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## Book Reviews

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*A History of Music & Dance in Florida, 1565-1865.* By Wiley L. Housewright. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991. xvii, 448 pp. Preface, illustrations, maps, photographs, epilogue, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95.)

With the publication of this definitive work on the history of music and dance, Wiley Housewright adds sound and liveliness to the story of past times in Florida. It is a first of its kind, ably filling a lacuna in the state's history.

Covering the period from the founding of St. Augustine (1565) to, the close of the Civil War, its pages, close-packed with facts, document the expressive modes of the many peoples who have occupied the Florida landscape—Indians, Spaniards, French, English, Africans, and inhabitants of the infant republic who called themselves Americans. Clarified, moreover, are the effects of those diverse cultures on each other and the consequent evolution of some unique Florida musical and dance forms. Such blended expressions are evident, for example, in the colorful songs of the Key West wreckers and in the backwoods fiddlin' frolics of the Crackers. Also affected by the new cultural and natural environment were the Spanish and Minorcan carnivals imported from the Old World, as well as the traditional dances of the Florida Seminoles.

The author demonstrates to a modern audience the importance of music and dance in earlier times. In war, music served as information and command, affirming routine as well as calling the charge or the retreat. In work routines, exact musical beats synchronized the stroke of oars and proper phasing of heaving and hauling. Campaign songs were political advertisements, nudging citizens to vote for the "right" candidate. Likewise, dance established social status, acted as a ritual of courtship, welded small and scattered communities together, and served as a form of intergroup display. Song and dance were a kinetic release after hard work, especially for African-American slaves.

The book is filled with tidbits relating to both well-known and obscure parts of Florida's musical past. There is the often-ig-

nored fact that the founder of St. Augustine, Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, perhaps because of his love of music, spared musicians when he ordered the massacre of the French colonists. Also, we learn that while waltzing was considered lascivious in proper northern society, it was much earlier and more enthusiastically embraced in the plantation festivities of Tallahassee and was added happily to the graceful Spanish dance in Pensacola and St. Augustine.

Florida was never a musical center, nor was a singular composer ever associated with the state during the period considered. The possible exception is Stephen Foster, who never set foot in the state despite writing what is now the state song. Housewright nevertheless concludes that “the socialization of diverse groups produced a musical landscape as lush and varied as the flora that surrounded it.”

The volume is well organized with chapters skillfully blending time sequences and subject matter— a difficult job with a long time span and diverse data. The first five chapters follow the various sovereignties in historical sequence. The next four are subject oriented— music in the military, political, religious, and social spheres— followed by a chapter on Negro music and one on folk music. The book concludes with a long chapter on Civil War music. Examples of music and lyrics enliven the text, often leading the reader to hum the tunes. The thirty-four-page bibliography is a gem in itself, containing little-used and some never-before-used sources.

This work is meticulously researched and well written. Florida’s musical life emerges with a clarity and focus that will make the book an instant classic— and a must for the bookshelf of every serious Florida historian.

*St. Augustine, Florida*

PATRICIA C. GRIFFIN

*Perilous Journeys: A History of Steamboating on the Chattahoochee, Apalachicola, and Flint Rivers, 1828-1928.* By Edward A. Mueller. (Eufaula, AL: Historic Chattahoochee Commission, 1990. xv, 260 pp. Foreword, photographs, illustrations, maps, references and notes, bibliography, list of ACF river vessels, glossary of terms, tables of landings and distances, index. \$24.95.)

The colorful steamboating era along the Apalachicola, Chattahoochee, and Flint rivers system extended over a full century. During the period from 1828 to 1928, the character of the river trade changed many times. In the antebellum period, cotton was the foundation of the rivers' economy, and the valley's residents relied almost exclusively on water transportation for moving their crops to the port of Apalachicola. By the 1850s Columbus, Georgia, situated at the head of navigation of the Chattahoochee River, had rail connections to the Atlantic coast, and Apalachicola experienced a decline in cotton receipts. The Civil War years brought a further reduction in river trade as wrecks were abandoned where they lay and the Confederates deliberately obstructed the river to prevent the Federals from moving upstream from the gulf to destroy Columbus's vital industries.

The nature of the steamboating business changed in several ways after the war. Cotton became less and less important to the economy and by 1880 was supplanted by lumber and timber as the primary Apalachicola export. In the meantime, the steamboats' cargoes reflected a more diversified economy that included naval stores and cotton seed, and the passenger business actually improved.

By the late 1870s, there were fewer boats trading on the river, but competition among them intensified with the advent of packet lines that kept to an advertised schedule between river points. Rate wars were common. The steamers also promoted group excursions from Columbus and Eufaula, Alabama, to Apalachicola and back that were for a while quite in vogue.

In the next decade, the United States Army Corps of Engineers began its long involvement in attempting to improve the rivers for navigation. Their early projects, however, could not keep the river clear of obstructions, and river trade continued to diminish. By 1907, the center of steamboat service had shifted southward to Bainbridge, Georgia, and the lower river. In the 1910s, improved roads allowed cars and trucks to compete with

the river trade, and the two remaining riverboat lines were reduced to running between railroad junctions in order to form a water connection between opposing rail lines. In 1928, the last steamboat company went out of business.

In compiling data and photographs relating to the steamboat era of the Apalachicola/Chattahoochee rivers system, Mueller has made an important contribution to regional history and the history of transportation. His pictorial account is exhaustive and quite worth the purchase price of the book alone. The work both looks and reads like an encyclopedia. Arranged chronologically by year, the book chronicles every incident that is relevant to the river, the boats that plied it, and the men who owned the watercraft.

Because of this organizational style, the reader must follow the text as it skips among various subjects. For example, chapter five shifts back and forth between a discussion of St. Joseph's rivalry with Apalachicola and events of the Second Seminole War while anecdotes of steamboat disasters are interspersed. This reader would have much preferred that the author arrange his voluminous information by subject rather than in a strictly chronological fashion. Nor will the reader find an analysis of the data presented, as Harry Owens has done recently in his work on Yazoo River steamboating. Nonetheless, the patient reader will find the work chocked full of interesting data and colorful vignettes on Florida and riverine history.

*Winthrop College*

LYNN WILLOUGHBY

*Zora in Florida*. Edited by Steve Glassman and Kathryn Lee Seidel. (Orlando: University of Central Florida Press, 1991. 197 pp. Introduction, notes, appendices, contributors' credentials, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth; \$16.95 paper.)

"Zora Neale Hurston—novelist, folklorist, anthropologist, genius of the South" reads the tombstone Alice Walker placed on the probable gravesite in Fort Pierce's Garden of Heavenly Rest where Florida's most accomplished native-born writer lies. As controversial in death as she had been in life, Hurston would have reveled in the literary scholars "abuzz" like "a hornet's nest

in the piney woods” in their attempt to ascertain the truth about the life and motivation of this most enigmatic woman. Dramatic at times to the point of flamboyance, Hurston was a devoted scholar and writer, traits often masked by her talent as a raconteur. Earlier critics like Richard Wright and Darwin Turner reflect their disapproval of the woman in their evaluation of her work. Wallace Thurman, her collaborator and friend during the Harlem Renaissance, writes satirically of her in *Infants of the Spring* as Sweetie Mae Carr who had to be the center of attention at every gathering. During this period, however, Hurston was winning awards and acclaim for her writing as well as receiving fellowships and grants to collect black folklore. Knowledgeable figures of the period—Alain Locke, Charles S. Johnson, and Carl Van Vechten—rewarded her with recognition and encouragement because they respected her intelligence and talent. Shadows of disparagement still hover, however, among some scholars who puzzle over her political allegiances and sometimes seemingly “Pollyanna” attitudes, but they fail to look with perceptible objectivity at the woman and the context in which she wrote.

The fifteen essays contained in this volume focus on Hurston’s Florida roots and provide the reader with insights that help to explain some of the supposed contradictions. Placing her in the company of American realists and naturalists affords fresh interpretive perspectives, as do the approaches derived from the application of the methods of more recent schools of literary criticism. Hurston’s eccentricities are quite the contrary from the viewpoint of feminist theorists, and her work seems suddenly more complex when it is argued that Hurston, like Gatsby, took advantage of the American opportunity to create herself in her own image and to pursue the American Dream. The addition of articles delving into lesser-known topics like her Central Florida folklore productions and her close ties with Rollins College, her association with the WPA Federal Writers Project, and her involvement in the Ruby McCullum scandal in Live Oak, Florida, add to the growing mountain of “signifying” in the name of Zora Neale Hurston.

Other essays use a variety of intriguing avenues to pursue meaning. Preu examines framing technique as Hurston used it to provide a stage for isolating and emphasizing segments of black life. Edward Hopper’s *Nighthawks* demonstrates effective use of this device in the visual arts, as do some of John Huston’s

memorable films. Morris and Dunn provide a thorough and sensory evocation of native flora and fauna and demonstrate their central and enhancing functions in the Florida works. Carson presents a detailed discussion of Hurston's efforts as a dramatist, in particular her talent for displaying black life as she experienced it.

Yet another piece in the evolving solution to the Hurston puzzle, this collection is entertaining and substantive. It provides a balanced menu of criticism, folklore, voodoo, biography, and assorted related topics and feeds the appetite of Hurston fans. Her readers will agree with these critics that her roots were bred and nurtured in the rich soil of rural Florida, for here she found the inspiration and the spirit that infused her writing with the distinctive character of black Floridians.

*Florida State University*

CHARLOTTE D. HUNT

*Mullet on the Beach: The Minorcans of Florida, 1768-1788.* By Patricia C. Griffin. (Jacksonville, FL: University of North Florida Press, 1991. x, 219 pp. Preface, maps, tables, photographs, illustrations, figures, afterword, bibliography, index. \$24.95, cloth; \$14.95, paper.)

Let me start by saying that this is a fine book that rounds out a relatively well known chapter of Florida and St. Augustine history. The Minorcan colony of New Smyrna of 1768 is considered one of the largest colonial ventures in Florida history. Professor E. P. Panagopoulos regards it as a fascinating page in American frontier history.

New Smyrna was not strictly a Minorcan colony since it also included Greeks, Italians, and Corsicans of Greek origin. While exact statistics are not available, of the more than 1,400 men and women brought to Florida, the majority were from Minorca. The master of the colony was the Scottish entrepreneur Andrew Turnbull. He had a Greek wife, had served in Greece, and was fond of that country. He wanted to recruit "hardy Greeks who, like African slaves, were already habituated to farming in warm latitudes." But in the end he could not enlist enough Greeks; the majority came from Minorca, which the English had acquired in the Queen Anne's War. This Greek basis was a pivotal element

in the origin of the colony, which had high expectations in the English period of East Florida. The results were a monumental failure, but its consequences were important for St. Augustine's ethnohistory far beyond the English period.

Professor Panagopoulos published an excellent scholarly study of the New Smyrna colony in 1966 with the University of Florida Press. Is the Griffin book an updated duplication of the 1966 study? No. Although little additional documentation has been used, the 1966 publication focused on the Greek factor; the Griffin book centers on the Minorcans. They were the majority, and eventually the descendants of the Greeks and Italians lost their recognized identity and came to be considered Minorcans. Furthermore, Griffin is an anthropologist, and her study is ethnohistory. It goes beyond 1777 when the Mediterranean colonists abandoned New Smyrna and settled in St. Augustine. The second part of the book deals with the St. Augustine experience until 1788, five years into the Second Spanish Period. This truly is original work.

The first part of the book provides the reader with the basic events in the origin of the New Smyrna colony and the various personalities that were part of its story. The central figure is Andrew Turnbull. His strong drive made the colony possible, but his negative personality was a main cause for its tragic failure.

The author's thorough knowledge of the cultural, social, and political history of St. Augustine, as well as with the archaeology of the area, are the reasons that the book is such an important contribution to scholarship. The chapters "Population Characteristics," "Households," and "Settlement Pattern and Occupations," dealing with the Minorcan St. Augustine community, are excellent ethnohistory. An additional chapter carrying the story of the Minorcan influence in St. Augustine into the twentieth century would have been welcomed.

Griffin states in her preface that as an undergraduate she was a student of Herbert Bolton, the great American historian, who, together with his students, contributed many of the pioneering studies on the American Spanish borderlands. *Mullet on the Beach* was written by a Bolton student, and it reveals both his inspiration and the abilities of his students. This book is highly recommended.

*University of South Florida*

CHARLES W. ARNADE



*Florida Archeology: San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale: A Seventeenth-Century Spanish Mission in Leon County, Florida.* By B. Calvin Jones, John Hann, and John F. Scarry. (Tallahassee: Florida Bureau of Archeological Research, 1991. xii, 201 pp. Foreword, photographs, tables, maps, appendices. \$12.00.)

Since the late 1940s, archaeologists have viewed Florida's Spanish mission sites as points of sustained contact between Spaniard and Indian within which the processes of culture change could be studied through analysis of material and architectural remains. Mark F. Boyd, the Tallahassee historian, first interested Hale G. Smith and John W. Griffin in the Franciscan mission sites of Apalachee province. This province, currently in Leon and Jefferson counties, was the Apalachee tribal homeland during the First Spanish Period. In 1951, Boyd, Smith, and Griffin published the first cooperative historical and archaeological treatment of these seventeenth-century sites.

The next effort to identify and investigate mission sites was undertaken during the late 1960s and early 1970s by the Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research with B. Calvin Jones as the primary excavator. This volume details excavations conducted by Jones at an archaeological site northeast of Tallahassee in 1971. Issued twenty years after the excavations were performed, the book is part of a vigorous program of mission and mission-related research begun by the bureau in late 1983 with the purchase of the San Luis Archaeological and Historical Site in Tallahassee. San Luis de Talimali served as a mission, presidio, and Spanish village in the same location after 1656. Boyd, Jones, and lately John H. Hann used documentary accounts of official visits to deduce the location of other mission sites relative to San Luis. Jones assigned the name San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale to his archaeological site on this basis.

At the Patale mission site, Jones excavated an area that contained the sacred complex of church, convento (rectory), and cocina (kitchen or storage building). From beneath the church floor, he recovered the remains of sixty-seven of the mission's dead. The chronology built from material remains and documentary evidence indicates that the mission was among the earliest founded in the Apalachee province. Thus the Patale mission may date from as early as 1633 or 1634.

Dr. Hann's ethnohistorical chapter provides a chronology of events that occurred at the mission. He also includes commentary on population and evidence for elements of the mission settlement (e.g., a council house, plaza, ball field, or school). Hann's work greatly assists in evaluating and interpreting excavation findings. Jones is joined by several collaborators in the analysis of excavation data. Three chapters present the majority of these data: an architectural reconstruction (Jones), the material remains (with John F. Scarry and Maurice Williams), and the physical and cultural analysis of the mission cemetery population (with Rebecca Storey and Randolph Widmer).

In 1971, Jones had barely four months during which to expose the architectural components of the site, recover burials, and gather cultural materials. Recent work at this site (since 1984) may revise some of Jones's findings, but this volume is an important presentation of baseline historical and archaeological data. In the final chapter (with J. F. Scarry), Jones summarizes the Patale data and assesses their significance within the larger domain of mission research.

*Florida State University*

ROCHELLE A. MARRINAN

*Washington: Florida's Twelfth County.* By E. W. Carswell. (Chipley, FL: Carswell Publications, 1991. 563 pp. Foreword, photographs, illustrations, bibliography, index. \$30.00.)

Washington County, Florida, like many other rural areas of the state, has suffered from historical neglect. Thus, E. W. Carswell's noble effort to illuminate this section of the panhandle is heartily welcomed. Washington, Florida's twelfth county, was created in 1825. It was a sprawling area in its early years, stretching from Choctawhatchee Bay in the west, to Apalachicola in the southeast, and to the Alabama-Florida border in the north. Historically it affected a host of west Florida counties— Bay, Gulf, Holmes, Franklin, Calhoun, Walton, Okaloosa, and Jackson. From a chain of rolling hills to the bottomlands of Holmes Creek and the Choctawhatchee River, Washington County offered early settlers opportunities in agriculture, lumbering, naval stores, and cattle raising. Especially noteworthy are Carswell's

descriptions of the pioneer period, a time filled with Indian wars, steamboating, and— in the Civil War— the making of salt for the Confederate war effort.

As in most county histories, the author examines various topics such as agriculture, transportation, crime, and education. Washington's principal communities— Chipley, Vernon, Caryville, Wausau, and Ebro— are all featured, as well as the history of such forgotten settlements as Vallombrosa, Orange Hill, Choctawhatchee Big Spring, and Hagerman. Carswell also describes the processes which gradually reduced the county's size and bred bitter political contests for the county seat.

Carswell's book is the most thorough account of Washington County available and should be recognized as such. Serious scholars, however, will find the volume somewhat disappointing. It would be helpful if the organization of the county's history were less erratic. The author's narrative is sometimes broken and interspersed with unrelated material— a type of historical potpourri. This material, such as lists of county officials, belongs in an appendix and not in the text. In addition, citations are often sparse, and the bibliography is meager for a work of this size. Several maps would have been useful as well, especially for readers unfamiliar with the region.

County histories are by their very nature difficult to construct, and Carswell's research was hampered by a courthouse fire in the late 1800s. Despite its shortcomings, the book has a warmth which captures the ambiance of rural "Cracker" culture, a folk culture which is rapidly disappearing. Readers will smile at Wausau's annual Possum Day festival (held at the Possum Palace) and will be intrigued by the geologic beauty of Falling Waters State Park. The value of "lighterd knots," the exportation of gopher tortoises, and Milton Peel's 500 drunk hogs may be mere anecdotes, but such discussions inject a refreshing element into the narrative. Carswell's description of the extant 1857 Moss Hill United Methodist Church is a case in point. Still preserved on the ceiling are the footprints of children who walked on the resin-filled planks prior to the church's construction.

*Washington: Florida's Twelfth County* is above all else a superb handbook for anyone interested in the county's past. The numerous references to county residents, aided by a detailed index nearly fifty pages in length, make the book a genealogical treasure trove. Washington County citizens and students of pioneer

life and west Florida history will appreciate Carswell's significant contribution.

*Pensacola Junior College*

BRIAN R. RUCKER

*Past the Edge of Poverty: A Biography of Robert Hayes Gore, Sr.* By Paul A. Gore. (Fort Lauderdale, FL: R. H. Gore Company, 1990. ix, 350 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, photographs. \$22.95; plus postage & handling.)

A multimillionaire newspaper publisher, businessman, and philanthropist, Robert H. Gore was Fort Lauderdale and Broward County's premier power broker throughout the middle decades of the twentieth century. Like others of his class, Gore was a paradox. Stubborn, resolute, and tyrannical with family and employees, he was also progressive on many political and social issues and generous in his support of a host of worthy causes and institutions. In *Past the Edge of Poverty*, Paul Gore recounts the meteoric rise of his grandfather to a position of wealth and influence and the ramifications of this accomplishment on the world around him.

Born in 1886, Robert H. Gore was the oldest of four children of an impoverished farm family in Kentucky. He entered the newspaper business soon after his graduation from college. A dogged reporter and accomplished writer, Gore rose quickly in the business. After a stint as managing editor of the *Evansville Press*, Gore, at age thirty, became editor and publisher of the *Terre Haute Post*. To enhance the circulation of the *Post* and bolster his own finances, Gore introduced a limited accident policy plan available only to subscribers of his journal. The plan, which cost subscribers one cent per week, became a "spectacular success," causing the newspaper's circulation and profits to increase dramatically. Later, Gore sold the insurance policy plan to other newspapers. By 1937, 130 newspapers were selling nearly 600,000 of these policies.

Gore now had the money and time to explore other interests. Because of his success in selling unusual ideas and raising money, Gore was selected by the Democratic National Committee as its finance committee chairman in 1932. As a reward for his fundraising prowess in Franklin D. Roosevelt's initial presidential

campaign, Gore received appointment as governor of Puerto Rico.

Although the author's account of Gore's brief, stormy tenure as governor represents the most carefully documented and skillfully written portion of the study, he spends a seemingly inordinate amount of time on it. While Gore was determined to upgrade the lives of impoverished Puerto Ricans, his outspokenness, abrasiveness, and ambitious agenda for radical reform angered many of them, particularly the temperamental leaders of the Liberal party. Accordingly, Gore stepped down after just six months.

By this time Gore was firmly entrenched in Fort Lauderdale. The publisher's initial foray into the resort city came in 1929 with his purchase of the *Fort Lauderdale Daily News* and *Evening Sentinel*. Gore used his control over the newspaper in the next three decades to influence virtually every aspect of Fort Lauderdale and Broward County. Moreover, he took an active interest in every detail of his newspaper. Gore's biographer maintains, "His eye was more accurate than a copy editor's, his intuition more accurate than a reporter's, his stamina greater than the presses."

Gore sold his newspaper in 1963 to the Tribune Company of Chicago. By then he had amassed a real estate and business empire. Gore's Governor's Club hotel opened in downtown Fort Lauderdale in 1937, and quickly became the favorite meeting place for politicians and businessmen. His Sea Ranch Cabana Club, located on Fort Lauderdale Beach, hosted the likes of Winston Churchill. Gore also owned a radio and television station. Additionally, he operated a large orchid nursery and was regarded as an authority on these plants. Other business interests stretched across the United States.

Operating from this broad power base, Gore and his family (his seven sons held high-level positions in various family-owned businesses) expressed their opinions forcefully and tirelessly on community issues, especially in lengthy editorials in their Fort Lauderdale newspaper. While Gore and his family succeeded in most of their civil crusades, such as their call for a war on organized crime and for municipal ownership of the Bahia Mar yacht basin, they failed to prevent construction of a tunnel under the New River, later considered one of the city's most enlightened building projects.

Paul Gore worked for ten years on this biography, yet it suffers from numerous, though minor, shortcomings and errors. There are problems with sequence and redundancies, as well as some curious omissions and historical inaccuracies, especially when the author discusses the development of Fort Lauderdale. In spite of these shortcomings, Paul Gore has succeeded admirably in providing a balanced picture of one of the most important and complex figures in the history of Broward County.

*Miami-Dade Community College,  
Wolfson Campus*

PAUL S. GEORGE

*Carolina Cavalier: The Life and Mind of James Johnston Pettigrew.*

By Clyde N. Wilson. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1990. xiv, 303 pp. Preface, notes, sources, index. \$35.00.)

Only once or twice in a decade does a book come along that despite its lack of pretension succeeds in illustrating a significant portion of an era. Well researched, flawlessly accurate, deeply thought out, well written, and timely, Wilson's biography breathes life into an intriguing figure well worth the modern reader's acquaintance. For acquainted with Pettigrew is what the reader becomes. When finished with this book, the reader has the feeling that he is if not a close relative of Pettigrew, at least a congenial second cousin. As important, the reader has the experience of living for a time in Pettigrew's era and of seeing the world through the eyes of one of its own. This is a remarkable biography by any standard. It should be required reading for those of us who make the mistake of thinking we live in the best of all possible times, in the best of all possible worlds. What modern man has lost despite his "progress," his "heightened sensitivities and sensibilities," his technology, and his "quality of life" is clearly and intelligently suggested by the remarkable yet often representative life of Pettigrew— a man who sadly saw all too clearly where the future was heading.

Recognizing the rush in England and the American North to embrace machine culture, Pettigrew cast his lot with "southern" chivalric civilizations like Spain, Italy, and the American South. These had not yet been totally infected by what he called "Anglo-Saxonism," that is the utilitarian, industrial, materialistic

spirit of the times. Instead, these cultures remained decentralized, principled, friendly, hospitable, individualistic societies whose values united the "peasant" with the "aristocrat" in a relatively coherent way of viewing the world. He believed that the modern industrial era fragmented society and drove wedges between classes that increasingly evaluated life exclusively by cash-register standards. This conflict splintered a coherent social world into warring labor, management, and special interest groups that selfishly pursued their own purposes without any regard for the whole. As a result, the individual too lost his wholeness and exploded from within as his society did so from without. The old universal humane values were sacrificed to the new gods of wealth and industrial "progress."

When Pettigrew left rainy England and crossed into the clear atmosphere of Spain, he wrote words which today have the feel of prophecy about them. His sentences speak as incisively of "modern" problems as they did in a time when the problems were just coming to a head. "Adieu to a civilization that reduces men to machines, which sacrifices half that is stalwart and individual in humanity to the false glitter of centralization, and to the luxurious enjoyments of manufacturing, money age!" He similarly rejected the new English and "Yankee" definition of the state "as a fountain of material favors," chose honor over money, and put service above privilege and self-interest. In casting his lot on the battlefield with the Spanish fighters for freedom, Pettigrew rehearsed his defense of his native South in 1861. As he saw it, the causes were the same, the enemies were the same, and the causes were worth dying for because the foes, if victorious, would eventually destroy that which allowed man to rise above the material, animal side of his nature. Wilson puts it nicely: "Southerners of Pettigrew's generation faced the choice of seeing the values of their civilization wither away or of making a gamble for political independence which could guarantee their survival into the foreseeable future. Being the kind of men they were, it was inevitable that they would put aside even the most persistent doubts and choose a bold and uncertain path."

In our century of men who so often lack principles, honesty, a clear sense of purpose and proper values, and even a reason to live (beyond the hedonism of the day and gratification of the moment), Pettigrew might truly be an enigma. After one reads this volume, its subject is likely to haunt and follow him disquiet-

ingly through his daily routine. What gave him those powers of self-denial? What taught him the ruthless honesty that cut so clearly through hypocrisy and with which he viewed himself and the world? What bred that humility and gentleness of character? How did he develop such informal dignity and candor? Where lay the foundations of his incredible discipline and the strength of will that triumphed over the weakness of body? What lent him that quality of spiritual purity of mind? Above all, what allowed him, through all his cerebral powers and education, the ability to do, and to do bravely, without thought of his own personal gain or loss? Finally, where lay the springs of his self-sacrifice and the "chivalry of his deeds"? Modern man might well ponder these questions. The riddle of Pettigrew leads us clearly to the view of what the modern era has lost in its materialistic shuffle toward personal comfort. Pettigrew's was a "clean" life, remarkably sublimed of the dross of the corrupt, petty, and inconsequential. If ever a secular man might be purified, it was he. As the good soldier he died by the sword, but in his thirty-five years he lived his life fully as if by the sharpness of its silver blade.

What can we say today of such a man? Must not we somehow show how he and his time and place were lesser things? If this is our mindset, as too often is the typical stance of modern "enlightened" history, then Pettigrew's life, if considered honestly, will indeed be an unsettling experience. Yet this is the experience of which we need large, healthy doses three times a day— that is, if the sick patient ever wishes to have a chance of survival. What Wilson's book does in its quiet way, without pulling the obvious punches, is to put our own day under the scalpel, to reveal the depth of our own "sickness," and even to suggest a cure, if one is possible. Such is the role of history deserving the name. In *Carolina Cavalier*, Clyde Wilson has given us just such a book. It is a highly significant contribution and a remarkable achievement.

*University of Georgia*

JAMES KIBLER



*Divided We Fall: Essays on Confederate Nation Building.* Edited by John M. Belohlavek and Lewis N. Wynne. (Saint Leo, FL: Saint Leo College Press, 1991. vii, 264 pp. Preface, illustrations, introduction. \$15.95.)

This volume uses the biographical approach to explore the issue of Confederate nation-building as demonstrated in the careers of nine Rebels. In an excellent preface, the editors state that their goal "is to examine certain critical problems that confronted the South as it attempted to launch a new nation." "Our intent," they write, "is to focus upon those areas of Rebel policy and wartime activity that generally receive less coverage in the traditional classroom and in much of the literature" (p. i). Essays link each individual with a "series of diplomatic, economic, military and social problems" in the process of Confederate nation-building (p. ii). Included in this cadre are an interesting mix of statesmen, newspaper editors, diplomats, a scientist-physician, and a businessman who worked for, and sometimes against, the Richmond government. Space does not allow a full discussion of the contents and theses of each essay. Briefly, however, they include a discussion of naval affairs with essays on Floridian Stephen Mallory by John Belohlavek, and naval purchasing agent James Bulloch by Warren Spencer. Both the Belohlavek and Spencer articles dovetail nicely because they demonstrate the massive difficulties of building a navy from scratch. Two failed attempts at southern diplomacy are the subjects of James Horgan's essay on John T. Pickett, Confederate minister to Mexico, and Lewis Wynne's essay on Albert Pike and his mission in the Indian Territory. Highlighting the career of Joseph Anderson, who headed Richmond's famed Tredegar Iron Works, George Daniels explores the policies of the Confederate government toward industrialization. Daniels finds that the Davis government fell far short of adopting a "consistent policy integrating the government and the economy" (p. 149). Traditional laissez-faire policy prevailed. A state-controlled industrial economy would have been out of accord with traditional, southern values.

In an essay on Dr. Josiah Nott and the Confederate medical service, Reginald Horsman explores the seemingly herculean efforts of physicians, despite shortages of supplies, lack of trained doctors, administrative failures, and conflicting state and federal authority. Horsman finds that even Nott, a "rank" secessionist

and one of the South's best trained physicians, was incapable of sustaining his efforts in both combating disease and treating murderous battle wounds. Readers in Florida will be especially interested in Robert Taylor's essay on Pleasant White, commissary officer responsible for providing Confederate troops with Florida beef. White's story illuminates conflicting commands, shortages, and ever-increasing demands. Finally, two excellent studies of southern newspapermen Edward Pollard and William Holden represent examples of brilliant yet destructive efforts of the southern intelligentsia to influence policy in the waging of war.

Taken together these essays represent an insightful way to examine the difficulties of Confederate nation-building. They also demonstrate the conflicting structures of command and the difficulty of formulating and instituting policies in an atmosphere of constant crisis. Leaving aside common human frailties that everyone shared, each individual's odyssey demonstrates the difficulties of declaring, fighting, and winning independence in the face of seemingly overwhelming odds without significantly altering social and economic beliefs. This particular circumstance crippled the Confederacy's ability to wage a modern war against a powerful, determined foe.

Some scholars will not like the exclusion of specific footnote citations, though quotations are used throughout. Readers must seek specific citations from the authors themselves and consult ample *For Additional Reading* sections following each essay. But this reviewer thinks the editors have succeeded in their objective of creating "a provocative and readable collection of essays that will find acceptance for the general reading public and undergraduates." They should be commended for their effort.

*Florida Southern College*

JAMES M. DENHAM

*Lincoln, the South, and Slavery: The Political Dimension.* By Robert W. Johannsen. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1991. xiii, 128 pp. Preface, illustrations, introduction, index. \$19.95.)

Professor Johannsen is well known for his several works dealing with Stephen A. Douglas. When producing his biography of

Douglas and his other studies focusing on Douglas in the 1850s, Johannsen devoted considerable time and energy to Abraham Lincoln. Indeed, to research either Douglas or Lincoln in the 1850s without in-depth attention to the other historical actor produces poor history. Building upon his vast knowledge of Lincoln and delving into additional sources, Johannsen now has produced *Lincoln, the South, and Slavery: The Political Dimension*. Having given primary attention in his past writings to Douglas, Johannsen now brings Lincoln to center stage and relegates Douglas to a secondary, albeit necessary and important, position.

Johannsen's primary purpose in this slim volume (the published results of his Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History at Louisiana State University) is to trace the political implications of Lincoln's antislavery stance as it evolved from the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Act in 1854 to his election as president in 1860. While previous scholars have devoted pages and chapters to Lincoln's sometimes nebulous and somewhat shifting stand (or emphasis) on the subject of slavery, they have largely ignored the political dimensions of Lincoln's antislavery statements. Johannsen argues that while Lincoln always disliked slavery, he paid little attention to that subject until the six years preceding his presidency. As his political ambition grew during those years, Lincoln's arguments against slavery moved from a middle-ground stance to a more radical position. Johannsen's research reveals that Lincoln's antislavery statements were made almost exclusively during political campaigns, suggesting that this astute and ambitious politician attempted to advance his political career by his antislavery policy.

Being the even-handed historian that he is, and despite his attraction to Douglas, Johannsen is not in the tradition of the Lincoln-bashers. He does not demean the importance of Lincoln's moral convictions on the subject of slavery, but he does contend that politics played a larger role than previously acknowledged in the evolution of these convictions. Having argued for Douglas's sincerity, Johannsen in this volume gives Lincoln credit for his sincerity too. It is difficult to find fault with Johannsen's thesis, particularly since he strives so hard to be as objective as possible.

This volume is a welcome addition to the continuing debate on the enigmatic Lincoln and on the role of the future president in the events preceding the outbreak of the Civil War.

*New Mexico State University*

MONROE BILLINGTON

*Struggle for the Shenandoah: Essays on the 1864 Valley Campaign.*

Edited by Gary W. Gallagher. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1991. x, 137 pp. Introduction, photographs, maps, illustrations, bibliographic notes, index. \$18.50, cloth; \$8.50, paper.)

The Shenandoah Valley of Virginia was the “breadbasket” for General Robert E. Lee’s Army of Northern Virginia and also a natural avenue for the invasion of Maryland, Pennsylvania, and Washington, DC. This made the valley a key to military operations in Virginia and its fertile fields and woodlots, the location of two major campaigns and innumerable battles, skirmishes, and guerrilla actions. Major General Thomas J. “Stonewall” Jackson’s diversionary campaign in the Shenandoah during 1862 has been the subject of countless studies, but, until recently, the 1864 valley campaign has been largely ignored. *Struggle for the Shenandoah* is a much-needed discussion of the final, decisive months of the 1864 campaign.

The five essays that comprise this slim volume are revised versions of papers presented at an 1989 conference at Pennsylvania State University. It brings together the talents of five well-known students of the Civil War in Virginia: Gary W. Gallagher, Jeffrey D. Wert, A. Wilson Greene, Robert K. Krick, and Dennis E. Frye. Each of these talented writers examines a different aspect of the 1864 valley campaign in intelligent, often engrossing articles.

In the opening essay Gallagher presents an overview of the last campaign in the Shenandoah and discusses the importance of the valley to Lee’s army. Wert and Greene examine the respective commanders—Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal A. Early and Federal Major General Philip H. Sheridan. The cantankerous Early has traditionally received all the blame for Confederate failures in the valley, but he receives a balanced and objective treatment from Wert. The author concludes, quoting unnamed Confederate and Union soldiers, that “General Early did everything a commander could do in the valley with the number of men he had in his command,” but “[t]he fates seem[ed] against him.” Krick’s essay on the undisciplined southern cavalry in the valley is particularly well done and is a perfect tonic for those who cling to the notion that Confederate mounted troopers were latter-day knights. Filled with fascinating anec-

dotes, incidents, and characters, this article alone is worth the price of the book. The final chapter is a reexamination of the effectiveness of Lieutenant Colonel John S. Mosby's Confederate guerrillas. While admitting that Mosby occasionally stung the Federals, Frye suggests that the "Grey Ghost" deserves less credit in this campaign than the post-war writing of Mosby and Sheridan indicate.

The reader should be aware that *Struggle for the Shenandoah* is an appetizer and not a main course. The editor's stated aim is to "spark further interest in the subject," and this limited objective is certainly accomplished. The volume's shortcomings include a lack of footnotes, a very basic bibliography, and a skimming of the 1864 valley campaign's early actions (New Market, Union Major General David Hunter's operations, Monocacy, and Early's raid on Washington). Despite these objections this book serves as an interesting, well-written introduction to a campaign which has been too long ignored.

Rome, GA

ZACK C. WATERS

*Lee Considered: General Robert E. Lee and Civil War History.* By Alan T. Nolan. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1991. xii, 231 pp. Preface, illustrations, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.50.)

Unreconstructed Southerners will not enjoy reading Alan Nolan's *Lee Considered: General Robert E. Lee and Civil War History*. Despite the author's assertion that Lee was a "great man— able, intelligent, well-motivated and moral, and much beloved by his army" (p. ix), some will dismiss Nolan's work as an assault on the character and reputation of the general. This is unfortunate, because *Lee Considered* is an important book that should be read by the widest possible audience.

Nolan examines how the image of Lee has developed into what is, in some quarters, the worst form of unhistorical hero-worship. He also explores the larger issue of Civil War historiography and how misinterpretation and misrepresentation have become "endemic to the study of the history of the Civil War" (p. 153). Such statements will undoubtedly promote considerable controversy within the historical community.

A lawyer by profession but also a respected Civil War historian, Nolan has long been disturbed by the image of Robert E. Lee. Convinced that certain aspects of this image are not rooted in historical fact, he sets out to consider the "Mythic Lee." Nolan examines specific issues concerning Lee which he feels have been obscured or distorted by popular myth. Among these are the general's supposed anti-slavery convictions, his magnanimity toward his Union enemies, and his postwar conciliatory attitude toward the northern states.

Nolan contends that all of these images are false. In fact, Lee held definite views of white superiority; he was angered and disillusioned by what he felt was the North's brutal and inhumane prosecution of the war, and in the postwar years he presented a "mixed picture" (p. 147) of accepting southern defeat while simultaneously reaffirming white supremacy, states rights, and the legality of secession. These views, Nolan correctly points out, were natural for defeated Southerners to hold, and he does not condemn Lee for endorsing them. In this way *Lee Considered* avoids the harsher tone of Thomas Connelly's *The Marble Man*.

Some of Nolan's arguments are more persuasive than others. In particular, he is unconvincing when analyzing Lee's motivations for continuing the war long after he personally believed the Confederacy's cause to be lost. Historians such as Douglas Southall Freeman have commended Lee for his honor and devotion to duty in continuing the war throughout 1864 and into 1865. Nolan argues that Lee's persistence led to thousands of additional casualties and increased wartime devastation in the South. "The issue of Lee's personal responsibility cannot be escaped by romanticizing his continuation of the war" Nolan contends (p. 131). Instead, "[t]he facts cast serious doubt on the traditional assumption that Lee's persistence was wholly admirable" (p. 133). Lee's persistence may not have been admirable, but one questions what other course was open to the general, short of unilaterally surrendering his army while it still had the means to fight.

The final chapter in *Lee Considered* is perhaps the most provocative and important of the entire book. In it Nolan argues that the historical misperception of Robert E. Lee is symptomatic of a larger misrepresentation of Civil War history. Fiction and myth about the war "have ousted the facts . . . so that what is treated as the history of the Civil War is instead a legend, a folk

epic told over and over again" (p. 154). Examples of Civil War legend, Nolan contends, are the assertions that slavery was not a major issue in bringing about the war, that slaves were overwhelmingly loyal to their masters, and that the South was doomed to defeat from the start of the war.

While few readers will agree with all of Nolan's conclusions, fewer still can argue that this is not a significant and thought-provoking work. *Lee Considered* is intellectual history at its finest. It is precisely the type of scholarship that is needed for Civil War history to retain its vibrancy and relevancy, and it should assume a prominent position in the crowded field of Civil War historiography.

*Florida State Archives*

DAVID J. COLES

*Chronicles of Faith: The Autobiography of Frederick D. Patterson.*

Edited by Martia Graham Goodson. (Tuscaloosa: The University of Alabama Press, 1991. x, 220 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, photographs, appendix, sources, index. \$35.00.)

Frederick Douglass Patterson became the third president of Tuskegee Institute, now Tuskegee University, in 1935. Even today there have been only five presidents: Booker T. Washington, Robert R. Moton, Frederick D. Patterson, Luther Foster, and Benjamin Payton. Moton selected Patterson, his prospective son-in-law, and Patterson chose Foster as his successor. This concentration of power is imbedded in the presidency of Tuskegee. Patterson acknowledges that the president could hire and fire at will and received little interference or encouragement from local whites. It was up to the president to lead, especially in finding the money for the growing institution. As World War II neared, students became restive largely over the issue of poor food quality but perhaps over Patterson's moderate, low-profile position on civil rights as well. Patterson weathered the student storm by insisting that the students take responsibility for administering the dining hall. This cured the problem after only a few days! While he played the autocrat with his faculty, he seems to have had little difficulty with them. This may have been because there was no tenure or, indeed, any assurance of a job

from one year to the next. Patterson adopted the “ask back” system.

Although an orphan, Patterson was never without the nourishing love of a surrogate mother— his sister Bessie. Born in Washington, DC, he spent most of his youth in Texas where he graduated from Prairie View Normal and Industrial Institute with no more than the equivalent of high school training. While Patterson had a lackadaisical academic career and was especially weak in English, he found his vocational interest in veterinary medicine. At Iowa State he experienced only mild discrimination. He graduated in 1923 with a Doctor of Veterinary Medicine degree and received a Master of Science degree in 1927. In 1932 he received the Ph.D. from Cornell. Patterson taught at Virginia State College before accepting an appointment to the Tuskegee’s Agriculture Department.

At Tuskegee, Patterson attempted to update trade school education that had been started by Washington and to adapt it to the twentieth century. Programs begun by Patterson include commercial dietetics, aviation (in World War II), veterinary medicine, engineering, and home economics. In several cases substantially increased state appropriations were prompted by the threat of integration and the promise of General Education Board (Rockefeller) funds.

There are interesting anecdotes about political figures of the time. None of the Alabama governors, with the possible exception of Chauncey Sparks, come off well. Atlanta sociologist W. E. B. DuBois, according to Patterson, confessed on visits to Tuskegee that his opposition to Dr. Washington’s emphasis on vocational education was highly overdrawn.

Much of the book is devoted to Patterson’s imaginative efforts to raise money for black colleges. The United Negro College Fund originated with him. Mary McLeod Bethune, president of Bethune-Cookman College of Daytona Beach, is cited as a speaker who could be counted on for an inspiring fundraising talk. In 1953 Patterson left Tuskegee to become director of the Phelps Stokes Fund, principally devoted to black education and based in New York. After seventeen years at Phelps Stokes, Dr. Patterson retired to create the Moton Institute at which he continued his effective fund-raising for black colleges.

Much of the book is based upon tapes in the Oral History Research Office of Columbia University. The book might have



been improved by an editor with a sharper eye and a greater knowledge of the scene. Nevertheless this is an interesting book about a distinguished career.

*Stetson University*

EVANS C. JOHNSON

*From Cotton Belt to Sunbelt: Federal Policy, Economic Development, and the Transformation of the South, 1938-1980.* By Bruce J. Schulman. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. xii, 333 pp. Preface, tables, maps, notes, index. \$35.00.)

Bruce Schulman analyzes the effects of federal economic policies in the South from the depression of the 1930s, when Franklin Roosevelt referred to the region as "the Nation's No. 1 economic problem," to the boom conditions of the "Sunbelt" of the 1970s. He sees southern liberals such as Claude Pepper promoting the national government through the New Deal as a major force in the South. In addition to New Deal projects, considerable economic growth came to the South as a result of federal spending during World War II and afterwards during the Cold War. For example, the South had almost 40 percent of military base construction during the war, and in the 1960s Georgia Lockheed became the largest industrial organization in the Southeast. The impact of federal space and missile programs are readily apparent to Floridians.

Schulman intertwines politics with race relations and concludes that "place" was more important than "people" in national policies that were designed "not so much to uplift poor people as to enrich poor places" with programs that benefited white citizens more than black citizens. He maintains that even liberals who championed civil rights for blacks looked to economic growth and not redistribution of wealth as the answer. This is certainly an interpretation worthy of examination, but it causes this reviewer to wonder if Schulman's methodology has not placed him in the position of making an assumption and then selecting only those sources which fit his frame of reference. Adequate attention is not given to non-governmental forces behind economic development such as the technological advances underway in the 1930s that allowed southern yellow pine to be economically converted into pulp paper. More specifically for

Florida, it is obvious that Cape Canaveral's geography had much to do with its role in the developing space and missile program after World War II. Schulman also relies too heavily upon development in North Carolina and Tennessee to represent effectively the thirteen states comprising the eleven ex-Confederate states plus Kentucky and Oklahoma.

While Schulman neglects the effect of non-governmental forces, he carefully analyzes the impact of federal programs in 222 pages of text and 100 pages of annotated sources. In spite of its limitations the book will be useful to scholars examining the relationships between government and the economy.

*Florida State University*

EDWARD F. KEUCHEL

*The Civil Rights Era: Origins and Development of National Policy, 1960-1972.* By Hugh Davis Graham. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. x, 578 pp. Preface, introduction, conclusions, essay on sources, notes, index. \$29.95.)

What is a neoconservative? A liberal who has been mugged? A white whose son did not get into medical school? Hugh Davis Graham defines neoconservatism as the rejection of the way the civil rights revolution altered the roles of the three branches of the national government and, in particular, how executive agencies and the federal judiciary took most of the policy-making authority from the legislative branch after 1965. Graham offers a powerful critique of government civil rights policy after 1965, essentially from the position that equal results, rather than equal opportunity; and group rights, as opposed to individual rights, are not correct American values. Graham's interpretation should be read in the context of the recent works of Allen Matusow, Charles Murray, William Julius Wilson, and Nicholas Lemann, all of whom have demonstrated how many of the policies of the late 1960s failed to improve the conditions of blacks. But Graham does something different: he tells us that the policies themselves arose from undemocratic sources and that their illegitimate origin accounts in large part for the failure of the policies. It is a provocative thesis.

The contents of a book so large can barely be sketched in a brief review. Graham follows civil rights policy from 1960 to

1972, employing a presidential synthesis to organize the policies considered. His focus is mostly on the executive branch and very heavily on a new agency— the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission. In the presidential framework Graham's greatest sympathy lies with Lyndon Johnson who was most responsible for the successful implementation of "Phase I" civil rights policy— the acts that took down barriers to blacks' voting and using public accommodations. He emphasizes that these changes were fundamental, marking a basic discontinuity in American history. Richard Nixon's tolerance of "Phase II" policies, or results-oriented efforts, earns bad marks from Graham. But the real villains of the second phase were the unelected bureaucrats and judges who went beyond the statutory authority of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act to make policies that undermined the separation of powers— the division of sovereignty between the states and the national government— and the meaning of liberty and equality in American life.

Graham impresses the reader with his knowledge of a mass of primary and secondary material over a long and intense period of policymaking. Surely he is correct to say that our understanding of the civil rights era is incomplete when we look only at the protests in the streets of Montgomery and Selma. Graham's work is intelligent and comprehensible for even those who are not naturally at home in policy studies. In places it sparkles with sharply drawn profiles and telling anecdotes. The only real problem lies in the book's length. There simply are not many people who will read 600 pages on any historical subject, much less one on the ebb and flow of government policy. The length will limit the book's influence among those who need to know what is in it.

Another possible definition of a neoconservative is a white liberal unfamiliar with the racial attitudes of the fire department in Birmingham, or the steelworkers in Bessemer, or the legislators in Mississippi. For all its intelligent criticism of the changes in federal policy-making, Graham's book lacks sufficient understanding of the deep and continuing commitment to white supremacy among so many Americans. The white reaction against black civil rights that he sees emerging in the years 1966 to 1968 in response to new, unlegislated federal policy can also be explained— if you look northward from Alabama and Mississippi rather than southward from Washington— as the effort of entrenched whites to regain the upper hand in the contest for

dominance of the social order. Regardless of whether blacks voted, white majorities could still control politics if the electoral forms were arranged in certain ways. Whites still could monopolize economic opportunity in the private sector. White-majority opposition to congressional action kept that branch from providing many answers to the continuing racial problems in the United States after 1965. Professor Graham, of course, is one neoconservative who knows well the persistence of white supremacist thinking and influence, but he chose not to emphasize their role in shaping post-1965 civil rights policy. That represents a basic problem in what otherwise is a powerful book.

*University of Alabama*

ROBERT J. NORRELL

*Race, Civil Rights, and the United States Court of Appeals for the Fifth Judicial Circuit.* By John M. Spivack. (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1991. xix, 324 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, notes, appendices, bibliography. \$67.00.)

During the civil rights era the realm of the Fifth Court of Appeals included Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas. The court played a pivotal role in the great civil rights struggles of the 1950s and 1960s and pioneered the development of affirmative action and other judicial theories. Before the circuit was eventually divided, its busy docket required the addition of a sufficient number of judges, according to John M. Spivack, to make it "the largest English-speaking court in the world" (p. 33).

Spivack's study of the court adds rather little to what is already known. His work is an unrevised dissertation written in the late 1970s. As a result it is a dated study that fails to build on the work of J. Harvie Wilkinson, Jack Bass, Frank T. Read, Lucy S. McGough, and other more recent studies.

The book is also a curiously schizophrenic work. On the one hand it is a narrative account of the federal judiciary's performance in accomplishing public school desegregation in Miami, Dallas, and New Orleans. In Miami, local authorities—aside from a certain amount of foot-dragging—responded constructively to the *Brown* decision, and the Court of Appeals had few duties to perform. In Dallas, two successive federal district court judges

vigorously opposed desegregation. As a consequence, Spivack observes, "the Court of Appeals was required to drag the district court along, kicking and screaming all the way, into obedience to the supreme law of the land" (p. 92). In New Orleans, the state of Louisiana made a determined effort to implement the doctrine of interposition, thus launching a year-long battle during 1960-1961 between the federal courts and state officials. The three cases are revealing, and Spivack deals with them in a knowledgeable manner, but he fails to draw from his analysis much in the way of interpretive generalization.

The other part of the book is an examination of the seven judges who served on the Court of Appeals during the 1954-1960 period. Like Jack Bass and most other students of the court's civil rights decisions, Spivack is friendly toward judicial activism and therefore is generous in his assessments of Judges Elbert P. Tuttle, John R. Brown, and particularly John Minor wisdom. Spivack also admires Richard T. Rives who overcame his own essentially conservative outlook to ally with Tuttle, Brown, and Wisdom. These men were "The Four" who dominated work of the Fifth Circuit. The conservatives on the court were Joseph C. Hutcheson and Benjamin F. Cameron, each of whom Spivack credits with intelligence and judgement. Only Warren L. Jones emerges as something of a nonentity. "Each of the other judges," Spivack writes, "was unique, special, and in some respects larger than life, even in failure. Warren Jones was not" (p. 167).

Spivack's book is an interesting but flawed work. Aside from being dated it does not successfully integrate judicial behavior in Miami, Dallas, and New Orleans desegregation litigation with the viewpoints of individual judges. The lengthy appendices add rather little to the material covered in the text. Readers seeking an introduction to the activities of the Fifth Circuit during the 1950s may find this book helpful. Serious readers would be well advised to look elsewhere.

*University of Georgia*

NUMAN V. BARTLEY

*The South for New Southerners*. Edited by Paul D. Escott and David R. Goldfield. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1991. xi, 168 pp. Preface, illustrations, notes, index. \$22.50, cloth; \$9.95, paper.)

Paul D. Escott and David R. Goldfield, two highly respected southern scholars, have prepared a historical survival manual for Yankees "gone South." For the multitudes of Northerners who have moved to Dixie since World War II, the South is the promised land, a place of enormous opportunity, but it is also a strange region with unusual people and curious mores. Escott and Goldfield, fine historians that they are, believe that an understanding of the South's unique heritage would greatly facilitate assimilation. *The South for New Southerners*, an anthology of perceptive, often light-hearted essays, written mainly by northern-born scholars, presents the essence of southern history, culture, and society.

Escott's opening essay, "The Special Place of History," traces the South's sense of personalism and tightly knit communities to rural isolation. He additionally notes the impact of the Civil War, poverty, racial injustice, and social inequity upon the evolution of southern manners and communication by defense mechanisms that allowed Southerners to function within a potential social powder keg. Escott also observes the ethnic and religious homogeneity of the South. He concludes that the South is changing, but the region's devotion to kin, community, and rootedness merits preservation in a modern world of flux and estrangement.

John Shelton Reed seeks to identify the South. He cleverly uses weather, kudzu and cotton growth, lynchings, the Kappa Alpha fraternity, poor plumbing and bad teeth, third-party presidential candidates, Baptists, low burglary rates, high homicide rates, the birthplaces of country music performers, colleges with sports magazines, low percentages of females in traditionally male jobs, an index of preferences in speech, food, women, use of the word "Dixie," and the perceptions of his own students to fix the South's borders. He concludes that perhaps the ratio of "Southern" versus "American" listings in the local telephone directories best define the South's boundaries.

Nell Irvin Painter comments that most studies of the South focus on elite whites and ignore blacks. Painter, however, con-

tends that southern blacks who moved to cities, North and South, strongly influenced the church and music. This influence eventually affected white performers and audiences. Painter concludes with the assertion that black solidarity carried over into the union movement in the South and that increasing economic and political diversity is manifest among blacks today.

Goldfield's essay on southern cities repeats his thesis that southern urban centers are creatures of the countryside and therefore exhibit a regional difference. Julia Kirk Blackwelder's piece on southern women examines differences between the "Southern lady" and the "Southern belle," the bearing of southern religion and income upon working women in the region, and social and political activism among southern women. She argues that the changing role of women in America has transformed the southern concept of ladyhood, but today's female Southerners, nonetheless, have retained their distinction.

Goldfield's essay on southern politics is an outstanding overview of political developments in the South from the Founding Fathers to the present. He wisely states, "the best way to understand Southern politics is by understanding Southern history" (p. 134). His essay with Thomas E. Terrell on the transformation of the southern economy is equally excellent.

Scholars will find little that is new in these essays, but this book is not for them. There are, for example, no footnotes. This work is for Northerners who have moved to the South, Northerners who wish to understand the South though they do not live there, and even Southerners who hope to gain an improved appreciation and perception of their own region. These individuals will learn much from this entertaining volume. Escott, Goldfield, and their cohorts have measured their audience correctly and served it well.

*Wright State University*

EDWARD F. HAAS

*The Future South: A Historical Perspective for the Twenty-first Century.*  
Edited by Joe P. Dunn and Howard L. Preston. (Urbana, IL:  
University of Illinois Press, 1991. x, 251 pp. Preface, overview,  
tables, epilogue, index. \$34.95, cloth; \$12.95, paper.)

With a new century just eight years away, academicians in various disciplines are attempting to don the hat of “futurist.” The field of history is increasingly a part of this phenomenon as practitioners prognosticate future trends. Yet even in the computerized era, historians must still probe the past to understand the present and to evaluate an uncertain future. This nine-essay anthology, originally presented in a 1988 symposium commemorating Converse College’s centennial, examines multiple facets of southern history and culture. Short yet comprehensive, the book includes articles on urbanization (David F. Goldfield), politics (Alexander P. Lamis), industrialization and social change (Robert C. McMath, Jr.), race relations (Howard N. Rabinowitz), women (Margaret Ripley Wolfe), southern literature (Doris Betts), and cultural transition (Preston).

The anticipations of these “futurists”— they might shun such a label— may not materialize, but they do present the current “conventional wisdom” of leading scholars in their respective fields. The book should please “New South” historians because each author has researched and documented his findings and given a full measure of devotion to the past in forecasting developments of the new century.

Common consensus themes dominate the essays: (1) The South’s future is dependent on the continued progress of its growing cities and suburbs; (2) political change will continue as the Democratic party loses its once unchallenged grip on the former Confederacy; (3) industrialization and high technology will further expand while traditional textile and agricultural sectors continue to modernize; (4) the steady influx of Northerners and immigrants will produce a more multicultural and less bi-racial society in the region once notorious for discriminatory policies; (5) women, motivated by self-fulfillment and economic factors, will continue their upward mobility into the workplace; (6) southern literature will remain rather regionally distinctive but less so than during the twentieth century; and (7) southern cultural identity will wane in the next century though it is not headed to quick extinction.



Though the South has “retained a certain small-town, rural identity long since swept away by modern forces of change in other parts of the country” (p. 206), Preston expects a continuing diminution of regional cultural differences. Indeed he projects that the future South will resemble “freeze-dried, fast-food, suburban America. . . . [The] attributes, customs, mannerisms, and even attitudes traditionally ascribed to the South will endure in the midst of a more dominant national or possibly even global culture” (p. 212).

Lamis’s essay should hold particular interest for historians, journalists, political scientists, and citizens attuned to current political trends. He explains how the Second Reconstruction of the 1960s constitutes the dividing line in the South’s political history. Before the civil rights movement the region was a one-party bastion bent on maintaining white supremacy. Thereafter, Republicans and blacks slowly achieved limited success in a still predominantly Democratic region. Lamis incorporates data from the 1988 elections along with opinion polls and their regional ramifications for numerous political questions. Viewing the political future as “open-ended,” Lamis expresses hope that the region can meet the needs of “those who have less” among both races, a goal that he terms “just and long-overdue” (p. 77).

Readers with limited time can pick and choose from the selections without losing the overall thrust of the book and can still gain an enhanced appreciation of southern history and culture. The essays give no particular thrust to any one state; the book examines Florida history only in reference to modern demographic changes and the 1988 elections. While certain essays will appeal to readers interested in a particular discipline, the overall quality of the selections appears fairly consistent. Few ideas presented in these pages are novel or earth-shattering—indeed much of the information can be found in other recent books related to the South—but the essays do offer a panorama of recent developments in southern life that seem destined to exert further impact into the twenty-first century.

*Laredo Junior College*

BILLY B. HATHORN

*Political Parties in the Southern States: Party Activists in Partisan Coalitions.* Edited by Tod A. Baker, Charles D. Hadley, Robert P. Steed, and Laurence W. Moreland. (New York: Praeger, 1990. xiv, 244 pp. Preface, introduction, tables, figures, notes, appendix, selected bibliography, index. \$42.95.)

In the forty-two years since V. O. Key's *Southern Politics* was published, the politics of the South has undergone a transformation. In this volume, twelve political scientists examine the changing party system through an analysis of party elites in selected southern states. They find that the party system of the South is undergoing a long-term realignment which is bringing it closer to the national party system and to the ideologically polarized, programmatic parties often viewed as the ideal by reformers.

The data for these studies come from a survey of 5,034 delegates to the 1984 state party conventions in six states— Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, North Carolina, and South Carolina. This is supplemented with survey results from 2,543 delegates to the 1988 party conventions in South Carolina and Virginia. The authors draw extensively from the literature on political parties, voting behavior, and southern politics in the design and analysis of their research, thereby maximizing the conclusions which can be drawn from the findings.

Three issues provide a thematic framework for this book: the role of elite studies in understanding mass politics, the increasing nationalization of American politics due to party reforms, and the realignment of southern politics. In chapters two through ten, the empirical heart of the book, the personal attributes and political views of the convention delegates are analyzed as a means of determining the impact on the party coalitions of party reform and of cultural and economic changes in the South. The authors find that the Republicans have gained adherents from the religious right, urbanization, in-migration, and Democratic defections while maintaining an almost monolithic conservatism. On the other hand, Democrats have become both more heterogeneous and more liberal as a result of the addition of black voters, women, and Democratic in-migrants. The picture of the two parties that emerges consistently from all nine studies is of a deeply divided southern Democratic party that has lost much of its uniquely regional quality and of a Republican party

closely identified with the ideological views and issues of traditional southern politics.

The introduction by William Crotty and the conclusion by Lewis Bowman are particularly valuable in summarizing the findings of the individual studies and discussing the implications of party realignment for the South and the nation. Also worthy of special note are Robert Steed's excellent analysis of party reform and its impacts, and Steed and McGlennon's examination of the divisions within the party coalitions in 1988.

This volume contributes to the growing literature on southern politics by providing empirical evidence of the changing characteristics of the two parties and, most important, of the sources of change. It is sophisticated methodologically, carefully researched, and has numerous and easily comprehended tables summarizing the differences between the delegates. The study's limitations rest in its data base. Conclusions can only be tentative when the primary research is based on respondents from six states in one year. While the results from the 1988 survey support the 1984 findings, further work is needed to determine whether the convention delegates accurately represent other party activists and the mass electorate and if patterns of change documented here will continue over time.

Although Florida is not among the states surveyed, the findings of this study help to explain the transformation of Florida's party system from the one-party fluid factionalism described by Key to the competitive, ideologically based party system of today's Florida.

*Jacksonville University*

JOAN S. CARVER

*Opening Doors: Perspectives on Race Relations in Contemporary America.* Edited by Harry J. Knopke, Robert J. Norrell, and Ronald W. Rogers. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991. xviii, 234 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Thomas F. Pettigrew describes an encounter between presidential candidate Jesse Jackson and a white man who asked Jackson to pose with him for a photograph, explaining that he had marched at Selma. When Jackson congratulated him, the

man pointed out that he had marched with the Klan. "I don't want to be on the wrong side of history again," he said.

Publication by the University of Alabama Press of the proceedings of a 1988 conference commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the involuntary desegregation of the University of Alabama is partial atonement for being on the wrong side of history. While the immediate event that stimulated the conference was the desegregation of the university, *Opening Doors* addresses the larger question of race relations in America, reflecting on the history, causes, and consequences of racial discrimination. This volume includes contributions by participants in the civil rights movement, historians, and social scientists. The editors are administrators and professors at the University of Alabama.

Like any volume with multiple contributors, the essays vary in style, theme, and relevance. Leon Litwack provides an overview of race relations in the period between the Civil War and the Second Reconstruction; Fannie Allen Neal tells what it was like to grow up black in Alabama; and E. Culpepper Clark places the 1963 episode in the context of the recent history of the University of Alabama. Dan T. Carter provides a sensitive portrait of George C. Wallace that rises above previous accounts in its subtleties, while Mortimer Ostow examines prejudice from a psychoanalytical perspective. Walter Stephen quantitatively examines racial progress. John Dovidio and Samuel Gaertner examine prejudice at the societal level; Rhoda E. Johnson provides a prescription for dealing with powerlessness; Thomas E. Pettigrew examines institutional changes and race relations; and James Jones argues for a multi-cultural society.

In retrospect, desegregation has produced neither the horrors anticipated by segregationists nor the benefits promised by its advocates. In education, black scores on standardized tests have improved marginally, white scores have declined slightly, and whites who attend desegregated elementary and secondary schools are more hostile toward blacks than those who attend segregated schools. Blacks who attend integrated schools have no higher self-esteem than those who attend segregated ones. On the other hand, almost all whites are willing to attend an integrated university, whereas in 1963 only 56 percent were. Ironically, the South today is more integrated than the North.

The mixed results of integration have precipitated a classic liberal-conservative debate over whether reform has gone too

far or not far enough. If the solution is a multi-cultural society, as James Jones prescribes, it will be purchased at the price of a politically fragmented nation.

*Opening Doors* is an important book with a variety of approaches toward the enigma of race. There is nothing specifically on Florida, but the generalizations apply to all southern states. A fine synthesis, it not only relates problems but proposes solutions. A paperback edition would be useful in classes on race relations, southern history, and recent American history.

*University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee*

GLEN JEANSONNE

*Richard B. Russell, Jr., Senator from Georgia.* By Gilbert C. Fite. (Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina Press, 1991. xiv, 566 pp. Preface, photographs, notes, index. \$29.95.)

Gilbert Fite has produced an outstanding political biography of Richard B. Russell. An extremely successful and popular politician, Russell was elected to the Georgia House of Representatives in 1920 at the age of twenty-three, was chosen as governor of his state at age thirty-three, and in 1933 was elected as the youngest member of the United States Senate.

In the Senate, where Russell served for thirty-eight years, he reached a position of extraordinary power. As chairman of the Armed Services Committee for sixteen years and as the ranking member of the Appropriations Committee, Russell had significant impact on agricultural appropriations, defense policy, and other legislative matters. He spent over half of his life in the Senate and served during a period of dramatic change in American history. He was a seminal figure in the New Deal, World War II, the Cold War, and the turbulent sixties until his death in 1971.

Although no major legislation bore Russell's name, he influenced the course of legislation by amendments to bills and by personal contact with colleagues. Early in his career he decided that he would be a workhorse, not a showhorse, and he got ahead by listening and learning. Russell became a master of the parliamentary rules in the Senate, worked behind the scenes, and stayed out of the public eye. According to Fite he was known as a senator's senator— a man of integrity and fairness who main-

tained confidences and accommodated colleagues whenever possible.

Generally regarded as the leader of both the farm bloc and the southern bloc in the Senate, Russell had perhaps his greatest influence on defense spending. An unrepentant Cold War warrior, he viewed communism as monolithic, as a grave threat to America, and thought force was the only thing Communists understood. As a consequence he did everything he could for military appropriations. He initially opposed going into Vietnam, but once the war began he insisted on increased defense spending, opposed withdrawal as "our national honor is at stake," and denounced those who protested against the war.

Professor Fite sees Russell as a complex and contradictory figure. An old fashioned man with nineteenth-century values who opposed big government, he supported the New Deal assistance programs and fathered the school lunch program. Quiet, reserved, and distrustful of the press, he loved praise and the perks of government. In one area he never changed. Russell was a dedicated white supremacist, and his racism was deep and uncompromising. While never a demagogue or a race baiter, Russell believed blacks to be intellectually, morally, and socially inferior to whites and held that segregation was essential for harmony and stability in the South. "This is a white man's country and we are going to keep it that way," he stated. He opposed integration of any kind as it would lead to mongrelization of the races. He opposed all federal intervention into southern race relations and fought bitterly against federal anti-lynch laws, integration of the armed services, and all civil rights bills from 1957 through the Voting Rights Bill of 1965. He denounced the 1954 *Brown* decision as "a clear abuse of judicial power" and proudly claimed that he had delayed the implementation of federal civil rights laws for twenty years.

Of interest to Floridians was Russell's campaign for the Democratic nomination for president in 1952. Russell did not expect to win but hoped to increase the South's bargaining power in the party. He entered the Florida preference primary in April 1952, with the support of Senators Smathers and Holland. He defeated Estes Kefauver in Florida with 56 percent of the vote and won support from other southern states, but he could never shake his regional image and lost the nomination to Adlai Stevenson on the third ballot.

Although his power declined in the 1960s, Fite concludes that Russell was "one of the few Senate giants of the twentieth century." Fite also sees Russell's career as a tragedy since he wasted his talents, time, and energy fighting against programs for racial justice. "He sought to defend a social system that was indefensible."

Most of the material for this biography came from the voluminous Richard B. Russell collection at the University of Georgia, but the author failed to provide a bibliographical essay, a significant omission in a book of its importance. Fite did a superb job of compiling all of the material into a coherent whole, but the work might have been enhanced by increased use of newspapers outside Georgia and additional manuscript collections of Russell's senate colleagues. These criticisms are minor, however, and do not significantly detract from a thoroughly researched, well-written, and long-overdue biography.

*University of Florida*

JULIAN PLEASANTS

*American Indians and World War II: Toward a New Era in Indian Affairs.* By Alison R. Bernstein. (Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1991. xiv, 247 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index, photographs. \$21.95.)

Alison R. Bernstein, associate dean of faculty at Princeton University, has written an excellent book that analyzes the impact of the Second World War on American Indian life. Throughout the text the author generally agrees with historians who have provided a critical assessment of Commissioner John Collier and New Deal Indian reform. Major topics discussed in this volume include an overview of Indian affairs from 1933 to 1940, the response of Florida Seminoles and other Indians to the Selective Service Act, the military contributions of 25,000 Native Americans, conditions on the Indian homefront, the diminished role of the Indian Bureau, the creation of the National Congress of American Indians (NCAI), postwar political and economic uncertainties, and the emerging Indian concept of self-determination.

Bernstein argues convincingly that World War II had a significant and long-lasting impact on Indian affairs. Before 1940,

Native Americans continued to live in isolated rural communities. Five years later they were becoming rapidly assimilated into mainstream society. The war economy encouraged an unprecedented out-migration of Indians to urban and off-reservation areas. Over 40,000 people found work in war-related industries. After becoming acquainted with the outside world, these Indians were compelled to reconsider whether they wanted to continue their isolation from the rest of society.

Compulsory military service further accelerated assimilation when Secretary of War Henry Stimson refused to treat Indians as a separate class of citizens. Increased contact with other Americans stimulated Indian interest in education, religious conversion, and coping with bureaucratic structures. It also led to expectations for a decent standard of living.

Bernstein suggests that Commissioner Collier's active support of Indian involvement in the war effort undercut earlier efforts to create a tribal alternative to assimilation. Valuable Indian resources were placed at the federal government's disposal, and Japanese-American internment camps were established on Indian homelands without tribal consent. Furthermore, the detribalization process accelerated when Indians successfully served in the military and off-reservation industries without close Indian Bureau supervision. After 1945 the new challenge would be for government policymakers and the NCAI to sustain and guide the momentum for assimilation that had been unleashed by the Second World War.

This book has only a few shortcomings. More attention should have been given to the role of the American Indian Federation, German-American Bund, and Federal Bureau of Investigation on the Indian homefront. Additional information concerning the relationship between the creation of the Indian Claims Commission, the NCAI, and the advent of termination also would have been helpful.

Bernstein's monograph is an important contribution to Indian New Deal historiography. It is based on extensive archival research and provides insightful generalizations. *American Indians and World War II* is the best historical account available on the impact of the war on Indian culture and federal Indian policy.

*University of Texas, Arlington*

KENNETH R. PHILP



## BOOK NOTES

*The Timber Tycoons: The Camp Families of Virginia and Florida, and Their Empire, 1887-1987*, by Parke Rouse, Jr., recounts the history of the three Camp brothers— Paul D., Robert J., and James L. Camp— who devoted their lives to Virginia enterprises. The other three brothers, the “Florida Camps”— William M. Camp of Ocala, Dr. Benjamin Franklin Camp of White Springs, and John Stafford Camp— established lumbering, phosphate, citrus, and road building material businesses in central Florida. In 1887, the six brothers incorporated the Camp Manufacturing Company, which converted pine trees in and around Franklin, Virginia, into building materials. Shortly afterwards, Benjamin Franklin Camp moved to Florida because of his health. He established his home and business at Campville, east of Newnan’s Lake, near Gainesville. One sister settled in Newberry, Florida, and another in Franklin. The other two Camp brothers arrived in Florida shortly afterwards. The “Florida Camps” expanded their business activities, and by the 1930s, they were into pulp papermaking. By 1956, the Union Camp was recognized as one of the country’s largest forest products firms. The Camps have been generous philanthropists, supporting schools and churches mainly in the communities in which they lived and had their businesses. *The Timber Tycoons* may be ordered from the South Hampton County Historical Society, Route 1, Box 80A, Newsoms, VA 23875. The price is \$20.

*The Columbus Legacy in Pensacola* includes the following articles: “Christopher Columbus: For Gold, God, and Glory,” by Virginia Parks; “After Columbus: The Path to Pensacola,” adapted from William S. Coker; “Cross and Crown: Partners in the Indies,” by Mary Dawkins; “Early Spanish Shipping in Pensacola, 1559-1561,” by Roger C. Smith; “A Clash of Cultures,” by Sandra Johnson; and “Spanish Heritage in Pensacola,” by Margaret J. Krohn. There is an epilogue by Virginia Parks and Mary Dawkins; the volume was edited by Virginia Parks. Following each article there is a short bibliography. Included also are photographs, many from the Pensacola Historical Society’s col-

lections. The cover design is by Richard Shackelford. The Pensacola Historical Society published the monograph, and it is available at their office, Old Christ Church, 405 South Adams Street, Pensacola, FL 32501. The price is \$9.95.

Ann Hyman of Jacksonville describes her *Chaos Clear as Glass* as a memoir. It includes beautifully written pieces by this important Florida journalist. Mrs. Hyman's columns appear regularly in the *Florida Times-Union*. In this memoir, and in her newspaper columns, she writes on a variety of subjects— music, theater, people, events, and almost anything else that strikes her fancy. Her many readers enjoy her flair and style. *Chaos Clear as Glass* carries a foreword by Eugenia Price, the Georgia novelist and Mrs. Hyman's good friend. The book was published by Longstreet Press, 2150 New Market Parkway, Suite 102, Marietta, GA 30067; it sells for \$16.95.

*Mayport Remembered: People & Places*, by Helen Cooper Floyd, is based on information gathered from interviews with longtime residents of the seaport and fishing community. Many of the sketches first appeared as articles in *The Beaches Leader/Sun Times*. Mayport (earlier called Mayport Mills, and before that Hazard) is located at the mouth of the St. Johns River, some thirty miles from Jacksonville. A major naval base is located there now. It is also the site of one of Florida's historic lighthouses. Included with Mrs. Floyd's articles are many photographs. *Mayport Remembered* may be ordered from the author, 702 Market Street, Pascagoula, MS 39567, for \$5 plus \$1.50 for handling.

*Camping and Cruising in Florida*, by James A. Henshall, was originally published in 1884. Dr. Henshall, of Cynthiana, Kentucky, wrote this account after two winters spent in southern Florida. He said that he was writing as "an angler, a sportsman, a yachtsman, a naturalist, and a physician." Henshall brought with him on his first trip to Florida several of his young male patients. He believed that "a plain diet, pure air, bright sunshine, and varied exercises would work wonders" in restoring them to good health. The Henshall party traveled by boat from Titusville to Biscayne Bay and the Florida Keys. They returned by the same route, sailing down the St. Johns River to Jacksonville. Dr. Henshall's wife was his companion on his second visit to the

state. They sailed by boat down the east coast to the Keys and then along the west coast to Tampa Bay. Henshall was a careful observer of the people he met and the countryside through which he traveled. He listed the fish that he caught and the birds that he spotted and could identify. The material first appeared in *Forest and Stream* and the *American Field*, and was then compiled for this travel account. The illustrations are reproductions of original pen drawings by George W. Putter of Lake Worth, Florida; the cover painting is by James M. Baker. *Camping and Cruising in Florida* has been reprinted by Florida Classics Library, Port Salerno, Florida. It sells for \$13.95.

Two recent publications recount the history of the athletic program at the University of Florida. *Confessions of a Coach*, a revealing examination of college basketball, was written by Norm Sloan, together with Larry Guests. Sloan describes his basketball career, most of it spent at the University of Florida and North Carolina State. The focus of the book is on the University of Florida where Sloan coached the school's first conference championship team. Controversies both on campus and with the NCAA abruptly ended his career as a college head coach in October 1989. This tumultuous period is described in *Confessions of a Coach*. Published by Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville, it sells for \$18.95.

*Lady Gators . . . Simply the Best* is by Ruth Alexander and Paula D. Welch. Dr. Alexander became the first administrator of women's athletics at the University of Florida. She is a member of the National Association of Sports and Physical Education's Hall of Fame and the University of Florida's Athletic Hall of Fame. Dr. Welch was, and is, the first official women's basketball coach at the University of Florida and is professor of Exercise and Sport Sciences at the University. The book is a chronological, descriptive history of the University women's intercollegiate programs. While women were involved in intramurals and extramurals as early as 1947, the year the University became co-educational, it was not until 1972 that an officially approved intercollegiate athletic program for women was established. Lady Gator golf, swimming, track, and tennis teams have received national recognition. The program has produced many internationally recognized stars, including several Olympic medal win-

ners in swimming: Tracy Caulkins, Dara Torres, Laura Walker, Mary Wayte, Paige Zemina, Theresa Andrews, and Catie Ball. Winners in other sports have brought international recognition to the University, including a number of track stars and diving champions. Lady Gator golf and tennis teams rank among the best in the nation. *Lady Gators* was published by Klane Publications, P. O. Box 14901, University Station, Gainesville, FL 32604. It sells for \$23.54, plus tax.

*Indians of the Southeast*, by Richard E. Mancini, is useful as a supplemental text for elementary and middle school classes studying Native Americans. There is information on the earliest inhabitants of the area, including the Mississippian Culture and the Mound Builders. Photographs, many in color, illustrate the lifestyle and activities—past and present—of Indians living in what is now the southeastern part of the United States. The Florida Seminoles are included in this volume. *Indians of the Southeast* is part of the eight-volume First Americans Series, published by Facts on File, Inc., 460 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10016. It sells for \$18.95.

*Harper's Ferry*, by Ray Jones, was published by Pelican Publishing Company, P. O. Box 189, Gretna, LA 70053. Harper's Ferry, best-known as the site of John Brown's infamous raid, has suffered many economic crises and natural disasters. Sightseers visit the community wanting to see the fire engine house where John Brown made his last stand. Included in this volume is a 1906 photograph of W. E. B. DuBois and a group of black preachers and professors. All were members of his Niagara Movement meeting at the time at Storer College. The fire engine house is now part of Harper's Ferry National Historical Park, a nationally recognized historic site. *Harper's Ferry* sells for \$9.95.

*From Abbeville to Zebulon: Early Postcard Views of Georgia* reproduces some 600 images taken between 1900 and 1920. It is a record of everyday life in the cities, towns, and rural communities of Georgia. The pictures are of churches, schools, homes, business establishments, and public buildings. Also portrayed are family outings, market days, zoos, recreational facilities, and all the other activities that people were involved in. Gary L. Doster of Watkinsville is the editor, and the postcards are from his

collection. Published by the University of Georgia Press, the volume sells for \$34.

*The Anatomy of a Lynching: The Killing of Claude Neale*, by James R. McGovern of the University of West Florida, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 62 (July 1983). It is the history of a violent lynching that occurred in Jackson County, Florida, in 1934. The volume has been republished in a paperback edition by Louisiana State University Press, and it sells for \$9.95.

*A Woman Rice Planter*, by Elizabeth Allston Pringle ("Patience Pennington"), is an account of her life in South Carolina in the post-Civil War period. Her family had lost most of its land and money in the war, and to make a living, Mrs. Pringle, using the pen name "Patience Pennington," wrote a series of newspaper columns for the *New York Sun*. In 1913, she assembled her material into a book that has now been reprinted by the University of South Carolina Press in its Southern Classic Series. James G. Sproat serves as editor of the series. Dr. Charles Joyner of the University of South Carolina, Coastal Carolina College, has written an interpretive essay for this edition. The paperback sells for \$15.95, and it may be ordered from the University of South Carolina Press.

*Southern Country Editor*, by Thomas D. Clark, is another volume reprinted by the University of South Carolina Press in its Southern Classics Series. It covers from the end of the Civil War to the 1930s and shows the important role that weekly newspapers in the South played in shaping public opinion. The paperback includes an introduction by Gilbert C. Fite. The price is \$14.95.

*The Confederacy as a Revolutionary Experience*, by Emory M. Thomas, is also a reprint in the Southern Classics Series. It includes an updated bibliography and sells for \$9.95.

Ralph L. Kerby's *Kirby Smith's Confederacy: The Trans-Mississippi South, 1863-1865* has been reprinted in a paperback edition by the University of Alabama Press. With the surrender of Vicksburg in July 1863, the Trans-Mississippi Department—Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, Western Louisiana, and Indian Territory—

was cut off from the rest of the South where most of the fighting occurred. The Confederates were also deprived of desperately needed food stuffs—beef, corn, cattle feed, etc. This volume examines the many factors that led to the Department's final disintegration in the closing months of the Civil War. This work is of special interest to Floridians because of the association of General Kirby Smith and his family with Florida, particularly St. Augustine. It sells for \$18.95.

Other paperback reprints include *Lee's Maverick General: Daniel Harvey Hill*, by Hal Bridges. The introduction is the work of Gary W. Gallagher. Published by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, NE, it sells for \$11.95.

The *Trans-Appalachian Frontier: Peoples, Societies, and Institutions, 1775-1850* is by Malcolm J. Rohrbough. The reprint edition includes an updated bibliography. It was published by Wadsworth Publishing Company, Belmont, CA.

Louisiana State University Press has reprinted Eugene D. Genovese's *From Rebellion to Revolution: Afro-American Slave Revolts in the Making of the Modern World*. These essays were presented first as the Walter Lynwood Fleming Lectures in Southern History at Louisiana State University. It sells for \$9.95.