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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

The Florida Reader: Visions of Paradise from 1530 to the Present.

Edited by Maurice O'Sullivan, Jr., and Jack C. Lane (Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 1991. 269 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, Florida chronology, illustrations, photographs, selected bibliography, index. \$18.95.)

This collection, encompassing over four and one-half centuries of Florida writing, is more than an anthology; it is a treasury. And because the selections are chronologically arranged, it is also a history, alluring and alive, recorded by observers. These happen to include such notables as Emerson, Audubon, Washington Irving, Sidney Lanier, Lafcadio Hearn, Hemingway, Wallace Stevens, and Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings. An unexpected bonus is Stephen Crane's thrilling short story, "The Open Boat," in its entirety. A treasure indeed.

"Visions of Paradise" is the subtitle of *The Florida Reader*. From the sea, early navigators "clearly perceived a faire cost, stretching of a gret length, covered with an infenite number of highe and fayre trees." Exploring naturalists were lost in wonder, love, and praise, but later the first disillusion began to creep in. William Bartram, in extravagant hyperbole, described the "horrid noise" of incredible numbers of "devouring alligators." Audubon despaired of rain, mud, and mosquitoes. John Muir, trapped in the "watery and vine-tied" marshes, heard only "hollow-voiced owls who pronounced their gloomy speeches."

Despite these images, the dream of paradise persisted, and the curious, the hopeful, and the greedy poured into Florida. Some, like Rawlings and Hemingway, sought remote and exotic locales such as Cross Creek and Key West. Others, including Marjory Stoneman Douglas, flocked to Miami (which, incidentally, was her home town). There she wrote what the editors of the *Reader* quite rightly call "perhaps the most important book ever written about Florida." There is little doubt that *The Everglades: River of Grass* has been a major factor in preserving that unique ecological expanse—so far.

Many paragraphs of *The Florida Reader* are devoted to the deterioration of Miami, a condition generally recognized. Noth-

ing, however, is said about the dismal Disney onslaught upon Orlando, although a photograph of "the plastic kingdom" takes up all of one random page. Considering that the editors are professors at nearby Rollins College in Winter Park, this seems surprising.

Are the shipboard explorers' "Visions of Paradise" becoming "Paradise Lost"? Beth Dunlop writes in an included passage from her *Florida's Vanishing Architecture* that "time is not on our side."

Toward the end of the 1930s the government sponsored a series of guidebooks, one for each state, intended to give authors employment and to present the individual characteristics of the Forty-Eight. Known as the Federal Writers' Project, it contained some noteworthy descriptions and a good deal of pedestrian prose. What a boon it would be if volumes like *The Florida Reader* similarly could be commissioned for every state.

Maurice O'Sullivan and Jack C. Lane, dedicated editors, have made a valuable contribution with both selections and introductions. As is inevitable in such collections, one misses absentees: Patrick Smith, who is mentioned but not featured, and Gloria Jahoda, whose *The Other Florida* is a revealing study of little-known sites. But these are small cavils.

The editors' "primary goal has been to reflect . . . [Florida's] richness, historically, culturally, and stylistically." The anthology accomplishes this and more. It is a vibrant biography of our complex and challenging peninsula. [Received Charlton W. Tebeau Award from Florida Historical Society, 1992.]

Winter Park, Florida

MARJORY BARTLETT SANGER

Plant's Palace: Henry Plant and the Tampa Bay Hotel. By James W. Covington and Tommy L. Thompson. (Tampa: University of Tampa, 1991. 112 pp. Introduction, photographs, notes, bibliography. \$29.95.)

This book has been published by the University of Tampa as part of its centennial celebration of the opening of Henry Bradley Plant's Tampa Bay Hotel. The most striking aspect of this handsomely done book is the artwork. Tommy L. Thompson's color photographs have been presented with skill by the publisher. The opening section of the book is a

collection of photographs that focus on the architecture and art of the building and place it in the visual context of downtown Tampa. The closing section of photos populates the building with the students and teachers who now occupy this once grand hotel.

James W. Covington, emeritus professor of history, relates how he arrived in the building in 1950 to begin teaching in makeshift classrooms furnished in antique hotel furniture and carpeted with threadbare rugs. He was, despite the decay of the place, impressed with its grandiosity. His training as a historian and natural curiosity have made him the custodian of the Tampa Bay Hotel's story over the succeeding four decades. This book is his tribute to the building and its maker, Henry Bradley Plant.

A large portion of Covington's text is devoted to the life of Plant, the development of the Plant railroad system, and the rise of the city of Tampa. This section will be useful to readers who want a summary of the Plant story. Born in Connecticut in 1819, Plant rose to prominence in the Adams Express Company, which shipped parcels over the nation's growing railroad network. He came to Florida for the first time in the 1850s with his ailing wife. When the Civil War divided the nation, Plant stayed in the South to organize a new shipping company. He left the South before the end of the conflict because of bad health and emerged from the war a wealthy man. He returned to the South to rebuild the railroads, and this ultimately brought him to Florida and Tampa.

The Tampa Bay Hotel was the most elegant part of Plant's complex program to develop the central and western peninsula by building railroads and hotels, promoting agricultural ventures, and creating a deep-water port at Tampa. Unfortunately for the hotel, the winter tide of rich patrons stayed mostly on the east coast in the hotels of Plant's sometimes partner and sometimes competitor, Henry M. Flagler. Although Covington has been unable to uncover business records, it is clear that the hotel was not a financial success.

For a few short months during the Spanish-American War, when Tampa was the port of embarkation for the invasion of Cuba, the Tampa Bay Hotel became "the most famous hotel in the world." Covington presents a vivid picture of Tampa during this episode. He blames the army's supply problems on the military, not Plant's railroad, and he skips the often-repeated story

of tourist trains getting right-of-way over military supply trains. (It was not the tourist season.) Teddy Roosevelt, it seems, stayed briefly at the hotel with his wife rather than— as is popularly thought— roughing it in tents with the Rough Riders.

Following Plant's death in 1899, the hotel passed into other hands and then to the city of Tampa in 1904. Leased to various hotel operators, the hotel continued to lose money but remained a center of community life. Covington abruptly concludes his brief history at this point without carrying it into the period when the hotel became a university.

One hundred years after its opening, this monumental building is in the best shape it has enjoyed in a long while. One wishes it a prosperous second century.

Flagler College

THOMAS GRAHAM

Speaking of Florida. By William Pohl and John Ames. (Jacksonville: University of North Florida Press, 1991. xiii, 217 pp. Introduction, photographs. \$24.95.)

What do Floridians think about their state? William Pohl and James Ames, authors of *Speaking of Florida*, asked twenty-six citizens, both longtime Floridians and relatively new arrivals, for their thoughts about the state. The book's goal is "cultural conservation," an effort to save something of the feel and spirit of a place that sometimes changes too swiftly for comprehension.

Some of the Floridians are celebrities like Burt Reynolds, the Jupiter movie star; Mel Fisher, Key West treasure diver; and Dempsey Barron of Caryville, a power for many years in the Florida Senate. Other lesser-known but nonetheless interesting Floridians include Henry Cobb, a rural letter carrier from Bunnell; Dorothy Connor Shipes, a Lake Jem citrus grower; Michele Brennan, a Reddick horse farm manager; and George Mercer, an airboater from deep in the sawgrass.

"In modern memory Florida's story has been in large part the story of those who are already here reacting to the changes brought on by those who continually arrive," writes Ames in the introduction. "Sometimes that reaction is delight, sometimes dismay. In recent years it has most often been outrage. For longtime

residents, modern Florida is Paradise lost. For those arriving, it is Paradise gained."

Although much of the book concerns the impact of rapid growth on the culture of Florida, a good deal of historical material is contained within its twenty-six chapters. Henry Aparicio of Tampa recalls his life as the child of a lector. "It was like having a movie star as a parent," he says. His father, Manuel Aparicio, read aloud to Ybor City cigar makers as they worked, often dramatizing the works of such authors as Shakespeare or Cervantes.

Tomotsu Kobayashi, a Fort Lauderdale landscape gardener, was born in Boca Raton. His father has been one of the homesteaders who founded the Japanese colony Yamato in 1904 in today's Palm Beach County. As director of cultural education for the Seminole Tribes of Florida, Louise Gopher reveals still another side of life in Florida, looking back at the changes she has seen in the world of the state's native Americans. Because he came from Georgia when he was only five years old, Burt Reynolds regards himself as a native Floridian. He recalls childhood friends among the Seminole Indians near Riviera Beach and trips up the Loxahatchee River to see Trapper Nelson, a man who maintained a small zoo that became a popular local attraction.

Well illustrated with photographs by Walter Michot of the *Miami Herald* and free-lancer Henry Rowland, *Speaking of Florida* is easy to read, primarily because the Floridians are all interesting people. Most of the chapters are short, and there is no need to read them in any particular sequence.

Lighthouse Point, Florida

STUART MCIVER

A College Tells Its Story: An Oral History of Florida Community College at Jacksonville, 1963-1991. By Robert B. Gentry. (Jacksonville: Florida Community College at Jacksonville, 1991. xxvi, 537 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, chronology, epilogue, notes. \$15.00.)

Robert Gentry, in his introduction, presents his concept of time. "Time is not a line but a dimension. . . . You don't look back along time but down through it like water." The words,

from novelist Margaret Atwood's *Cat's Eye*, provide Gentry with the epigraph for his book.

Such a nonlinear view of time called for an arrangement of the 148 interviews (or narratives) into four periods: "Beginning," "Emerging," "Growing I," and "Growing II." The result is a fair amount of repetition and doubling back, yet a very engaging book, one "you can read . . . anyway you wish."

Despite the time-as-dimension format and through all the talk, the gossip, and the anecdotes, there emerges an impressive chronology of growth and progress. Funded by the legislature in 1963, Florida Junior College opened for classes in 1966 with, an enrollment of 2,610. It was accredited three years later by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools, and by 1979, it had four permanent campuses with a total enrollment of 75,000. Today the student count is around 90,000, and the name has been changed to Florida Community College at Jacksonville.

The school's inner story has a familiar ring. Early on there was a young, idealistic faculty directed by a conservative board of trustees. There was a period of student and faculty unrest in 1968; there was widespread opposition in 1973 to something the administration tried to fob off on the faculty called Learner Performance Objectives; there were failed attempts at unionization in 1975 (and again in 1979); and there was a grand scandal over improprieties in the president's office in 1984.

The school has had three presidents: J. Bruce Wilson lasted five years and was fired in 1968; Benjamin R. Wygal served fifteen years and then resigned as a result of allegations that he misused travel funds; and Charles C. Spence who came aboard in 1985 and introduced a system of distributing authority called matrix management.

The degree of esteem in which the school apparently held each of these presidents is revealed in the book's small spread of photographs. There is no picture of J. Bruce Wilson, and Wygal appears in a group photograph. There is a handsome photograph of Charles Spence aboard a yacht with the Jacksonville skyline in the background. As for the twenty-five other photographs, the selection seems arbitrary, as though handled by public relations rather than by Gentry.

If the book has a flaw, it is the tendency of some parts of the narratives to have little to do with the school's history. For example, the interview with Minh Lien Nguyen allots a page and a

half to her escape from South Vietnam. But such is the problem inherent in oral history. To complete the epigraph from Margaret Atwood's *Cat's Eve*: "Sometimes this comes to the surface, / sometimes that, sometimes nothing. / Nothing goes away."

This book, apparently a first in utilizing oral histories as the means of gathering material for writing the history of a college, is a marvel of transcription and editing. Readers can be thankful that sometime in 1986, while browsing through oral histories in *Foxfire*, Bob Gentry had the happy idea of letting FCCJ, like Hamlet, tell its story.

Jacksonville University

GEORGE HALLAM

Conchtown USA: Bahamian Fisherfolk in Riviera Beach, Florida. By Charles C. Foster. (Boca Raton: Florida Atlantic University Press, 1991. x, 176 pp, Preface, photographs, epilogue, appendices, references, indices, phonographic recording. \$24.95, paper.)

In the second decade of this century, seventy-five families moved to the west coast of Lake Worth in Palm Beach County. All were white; most were from Abaco. The men fished as they had before they migrated to Florida. The women made hats of braided palm leaves and souvenirs of shell work that they sold at local bazaars.

During the Depression decade, the Florida Writers' Project, an agency of the Work Projects Administration, was created to begin examining Conchtown. Charles C. Foster, who became involved in the project, had grown up in Jacksonville and had joined the Civilian Conservation Corps where he used his artistic talent making sketches of his CCC camp and his fellow workers. He later became a photographer, and it was in this capacity that he became involved in the Conchtown study. In 1987 when the study ended, Foster began thinking about publishing a volume of his Conchtown photographs. He consulted with Stetson Kennedy, who had also been involved in the 1930s in the Conchtown study. Kennedy, using rather primitive equipment, had recorded songs and stories. Kennedy advised Foster to add to his photographs the stories of Conchtown. These stories had been written by Verona Huss, who also had part been part of the Writers'

Project. Miss Huss had grown up in Fort Myers and La Belle, Florida. Though her formal education probably stopped at the eighth grade, she knew how to type, and she was bright and ambitious. She spent a year getting to know the people of Conchtown, gaining their confidence, and recording their stories.

In 1987, Foster returned to Conchtown to renew old memories and to learn more about the settlement. He had Kennedy's recordings and Miss Huss's notes. He dedicated his book to her memory.

Long in incubation, Foster's book is not only an important chapter in Florida's history, but it is fascinating to read. Included in the book is a two-sided disc of Conchtown voices made by Kennedy in 1940.

Coral Gables, Florida

THELMA PETERS

Government and Politics in Florida. Edited by Robert J. Huckshorn. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1991. x, 350 pp. Contributors, introduction, tables, notes, references, index. \$44.95, cloth; \$2 1.95, paper.)

Government and Politics in Florida continues the effort to describe and explain the politics of the Sunshine State that was begun by Manning Dauer. Like the Dauer volumes, this edition relies on scholars from throughout the state to analyze the major elements of Florida's political system and to evaluate public policy in several important areas. Chapters are devoted to the legislature, the executive, political parties, interest groups, the courts, and to policy problems in education, welfare, local government, growth management, and public finance. The book remains the best single volume devoted to the topic and should be read by all those interested in Florida government and politics.

As in all books of this kind, the editor is dependent upon the skills, insight, and enterprise of the scholars selected to write individual chapters. And as in other such volumes, some authors serve the editor better than others. Michael Gannon, Wayne Francis, and the authors of the chapters on policy issues in the state made especially good contributions. Gannon provides an extremely thorough and insightful short history of the state. It

will provide a point of departure for both newcomers to Florida and those who grew up in the state. Francis offers a view of the legislature that will give students a firm basis for understanding the way in which this institution works, and Thomas Dye, Susan MacManus, John DeGrove, Robyne Turner, and Lance deHaven-Smith provide up-to-date analyses of the state's efforts to deal with education, welfare, population growth, and public services.

Other chapters, however, fall short of the standards set by these authors. The "Plural Executive: Florida's Governor and Cabinet," written by James Robinson and Ruth Storm, is especially limited. It is turgid, excessively institutional in focus, and utterly lacking in information that would spur a student's interest. Indeed, there is almost no mention of individual governors let alone a discussion of the variety of ways they approached the job, utilized the institutional framework to pursue their goals, achieved success, or suffered losses.

The chapter entitled "Politics and Elections," by Stephen Craig, is generally well written and substantially more interesting and stimulating than the Robinson-Storm essay. Nevertheless, it organizes information about the political parties in a manner that is counter to standard procedure and errs in its interpretation of other data on party coalitions. The result is an assessment of the strength of the Republican party that is at odds with the findings of another author in the book—Suzanne Parker—who uses much of the same data. This raises questions about Craig's predictions of the future of the two parties.

Using data from the *Annual Policy Survey* conducted by the Survey Research Center at Florida State University, Craig traces the change in partisan identification in the state between the years 1980 and 1990. Lumping into the Republican party those self-identified Independents who said that they lean Republican, Craig claims that the Republicans in 1989 had an eleven-point edge in partisan identifiers in the state. Using 1986 data on supporters of the two parties, Craig claims Democrats are more predominant among segments of the population that are relatively small, and Republicans are "either ahead or closing in among women, whites, Cuban-Americans, and Hispanics generally, Protestants, Catholics, and white-collar occupation groups" (p. 101). On the strength of these and other analyses, Craig argues that the Democrats are clearly facing "an uncertain future."

Close examination of Craig's claims indicates that the Democrats rather than the Republicans are ahead in most of the categories mentioned above and in the age group twenty-five to thirty-five in which Craig claims the two parties are in a virtual deadlock. Further, using the same data from the *Annual Policy Survey* as did Craig but combining them in a more standardized manner, Suzanne Parker shows the distance between Republican and Democrat identifiers to be two percentage points less than Craig's findings. The importance of these differences lies not so much in their magnitude as in their implications for Craig's projections for the future of the Republican party in Florida. He claims that "Republicans might be forgiven for believing that the future belongs to them." Less than two years after Craig's analysis, however, the Republicans had lost the governorship, lost a seat in Congress, and—perhaps more importantly—lost ten percentage points in partisan identifiers. Given these reverses and the drop in popularity of George Bush, it may be the Republicans in Florida who face an uncertain future.

This edition of *Government and Politics in Florida* updates our knowledge about the political scene in the state and should be a welcome addition to those who are interested in the subject. Until a truly integrated analysis of the topic is developed, it will remain among the best available sources for information about Florida state government.

Florida State University

ROBERT E. CREW

Florida's Past: People and Events that Shaped the State, Volume III.

By Gene Burnett. (Sarasota: Pineapple Press, Inc., 1991. 267 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, bibliography, index. \$17.95.)

Many history books, especially textbooks, have traditionally emphasized dates, highlighting events such as wars and political and economic developments. These works frequently emphasize also events that took place in certain centers of influence. Usually neglected are the colorful and sometimes significant developments in smaller communities or rural areas. Such narratives often have been thought to be uninteresting.

Traditional textbook history also has failed to provide the student or other reader with local or regional information to which he or she may relate. This sometimes leaves the impression that history is something that takes place somewhere else, maybe in the next county. It also may imply that local history is relatively unimportant. Such introductions to history, therefore, may justifiably be associated with attitudes of disinterest among some students and adult readers.

Gene M. Burnett, in the third volume of *Florida's Past: People and Events that Shaped the State*, has overcome the dullness problem with nearly seventy essays that feature a fresh perspective on Florida history. All of the entertaining and informative stories are presented in an easygoing style that has characterized Burnett's historical narratives in *Florida Trend Magazine* for the past fifteen years.

Burnett has added to his all-Florida emphasis by traveling the backroads from the Florida Keys to Pensacola to seek out the communities, people, and events that frequently have been neglected in our textbook-type histories. Most Florida counties have been selected for one or more of his fascinating narratives thus bringing elements of the state's history nearer to home for the Florida reader.

To enhance the reader's geographic vision, it might be well to post a Florida relief map nearby. Let thumb tacks of different colors represent essays, organized by topic rather than chronology. A green tack, for example, might indicate a map location for an essay in the *Achievers and Pioneers* category; a yellow tack might mark the setting for a *Villains and Characters* story; a blue tack, *Heroes and Heroines*; red, *War and Peace*; and white, *Calamities and Social Turbulence*. As the stories are read, the map brightens with colorful indicators showing where the respective subject events or actions occurred. When the last tack is placed, the broad distribution of Florida's colorful history is illustrated in flower-garden fashion.

This is a collection that educates, re-educates, and entertains. The book is pleasantly arranged, illustrated, and provided with what appears to be an adequate bibliography and index. If called upon to make a recommendation, I might suggest that my relief map of Florida's Panhandle has room for a few more tacks.

Chipley, Florida

E. W. CARSWELL

In Search of Columbus: The Sources for the First Voyage. By David Henige. (Tucson: University of Arizona Press, 1991. xiii, 359 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, tables, maps, appendices, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

All that is known of Columbus's first voyage comes from a remarkable document called the *diario de a bordo*. Rediscovered in 1791 in the form of a holographic manuscript in the hand of Bartolomé de las Casas, the *diario* was immediately accepted as a faithful transcription of Columbus's personal diary. The original diary, given to Queen Isabel at the end of the first voyage, and the copy she had made for Columbus both disappeared in the sixteenth century leaving the Las Casas transcription as the last surviving edition. For the past two centuries, the *diario* has been used by historians and anthropologists to trace Columbus's first voyage and to describe native West Indian lifeways. With few exceptions, the accounts in the *diario* have been accepted as historical facts. Thus enters David Henige.

Employing techniques from textual criticism, Henige evaluates the degree to which the *diario* is an accurate record of the events of the first voyage. Through comparisons with the other surviving descriptions of the voyage (Las Casas's *Historia de las Indias* and Ferdinand Columbus's biography of his father) and with his careful re-readings of modern-language translations, Henige shows that the *diario* is the work of many writers and the result of many drafts. The additions and emendations began with Columbus, who kept this record to serve personal goals, and continued through Las Casas who forever changed the original diary through the process of abstraction. Even the Las Casas abstraction has been modified in the course of producing modern-language translations.

The first part of the *Search* clearly demonstrates that the *diario* lacks sufficient historical integrity to be read as a map of Columbus's first voyage. The *diario* is not, as those seeking to identify the first landfall have proposed, an exact record. Instead, it is a political document, an autobiography, and other discourses woven into a single text. The Spanish humanist Ramon Iglesia noted in 1944 that Columbus seemed to be writing the promotion literature of a tourist bureau, which he did with Italian exuberance.

Having reached the conclusion that the *diario* lacks historical integrity, there is no justification for the second part of the *Search*. Because Henige does not believe that the *diario* can be used to retrace Columbus's route, there is no point in criticizing efforts to identify the first landfall island that rely entirely on the document. Had Henige stated that the first landfall cannot be determined with the presently available documentation, this would have been an excellent book. Unfortunately, he chose to criticize particular points in some of the twenty-five different re-creations of Columbus's first voyage that have been proposed to date. Admittedly, some of the criticism is warranted. However, Henige often strikes randomly at individual points in particular tracks without due consideration for the broader logic in which these points reside. Even less forgivable is his tendency to dismiss lines of inquiry with which he is unfamiliar, notably mathematics and computers ("crunching the data in the *diario* on an electronic Bed of Procrustes" [p. 139]). Moreover, Henige fails to complete his task. Having gotten part way into Columbus's track through the Bahamas, the book abruptly ends.

In Search of Columbus suffers the burden of a split personality. On the one hand, the use of techniques from textual criticism adds important insights that make the first part of this book of immediate and substantial interest to all historians who rely on unique texts in writing and interpreting the past. It will be of special interest to those investigating Spanish colonial history, a history illuminated by texts that are similarly structured. On the other hand, Henige's criticisms of landfall-related research lack a coherent foundation and will serve only to confuse the issues further.

*Florida Museum of Natural History,
Gainesville, Florida*

WILLIAM F. KEEGAN

The American South: A History. By William J. Cooper, Jr., and Thomas E. Terrill. (New York: McGraw-Hill, Inc., 1991. xxii, 835 pp. Preface, prologue, maps, illustrations, photographs, figures, bibliographical essay, index. \$50.00.)

The excellent talents of historians William J. Cooper and Thomas E. Terrill combine on a compassionate, sensitive, yet critical history of the American South. They use short character sketches, recently compiled statistical evidence, and an enormous array of maps to enliven and strengthen their traditional narrative account. The authors focus on the "central theme" theory of southern distinctiveness, and they also place the South within the context of American history. That is, they maintain that race was the major reason why the South lagged behind the rest of the country in its economic growth and why it developed a unique politics of conformity. Only when blacks departed the twentieth-century South in large numbers, Cooper and Terrill claim, did that section begin to assume a more national character.

As they set out the crucial formative chapters on the southern colonies, Cooper and Terrill seem unable to explain why, where, and when slavery developed, or if it differed among the colonies North and South. Yet they maintain that after the American Revolution the South became a defensive pro-slavery section. The authors then discuss the meaning of slave population growth during the early nineteenth century for the white majority. Cooper and Terrill find a monolithic South during the antebellum period, but their maps of slave population, agricultural production, and white wealth actually reveal multiple and conflicting southern societies.

The largest and most important sections of the book cover the periods from the Jacksonian era through Progressivism, yet the entire Civil War receives scant mention in only twenty-seven pages. The authors show that a successful antebellum economy developed based on the expanding market for cotton and slave labor. Cooper and Terrill give an excellent description of the personalities involved in the secession movement, and they are convinced that a unified South went to war. Their account of the decline and fall of post-war southern economy is as merciless in tone as their discussion of a society that found the means to sustain its values in the wake of defeat is compassionate.

Necessarily, chapters on the post-1945 period are tentative and incomplete because of the paucity of available information. For example, there is little discussion of the varieties of massive resistance to integration. But the authors have gathered important evidence on how a dynamic southern economy still lagged behind the rest of the nation. They believe that the central reasons for a monolithic South ended with the demise of legal segregation, yet they acknowledge the recent reappearance of segregation in parts of the South. This points to their lack of sensitivity to diversity among southern people and places. This is evident in the authors' weak treatment of Florida, which they insist is an exception to the solid South. Even after massive northern in-migration, however, many north Floridians remained southern, creating serious divisions within the state. Likewise, in an otherwise careful reading of modern southern literature, the authors seem mystified over whether the works of the late Walker Percy are southern at all. They fail to note that Percy was interested in the diversity in the thought and behavior of Southerners. He well understood that Southerners have always divided against themselves.

The Catholic University of America

JON L. WAKELYN

Rise and Fall of the Plantation Complex: Essays in Atlantic History.

By Philip D. Curtin. (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1990. xi, 224 pp. Preface, maps, appendix, index. \$39.50, cloth; \$10.95, paper.)

Thirty-five years after the publication of his first monograph on slavery in the Atlantic world, Philip Curtin summarizes his impressive body of work in fourteen essays. Through these brief chapters he traces the rise of the "plantation complex" as it moved west out of the Mediterranean toward Madeira and Brazil and, ultimately, the Caribbean and Saint Domingue. By examining this larger movement, Curtin shows how the interplay between the voracious economic demands and political cultures of the western European powers and the often conflicting visions of both the colonists and the enslaved produced a series of unique cultures in the western tropics. As this book is a synthesis of the

author's previous findings, footnotes make but a rare appearance. Each chapter, however, is followed by a short list of further readings. The maps are excellent.

Because Curtin's focus is on unfree labor on the sugar plantations, the author devotes but a few pages to slavery in the United States. (Curiously, Curtin passes up a splendid opportunity to integrate the Louisiana sugar fields into his larger picture.) Still, scholars of the Old South will benefit from seeing their region in a larger perspective. Specialists in North American history especially will be intrigued by Curtin's perspective on the economic nature of slavery in the Americas. The Brazilian sugar industry was undoubtedly capitalist in its origins, he argues, but by 1600 the traditions and pretensions of the indigenous planter class made the Portugese colony as "custom-bound" as their ancestors "had been during the Middle Ages" (p. 55). The planters continued to participate in the European capitalist market, but, like their later counterparts in sections of the Old South, these men literally rebuilt an old civilization. Feudalism, in short, originated "from below."

Curtin is far stronger on the economics of the Atlantic basin than on American political history. More than a few scholars would dissent from the view that the American break with Britain amounted to a middle-class revolution, and historians familiar with Jefferson's tragic if successful efforts to isolate Haiti would be surprised to hear that the black republic won formal recognition as "a member of the community of Western nations" upon achieving its independence (p. 158). There are also enough typographical errors to be bothersome and thus deserve mention in this review— a particular flaw given the reputation of the Cambridge University Press.

Even so, Curtin's wide-ranging essays and elegant prose will assure this book a home in many classrooms. Although specialists may find little new information here, they will profit from more than a few thought-provoking observations. Where else would one find reference to the west African kingdom of Segou, the maroon colony of Palmares, and Davy Crocket all in the space of a few pages?

Le Moyne College

DOUGLAS R. EGERTON

Slavery Attacked: Southern Slaves and Their Allies, 1619-1865. By Merton L. Dillon. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1990. 300 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$39.95, cloth; \$16.95, paper.)

In *Slavery Attacked: Southern Slaves and Their Allies, 1619-1865*, Professor Merton L. Dillon of Ohio State University takes a fresh look at the contributions that slaves themselves made to the "ultimate failure" of the peculiar institution in the American South. Well grounded in primary sources and lucidly written, *Slavery Attacked* concentrates upon external and internal forces that for over a 250-year period impacted positively upon the inevitable demise of the slave system.

As external forces, Dillon traces the formation of a variety of alliances that slaves sought or made with Native Americans, indentured servants, the Spanish, French, Dutch, and English during both the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812. The goal of these alignments was to gain individual freedom. By 1830, however, such external supports were effectively neutralized by the course of international and national developments.

It was at this point that the slave and free black populations turned increasingly to other internal forces— anti-slavery societies and abolitionists— for assistance in the quest for individual and group liberation. Unlike some scholars of the American anti-slavery movement, Dillon views white abolitionists not as burdens upon the freedom movement but as allies and backers of the slaves. Unfortunately, he is less than convincing in presenting these reformers as anything other than pacifists who, after the 1830s sought to encourage slaves to take from their masters whatever they needed in order to make their escape to the North. Very few abolitionists, including Frederick Douglass, advocated the use of force to gain freedom.

No wonder that in time many slaves came to question whether abolitionists were friends or instruments of their masters. By the 1850s, the southern aristocracy, haunted by its perpetual fear of general slave uprisings, had embraced a program of viable retaliatory strategies. Along with constant monitoring and policing, stricter codes, and severe punishments, there appeared within the ranks of slaveholders a stronger emphasis upon creating among poor whites the perception that blacks were inferior

to them and were a group that must be controlled for the safety and betterment of southern society.

Out of such doubts, travails, and perceptions came the slaves' realization that they themselves would have to assume an aggressive posture in the struggle to end slavery. This realization, Dillon posits, was the necessary internal force or dynamic for the eventual fall of slavery. He offers instances of slave conspiracies, disobedience, acts of violence (arson and sometimes murder), and increasing slave escapes to illustrate that slaves, working with free blacks, were active participants in the anti-slavery effort in the South.

This role analysis is, perhaps, the most important contribution of *Slavery Attacked* to the body of anti-slavery literature. It offers significant progress toward a reassessment of the performance of southern blacks in a perplexing chapter in the nation's history.

Florida A & M University

LARRY E. RIVERS

On the Altar of Freedom: A Black Soldier's Civil War Letters from the Front, Corporal James Henry Gooding. Edited by Virginia Matzke Adams. (Amherst: University of Massachusetts Press, 1991. xxxvii, 139 pp. Foreword, introduction, notes, illustrations, appendices, index. \$21.95.)

James Henry Gooding, like many other Civil War enlistees, wrote letters home describing his military experiences from the time of enlistment up until he was captured at the Battle of Olustee in Florida. What makes these letters so special is that they are from a very articulate, observant, well-informed black soldier with a sense of humor. He was a volunteer member of the 54th Massachusetts, a pioneer unit for the 180,000 black troops recruited by the Union Army and the subject of the popularly acclaimed motion picture *Glory*.

The letters, addressed to the readers of an abolitionist Massachusetts newspaper, the *New Bedford Mercury*, were published weekly over a period of one year. The letters record more than the birth of the regiment, basic training, and its activities. They give the personal views of a northern black man who is committed to the Union cause, patriotism, freedom, and black rights. In

one letter, he makes a strong appeal to potential free black recruits, pointing out the necessity that they be involved in the fight for the cause of freedom or suffer the scorn, ostracism, and perhaps violence that would occur if slavery died without their help. He expresses strong support for his regiment's decision to accept no pay rather than lower pay than white soldiers were receiving even though their families at home desperately needed the money. Toward this end, the book contains a letter Gooding forwarded through the governor of Massachusetts to President Lincoln. He makes the argument that he and his unit were enlisted as soldiers and not as laborers and therefore were entitled to the same pay that other soldiers received. He also criticizes an advertisement for a school that planned to train whites to officer in black regiments and offers the alternative that experienced black soldiers be commissioned.

The 54th Massachusetts was employed in the Union Department of the South where it saw service in campaigns in Georgia, South Carolina, and Florida. Its valorous conduct in spearheading the attack on Fort Wagner dramatically answered the question of whether blacks would fight. Corporal Gooding details the activities of his regiment in these campaigns along with the events surrounding the siege and attack on Charleston. Gooding's letters end with the Federal expedition into Florida in February 1864, where Gooding was captured. His was the last Union unit to leave the Olustee battlefield, preventing what could have been an even more disastrous Federal retreat than that which took place. He died a few months later in the notorious Confederate prisoner of war camp at Andersonville, Georgia.

James M. McPherson's foreword is an illuminating asset that sets the stage for Gooding's letters. Virginia M. Adams has done a superb, professional job of editing Corporal Gooding's letters and including supporting footnotes, illustrations, and documents. Her research into Gooding's background is exhaustive, yet there are still gaps in the background of this accomplished writer that leave the reader wishing to know more about him.

Orange Park, Florida

WILLIAM NULTY

Confederate Goliath: The Battle of Fort Fisher. By Rod Gragg. (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1991. xvii, 343 pp. Preface, maps, photographs, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.90.)

Rod Gragg, like many other Southerners, admires the gallantry of Confederate warriors. He deals compassionately with deserving rebels but also thinks that, on balance, preservation of the Union was desirable. The men in blue he finds, also merit appreciation. He is at his best portraying individuals. He especially enjoys getting "inside" Colonel William Lamb, Fort Fisher's primary engineer and defender. Both sides have their goats: cock-eyed Ben Butler and feckless Braxton Bragg. Both sides have many heroes. Ordinary soldiers and sailors are remembered through their own writings. Both sides get even treatment—a phenomenon of reconciliation that the author acknowledges on a personal and national level with reference to II Corinthians 5: 17-21.

The narrative focuses on the Battle of Fort Fisher, which led to the closing of the South's last major port at Wilmington, North Carolina. It is a well-recorded story despite a few lapses into journalese (i.e., in 1865 there was no "partying"; one went to a party). Gragg's cast of characters is colorful, and he is adept at personalizing. His use of memoirs, manuscripts, and other primary source material has resulted in a detailed and readable narrative.

The fall of Fort Fisher was indeed significant, but to attribute the failure of the Confederacy to this event is like Mark Twain's hyperbolic remark: "I joined the Confederacy for two weeks. Then I left and the Confederacy fell." The fall of Fort Fisher was another nail in the coffin, but the major damage was already done: Lincoln was re-elected, Sherman had split Georgia, and Grant had Lee pinned in the trenches of Petersburg. Blockade-runners might have made things a little easier for Lee's men, but the outcome was predictable. When victorious General Alfred Terry rode into Wilmington, a newly emancipated slave rejoiced: "Bress de Lord! We knowed you's comin! We knowed Massa Linkum's sojers would come!" Despite the fighting skills of the Confederates, superior Union resources prevailed, even if they were not efficiently expended. The North could afford a bumbling Ben Butler, but the South could not afford the ir-

resolution of Braxton Bragg. The enduring question is, Did Bragg abandon Fort Fisher to a sure defeat, or by throwing all he had at Terry's force could he have saved Wilmington? If there was anything left of Bragg's reputation, it fell with the fort. Gragg believes Bragg sacrificed Fort Fisher. If Colonel Lamb and General W. H. C. Whiting had prevailed, however, their success would have been only slightly less inconsequential than the success of General Kirby Smith west of the Mississippi. It did not change the outcome.

The book is a valuable addition to knowledge of a part of the Civil War that has been overshadowed by larger events. Read the book to see if you think Fort Fisher might have held out, and this may be the only place to find out for whom Fort Fisher was named.

Jacksonville University

WALKER BLANTON

William Henry Seward: Lincoln's Right Hand. By John M. Taylor. (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1991. xi, 340 pp. Preface, photographs, illustrations, appendix, notes, index. \$25.00.)

The labels "Seward's Folly" and "Seward's Icebox" – the purchase of the frozen wastland of Alaska in 1867 for \$7,000,000 – strike responsive chords with many Americans. This seemingly ill-advised land deal that resulted in rich yields of gold and then oil represents the great calm to fame of William Henry Seward. In this first full-scale biography of Seward in a generation, John M. Taylor seeks to reveal a "political giant" who has lived too long in the shadows of his more illustrious contemporaries.

This scion of a wealthy New York family, "Henry" Seward graduated from Union College, gained admission to the bar, and soon married the daughter of the head of his law firm. His wife, Frances, appears throughout the book as a troubled, neurotic woman who mothered their four children while Henry spent extensive periods of time away from home pursuing his dreams. A successful attorney, Seward could not resist the siren song of politics, and he ran successfully for a state senate seat while still in his twenties.. He quickly bonded with Albany editor and deal-

maker Thurlow Weed, a relationship that fostered Seward's career and sullied his reputation.

Between 1830 and 1860, Seward also served as governor of New York and United States Senator. He developed a reputation as a reformer, especially in the areas of prisons and public education. An Antimason, Whig, and Republican, Seward built a national political image. Branded by many as a radical for his antislavery speeches in the Senate, he was poised to grab the Republican presidential nomination in 1860 when a prairie lawyer named Abraham Lincoln snatched it away.

After the November election, Seward tried to bridge the chasm between Washington and the seceding southern states by promoting sectional compromise. Taylor praises the New Yorker's intentions while admitting that such pragmatism hurt his credibility.

The author contends that Seward made his most valuable contribution as Lincoln's secretary of state, premier advisor, and close friend. He handled foreign affairs with dexterity (especially in keeping Great Britain and France from entering the conflict) while also providing conservative counsel to the president on domestic matters. Placing union over reform, Seward argued for restitution and national unity. He believed the widespread extension of civil and political rights to the newly freed African-Americans would threaten that goal.

Finally, Seward played an important role in asserting America's international posture. Unwisely ignored by Andrew Johnson on Reconstruction issues, the secretary fostered territorial expansion in Alaska, Midway Island in the Pacific, and Santo Domingo in the Caribbean, and he championed the Monroe Doctrine by ousting the French from Mexico. He revealed a global vision unrivaled in his generation.

Taylor suggests that American history has largely ignored Seward. He perhaps protests too much, since many historians admire the New Yorker. Volumes have been written about his accomplishments, especially in foreign affairs. This book should receive a wide reading from those unfamiliar with Seward, but academics may be disappointed by the author's heavy reliance upon secondary works—although he excludes several studies of importance—and the absence of analysis at some critical points in Seward's life (i.e., his relationship with Zachary Taylor). Nonetheless, the author presents a fine integration of Seward's

family life with his professional career rendering a portrait of a complex man who was likeable, bright, ambitious, and devious. John Taylor has given us a well-written biography that is a welcome addition to the literature on William Seward.

University of South Florida

JOHN M. BELOHLAVEK

In Joy and in Sorrow: Women, Family, and Marriage in the Victorian South, 1830-1900. Edited by Carol Bleser. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1990. xxviii, 330 pp. Preface, foreword, introduction, tables, illustrations, photographs, appendix, notes, contributors. \$24.95.)

In April 1989, Clemson University marked its centennial celebration by hosting a conference entitled "Women, Family, and Marriage in the Victorian South." Noted scholars and gifted newcomers presented papers. Afterwards, Carol Bleser, who initiated the event, compiled the essays and two additional pieces into this volume.

The title is a phrase selected from the marriage vows. As the essays unfold, however, this volume reveals more sorrow than joy for women in the nineteenth-century South. The first, by Wylma Wates, describes the ideals held by the Izard family of South Carolina prior to the Victorian era. Elizabeth Fox-Genovese returns to Sara Gayle to show a salient characteristic distinguishing the southern woman. More than her northern counterpart, she "understood the female self as primarily the product of family relations" (p. 19).

It was a family system in which men, as household heads, held great power over dependents. Nonetheless, Peter Bardaglio finds that when southern courts faced the problem of incest they wavered. Although incest was an "outrage upon nature," the courts placed a higher priority upon upholding the patriarchy than protecting the vulnerable.

Within the plantation household, family life was fraught with tension between ideals and reality. As Eugene Genovese notes, planters, seeing themselves as similar to the Old Testament Abraham, used the term "family" to include wives, children, and slaves. Slaves, however, knew the difference. "After all," Genovese states in an unforgettable sentence, "one does not read-

ily put one's wife or children up for sale no matter how financially embarrassed" (p. 79).

Slaves also experienced dissonance from another perspective according to Brenda Stevenson. Although their owners valued their own family life, they wreaked havoc with slave families. They forced some into unwanted unions and destroyed other long-standing relationships. Worst of all, many slaves had to leave their children when they were sold. Yet free blacks sometimes owned slaves. According to James Roark and Michael Johnson, these black-owned slaves were not predominantly family members as Carter Woodson had argued earlier. Rather, "they were, black masters hoped, the means by which family members could remain free" (p. 101).

Two essays explore the impact of the Civil War on southern marriages. Carol Bleser and Frederick Heath examine the emergence of Virginia Tunstall Clay as the stronger partner in her marriage to Clement Claiborne Clay. A similar pattern emerges from Virginia I. Burr's study of Ella Gertrude Clanton Thomas. J. Jefferson Thomas not only ruined his wife's estate but, like the former Alabama senator, sought refuge in drink.

Other essays give insights into forthcoming books. Jacqueline Jones is at work on a study of sharecropping families. She describes the cooperative strategies black families devised to counter their vulnerabilities in the New South's racial caste system. Bertram Wyatt-Brown examines Catherine and Eleanor Percy, two overlooked women in a famous literary family, and notes their support for the southern "code of honor." His essay reinforces earlier insights uncovered by Genovese's second essay. In the "Greening of Southern History," Genovese identifies southern women who served as trusted political advisers and firmly upheld the Confederate cause.

This is a remarkable collection of thoughtful, well-arranged essays. Catherine Clinton's impassioned "Southern Dishonor," Bleser's "Preface," Anne Firor Scott's "Foreword," C. Vann Woodward's "Introduction," and Drew Gilpin Faust's "Epilogue" add to the volume's usefulness. This work will prove valuable to students of southern history, women's history, family history, African-American history, and social history. The essays, including Alan Grubb's imaginative study of southern cookbooks and

Sarah Woolfolk Wiggin's sensitive portrait of Josiah Gorgas as a Victorian father, point to new directions in scholarship.

University of Central Florida

SHIRLEY LECKIE

Until Justice Rolls Down: The Birmingham Church Bombing Case. By Frank Sikora. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991. xi, 175 pp. Preface, photographs, maps, postscript, index. \$22.95.)

On Sunday, September 15, 1963, a bomb exploded at the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church in Birmingham, Alabama. The force of the explosion killed four black girls, aged eleven to fourteen. Frank Sikora calls the bombing "the most monstrous crime of the civil rights movement" (p. 160). *Until Justice Rolls Down* recounts the investigation that led to the conviction of one of the murderers fourteen years later.

Martin Luther King, Jr., considered Birmingham "the most segregated city in the South" (p. 5). In 1963, King and Reverend Fred Shuttlesworth, the extraordinary leader of the civil rights movement in Birmingham, combined forces to challenge the city's traditions. Blacks demonstrated peacefully, the police responded violently, television carried the pictures around the world, and the outer walls of segregation were breached as civic leaders and blacks negotiated a compromise. The bombing of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church, a rallying site for civil rights demonstrators, came after months of conflict.

Sikora details the frustrations of the seemingly hopeless investigation. After his election in 1970, Alabama Attorney General William Baxley formed a special unit to pursue those responsible for the crime. "For five years Baxley's staff hammered away at the case," Sikora reports, "fighting a long battle just to get access to FBI files, which FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover refused to open to Alabama officials" (p. x). Finally, the threat of negative publicity convinced the FBI to share its files, and the pace of the investigation quickened. In 1977, Baxley hired Bob Eddy, a relentless investigator who stayed on the case until a jury convicted one of the culprits. The FBI agents who risked their

careers to provide information and witnesses who overcame their terror to testify against the Klansman demonstrated courage.

The story also includes villains. The Ku Klux Klansmen testified in their own words to their sick racism. A woman who knew the details of the crime but refused to testify left the investigators with a sense of helplessness. Possibly, the vilest figure was a deputy sheriff who learned of the bombing in advance and took no action.

Until Justice Rolls Down is not documented. In the introduction Sikora writes, "The quotations attributed to the persons involved are based on Baxley's and Eddy's recollections, notes, and in some cases tape recordings and transcripts" (p. x). The author does not explain if these sources or others consulted can be accessed by scholars. Apparently, he did not use the FBI files but instead depended on second-hand reports from the Alabama investigators. However, he adds, "This is . . . a story not only of the bombing and Klan terror but also of the FBI files that for so long were sealed; some of the quotations in this work are excerpted from documents that are still confidential" (p. x). Because Sikora omits notes and a bibliography, he provides no basis for evaluating the reliability of his account.

Sikora tells a sad tale well. *Until Justice Rolls Down* is of a perfect length and depth to be read in one sitting. Everyone interested in American history should buy the book. It is a report of the investigation and not a history of the Birmingham bombing. Perhaps *Until Justice Rolls Down* will inspire a historian to write a scholarly study of this agonizing episode.

East Texas State University at Texarkana

TOM WAGY

The Patriarch: The Rise and Fall of the Bingham Dynasty. By Susan E. Tifft and Alex S. Jones. (New York: Summit Books, 1991. 574 pp. Prologue, photographs, epilogue, notes, index. \$24.95.)

Readers of this remarkably detailed chronicle of the rise and fall of the Bingham family's communications empire must surely come to the conclusion that the only correct response to F. Scott Fitzgerald's celebrated truism, "The rich really are different from us," can only be a heartfelt "Thank God!" Lacking a nobility of

feudal origins, republican America throughout its history has had to create its own aristocracy based upon material wealth. It has given to its plutocrats the same intensive and generally adulatory scrutiny that Britons reserve for their royal family. Even if the rich and the beautiful are also the damned, so much greater is the fascination. With their history of the Bingham family, Susan Tifft and Alex Jones have offered up to the public a remarkably sumptuous banquet upon which it can feed its insatiable hunger for tales of the trials and errors of our peerage of pelf.

Unlike many families of great wealth who have too often been subjected to scandalmongering biographies, the Bingham in this instance have had the good fortune of having their individual lives examined with both that of the scientist's coldly analytical objectivity and that of the novelist's sensitive perception and understanding of human foibles. The intra-familial relationships of fathers and sons, mothers and daughters, siblings and siblings are fully exposed in brilliantly sharp vignettes of anecdotes and analysis. This book is a sad story of good, even noble, intentions and poor, inept execution. If there are no villains in the Bingham family, there are also, alas, no heroes among the family portraits painted here. Cromwell would have been pleased to have commissioned Tifft and Jones as his portraitists, for certainly the Bingham warts are prominently displayed. Interestingly enough, although the command of the dynasty always passes to the eldest surviving male, it is the Bingham women—most notably Mary Caperton Bingham, the patriarch's wife, but also Sallie Bingham in her own erratic way—who are stronger in character and will than their male counterparts. In the Notes, the authors tell us that "the main source for most of the material is the hundreds of hours of interviews with members of the Bingham family." The Bingham apparently were willing to lay bare before the biographers their innermost thoughts, their jealousies, their loves, and their fears. Yet, ironically, it was the complete lack of communication among themselves that was their ultimate undoing. Barry, Sr., and Barry, Jr., seemed constitutionally unable to talk openly to each other, and Barry, Jr., and his sister Sallie would not talk to each other at all.

Although Louisville provides the stage for this tragic saga of family discord, the story actually has its origins in Florida. Following the accidental death of his first wife, Judge Robert Worth

Bingham, a moderately successful Louisville lawyer, courted and won Henry Flagler's widow, Mary Lily Kenan Flagler of Palm Beach. It was a disastrous marriage for both parties; fortunately, it was of short duration. The \$5,000,000 that Mary Lily, dying in 1917 of alcoholism and syphilis, left to her husband enabled him to purchase the *Louisville Courier-Journal* and to enhance an old and highly respected southern regional newspaper into one of the ten most prestigious journals in the United States. Mary Lily's little gift was to accrue to a fortune of a half billion dollars. The Bingham family had built a dynasty in the best American tradition.

For those interested in human drama as acted out in the personal lives of the rich and famous (and who, after all, is not?), this book provides for engrossing reading. Readers come to feel that they know the three generations of the Bingham family as well as, or perhaps even better than, they know their own family. But those readers expecting to find here a significant contribution to journalistic history, or even some understanding as to why indeed the *Courier-Journal* under Bingham control merited a rating among the top ten papers in America, are likely to be disappointed. The history of the *Courier-Journal*, placed within the larger context of what has befallen some of the great family-owned newspapers in this country, needs yet to be told.

Grinnell College

JOSEPH FRAZIER WALL

Gunnar Myrdal and America's Conscience: Social Engineering and Racial Liberalism, 1938-1987. By Walter A. Jackson. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1990. xxi, 447 pp. Preface, introduction, photographs, notes, essay on sources, index. \$34.95.)

Gunnar Myrdal's *An American Dilemma* is like a work by Sigmund Freud: much discussed and scarcely read but whose ideas are well known. A result of four years of research and writing, this 1944 treatise contains over 1,000 pages, 10 appendices, and 250 pages of notes. Its principal author, the eminent Swedish economist and public official, supervised an interracial team of investigators and produced a volume that influenced the thinking of presidents, Supreme Court justices, and civil rights leaders

for decades. Dramatic evidence of its significance appeared in 1954 when Earl Warren cited the study in his landmark *Brown v. Board of Education* opinion on school desegregation.

The path-breaking project did not originate overseas with Myrdal but began in the boardroom of the Carnegie corporation in New York City. Born out of a concern that the Great Depression was heightening racial conflicts, the foundation did not intend the study as a radical blueprint for social change. Indeed, Carnegie's director, Frederick Keppel, initially sought an experienced European colonial administrator to head the enterprise. However, he had the capacity both to listen and grow, and he heeded the advice of American social scientists to employ a scholar who did not reflect an imperialist background. The Carnegie chief did insist that his choice come from abroad because he wanted someone who could observe America's racial practices with a detached eye.

His search ended with Myrdal, who had never studied race relations but had spent a year in the United States as a Rockefeller Foundation Fellow. Along with his wife and collaborator, Alma, he was a Social Democrat who helped architect Sweden's welfare state in the 1930s. A believer in combining moral appeals with rational social engineering, Myrdal set out in 1938 to accumulate data. Given a free hand by Keppel, he recruited a group of talented black and white scholars to write monographs from which he could draw his conclusions. He also toured southern towns and northern cities to get a first-hand look at the racial scene, often in the company of Ralph Bunche, a socialist-leaning, black political scientist from Howard University who influenced him greatly.

Though a team effort, *American Dilemma* owed its unique interpretation to Myrdal himself. He believed that racial prejudice posed primarily a moral and psychological conflict for individual whites who could not reconcile the ideals of the American creed with the practice of discrimination. An optimist, Myrdal argued that through a campaign of education, federal government action, and black protest, white Americans would begin to fulfill the promise of equal opportunity. The wartime leadership of the United States in the struggle against fascism confirmed for Myrdal the power of the American creed as a moral weapon to combat domestic racism. Ironically, this admirer of American democratic values was subjected to investigation by

the FBI and reactionary congressional and southern-state investigation committees for his progressive views.

Myrdal's magnum opus helped prick the postwar liberal conscience on race, but the work had serious flaws that became evident in later years. It placed too much emphasis on the psychological foundation of prejudice and not enough on the economic and structural bases of racial inequality. Furthermore, he relied too heavily on the assimilationist views of Bunche and the sociologist E. Franklin Frazier, who considered black culture a pathological and derivative outgrowth of white racism. Myrdal dismissed Negro history, pioneered by Carter Woodson, as a "waste field" (p. 112). Despite these limitations, shared by most of his black and white contemporaries, Myrdal stood ahead of his time.

Walter A. Jackson has written a sensitive and nuanced account of Myrdal's life and scholarship. A broadly conceived intellectual biography, it weaves together the development of Myrdal's ideas with the economic, political, and social forces that spawned them. The author has scoured archives in the United States and Sweden and conducted oral interviews with superb results. Through prodigious research, he documents the dynamic relationship between Myrdal's experiences in his homeland and his adopted country. Jackson also discusses Myrdal's subsequent work on the problems of third-world nations, and he continues the story until May 17, 1987, when Myrdal, while working on *An American Dilemma Revisited*, died on the thirty-third anniversary of *Brown*. A lucidly written study, Jackson's book provides an intelligent treatment of the Swedish Tocqueville.

University of South Florida

STEVEN F. LAWSON

Weakness is a Crime: The Life of Bernarr Macfadden. By Robert Ernst. (Syracuse: Syracuse University Press, 1991. xiv, 278 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, photographs, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95, cloth; \$17.95, paper.)

Professor Robert Ernst of Adelphi University has written a well-balanced and thoroughly documented biography of Bernarr Macfadden, probably the most colorful publisher and one of the most flamboyant figures in the first half of the twentieth century.

Sources include numerous collections of unpublished papers, legal documents, and newspapers.

With his scholarly approach, the author attempts to explain why Macfadden is remembered by disciples in his crusades for physical culture as a muscular muckraker who prescribed physical exercise, natural foods, and an active sex life as viable substitutes for medicines and doctors. He relates Macfadden's dedication to physical culture and to the building of a multimillion dollar publishing empire that included *True Story*, *Physical Culture*, and *Liberty* magazines. Professor Ernst also explores reasons why his detractors found him an amusing and even a dangerous quack who would do anything to gain publicity and gratify his colossal ego. Pages devoted to Macfadden's campaigns for the United States Senate in 1940 and Florida governor in 1948 are amusing (Chapters 8 and 12).

Ernst has documented his view that Macfadden's real goal in politics was the American presidency with the promise that he would establish a department of health in the president's cabinet (p. 131). In 1940, he campaigned for the Democratic nomination to represent Florida in the United States Senate. This senatorship was intended to be a springboard to the presidency. Macfadden was trying to unseat the popular incumbent, Senator Charles O. Andrews, an Orlando resident with long experience in Florida politics. Macfadden was extremely naive, according to Ernst, trying to launch himself into Florida politics with no political base or support.

Having obtained a pilot's license at the age of sixty-two, Macfadden would fly his plane into airports throughout Florida and speak there if he could draw a crowd. In counties without airports, he mounted loudspeakers on trucks and went into town. Macfadden was pleased when a large crowd met him at the Gainesville airport. "A noisy parade of students in hundreds of cars and jalopies accompanied him to the university campus for a speech" (p. 133). He spoke against unbalanced budgets and what he described as fanatical experiments carried on by inexperienced brain trusters. He stressed the importance of physical vigor for individuals and nations.

Macfadden was most disturbed that the press did not consider him a serious candidate. When votes were counted, Senator Andrews led the field of six candidates with 180,000 votes; Macfadden was third in the race with 71,000.

Undaunted by his failure in 1940, the jaunty Macfadden, who had celebrated his eightieth birthday, returned to Florida in 1948 and campaigned for the Democratic nomination for governor. This campaign was unique in that it was also his honeymoon with his fourth wife, a beautiful Texas blonde known as Johnnie Lee. With his youthful bride by his side as evidence of virility, he flew to airports where he promised to "make the orange blossom state a world health center" (p. 135). He angrily assailed the "drinking, smoking politicians" who ignored him and who refused to consider him a serious candidate. When the votes were counted, he came in seventh in a field of nine candidates.

In retrospect, the self-styled father of physical culture, with a gift for showmanship, was probably America's greatest promoter of physical exercise, natural foods, and sex education as requisites for health. On the negative side, his oldest son died when Macfadden refused to call a doctor. A self-prescribed, three-day fast probably resulted in Macfadden's death.

This book, illustrated with many engaging photographs, will interest those who enjoy American and Florida social history and others who have a serious interest in physical fitness. The reviewer would have liked more explanation of Macfadden's interest in Florida. He had sizable investments in the state, including a luxury oceanside hotel on Miami Beach.

University of Florida

MERLIN G. COX

Atlas of American Indian Affairs. By Francis Paul Prucha. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1990. 191 pp. Preface, maps, tables, notes, index. \$47.50.)

This is a volume of many uses. As Prucha explains in his preface, the book originated from a series of demographic studies of Indian population in the twentieth century and has been augmented by maps he has developed for other projects or that he has found to be particularly useful. Unlike other volumes that essentially combine maps with extensive textual materials, this is an atlas in which the maps "themselves . . . should convey useful or interesting information or at least (and perhaps more importantly) raise quotations that will stimulate

students to investigate further the materials that appear on the maps."

Unquestionably, the atlas will serve as a valuable reference tool for scholars interested in the American West and in American Indians. Prucha's maps and reference notes, focusing upon the growth of the urban Indian communities in the twentieth century, are particularly illuminating. As his maps illustrate, since 1960 the urban Indian population has burgeoned with the Los Angeles region and Tulsa, Oklahoma, now containing the largest concentration of Indian people. Such figures probably indicate the changing nature of Indian identity as much as they gauge demographic movements or birth rates, but the maps and notes do serve as a valuable monitor of the emerging urban communities. Moreover, Prucha's analysis of the percentage of Indian and non-Indian residents in the modern reservation communities also provides some valuable insights into the political and economic structures of these more rural Indian regions.

The volume includes maps illustrating the major spheres of historical Indian-white political and military conflicts. For example, there are maps focusing upon the Second Seminole War in Florida, the southern frontier during the War of 1812, Indian land cessions in the American South, and the subsequent removal of the Five Southern Tribes. Other maps, of course, focus upon other areas of conflict (the Black Hawk War, the Indian Territory, or the modern Hopi-Navajo Joint Use dispute) or provide information regarding Indian agencies, schools, and hospitals. The inclusion of a series of maps previously published in Ralph Andrist's *The Long Death* will be particularly useful to historians interested in Indian-white confrontations on the Plains.

The reference notes illuminating changes in the Indian population during the twentieth century provide valuable statistical evidence while other tables illustrate demographic figures for specific reservations. Military historians will welcome the maps and tables furnishing information upon the disbursement of Federal troops in the American West.

Both the maps and the reference notes have a broad application in the classroom. Most of the maps have been delineated in bold relief and could be utilized for both slides and transparencies. In addition, by presenting a series of these maps that chronicle particular demographic changes over a period of years, in-

structors can provide their students with a stunning graphic image of these transitions. Unfortunately, the scope of this volume does not extend into the colonial period, but for any historian or teacher interested in the history of Native-American people from the early national period through the late twentieth century, this volume will be very useful.

Indiana University

R. DAVID EDMUNDS

BOOK NOTES

It's Better at Burdines, by Roberta Morgan, is the history of the ninety-five-year-old retailing operation that has played a major role in the business, social, and philanthropic life of Miami and of South Florida. Burdines's history is also Miami's history. Winter tourists began coming to Coconut Grove even before modern Miami began. It was Flagler's railroad and his luxury hotel there that spurred a boom. When William M. Burdine— a former Confederate Army officer operating a small dry goods store in Bartow— heard about Miami, he decided to open a “temporary branch” there in a shack on what is now Miami Avenue. The city's permanent population at the time was around 700. As Miami grew, so did Burdines. The “temporary” had become permanent, and in 1900, a new store was opened on Flagler Street. Burdines operated every weeknight until 10 p.m. and until midnight on Saturdays. Roddey Bell Burdine, William's son, is credited with making Burdines one of the most successful stores in the Southeast. The downtown store prospered, and branch stores were opened on Miami Beach. Later the company spread to other parts of the state. In 1991, Burdines was operating twenty-seven stores and two clearance centers in Florida employing thousands of people. Morgan tells a fascinating story of Miami and Burdines. She shows how the 1920 boom, the Depression, and World War II impacted both the area and the business. New services and innovating merchandising techniques brought in customers. The Tea Roof Restaurant— the largest canopy-roof restaurant in the United States— became the community's social hub. Burdines offered a check cashing service, gift wrapping, a bridal registry, and many other accommodations for its customers. Roddey Burdine was a sports enthusiast, and he helped launch the first Orange Bowl game in 1935. The Miami stadium was dedicated to him in 1937. Morgan's book includes many illustrations, including a sketch of the first Burdines store. *It's Better at Burdines* was published by Pickering Press, Inc., P. O. Box 331531, Miami, FL 33233; the price is \$12.95.

Miami, The Sophisticated Tropics, is a collection of color photographs by Morton Beebe of people, public and private buildings, special events, vegetation, birds, fish, wildlife, Art Deco buildings, parades, festivals, hotels, mansions, and ordinary homes. The historic photographs indicate how early Miami looked. Included are interpretive essays by Beth Dunlop, Dave Barry, George Murphy, Howard Kleinberg, Arva Moore Parks, Stephen Tiger, Marvin Dunn, and Diana Montane. Miami's major ethnic groups— black, Native American, Hispanic, and white— are included. *Miami* was published by Chronicle Books, San Francisco, and it sells for \$35.

Yael Herbsman, a librarian at the University of Florida, Gainesville, compiled the *Index to Florida Jewish History in the American Israelite, 1854-1900*. Herbsman's book provides information about Jews in Florida— their social, religious, and business activities during the second half of the nineteenth century. Jews made their living in many ways in early Florida. They were shopkeepers, peddlers, and farmers working and living in the small towns and villages in the northern part of the state. The largest number of Jewish families lived in Jacksonville, Gainesville, Tallahassee, and Pensacola. Few records were kept, and almost none have survived the ravages of time. The information that is available is the result of brief notices that appeared in the weekly publication, the *Israelite*, beginning in 1854. (The name was changed to the *American Israelite* in 1874.) The paper had no regular correspondents in the South, and it depended upon information sent in by individuals or items that appeared in local papers to fill the pages. The *American Israelite* notices were extracted by Mrs. Herbsman from microfilm copies of the paper in the Price Library of Judaica at the University. She has divided her material into four sections— personal names, places, organizations, and congregations. The establishment of congregations in Pensacola, Jacksonville, Ocala, Tampa, Tallahassee, and other communities were reported in the *American Israelite*. It also noted the formation of B'nai B'rith lodges, literary and debate societies, humanitarian organizations, and Sunday schools. Almost every Jewish community had a society or a group to help poor and homeless people. Mrs. Herbsman's work is important for scholars working on the social and religious history of Florida, the history of local communities, and for persons compiling family histories.

The *Index* may be ordered from 204 Library West, George A. Smathers Libraries, University of Florida, Gainesville, FL 32611; the price is \$30.00 plus \$1.50 for handling.

It's No Bull! The True Story of The Taming of Northeast Pinellas County, by Arthur F. Olds, tells the history of Alfred Boyd and his father, Jesse Boyd. The two men played an important role in Pinellas County as citrus growers, farmers, and cattlemen for more than 100 years. Jesse Boyd was born in Greenville, Florida, in 1884. Shortly after, he and his parents traveled by horse and wagon to San Antonio, Florida, and later to what was then west Hillsborough County. Pinellas County was created by the Florida legislature in 1912 with Clearwater as the county seat. This story of the Boyd family and their friends and associates encompasses many of the events relating to the history of the area and the state: the 1895 freeze, Hamilton Disston's activities, the disastrous screw worm and cattle tick epidemics, the Great Depression, World War II, and the growth and development of Pinellas County. Al Boyd's Boot Ranch, as it was known, held in international reputation. It shipped cattle to South America, the Philippines, Africa, and the Middle East. At their peak, Boyd's holdings included an area from the east shore of Lake Tarpon to the Hillsborough County line. All but ten acres of the property, where Al Boyd now lives, has been sold for development. *It's No Bull!* was published by the Boot Ranch Publishing Company, 8702 Woodbridge Drive, New Port Richey, FL 34655; it sells for \$18.80.

"His Hands Was On My Shoulder" Portrait of a Physician: Dr. W. C. Thomas, Sr., by Faye Thomas and Virginia Perkins, is the story of a Gainesville doctor who was recognized for nearly one-half century as the leading physician in the community. Both authors were nurses at Alachua General Hospital and worked with Dr. Thomas, who began his practice in Gainesville in 1924. Thomas started out in general practice but later concentrated on obstetrics and gynecology. It was said that Dr. Thomas delivered more babies than any physician in the history of Gainesville. He served as chief of staff of Alachua General, and the hospital's bed tower is named for him. Dr. Thomas played a critical role in the controversy over the location of the University of Florida's College of Medicine and its teaching hospital. He helped persuade the

Board of Control and Florida's political leaders to locate the facility in Gainesville on the University campus. He showed how desperately needed those medical services were and how accessible they would be to a large area of Florida and surrounding states. Thomas and Perkins have compiled not a biography but a collection of anecdotal reminiscences about Dr. Thomas that were contributed by his friends (many of whom were patients) and by his colleagues and associates in medicine and health care services—physicians, nurses, druggists, and administrators. Dr. W. C. Thomas, Jr., has written a biographical essay of his father. "*His Hand Was On My Shoulder*" sells for \$22 plus \$3 shipping. Order from Thomas Perkins Book, 2820 N.E. 19th Street, Gainesville, FL 32609.

The *Florida Almanac, 1992-1993*, edited by Dell and Martha J. Marth, provides pertinent information about all aspects of Florida: climate and weather, geography, history, archaeology, national monuments and memorials, historical landmarks, forests, state parks, wildlife, tourism, arts and culture, the media, vital statistics, utilities, and population figures. The government section includes data on federal and state officials, the cabinet, and the Florida judiciary. A section on elections details information on voter regulations, presidential votes in Florida since 1848, the vote for governor since 1845, and the number of registered voters by county. The *Almanac* lists Florida's legal holidays, foreign consuls with offices in the state, information on the military (including the Medal of Honor winners from Florida), and a conglomeration of facts and information about everything from sporting events to the lottery. Also included are maps of each county, lists of major festivals, attractions, and museums. *Florida Almanac* is a useful reference tool. It sells for \$11.95 and may be ordered from Pelican Publishing Company, 1101 Monroe Street (P. O. Box 189), Gretna, LA 70053.

Jews in the Caribbean: Evidence on the History of the Jews in the Caribbean Zone in Colonial Times is by Zvi Loker, the major scholar working in this area of early Jewish history. While serving as Israeli Ambassador in the Caribbean and since his retirement from the diplomatic service, Professor Loker researched documents in Jamaica, Haiti, Paris, the Netherlands, Britain, and Israel. In the United States, he worked with the collections in

the University of Florida Library. The documents in this volume examine the beginnings of the Spanish, English, Dutch, French, and Danish colonies in the Caribbean; the roles that Jews played in the settlements; the difficulties and disabilities they encountered in their religious and business activities; their social and cultural organizations; their communal activities; and their occupations in those early years. Some were farmers and farm managers while others were engaged in shipping, insurance, import and export commerce, or in public service. Some were shopkeepers; a few tried mining copper and gold; others became doctors, lawyers, and accountants. Jews introduced new skills into sugar production, and they were among the first to market vanilla. They were involved in the sugar trade and the preparation of new products, such as medicines. Dr. Jacob R. Marcus of Hebrew Union College states in his foreword: "No one can sense the beginnings of North America's Jewish congregations unless he knows and understands the island settlements. That is why these documents of Mr. Loker are so meaningful." The first synagogue was established in 1654 in Willemstad, Curacao. By the beginning of the eighteenth century, there were synagogues also in Surinam; Kingston, Jamaica; Bridgetown, Barbados; Charleston, Navis; and Charlotte Amalia, St. Thomas. They became the forerunner of the Touro Synagogue in Newport, Rhode Island. *Jews of the Caribbean* was published by the Institute for Research on the Sephardi and Oriental Jewish Heritage, 46 Jaobotinsky Street, P.O.B. 4035, Jerusalem, Israel, 91040. The price is \$24. Order requests may be faxed to Jerusalem: FAX 972-2-660370.

The history of the First Congregational Church of Key West was compiled to mark its centennial celebration in 1992 and was edited by Wright and Joan Langley. The church was established by former members of the Sparks Chapel, now the Fleming Street United Methodist Church. At first, services were held in private homes. Later, church members held services in a building on the corner of Caroline and Elizabeth streets. Today it is one of the major churches in Key West. *Centennial Celebration 1892-1992, First Congregational Church (United Church of Christ) Key West, Florida* is available from Langley Press, Inc., 821 Georgia Street, Key West, FL 33040. The book sells for \$6.95 plus \$2.50 for shipping.

Dr. Paul S. George of the University of Miami and former president of the Florida Historical Society conducts walking, boating, and bus tours in Miami and Fort Lauderdale. They are highly popular for both locals and visitors to the South Florida area. One of his most popular walking tours is of Miami's East Little Havana. He notes all of the features of the neighborhood that make it unique: history, architecture, Cuban restaurants, coffee houses, and grocery stores that sell foods popular with Hispanics. Dr. George has compiled a booklet that is the first in a planned series of pocket-guides to be published by the Historical Museum of Southern Florida. The photographs are from the Museum's Charlton W. Tebeau Research Center. Included also are contemporary photographs and a map of the area. *The Dr. Paul George Walking Tour of East Little Havana* sells for \$9.95 and may be ordered from the Indies Company, The Historical Museum of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33130.

The University of Florida Press, Gainesville, is republishing in paperback editions some of its best-selling volumes for its Florida Sand Dollar Book series. Included is *Flagler: Rockefeller Partner and Florida Baron* by Edward N. Akin. This definitive biography of Henry M. Flagler shows his impact on Florida—economic and political—through the development of hotels, railroads, steamship lines, and land ventures. This volume, written with clarity and grace, won the 1985 Phi Alpha Theta Manuscript Prize. It was reviewed in the July 1988 issue of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The book sells for \$16.95.

The Houses of St. Augustine, 1565-1821, published thirty years ago, continues to be recognized as a basic reference for archaeological and anthropological research in St. Augustine. This book has also been released in paperback as part of the Florida Sand Dollar Book series. Its author, Albert Manucy, was historian, restorationist, and museum planner for the National Park Service. His book includes sketches showing architectural and building details of structures scattered throughout the St. Augustine historic area. Also included is a glossary defining foreign words. For his many contributions to scholarship, Mr. Manucy is the recipient of awards from Spain and from national and

state organizations in the United States. The price of *The Houses of St. Augustine* is \$10.95.

Another reprint in the Florida Sand Dollar Book series is Anne E. Rowe's *The Idea of Florida in the American Literary Imagination*. Dr. Rowe, professor of English at Florida State University, examines the works of writers such as Ralph Waldo Emerson, Harriet Beecher Stowe, Stephen Crane, Henry James, Ring Lardner, Ernest Hemingway, Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, and Wallace Stevens. Their writings show that Florida has been perceived in the American imagination as "not merely a geographic region, but an image, a garden, Eden-like." *The Idea of Florida* was reviewed in the April 1987 issue of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The paperback sells for \$12.95.

Creeks & Seminoles: The Destruction and Regeneration of the Muscogule People, by J. Leitch Wright, Jr., published in 1986 by the University of Nebraska Press, was the first volume in their Indians of the Southeast Series. Theda Perdue and Michael D. Greene serve as editors of the series. *Creeks & Seminoles* is recognized as a major scholarly work in Native American history. It was reviewed in the January 1989 *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The volume has been reprinted as a paperback edition by the Nebraska press; it sells for \$12.95.

Professor Willard Gatewood wrote a review essay for *Frederick Douglas*, by William S. McFeely, that was published in the October 1991 number of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. McFeely's volume is now available in paperback, published by Simon & Schuster, New York, and it sells for \$14.

Seminole, Days of Long Ago, by Kenneth M. Mulder, provides historic information about the beginnings of Seminole life in Florida from the early eighteenth century to the present. The booklet is attractively illustrated with photographs, pen and ink drawings, and maps. Many of the illustrations are the work of Gene Packwood. Sandra Mulder served as editor of *Seminole*, and Omar Yescas was Seminole culture adviser. The booklet sells for \$5, and it may be ordered from Mulder Enterprises, P. O. Box 320935, Tampa, FL 33629.

The Florida Classics Library, Port Salerno, Florida, has published a paperback edition of Hugh L. Willoughby's *Across the Everglades: A Canoe Journey of Exploration*. The book first appeared in 1898. Willoughby's plan was to "explore the unknown portion of the Everglades to which the Seminole Indians were driven during the Indian War," and to examine the fauna and flora of the region. Before describing his own journey into the Everglades, Willoughby recounts some of the incidents associated with the 1892 expedition led by J. E. Ingraham, J. W. Newman, and twenty men. After a conversation with Ingraham, Willoughby became interested in the southern area of the Everglades, which had not yet been explored. Willoughby recounts an exciting water and land adventure. He took all of the photographs that are included. There are also a Seminole vocabulary list of numerals, months, and short sentences. *Across the Everglades* sells for \$9.95.

The History of Local Government in Pensacola & Escambia County was compiled by The John Appleyard Agency, Inc. The history begins at the end of the Second Spanish Period and the beginning of American sovereignty. Governor Andrew Jackson received the Spanish flag from Governor José Callava at Ferdinand Plaza on July 17, 1821. An unflattering description of Pensacola, written by Rachel Jackson to her friend Eliza Kingsley, is reprinted in this pamphlet. In addition to the brief narrative history, this monograph provides past and present information on health facilities, community services, public safety, jails and courts, taxes, public buildings, the port, airport services, and the names of Pensacola public officials and their dates of service. The illustrations include sketches and engravings showing how Pensacola looked in the nineteenth century. The publication may be ordered from the Pensacola Historical Museum, 405 South Adams Street, Pensacola, FL 32501. The price is \$4.00 plus \$1.25 shipping and handling.

Leora M. Sutton, one of Pensacola's most prolific historians, is the author of *Success Beyond Expectations, Pantan Leslie Co. at Pensacola*. In an introductory essay, she explains her early interest in William Pantan, his friends and business associates, the company that controlled a vast trading network throughout the Southeast, and the mansion that Pantan built in Pensacola in

1795. Not only has Mrs. Sutton provided an interesting account of the Panton Leslie site, but she has made an important contribution by correcting some of the errors and misconceptions that have evolved over the years. *Success Beyond Expectations* was published by the Pensacola Historical Society, 205 S. Adams Street, Seville Square, Pensacola, FL 32501; the price is \$8.95.

Mrs. Sutton has also written the history of the Pensacola home of Florida Governor Edward A. Perry and his family. Construction of the house was started by a Danish sea captain, Charles Boyson, in 1867. Perry purchased the property in 1882 for \$9,000. After the governor's death, the property passed through several hands. In 1922, the Scottish Rite Bodies in Pensacola acquired ownership and now retain possession. *Scottish Rite Temple, Pensacola Valley* was also published by the Pensacola Historical Society, and it sells for \$5.

Pauline DeCaradeuc of South Carolina began a journal in the summer of 1863 recording the day-to-day events of the Civil War. She continued it after her marriage in 1866 into the prominent Heyward family, and after her husband's death when she was left to raise five children and manage her extensive property. *A Confederate Lady Comes of Age: The Journal of Pauline DeCaradeuc Heyward, 1863-1888* was edited by Mary D. Robertson and is one of the volumes in the Women's Diaries and Letters of the Nineteenth-Century South Series, published by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia. The book sells for \$24.95.

Keys to the Encounter: A Library of Congress Resource Guide for the Study of the Age of Discovery was compiled by Louis DeVorsey, Jr., of the University of Georgia. This narrative and collection guide covers the principal personalities and events of the period 1450-1580. The history of Fort Caroline (the French colony on the St. Johns River) and the establishment of St. Augustine by Menéndez in 1565 are included. The illustrations, many in color, are from the Library of Congress's collection. Order *Keys to the Encounter* from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. The price is \$18. When ordering, use the SuDocs number 030-000-000234-2.

Places to Go with Children in Orlando and Central Florida is a useful guide for the whole family. Some 40,000,000 tourists visited Florida in 1990, and most spent some time in the Orlando area. This attractive paperback, compiled by Deborah Ann Johnson and Cheryl Lani Juárez, provides information on historic museums and parks, art organizations and exhibits, athletic events, restaurants, shops, beaches, parks, and opportunities for science and nature explorations. A listing of annual events is included. Published by Chronicle Books, San Francisco, the price is \$9.95.

Places To Go with Children in Miami and South Florida, also by Deborah Ann Johnson and Cheryl Lani Juárez, covers the area from Palm Beach to the Keys, to Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas, and west into the Everglades. A variety of places of interest to children (and also adults) are included: ships (the H.M.S. *Bounty*), zoos, seaquariums, Indian villages, gardens, the National Swimming Hall of Fame Museum, the Goodyear Blimp *Enterprise*, Lion Country Safari, historic houses and lighthouses, museums (art, science, archaeological, and historical), restaurants that cater to children, recreational activities, and a variety of places to spend money (malls, specialty shops, etc.). A short description, address, telephone number, hours of operation, and cost of admission, if any, is provided for each attraction. Published by Chronicle Books, it sells for \$9.95.