's Histories of the American Frontier series, focuses predominantly on the Mississippi Territory. The authors argue for the uniqueness of this region, which they see in its geography, native tribes, patterns of white settlement, economics, and foreign influences. They claim that the Old Southwest was more west, i.e., a frontier region, than South.

Among the topics covered by Clark and Guice are the Five Civilized Tribes and their problems with whites, border issues, land speculation, and state-making (Mississippi and Alabama). They are at their best in discussing the Natchez Trace and its legendary outlaws, who were not as numerous as often imagined. Livestock in the Old Southwest, they argue, also had a role that has been largely overlooked. The authors attribute the presence of livestock to Celtic herders. They write favorably on the society of yeoman farmers, sometimes called "cracker culture," which authors who dwell on the cotton aristocracy and slavery have frequently denigrated. Cotton and slaves, however, receive scant attention in this study as they appeared mostly after 1830. But other topics are also omitted. For example, New Orleans and Louisiana seem not to be a part of the Old Southwest inasmuch as only the Battle of New Orleans merits discussion.

Despite several good qualities about the book, a few things bothered this reviewer. One of them is a need for greater objectivity. The authors say little about boundary conflicts with Spain that resulted in the 1795 Treaty of San Lorenzo (Pinckney's Treaty) and they assume that American claims to lands were valid because of the Anglo-American Treaty of 1783. Moreover, they see Spanish intrigue as existing long after it had in fact ceased. They explain United States seizures of portions of Spanish West Florida as stemming from "national security," and they never raise the question of the legality of the seizures.

Indian topics take up about one third of the book. Clark and Guice view Federalist policy toward the natives as one of pacification and paternalism; Jefferson's attempt at assimilation ("civilization") is seen as humanitarian; and Andrew Jackson's removal policy is explained as being in the natives' best interests as it mitigated greater hardships for them. The factory system as well, the authors claim, was designed to protect the natives against exploitative traders. They usually describe treaties that took Indian lands as generous, and they depict the Native Americans as being misguided in resisting United States encroachment, as in the Red Stick War.

While the volume is useful as an introduction, the diligent reader will want to explore other sources in order to learn more about the Old Southwest. Finally, this reviewer found annoying the excessive use of exclamation marks and the many uncorrected typographical errors in the text. Careful editing here would have helped.

*Albuquerque, New Mexico*

GILBERT C. DIN

*The War of 1812: A Forgotten Conflict.* By Donald R. Hickey. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1989. xiii, 457 pp. Preface, introduction, photographs, conclusion, maps, note on sources, notes, index. \$32.50.)

This work, though named *The War of 1812*, is not primarily a military history but instead is an account of the political side of the conflict. Hickey describes in detail the state of affairs that led up to the war as well as the views of various groups, some of whom opposed the action and others who supported it.

Hickey's work discusses the activities of political leaders in terms of their reaction to the war. He has an excellent account of the disastrous financial condition of the country, a situation caused by the refusal of the Federalist-controlled New England banking establishment to allow the government to borrow any of their funds. This factor alone almost gave the English a victory.

While the war's military affairs in general are sketched only briefly, the actual conflict in the South and on the Gulf Coast is described in some detail. Even so, Hickey's treatment of the warfare itself is a minor part of the work, but he does have an excellent chapter dealing with the Treaty of Ghent. Again, how-

ever, the author deals more with the politics of the treaty and its negotiators than with the terms of the treaty. His treatment of the Hartford Convention is both useful and well done. Perhaps Hickey's work is strongest in his sketches of the participants in the conflict, both as military and political leaders. He has also reproduced an outstanding collection of rare pictures of these leaders.

Hickey presents his reader with a lucid writing style which makes the volume easily read and understood. He has produced one of the first studies dealing with the politics of this conflict since the work of Henry Adams. In fact, his work is in many respects much like that of Adams, including what appears to be a supportive view of the New England Federalists. Perhaps it is because of this preoccupation with the New England Federalists that Hickey misses the mark on two significant points. If, for example, the War of 1812 was fought over maritime grievances, then why was it that the interior West and the South produced the War Hawks while maritime New England prompted little but bitter opposition to the war? While this question has no easy answer, would it not seem appropriate for a book dealing with the politics of the war to investigate this issue? He suggests correctly also that the outstanding generals of this conflict were Andrew Jackson and Winfield Scott, but they "were unable to turn the tide because each was confined to a secondary theater of operations" (p. 1). If Jackson's theater of operations was secondary, then why did his victory catapult him into the presidency? Except for these two unsettled problems, the book is an excellent addition to the literature of the field.

*Auburn University*

FRANK L. OWSLEY, JR.

*The Papers of John C. Calhoun: Volume XIX, 1844.* Edited by Clyde N. Wilson. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1990. xxii, 940 pp. Preface, introduction, photograph, bibliography, index. \$49.95.)

The present volume covers the middle portion of Calhoun's service, from June through September 1844, as secretary of state under President John Tyler. It documents a portion of the Texas annexation controversy during which the Senate rejected Cal-

times is an evil, but it is a necessary one for us. The cankers of a long war are often felt, even after years of succeeding peace. The cankers of a long peace are more dangerous. . . . There are at this moment more foreign enemies, and native traitors in the United States, than at any period since the revolution. . . . We have the option to become vassals of great Britain, or by war to rally the people and overthrow her influence, and expose our secret enemies, and traitors, to the odium of public opinion" (pp. 269-70). DuVal closed with the suggestion that if asked he might accept the post of charge d'affaires to the Texas Republic.

Clyde N. Wilson and his assistant editors continue to merit highest praise for their production of this series.

*University of Florida*

HERBERT J. DOHERTY

*The Road to Disunion: Secessionists at Bay, 1776-1854.* By William W. Freehling. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. xii, 640 pp. Preface, prologue, illustrations, maps, notes, index. \$30.00.)

For more than a century American historians have examined, analyzed, and debated, endlessly it seems, the coming of the Civil War. Interpretations have shifted in time, in circumstance, and in the geographical and cultural set of those engaged in their varying explanations. As technical advances, especially in computer analyses of vast quantities of data, have brought more powerful tools to bear upon the subject, much modern research has focused on local history and mass political and social behavior. Unfortunately, some of those scholars who are dubbed the "new" social and political historians have overly concerned themselves with method to the detriment of substantive issues. Particularly, they have moved away from convincing narrative development. Indeed slavery and sectionalism, which previously appeared to have achieved consensus as prime causes of the war, have been muted in a good deal of recent scholarship.

William W. Freehling's *The Road to Disunion: Secessionists at Bay* has sought to reverse this trend dramatically by drawing upon the very conclusions of the "new" social and political history to effect an attempted synthesis that reinforces traditional notions on the coming of the war. In addition to an overview of

no Poe. Nor am I suggesting that insight can be measured quantitatively. But those who have the patience and the endurance to cut through the stylistic thicket will be rewarded with a fuller understanding of how the institution of slavery warped the southern mind and established certain preconditions for eventual conflict.

*Claremont Graduate School*

JOHN NIVEN

*Abandoned by Lincoln: A Military Biography of General John Pope.*

By Wallace J. Schutz and Walter N. Trenerry. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990. xiv, 243 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, photographs, maps, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$32.50.)

For almost every Civil War buff, General John Pope is a man you love to hate. Pope was a West Point graduate and professional soldier. In the first months of the sectional conflict he won a couple of small engagements in the West. This led President Lincoln in July 1862 to bring Pope east for command of a new army that would campaign in Virginia.

It would be difficult for a general to make a bigger mess of things than did Pope. Self-confident to pomposity, he told his new army that he was accustomed to seeing the backs of his enemy— a clear slap at the previous record of many of his Army of Virginia units. Pope led the Federals into Virginia with a pledge to live off the country and wage war against helpless civilians. Such statements of barbarism made Pope the Civil War figure for whom General Robert E. Lee had the most contempt. “That man,” said Lee, “[must be] suppressed” — an expression that sounded like one squashing an odious insect.

Having infuriated those behind him and inflamed those around him, Pope could not even advance on a positive note. All too soon he did not know exactly where his army was, and he had no idea where the enemy was. On August 9, 1862, his lead columns collided painfully with Stonewall Jackson at Cedar Mountain. Three weeks later, Lee’s whole army routed Pope’s confused forces at Second Manassas. Angry Federal authorities then banished him back to the West. To at least one Federal general, Pope was not worth “a pinch of owl dung.”

For years Pope has been the only commander of a major Civil War army not to have a biography. Good riddance, many historians would say. In reality, Pope wrote so little about his war experiences as to deter any serious undertaking. Yet Wallace Schutz and Walter Trenerry, both knowledgeable historians in Minneapolis, persevered. This volume goes as far as one could to restore a sense of honor and decency to Pope.

The authors concede willingly that Pope was conceited, ambitious, uncommunicative with associates, disdainful of proper channels, contemptuous of superiors— in short, thoroughly unlikable. On the other hand, Pope was courageous as a soldier prior and subsequent to the 1862 debacle in Virginia. Though shipped to Minnesota by the Lincoln government, Pope did a commendable job of handling hostile Indians and winning the confidence of the settlers. He commanded well the departments and districts assigned to him. At his death in 1892, Pope was buried with full military honors.

The most startling assertions here are that Pope became a Republican pawn that the Lincoln government tried to use against the Democratic general-in-chief, George B. McClellan; that his Virginia offensive was actually a holding action until the North's mighty Army of the Potomac could arrive on the scene; and that Pope lacked the free hand and strong supporters to succeed under the best of circumstances.

Many Civil War students will find this a bit too strong to accept in toto, but the authors deserve high marks for an extraordinary study of a man maligned in great part because he was misunderstood.

*Virginia Polytechnic Institute  
and State University*

JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

*John Brown Gordon: Soldier, Southerner, American.* By Ralph Lowell Eckert. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. xvi, 367 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, maps, photographs, notes, epilogue, bibliographic essay, index. \$32.50.)

Ralph Lowell Eckert has produced a studied biography of John Brown Gordon, Civil-War general, senator, and businessman. Gordon was born in 1832, the son of a prosperous

in state politics and opposed the Independents, who were scoring a few successes. Gordon easily was reelected in 1878, but he resigned his seat two years later. The charges of collusion that implicated Gordon appear to have some credibility according to new material used by Eckert. Gordon returned to politics in 1886, serving one term as governor and one term as United States senator. He died in 1903 while vacationing at Biscayne Bay.

Gordon was a New South figure. He was committed to preserving a repressive social order and rejected northern support for the freedmen. Yet, he recognized the South's dependency on outside investment capital, and he personally profited from this relationship. Eckert has used the available sources, including the limited family papers, to draw a temperate picture of John Brown Gordon. This book contributes to our understanding of the New South and those people who figured so prominently in its development.

*National Park Service, Denver, Colorado*      MICHAEL G. SCHENE

*Steamboats and the Cotton Economy: River Trade in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta.* By Harry P. Owens. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1990. xiii, 255 pp. Preface, maps, figures, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$30.00.)

*Travels on the Lower Mississippi, 1879-1880: A Memoir by Ernst von Hesse-Wartegg.* Edited and translated by Frederic Trautmann. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 1990. xv, 261 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, tables, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

Rarely are two books that are published independently of each other as complimentary as these two works by Harry Owens and Frederic Trautmann. In *Steamboats and the Cotton Economy*, Owens recounts the history of steamboating on the Yazoo River system, an extensive waterway tributary to the Mississippi River. Owens outlines the activity of the early years of Yazoo steamboating. He also includes an interesting chapter on the Civil War era when private boatowners of the Yazoo fortified their vessels with cotton bales and attempted simultaneously to make a living and defend their homeland. But the author concentrates on the

decks where the bowels of the vessel were filled with “greasy barrels of oil” and “dripping barrels of molasses” (p. 25). In loading the boat, ragged black deckhands moved swiftly about in such a whirl in taking on cargo that an observer could not tell “Negroes from barrels” (p. 30). Meanwhile, the glittering saloon above deck strikingly contrasted with the lower level in the presence of its “soft carpets” and “satin-covered furniture” (p. 25).

The German did not limit himself to evoking images of riverboats or scenery. He also commented on such interesting and varied topics as yellow-fever epidemics, the Creole women of New Orleans, and the “Negro Exodusters” who took passage on the river steamers in their trek from the poverty of the river valley to the promise of a better life in Kansas.

Taken together, these two works on the postwar golden era of river transportation constitute an important contribution to the historic record. While I recommend Owens’s book to all interested in the history of transportation, Trautmann’s translation of Hesse-Wartegg’s journal will have universal appeal to southern historians and Southerners alike.

*Winthrop College*

LYNN WILLOUGHBY

*Ulrich Bonnell Phillips: A Southern Historian and His Critics.* Edited by John David Smith and John C. Inscoe. (New York: Greenwood Press, 1990. xix, 276 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, chronology, introduction, notes, charts, bibliographies, index. \$45.00.)

Five-and-a-half decades after his death, Ulrich Bonnell Phillips continues to cast a long shadow over historical writing. His thirty-two years of scholarship yielded 4,800 published pages on the history of southern slavery, politics, and economic development—much of which today remains required reading for students of these subjects. During his lifetime, his interpretation of American slavery became so impregnable that it was not challenged by white scholars until a decade after his death. At the urging of Eugene D. Genovese, then a young Marxist with a bold new interpretation of the slave system, Phillips’s ideas enjoyed a rebirth, albeit with different assumptions, during the 1960s. Since then, scholars assessing his contribution continued

ment that prevailed in that era. The “unstated premise” of this work, as Du Bois put it, was that blacks were “not ordinary slaves nor indeed ordinary human beings” (p. 84).

This volume can only be criticized on minor points. One wonders if its six themes could not have been more effectively compressed into three or four. Perhaps there might also have been fewer and longer essays. There is some unevenness in the contributions— although that is virtually inevitable in a book of this format— and some of the selections that are excerpted from longer essays or books are somewhat out of context. There are major historiographical differences that appear here, yet they are submerged in its topical organization. Hofstadter’s essay, for example, could have been more appropriately positioned next to those of Stampp and Genovese. Nonetheless, the editors deserve high praise for bringing together the fascinating contents of *A Southern Historian and His Critics*, and scholars will find it a valuable research and teaching tool.

*University of North Carolina at Greensboro*

WILLIAM A. LINK

*Charleston! Charleston!: The History of a Southern City.* By Walter J. Fraser, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1989. xiii, 542 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, photographs, epilogue, appendix, notes, select bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

It is a splendid opening sentence: “Great cities are both beautiful and ugly.” With these words Jay Fraser begins his epic history of Charleston, South Carolina, from the earliest British settlers’ first view of palmettos, live oaks, and salt marsh in 1670 to the impact of Hurricane Hugo in 1989.

Fraser’s finely drawn opening sentence signals his approach. Charleston’s greatness is unquestioned, but his clear-eyed chronicle blinks neither the city’s beauty nor its sordidness, its achievements nor its failures, its heroism nor its scandals. In this book Charleston stands out in three dimensions as few cities do in written history.

*Charleston! Charleston!* manages to combine within its pages two historical traditions generally considered inimical to each other. The author’s analysis is influenced by the *Annales* school

*Initiative, Paternalism, & Race Relations: Charleston's Avery Normal Institute.* By Edmund L. Drago. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990. xi, 402 pp. Preface, introduction, photographs, notes, bibliography, index. \$45.00.)

Even though Avery Normal Institute, established by the American Missionary Association (AMA) in 1865, did not evolve into what alumnus Septima P. Clark called "black Charleston's version of the 'Massachusetts Institute of Technology,'" it did emerge as the AMA's premier high school in the South (p. 155). It became a feeder school that provided well trained students for the association's top liberal arts colleges such as Fisk, Atlanta University, and Talladega College.

Edmund L. Drago in *Initiative, Paternalism, & Race Relations: Charleston's Avery Normal Institute* traces not only the development of Avery from its inception but closely examines and analyzes the ethos, the people, and the environment that shaped the institution. According to Drago, Avery was shaped by antebellum Charleston's black and white aristocracy, Yankee missionaries, and Low Country blacks. Charleston, unlike many other areas of the South, boasted a sizeable independent, prosperous, and educated black community that often resented the sometimes paternalistic missionaries. This black "elite" middle class already professed the social and cultural uplift philosophy and Protestant work ethic that the missionaries intended to instill, and they had their own vision for Avery Normal Institute.

Avery, as did most black institutions of the period, struggled to survive. Avery's problems, however, were not always limited to finances or white hostility. Intrasegregation and elitism threatened to damage the school. Northern missionaries and Charleston's antebellum free blacks agreed upon the uplift philosophy to eradicate prejudice and Avery's mission to train future teachers and leaders, but they often clashed over the constituency that they should serve— the underclass or the antebellum free-black elite.

Francis L. Cardozo, as principal of Avery (1865-1868) and a member of the free-black elite, set the tone and closely identified the school with Charleston's antebellum free-black community. It was under his guidance and leadership that Avery became a college preparatory and normal institute. Although Cardozo was followed by a succession of white principals, the school's values

and aims changed little. During the administration of Benjamin F. Cox (1914-1936), Avery became an all-black institution and was perhaps even more amenable to suggestions from Charleston's black elite. Even AMA officials complained of Avery's exclusiveness. Averyites were disappointed that Avery never became a college, but President Cox managed to create the atmosphere of "a fine small liberal arts college" (p. 168).

Throughout its history, Avery alumni, students, parents, and administrators challenged AMA governance and battled the association and later city officials to maintain the school's identity as a liberal arts school. Parents and alumni resisted the change, but Avery Normal Institute became a public school in 1947 and merged with Burke Industrial High School in 1954. In the meantime, Avery had produced a professional class that included teachers, doctors, lawyers, businessmen, politicians, and civil rights leaders. And despite its sometime elitism, Avery helped bridge both the cultural and color gap that had traditionally divided Charleston's black community. Well researched and written, Professor Drago has provided more than just an institutional history of Avery Normal Institute. This is an excellent study of Charleston's black community and the forces that shaped it.

*Florida State University*

MAXINE D. JONES

*Talladega College: The First Century.* By Maxine D. Jones and Joe M. Richardson. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1990. xi, 340 pp. Illustrations, preface, photographs, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$32.95.)

*Talladega College* is a well-written and -researched analysis of the rise, struggles, and achievements of a small private black college in Alabama. Its history began after the Civil War with the thirst of blacks in Alabama, and indeed throughout the South, for "book learning." Following a convention in Mobile, two Talladegans and former slaves—William Savery and Thomas Tarrant—were fired with visions of a black school. These men won enthusiastic support of several neighbors to organize an educational society "to plan and supervise a school." They sought assistance from the Freedmen's Bureau, and a teacher was provided by the Cleveland Freedman's Aid Commission.

volume. This fine work sheds light on a neglected aspect of one of America's richest resources.

*Louisiana State University*

CHARLES VINCENT

*Subduing Satan: Religion, Recreation, and Manhood in the Rural South, 1865-1920.* By Ted Ownby. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. xii, 286 pp. Preface, introduction, photographs, tables, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Ted Ownby, this book's author, obviously has a tremendous appreciation for imagination, since he has indulged his abundantly in crafting this work. He set out to examine the tensions in the rural South between the region's evangelical heritage and its famed propensity for violence, concentrating on the years between the Civil War's end and the period immediately after World War I. He focuses on the rural South's attitudes toward various recreations and how those attitudes were affected by evangelical religion. Making generalizations about the "rural South" can lead a writer quickly into murky waters. Realizing that his generalizations do not fit the entire South, Ownby admits that he "largely" ignores the Appalachian region and "completely" avoids the "predominantly Catholic sections of Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland, and Kentucky." To this reviewer it appears that he also virtually avoids Florida and Texas, but he makes no mention of doing so. Other southern states receive but meager attention— Mississippi, Arkansas, and South Carolina, for example. Most of the attention is focused on North Carolina, Georgia, and Alabama. Maybe Ownby's subtitle should read: "Religion, Recreation, and Manhood in Some Parts of the Rural South, 1865-1920." Still, Ownby is convinced that he has captured the cultural attitudes of "the great Majority of white Southerners."

The author's research is clearly extensive. He has examined an impressive array of sources— numerous manuscript collections in various states, church records, newspapers, periodicals and trade publications, public documents, and an exhaustive list of secondary works. The reader should remember that Ownby perused these sources in an effort to uncover attitudes, and attitudes are not always obvious. Careful analysis was required, and Ownby provides it, bringing forth in the process some in-

*Living Atlanta: An Oral History of the City, 1914-1948.* By Clifford M. Kuhn, Harlon E. Joyce, and E. Bernard West. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990. xix, 406 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, illustrations, appendix, notes, index. \$35.00.)

This book originated in a series of radio broadcasts funded by the National Endowment for the Humanities in 1977-1978. The goal was to capture a sense of Atlanta's past from the early twentieth century through the Second World War, with particular emphasis on the experiences of ordinary folk, both black and white. Among the almost 200 people interviewed were millworkers at the old Exposition Cotton Mill, early residents of the University Homes public housing complex, klansmen, police, prohibition rum-runners, streetcar motormen, teachers, social workers, jazz musicians, an Atlanta Black Cracker baseball player, the first woman to own a dry-cleaning establishment, and a fire fighter who fought the Great Fire of 1917.

The interviewing team of Clifford M. Kuhn and E. Bernard West, one white and one black, were both trained historians. They worked under the direction of Harlon E. Joyce, a sociologist and founder of WRFG—Radio Free Georgia, a station offering alternative programming for people traditionally denied access to the media. The series received numerous national awards.

Converting the interview transcripts to book form became largely Kuhn's responsibility, weaving the oral history into topical, narrative chapters that examine city neighborhoods, transportation, commerce, education, crime, Depression and New Deal, health and religion, leisure and politics. The result is a generally smooth-flowing story, colorful in its description of professional sports and Atlanta's underworld, disturbing in its portrayal of the Depression's hard times and white discrimination against blacks, and hopeful in the courage of African Americans challenging segregation in the first tentative steps toward interracial cooperation.

The authors acknowledge limitations in the book. Establishment Atlanta is only marginally mentioned. Also missing are primary sources beyond the interviews, though the authors make good use of secondary sources to provide historical context. A minor error noticeable to a Floridian is the claim that Atlanta's Booker T. Washington High School, built in 1924, was the first

black secondary school in the Southeast. Jacksonville's Stanton High School served black youngsters before the First World War.

The book closes before the modern era of the Sunbelt renaissance. The 1996 Olympics are beyond the horizon. More importantly, the authors capture the mood of the earlier New South Atlanta after it had ossified into a Jim Crow city. Henry W. Grady, paternalist though he was, never anticipated the harsh segregation of interwar Atlanta. The book captures the subjugation of whites over blacks and the efforts of black Atlantans to live with these conditions. Living Atlanta, however, does more, communicating across the years a rich and varied history of the city and its people.

*University of North Florida*

JAMES B. CROOKS

*Frank Porter Graham and the 1950 Senate Race in North Carolina.*

By Julian M. Pleasants and Augustus M. Burns III. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. xv, 356 pp. Preface, introduction, photographs, illustrations, epilogue, appendixes, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

For much of the twentieth century North Carolina has presented a Manichaeian face to the nation. On the one hand, North Carolina has enjoyed a reputation as a bastion of southern liberalism with harmonious race relations. On the other, it has experienced the Greensboro sit-ins, forced busing, and some of the nastiest campaigns in contemporary political history. In a well-written and remarkably balanced account of the 1950 United States Senate race in North Carolina, Julian M. Pleasants and Augustus M. Burns III, both professors at the University of Florida, have provided the first in-depth study of arguably the state's most vicious campaign since the white supremacy elections of 1898 and 1900.

In 1949, Governor W. Kerr Scott stunned the Tar Heel political world by appointing Frank Porter Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, to the United States Senate seat left vacant by the death of J. Melville Broughton. Graham accepted the appointment reluctantly. He had devoted most of his life to the university and had no experience with electoral politics. Moreover, Graham carried considerable political liabilities. In-

Ultimately, however, the authors conclude that race was the decisive factor. While they exonerate Smith of personally ordering the “racial trash” that befouled the campaign, they note that he never publicly repudiated it. Smith positioned himself as a defender of southern traditions. One week before the second primary a circular entitled “White People Wake Up” appeared. It warned against full social equality in which Negroes would work, eat, ride public transportation, and attend schools alongside whites. In the words of Pleasants and Burns, the incendiary flier “induced a full-blown racial panic.” In their opinion, the election destroyed North Carolina’s chimerical reputation for liberalism.

The authors interviewed more than fifty of the participants in the epochal 1950 campaign, including current United States Senators Jesse Helms and Terry Sanford, culled newspapers, mined newly opened manuscript collections, and skillfully developed the postwar context of national, regional, and state politics. Though seemingly focused on a narrow topic, the book is a case study of the perils and practices of southern politics in the last half of the twentieth century. Senator Helms, for one, learned well. In his reelection campaigns of 1984 and 1990 he thwarted strong Democratic challenges by attacking his opponents with the same issues— race and “liberalism”— that worked for Willis Smith in 1950.

*North Carolina Division of  
Archives and History*

JEFFREY J. CROW

*Bankers, Builders, Knives and Thieves: The \$300 Million Scam at  
ESM.* By Donald L. Maggin. (Chicago: Contemporary Books,  
1989. x, 308 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, epilogue, notes,  
sources, index. \$2 1.95.)

This book is not for the timid investor or the S & L depositor with a heart problem. The moral of this story for such a reader would seem to be “Take your money and run, not walk, to your nearest mattress.” The title is reminiscent of the children’s old counting game, “Rich Man, Poor Man, Beggar Man, Thief.” For either jingle, heavy emphasis should be placed upon the last word.

Novick's death in November 1984, the balls came crashing down. Behind them all was the Dreiserian titan, Marvin Warner, who profited the most from his subordinates' creativity. There are heroes too: Tom Tew, ace receiver of the bankrupt ESM who came like a knight in shining armor to extricate from the toils of the dying dragon as much of its spoils as possible to pay off the innocent investors; and Governor Richard Celeste of Ohio who had the courage to declare a bank holiday in Ohio to prevent the collapse of the entire financial structure of his state.

This book should be required reading not only for those who would understand the 1980s but also for those who seek guidelines for the 1990s. Implicitly Maggin's book is a plea not only for stricter but also for national— not local— standards in respect to depositor insurance, bankruptcy laws, and fiduciary accountability as we struggle with the heritage left us by the recent decade of deregulation of both business and ethics.

*Grinnell College*

JOSEPH F. WALL

*Women in the South: An Anthropological Perspective.* Edited by Holly F. Mathews. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1989. viii, 161 pp. References, contributors. \$25.00 cloth; \$10.00 paper.)

The notion that the South has its own distinctive culture is as nebulous as it is intuitively convincing. Articles in this collection explore the effects of southern beliefs and traditions on the construction of contemporary gender roles and relations. In her introduction, editor Holly Mathews summarizes the primary traits of southern culture as follows: "Southerners . . . possess a more conservative outlook toward social change, an outlook fostered by the rural, agrarian history of the region. In addition, southerners are predominantly Protestant, and this shared religious orientation permeates day-to-day life. Southerners also share a localism produced by common residence over long periods of time and have a deep regard for the importance of kinship networks and genealogical connections" (pp. 1-2). Against this somewhat static and one-dimensional background, however, are counterpoised the volatile effects of the civil rights and women's movements, as well as the intrusion of the national

## BOOK NOTES

Doris Bardon and Murray D. Laurie have compiled a first-rate guide to Florida's cultural and heritage attractions entitled *Museums & More!* It lists more than 200 museums and galleries, eighty dance companies, 250 theater companies, twenty-five symphony orchestras, and many historic sites, gardens, Indian mounds, planetariums, parks, battlefields, performing art centers, theaters, and historic homes that will be of interest both to the visitors and residents of Florida. The book divides the state into twelve geographic areas with maps indicating their location. Each facility or attraction is listed separately. In addition to an explanation of the entry, directions on how to reach the facility are included, and its address and telephone number, hours of operation, admission, if any, and its special features (parking, gift shop, research library, guided tours, lectures, classes, concerts, etc.). The guide is organized in relation to the major highway systems of Florida, and directions are keyed to expressways and the Florida Turnpike whenever possible. Area maps are helpful in locating attractions that are clustered together. Bardon and Laurie visited each attraction, and they describe the facilities based upon their own experiences. *Museums & More! A Guide to Florida's Cultural & Heritage Attractions* was published by Maupin House, Box 90148, Gainesville, FL 32607; the price is \$15.73, post paid.

*The Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Journal of Florida Literature*, Volume II, 1989-1990, formerly was *The Rawlings Journal*. The current issue includes eight articles relating to Mrs. Rawlings and her writings. The authors are Janet L. Boyd, Carol Anita Tarr, Lynne Vallone, Patricia Nassif Acton, Robert E. Snyder, Thomas Dukes, Edna Saffy, and Gordon Bigelow. The last article is based on a conversation that was recorded on tape in St. Augustine during the annual meeting of the Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings Society in April 1988. The speakers were Dr. Gordon Bigelow, from the University of Florida; Idella Parker, who worked as a maid for Mrs. Rawlings; and Dessie Smith Prescott, Mrs. Rawlings's friend who took her on hunting and fishing trips. *The*

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*Journal of Florida Literature* welcomes manuscripts on Rawlings or on any nineteenth- or twentieth-century writer who uses Florida as a focus, locale, or subject. The editor is Rodger L. Tarr, Illinois State University, and the associate editor is Kevin M. McCarthy, University of Florida. Assisting Mr. Tarr is an advisory board made up of scholars in the field of American literature and of individuals devoted to the promotion of the life and writings of Rawlings. The journal is published annually in the spring. Article-length manuscripts and short notes are considered, and submissions should be sent to Dr. Tarr, Department of English, Illinois State University, Normal, IL 61761. Copies of the journal may be ordered from the editor. They are \$10 for institutions, and \$5 for individuals.

*Historic Gainesville, A Tour Guide to the Past* was edited by Ben Pickard and was published by Historic Gainesville, Inc. It describes 140 significant architectural buildings and historic sites in Gainesville and Alachua County. Included are information and pictures of surviving structures in Gainesville's black and white neighborhoods. A brief history of Gainesville is provided, together with information on the Northeast, Southeast, Pleasant Street, and University of Florida historic districts; the University-related areas; and downtown Gainesville and related structures. There is also a section noting the natural and historic sites in Alachua County and the surrounding area including Micanopy, Newberry, and Melrose. A number of nineteenth-century properties have survived time, neglect, and urban growth. The majority of these have been restored as single-family dwellings or have been converted into apartments. The oldest property in the county, the James B. Bailey house, was begun in 1848 and was completed by slave labor in 1854. Located on Northwest Sixth Street, it is now utilized as a rest home for the elderly. All properties in Gainesville and Alachua County that are listed on the National Register have been included in *Historic Gainesville*. The editor, Professor Ben Pickard, teaches in the Department of English, University of Florida. Most of the pictures were reproduced from the collection of Dr. Mark Barrow of Gainesville. The book sells for \$7.50 and is available from local bookstores.

*Pioneer Settlers of Melbourne, Florida*, by Fred A. Hopwood, was not intended to be a history of the community. Rather, it is

a collection of reminiscences, memoirs, and some oral tradition associated with the town's history since its establishment in 1888. The author talked with many long-time residents and had the opportunity to examine their scrapbooks, memorabilia, and diaries. One early settler was Edward P. Branch, and his diary was published in the local newspaper. Mr. Hopwood acknowledges that some of the information that he uses in the early part of his book is derived from the Branch columns. *Pioneer Settlers of Melbourne, Florida* may be ordered from the author, Box 443, Melbourne, FL 32936; the price is \$6.

Florida International University's Center for Labor Research and Studies sponsored a symposium, November 18, 1989, entitled "Florida's Labor History." Presenting papers were Robert H. Zieger, Nancy Hewitt, Ben Green, D. Marshall Barry, Jo Applebaum, and Samuel Proctor. Participating in the session, "Recollections From the Past: The Florida Labor Movement from a Personal Perspective," were Andrew E. Dann, Sr., Gene C. Russo, Pernel Parker, Joseph H. Kaplan, Gilbert Porter, Rodney Davis, Charles Hall, and James Sherman. Margaret Wilson, coordinator of the symposium and director of the Center for Labor Research and Studies, edited the proceedings that were published with support from the Florida Endowment for the Humanities. Those interested in the monograph, *Florida's Labor History*, should contact Dr. Wilson, Florida International University, University Park, Miami, FL 33199.

*The Battle at the Loxahatchee River: The Seminole War* is by John B. Wolf of Jupiter, Florida, a former professor of European history. This monograph describes the skirmish with Seminoles in January 1838. The pamphlet was published by the Loxahatchee Historical Society. It may be ordered from the museum store, 805 U.S. 1 North, Jupiter, FL 33477; the price is \$1.80.

A new edition of *Citrus Growing in Florida*, by Larry K. Jackson, has been published by the University of Florida Press, Gainesville. Louis W. Ziegler and Herbert S. Wolfe were authors of the earlier editions. The United States led the world in citrus production until the late 1970s, and Florida produced more citrus than any country outside of the United States. A series of devastating

freezes and several plant diseases created serious problems for Florida production. The sweet orange was introduced into Florida by the Spanish in 1565. Indians, carrying fruit to their villages, scattered the seeds as they ate the oranges. William Bartram in 1773-1774 found sizable areas covered by wild orange trees. After 1821 when Florida became an American territory, the orange grove planting spread along the St. Johns River and its tributaries. There was major expansion in the 1870s when growers realized the size of the potential market and the ability of satisfying it with Florida fruit. North-central Florida was the center of the citrus industry until the disastrous freezes of 1894-1895 and 1899. The center then moved south into peninsular Florida. Favorable climatic and soil conditions, available transportation facilities, and aggressive promotion activities encouraged production. Population growth in the 1950s and the establishment of Disney World and other tourist attractions in the area spurred rising land values and taxes, and many acres of groves were converted to other uses. California, Alabama, and Texas also are major citrus producers, and Florida has to compete with them for markets. Those interested in the economic history of Florida, especially agriculture, will find this a useful volume. It sells for \$24.95.

*The Skinner Miracle* is the history of Richard Green Skinner and his descendants who have played major roles in the development of naval stores, real estate, lumber, and dairy industries in Florida. Skinner moved from South Carolina, first to Georgia, and then to Florida, where he established a naval store and turpentine business. Eventually family holdings totalled some 300,000 acres in Duval County. Skinner Brothers Realty Company was formed in 1914 for the purpose of spurring the development of some of this property on the south side of Jacksonville. In 1920, the S. Ben Skinner Dairy was established on Bowden Road. Reorganized as Skinner's Dairy in January 1947, it became one of the most important producers and distributors of dairy products in the area. *The Skinner Miracle* is a compilation of family history, photographs, and memorabilia. It was edited by John H. Skinner, and the foreword was provided by Dena Snodgrass, former president of the Florida Historical Society. She has written a brief history of Florida from its sixteenth-century beginnings to the twentieth century when the Skinner family arrived.

*The Skinner Miracle* was published privately for members of the family. For information about copies or a possible second printing write Judge John H. Skinner, 4286 Baltic Street, Jacksonville, FL 32210.

Henry M. Brackenridge was in Pensacola in 1821 when the American government took possession of Florida. He later became a federal judge for West Florida and superintendent of the Deer Point Naval Live Oak Plantation. To familiarize newcomers with the region, Brackenridge wrote *A Topographical Description of Pensacola and Vicinity in 1821*. It appeared as a series of newspaper articles, beginning August 25, 1821, in the *Pensacola Floridian* the town's first paper. Three additional articles followed in October and November. Brackenridge described Pensacola and the surrounding area— Santa Rosa peninsula, Tartar Point, Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, Perdido Bay, and the Escambia River. In December 1829 and January 1830, the *Pensacola Gazette* reprinted the articles, now with footnotes. Brian R. Rucker has edited the 1829-1830 reprint and has provided endnotes. He notes as well the present (1991) location of sites referred to by Brackenridge, and this will be prized by the reader. Rucker also has written an introductory essay and provided a bibliography and pertinent maps. *A Topographical Description* was published by Patagonia Press, Box 284, Bagdad, FL 32530. It sells for \$7.95, plus \$1.75 for postage and handling.

President Andrew Jackson— hero of the Battle of New Orleans and governor of West Florida for a few months in 1821— was the subject of a major exhibit at the National Portrait Gallery in 1990. Cosponsor of the exhibit was the Tennessee State Museum of Nashville, Tennessee. The exhibition commemorated the bicentennial of the American presidency. Jackson officiated at the transfer of ownership of Florida from Spain to the United States and helped establish a civil government in the territory. The Second Seminole War began in 1835, during his second term as president. Several years earlier he had signed the Indian removal bill that became one of the major factors leading up to the war, the longest and bloodiest Indian conflict in American history. No portraits or memorabilia in the exhibition directly associate Jackson with Florida, although several portraits painted in 1819 show what he probably looked like when

he was in Pensacola. These include studies by Charles Wilson Peale, Thomas Sully, Samuel Lovett Waldo, John Wesley Jarvis, and Rembrandt Peale. The painting by James Vanderlyn, completed in 1820, hangs in the City Hall Collection, Charleston, South Carolina. The exhibition catalogue, *Old Hickory: A Life Sketch of Andrew Jackson*, by James G. Barber, with an introduction by Robert Remini, traces Jackson from his 1815 victory over the British in New Orleans to his retirement at the Hermitage in Tennessee. *Andrew Jackson: A Portrait Study*, by James G. Barber, is a survey of Jackson's portraiture and the artists—painters, sculptors, engravers, and caricaturists—who captured his likeness. Both books, copublished with the Tennessee State Museum, are available from the University of Washington Press, Seattle, WA. *Old Hickory* sells for \$14.95, and *A Portrait Study* for \$29.95.

When Zora Neale Hurston signed a contract to write a novel concerning life in Florida, she took the \$500 advance and went to Honduras where she produced *Seraph on the Suwanee*. In the foreword to this paperback reprint, Hazel V. Carby explains Hurston's reasons for writing *Seraph*. She wanted it to "be a true picture of the South" and a way for her to explain her concept of black-white relationships. Hurston could not sell her book to Hollywood, one of her ambitions. As a black author, she was writing about white people for a white audience. *Seraph on the Suwanee* is the story of a poor-white Florida family that gradually achieves upward economic and class mobility. When first published, reviews generally were favorable, but not overly enthusiastic. Unfortunately, the book was published at about the same time that Hurston had been arrested on charges arising from allegations of sexual misconduct with a young boy. All charges eventually were dismissed, but by that time, according to her biographer, "the damage had been done." *Seraph on the Suwanee* is published by Harper Perennial, a division of Harper Collins publisher. It sells for \$9.95.

*Old Mobile, Fort Louis de la Louisiane, 1702-1711*, by Jay Higginbotham, has been reprinted by the University of Alabama Press in its Library of Alabama Classics series. Historians have recognized *Old Mobile* as an important work in the study of Gulf Coast history and American colonial history. Dr. Higginbotham,

director of the Mobile Municipal Archives, has written a new introduction for this reprint volume.

*A History of Georgia*, first published in 1977, is accepted as the best available history of the state. Its authors are Phinizy Spalding, Kenneth Coleman, F. N. Boney, Charles E. Wynes, William F. Holmes, and Numan V. Bartley. The University of Georgia Press has published a new edition with Kenneth Coleman serving as general editor. It includes events of the 1980s. Also the bibliographies for each section and the appendices have been updated to include scholarship from the last decade. *A History of Georgia, Second Edition* sells for \$35 cloth; \$25 paper.

From 1775 to 1918, the infantry was the strength of the United States Army. The early wars, including the three wars with the Seminoles in Florida, were infantry wars. Gregory J. W. Urwin, the author of *The United States Infantry, An Illustrated History, 1775-1918*, notes the action of the Fourth United States Infantry, under the command of General Edmund P. Gaines, against the Negro Fort on the Apalachicola River in 1816. Major David E. Twiggs, Seventh United States Infantry, and 250 soldiers attacked Fowltown, a Seminole village just across the Florida border in November 1817. The Indians retaliated by massacring a boatload of soldiers and civilians on the Apalachicola River a few days later. The War Department ordered General Andrew Jackson to take charge, and, with an army of 500 regulars, 1,000 white militia, and friendly Creek braves, he launched the First Seminole War. When the Second Seminole War began in 1835, the War Department deployed 536 regulars (two infantry and nine artillery companies) and 500 mounted volunteers to Florida. The Dade Massacre, December 28, 1835, involved Major Francis L. Dade of the Fourth Infantry and his officers and men. The Second Seminole War, one of the longest and bloodiest conflicts in American history, cost the lives of 1,466 regulars. The United States Infantry contributed thirty-five officers and 770 men to that death toll. The illustrations by Darby Erd depict the types of uniforms that were worn in Florida at the time. *United States Infantry* was published by Sterling Publishing Co., Inc., New York, and the price is \$14.95.

A revised edition of *Race, Reform, and Rebellion: The Second Reconstruction in Black America, 1945-1990*, by Manning Marable, has been published by the University of Mississippi Press, Jackson. The original work sought to explain the successes and failures of the civil rights and black power movements of the 1960s and 1990s and to determine the reasons for the demise of militancy and activism among blacks. The new edition encompasses the 1980s: Jessie Jackson's presidential campaigns, the victories of Mayor Harold Washington in Chicago in 1983 and 1987, the election of a black as mayor in New York City, and the gubernatorial victory of Douglas Wilder in Virginia. The paperback edition of *Race, Reform, and Rebellion* sells for \$14.95.

The aboriginal Southeast was a region of linguistic diversity representing five language families— Muskogean, Caddoan, Algonquian, Iroquoian, and Siouan. A number of isolates— languages with no known genetic relatives— also were spoken in the Southeast. Based on historical evidence, several other languages are known to have been spoken in the Southeast, but direct attestations are lacking. Tribes speaking Muskogean languages were the linguistically and politically dominant groups in the area when Europeans made contact. The Mikasuki first appear in written history living near Lake Miccosukee, northeast of Tallahassee. Today most Mikasuki speakers in Florida reside on the Hollywood and Big Cypress reservations and along the Tamiami Trail. The Seminoles living on the Brighton Reservation speak a dialect of Creek. Mikasuki and Seminole are mutually unintelligible languages. In addition to the modern languages, documentary sources exist on two extinct Muskogean languages. The first, Hitchiti, is a dialect of Mikasuki and was spoken by Indians who lived in southern Georgia. The second, Apalachee, was spoken by Indians inhabiting the Gulf coast of northwest Florida. James Constantine Pilling published a series of bibliographies on American Indian languages in the late nineteenth century. *Languages of the Aboriginal Southeast*, edited by Karen M. Booker, professor of linguistics at the University of Kansas, supplements Pilling's work. Booker's entries are arranged alphabetically by authors or editor and title; the index contains both language and topic headings. The volume was published by Scarecrow Press, Inc., Metuchen, NJ, and it sells for \$32.50.

Lieutenant Colonel Arthur J. L. Fremantle was one of the most perceptive foreign observers who toured the South during the Civil War. Fremantle held two ranks: captain in the Coldstream Guards and lieutenant colonel in the British army. He was an ardent supporter of the Confederacy, and he decided to see for himself "something of this wonderful struggle." He came into the South via Mexico and Brownsville, Texas, in April 1863. His three-month odyssey took him to nine of the eleven Confederate states and many of the principal southern cities. He never came to Florida, although he noted the involvement of the Florida Brigade in the fighting in Virginia. He also met Florida generals Kirby Smith and Loring. Fremantle's diary was published after he returned to England, and Confederate readers were pleased with his warm support for their cause. A paperback edition of the diary is published. It is indexed for the first time. This edition includes an introduction by Professor Gary W. Gallagher, Pennsylvania State University. Published by the University of Nebraska Press, it sells for \$9.95, paper.

Spessard Stone of Wauchula has published *Lineage of John Carlton*, a history of Florida's Carlton family whose members include former Governor Doyle Carlton. The 149-page, softcover book contains detailed genealogical charts and narrative descriptions of this early and influential pioneer family. Interested persons should contact Stone at Route One, Box 255A, Wauchula, FL 33873 (813/773-2275).

Fort Meade was one of interior south Florida's earliest towns and, in the late-nineteenth century, the center of the state's cattle industry. Its story has been recounted in the recently published *History of Fort Meade, Florida* by Robert M. White. The fifty-five-page, illustrated booklet contains interesting information on the community, some of which was derived from interviews with now-deceased early residents and subsequently lost newspaper reports. The work is available for \$5 through the Fort Meade Public Library, 75 East Broadway, Fort Meade, FL 33841.

The Georgia Historical Society announces the publication of the *Georgia Historical Quarterly Index*. It lists persons, places, subjects, titles, and authors appearing in volumes 1-60 (1917-1976). The *Index* also cites photographs, maps, and charts. It is pub-

lished in a two-volume set, approximately 1,400 pages. The cost in \$85 per set, plus shipping and tax. Order from the Georgia Historical Society, 501 Whitaker Street, Savannah, GA 31499.

media and large scale migration into the South of people from other regions.

These contrasting conditions raise questions about whether regional differences in the way women regard themselves, and are regarded by others, are still evident in the modern South. Writers in this volume each address some facet of this question. Selections include: results of a survey with southern women of varying ages and backgrounds about their self-identities; an examination of the images of women in local advertising in New Orleans; a comparison of the attitudes and social strategies of black and white women college students; life-history accounts of black single mothers striving to obtain college educations; comparisons of survey responses by women in the West and South; a description of labor organizing efforts by black women factory workers in Memphis; ethnographic research on support networks among women in the Oklahoma oil fields; a description of the organizations of elite women and men in Charleston; a longitudinal analysis of legislative involvement by women in the South; an examination of gender and ideology in the Southern Baptist church; and a concluding essay that subjectively examines the process of southern women's gender role socialization and the implications of this process for ethnographic research on the region by both men and women.

There is much of interest in these essays, and, in varying degrees, they do lay bare some of the commonalities and contrasts in the experiences of southern women of different class, ethnic, and residential backgrounds. However, the collection fails to deliver on the implicit promise of an anthropological analysis of the relationship between gender and culture in the South. Given the limited number of articles included, gaps are understandable. Beyond that limitation, several of the selections suffer from methodological weaknesses that hinder acceptance of results and conclusions. Those that rely on surveys provide little or no information about sampling, and results tend to be reported anecdotally. Dillman's article, for example, concludes that southern women remain committed to the norms and values of the past and have been little affected by feminism. In the absence of more rigorous methods of data collection and analysis, however, the reader may not find her assessment convincing. Several of the selections are extremely short and have the appearance of fifteen-minute conference papers, which is what they originally

were. Also lacking is any coherent treatment of the relationship between race and gender as principles of stratification in the South. Although the article by Cook and Collins does address these issues, other selections about black women are disappointingly bereft of analyses of competing or parallel conditions that affect southern women and people of color. If, as several scholars argue, the main pivot of southern culture stems from its heritage of slavery and paternalistic domination, this lack of attention would appear to be a serious shortcoming.

*University of South Florida*

SUSAN GREENBAUM

It is a story of high finance and low morality, a story of insatiable cupidity but also of incredible stupidity. Its author, Donald Maggin, with his recognized expertise in the fields of business journalism, investment management, manufacturing, and politics, is well qualified to be its chronicler. Maggin might also claim a talent for mystery story writing. Here is a tale in which the reader knows very quickly who the culprits are. Maggin, however, skillfully builds suspense around not "who done it," but rather "how they done it." Even those innocents in the field of "creative finance" (like this reviewer) who have difficulty following his complicated discussions of hedging, debentures, and overcollateralization with that degree of comprehension the book demands are nevertheless held fixed in tense attention as the story unfolds.

Reduced to its most simplistic skeletal framework, this book is a blow-by-blow account of how ESM Government Securities, Inc., a small Fort Lauderdale brokerage house dealing in government securities, joined forces with Home State, Ohio's second largest chain of S & Ls. It was a cozy arrangement by which ESM passed on to Home State its profits to cover the latter's losses, and Home State in turn allowed ESM to borrow its customers' securities to be used as collateral for loans that would enable ESM to speculate in futures. Maggin provides his own summary: "phony bookkeeping, borrowing against customer collateral, huge speculative losses, sybaritic life-styles for the principals" (p. 188). That was the scope of the scam.

The stage for this drama set in Florida and Ohio is so crowded with dramatis personae—both villains and heroes—that the reader frequently loses track of who is who, particularly when the author annoyingly uses first names to refer to individuals first introduced many pages earlier. It is the same problem with identity that one encounters in a large Russian novel.

A few individuals are, however, unforgettable: Ronnie Ewton, the "E" of ESM, super salesman and super consumer of yachts and polo ponies; Jose Gomez, the Alexander Grant accountant who obligingly falsified ESM's books to cover its speculative losses; Steve Arky, the hard-driving Miami lawyer who attempted to give a gloss of legality to ESM's operations; and Alan Novick, "Mr. Inside," described by one lawyer as having "so many balls in the air, there was no air," and who proved to be a far better juggler than he was a speculator (p. 203). With

variably characterized as sincere, humane, and idealistic, Graham had lent his name and prestige to numerous liberal causes during the 1930s and 1940s. The United States attorney general later determined that at least four of the organizations to which Graham belonged, especially the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, were "subversive" Communist fronts. An acknowledged "gradualist," Graham emphasized education and religion to change race relations and opposed compulsory federal powers. To hard-core segregationists, those views made Graham "soft" on the race issue. Graham's opponents craftily portrayed the academic senator as gullible, naive, and too indiscriminating.

To complete the final four years of his term, Graham had to win his party's nomination in the May 1950 Democratic primary. Out of a field of four, Graham's principal challenger was Willis Smith, a conservative Raleigh lawyer, former speaker of the North Carolina House of Representatives, and past president of the American Bar Association. Another Raleigh attorney astutely predicted the strategy that Smith would employ. Smith would ignore the major issues and concentrate on "a lot of whispering and street corner gabbling about socialism, communism, and 'niggers.'"

In the Florida primary that same May, George Smathers's defeat of New-Deal Senator Claude Pepper portended the effectiveness of such tactics. Even so, Graham came within 5,000 votes of attaining the majority he needed to avoid a runoff. The 58,000 votes polled by former senator Robert R. Reynolds denied Graham outright victory. As runner-up, Smith vacillated about calling a second primary. Finally, a young news director at WRAL radio in Raleigh—Jesse Helms—orchestrated a rally of several hundred supporters at Smith's home to convince the wavering candidate to run again.

Smith won the second primary in June by 20,000 votes, and pundits have been debating the results ever since. Graham himself, the authors insist, must bear much of the responsibility for his defeat. His campaign lacked coherence. Deficient in political skills, Graham knew nothing of fundraising, patronage, grass-roots organization, or coalition building. While Graham agonizingly wrote every speech he delivered, he had little concept of strategy. A man of impeccable probity and Presbyterian rectitude, he refused to respond to personal attacks and mudslinging even when he and his wife were the objects of rude and vile behavior.

teresting observations and conclusions about “Male Culture,” “Evangelical Culture,” and the “Change and Reform” which affected those cultures in the twentieth century. According to Ownby, southern men had a taste for “recreations characterized by action” because they had a “passion for the physical and a constant need for the respect of their peer group.” He even sees the combative nature of southern males as having its roots in racism, since whites had a “constant need to feel they had physical force superior to that of local blacks.” In this reviewer’s opinion, the author makes a bizarre argument when he links the “South’s upper class and its lowest class” together in posing “tangible threats to evangelical ideals.” Supposedly some recreations like gambling and drunkenness tended to be associated with “the extremes of society” and put the “middle class” home, a sacred evangelical institution, in danger. Seemingly, Ownby assumes that behavior unacceptable to evangelicals was somehow less characteristic of the middle class— an astonishing assumption! If the evidence is there to prove that the middle class did not gamble and get drunk, the reviewer overlooked it.

A wide variety of recreations from hunting to hog-killing, along with professional entertainment, are treated, as are the places— field, farm, town, etc.— where they were carried out. “Drinking and drunkenness were the most popular recreations in Southern towns,” according to the author. In every case he deals with responses to the recreations by the evangelical culture, as he consistently points out the tensions between male recreational activities and the evangelical attitudes which permeated southern culture.

Though most unconventional, this is certainly an interesting book. Perhaps it does not do all that the author claims for it, and some of Ownby’s interpretations are bound to raise an eyebrow or two, but the book is well researched and well written. All in all, it is a worthwhile work.

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DAVID T. MORGAN

Savery also contacted General Wager Swayne, of the Freedmen's Bureau in Alabama, and suggested that Talladega was an excellent location for a black college. Swayne approached the American Missionary Association for assistance. Reluctantly, the AMA agreed to provide \$4,000— if the Freedmen's Bureau matched this funding, plus \$2,000 for repairs. Swayne agreed, and Talladega College was born. Thus, the school was a “joint enterprise involving both the AMA and the black community.” A large building was purchased from the Baptists, and classes began in November 1867. The AMA sent the Reverend Henry E. Brown and three teachers. They were greeted by 140 students.

Students eagerly came. Although tuition was only fifty cents, students had to seek work, or they brought food commodities— potatoes, corn, etc.— to pay their fees. Neighboring black families provided some housing.

Within thirty years the school had witnessed the passage of numerous milestones: it incorporated (1869); the number of teachers doubled; and the building program expanded. New departments were added— religion and industrial arts— and the curriculum was upgraded to include Latin, Greek, and higher mathematics. A full college course was offered by 1891. The leadership of the college, from its inception until April 1953, was mostly northern white men. These men worked diligently as leaders for Talladega.

The interracial faculty and staff were an oddity in segregated Alabama. The school's relationship with Tuskegee and Booker T. Washington largely was positive. The first black president, Dr. Arthur Gray, was elected in 1953. He was an alumnus.

During the 1960s and 1970s Talladega students were active in the civil-rights struggle and in promoting peaceful change on campus. Professors Jones and Richardson attribute Talladega's relatively peaceful confrontations to its long interracial history. Additionally, the college council earlier had granted students decision-making roles. The character of the faculty and Dr. Long's flexibility also must be considered.

This is an important study. The alumni include physicians, ministers, attorneys, and other achievers. There are a few shortcomings in the book: charts and graphs indicating the building programs and funding, as well as more pictures, would have been helpful. More comments on the plight of black Alabamians in general and the illiteracy rate also would have added to this

of social history, but he writes with the grand style and epic sweep of the narrative tradition.

Fraser attempts in his analysis to grasp Charleston's history holistically and to portray slow structural change over a long period of time. He seeks out new kinds of evidence in census reports, court records, deed books, and church records to present a collective portrait of ordinary Charlestonians. And he asks new kinds of questions of his evidence, questions about the material basis of human existence and about the relationships of human beings to their environment over three centuries.

But in the great tradition of historical narrative, Fraser knows how to tell a story on a grand scale. He never loses sight of the human actors in his drama, populating his epic with an unforgettable cast of characters: among them the "gentleman pirate," Stede Bonnet; the scholarly cleric, Alexander Garden; the city's first businesswoman, Margaret Kennett; the intemperate revolutionary, Christopher Gadsden; the fearless black insurrectionist, Denmark Vesey; the fiery secessionist editor, Robert Barnwell Rhett; the Progressive-era mayor, R. Goodwyn Rhett; the colorful Irish Catholic lawyer, journalist, and politician, John P. Grace; the novelists DuBose Heyward and Josephine Pinckney; the artists Alice R. Huger Smith, Elizabeth O'Neill Verner, and Alfred Hutty; the Depression-era mayor, Burnett R. Maybank; the courageous and ostracized Judge J. Waties Waring; the "mother of the civil rights movement," Septima Clark; the roller-skating, black, and Jewish police chief, Reuben Greenberg; and the energetic modern mayor, Joseph P. Riley, Jr.

*Charleston! Charleston!* is based on an extraordinary depth of research in both primary and secondary sources. Fraser's bibliography is itself of inestimable value. As with any book of such scope, some topics are treated in greater detail than others. Other scholars might have made other choices. Yet the astonishing depth, power, and feeling with which Fraser has endowed *Charleston! Charleston!* make it by far the best history of Charleston yet to appear, and one of the best of any southern city.

*University of South Carolina*  
*Coastal Carolina College*

CHARLES JOYNER

to disagree about his legacy, and editors John David Smith and John C. Inscoe present a representative sampling of this debate in this fine volume.

Smith, in a general introduction, assesses Phillips's position in American historiography and presents the debate surrounding his scholarship. His essay is followed by six sections covering different aspects of Phillips over the past seventy years: as Southerner, as progressive reformer, as racist, as scientist, as social and economic historian, and as political historian. Much of what is included in this volume republishes articles, essays, or selections from books that are well-known to scholars. Among the more notable of the twenty-three selections are excerpts from Phillips's two published biographers during the 1980s John Herbert Roper and Merton L. Dillon; liberal critiques from Kenneth Stampp, Stanley Elkins, and C. Vann Woodward; Genovese's famous recasting and reconstruction of Phillips's ideas; and Daniel Joseph Singal's important essay portraying Phillips as a transitional figure.

The editors present a well-balanced offering of Phillips's critics and admirers. Richard Hoftstadter, in an article published in 1944, criticized him for an "inadequate and misleading" sampling technique that, he claimed, biased his conclusions in favor of large slaveholders—despite the fact that the majority of them held few slaves (p. 186). In two not entirely convincing essays, Ruben F. Kugler and W. K. Wood go further and assert flawed research methods. Kugler analyzes eight examples of Phillips's use of sources and concludes that he "did not comply with his own standards of the scientific historical method" (p. 150). Similarly, W. K. Wood attacks Phillips's research methods. Examining the sources for Phillips's *A History of Transportation in the Eastern Cotton Belt to 1860* (1908), Wood describes him "as a somewhat careless researcher who, far from conducting extensive research, happened to use the most readily available sources" (p. 176).

Phillips dominated slavery historiography during the first half of the twentieth century; few white critics took him on. The editors are therefore to be commended for including contemporary critics, including black scholars W. E. B. Du Bois and Carter G. Woodson. Both noted in reviews of *American Negro Slavery*, for example, the central flaw in Phillips's work: his inability to portray the life of slaves in terms that went beyond one-dimensional stereotypes about black inadequacy and moral undevelop-

“golden age” of steamboating in the Yazoo valley after the war, which peaked between 1870 and 1890.

Owens’s main focus is the “business” of transportation, and this is the author’s greatest contribution to the literature on the subject. Owens does not treat the steamboatmen as romantics but as aggressive businessmen engaged in mortal competition for their share of the river trade. As in the history of other transportation modes, the contest for dominance over the Yazoo steamboat trade went through several phases, beginning with an unorganized free-for-all accompanied by high mortality rates and progressing to a gentlemanly arrangement among the major players who divided the market.

When the river trade was threatened by the advent of the railroads into the river valley in the 1880s, the rivermen did not capitulate but, instead, adjusted to new conditions by specializing in short hauls that augmented the tracks and in transporting freights not monopolized by the railroad.

The book is well researched, and the forty-page appendix is of itself worthy of publication. The only quarrel this reviewer has with the book is with its title since “the cotton economy” in the appellation is never addressed. On that subject the Trautmann work is generously detailed.

*Travels on the Lower Mississippi* is a great companion volume to Owens’s work since it was written contemporaneously with the heyday of the river steamer (1879- 1880) and leaves the reader with an image of the region so rich in detail that it is second only to having witnessed it personally. The German traveler Hesse-Wartegg painted vivid word pictures of riverboats, landings, port cities, and the everyday people he encountered on his travels from St. Louis to New Orleans. Mark Twain found the original version of this book so compelling that he based portions of his *Life on the Mississippi* on it. Yet until Frederic Trautmann’s recent translation, this work had never appeared in English.

For this labor, students of the New South owe Trautmann an enormous debt. Not only is the job of translating Hesse-Wartegg’s words admirably crafted, but Trautmann’s annotations are exceptionally complete (including much historiography) and thankfully are located at the bottom of the page.

Hesse-Wartegg’s graphic prose enables the reader easily to visualize Mississippi River scenes. For example, in describing a river steamer from bottom to top he recreates the scene below

planter-businessman who also was an ordained minister. The young Gordon matured in the still-frontier conditions of northwestern Georgia, assimilating the dominant cultural values. After leaving the University of Georgia in his senior year, John moved to Atlanta and tried unsuccessfully to establish a law practice. By 1856 he had returned to northwestern Georgia and was engaged in satisfying his political interests and aspirations while pursuing various entrepreneurial ventures, a pattern that would characterize his later life. When war erupted in 1861, Gordon immediately volunteered to defend the South.

Gordon initially entered the Confederate army as the commanding captain of a backwoods company, self-styled the "Raccoon Roughs." Although he had no previous military or command experience, Gordon understood tactics and also possessed a battlefield presence. These qualities marked him as a future leader in the Confederate army. At the 1862 Battle of Sharpsburg the young colonel, the rank to which he had been promoted, was severely wounded. When he returned to active duty in the spring of 1863, he received his first star.

The new brigade commander was assigned to Major General Jubal Early's division. Gordon's command participated in both the Winchester encounter and the bloody fighting at Gettysburg. As a result of his efforts at the 1864 Battle of Spotsylvania Court House, Gordon was promoted to major general. His advance was based on the effusive recommendation of Robert E. Lee. In the last year of the war, Gordon and his division fought in the Shenandoah Valley, opposed by Sheridan's forces. Gordon was made a corps commander and held that position until the end of the conflict.

After a number of unsuccessful business ventures, Gordon secured lucrative positions with two companies. He then turned his attention to politics. His quest for political office resulted not only from his sense of noblesse oblige, but also because he was committed to relieving the South of northern Republican rule. Gordon believed in a white-dominated society. He was involved with the power structure of the Georgia Ku Klux Klan, although this biography does not spell out his exact role.

Gordon was defeated in 1867 in the race for Georgia governor. He was more successful in 1873, when he was elected to the United States Senate. Gordon was involved until 1876 mainly in the program to end Reconstruction. He increasingly worked

the economy and the geography of the antebellum South, Freehling utilizes psychological and anthropological analysis to sustain his argument.

As the writer explains, *The Road to Disunion* is volume one of a projected two-volume book. Thus it concerns itself almost exclusively with the slave-plantation South, charting key events and personalities that played important roles in the eventual secession of this region from the Union. The projected volume will carry the study to 1861. Divided into seven parts, *The Road to Disunion* ranges over what might be termed collectively the mentality, the behavior, and ultimately the dilemma of southern leadership groups when confronted with the overwhelming problem of African American slavery that had become so deeply enmeshed with their society. Most of the work concerns itself with the actions of two pivotal states, South Carolina and Virginia, and the events leading to the acquisition of Texas.

In the course of developing the impending political and constitutional crisis, Freehling repeatedly notes the inconsistency of southern leaders, those that were slaveholders, in their dealings with their bondsmen, or politicians, in their hopeless efforts to adjust the paradox of liberty and equalitarianism with the moral and social tyranny of slavery. Although Freehling scores many provocative points, he tends to complicate his challenging interpretations with language that is far too often so pretentious, elliptical, and verbose that it obscures his argument.

His treatment of Jefferson, though it has a whiff of present mindedness, makes some arresting claims, however. Freehling presents a Jefferson whose tentative approach to the demoralizing factor of slavery is borne out by the very architecture and location of Monticello. Jefferson's interest in labor-saving devices at Monticello, for example, was simply another facet of the great Virginian's compromise with slavery in that they were an effort to keep bondsmen out of sight in the household. Of course, the reverse could also be said with as much force—machines supplanting human labor, or merely Jefferson's lifelong interest in technology. Yet Freehling's determined iconoclasm on this point may lead to a reappraisal not just of Jefferson, but of other leading figures of the Revolutionary generation.

Still, the uneven character of *The Road to Disunion* recalls James Russell Lowell's comment on the work of Edgar Allen Poe: "Three fifths genius, two fifths sheer fudge." Freehling is

houn's annexation treaty, though discussions of alternative means by which Texas might be acquired continued. The other pressing question of the time was Oregon, and intense negotiations with Britain were conducted by Calhoun. President James K. Polk later settled the matter essentially on the basis laid by Calhoun. In these months Calhoun also devoted great amounts of time to tedious studies of small matters that he thought had been too much neglected by his predecessors. Editor Wilson judges that, in these endeavors, "able Calhoun state papers" were produced which have been too much neglected.

A category of causes to which Calhoun was bound to have been attracted was the international rights of American slaveholders. Since the international abolition movement centered in London, defending slavery was, for him, one aspect of defending America from a traditional enemy. Calhoun was determined not to let the fact that British law did not recognize slavery stand in the way of requiring the British to hand over fugitive slaves. Where the foreign slave trade was concerned, however, Calhoun was sincere in his insistence that legal obligations against the trade should be enforced.

When Polk was named for the presidency by the Democrats in 1844, Calhoun returned to his support of the party, believing that Polk might return it to correct principles. His more radical followers in South Carolina did not agree and under Robert Barnwell Rhett rebelled against his leadership in the short-lived "Bluffton movement." His friends in the state, however, easily sidetracked the movement.

As in volume XVIII, researchers in Florida history will find even more material than in the earlier volumes. About 100 entries relate to Florida topics. Many of the letters are partisan complaints about political enemies or are letters defending officeholders against attackers. The feud between Richard Keith Call and Samuel S. Sibley, noted in the review of volume XVIII [*Florida Historical Quarterly* 68 (January 1990), 365-661] comes to an end in this one with Calhoun vindicating Sibley.

One quite curious item is a paranoid letter from aging William P. DuVal, written on July 4, 1844, calling for war on England. DuVal wrote that, if elected, democrat Polk might root out subversive elements "seeking to place us under the dictation of Great Britain." He continued: "Nothing short of a war with England, will put down the native traitors of this nation. . . . War at all

Locke provided a sophisticated framework for political organization while republicanism generated the urgency and zeal needed in revolutionary action. As the war dragged on, the tensions between the two approaches became palpable. Lockean traditionalism upheld General George Washington's reluctance to move the conflict off the battlefield and into local communities; the increasing resort to irregular warfare demonstrated that republican virtue was indeed a scarce and expendable resource.

A good example is the dispute between North Carolina delegate Thomas Burke and New Hampshire delegate General John Sullivan over Sullivan's alleged incompetence and cowardice at the Battle of Brandywine. Sullivan was the Lockean moderate intent on pressing conflict resolution of the dispute with Burke through vindication of "my own reputation" and appeal to "Justice and Propriety." Burke, as Jack Rakove has shown, was the quintessential republican delegate to Congress who burned with pain when the mistakes of others jeopardized the safety of the commonwealth. Sullivan's demands for settlement of the dispute, in Burke's view, contaminated public discourse with their insulting insistence on personal reputation rather than humble submission to the cause of liberty.

Samuel Adams's letter to Richard Henry Lee of January 15, 1781, summarized the problem well: "My Friend, we must not suffer any thing to discourage us in this great Conflict. Let us recur to first Principles without Delay. It is our Duty to make every proper Exertion . . . to revive the old patriotic Feelings among the People at large and to get the public Departments filled with Men of understanding & inflexible Virtue. . . . Our cause is surely too interesting to Mankind to be put under the Direction of Men vain, avaricious, or concealed under the Hypocritical Guise of Patriotism." From the republican point of view, that was the danger the new nation faced; from a Lockean point of view, that kind of judgmentalism undermined the compact which knitted sinful individuals into a common cause.

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chaeologists in Haiti and the Dominican Republic, and four that deal with sixteenth-century St. Augustine and Santa Elena. Exemplary of the newer general perspectives contained in this section are Deagan's (second) essay on Indian accommodation and resistance to the Spaniards, Jane Lander's observations about the roles of blacks, and the essay by C. Margaret Scarry and Elizabeth J. Reitz on Spanish adaptations to available edible plants and animals.

The third group is by far the most important. Too long neglected by all disciplines, the mission period here begins to come into its own. David Hurst Thomas's introductory essay, the discussions of interpretations of the missions by John W. Griffin and David J. Weber, and Amy Bushnell's essay on how Catholic sacramental demands shaped the mission communities are exciting and should be read by all students of Florida's early history. The other essays are more technical.

The utility of this collection is limited by its lack of an index (to be made good in volume three?) and by the lack of a unified, topical bibliography. Each essay has its own bibliography, but that arrangement is less helpful to the general researcher than a single listing would be. On a positive note, the work is well illustrated, especially with maps.

Evaluation of such a collection is difficult because of the differences among the essays, which range from very technical to broadly generalizing. All are well researched and well edited. Unquestionably the collection does "explore the range of contemporary thought" (p. xiii) on the section themes in the disciplines represented. This exploration shows yet again the narrow focus of much archaeological scholarship and the failure of most historians to find a place in their work for the data of archaeology. On the other hand, the better essays (indicated above) manage to use data from both fields (and others) and are well worth reading. As a group, the essays show that exciting scholarship on the Columbian consequences in the Southeast is alive and doing well.

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