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Book Reviews

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Book Reviews

Government in the Sunshine State: Florida Since Statehood. By David R. Colburn and Lance deHaven-Smith. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999. xvi, 168 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, introduction, bibliography, index. \$19.95 cloth.)

The authors manage to pack a great deal of information into the one hundred fifteen pages of actual text which comprise this small volume. The foreword is by former governor Reubin O'D Askew, with favorable comments by pre-publication readers ranging from Senator Bob Graham to Professor Michael Gannon of the University of Florida. David R. Colburn is professor of history and director of the Reubin O'D Askew Institute on Politics and Society at the University of Florida and Lance deHaven-Smith is professor of public administration and associate director of the Florida Institute of Government at Florida State University, also named after former governor Askew.

The book has a tremendous bias in favor of more government and more spending as well as an impatience with the Florida voter who does not seem to appreciate that this is what is really needed to solve the state's problems. Thus, Colburn and deHaven-Smith write of "the public's notoriously hostile attitude toward taxes" (124), while advocates of small government might see this as an admirable quality. The authors' view reflects more than a little of the "mandarin expert" attitude of academics and bureaucrats, dating back to the Progressives at the turn of the twentieth century, that the public simply cannot understand the complex problems of modern government. At least the Progressives did not share the authors' disdain for the idea of public referenda, but instead encouraged it.

In their discussions of environmental problems, urban sprawl, and other aspects of growth management, the authors seem frustrated with a voting public that does not appreciate the need for

more government involvement and spending. They appear unaware that, along with the economic prosperity of the 1990s, the state's budget more than doubled between 1989 and 1999, from a little over \$23 billion to over \$48 billion. One is tempted to inquire of them, how many more billions of dollars would be needed to achieve their ambitious governmental agenda? In other writings on growth management, deHaven-Smith has always maintained that growth management will never work unless its powers are greatly expanded and greater funds poured into the program. It is difficult to disagree with that assessment!

It is fitting that both men should be associated with institutes bearing the name of former governor Reubin Askew, for it was in his governorship (1970-1978) that perhaps "bigger government" advocacy reached its high point. In the 1980s and since, both the nation and Florida have increasingly sought market solutions to problems, especially with the collapse of communist nations that disdained any such market ideas. While former governor Lawton Chiles began to seek such solutions in a limited way, this book is devoid of a discussion of that whole approach to government's potential role.

It is not as if such market solutions have not been discussed by some policy analysts in Florida. To any reader exploring this small book, this reviewer recommends Randall G. Holcombe's *Public Policy and the Quality of Life: Market Incentives Versus Government Planning* (1995) for a totally different paradigmatic approach to many of the environmental and growth management problems for which Colburn and deHaven-Smith seek expanded governmental intervention. Holcombe offers market-based solutions to a number of problems such as natural resources, the environment, urban sprawl, growth management, land use, housing and homelessness, regulation of quality standards, health care, health insurance, and public health.

In short, instead of the Colburn/deHaven-Smith view of government with task of increased size and spending, Holcombe offers a view in which government is the mechanism that sets the rules within which markets can seek to solve these problems. Indeed, as Floridians begin to explore emerging public policy issues in the twenty-first century, this little volume may well be viewed as a classic, the "climax" of the neo-mercantilist, interventionist worldview.

Santa María de Galve: A Story of Survival. Edited by Virginia Parks. (Pensacola: Pensacola Historical Society, 1998. x, 174 pp. List of maps and illustrations, acknowledgments, index. \$14.95 paper.)

In 1559, the ill-fated Tristán de Luna y Arellano colonizing expedition to Pensacola Bay, Florida, failed miserably because of a hurricane and incompetence. It would be nearly 140 years before the Spanish once more attempted a colony at the site. Thanks largely to Spanish fears of a French colony on the Gulf Coast, a renewed effort was made to find a suitable outpost for Spain. Admiral Andrés de Pez and Don Carlos de Sigüenza y Góngora reported favorably in 1693 of the Pensacola Bay area, urging their superiors to set up a presidio (a combination fort, village, and church). Their recommendations were heard, and in 1698 the Spanish established the first permanent colony at Pensacola in the form of the Presidio Santa María de Galve, situated on the bluffs overlooking the pass to the Gulf. The presidio existed from 1698 to 1722, eventually falling victim to a French attack. After the French were removed the Spanish moved the colony to the shifting sands of Santa Rosa Island until 1752. Surviving hurricanes on a barrier island finally convinced the Spanish to move again, this time to the mainland where the present-day city of Pensacola stands. The original colony of Santa María de Galve fell into oblivion, with only a succession of fortifications marking the area over the next few hundred years. In 1995, archaeological excavations at the Pensacola Naval Air Station confirmed the existence of the original presidio, and a wealth of data emerged. To celebrate the 300th anniversary of Santa María de Galve, the Pensacola Historical Society published *Santa María de Galve: A Story of Survival*, which offers readers an exemplary account of this first permanent Pensacola.

The book is a collection of articles by both historians and archaeologists, and overall the editor succeeds in blending a true description of this colonial epoch. Little in-depth scholarly research had been conducted on this episode in Spain's colonization of Florida, and so the articles are truly enlightening. For Florida historians, the heart and soul of this volume is "The Presidio Santa María de Galve: The First Permanent European Settlement on the Northern Gulf Coast, 1698-1722" by William S. Coker and R. Wayne Childers. Utilizing newly translated Spanish documents, the authors provide a detailed and comprehensive account (84 pages of the book) of the presidio, complete with splendid economic,

cultural, military, social, and political details. Coker also provides a chapter which delineates the role of Admiral Andrés de Pez in the re-establishment of Pensacola.

Judith A. Bense contributes a chapter on the archaeological investigations at the presidio, and the rediscovery of the site and the archaeological detective work is riveting. Sandra Johnson examines the often complex relationship between the French in nearby Mobile and the Spanish in Pensacola. Though traditional enemies, both colonies interacted with each other in their common struggle for survival. Jane E. Dysart's chapter explores the role of the Native Americans in West Florida and the region near the presidio. The book is rounded off with an introduction by Jesse Earle Bowden and attractive illustrations by Dave Edwards. Appropriate maps, photographs, and an index complement the volume.

Too many times historians and archaeologists fail to utilize each other's resources, so it is rewarding to see a splendid marriage of history and archaeology in this volume. As a resource tool for this period of Pensacola's colonial history, the authors and publisher have created an attractive and readable scholarly account that will be the standard work for many years to come.

Pensacola Junior College

BRIAN R. RUCKER

Timucuan Chiefdoms of Spanish Florida, Volume 1: Assimilation. Volume 2: Resistance and Destruction. By John E. Worth. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1998. List of figures and tables, foreword, preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95 cloth each.)

On the eve of the European conquest of Florida in the sixteenth century, the area of the peninsula between the St. Johns River region of the Atlantic coast and the Aucilla River of the Big Bend was inhabited by dozens of small, independent aboriginal chiefdoms. Living by farming, hunting, fishing, and gathering, these native people were relatively dispersed across the landscape, although they did at times join in alliance to flex their military muscle against European intrusion, most notably in a large pitched battle against De Soto's conquistadores in 1539 when four hundred warriors surprised the advancing Spaniards. But for the most part these interior chiefdoms remained peripheral to the larger schemes of Spanish conquest until the end of the sixteenth century, when Florida assumed a new role in the Spanish colonial empire.

With all hope of extracting rich mineral wealth long since dashed, the Spaniards looked to Florida as guardian and protector of the Bahama Channel, through which passed Spanish ships laden with New World treasure on their westward voyage across the Atlantic. Early in the seventeenth century a second role for Florida emerged, as a buffer against the southward expansion of the French and British presence. In this rapidly changing world, the aboriginal people of the Florida interior suddenly achieved greater importance. Within decades, the Timucua Indians, as they came to be called, were swept into the European colonial economy and became, for a time, major players in the precarious global balance of power. This is the story historian and anthropologist John Worth tells in his masterful two-volume study, *Timucuan Chiefdoms of Spanish Florida*.

Worth is interested in following the path of cultural change among the Timucua, one that ultimately led to their complete assimilation into the Spanish colonial system. At the core of his study (most of Volume Two) is the most detailed examination in print of the causes, events, and consequences of the Timucuan Rebellion of 1656, the largest concerted effort by the Timucuan chiefs to overthrow Spanish colonial authority. Using newly discovered sources long buried in the Spanish archives until his trips to Seville and Madrid in the early 1990s, the full versions of known documents previously used in shortened or annotated form, and the results of archaeological excavations at several key Timucuan missions, Worth provides a fresh historical and anthropological reconstruction of Timucuan culture. Worth makes several points clear and returns to them in both volumes. The Spaniards needed to create and control a pool of Timucuan labor for the military draft, for agricultural production, and as burden bearers. The Spaniards needed to control the Timucuan territory in order to safeguard the Camino Real as it passed from the agriculturally rich Apalachee Province to the west through the interior to the capital at St. Augustine. And, in order to accomplish these objectives, the Spaniards needed to control the Timucuan chiefs, who sat at the key nodes of social, political, and economic control in aboriginal society.

From the perspective of Spanish needs, the establishment of the mission system provided the perfect solution to the problems of control. Dispersed aboriginal populations could be moved to centralized mission villages, either through enticement or reduction. Once there, they were countable and controllable by the priest or occasional armed representatives of the Crown. Further,

the missions provided a fixed location for the one-to-one relationship between priest and chief, an interaction that almost always resulted in conversion. Although the Timucuan Province itself was too agriculturally marginal to contribute significantly to the Spanish colonial economy, when the missions were at their prime in the middle decades of the seventeenth century prior to the rebellion, Timucua was indeed the backbone of the colonial enterprise. The processes through which the Timucuan chiefdoms were integrated into the mission system are the focus of Volume One.

Volume One: Assimilation opens with two chapters on the cultural and archaeological baselines for the study of the Timucuan chiefdoms. Here Worth correlates as closely as he can the various archaeological complexes throughout north Florida with historically identifiable chiefdoms, and he addresses both demographic decline and the reconfiguration of native society and politics following initial European contact. The next two chapters describe the early years of missionization between 1587 and 1630 and stress that the formal establishment of missions could only take place with the chief's approval. Three chapters are then devoted to each of the major political jurisdictions coexisting in seventeenth-century Spanish Florida—the Republic of Indians, the order of Franciscan priests, and the secular Spanish military government. Worth's figure 5.1 nicely diagrams the relationship between these powers and hints at the structural tensions which eventually resulted in the system's demise.

In the second half of the volume, Worth explores the economic dimensions of the mission system, particularly emphasizing the negative consequences that Florida's dependency on royal provisions had on the Indian Fund. The primary economic relationship between the Spanish colonial government in St. Augustine and the mission provinces revolved around the production and distribution of corn. In many ways this was an all-encompassing relationship, as the cultivation of corn in the provinces and its movement to St. Augustine depended on Indian muscle and sweat.

On top of the agricultural work in the mission fields, a system of draft labor known as *repartimiento* brought Indian workers to the fields of St. Augustine, where they had to be fed for the duration of their stay. In overview, the net gains and losses in such a system were never far apart. Timucua's role was to keep the flow of corn and labor from the more prosperous Apalachee Province secure, minimize losses of goods and services in transport, and pro-

vide a ready source of draft labor or militia when needed, all precariously balanced on the good will of the chiefs. Lacking a strong military presence in the interior and therefore not realistically able to threaten coercion, the Spaniards relied on skillful diplomacy and cultivated Indian self-interest to keep the system functioning.

Laced throughout Volume One are numerous references from original Spanish sources to cimmarones, not meaning the later Seminoles to whom the name came to be applied, but rather Timucuan fugitives fleeing the missions. In the pre-rebellion years, favored destinations for the refugees were the inaccessible regions of the Okefenokee Swamp and the upper St. Johns River of central Florida. After the 1656 rebellion, the meaning of the word shifted slightly to apply to those Timucuas fleeing Spanish retaliation. Particularly in the post-rebellion era, bands of cimmarones were perceived as threats to Spanish attempts to regain control of the province and were sought out by military patrols.

Volume Two: Resistance and Destruction focuses on the causes and consequences of the 1656 Timucuan Rebellion and the ultimate collapse of the Timucua mission system. Worth carefully synthesizes the documentary evidence for both the immediate and systemic causes of the rebellion. His presentation also unveils the growing political tensions that threatened to bring the European colonial empires to a flashpoint in the New World theater. Acting under the presumption of an impending British attack on the Spanish colony at St. Augustine, Governor Rebolledo had no choice but to call up the Indian Militia as reinforcements. But the militia, consisting of the chiefs and highest ranking warriors from each village, were required to carry their own food to St. Augustine, and once there, to be responsible for provisioning themselves. Unknown to the new governor, this order violated the fundamental protocol of Spanish-Indian relations, that the status and prestige of the chiefly office and native social distinctions would be respected. Rebolledo's further mismanagement of the Indian Fund exacerbated the ill feelings of the chiefs.

Several chiefs, attempting to stave off what seemed to be the intentional undermining of their power, called for the murder of all secular Spaniards in the province. In a brief fit of violence lasting several days in late spring of 1656, seven people were killed in the Timucua Province, two of whom were African slaves working at the La Chua ranch. The rebellion failed to overthrow Spanish authority and proved to be counterproductive to the chiefs' interests. The

main conspirators were garroted, the region pacified through a resettlement plan which brought all villages within ready access of the Spanish military. This plan proved to be the doom of Timucua, as these new missions proved easy targets for English-backed raids by Yamasee and Apalachicola warriors between 1685 and 1706. By 1706, five towns of Timucuan refugees had settled within the protective sight of the Spanish fortress at St. Augustine, and despite some level of cultural mixing with other refugees and stability, only sixty or so Timucas were surviving by 1763 when Florida was turned over to the British crown. These few survivors quickly dwindled in number after relocating to Spanish Cuba.

This is a masterful study, notable both for its depth of coverage and its overarching anthropological framework. Although largely successful in synthesizing the anthropological concern for cultural process and the historical need for tight chronological control, there is some room for minor disappointment. Worth never engages the archaeological record as an independent line of evidence, relegating it instead to a supporting role. Worth acknowledges this choice early on and justifies it, but in so doing leaves the door open for new perspectives more fully informed by archaeological interpretation. This small point aside, Worth's remarkable two-volume study is a major contribution to our knowledge of the Timucua chiefdoms and the Spanish colonial enterprise.

University of South Florida

BRENT R. WEISMAN

Southern Women in Revolution, 1776-1800: Personal and Political Narratives. By Cynthia A. Kierner. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998. xxviii, 253 pp. Acknowledgments, editorial method, list of abbreviations, introduction, appendices, select bibliography, index. \$34.95 cloth.)

Although the title of Cynthia Kierner's book suggests an encompassing history of southern women in the Revolutionary War period, the volume more accurately covers the history of women's petitions to government at a critical moment in early American history. In the period of the War for Independence and its aftermath, the rate of women's petitioning to state authorities expanded enormously. Kierner collected and presented here, according to her calculations, one-eighth of the petitions women presented to the legislatures of Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia between 1776

and 1800. The book is organized into five thematic chapters: one on "Families at War," one each on the costs borne by Whig and Loyalist women, a chapter on women and citizenship, and a final chapter on "the limits of revolution" in failing to redress inequitable laws relating to slavery, marriage, and property. Each chapter begins with a short, very readable essay introducing the topic, and then reproduces fourteen to twenty-five short documents. Kierner introduces each document with a paragraph describing the context of each petition and identifies individuals and events mentioned in the passages in her thorough footnotes.

Analyzing the rhetoric women invoked in the service of their requests, Kierner recovers women's voices, while simultaneously showing the parameters imposed on them and limiting their speech. Whig women found it useful to stress their political allegiances with those in the legislatures, and many of their petitions reflect a political streak while, conversely, some Tory women found that they needed to stress their submission to conventional gender expectations to explain their wartime acceptance of their husbands', as well as British, authority as a means to recover property. Other widows and wives of Tory men, also seeking to recover land and slaves forfeited during the war, stressed their separate identities as a means to distance themselves from their British alliances. The outcome petitioners hoped to achieve affected the degree of political knowledge and loyalty that these women chose to invoke. As a result, although the book's title balances the "private" and "public" nature of the petitions as narratives, the reader is left to decide how far these women's petitions reflect expediency and how far they suggest women's public voices. Certainly, Kierner offers an impressive and compelling series of public narratives that contain information on women's wide range of wartime activities, but these petitions are a particular kind of text, written to sway potentially hostile legislators. As a result, the personal dimension of those narratives as a story-telling device remains somewhat suspect—the desired result demanded that these women present their accounts within a particular framework. The reader is left to wonder how far women's voices in their petitions resemble that of their other writing, where any survives. Still, this is a refreshing dilemma. Early American women's history, more than accounts of later periods, has stressed women's private words and actions.

The book includes compelling passages that will interest the general and academic reader alike. Professors teaching women's

history and the Revolutionary War period may find this a useful set of primary sources to have shelved at their institutions' libraries in order to be able to assign interesting term papers topics from it. The volume will be particularly interesting for readers of this journal in part because it establishes a southern tradition of women's petitioning, an act associated in the antebellum period primarily with northern anti-slavery activists. More specifically related to Florida is the significance of East Florida as a destination for Loyalists who fled the rebelling colonies only to migrate from their new homes when the British then turned it over to the Spanish. Some of the petitioners themselves were involved in the multiple migrations to East Florida and then on to Jamaica, Canada, Britain, and Sierra Leone, but other petitioners remained in their homes in the South attempting to recover property or obtain clemency for husbands forced out by their political allegiances. This volume provides useful materials for understanding women's public writing and, with Kierner's *Beyond the Household* (1998), offers an interesting overview of the ambiguities and contradictions inherent in the ways Americans understood gender in the Revolutionary War period and afterwards.

Beloit College

LINDA L. STURTZ

Historical Memoir of the War in West Florida and Louisiana in 1814-15 with an Atlas. By Arsène Lacarrière Latour. Edited with an introduction by Gene A. Smith. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999. xlii, 358 pp. Editor's acknowledgments, editor's introduction, preface, introduction, notes, appendices, index. \$49.95 cloth.)

Latour wrote this book in French, had it translated into English, then in 1816 published it in Philadelphia. The state of Florida printed a facsimile in 1964 through the University Press of Florida as part of the Quadricentennial Facsimile and Reprint series. In 1999 the Historic New Orleans Collection, again using the University Press of Florida, reissued this invaluable historical work. It is a new printing, taken word-for-word from the 1816 original without a single error. The resultant volume is far handsomer than the facsimile and is manageable in size and print.

The original had one volume of text and one of maps. Its eight maps, accurately copied, are included in the current edition packaged in an envelope. The original priced at \$5.00 did not cover

costs; the new issue is priced ten times higher. It contains forty-two pages of introduction, 160 pages of Latour's text, and 165 pages of documents collected by Latour and coded to the text.

Jane deGrummond wrote the introduction to the 1964 facsimile, including what little was known then about Arsène Lacarrière Latour. The 1999 edition in contrast starts with an informative introduction by Gene A. Smith, offering much more about Latour than has ever appeared before in print. The man was an engineer and an architect, sometimes in the service of the United States, sometimes as an agent for Spain. All of his life he had to struggle for financial security.

Born in France in October 1778, Latour lived through part of the French Revolution. Next, residing in San Domingue, he observed an attempt by a Napoleonic army to take control of that island. Then he made his way to the United States in time to participate in Andrew Jackson's New Orleans campaign during the War of 1812. Since most of the army engineers were involved in conflict in the Great Lakes Theater, Jackson had need of and used Latour as an engineer with the rank of major. His first assignment was to map the Gulf Coast from the Escambia River to the River LaFourche. The resultant maps, together with others Latour drew of battle sites, are indispensable in the study of the War of 1812.

Latour was closely involved throughout Jackson's remarkable campaign. It was he who told the General that the British would probably advance against New Orleans via Lake Borgne and its bayous. They came that way reaching within seven miles of the city without being discovered. Sixteen days later on January 8, 1815, Jackson's motley army stopped them with great slaughter on the left bank of the Mississippi River. Disaster loomed on the other bank, but Latour insisted that if the defense line he had chosen there had been used, it would have been secure. John Lambert, the only British major general still able to command, stunned by the fearful losses across the river, hastily withdrew the force from the right bank.

Latour, who was in touch with the Lafittes at Barataria, left the only contemporary account of the fateful meeting between Jackson and Lafitte which brought the guns and expert gunners from Barataria into the American line with devastating effect. Latour contended that the Baratarians were not pirates, but rather privateers with letters from either France or Cartagena.

Andrew Jackson was Latour's hero, showing the ultimate in personal courage and firmness and composure under stress. The

saving of New Orleans from rapine and plunder was due to one man: Andrew Jackson. What a triumph he wrought: inflicting 2444 casualties, while losing only 336 Americans—seven to one. The Administrator Apostolic of the Diocese of Louisiana in a sermon before the General gave the principal credit to God, adding that God had endowed Andrew Jackson with a superior brain.

In this book the enemy is the perfidious Briton. Jackson's aide, Thomas Butler, told the citizens of New Orleans that they were facing the common enemy of mankind, the highway robber of the world. Britain was waging a war of vengeance marked by cruelty, lust, and horror unknown to civilized nations.

Latour's language and the quotes from documents in the book are in the romantic mood. To Latour the War of 1812 was glorious; an evaluation not adopted by later generations. When Andrew Jackson issued a farewell proclamation to his troops he wrote, "Go then my brave companions full of honors and crowned with laurels that will never fade." The laurels did in time fade. The reissue of this indispensable book in attractive form is welcome and useful.

Gainesville

JOHN K. MAHON

Amidst a Storm of Bullets: The Diary of Lt. Henry Prince in Florida, 1836-1842. Edited by Frank Laumer. (Tampa: University of Tampa Press, 1999. xxiv, 166 pp. Illustrations, foreword, preface, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth.)

The Second Seminole War's importance to Florida, southern, and United States history should not be underestimated. The 1835-1842 conflict stirred national controversy that engulfed several presidential administrations, drained a treasure of government revenues, forced the rethinking of prevailing military concepts, trained a good part of the army and navy officer corps, and devastated peninsular Florida before launching the territory on a bitter and divisive trail to statehood. Beyond that, the war prompted what may have been the nation's largest slave rebellion before compelling the relocation of thousands of Creeks, Seminoles, Mikasukis, and Black Seminoles to Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

We have been both fortunate and unfortunate in gaining access to information about the war. Several historians, most notably John K. Mahon with his *History of the Second Seminole War*, have offered in-depth examinations. Yet, the few readily available contem-

porary accounts consist mainly of surgeon Jacob Rhett Motte's journals, released by editor James F. Sunderman and the University of Florida Press in 1963; Bartholomew M. Lynch's journals, published in 1965 as a Florida State University master's thesis; and, to some extent, John T. Sprague's classic *The Origin, Progress, and Conclusion of the Florida War*, issued in 1848. Huge gaps remained to be filled, though. Among them were soldiers' day-to-day experiences, the war's impact upon civilians, and the key roles of black warriors and slaves.

Fortunately, Lieutenant Henry Prince's diary now affords us an excellent additional resource. Essentially lost for well over one century, the document came to light thanks to the discerning eye of Frank Laumer, respected historian of the Dade Massacre. With assistance from numerous volunteers, including Professor Mahon, Laumer meticulously transcribed and annotated his find. The original then was deposited for researchers in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida.

The diary records Prince's Second Seminole War experiences beginning January 10, 1836, and ending April 25, 1842, but the lieutenant's absences from Florida during May 22, 1837 to January 3, 1838, and during 1839 to April 5, 1842, left large gaps. When the author was on the scene, however, he proved an articulate chronicler from a participant's day-to-day perspective. Since orders took Prince to virtually all key battlefields, he left us with careful description of each one. Dozens of the officer's wonderful drawings, which were entered directly into the diary, supplement his words. Sometimes, they provide the only illustration available on their subjects.

Almost half the diary's content deals solely with the war's first year, and here the author's prose crackles with the excitement and dread of white-hot war or else evokes the boredom and isolation endured in waiting for action. Word pictures of fighting at the Withlacoochee River bring those long-ago days alive, as do passages concerning Fort Drane, Fort King, Fort Izard, Fort Brooke, and similar places.

His experiences left the lieutenant with grudging respect for his black and Indian foes, but his sentiments ran harder when it came to white Floridians, for whom he felt little affection. "Farewell ye Crackers! & ye cracker girls & a farewell ye *one-roomed* log houses where lives, & sleeps, a generation," he penned at one point. "Farewell the dirty foot, slipshod, but never knew a stocking; the unwashed face; ropy hair; the swearing, lazy, idle, slut!," he continued

before adding, "Ye drinking, drawling, boasting, cowardly slig-gards—Fare ye well!" (118).

The editor has taken pains to provide helpful supplementary material for the reader. Beyond annotations, Laumer has included in an introduction and an epilogue a well-researched biographical essay on Henry Prince, and in a preface he has detailed the diary's provenance and the steps he and his associates took to preserve and make available the diary's contents.

Mention should be made that, with this and other recent publications, the University of Tampa Press has contributed significantly to studies in Florida history and culture, always doing so in a manner reflecting high standards of quality.

Frank Laumer and the Seminole Wars Historic Foundation, Inc. deserve commendation for bringing the Prince diary forward in so useful a fashion. It should find a valued place in collections of Florida and United States military history.

Florida Supreme Court Historical Society

CANTER BROWN JR.

The Croom Family and Goodwood Plantation: Land, Litigation and Southern Lives. By William Warren Rogers and Erica R. Clark. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1999. xvii, 290 pp. List of illustrations, preface, acknowledgments, appendix, bibliography, index. \$35.00 cloth.)

For the past thirty years, historians have been writing book-length accounts of southern elite families and their migration from one part of the upper South to the lower South or the Southwest. But few can rival the competence and completeness of William W. Rogers and Erica Clark's efforts. Their new book, *The Croom Family and Goodwood Plantation: Land, Litigation and Southern Lives*, gives a detailed description and analysis of Hardy Bryan Croom's undertaking to migrate from North Carolina, the place of his birth, to either Charleston, South Carolina, or Leon County, Florida. The authors clearly show the importance and role of extended family in helping to shape the saga of the Crooms, as well as the story of Florida's early development, growth, and history. A large number of the Crooms not only migrated to Florida, but they persuaded close friends to do the same.

At its center, this study chronicles the unfortunate death of Hardy, his wife, and three children at sea in 1837. Subsequently, lawsuits ensued as to which family members would inherit his vast

holding of bondservants, land, cotton bales, and household furnishings in North Carolina and, to a large extent, Florida. After twenty years of rancorous fighting among family members, Hardy's mother-in-law Henrietta Smith of North Carolina and his wife's family inherited the lion's share of the vast estate.

Rogers and Clark place Hardy's life experiences in the context of his times. A somewhat enigmatic individual, the authors portray him as a free spirit in search of direction and his particular place in Southern society. Prior to his death in 1837, Hardy rose high in the social circles of Leon County. Yet, unlike many Middle Florida planters, he rarely participated in local politics. Educated at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the planter spent, instead, a considerable amount of his time as a botanist, author, and world traveler. And because of his many activities, he became one of many absentee planters in the region during the territorial period. Still, Hardy needed Goodwood Plantation to help sustain his life-style and that of his family in North Carolina.

Developments at Goodwood mirrored those at many other similar plantations throughout the South. It became a large self-sufficient cotton plantation operated by slaves toiling under the gang labor system. Given that this study focuses primarily on the white Crooms and their relatives and friends, one can glimpse the lives of the bondservants who labored at Goodwood. Contrary to the example of planters' sons who migrated from the eastern seaboard to the South and Southwest, Hardy maintained paternalistic attitudes toward his slaves, who numbered at one point over thirty. Hardy, much like his parents, did not mask his dependence on slave labor. For example, he wrote to the overseer, "Tell Fortune to do the best he can [with the cotton] and I will reward him when I come out" (37). Hardy regarded his slaves as investments. He replaced overseers who abused them.

Yet, not uncharacteristic of other slaveholders, the planter sold and purchased slaves. But, he kept together one particular slave family and its kinfolk on the Goodwood plantation. Here the authors traced the nuclear and extended family members through three generations. Fortune, his wife, children, grandchildren, and other relatives were a close knit group that increased in number over time. Hardy, his brother Bryan, and various overseers regarded Fortune as an important cog in the plantation machinery. They apparently tried to keep the patriarch's family and kinfolk together because of their obvious high regard for him.

This book is well documented by use of census records, manuscript collections, newspapers, and tax rolls. It succeeds at placing this particular planter-class family and its twisted web of kinfolk within the overall context of southern society from the 1800s to the Civil War. Students of Southern, Florida, and American history, and those interested in slavery will find this study of the life and times of Hardy and Bryan Crooms to be of significant interest.

Florida A&M University

LARRY E. RIVERS

Far, Far From Home: The Ninth Florida Infantry in the Confederate Army.

By Gary Loderhose. (Carmel: Guild Press of Indiana, 1999. x, 126 pp. Introduction, preface, afterword, notes, index. \$22.95 cloth.)

The basic unit of all Civil War armies was the regiment. Fierce pride in one's regiment often existed and helped soldiers endure in camp and on the battlefield. Florida sent proportionately a high percentage of its sons in such regiments to fight for the Confederacy in both main theaters of the war. So far few histories of individual Florida regiments have appeared, though now Gary Loderhose's *Far, Far From Home* fills the void in the case of the Ninth Florida Infantry.

Loderhose builds his study around two Florida soldiers pulled reluctantly into war by entering the ranks of the Ninth Florida. William A. Hunter and his teenaged son Young, both of Columbia County, enlisted in the same company and shared the rigors of army life. A slaveholding farmer and ardent secessionist, the elder Hunter was the first to volunteer in December, 1863 under pressure from Confederate conscription laws. Their independent local defense company first tasted battle at Olustee in 1864 as part of the Sixth Florida Battalion. However pressing rebel manpower shortages led to the unit's subsequent reorganization into the Ninth Florida Regiment and its abrupt transfer to Virginia. Both Hunters marched northward with heavy hearts as they left family behind all but unprotected from the Union enemy.

Letters home graphically describe the movement to Richmond, the ravages of illness, hunger, fatigue, and finally the terror of facing deadly combat. The Ninth Florida arrived in time to participate in the 1864 campaign raging in Virginia, and soldiered from Cold Harbor to the trenches at Petersburg. Loderhose chron-

icles the longing for home these Floridians felt and how the climate change caused them a special misery and decimated their numbers as surely as Yankee bullets. Some 64 percent of the Ninth's soldiers would be admitted to hospitals during their Virginia sojourn. Constant petitions to transfer Florida troops back to the state to spare them from such suffering fell on deaf ears however.

Unfortunately, Private William A. Hunter's luck ran out at the clash at the Weldon Railroad when he sustained a gunshot wound. The forty-two-year-old died in a Richmond hospital on August 24, 1864, leaving his wife and several small children at home. Young Hunter stayed with his company through the long siege of Petersburg and finally laid down his arms with the remnant of the Ninth Florida that made it to Appomattox Court House.

While an interesting tale, *Far, Far From Home* is not without flaws. The narrative at times skips around in time and needs an overall tighter focus. The author does not really tap into the voluminous number of secondary sources that pertain to his subject, and some of the secondary works that were consulted are a bit dated. No student of Civil War soldiers can afford not to use the seminal works of James M. McPherson or Reid Mitchell in any attempt to understand the feelings and motivations of these men. In some places sources are quoted without a corresponding citation. References to the struggle at Olustee as being the only battle fought in Florida during the war and to an "8th Colored Corps" fighting there need revision.

All that aside, *Far, Far From Home* does make a contribution to our understanding of the Civil War experience for Floridians as one of the few recent regimental histories yet produced. Hopefully, others will follow this author's example and examine the rest of Florida's Confederate units.

Florida Institute of Technology

ROBERT A. TAYLOR

The Antietam Campaign. Edited by Gary W. Gallagher. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. xv, 335 pp. Introduction, bibliographic essay, contributors, index. \$32.50 cloth.)

September 17, 1862 marked the bloodiest day of the American Civil War. Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia finally had taken the war to the Union, confronting George McClellan and the Army of the Potomac on the banks of Antietam Creek. In *The Antietam Campaign*, the most recent volume in the *Military Cam-*

paings of the Civil War series, Gary Gallagher has selected ten articles that reevaluate Antietam's impact on both the North and the South. Although Gallagher claims this as a work of military history, most of the essays move beyond the traditional battles and tactics scholarship that has dominated Civil War historiography. This work scrutinizes the interaction of battlefield events with social, political, and economic issues.

Gallagher begins his own essay by challenging scholars to reassess Antietam's effect on Confederate morale. Rather than viewing the battle as a Southern defeat, he argues that Confederates regarded it as the culmination of a successful campaign. Robert E. Lee had freed Richmond from the Union's grasp, driven most Northern soldiers from Virginia, and taken the war to the enemy's own doorstep. Although Lee's retreat back to Virginia disappointed many Confederates, the Army of Northern Virginia's triumphs in the summer and fall of 1862 reinvigorated the South. Complementing Gallagher's piece, William Blair discusses the Confederates' disappointment at the cool reception they received during the Antietam campaign. Although initially disheartened, most Southerners concluded that their Maryland allies resided in parts of the state through which the Army of Northern Virginia did not pass. Another invasion of the North might have brought Marylanders into the fold.

In separate pieces, Brooks Simpson and Keith Bohannon address the supply difficulties confronting both armies during the battle. Simpson argues that enlisted men as well as officers respected McClellan for his hesitancy to fight the Confederates until more weapons, foodstuffs, and soldiers bolstered his command. The division within the officer corps was not as pronounced as other scholars have contended; McClellan's subordinates knew the difficulties they would face leading such a poorly equipped army into battle. Likewise, Bohannon details the obstacles the Confederacy faced in supplying its men. While the Southern government was not prepared logistically to sustain its armies in 1861 and 1862, it learned from its mistakes, implementing many reforms at the local, state, and national levels.

The other contributors provide more traditional military history essays but tie them to wider political, social, and economic events. Robert K. Krick describes the carnage of the "Bloody Lane" and its psychological impact on the soldiers who fought there. Robert E. L. Krick examines the Southern artillery's role at Antietam,

contending that the battle ranked among one of this branch's most impressive performances thanks to J. E. B. Stuart and John Pelham. While Krick condemns the South's chief artillery man, William Nelson Pendleton, Peter Carmichael addresses why Lee repeatedly forgave this officer's military blunders. He concludes that Pendleton's friendship with Jefferson Davis saved him from Lee's wrath. Scrutinizing the men available to McClellan, D. Scott Hartwig maintains that the Army of the Potomac's conduct at Antietam was admirable in view of the number of green troops in its ranks. Lesley Gordon examines one of these units, the 16th Connecticut Infantry, and shows the process by which these men came to view their dismal military performance as a brave and desperate struggle for the good of their nation. Her essay speaks volumes to the difficulties scholars face in using not only postwar memoirs but also letters penned within days of an event. Concluding the book, Carol Reardon explores the United States Army's use of staff rides at Antietam to prepare its officers for World War I.

The Antietam Campaign provides innumerable insights into this pivotal battle. It falls short in only one crucial respect—Antietam's outcome. How did the poorly supplied and inexperienced Army of the Potomac force the more veteran but ill-equipped and outmanned Army of Northern Virginia from Maryland? Although the work does not address this issue, it provides us with new interpretations and frameworks from which to tackle this question for Antietam as well as for other battles. Equally important, *The Antietam Campaign* shows us how intimately linked battlefield events were to the political, social, and economic course of the war.

Ohio State University, Newark

MICHAEL S. MANGUS

Jefferson Davis's Generals. Edited by Gabor Boritt. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1999. xvii, 217 pp. Introduction, notes, bibliography, contributors. \$27.50 cloth.)

This volume is the latest in a series of published essays delivered at the Civil War Institute in Gettysburg. The book mostly deals with Jefferson Davis and his relationships with selected Confederate generals, although three chapters explore other issues involving marriages of Davis and his generals, Davis's image in visual formats, and Davis and military strategy.

The essays on Davis and his generals reflect previous writings by most of the authors. Thus, those familiar with recent historiography in this area will find little new, but will relish having basic theses in one volume.

Joseph E. Johnston biographer Craig L. Symonds reiterates his views of the often bitter Davis-Johnston feud. Symonds concludes that "the whole is *less* than the sum of the parts" (25). Symonds blames Johnston more than Davis for their troubles, noting that whatever merit there may have been to the general's grievances, he should have made a greater effort to serve his commander-in-chief.

Robert E. Lee biographer Emory M. Thomas discusses the Lee-Davis relationship as it impacted strategic thinking about the war. Thomas argues that despite the long-held view that the two had a close working relationship and common vision, Lee was much more interested in the offensive part of the offensive-defensive strategic equation than Davis. Thomas sees this conflict as a major contributor to Confederate defeat in the eastern theater.

T. Michael Parrish, who is nearing completion of a biography of P. G. T. Beauregard, finds the Louisiana general behaved much as Symonds indicates Johnston should have. Though he had many confrontations with President Davis and bore bitter feelings as a result, Beauregard embraced the "sanctity of civilian authority" (46). Parrish asserts that Beauregard never let conflicts with Davis interfere with his duties as a general.

Steven E. Woodworth, long-time defender of Braxton Bragg, notes that Bragg lacked the ability to make quick adjustments on the battlefield and the ability "to inspire admiration, respect, and obedience even when his army did not achieve success" (83). Nevertheless, Woodworth predictably argues, Davis could have made a useful general of Bragg if he had given the general proper support from Richmond and a better supporting cast of subordinates.

John Bell Hood is examined by Herman Hattaway who relies heavily upon Hood biographer Richard M. McMurry's work. Hattaway concludes that Hood was a dedicated soldier who did the very best he could under difficult circumstances, especially after Davis gave him command of the Army of Tennessee on the outskirts of Atlanta in 1864. Hood followed a disastrous course, which simply, in Hattaway's view, proved that the general had been elevated to a command level far above his capabilities.

In the remaining chapters, Lesley J. Gordon, Harold Holzer, and James M. McPherson examine other aspects of generals and

the president. Gordon looks at the marriages of the Davises, Johnstons, Braggs, Beauregards, and Lees, concluding that the wives' stories illustrated both traditional and non-traditional behavior. Gordon notes that Varina Davis, Lydia Johnston, and Elise Bragg were outspoken both in advising and giving comfort to their beleaguered husbands. Holzer examines the images, especially in political cartoons, of Jefferson Davis as a commander-in-chief who was viewed more as a military commander than civilian president. Holzer's look at Davis from the depths of imprisonment to the heights of Lost Cause hero-worship is particularly instructive in understanding his lasting image in the South. McPherson concludes with a well-conceived look at Davis and Confederate military strategy. McPherson argues that Davis was particularly defensive-minded, that he should not be overly-criticized for trying to appease governors, that the east versus west debate has no easy answer, and that it should not be forgotten that northern armies had more than a little to do with Confederate defeat.

These well-written essays provide good source material for those interested in the various nuances of Jefferson Davis as war leader. A look at his relationships with other generals would have enriched the overall effect. One thinks of Edmund Kirby Smith, John C. Pemberton, Sterling Price, and Earl Van Dorn. Also an index would have enhanced the reference value of the book. These quibbles aside, this volume is highly recommended.

Mississippi State University

MICHAEL B. BALLARD

The East Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore. Edited by Jeffrey M. Mitchem. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999. viii, 432 pp. Preface, editorial note, publisher's note, introduction, indexes. \$39.95 paper.)

Shell mounds, sand mounds, and shell fields that were built by early Indians of Florida have lured archaeologists for excavation and study. The late comparative anatomist, Dr. Jeffries Wyman of the Harvard Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology, was one of the first individuals to study Florida's shell middens and mounds along the St. Johns River. He began his work in 1852 and continued to excavate and publish his results until his death in 1874.

Following in the footsteps of Wyman was Clarence Bloomfield Moore (1852-1936), a wealthy native of Philadelphia. Although a complete biography of Moore has not been completed, in *The East Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*, Mitchem gives new unpublished facts and anecdotes about the man. Clarence Moore graduated from Harvard University in 1873. He probably came into contact with Wyman at the Peabody Museum, evidently getting his first introduction to Florida archaeology. In January 1873, he excavated his first shell heap located in a swamp north of Palatka, Putnam County, Florida.

The East Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore, edited and with an introduction by Jeffrey M. Mitchem, is a compilation of seventeen papers by Moore that relates to his Florida studies. Among the papers featured in the book are "A Burial Mound of Florida," "Supplementary Investigation at Rick Island," "Mounds in Florida," "Certain Shell Heaps of the St. John's River, Florida, Hitherto Unexplored," "Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida, Part I," "Certain Sand Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida, Part II," "Tobacco Pipes in Shell-heaps of the St. John's," "Additional Mounds of Duval and of Clay Counties, Florida," "Recent Acquisitions," "A Cache of Pendent Ornaments," and "Sheet-Cooper from the Mounds is Not Necessarily of European Origin." All of the papers concern Moore's studies primarily along the St. Johns River and its tributaries of east peninsular Florida. The two maps of the St. Johns River in these papers that show names and locations of the mounds are especially valuable. Moore's maps are far superior and more instructive than Wyman's single map which appeared in his "Fresh-Water Shell Mounds of the St. John's River, Florida" (Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., 1875). One should be cautious in using both Moore's and Wyman's maps, however, as place names have changed; for example, both Moore's and Wyman's name of Silver Spring is Silver Glen Spring today.

Mitchem provides a tabulation of archaeological sites extracted from Moore's works by name and site number, largely compiled from the Florida Master Site File, the official repository of records on Florida archaeological and historic sites maintained by the Florida Department of State's Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee. It is certainly an essential documentation for Florida researchers studying shell mounds on the St. Johns River.

Another beneficial feature is Table 3 entitled, "Regional Chronologies of Florida (Archaeological Cultures)." This detailed chro-

nological chart shows the names and time periods of various Florida cultures dating from BC 12000 to AD 1800. Individuals with little background in Florida archaeology can easily determine and understand from this tabulation the chronology and history of ancient cultures.

There are two minor complaints one might make of *The East Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore*: its flimsy paper cover, and its oversized (14 × 10 inches) format. Yet these drawbacks are outweighed by the book's illustrations: the photographs and artwork that complement the text. Reproduction of the images has been superbly accomplished. The artwork is certainly the most "eye-catching" feature of the book. Novices will enjoy just looking at the pictures.

University of Central Florida

WALTER KINGSLEY TAYLOR

Freedpeople in the Tobacco South: Virginia, 1860-1900. By Jeffrey R. Kerr-Ritchie. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. xv, 345 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95 hardcover, \$18.95 paperback.)

The dreaded "d" word is never mentioned in the introduction or text of Jeffrey R. Kerr-Ritchie's *Freedpeople*, but one can easily detect without looking under Unpublished Sources in the bibliography that this is a dissertation, perhaps somewhat revised. The book is very detailed with numerous paragraphs so chocked with facts and figures that they are difficult, if not impossible, to understand. Not a single person is brought to life, despite passing reference to hundreds of people.

Marxist ideology so weighs down the thesis that the major points seem devoid of time and place. Although the book contains excellent maps and a specified time frame, one wonders if the announced thesis—"slave emancipation combined with transformed market conditions gradually eroded traditional forms of social discipline" (4-5)—could not be a generic plantation system at most any place or time in the world. As a result, the book fulfills Kerr-Ritchie's announced intention to have a macro and well as micro focus.

A self-proclaimed "working-class Londoner," Kerr-Ritchie forthrightly acknowledges his intellectual debt to British Marxist historians who stress economic conflict over the progressive political

historians who hailed the enlightened leadership class. He compares early studies of England that trumpeted a long happy period of nation building by an enlightened establishment with a similar picture of Virginia's "benign and exceptional past." He concedes that social historians in recent years have "touched up" this classical portrait but still sees "vestiges of benignity and exceptionalism." He also chastises social historians for de-emphasizing work as a vital cultural component of people's lives.

As if taking on earlier historians and social historians is not enough, Kerr-Ritchie tilts his lance at post-modernists for their "simplemindedness" in contending there is no "history except historians." Most post-modernists, however, would respond that Kerr-Ritchie has fulfilled their dictum to a tee. As an advocate of social justice, Kerr-Ritchie comes to the evidence, no matter how nobly, with a pronounced agenda. While historians have dismissed the older "simplemindedness" of the classic German seminar approach that believed the evidence speaks for itself, one still has to struggle with the "objectivity question." Kerr-Ritchie takes steps in this direction but in an awkward and confusing manner. What, for example, does he mean in the following two statements: (1) the book's method is different from its theoretical premises; and (2) he "attempts to use historically accurate language even while recognizing its limitations" (9).

Despite an announced time frame of 1860 to 1900, five of Kerr-Ritchie's eight chapters are within the Reconstruction era. The themes in these chapters will not surprise anyone who has read Eric Foner's monumental study of Reconstruction. Kerr-Ritchie does launch into one significant set of evidence—labor contracts—that has potential, but he obscures his analysis by blithely announcing without any explanation that he has carefully examined forty-one of six hundred labor contracts. The reader has to assume that the one in fifteen examinations is representative.

In addition to the chronological imbalance, Kerr-Ritchie lets the focus of his work—the freedpeople—become a stage prop for his Marxist-Leninist mindset. He contends without any supporting evidence that the Virginia election of 1867 demonstrates the "freedpeople's communal activities and their class consciousness" (76). He cannot resist the Leninist model for capitalist development in chapter seven entitled "The Highest Stage of Tobacco Alliance." The American Tobacco Company, he contends, explained "monopoly capitalism . . . through the notion of articulation" (182). Only

the most confirmed Marxist will understand what this means. He also examines key legal cases in Virginia that upheld the rights of the landlord and asserts that from this emerged the "agricultural proletariat" with an accompanying "immiseration" of workers.

Even if we dismiss the paternalistic, romantic, and post-modern perspective of Virginia's past, surely we can do better than the ideologically pat conclusions of this book. It is perfectly understandable that historians favor social justice, but one has to wonder what is being achieved when the historian so patently cooks the evidence, no matter how extensive, to fit a preconceived ideology. It is doubtful that many people will read this narrowly defined, overly detailed, ideologically weighed down work even for the paperback price of \$18.95.

Christopher Newport University

ROBERT M. SAUNDERS

But Now I See: The White Southern Racial Conversion Narrative. By Fred Hobson. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999. xiv, 159 pp. Preface, introduction, bibliography, index. \$30.00 cloth, \$14.95 paper.)

The journey toward enlightenment was the same for a growing number of twentieth-century southern white writers: a sense of wrongdoing, wrestling with guilt, and confessing one's sin. The sin itself was personal. It lacked meaning within the white regional culture, its schools, churches, and families. The sin was that of threatening one's racial other—African Americans—as inherently inferior. Enlightenment reflected "a sort of secular salvation," finding inner peace in one's relationship with other humans, not necessarily with God (4). The enlightened minority then confessed their journey in what literary scholar Fred Hobson describes as modern-day "conversion narratives" reminiscent of Puritan New England.

Recognizing that many twentieth-century southern writers traveled a difficult road to transcend the racism of their people represents nothing new to scholars. What is new is gathering these individual experiences in an analytical synthesis. Although short, Hobson's gracefully written book deals with a score of writers, delivers much thoughtful analysis, and incorporates the best of existing scholarship.

After a few false pregnancies and miscarriages in the nineteenth century, the racial conversion narrative was finally given birth in the 1940s. Hobson looks primarily at the autobiographical work, as opposed to fiction, of prominent writers like Lillian Smith, James McBride Dabbs, Sarah Patton Boyle, Willie Morris, and others. Most of his subjects were raised in middle-class comfort and virtually all came from church-going families. Even as many rejected the manifest racism of the southern white church, their religious upbringing influenced the process of their conversion and the language they used to describe it. The converted fell back on familiar words, such as "sin," "repentance," "Baptism," "awakening," and "guilt." Will Campbell, for example, ordained a Baptist minister when still a teenager, continued to use the language of an evangelical even after he became a sidewalk-pounding civil rights activist and self-proclaimed steeple dropout.

To different degrees of directness and stridency, the "racially born again" usually spoke out against the moral duplicity of regional whites (140). Some writers went as far as exposing their family's dirty laundry, prompting Hobson to entitle one of his chapters, "The Sins of the Fathers." All the writers told stories about or alluded to their guilt and subsequent enlightenment.

When examining these confessions, Hobson shows his scholarly talents. He cautions against interpreting the personal stories of select individuals as being representative of large society. His subjects were (and are) exceptional people whose consciences were out of sync with most southern whites. Lillian Smith's guilt-ridden *Killers of the Dream*, for example, should be read with the following caveat: it reflects the confessions of an emotionally and morally troubled intellectual projecting personal feelings on a society where no collective guilt existed. Whites saw themselves as neither racists nor perpetrators of wrongdoing in their treatment of blacks.

Hobson offers a particularly informative discussion about race and class. He points out that many of his main subjects reverted to the upper- and middle-class habit of regarding the lower classes as the repository of "the most virulent southern racism" (134). Hobson looks at recent memoirs, including those of Rick Bragg and historian Melton McLaurin, and finds evidence of a class consciousness of a Huck Finn-and-Jim variety, complete with intolerant and drunken fathers (McLaurin excluded) between the subject and a childhood friend. Ultimately, the racism in "proper" families that condemned the use of the word "nigger" was no less malignant

than the racism in families where the "n" word fell from lips with unconscious habit.

Some readers might find Hobson's study of racial conversion narratives lacking in the larger context of historical change. The conversion of Larry L. King, for example, came when he was forced to serve in a desegregating military in the late 1940s. Hobson points this out, but the historian reader will probably want Hobson to more fully flesh out the impact of the war, Truman's 1948 executive orders, and the Civil Rights Movement on the minds of white southern intellectuals.

The book has nothing directly to do with Florida, save Lillian Smith's birth in Jasper. But students of the South should appreciate the intellect of Hobson and the importance of *But Now I See*.

University of Alabama at Birmingham

JACK E. DAVIS

The Pain and the Promise: The Struggle for Civil Rights in Tallahassee, Florida. By Glenda Alice Rabby. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1999. ix, 330 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, afterword, notes, bibliography, index. \$40.00 hardcover.)

While every U.S. history textbook and every work on African American history highlights the story of the Montgomery bus boycott, few even mention in passing that less than six months later another city-wide boycott began in Tallahassee, Florida, in May 1956. The description and interpretation of that successful protest, and of Tallahassee's subsequent civil rights activism and white resistance to yield more than the minimum necessary to maintain a facade of order, is the important and chastening chapter in Florida's and the nation's histories that Glenda Alice Rabby so competently examines.

In Tallahassee, as would later prove true in many other locales in the South, the daring and courage of black college students (Florida A&M) served as the catalyst for protest activity, and the resolve of their mothers and aunts—the churchwomen of the community—provided the support necessary to overcome the white establishment's oppression and distrust of change. Similarly, in Tallahassee and elsewhere, black minister Charles Kenzie Steele became the leader and symbol of nonviolent demonstrations while the local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People supplied essential financial and legal assistance. In mid-Feb-

ruary 1960, as the sit-ins begun in Greensboro spread across North Carolina, black students in Tallahassee sat down at the Woolworth lunch counter, requested service, and, after being refused, remained at the counter. Few local African Americans, besides Steele, initially supported the students. But the extraordinary perseverance and leadership of the Stephens sisters—Patricia and Priscilla—soon catapulted the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) and evermore militant direct action protests to the fore in Florida's capital. Indeed, it would require ever larger and more aggressive demonstrations to sweep away the vestiges of legal segregation in public accommodations; and equally courageous, resolute activism to open the voting booths to blacks in northern Florida. However, just as the gains of the Civil Rights Movement became tangible, the white backlash, clearly manifest by 1966, blocked further progress in race relations and brought the Republicans, fanning the fires of white fear and discontent, to power in the state (30).

More than any other issue, school desegregation encapsulated the struggles of Tallahassee blacks to achieve equality and the stubborn refusal of white fear and mistrust to recede. It would prove to be the longest and most bitter chapter in that community's civil rights conflict. Despite more progressive political and business leadership than the states of the Deep South, as well as a population with fewer African Americans and more recent northern transplants than its neighbors, Florida too did all it could to delay compliance with the Supreme Court's ruling to end school segregation. It enacted duplicitous pupil placement and freedom-of-choice plans—which permitted various subterfuges by local school boards—to forestall desegregation for a decade, and then utilized the courts to continue to keep black and white schoolchildren as separate as possible, for as long as possible. In this, Tallahassee whites had their most potent ally in federal district judge Harold Carswell. Fittingly, President Richard Nixon would appoint this adopted son of Tallahassee to the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, as part of his strategy to woo white southerners away from George Wallace and the Democrats, and then nominate Carswell to the U.S. Supreme Court. Because of his dilatory record on civil rights, however, and membership in a whites only club, the Senate rejected the nomination.

Four decades after the bus boycott, much has changed in Tallahassee and throughout Florida, yet much remains the same. The color line has been erased but a racial (and class) divide looms

large. To a significant extent, Tallahassee blacks and whites disagree on fundamental issues, vote differently, and live in separate neighborhoods. Median household income for blacks is still only about half that of whites, and the rate of poverty among Tallahassee African Americans is more than twice as high as that for whites. Although a minority of the population, 75 percent of the local jail population is black; and Florida A&M's student body is 90 percent black. Still, many blacks in Tallahassee have experienced enormous improvements in education, employment, participation in governmental affairs, and the constitutional protections afforded them. And, perhaps the chief legacy of the Civil Rights Movement, the struggle for black equality continues.

For some two decades now, scholars have been issuing calls for studies of the struggle for civil rights at the local and community level. While few disagreed with the need, fewer undertook the work. We are indebted to Rabby for so thoroughly unearthing this important and previously neglected chapter in this nation's civil rights history. Personally, I wish Rabby had done more to set the scene by illuminating Tallahassee's civil rights struggle prior to 1956, as well as spotlighting current civil rights activity in the city. But quibbles aside, I strongly recommend this massively researched and elegantly written book to all students of Florida history and all interested in the struggle for racial equality.

University of New Hampshire

HARVARD SITKOFF

Dixie Before Disney: 100 Years of Roadside Fun. By Tim Hollis. (Jackson: University Press of Mississippi, 1999. xiii, 193 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, bibliographical essays, index. \$45.00 cloth, \$25.00 paper.)

Florida historians may not wish to publicly acknowledge this, but the fact is modern Florida was built on tourism. And not just classic Flagleresque tourism, but tacky, culturally-shallow, gaudy tourism. There is no escaping this fact, and thus it is rather refreshing to see a scholarly volume which explores the role of such tourism in the South, Florida included.

Tim Hollis's illustration-packed *Dixie Before Disney: 100 Years of Roadside Fun* is the first book to truly examine the phenomenon of Southern tourism before 1971 (the year Walt Disney World opened

in Florida). Hollis begins with the twentieth-century impact of the automobile and a new, improved road network which for the first time allowed average Americans to enjoy vacations. This road network finally culminated with the Interstate Highway system of the 1950s, which offered both advantages and disadvantages to the tourism industry. The history of Southern tourist "institutions" is illuminated, from Holiday Inns to Colonel Sanders to Horne's to the ubiquitous Stuckey's (whose founder, William S. Stuckey, once stated, "Thank God the North won the war. It would have been awful if there hadn't been any Yankees to sell to.") Florida institutions like Captain D's and Red Lobster (Lakeland), Burger King (Jacksonville), and Lum's (Miami) are not neglected.

The Smoky Mountains, the Ozarks, and other Southern vacation spots get their fair share, but Florida naturally claims the lion's share of Hollis's attention. He explores the numerous attractions that shot up across Florida in the twentieth century, and tidily summarizes their various histories. Chapter Three is especially a must-read for Florida fans, where the history of the state's beaches is highlighted, as are Miami's Marineland, Fort Walton Beach's Gulfarium, St. Petersburg's *Bounty* exhibit, Panama City Beach's Goofy Golf, and many, many more. This chapter is one of the enjoyable aspects of the book—it neatly brings together the stories behind virtually every major Florida attraction before 1971.

There is a chapter for the fantasy worlds, which includes Lake Wales's Spook Hill, Tampa's Fairyland, and the "Jurassic Park" of Daytona Beach's Bongoland. A chapter on historic sites gives homage to St. Augustine's heritage (along with—Believe It Or Not—the gaudy tourist traps that eventually sprouted there), and in a chapter on natural beauty spots the Bok Singing Tower (Lake Wales) and Cypress Gardens (Winter Haven) are featured. One chapter is devoted to springs and naturally Florida wins this one hands down, with Ocala's Silver Springs (and the later Bartlett Deer Ranch), Wakulla Springs, Rainbow Springs, Homosassa Springs, and the famous "mermaids" of Weeki Wachee Spring. Another chapter features McKee's Jungle Gardens (Vero Beach), Monkey Jungle and Parrot Jungle (Miami), Lion Country Safari (Palm Beach), and Busch Gardens (Tampa) to name a few. Some Florida attractions were just out of place, like Panama City Beach's Jungle Land which featured a "genuine" smoking volcano and a cave to the "magma chamber," with tour guides who looked like extras from *One Million Years B.C.* (the "volcano" is still there, though now converted into

an Alvin's Island department store). And, reflecting the nationwide television fad of the late 1950s and early 1960s, were the "Wild West" cities of Six Gun Territory at Ocala and Panama City Beach's Tombstone Territory and Petticoat Junction.

This book is fun, profusely illustrated, and has a genuine wealth of material relating to Florida's pre-1971 tourism industry. There are no footnotes, but the scholarly arranged bibliographic essays provide a treasure trove of information on Southern tourist attractions (especially valuable because many such attractions, by their very nature, left few sources). The author's tongue-in-cheek writing (with wonderful puns) should not distract those who wish to find a well-organized and informative history of tourism in Florida and the rest of the South before the Mouse arrived. Florida, after all, is based on tourism, and it is a delight to see a cultural history of this nature addressed by a university press. The author also reminds us in his epilogue just how jaded we have become, when we have to be delighted by more spectacular attractions each new year, and how we have lost the ability to enjoy more simple pursuits. The changing American ideas of fun that he addresses can provide the basis for a whole new book.

Pensacola Junior College

BRIAN R. RUCKER

North Carolina Women Making History. By Margaret Supplee Smith and Emily Herring Wilson. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1999. xx, 382 pp. Foreword, preface, acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, notes, bibliography, index. \$29.95 cloth.)

This book demonstrates how public history and sound scholarship can be combined into a final product of surpassing importance. The impetus for this publication began when the North Carolina Museum of History recognized that women had been excluded from exhibits about North Carolina's past. To remedy this oversight, the Museum created the North Carolina Women's History Project coordinated by Margaret Supplee Smith, Professor of Art at Wake Forest University. In 1994, Smith and her associates presented a large exhibit bearing the same name as this volume.

In an effort to sustain the impact of this initiative, Smith worked with independent scholar Emily Herring Wilson to put the research into a permanent format. They have produced a volume

that retains much of the visual impact of the exhibit. The oversized book contains 112 color and 238 black and white illustrations. In addition, there are transcriptions of historical documents presented much as they were at the museum. At the same time, the authors have provided a detailed history of North Carolina women from early American Indian settlements through the end of World War II. The narrative is supplemented by twenty-two separate biographical sketches of significant North Carolina women—two of the portraits are collective studies of Moravian women in Salem and slave women on the Somerset Plantation in Washington and Tyrrell counties.

For scholars of southern and women's history, this volume fills an important void. It provides the first comprehensive review of women's history in North Carolina. The text is based on a thorough analysis of printed primary sources and the most current secondary studies. The authors are careful to note places where scholarly interpretations differ and invite the readers to weigh the evidence. While there is a consistent interpretive framework—that women have been consistently undervalued and unequally treated—the authors are not heavy handed in presenting it. The authors also correctly note that women shared with men substantial class and racial prejudices. Thus, Smith and Wilson show that many women endorsed actions or programs that worked to the detriment of their sisters. This intellectual honesty means that scholars can use this study with confidence.

The book is divided into three sections and nine chapters. The first section covers North Carolina history to 1800. The introductory chapter describes the evolution of American Indian women's lives from hunter and gatherer societies to the more settled agriculture and hunting communities. Smith and Wilson then describe the settlement, frontier advancement, subsistence living, and social and economic differentiation that characterized North Carolina during the colonial period. They carefully describe the important role played by African American women—slave and free—in the process. Not without some irony, the authors note that the maturing of the state's society meant that years of revolution and political independence brought increasing and legalized discrimination against women.

The second section describes the lives of North Carolina women from 1800 to the end of Reconstruction. The authors analyze the tragedies endured by Indian women, the indignities and

hardships faced by slave women, and the crucial economic contributions made by yeoman and tenant farmer wives. The chapter on the Civil War and Reconstruction is particularly strong because women from all social and economic groups are quoted more extensively than at any other period covered by the book.

The last section covers the years 1877 to 1945. The chapter on the New South period unblinkingly examines the growth of legal racial restrictions and the hardships borne by women factory workers. Despite the passage of the national suffrage amendment in 1919, the authors note that women's lives changed little before 1941. More women had access to higher education and urban environments, but these forces of change had relatively little impact. The great crisis of World War II provided unparalleled opportunities for North Carolina women, and many were able to secure financially rewarding and challenging positions inside and outside of the state.

This very fine book is most distinguished by its comprehensiveness and balance. Unlike many previous surveys of the state's (predominantly male) history, Smith and Wilson are careful to cover all geographical regions during all historical epochs. Equally innovative is their interweaving of the stories of women of all social and economic classes. The result of this inclusion of a wide variety of materials is a study of great appeal to general readers and of significant value to scholars. That is a very rare and considerable accomplishment.

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Book Notes

The Tropic of Cracker. By Al Burt. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 1999. 224 pp. \$24.95 cloth.)

Published as part of the Florida History and Culture series, this anthology includes both Al Burt's old essays and some new additions. As a journalist he has an ear for a good story, and his provocative tales will entertain the most discerning reader. Crackers may have been cow hunters, but the men and women that interest Burt have a variety of occupations. To Burt, a retired prison officer who advocates the death penalty is as much a Cracker as the catfishermen who haul a living from Lake Okeechobee. Norton Baskin, husband of writer Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, describes himself as a Cracker and reveals himself as a great storyteller too. These characters are not historical figures; they are modern individuals. The term "Cracker" defies definition, but by sharing his vision of the word's meaning Burt brings his readers closer to these elusive people.

The Quotable George Washington: The Wisdom of an American Patriot. Compiled and edited by Stephen E. Lucas. (Madison, Wis.: Madison House Publishers Inc., 1999. 102 pp. \$17.95 cloth.)

We do not usually remember George Washington for his words; Thomas Jefferson occupies the wordsmith's place among the Founding Fathers. Nevertheless, Washington wrote prolifically throughout his long career and during his retirement. Stephen Lucas has collected quotations from Washington's public and private correspondence. This slim volume, therefore, includes Washington's thoughts on such diverse topics as war, government, and marriage. Since he had speech writers' assistance, the public words may not be entirely his own but the sentiments surely are. He did not

say "I can't tell a lie," but he did write "Mankind are not yet ripe for the millennial state": a quotation for our time indeed.

Fighting Joe Hooker. By Walter H. Hebert with an introduction by James A. Rawley. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. 354 pp. \$15.95 paper.)

Now available in paperback, this 1944 profile primarily investigates Joseph Hooker's military engagements with particular reference to Chancellorsville. Although Hooker is remembered for leading the Union Army to one of its worst defeats, he never repeated the mistakes of Chancellorsville and later secured victories at Chattanooga and Atlanta. Walter H. Hebert portrays Hooker as a talented administrator and able commander whose judgement failed at its greatest test. Despite its age, this work remains the definitive account of Hooker's career and includes a wealth of detail. A deep knowledge of the Civil War is unnecessary to enjoy this biography because Hebert writes in an easy style suitable for all interest levels.

An Inquiry into the Law of Negro Slavery in the United States of America to which is prefixed An Historical Sketch of Slavery. By Thomas R. R. Cobb. Introduction by Paul Finkelman. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1999. 600 pp. \$65 cloth.)

First published in 1858, this important legal work is once more available. Thomas Cobb was a lawyer and politician who helped to codify Georgia's laws and founded Georgia's first law school. He assisted in drafting the Confederate Constitution and remained a staunch confederate until his death at the battle of Fredericksburg. Cobb designed his book for use in training southern lawyers, and he hoped that it would undermine northern legal arguments against slavery. The book comprises two parts: first, a pro-slavery, racist, and southern nationalist account of slavery from ancient times; second, a manual for lawyers that defends slavery and southern interests. Although slavery was abolished shortly after its publication, Cobb's work continued to influence the courts in ruling against freedmen even during Reconstruction. Surprisingly easy to read, this work will interest many, and scholars will find it a significant primary source.

At the Right Hand of Longstreet: Recollections of a Confederate Staff Officer.

By G. Moxley Sorrel. Introduction by Peter S. Carmichael. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. 315 pp. \$14.95 paper.)

G. Moxley Sorrel's narrative of his activities as Longstreet's aide is now available in paperback and augmented by Peter Carmichael's introduction. Sorrel does not succumb to opportunities to criticize Longstreet as did many of his contemporaries nor does he go to the opposite extreme and eulogize his superior. Instead, he offers a balanced portrait of the man frequently blamed for losing the battle of Gettysburg. Unlike his peers, Sorrel does not worship Lee or the Lost Cause ideal though he eagerly supported the Confederacy. His account, then, is a balanced view of personalities, places, and events that makes an entertaining read and provides a useful primary source for academics.

Recollections of a Southern Daughter: A Memoir by Cornelia Jones Pond of Liberty County. Edited by Lucinda H. MacKethan. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1998. 160 pp. \$24.95 cloth.)

Unlike most writers recalling the Antebellum and Civil War periods, Cornelia Jones Pond never intended her memoir for publication. She dictated her life story to her daughter so that her descendants could know how she had lived. This book, therefore, has a conversational tone that seduces the reader into seeing the Antebellum South as an ideal society. As Lucinda H. MacKethan points out, however, Pond is blind to the violence inherent in a slave culture. Historians are already familiar with the people and places that Pond describes because Fanny Kemble wrote about the same area. Consequently, Pond's omissions are very clear. MacKethan does not credit Pond with purposely bending the truth but with the blindness associated with having no experience of living without slaves. For that reason Pond could not see the problems that were so obvious to outsiders. Nevertheless, she gives us a meticulously detailed view of plantation society from the perspective of a white participant.

The Northwest Florida Expeditions of Clarence Bloomfield Moore. Edited and with an introduction by David S. Brose and Nancy Marie White. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999. 528 pp. \$49.95 paper.)

While its lack of narrative makes difficult reading, this book offers incomparable encyclopedic descriptions of Northwest Flor-

ida's archaeological sites. Clarence Bloomfield Moore was independently wealthy and able to indulge his passion for archaeology. In the early twentieth century he made several expeditions to Florida's pre-historical sites. Although an enthusiastic amateur, he contributed greatly to our knowledge of the area, and his descriptions formed the foundations of later studies. His book is amply illustrated, and David S. Brose and Nancy Marie White add to its utility by placing Moore's work in the context of his time and interpreting its value to us today.

A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida. By Bernard Romans. Edited and with an introduction by Kathryn E. Holland Braund. (Tuscaloosa: University of Alabama Press, 1999. 376 pp. \$44.95 cloth.)

A noted cartographer and botanist, Bernard Romans published *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida* in 1775. Kathryn E. Holland Braund's introduction enhances this version by giving a biographical sketch of Romans. He was born in the Netherlands and trained in surveying and navigation. Later he became deputy surveyor of Georgia, principal deputy surveyor for the Southern District, and eventually botanist for East Florida. Both the English and the Americans used his maps during the war for independence, but Romans only fought for the patriots. An argumentative man, he managed to disagree with almost everyone with whom he worked throughout his career. Nevertheless, Braund explains that *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida* gives an accurate account of the region, and she believes that Romans was a scholar of distinction. Romans intended his book as a navigational aid and as a treatise to promote trade and settlement in the region. To this end, his work included navigational charts and comprehensive accounts of flora and fauna, the use of slaves, the Indian tribes he encountered, and advice to settlers. Braund's new edition makes this rare manuscript readily available to modern scholars for use as a primary source and to those with a less academic interest in Florida's past.

Yankee Dutchman: The Life of Franz Sigel. By Stephen D. Engle. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999. 368 pp. \$19.95 paper.)

This 1993 account is now available in paperback and affords everyone an opportunity to explore the Civil War from an unusual

perspective. Stephen D. Engle's work is more than a biography because it investigates German Americans' attitudes toward the Civil War and the limits to their acculturation. Although Franz Sigel was not a great general, he was highly respected by fellow German Americans because he had participated in the 1848 revolutions that swept Europe. Despite his shortcomings, he managed to procure appointments because his presence induced support from German Americans that would otherwise not have been forthcoming. His leadership of his own people was matched only by his ability to upset his colleagues and superiors with his stereotypical German rigidity and arrogance. In writing with these broader issues in mind, Engle has produced a scholarly work that is also an enjoyable read.

Writing the Civil War: The Quest to Understand. Edited by James M. McPherson and William J. Cooper Jr. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1998. 260 pp. \$45 cloth.)

A short perusal of the book reviews and notes in the *Quarterly* will testify to the extensive academic and popular interest in the Civil War. In *Writing the Civil War*, specialists survey this literature and highlight some major topics for debate. While no one volume can cover everything written on the subject, this book includes military history, politics, social history, economics, gender, and slavery. Additionally, the contributors point to areas that require still more attention from scholars, for example, issues such as prisoners of war and naval strategy have yet to receive adequate scrutiny. While many studies exist on presidents Lincoln and Davis, more investigation is required into the influence each congress had on the war. These historians also suggest that comparing the confederacy with other revolutionary movements could foster a better understanding of the Civil War. This overview will be indispensable to students yet provide interest for casual readers as well. Doubtless, it will also inspire a new generation to produce many more interesting books on the Civil War.

Flight Into Oblivion. By A. J. Hanna. With a new introduction by William C. Davis. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999. 306 pp. \$17.95 paper.)

At first sight this book appears to be a work of fiction, but it is, in fact, a classic work of history that has been republished. Traditionally, Civil War histories end at Appomattox, and Reconstruction

histories begin a new era for the South. This framework ignores the fate of the Confederate leaders. A. J. Hanna fills that historical gap by explaining what happened to all the Confederate cabinet members after Appomattox. Only two managed to escape: John C. Breckinridge and Judah P. Benjamin fled separately through Florida to Cuba. Disguised alternately as farmers, fishermen, or pirates, these men outwitted the Federal authorities. Others were not so lucky; Jefferson Davis's capture, dressed as a woman, is well known, but Hanna explains it from Davis's perspective. Still, Hanna does not neglect Federal opinion and devotes much space to details of public demands for Confederate leaders' executions. A new introduction by William C. Davis enhances this edition, and the original drawings and maps add even more flavor to this thrilling drama.

Soliloquy of a Farmer's Wife: The Diary of Annie Elliott Perrin 17 December 1917-31 December 1918. Edited by Dale B. J. Randall. (Athens: Ohio University Press, 1999. 384 pp. \$19.95 paper.)

When Annie Elliott Perrin traveled to Florida in 1917, she received a diary as a gift from her children. Perrin and her husband made the trip to investigate their prospects if they moved from Ohio. Despite the tropical climate and abundant oranges, however, Florida did not attract Perrin. She may have found writing more congenial because, on her return to Ohio in March 1918, she continued to write daily notes. Her diary, therefore, chronicles both her abortive trip to Florida and her routine life in Ohio. She includes details of the influenza epidemic and the trauma of sending a son off to war. Her grandson, Dale B. J. Randall, has edited her diary for publication and gives substantial biographical information and notes that help explain Perrin's short entries.

My Father, Daniel Boone: The Draper Interviews with Nathan Boone. Edited by Neal O. Hammon. With an introduction by Nelson L. Dawson. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 1999. 169 pp. \$19 cloth.)

An interest in the frontier led Lyman Draper to avidly collect significant manuscripts and preserve them for later generations. He interviewed Nathan Boone, Daniel's only surviving child, in 1851. Nathan used the opportunity afforded by the interview to dispel the myths that had grown up concerning his father, Daniel Boone,

who personified that national hero—the frontiersman. Published for the first time, these papers are an invaluable source of information about Daniel Boone. Neal O. Hammon has gently edited these important documents to make them accessible to everyone.

Running a Thousand Miles for Freedom: The Escape of William and Ellen Craft from Slavery. By William Craft. With a new foreword and biographical essay by R. J. M. Blackett. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1999. 102 pp. \$14.95 paper.)

William and Ellen Craft escaped from slavery in 1848. Since Ellen had white skin, she posed as her husband's master. They fled from Georgia to Philadelphia and then to Boston. As William Craft was illiterate when he escaped, his publication of their experiences in 1860 represented a remarkable achievement. He tells their story with humor and determination but without bitterness. Richard Blackett's biographical sketch completes the story of their lives after they gained their freedom. They worked in Britain for abolition and returned to Georgia after the Civil War. Although they bought a plantation, social and economic pressures contributed to its failure. The Crafts did not live to see its final sale. This book is a lasting monument to their efforts.

Chickamauga: A Battlefield Guide with a section on Chattanooga. By Steven E. Woodworth. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. 216 pp. \$16.95 paper.)

Gettysburg: A Battlefield Guide. By Mark Grimsley and Brooks D. Simpson. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska Press, 1999. 212 pp. \$17.95 paper.)

First-time and returning visitors will appreciate these wonderful guides. Both books give directions for getting to each landmark, then orientations to explain the view that the participants in the battles would have had. Not only do the guides explain what happened, but they also provide an analysis of the events and anecdotes that make the events realistic. Almost every page has a map so the owners of these books will never look aimlessly around wondering if they are in the right place. It takes about six hours to complete one of these tours so they are not for the faint-hearted, but they do not require significant mobility. These guides will ensure that those who wish may see everything and miss nothing.