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BOOK REVIEWS

Pearl City, Florida: A Black Community Remembers. By Arthur S. Evans and David Lee. (Boca Raton: Florida Atlantic University Press, 1990. xii, 162 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, maps, references, index. $19.95.)

Evans and Lee have conducted needed research and written a useful book. With support from the city of Boca Raton, the Boca Raton Historical Society, and Florida Atlantic University, they conducted oral interviews with over two dozen elderly residents of Pearl City, the black section of Boca Raton. Most of those who were interviewed had arrived in south Florida in the 1920s and 1930s, primarily from northern Florida and Georgia.

The book is organized into two sections. The first two-thirds incorporates the oral histories into a single narrative: "From the pages of the interviews we [the authors] took sentences and occasionally whole paragraphs of unaltered narration, then, cut-and-paste style, put together the thoughts of the group as if a single narrator were talking." The second part of the book provides historical, sociological, and geographical background and analyses.

The oral history is the more interesting part of this work for here are the voices of the individuals who, against the prevailing direction of the great black migration, headed south into a region that was little more than a generation removed from the frontier. Pearl. City residents lived not too differently than many of their friends and relatives left behind; the lifestyle was that of a small southern town. Still, the sparse population of the region and the fact that virtually every resident, black and white, was newly arrived, created flexibilities less likely to be found in the Deep South.

The oral history reveals details of life that are otherwise poorly documented: daily work routines, diet, leisure activities, health concerns, the role of church and school, and race relations. Unfortunately, in combining many voices– and in spite of the authors' desire to retain "the language of the folk themselves"– what results is a rather awkward narrative, less precise than

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

academic English and less colorful than idiomatic black speech. Getting the true flavor of the spoken language would have required phonetically transcribing the oral history tapes.

The last two chapters of the book put the Pearl City experience in a historical, sociological, and geographical context. The authors have assumed that many of their readers will have only the most basic knowledge of these subjects, for they have written this section of the book in a manner that should be understandable to all. In fact, Evans and Lee make clear that they wrote this book for the subjects of the study as well as for academic scholars.

Pearl City, Florida helps to bring into focus a significant part of south Florida's history. Evans and Lee have performed a great service in collecting these recollections and making them available to a wide audience. Sadly, similar memories in other black communities are being lost every day.

Fort Lauderdale Historical Society DANIEL T. HOBBY

The Conquest of Paradise: Christopher Columbus and the Columbian Legacy. By Kirkpatrick Sale. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1990. viii, 453 pp. Prologue, epilogue, acknowledgments, notes, source notes, index. $24.95.)

In the flap copy of this book author Kirkpatrick Sale's publisher states: "Not since Admiral Morison's biography of Christopher Columbus a half century ago has there been a complete new assessment of the career of the man whose landfall in 1492 changed forever both the Old World and the New." This statement will come as a surprise to Juan Manzano Manzano and to Paolo Emilio Taviani, each of whom has published monumental studies during the intervening period described. Their work is based not upon printed or photocopied material, as here, but upon extant original manuscripts in European depositories. What Sale does do in this volume is examine and comment upon the published documents and the enormous secondary literature about Columbus. It is a prodigious survey that, to its date of publication, had no equal in the English language where the Columbian period is concerned, and, as such, it can be highly recommended to every student of the Navigator's voyages and

impact. A larger, more scholarly work in English, *The Christopher Columbus Encyclopedia,* was published in two volumes in October 1991, by Simon and Schuster.

Sale spends little time on Columbus's life and background, though he does discuss at length (both at the beginning and later in the work) human and environmental conditions in Iberia and Europe generally during the late fifteenth century. He moves quickly to the 1492 voyage which he describes, using his own translation of the 1492 *diario de a bordo,* assisted by the recently published translation by Oliver Dunn and James E. Kelley, Jr. Here Sale is far more interested in what Columbus does on land than in what he does at sea. He pauses long enough to discuss Columbus's "double-entry" log and to deny that his crew mutinied. Manzano Manzano could have advised him otherwise on the latter point. Overall, he gives short shrift to Columbus's navigational skills and accomplishments. On this 1492 voyage, as on the subsequent three, Sale is anxious to get Columbus on the ground at the Bahamian and Caribbean islands where he can be shown to worst advantage.

The reader of Morison's *Admiral of the Ocean Sea* will hardly recognize the Columbus that emerges from this point forward. Sale has a revisionist agenda, which begins with the two principles: that a Europe in decay corrupted rather than learned from the paradisaical lands and inhabitants of the "New Unsullied World"; and that Columbus was the prime agent in the despoliation of that paradise. To this end, Sale refuses to allow Columbus to be anything less than an other-worldly saint. Having described the Europe whence he came, Sale refuses to let him be part of that Europe. He would have him instead a modern, enlightened spirit, divested totally of his cultural background, who treated the native peoples he encountered with unfailing Ghandi-like pacifism and approached the island flora and fauna with environmental impact statements. With unremitting judgmental ardor, Sale holds Columbus to his own exacting twentieth-century standards, instead of to those that prevailed in his own time.

This is not a dispassionate book. Sale's Columbus is a self-serving, greedy liar, a wretched mariner, a ruthless destroyer of humans, and, what is worse throughout, a pillager of New World ecosystems. He and those who followed him should have had a greater respect for the land and should have learned from the native folkways a better way of life, one founded on communita-

rian values and harmony with nature. Sale fails to mention the violence that Europeans found in the native societies, particularly human sacrifice and inter-tribal warfare as practiced in Mexico and Florida. He rails against history, which is about as useful as our saying that Eve should never have offered the apple to Adam. And Florida readers who may think that St. Augustine was the first permanent European settlement in the present United States will have to concede, now that Sale has spoken, that that honor belongs instead to Jamestown, Virginia. Sorry about that.

University of Florida MICHAEL GANNON

The Oligarchs in Colonial and Revolutionary Charleston: Lieutenant Governor William Bull and His Family. By Kinlock Bull, Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1991. xvi, 415 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, illustrations, appendix, notes, index. $29.95.)

Kinlock Bull has written an admirable book about his ancestors. Meticulously researched, it is free from the hagiography and special pleading– to say nothing of the genealogical trivia– that so often characterize studies of this genre. It was a remarkable clan, whose record, here accurately and judiciously chronicled, largely speaks for itself.

From the founding of Charleston in 1670, the Bulls were a formidable presence in South Carolina politics and society. By any measurement they ranked high in influence among the half dozen or so leading families of the province, which included the Blakes, Fenwicks, Draytons, Izards, and Middletons, families that came directly from Britain or by way of Barbados. Building great houses on the Ashley River, they replicated them on or near the Charleston Battery. Such families dominated the royal council for many years, but none could match the two William Bulls in terms of tenure in the executive branch of government.

If the book's focus is on William Bull II, that is certainly justifiable because of the greater availability of materials about his life and because of his unusual record of public service. When his father, the first Lieutenant Governor William Bull, passed away in 1755, his son already had nineteen years of government

service behind him. He also was respected as a physician, amateur botanist, jurist, militia officer, and successful planter. He not only followed his father in achieving the post of lieutenant governor but, incredible as it may seem, also was on five occasions acting governor.

Why, given his abilities and experience, was he himself never appointed the colony's chief executive? Surely he was exceptionally able and generally was highly regarded by the various governors he served under. He thoroughly understood the legislative process, the workings of the empire, the dynamics of white-Indian relations, and just about everything else associated with governance. And we know that other American creoles attained that eminent station– Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts, William Franklin of New Jersey, and James Wright of Georgia come quickly to mind.

The author's explanation may well be correct; it makes sense. A third-generation Carolinian, "William Bull was not particularly Anglophile" (p. 4). Moreover, he had few powerful connections in the metropolis; and, after receiving an English education, he left South Carolina for only two very brief periods during the next forty years. Ever striving to be fair and balanced, committed both to his colony and to his empire, he maintained the respect and confidence of both local and imperial leaders, but only until the Anglo-American rupture proved to be beyond repair in 1775-1776. As John Adams once said, revolution is no time for moderation and accommodation. One concludes this fine study with the view that had the London ministry paid more attention to Bull's frank assessments of Americans' resolve to stand firm and of the sincerity of their constitutional arguments, the empire might have weathered the storm and emerged more united after hammering out a new legal relationship between the center and the peripheries. As it was, Bull spent his last years exiled in London. Ironically, at the time of his death in 1791 he was preparing to return to America; it had always been his real home.

University of North Carolina,
Chapel Hill

DON HIGGINBOTHAM

The Final Campaign of the American Revolution: Rise and Fall of the Spanish Bahamas. By James A. Lewis. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1990. xi, 149 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, notes, sources, index. $24.95.)

The role of the Bahamas in the American Revolution was hardly decisive, but the last gasp of the war for American independence dramatically involved those sun-drenched islands in the struggle between Britain, Spain, and the United States. A troublesome British privateering base and a tempting target for American patriot privateers from the beginning to the end of the war, Nassau twice was raided by Americans before May 1782, when Juan Manuel de Cagigal, captain general of Havana, seized the Bahamian capital from its impotent British governor John Maxwell. In April 1783, the Bahamas were recovered by a private filibustering expedition from St. Augustine, British East Florida, led by the loyalist Colonel Andrew Deveaux. Quite incidentally, the war was then over, and Deveaux's success had no effect upon the fate of the islands; they had been restored to British sovereignty by the Treaty of Versailles. Curiously enough, both the Spanish and British operations involved sometime South Carolinians– the loyalist Deveaux and the American patriot Captain Alexander Gillon, of the frigate *South Carolina,* who had provided naval coverage of Cagigal's expedition from Havana. The brief story of Spain's "Nueva Providencia" and its "rise and fall" reflects in miniature many fascinating aspects of a war on the outskirts of empire that has been all but forgotten by most narrators of the American Revolution.

James Lewis approaches the tale as an historian of the Spanish Empire in America, and his rewarding research in the Spanish archives illuminates the nature, most notably the weaknesses, of that imperial system, for the expedition that took the Bahamas was intended as no more than a side-show for Bernardo de Gálvez's thwarted conquest of Jamaica. The Bahamian episode magnificently displays the internal difficulties that plagued Spain's war effort: rivalries between the army and the navy, between military and civil authorities, and the highly personal aspect of the quarrels that followed Spanish undertakings from the center at Madrid to the sandy beaches of the Bahamas. (It is enough to make an Anglophile conclude that Gálvez's earlier success in British West Florida was well-nigh miraculous.)

While the appearance of South Carolinians Gillon and Deveaux provides Lewis with appropriate American heroes, whatever one's sympathies, the woeful central figure in the story of the Spanish Bahamas is that of Antonio Claraco y Sanz, who governed at Nassau in 1782, and again in 1783, the foreign ruler of a conquered province inhabited by an independently minded folk who disdained either British or Spanish authority if it threatened their (often legally questionable) commercial operations. Bad enough that Claraco had to endure the humiliation of military defeat after he knew that peace had been signed; it took him eight more years to clear himself with the Spanish government, time spent under arrest or in prison in both Cuba and Spain. Of somewhat less importance to the tale, but of no less interest to historians, is Francisco de Miranda, Cagigal's aide-de-camp on the Bahamas expedition of 1782. Along with his commander, Miranda became enmeshed in the petty quarrels of Spanish officialdom that followed hard on the heels of military victory.

James Lewis deserves much credit for removing the patina that so often disguises the heroic figures of a General Gálvez or an Admiral Solano and for giving pride of place to the lesser men who served them. His short monograph weaves together the scattered threads of a complex multi-national story. It is classic "borderlands" history. Although not unnoticed, more might have been said regarding the unfortunate British Bahamians, both imperial and local, and the earlier role and experience of Nassau in the American Revolutionary War. *The Final Campaign* is, nonetheless, the last and best word on the Spanish Bahamas.

Auburn University ROBERT R. REA

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789: Volume 17, March 1 -August 31, 1781. Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerard W. Gawalt, and Ronald M. Gephart. (Washington, DC: Library of Congress, 1990. xxx, 616 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of Congress, list of delegates to Congress, illustrations, index. $34.00.)

This magnificent series of primary sources contains two distinctive kinds of material: long letters between delegates and other political leaders including appeals to the public and short fragments of documentation– diary entries, notes on debates, and summaries of intelligence reports. The latter kind is more difficult to read and understand but worth the effort. Set in the context of everything happening in Congress and to the delegates– some of it made accessible in the expert notes accompanying individual letters– the flotsam and jetsam of Revolutionary politics reveals the preoccupations, worries, and incidental tasks of running a revolutionary confederation.

A flurry of references to West Florida in this volume illustrate the value of fragmentary data in *Letters of Delegates.* When Bernardo de Gálvez, on May 10, 1781, accepted the surrender of Pensacola from the British, he agreed to transport the British troops to any port except St. Augustine and Jamaica. The British opted for shipment to New York. J. Barton Starr noted a number of American complaints about the threat to American security posed by this arrangement in *Tories, Dons, and Rebels: The American Revolution in British West Florida.* The publication of those and other reactions to the fall of Pensacola in this volume helps to re-create the thinking of congressional leadership about the desperate military situation in the late spring and early summer of 1781. "The capitulation of Pensacola, so extraordinary in its nature, is to receive a discussion in Congress," Edmund Randolph noted, "but it is difficult to advise the steps fit to be taken with respect to it." There was the possibility that Britain was trying to lure Spain into a separate peace; there was puzzlement at Gálvez's actions; and there was sharp comparison of the Pensacola surrender terms with those secured by Andrew Pickens and Lighthorse Harry Lee from the British garrison at Augusta in early June. The Spanish transports reached New York on July 10, and two weeks later the Virginia delegates reported New

Society: Book Reviews

Jersey intelligence that George III's son was among the repatriated British troops.

James Madison, Thomas McKean, Joseph Jones, and Samuel Huntington each took a keen interest in West Florida news during these weeks in 1781. Madison wrote a long letter to Phillip Mazzei on July 7 analyzing Spanish military efforts in the Caribbean and Gulf of Mexico in considerable detail. Huntington wondered whether success in West Florida would stiffen Spanish adherence to the American cause. McKean was an industrious, optimistic student of intelligence about European powers. Jones, an obscure Virginia delegate, linked "the Extraordinary Capituation agreed to by the Spanish Commander on the Reduction of Pensacola" to a numerous list of other diplomatic and military perils facing the nation in midsummer 1781. Curiously, McKean's July 2, 1781, letter to Washington on the Pensacola imbroglio– cited by the editors in a footnote (p. 523)– was not included in this volume. In seventeen volumes, this is the first questionable or perplexing editorial decision that this reviewer has found!

University of North Carolina at Greensboro ROBERT M. CALHOON

An American Iliad: The Stop of the Civil War. By Charles P. Roland (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1990. xii, 289 pp. Preface, maps, illustrations, photographs, sources, index. $30.00.)

As public interest in the Civil War, spurred on by the popularity of the recent acclaimed PBS television series, continues unabated, and as publishers continue to produce a steady flow of both scholarly and popular works on the subject, one may wonder about the need for yet another one-volume general history of the conflict. Even a cursory reading of Charles P. Roland's *An American Iliad: The Story of the Civil War* should dispel any such misgivings.

Writing in a concise yet highly readable style, Roland covers the broad picture of the war, concentrating on military and political events but also outlining the economic, diplomatic, social,

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

and cultural aspects of the period. Perhaps the most valuable feature of this book is the masterful synthesis it presents of both traditional views and the most recent scholarship in the field. Roland's judicious and balanced handling of the myriad of theories and conjectures advanced by various students of the war is perhaps best summarized in his own appraisal of the diverse explanations for Union victory and Confederate defeat. "None of the various discrete explanations is final," Roland writes, "and none is necessarily exclusive of the other."

The book begins, predictably, with an overview of the causes and events leading up to the war. Roland's analysis of the part played by slavery, a longstanding point of contention among students of nineteenth-century America, neither underestimates its pervasive impact nor elevates it to the position of a sole cause out of context of the other issues of the time. Subsequent chapters proceed in roughly chronological order to outline the military progression of the war, with topical chapters on Union 2nd Confederate government and administration, the struggle for European favor, and the many facets of the homefront, both North and South. A concluding chapter analyzes the outcome of the war, focusing on leadership as a decisive factor. The text is followed by a selected critical bibliography, which should be especially helpful to general readers interested in learning more about the subject.

Roland's military narrative forms the backbone of this volume. Avoiding the pitfall of presenting the conflict as merely a series of familiar, bloody battles, he defines the various strategies employed and chronicles the often confusing movements of both large and small bodies of troops in a way that is both engrossing and understandable. In addition to describing the actual mobilization, transportation, and combat of the war, Roland draws numerous comparisons to the theories of warfare expounded by early-nineteenth-century European military scholars Jomini and Clausewitz, paying particular attention to Clausewitz's hypotheses on the roles of chance and intangible advantages and his characterization of war as an extension of politics. These brief discussions of military philosophy are not overly technical, nor do they detract from the readability of the narrative.

Unlike some general histories in which the non-military aspects of the war are limited to discussions of emancipation or Confederate attempts to gain foreign recognition, *An American*

Iliad covers such vital, but often overlooked, subjects as the formation of the Confederate constitution and government, southern financial difficulties, Lincoln's plans for Reconstruction, and the president's evolving relations with the Radicals in his own party. Roland also gives some attention to the lives and experiences of common soldiers and civilians, although his ability to detail this aspect of the conflict is limited by the broad scope of the book.

Students of Florida history may be disappointed by the scarcity of information provided on the state's role in the war. References to Florida's secession and to hostilities at Pensacola early in the war are the only mentions the state receives. Nevertheless, a number of topics vital to an understanding of Florida's wartime situation are discussed, including the effects of the blockade, abandonment of many Confederate coastal defenses, Confederate supply problems, and the often-underestimated impact of Unionism in the South.

Although *An American Iliad* offers no previously unknown facts or revolutionary interpretations, it provides a perspective, depth, and insight remarkable for a book of its size and scope. As Civil War books continue to multiply, this one should find a solid niche in the standard literature of the subject, particularly as a textbook and as a starting point for readers seeking a comprehensive, well-rounded introduction to the history of America's greatest conflict.

Broward County Historical Commission RODNEY E. DILLON, JR.

Two Great Rebel Armies: An Essay in Confederate Military History. By Richard M. McMurry. Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989. xvi, 204 pp. Preface, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $19.95.)

Richard McMurry is one of the gurus for those military historians and Civil War buffs who hold that the Civil War was won in the West and for those southern partisans who think the war was lost in the East. McMurry also is one of those remarkable people who combine the talents of a skilled and diligent researcher, a witty and graceful literary style, and a keen appreciation of the milieu of the 1860s. This insures that the few hours

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

it takes to master this slim volume are profitable as well as entertaining.

McMurry employs his skills, honed by years of study, to examine and analyze a number of factors that led to the many successes scored by Robert E. Lee and his Army of Northern Virginia and its deserved reputation as a far more effective fighting force than the Army of Tennessee and its predecessor Army of the Mississippi.

He introduces us to the "Two Great Rebel Armies" by citing six reasons why the Virginia army is better known and respected than the western army. Geopolitics, even before the first shot, as McMurry demonstrates, favored Lee's army, and "No human could have done anything to alter the facts of their existence." The importance of Union grand strategy that stressed hard hitting campaigns in the West that took advantage of amphibious warfare on and control of the major inland waterways is stressed. Major General Henry W. Halleck is given more credit than usual in pushing to fruition vital elements of Winfield Scott's "Anaconda Plan." The adoption and implemention by the United States government of its western strategy dictated that the Confederacy, the weaker of the two combatants, confronted Grant, Sherman, Rosecrans, and Thomas along its most vulnerable fronts.

Dr. McMurry also focuses on Confederate command decisions as they affected grand strategy, theatres of war, allocation of personnel, and logistics, many of which gave a further bulge to the Federals. These factors either individually or added together do not explain the differences between the "Two Great Rebel Armies." The principal reason why Lee's Army of Northern Virginia was a more effective fighting machine than the army that followed Generals Albert Sidney Johnston, P. G. T. Beauregard, Braxton Bragg, Joseph E. Johnston, and John Bell Hood was that it had better leadership. While there was little or no important difference in the rank and file between the eastern and western armies, this is not so in respect to the field grade officers– where the Army of Northern Virginia had many who had received military education or had served in the "Old Army." The eastern army was able to call on a much larger pool of trained and experienced officers to become brigade, division, and corps commanders than was the Army of Tennessee. McMurry next reviews the strengths and weaknesses of the army

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commanders. This reviewer applauds his insights, which will dismay those Joe Johnston fans who hold that President Davis's biggest mistake was his July 17, 1864, removal of Johnston as commander of the Army of Tennessee.

The McMurry book is an invaluable introduction to the "Two Great Rebel Armies" and, at least on the command level, identifies and evaluates the factors that made the Army of Northern Virginia and several of its leaders folk heroes. Floridians receive little attention, though they were associated with both armies. Even Edmund Kirby Smith, Florida's ranking son, receives only brief mention because his association with the story is casual. As is to be expected with a McMurry book and a University of North Carolina Press publication, only a few minor errors and infelicities of style were noted, the most annoying being the "at abouts." These, however, in no way detract from this excellent and useful monograph.

National Park Service EDWIN C. BEARSS

Destroyer of the Iron Horse: Joseph E. Johnston and Confederate Rail Transport, 1862-1865. By Jeffrey N. Lash. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1991. viii, 264 pp. Preface, photographs, maps, notes, bibliogrpahy, index. $28.00.)

General Joseph E. Johnston remains one of the most enigmatic and controversial figures in the short history of the Confederate States of America. During the Civil War this proud and hypersensitive Virginian had battalions of both defenders and detractors who argued that he was either a great strategist or a military incompetent. Scholars have kept up a debate over Johnston's abilities over the years with no clear consensus emerging. The latest salvo in this war of words comes from Lash's *Destroyer of the Iron Horse.*

Lash focuses on Johnston's record as a logistician through his utilization of the South's railroads, After analyzing Johnston's campaigns in Virginia and the rest of the Confederacy in terms of strategic use of rail lines, he finds the general's efforts to be seriously wanting. Lash goes on to charge Johnston with a consistent failure to use railroads effectively and with doing considerable damage to the Confederate war effort. Johnston made a

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

habit of ordering the destruction of irreplaceable locomotives and other rolling stock without military necessity, as well as not taking actions that might have saved them for use elsewhere. He also lacked, in Lash's view, a clear understanding of the rebel government's railroad policy and did little to coordinate transportation between the forces he commanded, the war department in Richmond, and civilian railroad officials. While conceding that in time Johnston did improve his awareness of the importance of railroads to move and supply his troops, the author concludes that he never completely grasped their strategic value in warfare.

Perhaps Lash expects too much from Joe Johnston. The Civil War was the first true railroad war in history, and military leaders on both sides had to adapt their generalship to that fact. Johnston's flaw, in the author's opinion, is his failure to perceive the iron horse's potential immediately. War, it seemed, was becoming too technical for many generals in the 1860s, and officers like Johnston had precious little time to ponder the changes in the art of war as they faced the Union onslaught.

Students of Florida history will find an unexpected treatment of the state's impact on Confederate supply arrangements in this book. Florida contributed significant amounts of beef and other supplies to rebel troops in Georgia from 1863 to 1864, and these often moved to the front by rail. Lash chronicles the problems faced by supply officers in seeing that needed food rations arrived with a minimum of delay and waste. Food shortages and the suffering they caused are again blamed on Johnston. Only acute supply difficulties in the winter of 1864 forced him to intervene personally to improve ration transportation and distribution for the Army of Tennessee. This section of Lash's study is one of the best attempts to date to place Florida's material aid to the Confederate army in its proper context.

Thoroughly researched, *Destroyer of the Iron Horse* is a sound addition to the growing body of Civil War studies not strictly devoted to battles and military biography. Only a more complete index is needed to improve it. Those interested in the sectional conflict will find it interesting and useful.

University of South Alabama ROBERT A. TAYLOR

Mosby's Rangers. By Jeffry D. Wert. (New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990. 384 pp. Maps, preface, acknowledgments, prologue, photographs, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. $22.95.)

In early 1863, a group of about thirty Confederate horsemen accompanied by their leader, John Singleton Mosby, rode toward Federal headquarters at Fairfax Court House, Virginia. Their mission was to ride through the Yankee lines and capture Colonel Percy Wyndham, commander of a brigade of Union cavalry stationed east of Washington. In the weeks before, Mosby and his men had been busy raiding Yankee camps, seizing supplies, and burning equipment. These forays had angered Wyndham, and the colonel had labeled Mosby a common horse thief. Taking Wyndham's remarks personally, Mosby determined to "put a stop to his talk by gobbling him up in bed and sending him off to Richmond" (p. 18). In the end, Wyndham, who had spent the night in Washington, eluded capture. But the raid was not a total loss. By morning, Mosby and his men had bagged a Union general, two captains, thirty enlisted men, and fifty-eight horses without firing a shot or losing a man.

This book by Jeffry Wert is the first modern chronicle of the renowned Mosby and his command, the 43rd Virginia Cavalry, better known as Mosby's Rangers. From its inception in early 1863, the unit won the praise of Confederate generals Robert E. Lee and J.E.B. Stuart for performing courageous and often critical work. Simultaneously, Mosby and the Rangers became the hated foe of a succession of Union commanders. Generals George A. Custer, Philip Sheridan, Wesley Merrit, and several others operated directly against Mosby– in many cases without success. Ulysses S. Grant, frustrated with Mosby's command after coming east in 1864, ordered that any Ranger caught should be hanged.

Mosby himself was an unlikely subject for military notoriety. He grew up a bookish youngster who rarely missed a day's schooling. Mosby disliked athletics and, in his own words, "always had a literary taste." In 1850, he entered the University of Virginia where he excelled at Latin, Greek, and English. Sometime in 1852 or early 1853, though, Mosby got into a dispute with George Turpin, a Charlottesville bully. Several days later Mosby shot and killed the man when Turpin came to seek a confrontation.

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

Convicted of "malicious shooting," Mosby spent seven months in jail where he began studying law.

Mosby was a practicing attorney in Bristol, Virginia, when the war broke out in 1861. He entered the army as a private in May of that year. By early 1863, Mosby had served with distinction, rising to the rank of first lieutenant, and in April 1863 he was attached to General Stuart's staff. Mosby's skill as a horse soldier and his intellect caught Stuart's attention, and under his command the concept for the Rangers was born. Operating from a series of safehouses in Fauquier and Loudoun counties– an area known as "Mosby's Confederacy"– the Rangers conducted lightening-quick raids on Union supply lines and other strategic sites in northern Virginia and Maryland. While Mosby and his men were often criticized by Union commanders as being little more than common rogues, the philosophy behind his actions was sound. "The military value of a partisan's work," Mosby wrote, "is not measured by the amount of property destroyed, or the number of men killed or captured, but by the number he keeps watching" (p. 34). Evidently, Mosby did his work well, for many Federals were kept busy watching him right down to the closing days of the war. At one point, fears that President Abraham Lincoln would be kidnapped by Mosby and his men were so strong that planks on the Chain Bridge over the Potomac were removed for several weeks.

This is a lucid and thoroughly researched account of Mosby and his command. Wert has used primary and secondary sources to capture vividly both the excitement of daring raids and the hardships of day-to-day life suffered by the Rangers and their supporters. Several other notable qualities also are evident in the study, not the least of which is Wert's treatment of subsequent characters. While Mosby is indeed the celebrated figure, other members of his command are not lost in the account. Names such as James "Big Yankee" Ames, Aldolphus "Dolly" Richards, William Chapman, Richard Montjoy, and several others all figure prominently in Mosby's success and, justifiably so, in Wert's narrative.

There is little to say in criticism of Wert's study. A few maps would have aided the reader in following what sometimes were complicated movements, but altogether this is an excellent book and one that will add further to our understanding of an important aspect of the war in northern Virginia.

University of Florida EVERETT W. CAUDLE

Diary of a Confederate Soldier: John S. Jackman of the Orphan Brigade. Edited by William C. Davis. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1990. 174 pp. Introduction, maps, index. $24.95.)

Diary of a Confederate Soldier: John S. Jackman of the Orphan Brigade is the latest in a series of publications and planned publications that deal with the "ground level viewpoint" of the common soldier in America's most-costly war. John S. Jackman's experience with the "Orphan Brigade," so named by General John C. Breckinridge, follows the war from its earliest hours in 1861 to its final chapter in 1865. The "Orphan Brigade," the First Kentucky Brigade, was assigned to the Army of Tennessee and participated in all of the epic struggles of that army from Shiloh to Atlanta. Editor William C. Davis has kept his editing to a minimum and allows the reader to experience the triumphs and travails of Jackman and his compatriots without the unnecessary intercession of an extraneous voice.

Diary of a Confederate Soldier arrives in the market place at an auspicious moment, following closely on the heels of the Ken Burns-Shelby Foote series on the Public Broadcasting System and America's Gulf War experience. Certainly, individuals who have participated in combat can readily identify with Jackman's portrayal of Civil War experiences, and individuals who have experienced the upheavals and dislocations of war as civilians will find much in *Diary of a Confederate Soldier* with which to relate.

Professional historians and Civil War buffs will find this publication helpful and interesting. Concentrating on common soldiers, with only passing references to generals and politicians, *Diary of a Confederate Soldier* provides an in-depth look at the "small picture" of the war, where the ideological and legal questions of slavery and state rights were minor issues compared to the daily struggle for dry, warm shelter and food. Students of battle will be fascinated by the story of soldiers who experienced a casualty rate of 85 percent and yet retained their unit identity and their commitment to their fellow soldiers. The story of Jackman and the Orphan Brigade provides proof to the assertion that, once in battle, soldiers are motivated more by an esprit de corps than they are by theoretical and ideological arguments. For them, survival is the most important aspect of war.

William C. Davis has included several maps drawn by Jackman, and these maps lend themselves to the tone of the diary. However, the reproduction quality is less than desirable

and detracts somewhat from the overall production qualities of the book. If the editor and the press had invested in having a graphic artist simplify Jackman's maps, readers would be able to make more sense of them. Additionally, the lack of a photograph or drawing of Jackman detracts from the book. Readers who become caught up in the excellent narrative would like to have a face to go with the words. One final criticism is in order. The absence of a bibliography makes it difficult for readers readily to identify sources and to find additional reading materials which relate to the activities of Jackman, the Orphan Brigade, and the Army of Tennessee.

The simple fact is that the above criticisms were not met in the production of the book, and what is done is done. None of these criticisms should detract from the fact that *Diary of a Confederate Soldier* is a valuable, readable, and important addition to the literature of the epic story of the Civil War. For professional historians, Civil War buffs, and readers in general, this is a "must" for understanding the human dimension of this war.

Florida Historical Society LEWIS N. WYNNE

Black Property Owners in the South, 1790-1915. By Loren Schweninger. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1990. xvii, 426 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, tables, figures, photographs, appendixes, notes, methodological essay, selected bibliography, index. $50.00.)

This study is an in-depth investigation of property ownership among blacks in the South and a bold interpretation of their attitudes towards procurement and "passing on" of real property. Schweninger focuses on the years 1790-1915, but he also cursorily examines black property ownership in the colonial era. He points out that African societies from which most blacks were taken held communal attitudes towards land ownership. Once in America, blacks adopted western concepts of individualism, used individual ingenuity to gain some economic status, and, with it, attained a degree of freedom. Consulting a wide range of primary sources, including manuscript census records, probate court records and land deeds, newspapers, diaries, letters,

and manuscript collections, Schweninger establishes that from the beginning of their enslavement and well into the twentieth century blacks accepted the notion that survival in America "depended not so much on communal harmony as on individual ingenuity" (p. 11). He concludes that blacks "clung to the values and attitudes that they had grown to accept: that acquiring land and property would somehow free them from the burdens of the past. Their tragedy . . . was that it never would" (p. 237).

Schweninger compares the black experience in the Upper and Lower South. He points out that most antebellum free blacks lived in the Upper South, yet blacks in the Lower South possessed more property. Consequently, Lower South blacks suffered most economically in the postbellum period and were surpassed in property ownership by Upper South blacks. He explores property ownership by slaves and their descendants; weighs attitudes towards accumulation of wealth; examines living conditions, race relations, and patterns of wealth attainment; statistically analyzes economic conditions; and provides a reasonable assessment of how these factors combined to fashion contrasting lifestyles within the South.

Black Property Owners *in the South* is impressive but elicits concerns. Schweninger is obsessed with statistical data. At times, this tendency becomes quite disturbing. Using census records, for example, he emphasizes that by 1830 one out of four Lower South free-black families and one of fourteen in the Upper South held slaves (pp. 105, 111). While this may be accurate statistically, Schweninger does not establish model family size, nor does he fully address the nature of black master-to-slave relationships or the fact that in many instances slaves were blood relatives of slaveholding families. Schweninger also overemphasizes pro-Confederacy attitudes among southern blacks (pp. 187-90).

Much of what Schweninger writes is not new. Dunningite, black, and revisionist historians including Rhodes and Phillips, Woodson and Du Bois, Fogel and Engerman, respectively, have studied black economics in antebellum or postbellum America. The literature documents that slaves viewed property ownership as a key to a better life, and accounts of slaves purchasing their freedom and establishing homesteads substantiates the fact. Clearly, some black property owners– especially in New Orleans and Charleston– held attitudes towards slaves and "Yankees" similar to those of their white counterparts.

The strengths of *Black Property Owners in the South* are its breadth and attention to detail. Covering the Upper and Lower South from 1790 to 1915, Schweninger has done a remarkable job by taking seemingly unrelated studies, using an astounding amount of primary materials, and molding these into a comprehensive and cohesive study of African American property ownership. In the process, the author has produced a sound, well-organized reference source replete with detailed charts and tables and has presented his findings in a clear and insisting argument which surely will provoke renewed research into slavery and the legacy of America's slave economy.

Tennessee Technological University WALI R. KHARIF

New Men, New Cities, New South: Atlanta, Nashville, Charleston, Mobile, 1860-1910. By Don H. Doyle. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. xix, 369 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, tables, figures, photographs, illustrations, epilogue, notes, index. $39.95.)

During the closing decades of the nineteenth century, southern cities mushroomed, dramatically accelerating the transformation of the region. In a well-written, assiduously researched, and persuasively argued book, Don H. Doyle examines the explosive development of Atlanta and Nashville and the much slower growth of Charleston and Mobile. He is interested particularly in the evolution of the "New South" and in the role that the urban business community played in the rebirth of the region.

The focus of the book is a careful study of the business leaders of the four cities. Doyle's methodological approach, though traditional, yields an analysis that is laden with insight and nuance. Relying on prosopographical techniques, for example, Doyle identifies the leading merchants and manufacturers in the cities in 1880 and examines their backgrounds. He also traces their efforts to shape public policy. Thus, Doyle considers the institutions that businss leaders created, the reform policies that they pursued, and their efforts to forge a "New South."

Doyle devotes considerable attention to the ways in which ties to the plantation economy of the antebellum period shaped

the development of the cities of the New South. Atlanta and Nashville, according to Doyle, were unfettered by the cultural and economic customs of the Old South and, therefore, offered an open environment in which talent was rewarded and aggressive entrepreneurs could flourish. Business leaders in these interior cities seized opportunities in the postwar era, enjoyed success in the marketplace and prominence in local society, and became the "architects of the new order" (p. 87). They sponsored industrial fairs, attracted railroad lines, and established economic links to the national economy. Moreover, success bred success; as entrepreneurs in Atlanta and Nashville formed a coherent class, they used their collective influence to promote a spirit that sustained progress and growth.

The legacy of the Old South, Doyle notes, doomed Charleston and Mobile to decades of stagnation. Both urban centers were "appendages of the plantation economy," and the values of the Old South shaped local society (p. 71). Residents celebrated honor, personal loyalty, and genealogy, and they eschewed progress and entrepreneurship; a closed, "entrenched" elite ruled Charleston and Mobile and "clung tenaciously to their established mooring as the economic tide ebbed" (p. 135). Mired in the world of the Old South, the two port cities languished while their interior rivals flourished. Some may wonder how the spirit of the plantation could have dominated the merchants of these cities, though Doyle's interpretation is well supported.

In short, Doyle argues that the vision of the business class, in combination with the cultural milieu of the leading cities, shaped the economic fortunes of the New South. By linking Old South traditions with New South experiences, by establishing the relationship between boosters and city-building in the region, and by explaining the character of urban development in four prominent trading centers, Don H. Doyle has made a major contribution to urban and to southern history. This is an extremely important book.

University of Florida JEFFREY S. ADLER

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

Dirt Roads to Dixie: Accessibility and Modernization in the South, 1885-1935. By Howard Lawrence Preston. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991. 206 pp. Introduction, photographs, illustrations, notes, bibliographic essay, index. $38.50 cloth; $18.95 paper.)

This small but provocative book joins a handful of studies that have begun to question the direction and benefits of modernization in the New South. Like Pete Daniel in *Breaking the Land* (1985) and Jack Temple Kirby in *Rural Worlds Lost* (1987), Preston decries the uncritical embrace of progress that resulted in homogenization, the erosion of regional cultures, and economic development at the expense of human values.

Dirt Roads to Dixie tells this tale through an examination of the good-roads movement in the early twentieth-century South. Preston contends that this popular reform cause began as an attempt to enhance and preserve rural community life by building local networks of farm-to-market roads. In short order, however, this grass-roots reform effort was co-opted by an urban commercial elite more interested in developing long-distance interstate highways designed to draw automobile tourists, real-estate developers, and capital to the Southland. By the second decade of the twentieth century, grandiose projects, such as the Dixie Highway connecting the Midwest with Miami, defined the objectives of the roads movement.

If the initial good-roads advocates traced their political lineage to Populism, the emergent "highway progressives" aligned themselves firmly with the newly powerful urban-industrial bourgeoisie and promoters of leisure. Privately sponsored interstate highway projects quickly became associated with men like Carl Fisher, conjurer of Miami Beach, or Leonard Tufts, the developer of Pinehurst, North Carolina. By the 1920s, with the accessibility provided by modern highways, the "backwardness" of the South could be valorized and sold to "tin-can tourists" as an exotic arcadia. The promotion of Florida as a winter paradise during the 1920s drew hundreds of thousands of "autocampers" to the peninsula over the South's new highways, in a "pneumatic hegira."

This is a compelling interpretation of a little-studied and poorly understood southern reform movement. Yet the sharp distinction between "populist" defenders and promoters of the

Society: Book Reviews

rural good life and the heartless "progressive" capitalists may not be entirely accurate. Rather than two distinct reform movements, separated by chronology, technology (the automobile), personnel, and ideology, the good-roads movement and its advocates may have always contained these paradoxical impulses. Harnessing popular support for road-improvement campaigns required a genuine commitment on the part of reformers to agrarian progress, particularly since farm owners provided the tax base for internal improvements. Yet, the very same road engineers, state officials, and boosters who championed rural roads also promoted the Blue Ridge Parkway and other scenic Appalachian highways in order to attract tourists to Dixie.

Ultimately, Preston suggests, "automobility" and tourism had a corrosive effect on the South's small-town, rural culture. The bucolic southern "farmscape" fell before a crass and materialistic "roadscape," as the strip replaced the town square as the commercial hub of southern communities. The ubiquitous "Food, Gas, Lodging" signs eventually came to define the southern roadside as they did the rest of the nation. Yet this standardization also served to disguise and even perpetuate some enduring features of the rural South, not all of which were worth preserving. Poverty, illiteracy, isolation, and racism remained immune to the benefits of highway progressivism in the areas of the South bypassed by the new roads. Like other critics of southern modernization, Preston's cultural defense of premodernity necessarily rests on a somewhat romanticized version of "country" life. Yet he is sensitive to the persistent need for social and economic development in much of the pre-Depression South, a need that went unaddressed by business progressivism. Preston argues that the less-attractive features of the rural South simultaneously were reinforced and undermined by modernity, as a Farm Security Administration photograph reproduced in *Dirt Roads to Dixie* suggests: a roadside sign advertises "Cabins for Colored."

Preston's book is a valuable contribution to the still-sparse literature on southern progressivism. The ability of southern Progressives to adapt Populist programs to their own ends, the difficulty of preserving regional identity against the tide of the national market brought by economic progress, and the essentially neocolonial outcome of much Progressive economic reform in the South are all ably illustrated in this monograph.

Florida International University ALEX LICHTENSTEIN

Searching for the Sunbelt: Historical Perspectives on a Region. Edited by Raymond A. Mohl. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1990. xi, 249 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, tables, contributors, index. $32.50.)

Raymond A. Mohl has edited a collection of writings that aims to understand the historical development of the Sunbelt and whether the region exists at all. Using industrial growth, military defense, immigration, and metropolitan racial politics, among others, as yardsticks, the contributors take measure of the region. But the results confirm that the Sunbelt is an elusive concept which varies according to the criteria used to examine it. The authors' goals are to summarize historical knowledge on the Sunbelt using diverse approaches and offer points for further inquiry.

The common understanding that the Sunbelt's geographic boundary lies below the thirty-seventh parallel encounters disagreement from the outset. Despite diverging opinions on boundaries, a consensus attributes defense spending as instrumental in the rise of the metropolises. Roger Lotchin notes that the struggle between the Sunbelt cities and the Northeast and Midwest in the 1970s was foreshadowed in the competition for military contracts under federal plans for decentralization. Establishing industries away from the traditional centers of coastal defense production particularly benefited the South. When the Northeast and Midwest tried to use Defense Manpower Policy Number Four in 1952 to secure contracts in economically strapped areas, they demonstrated that the Northeast and the Midwest could not stand united and subsequently DMP No. 4 was shot down in Congress in 1953.

Major themes of this work consistently address changes in the South or relate to how the South became a part of the Sunbelt. Carl Abbot writes that the West did not need the Sunbelt, images of optimism and unlimited opportunites having long confirmed western reputations. As well, regional descriptions have an entrenched history. The question then becomes, "Why did the concept of the Sunbelt gain such easy acceptance in the 1970s?" In many ways the answer lies in southern traditions. The South had always been saddled with an image of backwardness and negativism. A new regional identity offered a chance to leave the baggage of the past behind and assume economic parity with

the nation as part of a new dynamic section; a means towards putting the words of Henry Grady and other Dixie boosters into reality. James Cobb weakens the enduring argument that northern political and social climates were the reason for northern prosperity by showing that a progressive social and political environment did not always follow southern prosperity.

For Florida, Mohl's article on Miami demonstrates that a combination of adjustment and cultural identity has allowed the Miami Hispanic community to excercise its influence politically, particularly after shifting from exile politics to ethnic politics. Raymond Arsenault's article on air conditioning illustrates how climate control dominates the Sunbelt equation.

David Goldfield and Howard Rabinowitz throw doubt on the continued existence of the Sunbelt, maintaining that the Sunbelt was legitimate as long as it was an attractive alternative to the so-called Frostbelt. When the latter began to rebound, the areas tended to be more evenly matched in their advantages and problems. Finally, as the authors correctly assess, the Sunbelt's greatest legacy is to redirect historical scholarship between the urban, the rural, and the suburban, as well as the North and South, particularly as the former Confederacy has become more like the rest of the nation while maintaining agrarian traditions.

Searching for the Sunbelt is a well-prepared, thought-provoking work on a fairly recent phenomenon that utilizes government records, metropolitan newspapers, and studies from widely ranging academic disciplines. It is an essential reference for understanding how urbanization has created a new dimension for Florida and southern metropolises. It is important that these historians "found" the Sunbelt; their work paves the way for future research.

Hillsborough Community College KENT KASTER II

A Ringling By Any Other Name: The Story of John Ringling North and His Circus. By Ernest Albrecht. (Metuchen, NJ: The Scarecrow Press, Inc., 1989. 363 pp. Acknowledgments, photographs, notes, notes to the reader, index. $39.50.)

In *A Ringling By Any Other Name,* theater critic Ernest Albrecht focuses his lifelong fascination with the circus on John Ringling

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

North, the son of the Ringling brothers' only sister. Albrecht surveys North's life from his birth in 1903 in Baraboo, Wisconsin, through his twenty-five-year reign over Ringling Bros. and Barnum & Bailey Circus, his death in 1985, and the takeover of "The Greatest Show On Earth" by the Feld family. Through a combination of secondary sources and personal interviews, Albrecht overviews the personal struggles, internecine feuds, and power plays that went into making John Ringling North colorful and controversial. Escapades in barrooms and bedrooms frequently overshadow the cavalcades inside boardrooms and under the big tops. Such critical crosscurrents as North's fights with the Internal Revenue Service and the state of Florida over taxes and the estate, negotiations with Madison Square Garden, disputes with the American Federation of Actors, problems with wartime shortages in the 1940s, hierarchies within circus personnel, and modernizing and streamlining this entertainment institution are relegated to the wings by a gossipy approach and a retinue of deadbeat and offbeat hangers-on who accompany North in his hedonistic excursions aboard the Jomar, a private railroad car, and at the M'Toto Room in the John Ringling Hotel, the Stork Club, and 21 Club in New York City, and elsewhere.

Although the author acknowledges research at such distant and disparate places as the Billy Rose Theatre Collection of the New York Public Library, the Circus World Museum Library and Museum Center in Baraboo, Wisconsin, and the Sarasota Public Library, Sarasota County Historical Archives, and the Ringling Museum of the Circus at Sarasota, Florida, it is difficult to determine the repository that various sources come from. Written in a loose, narrative fashion, paragraphs and pages pass without footnotes. When footnotes do appear, they do not indicate where the material resides. The book is further marred by sloppy editing. Spelling errors and punctuation mistakes abound. Spelling correctly the names of Heywood Broun and Spessard Holland is tough enough without an author calling them Heywoud and Sepessand. Adding insult to injury, whole paragraphs are repeated (p. 290).

The photographs that illustrate the book show too many of North's infatuations and not enough of the keynote personalities, pivotal events, and hallmark places that made circus history during his reign. It's a shame that in place of the immortal clown Emmett Kelly, the big-city emporium Madison Square Garden,

the phenomenal gorilla attraction Gargantua ("The World's Most Terrifying Living Creature"), the devastating Hartford fire, Frank "Bring 'Em Back Alive" Buck, the death-defying highwire family troupe the Wallendas, and the thrilling daredevil Hugo "The Human Cannonball" Zacchini, readers see here Dody Heath, Germaine Aussey, Jean Barry McCormick, Martine Carroll, and Paulette Goddard at such New York watering holes as El Morocco and eateries as Luchow's.

While *A Ringling By Any Other Name* highlights the continued interest in one of the first families of American entertainment, the definitive study of the Ringlings remains to be written. Such an enterprise would have to evaluate the Ringlings in relation to the rise of mass entertainment in America, changes in consumer appetites, competing industries, and Florida as a seedbed of popular culture, among other considerations. Hopefully, Albrecht's book on John Ringling North will inspire someone to that challenge.

University of South Florida ROBERT E. SNYDER

Hammer and Hoe: Alabama Communists During the Great Depression. By Robin D. G. Kelley. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. xv, 369 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, prologue, photographs, illustrations, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. $34.95 cloth; $12.95 paper.)

Alabama hardly seems a luxuriant setting for the flourishing of communism during the 1930s. Indeed it was not a hospitable environment, as Robin Kelley demonstrates. That the American Communist Party decided to launch its major southern organizing drive there says something about the political sagacity of the party and its a historical nature. One can only speculate about how different the outcome might have been had the CP located its southern headquarters in Tampa instead of Birmingham, in Florida with its stronger radical and immigrant tradition instead of Alabama. But Marxist logic sought a strong proletariat base for organizing, and Birmingham provided the largest such concentration in the South.

Kelley explores the tension between radical ideology and the practical necessity for adaptation. Many of the Communist

Party's policy changes resulted from official alterations of party line. For instance, before 1935 southern Communist officials fought mainstream labor unions and middle-class civil rights organizations. Then they converted to the Popular Front stage of cooperation with their former enemies until 1940. In that year, the party again denounced less radical reformers and reverted to its own radical agenda. Anti-fascist in the mid 1930s, anti-war after the German-Soviet accords of 1939, and interventionist after the German invasion of the USSR in 1941, the beleaguered and unsophisticated comrades in Alabama needed a scorecard to figure out whose side they were on at any particular time.

The author also examines the way in which leaders of southern Communists came to ignore these national party lines in order to adapt the party to local conditions. As in China, local Communist party leaders discovered that organizing peasants could be far more useful than dubious industrial workers. Hence, the most successful Communist organizing effort was the Sharecroppers Union, which reached a peak membership of some 8,000 by 1935. Profiting from the dislocation of tenant farmers due to New Deal agricultural programs, historic patterns of exploitation of black tenants by white landlords, and militant defense of black rights, the Union managed to stage strikes by tenants and farm laborers in east central Alabama involving thousands of desperate blacks. The party also effectively utilized the radical elements of traditional black culture. Blacks anticipated help from outsiders and traced social justice to Biblical notions of fair treatment, not to the *Communist Manifesto.* Shrewd Communist organizers utilized these traditional aspects of folk culture for their own benefit, grafting radical lyrics onto gospel hymns, organizing black ministers, and even urging Communist organizers to join local churches. Many of the best black organizers sang in gospel quartets, participated actively and without apparent contradiction in Baptist churches, and used scripture as textual proof for their organizing efforts.

As Kelley makes clear, race was the chief strength and liability of the party in Alabama. Its courageous championing of racial justice kept sympathetic white workers from joining. And its willingness to defend blacks accused of rape and radicalism endeared the party to many of the black masses who became outraged at the temerity of the NAACP and other traditional elitist

black organizations. Kelley notes that two Communist parties developed in Alabama: the larger one spread among black sharecroppers, miners, steelworkers, domestics, and the unemployed; a smaller segment united northern white organizers and a few white southern radicals.

The author elaborates the complex relationship of the party to New Deal agencies and Alabama reform politicians, to organized labor, particularly the CIO, and to organizations such as the International Labor Defense, the Scottsboro boys, the Southern Conference for Human Welfare, and others. Oftentimes he proves that conservative white allegations of Communist influence within some of these movements were quite correct, though both the organizations and the Communists denied such allegations at the time.

When reading this book one will not doubt Kelley's sympathies. The Communists were the good guys. But he is not uncritical of them or of their naivete and contradictory policies. Many white Communists were racists. Many black communists betrayed their comrades at the first gunshot or for the fattest TCI bribe.

Ultimately, Kelley's argument that the lasting impact of the party in Alabama was its residual influence on the Civil Rights movement is not very convincing. Though a few former Communist Party members did become civil rights activists during the 1950s and 1960s the success of the SCLC and NAACP came precisely because they distanced themselves from radicalism, positioned themselves as proponents of traditional Christian notions of equal justice and fair play, and thereby won a mass audience which the Communist party could never reach. Thus, the success of the movement was precisely that it learned so well the lesson of the 1930s: Americans prefer their radicalism rooted in Jesus rather than Marx.

Auburn University WAYNE FLYNT

Pocahontas's People: The Powhatan Indians of Virginia Through Four Centuries. By Helen C. Rountree. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1990. xii, 404 pp. Preface, prologue, illustrations, maps, notes, bibliography, index. $29.95.)

This is the second volume of Helen Rountree's projected three-volume study of the Algonquian-speaking Indians of Virginia, collectively designated as the Powhatan Indians. Powhatan, the father of Pocahontas, claimed dominion over most of the Algonquian-speaking chiefdoms of eastern Virginia at the time of the first English settlement. In the recently published first volume, *The Powhatan Indians of Virginia: Their Traditional Culture* [reviewed in *Florida Historical Quarterly* 70 (October 1991), 233-34], Rountree presented a detailed account of Powhatan culture. The present volume begins with a brief summary of Powhatan society on the eve of English colonization. Rountree then traces the history of these peoples from earliest contact through the present day.

The first documented contact of Europeans with the Powhatan Indians occurred sometime between 1559 and 1561 when Spanish sailors kidnapped a young Indian, the famous Don Luis. Florida specialists will especially appreciate Rountree's account of his life and examination of Powhatan contacts with Spaniards and Englishmen prior to 1607. Rountree furnishes a thorough and sensible summary of the surviving documentary records and subsequent historical analysis regarding the fate of the Roanoke settlers, the early history of Jamestown, and English-Powhatan relations. Ever sensitive to the clashing cultures and ambitions of Indians and whites, Rountree provides an illuminating account of Powhatan's last years and the rise of his younger brother, Opechancanough, to power; the failure of the Powhatan uprisings against the Virginians; and the dissolution of Powhatan's empire by the middle of the seventeenth century.

By the time of Opechancanough's death in 1646, the English had become more numerous and stronger than the Powhatans. The English sincerely believed that the Powhatans were a vanishing race. Their absence from English legal records seemed to confirm this fact, but, as Rountree ably proves, the Powhatan people survived. Rountree identifies a core of traditionalists who remained on Indian lands and fringe groups who "adopted English ways, either while they worked temporarily for Englishmen

or when they left their people altogether and tried to join English society" (p. 89).

The status of Virginia's Indian population was complicated by the rise of black slavery and the development of a biracial society of "whites" and "nonwhites." With the passage of a "black code" in 1705, life became increasingly difficult for Indians in both the core areas and the fringe. Despite the loss of land and progressively restrictive legal and social codes, "Powhatan culture remained more or less intact well into the eighteenth century" (p. 144). Between 1700 and 1830, Christianity, white education, economic contact, and some intermarriage with whites slowly brought about significant changes in Powhatan culture. From 1830 on, Powhatans waged an increasingly fierce battle to maintain their ethnic and racial identity as Indians. Rountree details the efforts of individuals and tribal leaders through the present day to have their unique status as "Indians" recognized and accepted.

In addition to gathering scattered and fragmentary documentary material for her work, Rountree was assisted in her research by modern Powhatans. This well-balanced and objective study is thoroughly documented, amply illustrated, and includes eleven maps. Professional scholars and general readers will appreciate Rountree's clear, direct prose. *Pocahontas's People* is essential reading for those interested in Native Americans and early American history. The book is Volume 196 in the Civilization of the American Indian Series.

Auburn, Alabama KATHRYN E. HOLLAND BRAUND

Alias Bill Arp: Charles Henry Smith and the South's "Goodly Heritage." By David B. Parker. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. xix, 197 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. $30.00.)

To treat a humorist without attempting to analyze his humor provides a challenge from which few can break free. The reader who wishes to understand why "Bill Arp" (the nom de plume of Charles Henry Smith, 1826-1903), was revered as a great southern humorist in his time must search elsewhere beside this volume. Smith, a native Georgian, was active in politics in the state

(he was mayor of Rome), but is best known for his satiric columns during the Civil War era and for his "pastoral" columns for the *Atlanta Constitution* during the last quarter of the nineteenth century.

Today Bill Arp, if he is recalled at all, is known as a Phunny Phellow, that group of journalistic humorists, including Petroleum V. Nasby, Josh Billings, and Artemus Ward, who wrote as unlettered, naive unsophisticates in a style that used misspelling, slang, and transliterated accents as a means to portray themselves as honest, simple fellows. Smith's moniker is borrowed from an unlettered neighbor of his in Rome, Georgia, who said that he would be honored to have written the first, unsigned satire. Smith's original fame came during the Civil War when he penned a letter to President Lincoln in April 1861, purporting to give "Mr. Linkhorn" friendly advice about the way to deal with the southern states: "We received your proklamation and as you have put us on very short notis, a few of us boys have conkluded to write you, and ax for a little more time. The fact is, we are most obleeged to have a few more days, for the way things are happening, it is utterly onpossible for us to disperse in twenty days. . . . I tried my darndest yisterday to disperse and retire, but it was no go." Smith was a firm believer in the Confederacy and, according to David Parker, remained an active foe of Reconstruction, and for a few years he was a member of the post-war Ku Klux Klan.

In 1878, after his wartime satires had faded from memory, Arp became a columnist for Henry Grady's *Atlanta Constitution,* often writing on agricultural issues from his farmstead near Cartersville. Traditional scholarship paints these columns as homey and nostalgic while simultaneously seeing them as supporting Grady's call for a "New South." Parker's distinct contribution is to revise this understanding of Arp. Much previous research on Arp's later writings had focussed on several published compilations of his columns; Parker demonstrates that these selected columns do not reflect the whole of Arp's philosophy. The peaceful, wistful columns were balanced by those that expressed contempt for northern ways; columns about his warm family life were matched by those filled with racial bigotry and contempt; support for scientific agriculture and industry (the program of the "New South") were matched by those that expressed sadness for passing of the antebellum "Old South." The choices of col-

umns should be a warning for all those who examine a partial corpus of texts.

Ultimately Bill Arp is, as Parker emphasizes, an interesting though minor southern writer, reflecting a particular social class (upper-middle), race (white), region (north Georgia), and generation (those reaching middle age during the Civil War). Perhaps if Arp had continued to write his clever and blistering satires he might have had a more significant place in regional literary history. Yet, his writings undoubtedly brought much pleasure to many Southerners. Parker's volume describes who this man, Charles Henry Smith, was and what he believed, but he stops just short of explaining Arp's popularity as gauged in his writings. He could be a Phunny Phellow for his age, but phorever?

University of Georgia GARY ALAN FINE

Sorrow's Kitchen: The Life and Folklore of Zora Neale Hurston. By Mary E. Lyons. (New York: Charles Scribners Sons, 1990. xiii, 144 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, photographs, illustrations, author's note, notes, suggested reading, bibliography, index. $13.95.)

Sorrow's Kitchen adds another dimension to the revival that the writings of Zora Neale Hurston, this prolific, independent, African-American female writer from Eatonville, Florida, are enjoying. It achieves its purpose of providing for young adults a "Zora book" of their own to acquaint them with the controversial, once neglected, maligned, but exceptional personality and pioneer. Additionally, it should lead them to read the "real Zora."

The selections, organization, and storytelling in *Sorrow's Kitchen* provides an excellent overview of Hurston's incredible life and her diverse and engaging collection of writings. Born in 1891 in the first all-black town to be incorporated in the United States, trained as an anthropologist under Franz Boaz, and eventually an enthusastic voice in the Harlem Renaissance, Hurston was one of the most-widely published authors of her day. Before her death in 1960, she left as her legacy four novels, two books of folklore, an autobiography, more than fifty short stories, essays, letters, plays, and an enigmatic life to fascinate her readers and critics.

Hurston is best known for her second novel, *Their Eyes Were Watching God* (1937), but Lyons concentrates on the life and folklore. Using *Dust Tracks on the Road* (1942), the autobiography, and the two books of folklore, *Mules and Men* (1935) and *Tell My Horse* (1938), Lyons makes a pilgrimage to many of Hurston's places: Eatonville, Baltimore-Washington, Harlem, Florida, New Orleans, Jamaica, Haiti, New York, Dust Tracks, and back to Fort Pierce, Florida. At each stop, she relates the highlights of Hurston's career.

As an introduction to the charismatic Hurston, the book contains two major features that make it noteworthy and valuable. One is Lyon's understanding and up-to-date knowledge of the scholarship on Hurston and African-American literature and culture. Throughout *Sorrow's Kitchen* are such statements as: "She recognized the voodoo was a system of faith no stranger than any other religion" and "Zora had a great respect for black culture and a sincere desire to learn" (pp. 72-73). Secondly, Lyons recognizes that to appreciate Hurston one has to experience her language. Therefore, she includes generous excerpts from the works of Hurston. These add sparkle, life, and power to the book.

Fundamentally, Lyons celebrates the life of this Floridian who never forgot her roots and used her heritage with pride and creativity. However, the title, *Sorrow's Kitchen,* is unfortunate. It is misleading. In the closing chapter of *Dust Tracks,* Hurston wrote, "I have been in Sorrow's Kitchen and licked all the pots"; but, in the next sentence, she says, "Then I have stood on the peaky mountain wrappen in rainbows, with a harp and a sword in my hands" (p. 237). Although Zora died a pauper, she had lived a full, exhuberant life. All of her writings reflect this balanced, enthusiastic tone. Hurston speaks of "horizons" and "jumping at de sun." The book would benefit from a title that suggests this inspirational attitude. Nevertheless, *Sorrow's Kitchen* represents a great source to lead young adults to read the "real Hurston."

Mary Lyons was awarded the Charlton W. Tebeau Book Award in May 1991 by the Florida Historical Society. Sorrow's *Kitchen* was recognized as the best book for young readers on a Florida personality published in 1990.

University of Florida MILDRED A. HILL-LUBIN

The Future of the Past. By C. Vann Woodward. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989. xxii, 370 pp. Introduction, notes, index. $24.95.)

In *The Future of the Past,* C. Vann Woodward, one of the most preeminent American historians, seeks to alert the craft of history, its servants, and their public, to expectations, opportunities, and problems of the present and to the influences of the present and the future upon the past, relationships that are not normally or consciously acknowledged. In a series of masterful and wide-ranging essays embracing such themes and matters as the history profession in the post-World War II years, the future of southern history, historical reinterpretations, the aging of America, comparative history of Emancipations and Reconstructions, history and fiction, behind the myths of history, and the science and art of history, Woodward has brilliantly succeeded in his purpose. Small wonder, then, that he has been one of a handful of America's premier historians since World War II.

Though nearly all of these essays have been previously published over the years from 1960-1988, they remain as fresh and as relevant as they were when they first appeared. They are packed with enough ideas and themes to keep historians going almost indefinitely. In a review of this length, it is not possible to do justice to these ideas and themes. But a sampling of them, not necessarily the most important of them, will give some idea of their diversity and extent.

Woodward contends that there is no other branch of learning better qualified than history to mediate between man's daydream of the future and his nightmare of the past or, for that matter, between his nightmare of the future and his daydream of the past; that black history is too important to be left entirely to black historians and that race and color are neither a qualification nor a disqualification for historians; that the South's historic experience instead of being parochial and isolated has been more relevant and in step with many other peoples of the world and their heritage than has been the history of the North. If any history has been eccentric and out of step in this respect, it has been that of the rest of the country. He also contends that southern history instead of being on the decline has been on the advance and that the characteristics that once made the historiography of the South rather "an embarrassment," such as the old

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

defensiveness and its use to make the status quo legitimate, have largely disappeared.

As Woodward sees it, three eras ended at about the conclusion of World War II: the era of free security in America; a much larger era of human warfare and weaponry; and the age of European dominance in world affairs. The changes have been revolutionary and have had such profound effects upon the study of history that revisions ultimately may be extensive enough to justify the future era of historiography as an age of reinterpretation. In this respect, Woodward advocates more comparative history to get beyond the narrow perspective and historical nationalism of historical study limited to national boundaries. His entire section on comparisons in history, especially the essay on Emancipations and Reconstructions, is a model to emulate. So is his section on Behind The Myths, where he shows the impossibility of purging the past of myths. They are right there along with the facts, and it would be stupid to ignore or underestimate them.

Finally, Woodward believes historians can regain their influence in the intellectual community by using art as well as science, by reclaiming their traditional role as contributors to literature, and by demonstrating that they can entertain as well as instruct.

University of Notre Dame VINCENT P. DESANTIS

BOOK NOTES

Arva Moore Parks ended the earlier edition of her *Miami, The Magic City* on an optimistic note. Writing in 1980, she stated: "The city's history proves that Miamians can survive any storm– those created by nature and those created by man– the storms will come and go, but the future of 'The Magic City' will always be as bright as the warm sun." In a new edition of *Miami, The Magic City,* Moore emphasizes perseverance and how the many important and exciting events of the 1980s have dramatically changed the community physically and sociologically. The decade of the 1980s began, Mrs. Parks writes, with the weather "an unusually cool 58°F," and Oklahoma battling Florida State University in the Orange Bowl Classic. That spring, Castro suddenly announced that anyone who wanted to leave Cuba could do so, and the "freedom flotilla," made up of thousands of small boats, struck out across the Florida Straits. The refugees included a number of social misfits from the streets of Havana and from Cuban jails and mental hospitals. The settlement of huge numbers of these refugees and their integration into the economic, political, and social life of south Florida remolded the area and the whole state. Miami became the first metropolitan area in the country to have an Hispanic majority. Skyscrapers, condominum and apartment complexes, hotels, shopping malls, and large and small public and private buildings– many designed by renowned architects– changed Miami's landscape, and this metamorphosis is reflected in the many photographs in the book. Old neighborhoods– Coconut Grove and Coral Gables– changed substantially in the 1980s and new neighborhoods emerged to meet the needs of an ever-expanding population. Many of the older areas, like South Miami Beach, have been gentrified and given a new lease on life. *Miami, The Magic City* retains all of the original text and the beautiful photographs of the first edition. The additional text and photographs, many in color, carry the story into the present decade. Steven Booke was the photographer for both editions. The new volume was published by Sentinel Press, Box 011830, Miami, FL 33101-1830; it sells for $39.95.

The University of Georgia Press has published *Quail Plantations of South Georgia & North Florida.* The text is by Joseph Kitchens, a historian and now director of Pebble Hill Plantation in Thomas County, Georgia. Hank Margeson, the photographer, teaches at North Georgia College. His works are in many museum and corporate collections. The area just north of Tallahassee– the Tallahassee Hills vicinity and the basin of the Flint River– was a major cotton-producing region before the Civil War. A large plantation culture flourished around Albany and Thomasville, Georgia, and in Middle Florida. Many of the plantations survived the war, and, although their ownership often changed, they continued in operation. However, by the twentieth century food and cotton growing had been replaced by hunting, mainly quail shooting, as a major function of many of the plantations. Some of the plantations, of course, fell prey to fire and the elements. Some were restored, and others have been replaced by modern structures. The handsome black-and-white photographs in this book display the exteriors and interiors of several of these homes. Also included are fine photographs of the folks who live and work on these properties. *Quail Plantations* sells for $34.95.

Alexander Brest is one of Duval County's best-known citizens. His generous financial support to area hospitals, schools, college funds, youth organizations, museums, art galleries, churches, and synagogues has brought him recognition from many individuals and organizations. The city's planetarium and buildings and athletic facilities at Jacksonville University are among his major gifts. *The Miracle Years: A Biography of Alexander Brest,* as related by Mr. Brest in conversations with author Deborah Simpson, tells his phenomenal story. Born in East Boston and graduated from MIT, he first came to Jacksonville as an enlisted man during World War I, and Florida has been his home ever since. He worked first for the State Board of Health and then joined the faculty at the University of Florida as an assistant professor of civil engineering with a salary of $2,400 a year. In 1924, he and one of his former students, George H. Hodges, organized the Duval Engineering and Contracting Company. Their first office was in the Dyal-Upchurch Building on East Bay Street. Brest and his company have played major roles in the development and growth of Jacksonville and Florida in the decades since its inception. *The Miracle Years* was published by Jacksonville Univer-

sity Press, and it may be ordered free of charge from the Office of Communications, Jacksonville University, 2800 University Boulevard North, Jacksonville, FL 32211.

South Florida: The Winds of Change was edited by Thomas D. Boswell, of the Department of Geography, University of Miami. While the major focus is on Dade County, these essays encompass the physical, agricultural, historical, population, economic, and social aspects of south Florida. The articles are by well-known scholars, including Alan K. Craig, Morton D. Winsberg, Arthur E. Chapman, Ronald Schultz, Peter O. Muller, William Strong, Oliver Kerr, Rogert G. Dunham, Ronald A. Werner, David G. Cartano, Raymond A. Mohl, James R. Curtis, Thomas D. Boswell, Ira M. Sheskin, Charles Longino, Jr., and Ralph B. McNeal, Jr. They cover a wide variety of topics: physical environment, history of south Florida, agriculture, population growth and migration, urban geography, economy, demography, crime, drugs, blacks, Jews, the elderly, and Hispanics. The Association of American Geographers is the official publisher. The book may be ordered from the Department of Geography, University of Miami, Coral Gables, FL 33124; the price is $12.

Colonel Grover Criswell's Compendium (Guide) To Confederate Money is the most recent volume in a series of publications on currency, bonds, certificates, and other forms of monetary exchange. Criswell's *Confederate & Southern State Currency* and *Confederate & Southern State Bonds* are well known. This pamphlet lists the names of the people– about 80 percent women– who hand signed the various types of Confederate paper money for the "treasurer" and the "registrar." The Confederate notes are described, and their present values are listed. Order from Criswell's, Salt Springs, FL 32134-6000; the-price is $5.

The Alger-Sullivan Historical Society of Century, Florida, has published *A Sawmill Scrapbook* detailing the history of that Escambia County community and its Alger-Sullivan Lumber Co. The soft-cover booklet includes personal reminiscences, local tales, and old photographs related to the Century area. It is available for $8.50 through the Alger-Sullivan Historical Society, P. O. Box 476, Century, FL 32535, or from the Pensacola Historical Society, 405 South Adams Street, Pensacola, FL 32501.

The struggles of a black girl and woman growing up in twentieth-century Florida are the subject of the autobiographical *From Despair to Victory: An African-American Woman's Struggle With Alcohol.* The author, Barbara Bozeman, details a life that began in Tallahassee with her birth to a fifteen-year-old girl. It continued through poverty, abandonment, illness, and alcoholism until Ms. Bozeman overcame her problems, completed a college education, and established herself as a contributing member of her community. Sarah Whitmer Foster and John T. Foster, Jr., of Florida A & M University served as editors of the soft-cover, seventy-six-page publication. It may be ordered from New Focus Publications, P. O. Box 13713, Tallahassee, FL 32317-3713. The price is $7.95, plus $1.50 postage and handling.

The University of Florida Press has reprinted Charles E. Whitehead's *The Camp-Fires of the Everglades, or, Wild Sports in the South,* which originally was published in 1860. The book purports to be "reminiscences of an actual hunt" (p. xv) undertaken during the winter and spring of 1840-1841 along Florida's peninsular Gulf coast and extending to the Kissimmee, Oklawaha, and St. Johns rivers. It colorfully describes folkways, cracker settlers, the natural beauty of the exotic peninsula, and numerous stories of the area's white and Indian inhabitants. Unfortunately, the book, as previously was the case, is presented as history, rather than as a fictionalized account based upon secondary sources such as Joshua R. Giddings's *The Exiles of Florida* (1858) and, likely, John T. Sprague's *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War* (1848). After all, in 1840-1841 the account's author was only eleven or twelve years old. Nonetheless, the book is interesting and may be obtained for $29.95 in cloth, $14.95 in paper.

When definitive history of the Florida land boom of the 1920s is written, Virginia Elliott TenEick's *A History of Hollywood, Florida (1920-1950)* will provide important information that is available nowhere else. It is mainly the story of Joseph Wesley Young whose role in the development of south Florida is as important as Carl Fisher's to Miami Beach, George Merrick's to Coral Gables, and Addison and Wilson Mizner's to Palm Beach and Boca Raton. Young came from the Midwest with the dream of building a city. He was more than a land developer and speculator. He

envisioned a fully developed, functioning community with roads, parks, hotels, businesses, schools, and large and small private residences. In gathering her information, Mrs. TenEick had access to the Young family papers and scrapbooks. She also talked to many people who had memories of what Hollywood was like before and after the boom, including the devastation wrought by the 1926 and 1928 hurricanes and the problems that developed during the Depression Era and World War II. All of these events are described in Mrs. TenEick's book. It contains dozens of photographs, many from family albums. The original volume was published in 1966 and has long been out of print. The Florida Classics Library, 12010 South East Dixie Highway, Hobe Sound, FL 33475-1657 has published a paperback reprint. The price is $15.95, and there is a $2 charge for handling and shipping.

J. Thomas Gurney has been a prominent attorney in Orlando for many years. He also had a distinguished career as a churchman, entrepreneur, and state and community civic leader. Mr. Gurney was one of several Orlando businessmen who made possible the establishment of Disney World and other major enterprises. He describes his role in the creation of the Buena Vista telephone system as being "a small cog in a big wheel." As chairman of Florida's Board of Control, he played a major role in the development of higher education during the 1940s and 1950s. He was on the board when J. Hillis Miller was selected as president of the University of Florida and when the medical college was established. *Summing Up Or A Walk Through a Century* is a comprehensive autobiography. It describes some of the interesting people that Gurney met on his travels around the world, as well as his involvement and activities in his church, his community, and the state. The book was privately printed and is being sold by Long's Christian Bookstore, 2322 Edgewater Drive, Orlando, FL 32804; the price is $14, plus $1 postage and handling.

Boca Raton, A Pictorial History, by Donald W. Curl and John P. Johnson, recounts the history of the community from the mid-1880s to the present. A major figure in Boca Raton's history was Addison Mizner, the renowned architect who planned a giant development during the 1920s. Unfortunately, the development was not fully completed when the boom collapsed, and

Mizner and Boca Raton were bankrupt. Through a sprightly written text and well-selected pictures, Curl and Johnson show the roles played by others, including Arthur Vining Davis; J. O. Sakai, who was instrumental in the establishment of the Yamato, the Japanese agricultural colony; Captain Thomas Moore Rickards, civil engineer for the Florida East Coast Railway; J. Meyer Schine, who rehabilitated the Boca Raton Club during the 1940s and turned it into one of the country's major hotels; Theodore Pratt, the writer; and many others. The history of the area's churches, businesses, social and charitable organizations, schools, colleges and universities, hotels, and recreational facilities are discussed as well. Donald Curl is a-history professor at Florida Atlantic University. John Johnson is director of the Historic Palm Beach County Preservation Board. Most of the photographs are from the Boca Raton Historical Society's collection. The book was published by Donning Publishers, and it may be purchased from the Boca Raton Historical Society, Box 1113, Boca Raton, FL 33429-1113. The cost is $29.95, plus $2.50 for postage and handling.

Donald Curl's *Palm Beach County: An Illustrated History* has been reprinted in paperback by Windsor Publications. It is available from the Historical Society of Palm Beach County, 3650 Summit Boulevard, West Palm Beach, FL 33406 and sells for $19.95, plus $2.50 for postage and handling.

The Pensacola Historical Society has issued an updated edition of *Iron Horse in the Pinelands, Building West Florida's Railroad: 1881-1883.* It is a centennial history and includes essays by Jesse Earle Bowden, John H. Appleyard, Woodward B. Skinner, E. W. Carswell, Thomas Muir, Jr., and James A. Servies. Virginia Parks served as editor. The paperback volume includes photographs, index, and a short bibliography. It may be ordered from the Pensacola Historical Society, 405 South Adams Street, Pensacola, FL 32501. It sells for $9.95, plus $1.50 for postage and handling.

Kenneth W. Mulder has published an interesting booklet, *Aboriginal Artifacts of Tampa Bay.* Mr. Mulder is the author of several other Florida booklets and outdoor articles, many of them also relating to the Tampa Bay area. This volume sells for $3, and it may be ordered from the author at 4707 Cherokee Road, Tampa, FL 33629.

Log of the Peep O'Day, Summer Cruises in West Florida Waters, 1912-1915 was the work of F. F. Bingham of Pensacola. Each summer his family– mother and father, seven children, and assorted acquaintances and pets– set sail on an annual two-week summer cruise aboard the *Peep O'Day,* their cabin cruiser. Mr. Bingham kept a log, noting the ports they visited, the people they met, and their adventures. He also included hand-drawn illustrations. The manuscript was edited by Brian R. Rucker and Nathan F. Woolsey, who also have provided an interesting introduction describing "Progressive Era Pensacola." The paper book was published by Patagonia Press, P. O. Box 284, Bagdad, FL 32530; it sells for $9.95, plus $2 for shipping.

Historic Homes of American Authors by Irvin Haas is a literary travel guide to fifty-six homes of forty-seven of America's most famous authors. Included are several who lived in the South including William Faulkner of Oxford, Mississippi; Joel Chandler Harris from Atlanta; Sidney Lanier from Macon; and Thomas Wolf from Asheville, North Carolina. Florida is represented by Ernest Hemingway, who first came to Key West in 1929. There he wrote many of his most famous works. His Key West home, now open to the public, was built in 1851 by Asa Tift, a local shipping magnate using coral quarried at the site for the building's foundation. The quarry hole became the house's basement. Marjory Kinnan Rawlings's cracker house at Cross Creek, where she wrote her short stories and novels (including *The Yearling* which won the Pultizer Prize for fiction in 1939), also is included. The Rawlings house is administered by Florida's Department of Natural Resources, and it is also open to the public. *Historic Homes of American Authors* was published by The Preservation Press for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. The book may be ordered from their office at 1600 H Street, N.W., Washington, DC 20006. The paperback sells for $12.95.

The Uncivil War: Union Army and Navy Excesses in the Official Records is by Thomas Bland Keys. These accounts of the "atrocities" committed by Union forces during the Civil War were abstracted from official records. A few of the incidents occurred in Florida. In 1862, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Florida reported that the church at Fernandina had been broken into and that vestments and a valuable chalice had been stolen.

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 70 [1991], No. 3, Art. 9

In 1864, three plantations were destroyed along the lower Gulf coast. In August of that year Federal troops were in Gainesville, and it was reported that the officer in charge had "allowed his men to scatter . . . and to pillage. . . . His regiment was without discipline." Thomas Keys, the author of this compilation, resides in Orlando. His book may be ordered from Beauvoir Book Shop, 3730 West Beach Boulevard, Biloxi, MS 39531-5002. The paperback sells for $12.

Zora Neale Hurston's *Their Eyes Were Watching God* first was published in 1937. When reissued in 1978, it was received warmly by scholars and the general public. Ms. Hurston was born and raised in Eatonville, Florida, a small, all-black town near Orlando. After studying cultural anthropology under Franz Boas, first at Barnard College and later at Columbia University, she returned to the South, where she lived most of the rest of her life. *Their Eyes Were Watching God* is a novel, one of five that she wrote. A handsome new edition has been published by University of Illinois Press. It was illustrated by Jerry Pinkney, a noted illustrator of children's books. The foreword is by Ruby Dee, who wrote and starred in the play, "Zora is My Name!" This was presented as a 1990 PBS television special. Sherley Anne Williams of the University of California at San Diego has provided the introduction for this new edition. It sells for $29.95.

Raw Head, Bloody Bones: African-American Tales of the Supernatural. These tales were selected and edited by Mary E. Lyons who received the Florida Historical Society's 1990 Charlton W. Tebeau Book Award for her *Sorrow's Kitchen: The Life and Folklore of Zora Neale Hurston.* That book is reviewed in this issue of *The Florida Historical Quarterly* (p. 391) by Dr. Mildred A. Hill-Lubin of the University of Florida. Two of the tales in this collection are from Hurston's *Mules and Men.* All of the tales selected by Mrs. Lyons are in the original dialect. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, is the publisher, and the price is $11.95.

The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: 2. Biocultural Interpretations of a Population in Transition, edited by Clark Spencer Larsen, presents the results of a diverse set of studies on the human skeletal remains buried in the church floor at the Santa Catalina mission on St. Catherines Island, Georgia. Larsen pro-

https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol70/iss3/9

vides the biocultural context for the study. A chapter on the skeletal pathology of individuals interred in the precolumbian Irene Mound site by Mary Lucas Powell provides an "epidemiological baseline" for the contact period skeletal series. The remainder of the articles focus on the interments from Santa Catalina and concern paleodemography, dental evidence for biological stress, nitrogen- and carbon-isotope evidence for dietary change, and changes in bone shape and size as a response to new physical demands during the contact period. This collection was published by the American Museum of Natural History and sells for $13. [Reviewed by Rebecca Saunders, University of Florida.]