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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

America's Ancient City, Spanish St. Augustine, 1565-1763. Edited with an introduction by Kathleen A. Deagan. Spanish Borderlands Sourcebooks Series, vol. 25. (New York: Garland Publishing, Inc., 1991. xliv, 649 pp. Sources, introduction, maps, illustrations, photographs, tables. \$64.00.)

Information generated by scholarly investigations of St. Augustine's colonial history remains dispersed in articles, monographs, field notes, local, government reports—local, state, and federal— and theses and dissertations. Even an introductory level investigation of St. Augustine's past necessitates that a researcher visit repositories in the city itself or at research libraries and archives. Now Kathleen Deagan, archaeologist at the University of Florida, offers a collection that begins to remedy the physical dispersal and disciplinary array. Focusing on St. Augustine during the First Spanish Period, she presents in a consistent format for all chapters both published and unpublished materials derived from many years of research. The thematic sections, which deal with the colonial population and the colonial institutions, span two centuries. Individual chapters addressing the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries each offer a similar menu of archaeological analysis, historical interpretations based upon documentary evidence, and the translation of a contemporary descriptive document.

Selections derived from fifty years of scholarship take the reader through the changing emphases of the academic disciplines and the society of which they are a part. The earliest of the essays, Verne Chatelaine's seminal compilation of data during the pre-World War II years, stresses identification of sites in St. Augustine to contribute to the local and national tangible past. The most recent of the studies (1984), by Jane Landers, penetrates the almost impalpable and long invisible social history of African Americans in Spanish Florida. Nineteen authors explore topics in demography, institutions (the bureaucracy, the military, the church), manifestations of status, acculturation, diet, architecture, and other artifacts of material culture. Translations of first-person accounts written circa 1595 and 1760, a will, and

postmortem inventory dated 1649 offer samples of primary evidence.

The most valuable chapter is the introduction, essential for anyone unfamiliar with St. Augustine's chronology and major colonial elements. There Professor Deagan makes sense for the reader of the sources themselves and the various archival and research entities whose holdings must be consulted. As the intention of this volume is to provide a "general outline," introductory remarks should have been included as well for the individual selections to enable the reader to assess the particular excerpt and to place it within the historiography. Because some of the excerpts are portions of reports or theses, the general reader is suddenly immersed in a subject without a point of reference.

At the price of this volume the publisher should have offered a book with better visual clarity, for the quality of production at times deprives the reader of information. For example, the table on page 286 is illegible, even with a magnifying glass; the shards depicted on pages 614, 618, and 626 are visually indistinguishable from one another; some pages of the dot-matrix reproduction of Albert Manucy's translation of a shipwreck victim's account are extremely light and require a second reading. These problems are frustrating.

Despite shortcomings, the Columbus quincentenary has brought about an awareness of the varied cultural aspects of the American colonial past. Children's textbooks and histories for popular consumption have moved beyond gratuitous allusions and anecdotes to incorporate the participation of non-Anglo groups and regions. This book is a timely and accessible collection of solid studies about a Spanish colonial community that informs and expands the realization of the nation's diverse cultural origins.

*Historic St. Augustine
Preservation Board*

SUSAN R. PARKER

Jacksonville: Riverport-Seaport. By George E. Buker. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press. 1992. viii. 192 pp. Acknowledgments, illustrations, photographs, maps, tables, notes, bibliography, general index, index of ship names. \$29.95.)

This latest addition to the University of South Carolina Press's series, "Studies in Maritime History," fits. "Maritime" suggests proximity to the sea, seafaring, shipping, and things nautical, and George Buker's book encompasses all of them. In fact, the book is as much a history of the St. Johns River as it is of the "Riverport-Seaport" of Jacksonville.

Buker begins with the French crossing the sandbar at the entrance to the "riviere de Mai" in 1562, leading to the establishment of Fort Caroline. Earlier Timucuan settlements in the area are not mentioned, though their use of boats on the river and trade with the Huguenots is noted. Following the Spanish conquest, the river became a "moat" protecting St. Augustine from the interior. During the eighteenth century, the river was a "military highway" used by both England and Spain. Under British governance from 1763-1784, it became a commercial artery too, with shipments of naval stores from plantations along its banks. These events over two centuries anticipate Jacksonville's settlement in 1822. Yet the focus remains on the river in the Seminole wars and on the Union blockade during the Civil War.

A major barrier to Jacksonville's development as a port lay in the shifting sandbar across the mouth of the St. Johns River limiting access. Storms and currents caused the bar to shift unbeknownst to ship captains. Many vessels ran aground. Others were reported to have waited weeks for passage. Even in the best of times, clearance for a fair-sized ship came only at high tide.

Following the Civil War, efforts to improve navigation finally succeeded. Dr. Abel Seymour Baldwin persuaded Congress to appropriate funds to build jetties at the mouth of the river creating a fifteen-foot channel. Later the Corps of Engineers began deepening the channel upriver to Jacksonville. Tourists arrived in substantial numbers. The Clyde Line established service between New York and Jacksonville, and the Merrill brothers and Arthur Stevens started their shipyard. Prior to the Spanish-American War, Jacksonville became the port from which Napo-

leon Broward and his friends smuggled arms for Cuban revolutionaries.

As the book approaches the twentieth century, Jacksonville's role as a world seaport emerges, and its pace accelerates. Sixteen pages trace the port's history from the 1901 fire through World War II. In this space, Buker mentions the establishment of the municipal docks, shipbuilding efforts during World War I, rum running during prohibition, dockworker unions in the New Deal, and the Navy coming to Mayport in World War II. Another thirteen-page chapter traces the origins and development of the Jacksonville Port Authority since 1963.

What is missing in this brief overview of the port in this century is context. There is little sense of its impact upon the economic, political, and social life of Jacksonville. The role of the railroads, which owned most of the waterfront for decades, is barely mentioned. One wonders about the port's impact upon the city's red light district, or its influence in delaying prohibition. For more recent years, there is little discussion about competition between Jacksonville and the ports of South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida.

Buker's contribution lies in his description of the river's importance to the early history of northeast Florida, which fits neatly into the publisher's series on maritime history.

University of North Florida

JAMES B. CROOKS

Seminole Archaeological and Historical Survey, Phase I: Northern Big Cypress. By Robert Carr and Patsy West. (Miami: Archaeological and Historical Conservancy, Inc., 1990. ii, 89 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, figures, photographs, references cited. \$30.00.)

This report documents the first phase of the Seminole Heritage Archaeological and Historical Survey, a research effort directly sponsored by the Seminole Indian Tribe of Florida in order to assess and register Seminole sites on tribal and non-tribal land. The study was carried out with full cooperation of the tribe and adjacent landholders, particularly the U.S. Sugar Corporation, and the assistance of a matching grant from the Florida Department of State. All parties involved are to be congratulated

for their effort in recording and saving, where possible, sites of an important segment of Florida history.

The area chosen for this phase, covering eighty-seven square miles, lies in portions of the Big Cypress Swamp in Hendry County and includes the northern portion of the Big Cypress Seminole Indian Reservation. However, some background material covers a much larger geographical area of the Big Cypress Swamp, and the reader must be aware that "Big Cypress" must sometimes be interpreted by context.

There are brief discussions of the natural setting, previous archaeological and historical research, and a summary of the archaeological and history of the area. Patsy West has provided a succinct history of Seminole settlement in the Big Cypress. The methodology and results of the archaeological survey are presented, and site forms and recommendations for the thirty-one sites studied are included. Unfortunately, some important sites have been destroyed by agricultural development within recent years, and it was in the face of such events that the importance of such a survey effort was recognized and implemented.

The investigators took full advantage of the opportunity to benefit from the local knowledge and oral traditions of their Seminole sponsors and to voice an important admonition, namely that "informant data, despite inaccuracies, is a valuable barometer of Native American perceptions of historic significance. In minimum, it presents a template of tribal history which is the individual's projection of the Seminole's place in space and time, and despite inaccuracies, should not be ignored by the historian."

The report under review belongs to a recently evolved category of research associated with the identification and preservation of our historical and cultural heritage, most often but not always mandated by federal or state laws and regulations. The resulting reports, properly processed through the bureaucracy, are issued in limited numbers and receive relatively little widespread attention, even among those who would benefit from the contents. A tremendous "grey literature," has grown without, as yet, effective mechanisms for the diffusion of its contents, or even knowledge of its existence. The disciplines most affected are history, archaeology, and historic preservation.

This is not to say that such reports are simply buried and ineffective. They not only record results of surveys and studies, they also recommend action to protect the affected resources

and to mitigate their loss through further research. This part of the system is working fairly well; it is the broader possible utilization of the research that is lagging.

St. Augustine Historical Society

JOHN W. GRIFFIN

Shipwreck and Adventures of Monsieur Pierre Viaud. Translated and edited by Robin F. A. Fabel. (Gainesville: University of West Florida Press, 1990. viii, 137 pp. Acknowledgments, editor's note, translator's notes, appendices. \$16.95.)

The shipwreck narrative of Pierre Viaud's adventures along the Florida coast have long been an obscure footnote to history, appreciated only by a handful of scholars willing to read it in rare eighteenth-century editions. Robin F. A. Fabel's translated edition of Viaud's *Shipwreck and Adventures* happily will make this saga of the Florida past available to a modern audience. The Frenchman Pierre Viaud booked passage on a vessel that sailed from St. Domingue for New Orleans in early 1766. A storm blew his ship off course, and it foundered on the Gulf coast near Dog Island. The survivors faced the hostile elements without supplies, and six of them, including Viaud, struck off on their own in an attempt to reach an outpost of civilization, which they hoped would be nearby. Several of them drowned, and one, a teenaged boy, took sick and was left behind on an island off-shore by the others. Viaud and Madame La Couture, another survivor, thereafter killed a slave travelling with them and cannibalized him in their desperate effort to survive. Finally, soldiers from the British establishments found them and ended Viaud's ordeal. He speedily returned to France and wrote a memoir of his experience in the coastal wilderness.

The book became a best seller with the European reading public in the late eighteenth century. Obviously romanticized in places, Viaud's narrative nonetheless contained daring tales of bravery, daunting examples of pathos and suffering, and, of course, the specter of cannibalism. Portions of it, in fact, were so fanciful that some scholars have subsequently classified the narrative as fiction rather than fact. Professor Fabel, as editor and translator, sets Viaud's narrative into perspective by providing three important services for the modern reader. First, he

clearly proves the narrative— although embellished by Viaud— is indeed the recounting of an actual historical event. By means of rigorous historical detective work, Fabel traces Viaud's career after the shipwreck. He also corroborates Viaud's story by locating forgotten British documents produced by Viaud's rescuers. Second, as translator, he presents a well-crafted English-language version that is a pleasure to read. Third, Fabel has written an extensive introduction that presents a detailed history of the shipwreck narrative while placing it in its historical context. Although Viaud's *Shipwreck and Adventures* has all of the elements of history as high adventure, it is generally remembered for its human interest since it has little, if any, direct importance for the history of Florida. Instead, its major impact is as an eighteenth-century literary adventure designed to be appreciated by European readers. Professor Fabel's timely translation will now provide the same valuable service for modern readers.

Austin College

LIGHT TOWNSEND CUMMINS

Inseparable Loyalty: A Biography of William Bull. By Geraldine M. Meroney. (Norcross, GA: Harrison Company Publishers, 1991. x, 232 pp. Acknowledgments, author's note, illustrations, map, notes, bibliographical essay, Bull genealogy, index. \$34.95.)

The estimable Geraldine Meroney, whose death preceded the publication of this, her life's major piece of scholarship, would be justifiably proud of the volume here reviewed. *Inseparable Loyalty: A Biography of William Bull* is generously printed, as free as such books can be of typographical errors, and, most importantly, it provides the reader with an intimate portrait of a man who by all accounts was fair-minded, witty, learned, and a student of humanity. The facts of his public life are relatively common knowledge, but Meroney takes issue with those, such as Eugene Sirmans, who view him as a vascillator and a self-serving politician. Rather, maintains Meroney, he epitomized what was best about British-Americans: inseparable loyalty, integrity, devotion to duty, and intellectual curiosity. The first "virtue," fairly obviously, got him in political trouble as lieutenant governor of South

Carolina when that province drifted into revolutionary collusion with those to the North. His refusal to "go with his colony" brought exile, penury, heartbreak, and relative obscurity. The legacy of William Bull to South Carolina, though, resulted ultimately in his vindication and the return of his name to an honored place in the Palmetto State's roster of remarkable public servants. For this achievement no few of his contemporaries and friends—men such as Henry Laurens, Christopher Gadsden, and Nathaniel Russell—should first be mentioned. Meroney herself, however, has gone even further in her assessment of the master of Ashley Hall: his was a civic and private virtue the likes of which we shall not see again.

Meroney is particularly adept at making sense of the incredible web of family interconnections that composed the coastal Carolina aristocracy of which Bull was a prominent member. Draytons, Middletons, Blakes, Lowndeses, Pringles, Bellingers, and other names legion in Carolina (but perhaps not quite so familiar outside her boundaries) pass through the pages of Meroney's book as reminders of great families past and present. A chart at the end of the volume documents many of these cordial relations. She agrees with those who, in the past, have seen the elimination of many of these families on Carolina's Royal Council as an important key to understanding why the bonds of loyalty that held men like Gadsden and Laurens to empire were snapped in the 1760s and 1770s. Bull, who was lieutenant governor (and therefore deprived of the ultimate powers that he might otherwise have used to alter British policy), was caught up in a movement with which he could sympathize, but never overtly join. His position as a ranking royal official meant that his oath to the crown took precedence over any other legal claim, no matter how justifiable. His consistency on this point led him, in a final statement, to reject full pardon from the South Carolina Assembly because it was given with strings attached: for Bull to pledge loyalty to the new government would mean negating his oath to the king. And this was too much to ask of a man of principle. Bull died on July 4, 1791, in London, shortly before his eighty-first birthday.

In his last years, William Bull was sorely troubled by an effort on the part of his nephew, Stephen, to seize Ashley Hall, as well as other estates and properties owned by the older man. Under guise of a lease, where he promised to save his uncle's holdings

from confiscation during the Revolution, Stephen blatantly assumed William's properties to himself. It was thought that these investments would be returned to William when he came back to Carolina, but it appears an indisputable fact that Stephen did all in his power to prevent his uncle's pardon from being approved. The old man was determined that Stephen's progeny would not inherit his beloved Ashley Hall; his 1790 will successfully prevented that unhappy event.

Meroney is assured and convincing in her assertions that Bull, as a young man, worked well with the Indians, was humane and kind to his slaves (a fact underscored by provisions in his will), and was something of a scholar in the rambling world of natural history. His contributions here, of which I was unaware, were brought to reality as I strolled on one fine March day through Mrs. Alfred Bissell's garden in Aiken. I was reading *Inseparable Loyalty* at the time. At one point I was confronted by a red camellia blooming magnificently at the end of a path. Mrs. Bissell, upon being asked its name, responded, "Why, that's a William Bull, of course!"

More significantly, this lucid, admiring portrait of William Bull and what made him do as he did reminded the reviewer of other major colonial officeholders who faced the same crises of loyalty and who acted similarly. Sir James Wright of Georgia and Thomas Hutchinson of Massachusetts, who rightly considered themselves to be as much American citizens as the Henrys and the Adamses, chose the thorny path of loyalism. They were principled men, colonial American men, who thought they saw anarchy and danger along the uncharted road the "patriots" would have them take. Bull's and Wright's personal papers, tragically, do not survive, the former's looted and destroyed in a raid by British troops. Of the three only Hutchinson wrote an apologia for his actions, as contained in his remarkable history of Massachusetts. Would that Bull had done likewise.

The suspicion remains on the part of this reviewer that these able and practical royal officeholders had more in common than is generally perceived. The historical profession waits for the writer— and the synthesizer— who can bring together the tangled threads of American loyalism on the highest levels and put these honest public servants in the honorable niche where they belong. Kenneth Coleman has done much for Wright; Bernard Bailyn has performed similar services for Hutchinson; and now

Meroney, in her terse but revealing prose, has placed William Bull in the distinguished gallery where he belongs.

Meroney's is a marked achievement, the fitting climax to a long and useful career. *Ave atque vale!*

University of Georgia

PHINIZY SPALDING

The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume Eleven: January 5, 1776 November 1, 1777. Edited by David R. Chesnutt and C. James Taylor. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1988. xxx, 680 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, annotations, appendix, index. \$49.95.)

The Papers of Henry Laurens, Volume Twelve: November 1, 1777-March 15, 1778. Edited by David R. Chesnutt and C. James Taylor. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1990. xxxvi, 648 pp. Introduction, acknowledgments, annotations, appendix, index. \$49.95.)

The recent volumes of this series continue the excellent quality of their predecessors. Volume eleven is mainly concerned with activities related to American independence activities during the months when Laurens served South Carolina as president of the Council of Safety and as vice president after the Assembly adopted a new constitution of governance. In June 1777, Laurens left South Carolina to serve in the Continental Congress for over a year as its president.

The correspondence includes information regarding the efforts of South Carolinians to prepare a coastal defense against possible attacks from British warships and against interior attacks from the Cherokee and Creek Indians. Other themes explored include the difficulties planters faced disciplining their slaves while continuing to plant and market rice and indigo in the midst of escalating war activities. Laurens tried to open markets for Carolina products in France in exchange for gunpowder and other war materials. Recognizing the threat posed by border marauders from Loyalist East Florida, Laurens moved the slaves from his Savannah and Altamaha rivers plantations to a more secure location on the Santee River.

The personal tragedies faced by Laurens are the most compelling issues discussed. Through business associates in England, Laurens arranged finances and guidance for his four children and an ailing brother, all of whom were living in Europe. He cautioned his children to prepare for a "reversal of fortunes . . . [and] the trial of earning your Daily bread by daily labour" (p. 130). England and her North American colonies were veering toward a final separation, yet Laurens fervently hoped for "honorable terms for accomodation and Peace" before a "grand scene will be unfolded and the stage covered with Blood" (p. 118).

Of equal interest is Lauren's opposition to slavery. For decades he had been one of Charleston's foremost African slave merchants, yet he informed John Laurens in August 1776, "I abhor Slavery." Blaming kings and parliaments for establishing slavery in South Carolina and the "prejudices of men supported by Interest" for perpetuating the institution, Laurens still prayed that "principles of gratitude as well as justice" would eventually persuade his countrymen to "comply with the Golden Rule." Although his own slaves were worth more than £20,000 sterling, Laurens told his son that he was "devising means for manumitting many of them and for cutting off the entails of Slavery" (p. 224). Two months later, John endorsed the decision "with rapture." Important men would oppose him, John warned, but these were the same men who had advanced only "absurd Arguments in support of Slavery . . . and embarrassed themselves very little about the Right _ indeed when driven from every thing else _ they generally exclaim'd _ Without Slaves how is it possible for us to be rich[?]" (pp. 276-77).

Volume twelve continues similar themes but concentrates on Laurens's work as president of the Continental Congress. Letters from South Carolina discuss the economy, crops, slavery, and military affairs, but Laurens's focus is George Washington and the Continental Army. The correspondence is fascinating.

Again, the most poignant letters are those exchanged between Laurens and his son John, who had returned from England in April 1777 to become an aide to General Washington. The letters provide information of military activities and incisive commentary on the personalities and disputes of the officers. Laurens used letters to John, and to John Lewis Gervais in South Carolina, as some men use diaries-to reveal their deepest inner concerns.

John retained his interest in abolition. In January 1778, John wrote from Valley Forge to ask his father to "cede me a number of your able bodied men Slaves, instead of leaving me a fortune _ I would bring about a twofold good, first I would advance those who are unjustly deprived of the Rights of Mankind . . . and besides I would reinforce the Defenders of Liberty with a number of gallant Soldiers" (p. 305). John was unable to implement his plans for a regiment of freedmen fighting for American freedom before his death in 1782.

There is little in these volumes that relates directly to Florida. But there is much information about the early months of the American Revolution that is of compelling interest.

University of North Florida

DANIEL L. SCHAFER

Letters of Delegates to Congress, 1774-1789, Volume 18: September 1, 1781-July 31, 1782. Edited by Paul H. Smith, Gerald W. Gawalt, and Ronald M. Gephart. (Washington: Library of Congress, 1991. xxix, 749 pp. Editorial method and apparatus, acknowledgments, chronology of Congress, list of delegates, illustrations, notes, index. \$37.00.)

This volume of *Letters of Delegates* is one of the most useful in the entire series. Spanning the Yorktown siege and the immediate consequences of Cornwallis's surrender, these documents allow readers to inhabit imaginatively the fog of war. No one yet knew just how dramatically Yorktown had affected the course of history. "If Clinton cannot throw in succours to Lord Cornwallis," Daniel of St. Thomas Jennifer wrote prophetically September 18, "I think he must fall." But Jennifer then dropped the subject to pursue a more immediate concern: the dispute between Samuel Chase and Charles Carroll over currency devaluation. On September 25 the Virginia delegates reported to Governor Thomas Nelson on the "return of the British fleet to New York (much disabled we are told)," and then moved on to the "Cautious Policy" toward the American conflict of European powers other than France. "This points out to us the necessity of every exertion . . . to . . . weaken the pretensions of G Britain by driving her troops out of the Continent. This can only be done by repairing the deranged State of our finances and recruit-

ing our Armies to their full Complement"— still envisioning a long struggle ahead. Thomas McKean congratulated Washington for having "effectively broken . . . British power in America" at Yorktown. But for more than a hundred pages of November and December 1781 letters, fiscal and western lands questions filled the delegates' correspondence. On December 13, a poem by Pennsylvania delegate George Clymer alluded in the eighth of ten verses to "the memory of thy recent grace" (i.e. the Yorktown surrender) which "afresh inspires them for the field/ The foe shall find renew'd disgrace/ and fly our shores or fated-yield." A long military struggle still loomed in Congressional thinking at the end of 1781.

If a transition to peace and independence were at hand, it was a moment fraught with danger and uncertainty. On May 6, 1782, the South Carolina delegates warned that Britain would "endeavour to make proposals to the states separately." When the new British commander, Guy Carleton, called on Washington to support him in upholding "the character of Englishmen" by concluding the war in a humane and civilized way, Theodorick Bland sensed that a "a very important Crisis" had arrived, "a Crisis that demands all the political Exertion, intuitive Knowledge, foresight, and Wisdom that the Continent are possest of, individually and collectively." Samuel Osgood spoke for most delegates when he wrote on May 14, 1782, "I feel very anxious for our State. . . . Our independence is not yet acknowledged, and whether the new Ministry have the vanity to think that they shall . . . induce us to give up our Alliance, Independence, &c. is uncertain." Stay tuned.

*University of North Carolina
at Greensboro*

ROBERT M. CALHOON

Georgia Land Surveying: History and Law. By Farris W. Cadle. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. xii, 583 pp. Preface, notes, maps, illustrations, appendices, note on sources, table of cases cited, index. \$75.00.)

Books of limited scope are frequently of significant value. The present volume is a case in point. The author's intent is to open to lay readers the complexities of land surveying in Georgia,

and, through surveying, the evolving system of land distribution. In pursuit of this goal he presents in the first half of the book a history of surveying in the state from the colonial period (when the headright system prevailed) through the 1832 Land Lottery, and in the second half a digest of legal concepts and terms applicable to surveying.

The limits of the volume are obvious. There is much here on the tools and mechanics of the surveyors who, over the course of a century, platted the state; the statutes that authorized and directed their work; the vicissitudes that beset the surveyors— the swamps and mountains, briars and Indians; and the errors they made. But there is nothing pertaining to the social implications of their work. Thus we are given almost verbatim the text of each of the Land Lottery Acts, even told how the lottery worked— in one instance the lottery wheel, made in the state penitentiary, was heavy to turn— but virtually nothing about the participants in the lottery. Who applied for lottery rights? Who won? What did they do with their winning tickets? Did winners settle the lands they had won? Was there speculation in winning tickets? Above all, how exactly did the lottery (and the concomitant surveying) work to settle the state?

Equally to the point, the author writes for the most part about officially sponsored surveying, which in the early nineteenth century was associated with the lotteries and those parcels reserved from the lotteries and destined to become the cities of Macon and Columbus. The scores of privately initiated surveys implicit in the establishment of such towns as Oglethorpe, Oxford, Florence, and Linton are all but ignored. Indeed, at one point the author— reflecting official sources that in turn reflect only a rural Georgia— assures the reader that “eighteenth- and nineteenth-century Georgia was emphatically rural in character, and there was little demand for building lots inside urban enclaves,” only to contradict himself when belatedly (and briefly) contemplating private surveys. “Throughout the nineteenth century, more and more villages and towns began to dot the landscape” (pp. 138, 308).

But the value of the work is also apparent. For those to whom the author specifically addresses the volume— “land surveyor. . . realtors, title abstracters, historians, and anyone concerned with real property in Georgia” (xi) — the book is an appropriate and well-illustrated reference work not only on the land system and

surveying but on subjects as diverse as the Yazoo land frauds and Georgia's various border disputes (including that with Florida). The treatise on land law that occupies the last half of the book broadens the reference appeal beyond Georgia, for the author's discussion of such subjects as legal citation, types of real property interests, riparian and littoral boundaries— all phrased in lay rather than legal terms— has general application.

University of Florida

DARRETT B. RUTMAN

Celia: A Slave. By Melton A. McLaurin. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. xi, 148 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$19.95.)

With skill and subtlety Professor Melton A. McLaurin has entered “into a meaningful dialogue with the larger society” by his efforts in *Celia: A Slave*. This book is not another monograph on slavery; it will hold the interest of both historians and the general public. Great men and great women are not McLaurin's concern; he is writing history from the bottom up. And at the same time this book reads like a good mystery. Although the outcome of the mystery is known, McLaurin keeps you on the edge of your seat. He has built a case study in slave “justice” as well as presenting Callaway County and its inhabitants as a microcosm of the frontier and its response to national politics in the 1850s.

In 1850, *Celia*, about age fourteen, was purchased by John Newsom, a recent widower and respected citizen of Callaway County, Missouri. This purchase increased Newsom's slave holdings to six, *Celia* being his sole female slave. She was allegedly purchased as a cook and as help for his daughters Virginia, age thirty-one and Mary, age fourteen. However, one could conclude that Newsom has in mind other “responsibilities” for *Celia*. On the way to her new home he raped her.

For the next five years *Celia* was Newsom's mistress. He built her a brick cabin and visited her without interference from his family or other slaves. *Celia* had by 1855 become involved with another slave, George, and it was he who insisted that *Celia* break off the relationship with Newsom. *Celia* tried to reason with her master, but to no avail. When he visited her on a Saturday night

in June 1855, she defended her honor— as George could not— and killed her master. McLaurin uses Celia's crime to emphasize the vulnerable position in which slaves, both female and male, were placed.

After Celia killed Newsom she faced the dilemma of disposing of the body. She solved this problem by burning it in her fire-place. She crushed some bones that did not burn; others she hid beneath the hearth. The next morning she had the oldest grandson carry out the ashes of his grandfather, a testament of her hatred for her master.

McLaurin's sensitivity to humanity is reflected in his handling of the evidence used to tell the story of Celia's trial. He contrasts the nation's turmoil over the question of legalizing slavery in the Kansas Territory with the determination of the judicial community to give Celia a fair trial. The plea of defending her honor was, of course, not recognized. She had been the property of Newsom, thus was under his complete control. Celia was found guilty of murder and hanged.

McLaurin has done an admirable job in putting together Celia's story from sketchy materials. His sources include local histories, newspapers, court records, and census data. He has written more than a narrative; he has successfully woven various threads of American history— slave, women's, political— into a compelling story. Never one to make a moral judgement, he has nevertheless encouraged the reader to delve deeper into the issues of mortality and gender in the everyday lives of slaves.

University of South Carolina

JANE W. SQUIRES

When I Can Read My Title Clear: Literacy, Slavery, and Religion in the Antebellum South. By Janey Duitsman Cornelius. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1991. xiii, 215 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

Much has been written of the freedmen's fervent pursuit of education after emancipation, but this is the first study to focus on the slaves' struggle to become literate. Slaves were motivated in their efforts to gain literacy by a desire to read the Scriptures. It helped them to survive in a hostile environment, it reinforced

an image of self-worth, and, by mastering one of the tools of white power, the slave enhanced his standing in the community. The ability to read earned the respect of other slaves and sometimes of whites. According to Professor Cornelius, "literacy was more than a path to individual freedom— It was a communal act, a political demonstration of resistance to oppression and of self-determination for the black community" (p. 3). Cornelius finds the drive for literacy closely tied to the slaves' religion, which, she said, helped them remain spiritually free while in physical bondage. Not surprisingly, the person who could most often read was the slave preacher.

Slaves learned to read in a variety of ways. A few were self-taught. Literate slaves taught others, either individually or in secret schools, and free blacks often shared their knowledge. Others learned from their masters or from white missionaries, evangelists, and lay Christians who believed that all Christians should be able to read the Bible. Cornelius carefully explores the laws forbidding the teaching of slaves. She concludes that while such laws were less extensive than usually thought, they were often brutally enforced. South Carolina probably had the harshest laws restricting teaching slaves and free blacks. Some prominent whites protested the law, and more than a few subverted it. A group of Abbeville whites petitioned for repeal of the 1834 law on the grounds that it was un-Christian, ineffective, unwise, and "an unwarrantable interference of the State in church affairs" (p. 56). Most missionaries to slaves accommodated themselves to more extreme white southern views lest they lose access altogether. Owners, for practical or religious reasons, continued to instruct their bondsmen, and slaves themselves defied the law. Black schools, sporadically closed by white hostility or riots usually reopened quickly. Daniel Payne, believing that the 1834 South Carolina literacy law was aimed directly at his Charleston school reluctantly closed it in 1835 and moved to the North. Soon afterwards Payne's friends, Samuel and William Weston, organized a board of trustees, rented a building, and engaged a white Methodist college student as teacher. Most of the students came from Charleston's free black community, but some were slaves.

This book is thoroughly researched, balanced, well written, clearly organized, and persuasively argued. It contains useful information on slavery, religion, slave culture, North-South

church relations white attitudes, and education. It is a significant contribution to the study of African Americans and southern religious and educational history.

Florida State University

JOE M. RICHARDSON

The Last Citadel: Petersburg, Virginia, June 1864-April 1865. By Noah Andre Trudeau. (Boston: Little, Brown and Company, 1991. xix, 514 pp. Preface, author's notes, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography acknowledgments, index. \$22.95.)

The final phase of the Civil War in Virginia was a nine-month Federal siege of the city of Petersburg. It really was not a siege in the purely military sense; Petersburg was never surrounded. Two railroads to the south remained open for most of the nine months, and the road network between Petersburg and Richmond was not severed. The Army of the Potomac, nevertheless, constructed over thirty-five miles of earthworks that stretched from north to southwest of Petersburg. Both armies strengthened their lines amid almost constant firing between sharpshooters and artillery batteries. A dozen major actions—such as the Crater, Reams Station, and Five Forks—swelled the steadily mounting casualties.

Although “slow envelopment” would be a more appropriate term for U. S. Grant’s strategy than “siege,” the end result for Robert E. Lee and his Confederate army was the same. What Grant did at Petersburg was the one thing Lee wanted most to avoid: being compelled to remain in a fixed position. In such a face-to-face confrontation, the side with the most resources was sure to win. Moreover, Lee had gained his greatest successes in the field through dazzling mobility. Locked in the Petersburg trenches, he was condemned to the kind of warfare the Confederacy could hardly hope to win.

In June 1864, therefore, a Federal army at last pinned down the Army of Northern Virginia. Grant’s task thereafter was to keep that army immobilized, to apply constant pressure to it, and to let starvation, want, and sickness do to Lee what Union armies for two years had been unable to do. Disease, despair, and desertion accelerated in the southern ranks with the passing months. With Lee unable to move, other Union forces occupied

Virginia's Shenandoah Valley, piedmont, and tidewater regions. A desperate Confederate government resorted to an attempt to raise black units, but the move came far too late. The long campaign south of Richmond ultimately produced 70,000 casualties. It destroyed Lee's army and, for all intents and purposes, ended the great struggle of the 1860s.

Vital though the Petersburg operations were, they have not attracted much attention among the legions of Civil War enthusiasts. Sieges lack the excitement and drama that make war appealing to readers. Yet drawing upon a myriad of manuscript and printed sources, writer Noah Trudeau has re-created the Petersburg campaign in colorful and moving fashion. Trudeau's presentation is a day-by-day, topic-by-topic, almost unit-by-unit chronicle of notable events stretching over nine months.

The author's reliance upon soldiers' letters and diaries, regimental histories, official reports, and survivors' memoirs brings to the Petersburg siege a human quality no previous work has contained. Trudeau's notes lack specific page references but are full with regard to works cited. A multitude of subheadings in the text provides a degree of orientation as the author shifts continually from one army to another and from one government to the other. Over a dozen of Alfred Waud's battlefield sketches, plus military tables of organization and an index of both names and topics, are positive additions to the narrative itself.

This is more than a well-told story of the longest siege ever conducted in North America. Trudeau's book is so thorough that it will henceforth be the basic reference for anyone interested in the climactic military operations of the Civil War in Virginia. It is an admirable sequel to Trudeau's earlier work, *Bloody Roads South*, which is a similar presentation of the bitter fighting from the Wilderness to Cold Harbor.

Virginia Polytechnic Institute
and State University

JAMES I. ROBERTSON, JR.

Burnside. By William Marvel. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1991. xii, 514 pp. Preface, prologue, maps, photographs, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

The dust cover of this new biography of Union Major General Ambrose Burnside, the first since 1882, describes it as “a biography focusing on the Civil War years.” True to that promise, this book covers only the Civil War years: the war begins on page eight, and Burnside’s post-war career is covered in a brief epilogue. Ambrose Burnside is remembered primarily as the man who sent wave after wave of attacking troops up the gentle slope of Marye’s Heights at Fredericksburg to be massacred by the gray-clad men of Longstreet’s corps. That, and his stubbornness at the bridge named for him at Antietam, left him with a historical reputation as an unimaginative, second-rate commander whose only redeeming characteristic may have been that he was acutely aware of his own shortcomings. As William Marvel points out, this historical reputation is both fair and unfair.

Certainly Burnside had his shortcomings. For one thing, he was far too trusting of others, both of his superiors like McClellan and Meade who, according to Marvel, used Burnside as a scapegoat, and of his subordinates like Ledlie and Ferraro, who botched the attack at “the Crater” in 1864. Because he was obliging and accommodating, he became a natural victim for others who were no more talented but much more assertive. Even Marvel admits that Burnside’s offer to act as an aide or a messenger in 1865, after he had been virtually dismissed from the army following the disappointments of “the Crater,” was little short of “pathetic.”

On the other hand, Burnside’s obliging personality may have made him the target for more blame than he deserved, for there are villains as well as heroes in Marvel’s book. Henry Wager Halleck is “ambiguous” and “vague”—a man taken to crafting “orders contrived to throw responsibility on the subordinate in the event of disaster” (p. 317). George Gordon Meade is snide and duplicitous; William B. Franklin is selfish and literal. But it is George B. McClellan who is the real villain of the piece. Marvel paints McClellan as a scoundrel and a liar and suggests that he was already planning to set up Burnside as a scapegoat even before the Antietam campaign. McClellan’s maneuvers were suc-

cessful. "Burnside fell," Marvel writes, "like Germanicus, his reputation slowly poisoned by the one closest to him" (p. 126).

Marvel does a fine job of rounding out Burnside's Civil War career, weighing his successes in coastal North Carolina and in the defense of Knoxville against his failures at Fredericksburg and the Crater. At times the detail of particular campaigns is so complete that it nearly overwhelms the narrative, as when Marvel describes the confused fighting in the Wilderness. At other times Burnside disappears completely, as when Marvel embarks on a lengthy discussion of John Hunt Morgan's July 1863 raid into Ohio. Finally, Marvel's tendency for overworked similes is distracting. Some are vivid: Muzzle flashes are "like a plague of angry fireflies," and caps are thrown into the air "like so many flocks of starlings" (pp. 122, 293). Some are tortured: "Dwarf palmettos . . . arranged on the bank like an escort of pygmies armed with ceremonial fans" (p. 68). And some are genuinely unfortunate: Burnside's flotilla was as "ungainly as a cluster of pregnant women on promenade" (p. 44). His verbs are lively as well. Men "lurk" nearby, "hanker" for battle, "shoulder" into line, "swarm" to the attack, and "gobble" up prisoners.

In the end, Marvel's Burnside emerges as an amiable fellow with no particular claim to greatness other than a lack of vanity and venality. But such traits were rare enough in high-ranking commanders of the Civil War that it is not difficult to sympathize with, and even admire, this much-maligned general.

United States Naval Academy

CRAIG L. SYMONDS

Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat, Volume 1. By Grady McWhiney. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991. xiv, 440 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, selected bibliography, index, maps and illustrations. \$19.95.)

Braxton Bragg and Confederate Defeat, Volume 2. By Judith Lee Hallock. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1991. xii, 312 pp. Maps and illustrations, acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

This biography of Bragg, leading Confederate general, is unusual. The first volume was written in 1969 by Grady

McWhiney, well-known Civil War author and professor at Texas Christian University, and is now reprinted by the University of Alabama Press. The second, by Judith Lee Hallock, a teacher in New York, was published in 1991. Despite this peculiarity, the works fit together well, sharing the same strengths and weaknesses, including an occasional tendency to overstatement.

McWhiney's contribution takes Bragg from boyhood to Confederate command in early 1863. Born in North Carolina of humble but ambitious stock, Bragg did well at West Point, graduating in 1837. Assigned to the artillery, he served in Florida, fighting Seminoles. He disliked unconventional warfare, and the climate damaged his health, already eroded by psychosomatic illness. Bragg earned distinction in the Mexican War, getting a lion's share of credit for the American victory at Buena Vista where he worked his flying battery all over the field, opening on the enemy wherever they appeared to threaten a breakthrough. McWhiney shrewdly notes that the success of offensive tactics here convinced Bragg that the attack always carried the day. In the Civil War he would sustain high casualties against troops equipped with modern rifles and often squander troops because of this belief. McWhiney notes that Bragg was not alone in favoring aggressive tactics.

Bragg was on duty as a Confederate officer at Pensacola, Florida, when the Civil War began. His command, facing the Federals at Fort Pickens, was as important as that of P. G. T. Beauregard in Charleston watching Fort Sumter. Bragg proved to be an excellent organizer and trainer of troops. Also at Pensacola, he showed great generosity in swapping raw recruits for trained men he sent north to Virginia. By June of 1862, Bragg's services had netted him command of the Army of Tennessee. Though his invasion of Kentucky was a failure, he achieved as much as Robert E. Lee in Maryland. Bragg was defeated at Murfreesboro in January 1863, and McWhiney ends his volume with the assertion that Bragg was ill, out of touch with reality, and no longer fit for field command. Perhaps so, but the documentation in the text does not fully support this radically negative view.

Volume two continues this view of Bragg, and Hallock (more than McWhiney) resorts to extreme characterizations. For example, General James Longstreet, a senior corps commander, is critiqued for "intransigence, his incompetence, his subversive

activities" (p. 108). The problem with the authors' view of Bragg as damaged and disoriented is that he won his best victory during this time, at Chickamauga in September 1863.

Though noted for his short temper and contentiousness, Bragg actually appears in Hallock's text as a commander who listened to his subordinates and was often ill-served by men who disobeyed his orders and undermined his authority. Hallock feels that by the end of 1863, when Bragg left field command, his behavior had become erratic, and she speculates that his reliance on opium-based medicines for the many ills brought on by military service might partly explain this. It is a good point, applicable also to generals like A. P. Hill and John Bell Hood. This reminds us again that we need a good medical history of the war that would take up such problems.

From early 1864, Bragg served as military advisor to President Jefferson Davis. Hallock does her best work in showing that the general, though bitterly criticized, did much to end the bureaucratic mess in army administration and did Davis a great service by taking upon himself responsibility for unpopular but necessary decisions. Bragg ended the war by conducting the unsuccessful defense of Wilmington, North Carolina. Hallock criticizes him for indecision and for again relying too much on the advice of subordinates. However, we should remember that the Confederacy was dying and that Bragg should not be judged too harshly if his heart was no longer in the fight.

The real importance of these volumes is that they undermine the traditional stereotype of Bragg, molded in the war and passed down through successive generations of writers, as an incompetent and counter-productive presence in the Rebel high command. The image of Bragg that I retain is of a dedicated soldier who gave valuable service to the Confederacy, particularly as an administrator. If his biographers failed at all, it is that the evidence brought forward seems to suggest that an even more positive portrait of Bragg is warranted than the authors present here. The biography is recommended for all students of the war.

Northern Kentucky University

MICHAEL C. C. ADAMS

Cahaba Prison and the Sultana Disaster. By William O. Bryant. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1990. 180 pp. Acknowledgments, maps, illustrations, notes, bibliography, index. \$2 1.95.)

William Bryant's impeccably researched and well-written account of the little-known Confederate prison at Cahaba, Alabama, is a pleasure to read. In ten short chapters, he gives an excellent account of the horrors of prison life that most captives, North and South, experienced and why Cahaba was different. He shows that the death rate at this prison was exceptionally low because the stockade commander, Captain H. A. M. Henderson, was an exceptionally humane and able man, and Cahaba possessed advantages unknown at other prisons. Despite crippling shortages of many necessities, incredible overcrowding, and a hostile commander of the post (Lieutenant Colonel Sam Jones), only some three to five percent of the prisoners died at Cahaba as opposed to an average of over fifteen percent of those confined in all southern prisons.

The Cahaba prison consisted of a stockade that enclosed some three-fourths of an acre, including a 15,000-square-foot, partially roofed warehouse. When it was built in 1863, 500 captives was thought to be the maximum for the facility; within a year, over four times that number were incarcerated there, and at least 5,000 men passed through the compound before the exchange of prisoners was resumed early in 1865. It was during these months, from May 1864 to March 1865, that over two-thirds of the total Union deaths in Confederate prisons occurred.

Bryant demonstrates in convincing fashion why Cahaba was able to avoid the horrors of other prisons. Probably most important was that the water supply was abundant and fresh and flowed through the compound in such a way as to permit the men to drink, cook, wash, and use the latrines in a hygienic manner. Also, medicine and medical doctors were available in adequate amounts and numbers, a luxury denied most Confederate troops in the field and something unheard of in the rest of the southern prisons. Further, a Mrs. Amanda Gardner lived near the prison and shared her extensive library with all prisoners who wanted to read, truly a unique experience. These assets, coupled with Henderson's unrelenting efforts to improve condi-

tions, made Cahaba's inadequate food and space problems manageable.

How tragic, then, that having survived the perils of prison, perhaps 1,200 of these men died on their way home at war's end when the steamship *Sultana* blew up on April 27, 1865. Even more heart-rending, there were also about 1,000 survivors of Andersonville prison on board who also were lost. Little news coverage of this tragedy resulted since the focus of the nation was on the aftermath of Lincoln's assassination, the execution of Booth, and the capture of Jefferson Davis.

Bryant has researched his topic thoroughly (although it is strange that Ovid Futch's *Andersonville* was ignored) and has produced the definitive account of this prison. There is nothing about Florida in the book, but partisans of that state and Civil War buffs everywhere should read *Cahaba Prison*, for it shows that while the "Andersonville Legacy" should not be ignored, there was another side to this ugly issue spawned by that war.

University of Florida

ARCH FREDRIC BLAKEY

The Papers of Andrew Johnson, Volume 9, September 1865-January 1866. Edited by Paul H. Bergeron. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991. xxviii, 681 pp. Introduction, notes, acknowledgments, editorial method, chronology, illustrations, annotations, appendices, index. \$49.50.)

After five and one-half months in the presidency, Johnson continued to receive plenty of advice about dealing with the defeated South. His incoming mail was full of it but was not all of a piece. A Georgian warned the president that his "lenience toward Rebels" was causing those who had been "the best Union men during the War" to take a "position against the administration" (p. 286). Another Georgian said that, in consequence of the president's liberality with pardons, Georgia in December 1865 was as "rebellious as ever" (p. 463). A Mississippian pointed out the probable effect of the black codes: "If the troops are removed the Freedman's Bureau falls as a matter of course, and the negro goes back to a state of bondage worse than the one from which he has just escaped" (pp. 458-59).

But a fellow Tennessean assured Johnson that the "Southern people [were] rallying" to him and that the "Radicals led by Sumner, Stevens and others" would fail to "put down the peoples friend." Johnson could depend on the "conservative Republicans, the Northern Democrats, and a United South" to "put down the *Radical Destructionists*" (p. 155). His personal emissary Harvey M. Watterson traveled through the South telling Johnson's adherents to "be of good cheer." As he reported in January 1866, ". . . in the next fall elections the North will speak a voice of terror to all such disunionists as Sumner, Stevens and their coa[d]jutors &c. &c. &c." (p. 651).

Johnson would not have had the time, even if he had had the inclination, to read much of the mail. Most of the letters are of interest as showing what ordinary people were thinking, not what influenced presidential policy. Johnson apparently heeded only those whom he knew and trusted— and who agreed with him. They included Watterson and Benjamin Truman, but not Carl Schurz, among those whom he sent to report on conditions and opinions in the South.

The reports of those and others were published in a separate book, *Advice after Appomattox: Letters to Andrew Johnson, 1865-1866* (1987), which is not a part of the *Papers of Andrew Johnson* series. The present volume of the series, the ninth of a projected sixteen, does not include the separately published correspondence but contains a great many other letters of advice. The documents come from more than fifty different manuscript collections, but mostly from the Library of Congress and the National Archives. Selection is based on the significance of the items for the politics of the time. As a rule, the documents are either reproduced *in toto* or omitted; few are merely summarized. There is no longer a table of contents; hence, it is not easy to count the number originating with rather than addressed to Johnson, but the proportion is small, as in previous volumes. And Johnson himself remains a rather shadowy figure.

As the index shows, the following topics get relatively numerous page references: Alabama, amnesty, appointments, blacks, Jefferson Davis, Democrats, Federal troops (in the southern states), Freedmen's Bureau, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, property (destruction and confiscation), Republicans, Radical, secession, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas,

Thirteenth Amendment, Virginia, and J. Madison Wells. There is no separate entry for Unionists.

University of North Carolina RICHARD N. CURRENT, emeritus
at Greensboro

The Facts of Reconstruction: Essays in Honor of John Hope Franklin.

Edited by Eric Anderson and Alfred A. Moss, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University. 1991. x, 239 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, afterword, contributors, index, photographs. \$14.95.)

Borrowing their title from John R. Lynch's angry 1913 *Facts of Reconstruction*, Eric Anderson and Alfred A. Moss, Jr., have produced this collection of essays to honor John Hope Franklin, a major American historian whose scholarly contributions have spanned five decades. The choice of the title is a good one since it helps to emphasize how far the study of this period of United States history has come in the decades since Lynch wrote. The editors insist that this book is not a traditional *festschrift*, even though all of the contributors except two were students of Professor Franklin. No matter. This really is not the assemblage of disparate essays one usually finds in such works. It is organized to emphasize the various aspects of the study of the Reconstruction era, its historical background, its legal implications, and its impact on the history of the nation. Although each chapter is intended as an analytical essay in its own right, together they constitute a survey of Reconstruction historiography as it stands at the present time.

In the first chapter, Paul Finkleman examines the legal status of free blacks in the antebellum North in search of a background for the constitutional changes implemented by the Congressional Republicans in the 1860s. His observation that "in crucial ways free blacks were far better off in the North than the South" seems to be a modest-enough assessment of the situation.

Roberta Sue Alexander addresses the debate over Presidential Reconstruction. She reviews the literature of the subject, pointing out that more emphasis should be placed on what was happening in the southern states rather than in Washington.

She feels that "a more accurate picture of Reconstruction will emerge" from such a pursuit.

In an incisive essay entitled "Reform Republicanism and the Retreat from Reconstruction," Michael Les Benedict shows how the Republican intellectuals doubted the abilities of freedmen, weighed the issues of Reconstruction in terms of other pressing national issues, and focused their attention on the latter. Howard Rabinowitz reviews the literature that deals with "Segregation and Reconstruction" and finds that segregation was a factor during the period which was only confirmed by the Jim Crow legislation of later years. He makes an important point when he reminds us that segregation during Reconstruction began receiving more attention when it became a national issue in recent years.

Carl Moneyhon is concerned with the "Failure of Southern Republicanism" in an essay that considers existing literature and concludes, as one might expect, that more research is required for a better understanding. Michael Perman's "Counter Reconstruction" addresses the role of violence as a factor in the failure of Congressional Reconstruction. He concludes that "Reconstruction did not simply collapse; it was overthrown."

In an essay entitled "Educational Reconstruction," Robert Morris discusses the pertinent writing on the subject and reminds us that it is still a rich field for study. Loren Schweninger explores the literature of "Black Economic Reconstruction in the South" and assesses its strengths and weaknesses in hopes of offering a "more illuminating model" for further study. In the last substantive essay, Herman Belz addresses "The Constitution and Reconstruction." In his "afterword," Eric Anderson summarizes some of the preceding essays.

University of Central Florida

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Victorian America: Transformations in Everyday Life, 1876-1915. By Thomas J. Schlereth. (New York: Harper Collins Publishers, 1991. xvi, 363 pp. Introduction, prologue, photographs, illustrations, notes, index. \$27.50.)

Thomas Schlereth, professor of American Studies at the University of Notre Dame, continues the tradition of the voluminous

ously researched, spritely written, and encyclopedically inclusive offerings found in the other volumes of Harper Collins's *Everyday Life in America Series*. This book is a tour de force of mini-biographies, condensed histories, and industrial vignettes woven into an always fascinating, if sometimes confusing, narrative which attempts to explain the transformation of everyday life in America at the end of the nineteenth and beginning of the twentieth centuries. Since Schlereth believes that Victorian Americans were intrigued by the material world and that world expositions were "quintessential Victorian artifacts" that "displayed the material world in unprecedented scale and scope" (p. xv), he organizes his work around the three major world's fairs of the era: The Centennial Exposition of 1876, The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893, and the Panama-Pacific Exposition of 1915. He can use the last exposition because he argues that the Victorian era ended in 1914 with the outbreak of the First World War, rather than with the Queen's death in 1901.

The Centennial Exposition was planned to celebrate a century of American independence. Perhaps because it opened when Americans were just recovering from a depression, it looked to the future and to better times and paid little homage to the past. Only a few reminders of the colonial era, such as Washington's false teeth, a few Revolutionary army uniforms, and items from a New England kitchen, found a place among the marvels of mechanical technology that filled the exhibition halls. On the other hand, while Americans still found the technological advances for industry and the home at the Columbian Exposition fascinating, they now willingly celebrated the Republic's history, and gloried in its accomplishments. For its dedication on Columbus Day 1892, Francis J. Bellamy of *Youth's Companion*, composed the Pledge of Allegiance to the American flag and proposed that millions of school children across the country recite it together as part of the ceremonies. Schlereth claims that this began the ritual still repeated daily in the nation's schools.

Schlereth's major chapters are divided into various aspects of everyday life: moving, working, housing, consuming, communicating, playing, striving, and living and dying. As an example of the breadth of his narrative, in moving he discusses both the European and Asian immigration to America and the physical movement within the country of Americans and their property. He mentions the rush of people to the cities from the

country, from the cities to the suburbs, and from the South to the North. He also tells of the movement from house to house on May 1, the traditional "Moving Day" in New York City, and the actual shifting of houses and other buildings to new locations. He also points out that George Pullman, the builder of a mobile empire of Pullman cars, acquired his capital from physically moving buildings to allow for the expansion of the Erie Canal.

Although many of the topics discussed apply to everyday life in Florida, the author mentions the state only briefly in the chapter on playing. In this period, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, and Miami became destinations for middle-class vacations. He says that many Americans traveled for health reasons and that Flagler promoted his Florida hotels for their rejuvenative qualities. Certainly, not all Victorian visitors to Florida sought the Fountain of Youth.

Florida Atlantic University

DONALD W. CURL

A New Deal for the American People. By Roger Biles. (De Kalb: Northern Illinois University Press, 1991. 274 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$28.50.)

Roger Biles in this volume has provided a fascinating version of the struggle of President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the New Dealers to lift the United States from the Great Depression. Properly, in the opinion of this reviewer, the book emphasizes domestic problems and the programs designed to solve them. It is also the reviewer's opinion that such information makes less-difficult comprehension of world affairs in the same period. Americans in 1933 were little concerned with world problems and very concerned about their jobs, unemployment, ill-housed and underfed people. Biles provides a summary of key New Deal measures and what happened to them. In the introduction he states that while there has been an emerging consensus "regarding the limitations of New Deal reform and an understanding of the realities of politics and the resistance to change in local and state institutions," both its inadequacies and its successes are part of the same story.

A New Deal for the American People is Biles's effort to mirror that consensus. Chapter one briefly covers Herbert Hoover's years as president and his effort to fight the Depression. Hoover's failures occurred despite his application of some remedies that traditionally had helped alleviate previous depressions.

When in 1933 Roosevelt and the New Dealers moved to center stage, hope proved to be their principal capital. If for nothing else, the New Deal proved memorable for it radiated Roosevelt's exuberant personality, his soothing radio voice, radiant smile, and high visibility. The discouraged people, some of them already embittered and many ready for a revolution, saw FDR proudly fighting heavy leg braces as he struggled along on crutches. Bad as their circumstances appeared, FDR's looked more hopeless.

The two New Deal periods commonly termed "The Hundred Days" and the "Second New Deal" are well covered by Biles, through the latter quite briefly. Biles did a fine job summarizing the rise of labor, the failure of the New Deal to change significantly the position of women and minorities, and the growing urban problems of decay, housing, and unemployment.

The author correctly states that there was little new about the New Deal; indeed much of it lacked fresh packaging. Few scholars will take issue with his statement that FDR's assault on the Court proved especially divisive since it added to the rift in his party and provided a platform for the southern Bourbon politicians from which to attack the entire New Deal. And for the Republican party and its cadre of "economic royalists," the attack on the Court proved a godsend. But as one who remembers quite vividly those years, this reviewer wonders how much longer the coalition FDR forged would have survived anyway for it began to disintegrate shortly after it began. Certainly few people in 1936 or 1937 dreamed of a third term for FDR.

This reviewer intends to have this book used by students when next he covers the New Dealers in class. Few summary volumes approach this one. Professor Biles's achievement in distilling so much material in so little space is commendable.

A New Deal for the American People is attractive, printed in readable type, and has a useful index. A comparable volume on foreign policy of the same period would be a joy to read. The reviewer believes such syntheses as Roger Biles presents in *A*

New Deal for the American People are necessary for non-specialists studying that era for they provide basic factual information with glimpses of the troubled nation of years ago. One cannot do other than assess the years Biles treats without tremendous admiration for FDR and his associates and their attempts to get the nation back on course.

University of Georgia

BENNETT H. WALL, emeritus

Organized Labor in the Twentieth-Century South. Edited by Robert H. Zieger. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991. 289 pp. Introduction, notes, index. \$29.95.)

This is a very good book, which addresses a significant but neglected part of modern southern history. Its ten articles are cogently argued, nicely written, and cover virtually every region and major manufacturing industry in the South— among them, meat packing in Texas, steel in Alabama, railroads in Florida, textiles in Georgia, and coal mining in West Virginia. Yet amid the diversity are several unifying themes, the most important being that the southern working class and pattern of labor relations converged far more closely on national norms than historians have traditionally believed.

The significant exception, of course, was the role of race— a second major focus. The majority of authors make note not just of self-defeating injustices committed by white workers and national and local union leaders, but also of the significant role played by black wage earners in launching and sustaining southern unions-and benefitting their racist detractors in the bargain.

But the southern labor scene featured more than just a long-running battle of race against race (or, as one selection shows, gender against gender). It also showed a surprising amount of interracial cooperation, as in World War II Memphis, when whites and blacks in rubber, canning, packing, and steel joined forces to win collective bargaining agreements. Yet, as several selections make clear, interracial harmony had sharp limits. Cooperation, which emerged in the 1940s was “an accommodation rather than an alliance” (p. 169) and centered around the search for improved wages and working conditions. As the president of a CIO local in Memphis put it, “We didn’t give a damn

about black or white. . . . We were tired of sweatshop conditions" (p. 142). Thus, in the 1960s when national unions pushed southern members to move beyond union goals to civil rights goals, the limits of accommodation were quickly reached. One of the best articles, Robert Norrell's "George Wallace and Union Politics in Alabama," shows that such pressure utterly alienated white unionists, rent Alabama's labor movement, and ensured Wallace's repeated reelection as governor.

In addition, and emerging from several accounts, were a number of sub-themes. One was the bitter 1930s feuding between the AFL and the CIO, featuring AFL race baiting and "red bashing," which posed a major impediment to southern unionization. On the other hand, World War II, with its labor shortages and government tilting toward unions, was a major spur. One intriguing footnote was the setback that the 1955 AFL-CIO merger dealt to union support of civil rights. The influence of racially conservative AFL leaders in the new coalition acted on earlier CIO activism like the proverbial bucket of cold water.

Identifying flaws in this collection was not easy. But one shortcoming was inadequate editorial guidance. The introduction provided a satisfactory statement of common themes, but there was no effort to alert readers to the conflicting, sometimes contradictory, interpretations among individual articles. Such misfittings are normal, even valuable, in a collected volume, but readers would have been better served had editor Zieger (perhaps at the head of each article) identified and tried to account for these incongruities. This shortcoming aside, the book is a welcome addition to the literature of labor, southern, women's, and African-American history.

University of South Carolina

E. H. BEARDSLEY

What Made the South Different? Edited by Kees Gispén. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1990. xvii, 200 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, contributors, index. \$27.50, cloth; \$14.95, paper.)

What Made the South Different? is a collection of six thought-provoking essays, along with five commentators' evaluations of them, that were first presented at the Porter L. Fortune Chancel-

lor's Symposium in Southern History at the University of Mississippi in 1989. The symposium, which deals exclusively with aspects of southern history, dates back to 1974 and is held annually. The authors of the presentations were asked to address the theme of the South in comparative perspective.

At first glance these essays seem like a collection in search of a connection. The subjects with which they deal focus on the particular interests of the individual authors. Eugene Genovese tries to place the South in the world historical context. He argues, quite rightly, that to study slavery and Reconstruction, for example, "requires close attention to the international context of industrialization, nationalism, imperialism, state centralization, and the demise of the great European landed classes" (p. 3). However, the studies in this volume focus more narrowly on honor and martialism as conceived in the South and Prussian East Elbia in the mid nineteenth century, the conservatism of southern women, emancipation and the development of capitalistic agriculture, the slave economies of the South and Brazil, and the relations between blacks and whites in the South in comparison with similar group experiences in Brazil and South Africa.

All of the contributions are well written, carefully researched, and persuasively argued, but they do not quite answer the question that the book's title asks. Richard Graham, in his piece comparing economic development in Brazil and the South, comes closest to providing reasons for the latter's greater success. He argues that the South was wealthier and more successful than Brazil because it was less hierarchical, industrialized to a greater extent, and focused upon cotton rather than coffee as its main product. After all, he concludes, "cotton easily secured its place as an essential raw material while coffee remained primarily a dessert (p. 111).

There is no question that the combination of the plantation system, slavery, and— to a lesser extent— fundamentalist Protestantism distinguished the South more from other regions in the United States than any other factors. This unique trinity probably explains also why it is difficult to compare the South with other nations. Nonetheless, these attributes do not receive the attention that they deserve. Only Elizabeth Fox-Genovese's essay on southern women even touches on religion, a topic certainly worth exploring on its own.

Unfortunately, the text goes off on several tangents that, however intellectually stimulating, do not quite stick to the central point about the South's uniqueness. Nor is there a summary or concluding section tying the major themes together and showing how they contribute to the main question posed. "When does comparative history become simply a comparative survey of systems," Michael Craton, one of the commentators, inquires? Indeed, a perplexed reader having as many questions after completing the work as he/she did when starting it might ask the same question.

University of Arizona

LEONARD DINNERSTEIN

Essays on Sunbelt Cities and Recent Urban America. Edited by Robert B. Fairbanks and Kathleen Underwood. (Arlington: Texas A&M University Press, 1990. xiv, 176 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, tables. \$19.95.)

Historians have finally begun to devote sustained attention to the cities of the Sunbelt. During the two decades, for example, scholars have produced first-rate monographs and collections analyzing the development of southern and western cities. Robert B. Fairbanks and Kathleen Underwood have added to this body of scholarship with a useful volume containing essays by some of the leading scholars in the field.

Too often, collections of essays suffer from a lack of thematic coherence. Fairbanks and Underwood, in a short preface, and Kenneth T. Jackson, in a very brief introduction, confront this issue. The editors explain that the volume, which was built around work presented at the twenty-third annual Walter Prescott Webb Memorial Lectures, attempts to capture the "rich diversity of approach and methodology which now characterizes urban history" (xi). Similarly, Jackson describes the collection, which includes a survey of cities in modern America by Raymond A. Mohl and a fascinating discussion of "cultural regionalism" by Zane L. Miller, as a "compendium of recent research" (6).

Essays on Houston, Dallas, and San Diego discuss characteristic features of sunbelt cities. Robert Fisher emphasizes the tradition of laissez-faire capitalism that has shaped the growth of twentieth-century Houston, though he notes that recent prob-

lems have produced a new relationship between urban development and public institutions. Similarly, Fairbanks, in a detailed analysis of the Dallas Citizens Charter Association, discusses the ways in which the business community established machine-like dominance of municipal politics. Roger W. Lotchin's impressive essay examines the relationship between the military and the development of San Diego and explains that the efforts to attract military contracts and facilities profoundly shaped public policy in the city.

Carl Abbott focuses his attention on the cities of the Southwest and analyzes the ways in which cultural and environmental forces combined to produce distinctive architectural styles, such as low-rise buildings, flat roofs, and informal, open floor plans. Although Abbott notes that density or other two-dimensional measures fail to distinguish the cities of the Southwest from their counterparts in other regions, he suggests that three-dimensional measures, such as architecture, reveal significant contrasts. Reflecting the physical environment of the region, the cities of the Southwest, according to Abbott, tend to be linear and unbounded (rather than centralized).

As an exploration of recent research on sunbelt cities this collection is a success. The essays are well written and effectively argued. But the volume stops short of identifying the qualities that distinguish the cities of the Sunbelt. Abbott's essay discusses only the Southwest; Lotchin's analysis of the relationship between city and sword raises issues that transcend regional bounds; and the conservative political environments discussed by Fisher and Fairbanks may be characteristic of sunbelt cities, but they are not unique to sunbelt cities. In short, this collection represents a strong contribution to the growing literature on twentieth-century cities. A definition of the "Sunbelt," however, remains elusive as does the usefulness of "sunbelt cities" as a conceptual category.

University of Florida

JEFFREY S. ADLER

The Islands and the Sea: Five Centuries of Nature Writing from the Caribbean. Edited by John A. Murray. (Oxford University Press, 1991, xvi, 329 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, maps, graphics, photographs, bibliography, index. \$22.95.)

In one of the concluding essays in this satisfying collection, Barry Lopez wrote: "In recent years several American and British publishers have developed plans to reprint . . . classic works of natural history. . . . [These] books should include not only works of contemporary natural history but early works . . . so that the project has historical depth . . . to unearth those voices that once spoke eloquently for parts of the country . . . now too often overlooked, or overshadowed. . . . It should document the extraordinary variety of natural ecosystems . . . and reflect the great range of dignified and legitimate human response to them. And it should make clear that human beings belong in these landscapes, that they too, are a part of the earth's natural history." (excerpted from "The Passing Wisdom of Birds")

John A. Murray, the anthology's editor, has accomplished such a noteworthy undertaking for the circum-Caribbean basin by seeking out those special voices that recorded the wonderment of European discovery and exploration and the consternation of settlement and exploitation. This volume makes voyages across 500 years in which the reader may experience the astounding diversity and enticing beauty of the Caribbean Sea. Even the jaded island traveler weary of azure lagoons surrounded by high-rise resorts can see the landscape with new understanding and appreciation.

Among the notable works included in this collection are the letters of explorers Christopher Columbus, René Laudonniere, John Hawkins, and Walter Raleigh; narratives recorded by early naturalists including Sir Hans Slone, Mark Catesby, William Bartram, and Charles Darwin; adventure and travel pieces authored by Daniel Defoe, Harriet Beecher Stowe, and V. S. Naipaul; eye-witness accounts reported by George Kennan, Ernest Hemingway, and Paul Brooks; and thought-provoking essays written by Edward O. Wilson, Barry Lopez, and David Rains Wallace. In all it represents a delectable smorgasbord of forty-eight authors that satiates the intellect with tropical fare especially welcome on wintry evenings.

*Florida Agricultural Museum
Tallahassee*

ROBERT BLOUNT

BOOK NOTES

Sewall's Point: The History of a Peninsular Community on Florida's Treasure Coast, by Sandra Henderson Thurlow, is a very handsome volume. Sewall's Point is the peninsula that juts south between the St. Lucie and Indian rivers in Martin County. It was named for Henry Sewall who was one of the early settlers. He opened the first post office in the town. Among the many colorful characters who settled in Sewall's Point was Hugh L. Willoughby, who arrived in 1906. He was wealthy, and he spent most of his time exploring the Everglades and flying his biplane. Willoughby took the aerial photograph of Sewall's Point in 1914. Mrs. Thurlow became interested in the community's history when the N. F. Knowles home, which stood on the St. Lucie River Bluff, was threatened with demolition. Her research shows that it was once the High Point Rod and Gun Club, a wilderness retreat for wealthy and politically influential Philadelphians. She continued her research in old newspapers, diaries, letters, photographs, maps, and she interviewed many of the old timers. Henry Flagler once considered turning the area into a resort instead of Palm Beach. Sewall's Point attracted many celebrities, including Theodore Roosevelt who came there to fish. Wealthy Northerners built homes there as their winter residences. Bay Tree Lodge, one of the Sewall Point estates that stretched from river to river, was once owned by Hartwig Baruch, older brother of financier Bernard Baruch. He sold it to members of the Cheek family, founders of the Maxwell House Coffee Company. They sold it to W. M. Kiplinger, the Washington publisher, and it has been used as a retreat for many years for his family and for employees of Kiplinger Washington Editors, Inc. Before the area became a hunting-fishing-sailing retreat, the early settlers came for health reasons or to homestead land available under the Armed Occupation Act. Knight Kiplinger, grandson of W. M. Kiplinger, writes of his childhood memories in an introduction. He was six years old when he first visited. The Kiplinger Foundation provided support for publication of this book. There are many photographs from private collections and from the Historical Society of Mar-

tin County's collection. A number are being published for the first time. The book is divided by families and places— Bakers of Waveland (the first permanent settlers of today's Martin County), Henry Sewall, Charles Racey, the Fredrick Willes family, the Albert Lewis Andrews family, the Harmers, Hugh L. Willoughby, and the Willie Christie family. *Sewall's Point* may be ordered directly from the author, 18 Banyon Road, Stuart, FL 34996, or the Historical Society of Martin County, 825 N.E. Ocean Boulevard, Stuart, FL 34996. Until November 27, the price is \$35, including tax. After that date, the price in bookstores will be \$39.95, plus tax.

There are more than 2,100 known shipwrecks in Florida waters— off the east coast, the Keys, and the Gulf of Mexico. Some date to the sixteenth century when early Spanish galleons, carrying treasure and food commodities, fell prey to storms, pirate attacks, naval action, and shoals and rocks. Some wrecks date to the Civil War period when numerous blockade runners were fired upon by Union ships patrolling off the Florida coasts. During World War II German submarines torpedoed American and Allied tankers and merchant ships. Kevin M. McCarthy of the University of Florida researched the records of the wrecks and presents exciting history in *Thirty Florida Shipwrecks*, published by Pineapple Press. One of the earliest is the *Fontaneda* shipwreck in 1545, twenty years before the establishment of St. Augustine. The *Trinité* was Jean Ribaut's flagship and was one of the vessels of the French fleet wrecked south of present-day St. Augustine and Matanzas. One of the most famous shipwrecks is the *Nuestra Señora de Atocha*, flagship of a fleet that sailed from Havana, Cuba, September 1622, loaded with gold, silver, and jewelry. There were eight galleons and twenty merchant ships in the fleet. As they approached the Florida Keys a violent hurricane struck and scattered them. The *Atocha* and the *Santa Margarita* hit a reef and sank about twenty miles west of present-day Key West. In recent years Mel Fisher and his team of Treasure Salvors, which included Dr. Eugene Lyon, located the *Atocha* and retrieved much of her cargo. Confederates sank the famous schooner yacht the *America* in 1862 in Dunn's Creek near Palatka to prevent her from falling into the hands of Union forces invading Florida. The *America* became famous when she raced seventeen British yachts in 1851 and won. The world's

most famous yachting competition commemorates the *America*. The *Maple Leaf* is another Civil War wreck. It sank in 1864, and its remains lie on the eastern side of the river channel off Mandarin Point in the St. Johns River near Jacksonville. The ship is well preserved in the mud and warm waters of the river. In the early 1980s, Dr. Keith Holland, a Jacksonville dentist, pinpointed the site of the *Maple Leaf*. Under his leadership, hundreds of artifacts were recovered from the wreck, but many more lie buried in St. Johns River mud. On the night of April 10, 1942, a German submarine torpedoed the oil tanker *Gulfamerica* off Jacksonville Beach as part of "Operation Drumbeat." It was just one of many German U-boat attacks in Florida waters. In the spring of 1942, German U-boats sank some 400 ships along the eastern, Gulf, and Caribbean shores of the United States. Each shipwreck story in McCarthy's book has a map pinpointing its location. Each one is also illustrated in a full-color painting by William L. Trotter, the well-known maritime artist. There is a bibliography and a foreword by Florida underwater archaeologist Roger Smith. Pineapple Press of Sarasota, Florida, is the publisher, and the price is \$17.95.

Shipwrecks of Florida: A Comprehensive Listing, compiled by Steven D. Singer, covers from the First Spanish Period to the present. Singer divides the Florida coasts into six geographic areas and lists the wrecks by name, date, and location. There is also a section listing wrecks on inland waterways—lakes and rivers. Over 2,100 wrecks in all are listed. The earliest wreck listed is a ship in the Narváez expedition that landed on the Gulf coast in April 1528. In 1549, three ships bound for Spain from Mexico sank in the Florida Keys at Los Martires in the Key Largo area. Two years later the *Los Cayos de los Martires* was also wrecked along the Keys during a storm. A fleet of Spanish ships, under command of Captain Bartolomé Carreño, sank in 1553 in the Gulf of Mexico off present-day Mobile and the Florida panhandle. The first listed wreck on the lower east coast was the *San Nicolás*; two vessels were wrecked near the Indian River in 1551. Several of the ships of Jean Ribaut's French fleet sank in 1565, south of St. Augustine, near the Ormond-Daytona Beach area. Civil War and World War II wrecks are also included. One of the best parts of the book is six narrative accounts of particular wrecks. The cover painting of the Spanish galleon *Atocha* is by

William Trotter. The *Atocha*, part of a great treasure fleet, sank on September 5, 1622, during a hurricane near the Florida Keys. *Shipwrecks of Florida* was published by Pineapple Press, Sarasota, Florida; it sells for \$24.95.

Frank B. Butler (1885-1973) was a prominent black businessman in the Lincolnville section of St. Augustine. He also founded Butler's Beach, one of Florida's historic black beaches. Barbara Walch has written a biographical monograph that emphasizes his role and contributions as a businessman and as a civic and political leader. Walch used the extensive Butler family archives, official records, and oral history interviews. The most detailed of the interviews was with Minnie Mae Edwards, Butler's daughter. Lincolnville, located on the west banks of Maria Sanchez Creek, was the heart of black St. Augustine. It is listed in the National Register for Historic Places. The community consisted of a number of small businesses and offices owned and operated by blacks and whites catering to customers of both races. Butler's Beach was a major recreational resort that drew visitors from a wide area. There were several black-owned and operated businesses there, including restaurants, rooming houses, and motels. In 1964, Martin Luther King, Jr., and his associates Andrew Young, Ralph Abernathy, and C. T. Vivian stayed in Mr. Butler's motel during their widely publicized civil rights visit to St. Augustine. Over the years Butler played an important role in helping to end segregation in St. Augustine. His contributions to the community were noted in the press when he died in 1973. Ken Barrett, Jr., was responsible for the photographic restoration work that provides the graphics for this pamphlet. An exhibit on the life and times of Frank B. Butler is being prepared. This pamphlet sells for \$5, and it may be ordered from Frank Butler's grandson, Rudolph B. Hadley, Sr., 5718 Rudolph Avenue, St. Augustine, FL 32084.

Cold Before Morning is the story of the James McCredie family of Micanopy, Florida. It covers the period 1854 through 1913. It is presented as fiction but is the history of a real family. The McCredies were involved in the events of their times— the Third Seminole War, the Civil War, Reconstruction, the great freezes that destroyed the citrus industry in the Alachua-Marion counties area, and the tragic yellow fever epidemics. The trials and

tribulations associated with the Florida wilderness in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries had an impact on the members of the family and their neighbors. The author, John Paul Jones, Jr., is James McCredie's grandson. He is former dean of the College of Journalism at the University of Florida and is presently the editor and publisher of the monthly magazine *Florida Living*. *Cold Before Morning* is a well-written account of a little-known place and period of Florida history. Order it from *Florida Living*, 102 N.E. 10th Avenue, Gainesville, FL 32601; the price is \$18.95.

The Letters of the Hand Family: San Antonio Colonists of the 1880's and 1890's was compiled by James J. Horgan, professor of history and chair of the Social Science Division at Saint Leo College. He is co-editor of *Historic Places of Pasco County*, which is also reviewed in this issue of the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Michael and Rose Ellen Hand settled in San Antonio in 1883-1884, and their descendants remain in the community to the present. San Antonio was a new community when the Hands arrived. Judge Edmund F. Dunne founded it in 1881-1882 as "the Catholic Colony of San Antonio." The property was part of the sale of 4,000,000 acres of public land by the state of Florida to the Philadelphia entrepreneur Hamilton Disston. Judge Dunne was Disston's attorney. He advertised the availability of good, cheap land in articles in regional Catholic newspapers, and that is how the Hands learned about the community while they were still living in Osage County, Missouri. After an inspection visit, Michael moved his family to Florida. Mary Hand was Michael and Rose Ellen's only daughter. She and her husband, Lewis Govreau, raised ten children. All subsequent family members living in San Antonio are descended from this couple. One descendant is Madaline Govreau Beaumont who has possession of the Hand family papers. The most valuable items are three handwritten documents from Judge Dunne. One is a bill of sale to Michael Hand dated June 16, 1883. It transferred 200 acres for \$920. In his introduction, Professor Horgan puts the Hand papers in the context of the history of San Antonio. He also provides head notes for each of the 212 main entries. The volume was published under the auspices of the Pasco County Historical Society, and it sells for \$25. Order it from the Society, Pasco County Courthouse, Dade City, FL 32525.

The Historic Places of Pasco County was compiled by James J. Horgan, Alice F. Hall, and Edward J. Herrmann for the Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee. It profiles the 264 homes and buildings officially designated as historic by the Historical Preservation Committee. Markers have been placed at several of the historic sites, and those are also noted. Descriptions of the properties include historical information so that the reader knows why each structure was built, by whom, and how the building has been utilized over the years. Adding to the book's usefulness are many photographs. There is also a listing of county cemeteries and post offices. Order from the Pasco County Historical Preservation Committee, Pasco County Courthouse, Dade City, FL 32525; the price is \$5.

The town of Seaside was developed on the Florida Gulf coast by Robert Davis and the well-known town designers Andres Dunay and Elizabeth Palter-Zyberk. Was it possible to re-create an authentic small pre-war southern town with a strong New England flavor? The answer is yes. Proof is found in the volume *Seaside: Making a Town in America*, edited by David Mohny and Keller Easterling. It was published by Princeton Architectural Press. City planners and architects will like the book, and it can also be enjoyed by devotees of house styles. In *Seaside* one will find a history of the project, interviews with the planners, zoning and building codes, as well as drawings, photographs, and descriptions of over 120 buildings—residences and commercial properties—designed by forty architects. Kurt Anderson and Neil Levine contributed essays to the book. The paperback edition sells for \$24.95. Order from Princeton Architectural Press, 37 East Seventh Street, New York, NY 10003.

Territorial Giants, Florida's Founding Fathers was written by the late Louise M. Porter and the late Charles B. Smith. Mrs. Porter, a native of Apalachicola, was the first president of the St. Joseph Historical Society. Her co-author and co-researcher, Charles Smith, was also a native Floridian, born in Wewahitchka, Florida. The book is sponsored by the St. Joseph Historical Society in conjunction with Florida's Sesquicentennial Celebration to commemorate the 150th anniversary of the drafting and signing of Florida's first constitution. Biographical data on the members of the Constitutional Convention is provided. It may be

ordered from the St. Joseph Historical Society, Attn: Lenohr Clardy, P. O. Box 231, Port St. Joe, FL 32456; the price is \$18.00.

Florida From the Beginning to 1992 is by two well-known Florida historians: William S. Coker of the University of West Florida and Jerrell H. Shofner of the University of Central Florida. It is a Columbus Jubilee Commemorative publication, edited by Myrtle D. Malone. Professor Coker covers the period from the early sixteenth century when the Spanish flag first flew over Florida until 1821 when Florida became an American territory. Professor Shofner continues the colorful history to the present. Joan Perry Morris was the photo editor, and most of the graphics are from the Florida State Archives, for which she serves as director. The last part of the volume includes short histories and illustrations of major Florida industries, theme parks, and other businesses and institutions. The price is \$25, and it may be ordered from Pioneer Publication, Inc., 12345 Jones Road, Suite 103, Houston, TX 77070-4843.

Prowling Papa's Waters: A Hemingway Odyssey is a chronicle of the famous writer's favorite pastime— fishing— and his favorite fishing haunts. Ernest Hemingway's lore of the outdoors began at his family's cabin on Lake Walloon in upper Michigan. Over the years he fished in Europe and the waters of Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Cuba, the Caribbean, the western part of the United States, and in Florida, especially the Key West area. Material for his books *Islands in the Stream* and *The Old Man and the Sea* came from his Florida fishing experience. He introduced his literary friends— John Dos Passos, Archibald MacLeish, and Max Perkins— to "The Mob," his Key West buddies and drinking partners. The author of *Prowling Papa's Waters*, H. Lea Lawrence, is a well-known hunter, fisherman, photographer, and writer. Longstreet Press, Marietta, Georgia, is the publisher, and the price is \$19.95.

Quest for the Indies: Roots of Exploration was an exhibit at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida, Miami, April 23-September 13, 1992. Joseph H. Fitzgerald, the guest curator, prepared a catalogue that provides a record of nearly 500 years of significant maps depicting Florida, beginning with the sixteenth

century. In addition to Dr. Fitzgerald, other contributing essays are T. A. Andros, Robert and Grisel Leavitt, and William M. Straight. Order from the Museum Bookshop, Historic Association of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33149; the price is \$5.

Historical Dictionary of Reconstruction, by Hans L. Trefousse, covers the period from 1862 to 1896. Each entry provides information and a brief bibliography. The emphasis is on race relations, emancipation, the main participants in the war, major Supreme Court and other federal court decisions handed down during Reconstruction, integration of the freedmen, and the restoration of the southern states into the Union. The *Historical Dictionary* was published by Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut, and it sells for \$65.

Albert Manucy for many years served as historian of the Castillo de San Marcos in St. Augustine. He is a restoration expert, museum planner, and historic architect. In 1983 he wrote a short biography, *Pedro Menéndez de Avilés, Captain General of the Ocean Sea*, that was published by the St. Augustine Historical Society. It has been reprinted by Pineapple Press, Sarasota, Florida, and it sells for \$14.95.

Archaeology of Aboriginal Culture Change in the Interior Southeast: Depopulation During the Early Historic Period, by Marvin T. Smith of the University of South Alabama, Mobile, is now available in a paperback edition. It is in the Ripley P. Bullen Series, published by the University Press of Florida. It was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* 67 (October 1988). The price is \$16.95.

Once a Cigar Maker: Men, Women, and Work Culture in American Cigar Factories, 1900-1919, by Patricia A. Cooper, was reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly* 67 (April 1989) by Dr. Gary Mormino. A paperback edition has been published by the University of Illinois Press, Champaign, Illinois, and the price is \$15.95.

Two recently published pictorial histories will appeal to Florida football enthusiasts. *Sunshine Shootouts* is by Jeff Miller,

former sportswriter for the Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*. It describes some of the legendary games between the big three teams in the state— University of Florida, Florida State University, and the University of Miami. History was made in November 1990 when the top-ranked Florida State Seminoles played second-ranked Miami Hurricanes in Tallahassee. This was the first time that the state had fielded the two top teams. History repeated itself in October 1991 when the Seminoles and Hurricanes fought it out on the gridiron in Miami. History was again made in January 1992 when Florida, FSU, and Miami played in three major college football bowls— Cotton, Sugar, and Orange. Included in *Sunshine Shootouts* are many photographs— color and black and white. The foreword is by Keith Jackson, ABC sports broadcaster. It was published by Longstreet Press, Marietta, Georgia, and it sells for \$29.95.

Florida Football: A Year to Remember, compiled by the staff of the *Gainesville Sun* and edited by Pat Dooley and Jeff Tudeen, celebrates the University of Florida Gators' Southeastern Conference championship in 1991. As a result, the Gators played in the Sugar Bowl in New Orleans against Notre Dame on New Year's Day 1992. The book includes illustrations, biographical information on the players and Coach Steve Spurrier and his staff, game statistics, and text. The *Gainesville Sun's* news graphics staff were responsible for the many photographs. Order the book from the *Gainesville Sun*, Box 147, Gainesville, FL 32604; the price is \$19.95.

The Spirit of the South is a collection of photographs by Bill Harris, the well-known *New York Times* staff photographer. The introduction provides a short history of the South but, unfortunately begins with the 1584 construction of Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Island off the coast of North Carolina. Florida history texts usually begin with Ponce de Leon's expedition in 1513 and the establishment in 1565 of St. Augustine, the oldest permanent settlement in the United States. Florida is not neglected, however. There are beautiful photographs of its people and scenery. *Spirit of the South* was published by Outlet Book Company, a Random House Company; the price is \$19.95.