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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Excavations on the Franciscan Frontier: Archaeology at the Fig Springs Mission. By Brent Richards Weisman. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1992. xvii, 250 pp. List of figures, list of tables, preface, introduction, photographs, tables, illustrations, appendices, references cited, index. \$29.95.)

The Mission Period, an all but forgotten part of Florida's First Spanish Period (1565-1763), lies buried beneath the surface, chiefly in north Florida. Unlike the churches in California and Texas, the missions of Florida were constructed of impermanent materials such as wood, clay, and thatch. As a consequence, there are few indications of the many once-populous settlements that served Spain as an instrument of pacification and production or as a buffer between the English to the north or the French to the west.

Students of historical archaeology had long considered the Fig Springs area along the Ichetucknee River in north central Florida to be the site of a Spanish Franciscan mission. Early archaeological investigations in the river by John Goggin of the University of Florida had recovered many European and Native-American artifacts dating to the documented time of mission activity but had failed to reveal any structural or land-based remains.

In 1986, as part of a larger study attempting to locate the route of Hernando de Soto through north Florida, archaeological testing revealed such evidence. Ney Landrum, then director of the Florida Division of Recreation and Parks, had for some years sought a location within the park system where a mission setting could be replicated for public education. The Fig Springs site, lying within Ichetucknee State Park, presented such an opportunity. This book chronicles the archaeological project that was organized to evaluate and interpret the site for a proposed public education program.

Weisman sets out the historical background, the archaeological methodology to be used, and assesses the outcomes of this work. The historian will find this book of interest because it

provides direct information about a part of history for which there is a scant written literature. In fact, the majority of people involved in the mission effort— the native Guale, Timucua, Potano, and Apalachee— left almost no written account of their participation. Studies such as this one offer a way to examine aspects of their interaction with Spaniards that are otherwise unavailable.

The archaeologist will appreciate the explicit discussion of methods and findings. There is also a thorough discussion of the artifactual remains and separate sections (appendices) presenting a new typology of the native ceramic assemblage (by John Worth) and the botanical and zoological remains (by Lee Newsom and Irvy Quitmyer).

It is important to note that the nature of archaeological interpretation is one of continuous evolution and refinement. Two important factors affect this process: the extent of exposure in a site and the conditions of preservation since its abandonment. Excavation of a small area of a site provides direct examination of only that small area. Time, climate, and the motivation for abandonment of the site can significantly affect what remains to be recovered. This book represents the preliminary stage of work done at the site between 1988 and 1989. It should be regarded as a preliminary document that continuing work at the Fig Springs site and other mission sites will refine and update. The information presented by Weisman and his colleagues helps clarify our understanding of life on the frontier of the Spanish empire in North America in the seventeenth century.

Florida State University

ROCHELLE A. MARRINAN

The French Thorn: Rival Explorers in the Spanish Sea, 1682-1762.

By Robert S. Weddle. (College Station: Texas A & M University Press, 1991. xi, 435 pp. Illustrations, preface, abbreviations, glossary, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.50.)

This book is the second volume in Weddle's ambitious trilogy, a monumental undertaking by which he plans to survey the entire colonial history of the Gulf of Mexico from the era of initial European discovery down to the early nineteenth century.

In the first volume (*The Spanish Sea: The Gulf of Mexico in North American Discovery, 1500-1685*) Weddle traced the complexities of French, Spanish, and British intercolonial rivalry in the region from the Spanish conquest of Cuba to the buccaneering era of the 1680s. *The French Thorn* continues this epic saga, starting with the explorations of La Salle and ending with the Seven Years' War. Only a well-established authority like Weddle could successfully fashion the well-crafted narrative synthesis contained in this volume, much of which is based squarely on his own personal mastery of the period. Weddle's expertise is already proven by the long and impressive list of his earlier books on the era, including edited collections and scholarly monographs dealing with the La Salle expedition, the founding of mission San Juan Bautista, the early Spanish entradas into the region, the missions of Texas, and the European mapping of the Gulf coast. *The French Thorn* merely reconfirms the author's stature as one of the premier historians of the Spanish borderlands.

This volume examines in comprehensive, chronological fashion the intercolonial rivalry between France and Spain that motivated the French settlements in the lower Mississippi valley, the founding of the "defensive" missions and presidios of Texas, and resulted in the establishment of Spanish Pensacola. Weddle's basic interpretative stance is that French exploration and colonization activity in lower Louisiana during the 1680s and 1690s (the "French thorn" in Spain's side, as he styles it) was the primary reason for the Spanish settlement of Texas and western Florida. Although this view is not new to borderlands history, Weddle is the first scholar to examine fully this hypothesis, and he does so to a much greater, detailed extent than any historian before him. He succeeds at his task by adopting a fresh and innovative historical perspective that treats the entire Gulf coast from Tampa Bay to Tampico as one geographical entity unique to itself, rather than employing the specific colony-centered or modern state-based approach more often reflected in historical studies that focus instead solely on Hispanic Texas, French Louisiana, or Spanish Florida. In doing this, Weddle comes very close to emulating the geographical understanding of the region held contemporaneously by the French and Spanish of the era.

Weddle's powerful command of the sources enables him to sustain this outlook while he considers the colonization activities

of La Salle, the Spanish reaction to them in settling eastern Texas and Pensacola, the establishment of Louisiana led by the Le Moynes, the Saint-Denis incursions into Texas, and the activities of José de Escandon, along with other lesser-known explorers and friars who acted on behalf of France and Spain in the region. Indeed, the primary and secondary sources upon which this book is based are simply prodigious, reflecting a lifetime of research in the major colonial archives of Great Britain, France, Spain, Mexico, and the United States. Weddle bolsters this documentary base with his skill in interpreting maps of the era and his own technical knowledge of pre-eighteenth-century navigational practices. He provides an impressive analysis of the way in which travellers of the era inaccurately reckoned longitude in order to explain why maps varied greatly and provided imprecise geographical data to those exploring the region. He notes that La Salle's settlement of Fort St. Louis in Texas, for example, therefore resulted from poor maps and the French explorer's misunderstanding about where the Mississippi entered the Gulf of Mexico. Similar geographical errors as well plagued other Europeans in the region until better maps and navigational techniques became available in the mid eighteenth-century. Given all of this, it must be noted that *The French Thorn*, and the trilogy of which it will form a part, has the very real potential to motivate a complete reinterpretation of colonial Gulf Coast history into one centered on the geographical perspective, mastery of maps, and analysis of navigational techniques embodied in this volume.

Austin College

LIGHT TOWNSEND CUMMINS

Lachlan McGillivray, Indian Trader: The Shaping of the Southern Colonial Frontier. By Edward J. Cashin. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1992. x, 405 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, maps, epilogue, abbreviations, notes, bibliography, index. \$45.00.)

Indians feature largely in this biographical study which is also an analysis of change in the southern backcountry in the eighteenth century. Edward Cashin does not write about them as would, say, James Axtell or Charles Hudson but rather in the

classic mode of John Alden and David Corkran: The Indians' diplomatic dealings are Cashin's primary, almost his exclusive, concern. He has much more to say about the cultural background of the whites with whom they traded and, in particular, about Lachlan McGillivray.

Eighteenth-century opinion of backcountry traders was that they used false weights and measures, adulterated rum, got Indians drunk the better to cheat them, abused Indian women while the men were out hunting, and were consummate liars. Evidence exists for all these practices. As a class, traders acquired a bad name, and traditionally colonial governors, politicians, and soldiers, more than traders, have attracted biographers.

Such neglect is unjust to traders of McGillivray's caliber who did much more than, honestly or otherwise, swap trinkets for skins. In the frontier regions where colonial officials did not exist, responsible traders exercised judicial functions as justices of the peace, filled extraordinarily difficult (and dangerous) diplomatic roles among Indian tribes, and, in time of war, commanded militia and provincial units. McGillivray did all these things well while, at the same time, prospering commercially and amassing vast acreage for himself.

Central to this book and to McGillivray's career is the Cherokee War, concerning which Cashin leaves the reader with the impression that the French had more influence and the Cherokees more unity than either probably possessed. In Cashin's opinion, two major colonial achievements in the war—preserving Augusta from Cherokee conquest and keeping the Creeks neutral—should be credited to McGillivray.

It is not criticism of McGillivray to point out that neither achievement was at the expense of his personal interest. His trading post in Augusta was his base of operations. Concerning his peacekeeping role, McGillivray, like other traders, stood to lose money from war. Despite a possible increased demand for guns and ammunition, Indians engaged in war could not acquire the skins needed to pay for the weapons, nor for the other trade goods on which the southern Indians depended.

If, for Cashin, McGillivray was a skilled hero, governors William Lyttelton and James Glen and Superintendent Edmond Atkin were bumbling glory seekers. By contrast, Governor Henry Ellis of Georgia scores points for, among other successes,

settling the Bosomworth claims. No historian has dealt so concisely, yet understandably, with this intricate and prolonged affair as Cashin. Other strengths of this book are the delineation of the intercolonial rivalries that hampered crown policy, the shifting nature of that policy, and the importance and details of Scottish clan links in the backcountry trading world. All those Campbells, Mackenzies, McIntoshes, and, of course, McGillivrays! Every scholar in the field knows the frustrating eighteenth-century habit of using last names only, not to mention the complicating Scottish fondness for repeatedly using a limited number of Christian names when baptizing their children, and will be grateful to Dr. Cashin for his detective work.

This is a well-researched, readable, and useful biography. All who have hitherto believed that Lachlan McGillivray's son Alexander was the only important McGillivray may now wish to revise that opinion.

Auburn University

ROBIN F. A. FABEL

The Papers of John C. Calhoun, Volume XX: October-December 1844.
 Edited by Clyde N. Wilson. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1991. xv, 723 pp. Preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95.)

This is the third volume relating to John C. Calhoun's year as secretary of state under President John Tyler. It documents the period from October 1 through December 31, 1844. This was an era when many important matters were developing, though few were resolved. Probably the biggest news of the time was the presidential campaign and election that brought to the presidency James K. Polk of Tennessee.

After a fall holiday in South Carolina, Calhoun, with his wife and second daughter, returned to Washington for the new session of Congress which would begin in December. Eldest daughter Anna Maria Clemson and her husband had left for Brussels where he took up his post as United States chargé d'affaires. She was an intelligent and articulate woman who intellectually resembled her father far more than did any of his sons. The correspondence of the Clemsons and Calhoun helped him to grasp European politics better.

Though the issue is not resolved in these pages, the complex of interests, pro and con, over annexing Texas exhibits bitter ramifications. Conditions there were ably represented to Calhoun by our chargé, Andrew Jackson Donelson. Continuing tensions with Mexico were extensively reported by Wilson Shannon, our representative there. The preceding volume revealed Calhoun's annoyance with British emancipation policies, and this one shows Calhoun's frustrations at working through our Anglophile minister, Edward Everett.

Though Calhoun had favored Polk's election, in the months before the inauguration the latter kept his cabinet plans to himself, causing Calhoun to suspect that he would not return the government to the kind of "first principles" that Calhoun favored. During these months, too, Calhoun had to face criticisms at home for his "moderation" from the likes of James H. Hammond and Francis W. Pickens. Despite them he continued to receive the support of the public and the political elite.

In these months, Texas, Mexico, and Oregon were continuing diplomatic concerns, but two other measures came before the Senate: our first commercial treaty with China and an unprecedented trade treaty with the German Zollverein. The China treaty was approved, but the Senate did not act upon the German accord. In the House, John Quincy Adams secured the repeal of the "gag rule" which tabled abolition petitions. Calhoun was unruffled because he always had believed that the rule was not the proper means of dealing with the problem.

There are fewer documents dealing with Florida in this volume than in the preceding one, and they are relatively inconsequential. The old feud between Richard Keith Call and the Sibley brothers, Samuel and Charles, pops up again, but we learn little about it. There are several letters from David Levy [Yulee] who was fast becoming a disciple of Calhoun, but he is wrongly identified as a member of the Confederate Congress, and his status as territorial delegate to Congress was ignored. A New Yorker who had recovered his health in Florida, Charles Augustus Davis wrote two long letters to Calhoun urging government support for a railway from Pensacola to Montgomery. It would, he said, bring capital and population to Alabama, Tennessee, and Georgia and would be a signal rebuke to abolitionism (pp. 587-90). Pensacola, he wrote, was "among the jewels of the na-

tion. . . . It does not prosper . . . 'because it has no access to the interior' " (p. 589).

This series of volumes continues to be a major asset for research historians.

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY

A Family Venture: Men and Women on the Southern Frontier. By Joan E. Cashin. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. viii, 198 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, a note on the tables, tables, notes, index, illustrations. \$24.95.)

This study of westward movement focuses upon the "profoundly different ways that planter men and women experienced migration from the Southern seaboard to the frontiers of the Old Southwest in the years between 1810 and 1860" (p. 4). The book opens with a discussion of the structure of planter families living on the southern seaboard (Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina). By the early nineteenth century these families had built a multi-layered kin structure that provided its members with a variety of support services but also demanded reciprocal obligations. These kin networks benefitted both men and women, but since a woman's assistance came in the form of helping hands and sympathetic hearts from her female kin (rather than physical assets that generated cash), it was impossible to transport to the frontier. Women, therefore, usually resisted the move.

The decision to migrate, Cashin argues, nearly always came from men who were seeking not only economic advancement but also freedom from familial obligations. Seized by the modern notion of "independence," and provided with start-up money from fathers or other relatives, these men decided to try their luck in Tennessee, Arkansas, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, or, occasionally, Florida. Once isolated on the frontier, where the moderating influence of friends and neighbors was absent, both women and slaves suffered mightily at the hands of the men who had forced the migration upon them in the first place. Freed from societal restraints and familial obligations, pioneer men were more likely to be abusive to wives and slaves and to

sink into destructive behaviors such as alcoholism, dueling, and gambling.

Cashin argues further that the different value systems held by men and women in the nineteenth century only increased tensions within families on the frontier. While men migrated for the purpose of making their fortunes and freeing themselves from familial obligations, women were disdainful of the pursuit of riches and believed wealth lay in family connections, not money. Women sought to preserve and maintain family ties whenever possible and were distraught when they were forced by distance to sunder them. Women, Cashin maintains, were also more sympathetic to the slaves (though not critical of slavery itself) and tried to prevent slave families from being broken up by migration or sale.

The book abounds with notes and tables to back up its conclusions, but there is one major methodological flaw: Cashin did not research a "control group" of families who may NOT have migrated precisely because of wives' objections. By studying only those families who actually did move (a self-selected group), her conclusions about the nature of the southern patriarchy are necessarily skewed. However, her judgments about the motives behind migration and the differing ways in which men, women, and slaves were affected by the move to the southwestern frontier are basically sound and make the book a worthwhile contribution to southern historiography.

McNeese State University

JANET ALLURED

Atlantic Port Cities: Economy, Culture, and Society in the Atlantic World, 1650-1850. Edited by Franklin W. Knight and Peggy K. Liss. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1991. xvii, 302 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, contributors, selected bibliography, index, figures, maps, tables. \$42.50.)

The essays presented in *Atlantic Port Cities* stem from a 1974 article by Jacob Price that compared the various economic sectors of colonial Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. This new compilation, which includes a summation by Price, goes one step further; it adopts a pan-colonial perspective to

trace the interdependence of economies in British, Spanish, French, and Portuguese possessions in the New World.

The volume stands as an admirable companion to Barbier and Kuethe's *The North American Role in the Spanish Imperial Economy*, featuring some of the same authors and treating similar themes. Though not specifically conceived as a study of maritime Spanish America, *Atlantic Port Cities* provides a badly needed review of the role ports played in integrating Spanish America first into the regional economy of the Circum-Caribbean and then into the world market.

On its most general level, this volume breaks geographical and temporal boundaries to define the nature of a colonial port city. The coverage is broad, encompassing the ports of Havana, Vera Cruz, Cartagena, and Buenos Aires in Spanish America; the ports of Guadeloupe and Saint Domingue in the French Caribbean; and major ports of Jamaica and Brazil.

Thematically, essays fall into three categories. Higman's work on Jamaica and Russell-Woods's on Brazil provide an overview of port towns in those areas and their geographical and commercial integration with specific hinterlands. Contributions by Pérotin-Dumon and University of Florida Professor David Geggus provide detailed case studies of ports in the French Caribbean. The remaining essays focus on Spanish America and provide a wealth of information directly pertinent to research on Spanish possessions in and around the Caribbean.

Essays by Kuethe and Salvucci on Havana are especially illuminating, providing a framework for recent research on Spanish Florida— particularly Florida's use of *situado monies* to abet commerce and its close trade links with Charleston. In this, Florida was but a microcosm of Cuba, where monies expended on defense and fortification fueled the sugar industry, and demands for wartime foodstuffs forged permanent links between Havana and Philadelphia.

Kuethe's article also introduces a theme that recurs in essays on Cartagena and Vera Cruz— their large governmental and military sector. The infusion of military spending into the economies of these ports goes far to explain what Price points out in his overview essay: that the growth of Spanish-American ports occurred independently of the development of a large industrial sector.

Atlantic Port Cities also bears witness to the cosmopolitan na-

ture of ports regardless of which colony they were in. Liss and Knight note that Atlantic port towns “reflected the full panorama of society and culture.” One aspect of this was the similar urban experience of “people of color” in these towns. Census data provided by Socolow for Buenos Aires, by Grahn for Cartagena, and by Pérotin-Dumon for Basse-Terre and Pointe-à-Pitre underline the importance of free black, mestizo, and mulatto workers as artisans and in the service sector.

This volume will be a standard reference text and source of comparative data on colonial ports. Its one flaw is perhaps its failure to outline adequately the role of merchant networks in the “Atlantic economy world.” Jiménez Codinach’s essay on Gordon and Murphy Co. provides the only detail on the organization of networks. Salvucci and Socolow have written previously on this topic and unfortunately did not incorporate their data here. However, this is a minor criticism, rectified by reference to their previous work.

University of Florida

JAMES G. CUSICK

Mother, May You Never See the Sights I Have Seen: The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Veteran Volunteers in the Last Year of the Civil War.

By Warren Wilkinson. (New York: William Morrow and Company, 1991. xix, 665 pp. Maps, illustrations, foreword, preface, appendices, bibliography, index. \$15.00, paper.)

Civil War unit histories divide easily into two major groups: those published in the immediate post-war era— usually by veterans organizations— and the modern, more scholarly volumes written by historians over the last thirty years. James Robertson’s *The Stonewall Brigade* and Alan Nolan’s *The Iron Brigade* are among the best of the latter category. Warren Wilkinson’s *Mother, May You Never See the Sights I Have Seen* approaches these two classics in overall quality and readability.

Wilkinson’s volume traces the history of the Fifty-seventh Massachusetts Infantry from its organization in late 1863 and early 1864 until its disbandment at the close of the war. Approximately two-thirds of this large volume consist of a narrative history of the regiment, while the remaining one-third is a detailed roster of the unit.

The Fifty-seventh Massachusetts was not an elite, early-war

organization. It was recruited long after the conflict had lost its trappings of glamour and glory. After a period of recruitment and training at Camp John E. Wool near Worcester, the regiment was quickly sent to Virginia where it participated in the brutal campaigns of the war's last year. First bloodied at the Battle of the Wilderness, Virginia, in May 1864, the Fifty-seventh saw almost continuous combat until the end of the war in the spring of 1865.

Despite its relatively short history, the regiment suffered tremendous casualties. At the Wilderness, 262 of the Fifty-seventh's men became casualties, including a staggering ninety-three killed, mortally wounded, or missing. At Spotsylvania the regiment lost nearly eighty men of the 333 who entered the fight. Following the horror of Grant's 1864 overland campaign, the Massachusetts men would suffer through the ten-month-long siege of Petersburg, including the July 1864 Battle of the Crater. Before the end of the war 324 men had been killed or died of disease, and 370 more suffered wounds. Statistically, these losses were the third highest for any Union regiment during the war.

Perhaps the greatest strength of Wilkinson's book is his ability to recreate the immediacy of contemporary Civil War writing and to combine that with the objectivity and scholarship of modern historians. He is adept at personalizing the experiences of the men of the Fifty-seventh. Through extensive use of manuscript sources and regimental service records readers obtain one of the finest views of Civil War combat as seen by the common soldier. From Lieutenant George Barton's descriptions of the Wilderness, Spotsylvania, and the Crater, to Private William Peabody's tormented diary entries in the weeks before his death from starvation in the Andersonville, Georgia, prisoner-of-war camp, Wilkinson documents the horrors faced by these young Massachusetts boys as they were thrown into the vortex of the war. The extensive roster is a fine complement to the text, providing excellent biographical sketches of all the regiment's men, including details on their pre- and post-war lives.

Mother, May You Never See the Sights I Have Seen belongs on the short list of the best Civil War unit histories that have been written. It should prove indispensable to serious students of the war.

*Florida State Archives,
Tallahassee*

DAVID J. COLES

Natural Allies: Women's Associations in American History. By Anne Firor Scott. (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1992. xii, 242 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, photographs, illustrations, appendix, notes, index. \$29.95.)

Those who understand the role and concerns of women in the political process will find Anne Firor Scott's *Natural Allies* of enormous value. This important and richly detailed study of women's associations from the 1790s to World War II demonstrates convincingly that these associations were at the heart of American social and political development throughout the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. From the earliest days of the republic the associations enabled women to take a public role and to influence policy. The associations made suffrage inevitable and shaped the post-suffrage agenda.

Natural Allies traces the evolution of women's organizations from those that were primarily local in the pre-Civil War years to the national organizations formed after the Civil War with their wider agendas for action. Part One covers three successive phases in the development of women's groups: the early benevolent societies organized to help the poor; the activist groups emerging by the 1830s to deal with issues of prostitution, alcoholism, slavery, and women's rights; and the societies formed during the Civil War by both northern and Confederate women to support the war efforts. Underlying the work of these diverse groups as well as those established subsequently was the idea of woman as moral being with "a special responsibility to bring principles of the well-run Christian home into community life."

Women's associations expanded dramatically in number and range of interests in the years following the Civil War. In Part Two Scott concentrates on three types of organizations—religious, self-improvement, and community improvement—and on the related movement for social justice. She argues that the harsh conditions of the emerging urban industrial society shaped the agendas of many groups, moving them from an emphasis on philanthropy to more radical social reform goals. Their activities throughout this period were impressive and included building community institutions such as settlement houses and libraries, working for female suffrage, and lobbying for regulatory and protective legislation.

The significance of the associations rests not only in their

contributions to a more just society, but also in the role they played in liberating women. Scott views them as "miniature republics," enabling women to learn to organize, to administer, to deal with legislatures, to speak in public, and to gain a new self-confidence and self-image.

This lively and well-written book makes a major contribution to women's studies and American history. It shows clearly that women and their associations played a far more important role in the development of American social and economic policies than is generally acknowledged. Scott speculates that the long neglect of the associations by historians related both to the absence of controversy around many of their activities and to a tendency to view women's clubs as frivolous.

Scott, a distinguished historian and author of a number of studies on women, including *The Southern Lady* and *Making the Invisible Woman Visible*, has spent over twenty years working on the subject of "organized womanhood." She has used a wide variety of archival materials and secondary sources and examined thousands of black and white women's organizations in producing this landmark study. The material is organized masterfully, showing the pattern and significance in the activities of these many groups, yet with enough detail to make the organizations and the women who ran them seem very real.

Although this study does not focus on organizations in Florida specifically, many of the national groups studied had active Florida chapters. It should, therefore, assist the Florida historian to understand better the groups operating in the state and perhaps encourage research in this neglected area.

Jacksonville University

JOAN S. CARVER

Black Exodus: The Great Migration from the American South. Edited by Alfredteen Harrison. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1991. xviii, 107 pp. Preface, introduction, contributors, index. \$18.95.)

This volume contains seven of the twenty-odd papers that were presented on various aspects of the "Great Migration," the subject of a symposium held at Jackson State University in September 1989. As noted in the preface by the editor, Alfredteen

Harris, these essays are not designed simply to cite the causes of the movement, but rather to analyze them. Thus, each is based upon a particular theme or perspective. The first essay offers a generalized assessment of the Great Migration as exemplar of the historic search by blacks for justice, freedom, and equality, as well as for full citizenship in America. The next three discussions seek to analyze those social, economic, and racial causes that impelled this population shift within its given time boundaries of 1915 to 1960, while the last three essays emphasize the Great Migration as the backdrop against which African Americans continue the drive for social change.

This effort to identify common themes and implications for the Great Migration is commendable. Several of the essays offer a fresh perspective on the movement of African Americans to northern cities and upon those who remained in the South despite the out-migration of loved ones, family members, and friends. In this category are Denoral Davis's "Toward a Socio-Historical and Demographic Portrait of Twentieth-Century African Americans," which focuses upon the impact of the shift of blacks from the South to the North on growth patterns, and the fertility and mortality rates of blacks in both regions of the country. Carol Mark's is a provocative study of the economic changes that occurred in the South when northern developers sought to industrialize the region by training poor whites, thereby forcing many blacks either to migrate North to avoid working the dirtiest jobs or remain as tenant farmers or sharecroppers in the South. Neal McMillian's exposition is on those blacks who remained in one particular southern state—Mississippi—and who used the Great Migration as an impetus to push for social change in that state.

Black Exodus is both useful and interesting, and it will serve its purpose well if accepted as a model for further investigation into the causes, consequences, and impact of twentieth-century black migration from other southern states, Florida included. Certainly, there remains much that is inspiring and enlightening to be learned from additional studies on those who emigrated and those who chose to remain in the South.

Florida A & M University

LARRY E. RIVERS

Yellow Fever & Public Health in the New South. By John H. Ellis. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1992. xii, 233 pp. List of tables and illustrations, preface, notes, index. \$28.00.)

Coastal North America had endured wave after wave of yellow fever assaults in the two centuries preceding the epidemic of 1878. But this particular epidemic did not confine itself to the coast; rather it moved up the lower Mississippi Valley from New Orleans to Memphis, radiating from there all the way north to southern Ohio, leaving some 20,000 dead in its wake and at least another 100,000 who became ill but survived the disease. In financial terms the costs were astronomical, the expense of tending the sick and burying the dead a small fraction of the toll of lost business and commerce.

Professor Ellis, however, is less interested in the devastation wrought by this last great yellow fever epidemic in North America than he is in its impact on public health in the South. More specifically, he views the epidemic as a spur for a public health movement in the region and undertakes to measure that movement's development during the years 1878-1888 in the cities of New Orleans and Memphis—both of which suffered spectacularly from the epidemic—and Atlanta, which was spared fever but not fear in 1878 as yellow fever broke out in nearby Chattanooga.

Such comparative scrutiny on the local level, however, is not done without an eye on the larger world, and Ellis fills the reader in on the nineteenth-century public health movement in England and in the north of the United States as well as earlier public health measures taken in what he terms “The Necropolitan South” (the title of chapter 2). In addition, he sketches in the changing demographic, social, economic, political, and racial situations in the South from the days of slavery to 1878 and reviews the region's earlier experience with yellow fever and other epidemic diseases. The South that hosted the yellow fever of 1878 was one of considerable poverty and racial tension, presided over by affluent local elites whose concern for public health was essentially a concern over the bad press the lack of salubrity in their region received in the North that was bad for business.

During the epidemic, northern newspapers blasted the South for filthy conditions that were seen as spawning grounds for the disease: but the South censured itself too for a lack of

attention to sanitary matters that stimulated local initiatives for improved public health. For a variety of reasons such initiatives enjoyed only limited success, whereas the pursuit by Southerners of a strong federal health agency met with total failure in the face of opposition from the newly formed American Public Health Association that (ironically) defended states rights.

This book was, according to the author, researched some time ago in the libraries and archives of the cities under examination. He is to be commended for an effort that packs each chapter with a nice mixture of anecdote and hard statistical data. He is also to be commended for remaining abreast of an ever-growing body of new literature, which has been used to enlighten and enliven the study.

Bowling Green State University

KENNETH F. KIPLE

The Kingfish and His Realm: The Life and Times of Huey P. Long.

By William Ivy Hair. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1991. xvi, 406 pp. Acknowledgments, maps, illustrations, photographs, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$24.95.)

The late Professor Hair has filled a yawning gap in Louisiana history in the period of Huey Long's life— 1893 to 1935— thus supplementing his previous excellent study *Bourbonism and Agrarian Protest: Louisiana Politics, 1877-1900*, published in 1969. The latter, however, has been overshadowed by T. Harry Williams's acclaimed *Huey Long*, appearing the same year, that deals superficially with the era before Long came to power in the 1920s. Its admired narrative qualities aside, Williams's biography is badly flawed by its unrelenting apologetic defensiveness of the Kingfish, biased attribution of sources, and contradictory philosophical rationalizations to excuse abuses of power of the "great man" of history as necessary to achieve progress in Louisiana. Williams stands apart from most scholars in writing sympathetically even of the character of Long, whose apparent manic obsession with aggrandizement of power and ruthlessness is attributed to his alleged desire to do good. This larger-than-life Machiavellian hero of the masses, according to Williams, overcame romantic forces, introduced realism to southern poli-

tics, provided concrete benefits to lower-class Louisianians, nationally, influenced the directions of the New Deal, and anticipated the Great Society. A breed apart from the typical southern demagogue or European fascist leader, Long allegedly disdained employment of racist and nationalistic appeals to drum up support.

Huey Long was representative of the scholarly tendency in the 1960s to adopt a moralistic approach to the study of political power and the inclination, by both conservatives and liberals, to adopt the “great man” theory of history (which Williams did with uncharacteristic frankness) while excusing the moral flaws, denying responsibility for political corruption, and exaggerating the accomplishments of the leader. While excluding fascists like Hitler or Mussolini, strange bedfellows—Richard Nixon, Lyndon Johnson, the Kennedy brothers to one side; Lenin, Mao Zedung, Castro, and even Stalin, on the other—appeared on lists of admirable political figures, depending on ideological perspectives. Although Williams’s own political leanings and historical writings may be characterized as somewhat eccentric and difficult to label with reference to a historiographic school, he, like such influential liberals as V. O. Key and C. Vann Woodward, is inclined to view sympathetically the southern populists— their racism or other flaws aside— when they stirred lower class protest as a seemingly necessary stratagem to achieve progressive reforms.

Writing with liberal sentiments but against the grain of the self-proclaimed “realism” of the great men apologists, Professor Hair puts aside the rose-colored glasses, appropriately, one thinks, when heroes of the left everywhere are being toppled from pedestals, and the tendency now is to focus on the moral standards and personal character of the leader as significant issues in society’s formation of democratic values and material advancement. In any event, Hair’s treatment seems to this reviewer to be a much more objective and less romantic account of the life and times of Huey Long.

Hair supports Williams’s interpretation that before the Kingfish’s rise to power, Louisiana’s lower classes had been dominated by a corrupt and ruthless oligarchy, neglectful of the public welfare; and that the politically brilliant Long, by humiliating his conservative opposition, effectively pushed programs beneficial to the masses, notably in areas of education

and road building. These points, however, had been conceded by conservative opponents when Long lived, and scholars dating from the 1930s hardly ever disputed this interpretation. Yet Hair's book is actually the first monograph covering the period by a historian specialist in the field— to exclude Williams who was primarily a Civil War specialist and biographer, and the works of political scientists. Hair's analysis of the Louisiana political culture, relative to its uniqueness and similarities as a Deep South state, is sharper, more balanced, and more broadly resourceful than previous studies, including that of Williams. To include the latter also, mindful of the accolades attributed to it, this reviewer thinks that Hair treats controversial issues with greater subtlety, giving attention to historical nuances. For example, compared to *Huey Long*, in about a third as many pages, Hair is clearer about how, from various perspectives, valid though contradictory conclusions may be reached on issues such as the effects of progressivism on Louisiana, the character of the anti-Long leadership, the impeachment movement, the mixtures of personal and political motives of the Kingfish himself, and the nature of the fear and hatred he engendered.

Best of all, Hair more realistically confronts the racial dimensions of Long's life and times to demonstrate the obscenity of the view that the Kingfish's despotic ways should be excused and that he should be honored in memory as a democrat at heart, not because he might not have been a racist and promoter of racial equality himself but merely because he refrained from resorting to bigoted appeals like an ordinary southern demagogue. In Hair's book, Long emerges fully the dictator, ever greedy for total dominance, unlovely and unloving, and employing racism and whatever tactics he deemed necessary to satisfy his manic need for absolute control over all he encountered in life. In short, Hair does not surrender the moral high ground of the liberal critic. From this clear perspective, Long's lack of liberalism and his demerits as a democratic do-gooder come into focus. As Hair demonstrates, Long's programs discriminated in favor of whites and only incidentally benefitted blacks; his Share Our Wealth scheme was pie in the sky; he opposed in principle the welfare state safety net as it evolved in the New Deal; his tax-and-spend programs for Louisiana were not in the final analysis all that radical; and he was neglectful of and corrupted agencies caring for the sick and disabled. Readers of this journal in-

terested in southern history generally, especially those whose impressions about Huey Long and his state's history are mostly derived from T. Harris Williams's biography, would greatly profit, therefore, from reading William Hair's book. It not only deals with the subject more lucidly and concisely than other accounts, it is especially commendable in being less focused on the role of the great man through the eyes of the Kingfish, as may be seen in the artistry of the *Huey Long* monument.

Southwestern Louisiana University

MATTHEW J. SCHOTT

Reform and Revolution: The Life and Times of Raymond Robins. By Neil V. Salzman. (Kent, OH: Kent State University Press, 1991. xiv, 472 pp. Acknowledgments, abbreviations, introduction, photographs, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$35.00.)

Transplanted to Florida as a child, Raymond Robins put down roots in Hernando County near Brooksville. Although he ranged far and wide during a busy life, his Florida home always served him as a source of physical and emotional strength. Informally educated under the direction of a Brooksville businessman who recognized his potential, Robins first achieved wealth and then became a lifelong proponent of Progressive causes— *Reform*. His work for these causes eventually led him to Russia where he became an advocate of United States, recognition of the Lenin-Trotsky regime— *Revolution*.

After a brief stint as a Tennessee coal miner, Robins studied law, gained a reputation as a reform lawyer by winning a major case before the California Supreme Court, and then left San Francisco to seek his fortune in the Klondike gold fields. He did not find much gold, but he did find his calling. He was the prime mover in cleaning up the corruption in Nome and establishing a democratic government there. From Alaska he moved on to Chicago where he spent a quarter of a century helping the poor in the settlement houses while working for social, labor, and political reform, and women's suffrage. As a dedicated member of the Progressive party he became quite familiar with Robert LaFollette, Theodore Roosevelt, and other prominent Progressives.

At the urging of Theodore Roosevelt he accepted what became his most important and certainly most controversial mission. As a member of the American Red Cross Commission to Russia in 1917, he observed the Bolshevik revolution from its inception. Convinced that Lenin and Trotsky represented the sentiments of the majority of Russians, he tried unsuccessfully to convince the United States government that they were neither German agents nor a conspiratorial clique. The United States ignored his arguments and treated the Bolsheviks as an international pariah, and Robins was eventually called home.

After a brief period of government-imposed silence, Robins— a gifted speaker who was already widely known to American audiences— began speaking about his views on the Russian situation. Unable to convince the American people or their leaders, he continued to advocate better relations between his nation and Russia. As the years passed, Robins was obliged to overlook some of Stalin's obvious contradictions, but he never swerved from his views about Lenin. He even erected a monument to the revolutionary leader at his Florida home.

Long before his involvement with Russia, Robins had purchased Snow Hill, the highest promontory on the peninsular Gulf coast, just a few miles north of Brooksville. There he built his Chinsegut Hill, the home to which he periodically repaired for spiritual and physical regeneration. He lived there most of the time from the 1930s until his death in 1954. Among the many dignitaries whom he entertained at Chinsegut Hill was the first Russian ambassador to the United States after our belated recognition in 1933.

Because of financial difficulties during the Great Depression, Robins deeded 2,100 acres of his land to the national government. It has become part of the Subtropical Agricultural Research Station operated by the United States Department of Agriculture in cooperation with the University of Florida's Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. The house at Chinsegut Hill is a conference center for the University of South Florida. The monument to Lenin was removed when local residents thought it unfitting during the Cold War years.

University of Central Florida

JERRELL H. SHOFNER

Frank Lawrence Owsley: Historian of the Old South. By Harriet Chappell Owsley. (Nashville: Vanderbilt University Press, 1990. xviii, 223 pp. Foreword, preface, photographs, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

Undoubtedly Frank Owsley did not fit the stereotype of an aloof professor with primary focus devoted to a specialization peculiar to all but a few hundred fellow academics. On the contrary, Owsley, whose career spanned four decades, influenced countless students and professional colleagues while authoring numerous comprehensive works on the Civil War and southern history. His *States Rights in the Confederacy* explains how the adherence to state sovereignty undermined the unity required to fight the war. *King Cotton Diplomacy*, researched in Europe, demonstrates how cotton became the magnet by which the Confederacy sought diplomatic recognition and financial support from Britain and France.

Plain Folk of the Old South, drawn from agricultural and census data, rebuffed the northern misconception of southern culture to show how the plain citizenry outnumbered the planters and slaves who had received the bulk of previous historical attention. To gather statistics for *Plain Folk* Owsley and his wife, who patiently shared with him the crushing burdens of historical research, combed church records, wills, estate records, county court minutes, marriage licenses, inventories, court records, mortgage books, deed books, county tax rolls, and unpublished federal census returns and pored over voluminous county and town histories and biographies. Mrs. Owsley recalls having spent summers in the 1930s traveling throughout the South searching for old courthouses and records, sometimes in vain: "We would find a particularly old courthouse that we were certain was a pre-Civil War structure, and the officials would tell us that they had just burned the old records to make room for new ones" (p. 136).

This account is not just a detailed examination of Owsley's many historiographical pursuits but is a love story written by the wife of a "happy, fun-loving, witty, and deeply caring man" (p. 104), a southern gentleman of impeccable integrity. Born in 1890, Owsley obtained his bachelor's and master's degrees from Auburn and the Ph.D. from the University of Chicago. He taught at Birmingham-Southern College where he met Mrs.

Owsley; at Vanderbilt, he was the Civil War and southern history specialist. Near the end of his career he joined the faculty of the University of Alabama to fulfill a desire to return to his native state and be reunited with a longtime friend, A. B. Moore. Mrs. Owsley, later the director of the Manuscript Section of the Tennessee State Library and Archives, describes the Tuscaloosa university as "one of the most underrated" in the nation (p. 172).

At Vanderbilt, Owsley joined the intellectual cadre known as "The Agrarians" whose ranks also included Cleanth Brooks, Allen Tate, John Crowe Ransom, and Robert Penn Warren, the late poet laureate of the United States. In their 1930 manifesto *I'll Take My Stand*, the Agrarians extolled the chivalrous virtues of the vanishing Old South. In an era preceding the fundamental change brought about by the civil rights movement, urbanization, and burgeoning industrialization, they espoused the Jeffersonian paradigm that the agrarian population should "dominate the social, cultural, economic, and political life of the state and give tone to it" (p. 78). Owsley at times felt bitter about the impact of the Civil War on his beloved region. He was convinced that the war, more than any other event, had "destroyed the economic and social institutions of the South, killed and maimed several hundred thousand men, sterilized the intellectual life of the section . . . enabled the East to lay a protective tariff that was bad for agriculture, created animosities between the black and white people, and deepened the sectional bitterness already existing between the North and the South" (p. 104).

Discouraged at times by the unjust fate of the South, Owsley considered shifting his research to another field, possibly ancient history. Yet when he died in London in 1956, Owsley was predictably absorbed in another Civil War project supported by a Fulbright scholarship. Mrs. Owsley subsequently applied to have the scholarship transferred to her name, and she chose to limit her research to a revision of *King Cotton Diplomacy*. Such an undertaking was fully consistent with Owsley's advice, written to her sometime before his death: "If I should die and leave you here awhile . . . for my sake, turn again to life and smile. . . . Complete these dear unfinished tasks of mine" (pp. 199-200). Owsley can perhaps best be remembered in his wife's words: "He had always wanted to be a good teacher first, and a good writer and researcher second" (p. 181). By either standard he achieved that level of success, shared by relatively few in his

profession. Historians may fill the shelves of libraries, but not that many biographies are ever written about historians. Could Mrs. Owsley, who completed this memoir after her ninetieth birthday, be starting a trend?

Laredo (Texas) Junior College

BILLY HATHORN

The Politics of Change in Georgia: A Political Biography of Ellis Arnall. By Harold Paulk Henderson. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1991. xii, 345 pp. Preface, photographs, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95.)

In this century Southerners have elected a number of flamboyant governors who seemed to define the region. Huey Long, Gene Talmadge, and George Wallace come to mind. But in fact a more sober political type has shaped public policy. Known variously as “business progressives,” “entrepreneurial individualists,” or “neo-whigs,” they include men like Luther Hodges, LeRoy Collins, and Jimmy Carter. Ellis Arnall helped define the type.

Born in 1907, the scion of a prominent west Georgia mercantile family, Arnall became the boy wonder of Georgia politics and was elected governor at age thirty-five. Arnall began public life as a Talmadge supporter but soon cast his lot with the “better sorts” who viewed with alarm the antics of the Wild Man from Sugar Creek.

In 1941 Talmadge’s vendetta against two state university officials (integrationists, he said) galvanized his foes. The affair cost the university system its accreditation and created an army of students ready to do battle against Talmadge. Arnall rode the anti-Talmadge wave to victory in 1942. While Professor Henderson identifies a “rising tide of idealism and commitment to democratic principle” (p. 50), he acknowledges that this was a battle between segregationists, during which Arnall proclaimed, “Any nigger who tried to enter the university would not be in existence [the] next day” (p. 139).

What, then, caused the national media and liberal academicians to call Arnall blessed? During his single, four-year term (Georgia governors were barred from succeeding themselves), Arnall presided over a reorganization that reduced the gover-

nor's power to manipulate state agencies for political gain. The Highway Department was exempted: Arnall was a reformer, but no fool. He won approval for prison reform and a state economic planning agency. Arnall successfully championed a favorite cause of pro-growth Southerners: the abolition of regionally discriminatory railroad freight rates. But on the other hand Arnall had pledged not to raise taxes and to reduce the state's debt. Amidst a booming economy, therefore, Georgia still lagged in expenditures for education and other services.

In matters of race Arnall did not seek change, but it found him. Arnall never disavowed segregation while in office. As with many white "moderates" of that era, Arnall's moderation is defined by the limits to his support of the old ways. Specifically, he chose not to resist the Supreme Court's decision abolishing the white Democratic primary. Arnall's stance brought him the dubious distinction of an award from the left-leaning Southern Conference for Human Welfare. Henderson argues that Arnall's acquiescence discredited him politically.

Arnall left office in 1947 amidst the confusion over Georgia's celebrated three governors controversy. A stint as head of the federal Office of Price Stabilization during the Korean War, coupled with establishment of a lucrative Atlanta law practice, turned his attention away from Georgia politics. But Arnall was still a leader of the anti-Talmadge faction, and he hinted at entering every gubernatorial race from 1948 to 1962. Whatever the lure of his business interests, Arnall was deterred by the splintering of the anti-Talmadge forces and the revitalization of the Talmadge machine under Gene's son Herman.

Finally in 1966 Arnall had his last hurrah. With the county unit system abolished and blacks finally able to vote, Arnall campaigned for governor as an urbane progressive. In an ironic turn, he was defeated in a runoff for the Democratic nomination by an unexpected successor to the Talmadge mantle, Lester G. Maddox. According to Henderson, Arnall had encouraged Maddox to enter the race as a means of dividing the conservative vote.

Professor Henderson places Ellis Arnall squarely within the tradition of New South developers and business progressives. He paints an honest portrait of a politician who was very much a product of his own age. Nevertheless, this political biography leaves one wishing for a closer look at Arnall himself and his

own sense of the shifting terrain of southern politics. Despite the author's nod in the direction of V. O. Key, one might wish for a more nuanced analysis of Georgia's politics of factionalism. Nevertheless, we have here a sturdy, business-like biography that sheds light on the sturdy, business-like governor who defined the politics of moderation in Georgia.

Georgia Institute of Technology

ROBERT C. MCMATH, JR.

Southern Daughter: The Life of Margaret Mitchell. By Darden Asbury Pyron. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1991. xxii, 533 pp. Preface, photographs, notes, index. \$24.95.)

Within the last year or so, Oxford University Press has enjoyed a sales record quite astonishing for an academic publishing house. James McPherson's *Battle Cry of Freedom* and the biography of Margaret Mitchell, the Georgian lady who wrote the Civil War novel *Gone with the Wind*, have both sold over 40,000 copies in hardback editions. Clearly the popularity of Civil War topics remains undiminished. Although a recent review in the *New York Review of Books* slams *Southern Daughter* for being almost as racist as Margaret Mitchell herself, Darden Pyron richly deserves his success. More could probably have been said about Mitchell's ultra-conservatism and racial blindness, but Pyron chose his title with considerable shrewdness and honest judiciousness.

Mixed signals abounded in Margaret Mitchell's upbringing. Born in 1900 into a substantial Atlanta family, she spent her life rebelling against as well as unconsciously emulating her dynamic, proud, and ambitious mother. May Belle Stephens came from Irish-Catholic, planter roots in Clayton County, Georgia. The origins of Mitchell's slaveholding family, the O'Haras, headed by a parvenu Irishman, in *Gone with the Wind* should be clear. May Belle was devoted to the rubrics of good manners, but her first love was the local women's suffrage movement in which she played a leading part. Attempting to fulfill her mother's double messages, Mitchell later found in fiction the means to express what she could not fully understand in her own life. A reading of *Gone with the Wind* reveals how her character Scarlett O'Hara could not love anyone but herself. The ori-

gins of the flaw in Scarlett's personality lay in the author's resentment of May Belle Stephens, a mother whom she thought inattentive, unloving, and overbearing. Pressures for academic success were always heavy burdens in the Mitchell home, but May Belle also expected her daughter to combine academic achievement, to which she was indeed suited, with old-fashioned social graces that implicitly contradicted bluestocking intellectuality. May Belle died when Margaret was striving toward this fragile duality at Smith College. At once Margaret left Massachusetts and, in southern spinsterly fashion, returned to Atlanta to run her attorney father's household. With considerable psychological insight, Pyron explores the love-hate relationship of mother and daughter that extended even beyond the grave. For her entire life Mitchell was afflicted with mishaps, illnesses, and depressions closely connected to her struggle for autonomy and her incomplete mourning for a mother from whom she could never free herself. In middle age, Margaret Mitchell died in a car accident that may have been connected with her self-destructive depressions and episodic fugues.

Just as Margaret Mitchell could not live peaceably with her mother, so too her relationships with men were ambivalent. She first married an upper-class alcoholic named Red Upshaw. He was the roommate of John Marsh, whom Margaret next wedded after Upshaw proved an unmitigated disaster. In fact, both young men had been courting her simultaneously while she played a glamorous role in Atlanta society that reminds one of Scarlett's equally adolescent coquetry at the beginning of *Gone with the Wind*. Marsh was a dullard for whom few had much respect, but, idolizing his wife, he seemed to fill her angry and compulsive heart with a stability and confidence that she sorely required.

To supplement the family income, Margaret Mitchell landed a job as a reporter with the *Atlanta Journal* in the 1920s. Her chief enterprise, however, was the secret writing of *Gone with the Wind*, begun in 1926 and completed just short of a decade later. With consummate skill Pyron analyzes the novel as almost a hidden autobiography of Margaret Mitchell, her husbands, and her family's slaveowning and Confederate past. He chronicles her rapacious business sense even as she portrayed herself as the innocent southern lady whose modesty almost forbade her parting with the hefty manuscript so long in preparation.

Moreover, Pyron understands quite accurately how *Gone with the Wind* broke with the plantation-novel traditions, particularly those of Thomas Dixon, whose fiction she greatly admired. She delineated a New South of enterprise and promise rather than depict an Old South laden with pure sentiment and tattered charm. To be sure, as Pyron observes, Mitchell perpetuated a number of racial and sentimental stereotypes within the genre. Yet Scarlett is no typical heroine. Instead the character is almost Depression-modern, as it were, and appropriately conflicted about success in love and life—very much like the novelist herself. No less deeply probing is Pyron's account of Mitchell's reactions to the novel's enormous success. Cool and yet elated, she presented a mixture of bravado, self-doubt, and southern-belle demureness.

In sum, *Southern Daughter* is a fully rounded and sensitive study of a complex and surprisingly exasperating figure—neurotic yet fascinating. Smoothly written though the Mitchell biography is, one regrets that a determined editor at Oxford did not reduce its length by another hundred or more pages. As a result, Pyron's major themes sometimes get lost in a forest of details. Nonetheless, so insightful are many passages in the work that the critic is tempted to pronounce Pyron a much more trenchant writer than his subject, vigorous storyteller though she was.

University of Florida

BERTRAM WYATT-BROWN

The Adaptable South: Essays in Honor of George Brown Tindall.

Edited by Elizabeth Jacoway, Dan T. Carter, Lester C. Lamon, and Robert C. McMath, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1991. x, 306 pp. Preface, introduction, the principal writings of George Brown Tindall, contributors, index. \$35.00.)

The publication of *The Emergence of the New South, 1913-1945* (1967) established George B. Tindall as the preeminent scholar of twentieth-century southern history. Over a long career he has made signal contributions to our understanding of southern race relations and ethnicity, has made imaginative use of concepts like “business progressivism” and the “benighted South,”

and has advanced a persuasive interpretation of the southern political tradition, not to mention his magisterial synthesis in *The Emergence of the New South*. As Dan T. Carter writes in the Introduction to this volume, Tindall “has shaped much of the framework for historical writing on the late nineteenth- and twentieth-century South.” Also, like his mentor Fletcher M. Green, he has excelled as a director of graduate students. In the Preface to this work, Elizabeth Jacoway recalls her first seminar with the North Carolina professor—how “the elegant gentleman with the wry wit and the bow ties . . . led me [within a matter of weeks] into a world of new concerns, deeper meanings, and higher callings, and in his gentle way he encouraged me to see that this could be my world, too.” This wide-ranging collection of essays by Tindall’s former students is a fitting tribute to a distinguished scholar and teacher.

Many of the essays are concerned with race, religion, and politics. Jack Maddex describes the efforts of the first post-war generation of Southern Presbyterians to adapt to the New South; Lester C. Lamon explains the Tennessee Presbyterians’ decision to open Maryville College to blacks after the war and their reversal of that policy at the turn of the century; and Gary R. Freeze examines the community crusade for cotton mills in Salisbury, North Carolina, with special attention to the interaction of southern religion and regional industrialization. The struggle of black Southerners to survive in an era of political marginalization and legal segregation is the theme of Walter B. Wear’s contribution, while the durability, as well as the violence and white oppression of the South’s racial system, are revealed in Charles W. Eagles’s study of the civil rights movement in Lowndes County, Alabama. In other essays, Wayne Mixon analyzes the work of the Virginia novelist Amélia Rives, a rebel against the Victorian constraints on the role of women in the South; Jerrold Hirsch focuses on the Federal Writers’ Project and the writing of southern “folk history”; Julian Pleasants discusses Frank Porter Graham and southern politics; and Robert C. McMath considers Jimmy Carter as a Southerner in the White House, concluding that the Georgian fits squarely into the tradition of southern business progressivism. Finally, a lengthy interview with George Tindall opens a window on his thinking and reveals “the flavor of the man.”

The contributors invoke a pervasive theme in the southern

experience: the tension between the region's devotion to the past and its awareness of the necessity for change. Tindall himself has made effective use of the concept of adaptability. Each of the essayists in this festschrift, as Dan Carter writes, "suggests ways in which individuals and groups retained key elements of the old order even as they accommodated themselves to the new." The concept of the adaptable South works well in this volume, enhancing the unity of the collection and illuminating the theme with new examples and fresh insights. The quality of the contributions varies, but they are all scholarly, well written, and a pleasure to read. In addition, they demonstrate the interpretive potential of a relatively new emphasis in the writing of modern southern history.

Vanderbilt University

DEWEY W. GRANTHAM

Race, Class, and Politics in Southern History: Essays in Honor of Robert F. Durden. Edited by Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Charles L. Flynn, Jr. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1989. xiv, 297 pp. Preface, tables, maps, notes, contributors, index. \$35.00.)

Race, said Wilbur J. Cash, has always been the focal point of politics in the South. "Before that vast and capacious distinction, all others were foreshortened, dwarfed, and all but obliterated." Not even the wrenching forces of Civil War and Reconstruction proved sufficient to uproot "the old scale of values," leaving "economic and social considerations" in the New South "as ever subordinate to those of race." For the most part, *Race, Class, and Politics in Southern History* vindicates rather than challenges Cash's assessment rendered over half a century ago in *The Mind of the South*.

Offered as a tribute by colleagues and former students to distinguished Duke historian Robert F. Durden, this collection of eight essays explores the intersection of race, class, and politics in the life of the South between the Civil War and the close of the Progressive Era. Editors Jeffrey J. Crow, Paul D. Escott, and Charles L. Flynn, Jr., have divided the volume into three sections: one on Republican Reconstruction, a second on the Populist revolt, and a final one entitled "Racial Bonds and Class

Divisions in the Post-Reconstruction South.” The picture that emerges from this mosaic, as the preface concludes, is one “in which, in most instances, racism remained a powerful, even overriding commitment among whites.” Despite the presence of class interests fraught with “complexity, tension, and conflict, . . . what seems striking is the frequency with which racism narrowly circumscribed the limits of dissent, the frequency with which racial bonds defined the limits in which groups fought for their class interests, and the stubborn persistence with which bonds of racial identity governed the hearts and minds and politics of the region.”

The single deviation from this race-over-class theme comes in the lead essay by Escott, who discovers in the North Carolina Piedmont a true biracial Republican coalition. Built on post-war black suffrage and a tradition of antebellum and wartime dissent, this progressive and democratic Republicanism, says Escott, flickered to life briefly during Reconstruction only to be snuffed out by Klan terror orchestrated by the traditional white elite. In other essays, Ruth Currie-McDaniel probes the lives of carpetbaggers' wives for insight into northern attitudes on race and gender that contributed to the demise of Reconstruction; Raymond Gavins explains how “shared concepts of freedom” nurtured a racial solidarity that blunted class tensions within the black community during the emergence of Jim Crow; Jeffrey Crow traces *Progressive Farmer* editor Clarence Poe's campaign for rural segregation to illustrate the dark “conservative, even reactionary,” underside of southern Progressivism that paradoxically coexisted with an otherwise sincere desire “to elevate the common man”; and Bruce Clayton explains how Wilbur Cash's long pilgrimage of “reading, thinking, brooding, worrying, talking, and writing” led him to a unique insight into and emancipation from the racist illusions that “subtly and profoundly served the self-interest of the ruling class and the psychological needs of the common whites.”

Perhaps the most interesting portion of the book is the middle segment wherein provocative essays by Flynn, Eric Anderson, and Richard L. Watson explore the dynamics of race and class during the Populist era against the larger historical and ideological backdrop of the overall southern political experience. Focusing on Georgia, Flynn argues that Populism makes historical sense “only in terms of the Democratic party politics

out of which it grew." The third party movement sprang from tactical rather than ideological differences among Georgia whites. Those who abandoned the party of their fathers did so because they came to view Clevelandism as a betrayal of the "Jeffersonian and Jacksonian tradition of laissez-faire and localism" and Democratic leaders, both locally and nationally, as collaborators in a Republican conspiracy to prostitute representative government and plunder the people with tariffs, deflation, and pork-barrel pensions for Union veterans. If the Democratic party, as one Populist newspaper put it, had "any democracy in it, there would be no need for a People's party."

Anderson reaches similar conclusions in his analysis of Edgecombe County, North Carolina, whose Populists appear more like Durden's old "angry agrarian capitalists" than like the vanguard of a radical assault on the free market portrayed by some recent scholars. Anderson, too, finds "the key issue" dividing Populist from Democrat to be the question of "the reliability of the Democratic party . . . [as] a fit instrument of reform." Watson's excellent account of Furnifold Simmons's leadership of the successful disfranchisement campaign in North Carolina underscores Flynn's and Anderson's implicit premise that political differences between Populists and Democrats were clearly circumscribed by a common commitment to white supremacy.

Historians of the post-Civil War period, says Flynn, have not always been "attuned to the issues that the South's Democrats thought were central." This could help explain some of the frustrations of the "lost opportunity" school of recent historiography, who struggle to explain the failure of Reconstruction or Populism "to create a racially egalitarian and just society." Perhaps the simple explanation is that with few notable exceptions, the actors in those historical dramas, unlike their latter-day chroniclers, never aspired to such a crusade. Apparently reconciled to that possibility, Flynn, Anderson, and Watson have sought rather to understand both Populists and Democrats in terms of their own perceptions of themselves and their society. In so doing, they have taken significant strides toward making sense of the contorted dimensions of race, class, and politics in southern history.

Acknowledging those strengths in no way diminishes the contributions of the other essays in this volume. In contrast to the uneven quality of many such collections, *Race, Class, and*

Politics in Southern History consistently reflects the kind of sound scholarship, cogent argument, and readable prose that pays fitting tribute, in substance as well as in declaration, to a scholar of Robert Durden's stature.

University of Kentucky

CHESTER M. MORGAN

The 1988 Presidential Election in the South: Continuity Amidst Change in Southern Party Politics. By Laurence W. Moreland, Robert P. Steed, and Tod A. Baker. (Westport, CT: Greenwood Press, 1991. xiv, 296 pp. Tables, figures, preface, index, bibliographical note. \$47.95.)

Was there anything interesting about the 1988 presidential election in the South? When the Democratic party nominated Massachusetts Governor Michael Dukakis as its candidate, it abandoned all hope of winning either the popular or Electoral College vote in the region— in spite of the presence of popular Texas Senator Lloyd Bentsen as the vice-presidential candidate. The weak, defensive, often embarrassing campaign mounted by the Democrats did little to improve their chances in the South or anywhere else. Republican candidates George Bush and Dan Quayle did their best to tell Southerners what they wanted to hear— from attacks on the ACLU and questions about Dukakis's reticence to recite the Pledge of Allegiance to scary racial appeals (via Willy Horton) and a mocking assault on Dukakis's environmental record.

Bush-Quayle won all of the southern Electoral College votes, Dukakis-Bentsen none. The Republican ticket received 59 percent of the popular vote in the South, a landslide by any yardstick. Southerners supported the Republicans more solidly than any other region in the nation. Indeed, the base of the national Republican victory— in popular and Electoral College votes— was in the traditional eleven southern states. Besides, the Democrats had not won a presidential election in the South since 1976, and that was something of a fluke. Should anyone have expected anything different in 1988 than what actually happened?

So why bother to put out a book on an election that surprised no one, lacked substance, turned nasty and negative, and ulti-

mately bored the public? As this work shows, there are compelling reasons for doing so. The most obvious is that presidential elections are major events in American life. They shape who we are as a nation, define our political identity, and offer a glimpse of possible futures. Examining and understanding these elections is akin to turning a mirror on ourselves so that we can better know who we are.

From a regional perspective, investigating the 1988 presidential election is important. It marked another key moment in the transformation to a “new” southern politics dominated, at the presidential level, by Republicans. How did this happen? What difference does it make? What does this change tell us about the current democratic vigor and “adequacy” of southern political institutions— an issue raised by V. O. Key in 1949 and monitored by his followers ever since.

If the analysis of the campaign and election is carried down to the state level, we can learn about the richness and texture of presidential politics where it most counts: popular and Electoral College votes. What blocs of voters support Republicans? Why do southern Democrats prefer Republican presidential candidates? Are southern states competitive “two-party” states, or does the 1988 election suggest that Republicans can plan on a southern “lock” on their future presidential vote?

All of these are important questions. They are addressed fully in this book, part of the distinguished series based on the biennial Citadel Symposium on Southern Politics. Individual chapters and sections discuss them from national, regional, and individual state perspectives. While they range in readability and appeal, in sum they provide an excellent archive and interpretation of a major political event whose implications are still being played out. This book belongs on the shelf of those having historical or contemporary interests in presidential and southern politics.

University of Florida

RICHARD K. SCHER

Remaking America: Public Memory, Commemoration, and Patriotism in the Twentieth Century. By John Bodnar. (Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1992, xiii, 296 pp. Preface, prologue, photographs, notes, note on sources, index. \$29.95.)

The American Amusement Park Industry: A History of Technology and Thrills. By Judith A. Adams. (Boston: Twayne Publishers, 1991. xvi, 225 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, photographs, illustrations, tables, graphs, appendices, chronology, notes and references, selected bibliography, index. \$11.95, paper.)

The intention of *Remaking America* is “to peel back the mask of innocence that surrounds commemorative events and reveal the very vital issues they address” (p. 20). John Bodnar, professor of history at Indiana University, examines anniversaries, monument dedications, landmark designations, reunions, and centennials, among other activities. He finds that commemoration involves competing groups and ideas vying for supremacy, and history rewritten in the process, oftentimes not necessarily to preserve the past but to serve some present end. On one side there is “vernacular culture” which consists of diverse and changing ordinary people who want to protect interests and values derived from firsthand experience. On the other side there is “official culture” comprised largely of government authorities concerned with safeguarding the nation-state, promoting the continuity of existing institutions, and maintaining loyalty to the status quo. Both sides express their past and position in a symbolic discourse of metaphors, signs, and rituals and attempt to promote and control their version of public memory.

Bodnar discerns that for most of the nineteenth century “unregulated memory” existed as class, ethnic, gender, local, regional, urban, and rural groups engaged in sharp cultural exchanges and created fragmentation. Urbanization, industrialization, and immigration exacerbated rivalries. Over time the nation-state came to mediate the content of public memory and, as a symbol and structure, dominate public commemoration, exerting state power over pluralistic interests. Bodnar explores a variety of forums: the communal forum of Swedes, Norwegians, Mennonites, Irish, and multi-ethnic communities; the regional forum of the Midwest; the urban forum of Indianapolis and Cleveland; the national agency forum of the National Park

Service; and the national issue forum of the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

The quincentennial celebration in Florida of Columbus's voyage brings home Bodnar's story. While authorities greeted the crews and replicas of Columbus's ships as heroic figures who had braved the hardships of exploration and discovered a new world, Native Americans protested their appearance as invaders who pillaged the land, enslaved and raped the aborigines, and introduced foreign diseases. Bodnar's study provides Floridians with not simply new insights into past events but new considerations in commemorating people, places, and events in the future. "The central question for public memory will continue to be what it has always been," Bodnar concludes, "just how effective will vernacular interests be in containing the cultural offensive of authorities?" (p. 253).

In *The American Amusement Park Industry*, Judith A. Adams, director of the Lakewood Library at the University of Buffalo, takes us on another cultural journey. Starting with medieval fairs and the pleasure gardens of European cities, Adams briskly traces the evolution of the amusement park to the high-technology playlands of contemporary Florida. Along the way certain parks, people, and events are singled out as milestones. The World's Columbian Exposition of 1893 is credited with introducing most of the essential elements of the amusement park: enclosed site; sectorized landscape; illusory architecture; educational exhibits; thrill rides; and live entertainment. The Midway Plaisance provided among other things the generic name for concessions congregated along a strip, ethnological displays for measuring and exerting cultural superiority, and a grand scale ride—the ferris wheel—that dominated the landscape and captivated crowds.

Sometimes called the "pyrotechnic insanitarium," Coney Island took the amusement business a step further. Fed by mass transit and the "pay one price" ticket, Coney Island provided release from the stress of an increasingly crowded, mechanized, and regimented life and challenged Victorian standards of conduct through rides that offered opportunities for intimate contact, exhibitionism, and titillation. Building on the foundation stones laid by the likes of George Tilyou, the amusement park industry reached its zenith in the 1920s with around 2,000 parks nationwide. The amusement park declined with the rise of the

automobile and need for massive parking space, anti-gambling laws prohibiting games of chance, crime, competition from other forms of entertainment such as television, and suburbanization.

Walt Disney came along not simply to refine the amusement park formula in the mid- 1950s with Disneyland in California, but to spark a revival of the industry as reflected in the appearance of Disney World, Epcot, and MGM Studios in Florida, and international ventures. Through modern management, product development, and marketing techniques, Disney realized an amusement paradise that was totally controlled, insulated from outside commercial incursions, spotless (“on average a piece of trash in the streets sits less than four minutes before removal” (p. 147)), orderly, escapist, alluring to all age groups, and superbly run. On the downside, Adams notes, “The darkest aspect of Main Street is its enshrinement of Anglo-American imagery to the total exclusion of immigrant and ethnic infusions. . . . It is popular culture sanitized of its more creative and energetic elements, static in time, and reserved for the financially comfortable” (pp. 98-99).

At times Adams may go too far in her analysis, such as when asserting that Mickey Mouse constituted Walt Disney’s alter ego. But overall Adams provides a wide-ranging and challenging account highly relevant to understanding Florida’s recent development. Adams draws on the studies of anthropologists, psychologists, and others to place the amusement park industry in comparative perspective. She addresses, for example, analogies between Disney World– “the Vatican City of Leisure” (p. 139)– and religious institutions and imagery– pilgrims, meccas, holy cities, and gardens of Eden. Throughout this study are statistics on demographics, recreational expenditures, attendance revenues, and operating profit presented frequently in tables for immediate emphasis and reference. Adams speculates on the future direction of the business, calling attention to fantasy vacations, simulation rides, discount packages, and the emergence of second-tier market cities. These entertainment elysiums, she further points out, can serve as laboratories for city planning where innovations in crowd control, maintenance, security, transportation, and sewage treatment may demonstrate real-world applications. Recognizing that Walt Disney World Resort attracts 25,000,000 customers a year, and that amuse-

ment parks had reached by 1988 revenues of \$4,000,000,000 per year, Adams places this business alongside other industries in the development of this nation and state.

University of South Florida

ROBERT E. SNYDER

Cherokee Americans: The Eastern Band of Cherokees in the Twentieth Century. By John R. Finger. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1991. xviii, 247 pp. Preface, photographs, tables, notes, bibliographical essay, index. \$35.00.)

The Cherokee have attracted a great deal of scholarly interest through the years, though the focus has generally been on either the pre-removal people or the post-removal western nation. Outstanding studies on various aspects of the Cherokee past have been provided by scholars such as Theda Perdue, William McLaughling, and Charles Hudson. However, John Finger stands virtually alone as a student of the Eastern Band since removal. In his previous book, Professor Finger reconstructed the Cherokee experience from 1819 to 1900; with this sequel, he examines the problems, dilemmas, and successes of the Eastern Cherokee since 1900.

Working from both original and published sources, he has given us the most thorough and reliable account of the Eastern Band available. His title, *Cherokee Americans*, appropriately defines the overarching themes of Cherokee history in this century: how to preserve and protect Indianness while adapting to a white-dominated civilization— how to be both a Cherokee and an American.

Skillfully interweaving narration and analysis, Finger begins his study with a look at the status and condition of the Cherokee at the beginning of this century, notes the impact of both the railroads and the lumber industry, and stresses the often unclear relationship of the tribe with the national and state governments. The author explores the impact of the Progressive movement on the Indians and concludes that it began the breakdown of Cherokee isolation and brought significant change to their lifestyle, accentuating the issue of whether it was possible or desirable to remain an Indian. The ongoing dilemma of the Cherokee was further revealed by the question of whether the

Indians were citizens or not and whether they should allot their lands or not. Although the federal government declared them citizens in 1924, and on several subsequent occasions as well, state and local officials often succeeded in denying them the vote and other rights until after World War II. The issue of allotment was a divisive issue because some of the more acculturated Cherokee favored such a policy, while the more conservative were opposed. In the end, allotment was rejected in favor of tribalism and the reservation.

In the course of his study Professor Finger addresses the issue of Indian patriotism— the Cherokee have fought in all wars since World War I— the problems faced in such areas as health Cherokee history in this well-written and informative study, policies, tourism with its opportunities and demands such as the practice of “chiefing” where the Cherokees wear Plains Indian regalia to make money from the visitors, the continuing issue of identity, and the relationship of the Cherokee to other Indians, particularly those in North Carolina. The author also introduces many Cherokee notables— modern chiefs such as Osley Bird Saunooke and Jonathan L. Taylor, and the “Beloved Woman” Maggie Wachacha.

This is a book of many strengths and few weaknesses. While thorough attention is given to the particulars of contemporary Cherokee history in this well-written and informative study, there are a few subjects that demand a bit more detail: the activities of the Cherokee Boys Club, which seems to function almost as a state within a state, and the somewhat fuzzy relationship of the tribe to North Carolina’s government, just to cite two examples. Even so, this book is certain to be the standard work on the Eastern Cherokee in the twentieth century for years to come and is a worthy addition to the University of Nebraska “Indians of the Southeast” series.

Pembroke State University

DAVID K. ELIADES

BOOK NOTES

Victor S. Campbell grew up on a farm in Chumuckla, Santa Rosa County, in the Florida panhandle. He holds degrees from Pensacola Junior College, the University of West Florida, and the University of Florida, and he is a Vietnam veteran. He is now pursuing a career in agribusiness and lives with his wife and son in Sparta, New Jersey. Mr. Campbell cherishes his Florida roots, and for some four years he drew upon his memories of people, places, and events to write a column for the bi-weekly *Santa Rosa Press Gazette*. The column was titled "Up Here: Down There" (New Jersey and west Florida). Campbell writes lovingly about his friends, neighbors, teachers, and kinfolk— "love, war, romance, adventure, laughter, tears." The columns have been collected into a book, *Junction County Road 197: Mild Adventure for the Armchair Ruralist*. It includes an introduction by his uncle, E. W. Carswell, whose own books on west Florida have been reviewed in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. The epilogue includes photographs of some of the people about whom Campbell wrote. His book may be ordered from Xander Creek Press, 3 Fairway Trails, Sparta, NJ 07871; from Carswell Publications, 200 Forrest Avenue, Chipley, FL 32428; or from the *Press Gazette* office, 531 SW Elva Street, Milton, FL 32570. The price is \$22.

The Houses of Key West, by Alex Caemmerer, examines the different architectural styles of this southernmost community: classical revival, including eyebrow houses; vernacular, including shotgun houses; Victorian and Queen Anne, including Second Empire; Gothic revival; Italianate; and octagonal. The color photographs and the text provide historical data about Key West's houses, many of them dating to the nineteenth century and most of them wooden. Many were small houses— shotgun houses— built for cigar factory workers, spongers, and fishermen. Dr. Caemmerer also describes the Great Houses of Key West. These include the Hemingway House, originally built in the 1870s by Asa Tift and given to Ernest Hemingway in 1931 by his wife's uncle. He paid only \$8,000 for the property, al-

though it needed restoration. Hemingway lived and worked there until the late 1940s. Its present owner operates it as a museum. Dr. Joseph Y. Porter became Florida's first state health officer when the Florida State Board of Health was created in 1889. He was born in the house on Caroline Street, which his father had purchased in 1845. It became the home of Dr. Porter's granddaughter, Jessie Porter Newton, better known as Miss Jessie. She was a leader in the effort to restore and preserve the historic homes in Key West. She was one of the original founders of the Old Island Restoration Foundation, and she was an active board member of the Florida Historical Society. The property remains in the family and is occupied by Jeane Porter and her children. Other Great Houses include the Freeman-Curry House, built in 1865, and the John Lowe, Jr., House, built in 1855. The Lowe House was used as a canteen by the USO during World War II and later as a hospital. The E. H. Gato, Jr., House was built about 1885 on the north side of Duval Street, with the main porch facing south. When Mr. Gato found that the porch was too hot for comfort, he had the house moved by mules across to its present site, facing north. George Carey first lived in the Heritage House. In its garden is a cottage called the Robert Frost Cottage in which the poet stayed on many occasions. *The Houses of Key West* was published by Pineapple Press, Sarasota, and it sells for \$18.95.

Cuba & Florida, Exploration of an Historic Connection, 1539-1991, by Miguel A. Bretos, is the catalogue for a major exhibition by that title at the museum of the Historical Association of Southern Florida in Miami. The exhibition and the book cover the period from the Hernando de Soto landing in 1539 to the present. Professor Bretos served as guest curator for the exhibition. His book includes maps and photographs, many in color. *Cuba & Florida* may be ordered from the Historical Association of Southern Florida, 101 West Flagler Street, Miami, FL 33133; the price is \$12.95.

The Rockledge, Florida Steamboat Line, by Fred A. Hopwood, details the history of the Hart and Smith Rockledge Line of steamboats on the Upper St. Johns River. Except for a few trails and wagon roads, the river was the only way to enter Brevard County and the Indian River area until about 1885.

Steampower came to the Upper St. Johns in the 1870s. Mr. Hopwood describes the distinctive type of riverboat that began traveling along the Upper St. Johns: "It was a no-frills, inboard, sternwheel, workhorse. . . . Small, ugly and far from being sturdy, these small eighty-foot long steamers lasted on the average of 8 to 10 years." Colonel Hubbard L. Hart and Captain Joe H. Smith formed the steamboat company in the early 1880s. The steamers plied between Sanford and Rockledge landings, making connections at Sanford with the DeBary Line and Hart's Ocklawaha River Line. The *Marion* was the first of the company's steamboat and it became the flagship. Other vessels were the *Waunita*, *Astatula*, *Osceola*, and the sidewheel steamer *Arrow*. The fare was \$2; with meals, \$3; and with stateroom and meals, \$5. Hopwood collected information about the steamboats, the river, amenities and stops along the way, and personalities that were connected with boating from local histories, diaries, memoirs, and newspapers. Poet Sidney Lanier traveled aboard the *Marion* to Silver Springs and wrote about the experience in his Florida travel book. Ulysses S. Grant and his party traveled aboard both the *Arrow* and the *Osceola*. To order write the author at P. O. Box 360443, Melbourne, FL 32936; the price is \$6.

Jean Ribaut led a French expeditionary force into Florida in 1562, landing at the mouth of the St. Johns River. The French returned two years later under René de Laudonnière to plant a colony. But the Spanish claimed the territory and attacked the French at Fort Caroline, killing most of them. Laudonnière escaped and returned to France where he wrote *L'Historie notable, de la Floride situee es Indes Occidentales*. Richard Hakluyt discovered the unpublished manuscript and, realizing its importance, sought to publish it. Martin Basanier added an account of the 1567 voyage to Florida by Dominique Gourgas. The manuscript first appeared in 1586, and the following year Hakluyt published an English translation. The artist Jacques la Moyne was a member of the 1564 Florida settlement. He painted a number of drawings of the Timucuan Indians that were included in Hakluyt's book. *A Foothold in Florida, The Eye-Witness Account of Four Voyages made by the French to that Region and their attempt at Colonisation, 1562-1568* is based on a new translation of Laudonnière's work by Sarah Lawson. The annotations and appendices are by W. John Faupel. The appendices include an appraisal of

each of the la Moynes illustrations; modern names and locations of waterways referred to in the histories; maps showing the present-day location of the waterways named by the French; the names and locations of Indians referred to; and an appraisal of the map *Floridæ Americæ Provincial*, with place names and present locations. Order from Antique Atlas Publications, 31a High Street, East Grinstead, W. Sussex, RH19 3AF, England (telephone: 0-342-315-813, fax: 0-342-318-058). The price is \$45, plus postage.

General Gregor MacGregor was one of the filibusters operating along the Florida-Georgia border in the early nineteenth century. In March 1817 he arrived in Philadelphia to solicit men and funds for an invasion of East Florida. He had little luck there but was more successful in Baltimore, Charleston, and Savannah. His plan was to capture Fernandina and St. Augustine, establish a popular government with help from the local citizens, and petition the United States for annexation. On June 29, 1817, MacGregor and his tiny force landed on the northern end of Amelia Island. The Spanish meekly surrendered, and MacGregor's flag, the Green Cross of Florida, was unfurled over the Spanish fort. He established a civil government, a post office, and began publishing a newspaper and printing paper currency. When his promised re-enforcements did not arrive, his unpaid men began to disappear, and when the Spanish threatened from St. Augustine, MacGregor decided to withdraw. He resigned on September 4, 1817, and two new adventurers—Ruggles Hubbard, high-sheriff of New York City, and Luis Aury, a French freebooter who sailed under the Revolutionary Mexican flag—arrived in Fernandina. Under orders from President James Monroe, Aury and his force were expelled. On December 23 the United States flag was hoisted over Fernandina and Amelia Island. Within four months four flags had flown over the area—Spanish, the Republic of the Floridas, Revolutionary Mexican, and the United States. Carling Gresham recounts this interesting bit of Florida history in his pamphlet *General Gregor MacGregor and the 1817 Amelia Island Medal*. The medal was probably authorized by MacGregor. It is not known who engraved the Amelia Island medal or where and when it was struck. Everything about its origin is a mystery. The 1817 Amelia Island Medal was first revealed publicly in 1863. After

several years of research, Mr. Gresham has located eleven medals, including several in private collections in Florida. Order the pamphlet from the author, P. O. Drawer 580, Pomona Park, FL 32181; the price is \$7.

Historical and Genealogical Holdings in the State of Florida was compiled for the Genealogy and Local History Caucus, which was part of the Florida Library Association's annual conference held in May 1992. The holdings of 388 institutions are included in the bibliography. Entries are listed alphabetically and include the name, address, and telephone number of each institution, the name of a contact person, and brief information about holdings. The directory is available for \$7 each. It may be ordered from Ms. Dahrl E. Moore, Florida Atlantic University Libraries, Technical Services, P. O. Box 3092, Boca Raton, FL 33431.

Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper was one of the most influential and widely read periodicals in the United States in the nineteenth century. Frank Leslie, born in England, pioneered the use of illustrations in newspapers; he was the forerunner of modern picture magazines such as *Time*, *Newsweek*, and *Life*. During the Civil War he used graphics and prose to describe news events. The two-volume edition of *Soldier in Our Civil War*, published in 1891 and 1892, included woodcut engravings taken from issues of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* and other Leslie publications. In 1894 a one-volume edition was published, and this review copy of *Leslie's Illustrated Civil War* is a facsimile of this 1894 edition. Engravings were made from pencil drawings produced by battlefield artists. Leslie and his staff created wood engravings for the printing process. Each wood block was divided into thirty-two squares, with each block assigned to a separate engraver. A full picture could be completed in twenty-four hours, rather than in the customary two weeks. The University Press of Mississippi has published this facsimile edition, which includes an introduction by John E. Stanchak, editor of *Civil War Times Illustrated*. Although Florida was not a major theater of military action, there are some Florida illustrations. These include a Federal picket boat near Fernandia under attack by Federal sharpshooters hidden on the banks and Federal troops marching through the streets of Fernandina. This volume sells for \$50.00.

Biographical studies of three major Florida blacks are available. They are children's books written by Patricia and Fredrick McKissack. They are nationally known authors of several award-winning books for young people. They received the 1990 Coretta Scott King Award from the American Library Association. *Mary McLeod Bethune, A Great Teacher* and *Zora Neale Hurston, Writer and Storyteller* were published by Enslow Publishers, Inc., Box 777, Hillside, NJ 07205, for their Great African Americans series. Each book, containing black-and-white photos and drawings, sells for \$12.95. *James Weldon Johnson: "Lift Every Voice and Sing"* was published by Childrens Press, Chicago; its price is \$14.60. The projected audience is students in grade levels 1-4, ages 7-10.

The new edition of *Confederate and Southern States Currency: A Descriptive Listing, including Rarity and Values*, by Grover Criswell, Jr., is available. It is probably the most detailed book of Confederate varieties in print. There is a section on Confederate counterfeit money and on Confederate notes. Almost every type of Confederate note is illustrated. The section on Florida begins with the money issued by Gregor MacGregor in Fernandina in 1817. Also included are issues from Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia. The Indian territories are also included in the catalogue. Order *Confederate and Southern States Currency* from Criswell's, Salt Springs, FL 32134; the price is \$40.

The Alabama Confederate Reader, edited by the late Malcolm C. McMillan, was published in 1963 by the University of Alabama Press. A paperback edition, with an introduction by C. Peter Ripley, is available from the University of Alabama Press. It sells for \$24.95.