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## Book Reviews

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## Book Reviews

*Sifters: Native American Women's Lives.* Edited by Theda Perdue. (New York: Oxford University Press, 2001. 272 pp. Preface, contributors, introduction, contents, index. \$55.00 cloth, \$19.95 paper.)

A collection of essays examining the lives of fourteen American Indian women, *Sifters* is the second publication in Oxford Press's Viewpoints on American Culture series. This ambitious volume provides a good introduction to the varying roles played by American Indian women from the seventeenth through the twentieth centuries. Editor Theda Perdue, author of *Cherokee Women: Gender and Culture Change, 1700-1830* (University of Nebraska Press, 1998), has done an excellent job in bringing together contributors from history, anthropology, english, American studies, and women's studies. This inter-disciplinary approach has yielded a text that will be a valuable resource to classes in all of the fields represented, perhaps most especially women's studies.

The book is organized chronologically beginning with an essay on Pocahontas that emphasizes the uses to which the Pocahontas myth has been put to justify American expansion. A similar approach is utilized extremely well in the essay on Sacagawea. The roles played by Indian women as important negotiators between their peoples and a land-hungry American nation are examined in essays on Mary Musgrove (Creek) and Molly Brant (Mohawk). Perdue's essay on the life of Catharine Brown, a woman who blended traditional Cherokee culture with her deeply held Protestant faith provides an interesting juxtaposition with the one that follows on Lozen, an Apache woman warrior, sister to the famous Chiricahua leader, Victorio.

The book includes essays on twentieth-century women in public roles as writers and activists, frequently seeking to serve as national spokeswomen for Indian peoples, including Mourning Dove, Gertrude Bonnin, Lucy Nicholar, and Alice Lee Jemison. The life of potter Maria Montoya Martinez is examined along with the story of Delfina Cuero, a member of the Kumeyaay people who never sought national fame but merely the right to live, even as marginalized citizens, in the United States. The book concludes with two essays, one on AIM activist Anna Mae Pictou-Aquash, whose brief life ended in her still unsolved murder, and a final splendid study by Nancy Lurie of Menominee activist Ada Deer.

Including the lives of so many different women representing widely varying Indian nations and cultures underscores the vast diversity of American Indian peoples, a principle rarely understood by undergraduate students or indeed by the wider reading public, many of whom still view Indians as a uniform entity, possessing a single viewpoint. Indeed, a principal strength of this book lies in its close examination of the rifts and sharply divergent viewpoints that exist among Indian peoples, particularly regarding gender organization. This continuing reality is made most clear in the final four chapters of this book that are among its best. Still, throughout, the editor and contributors effectively emphasize that despite the diversity of culture and nations that these Indian women represent, a common thread appears in all their lives and that is the commitment to community over individual.

This reviewer's only criticism of the book lies with the press, not its authors. At frequent points in many of the essays, the word Native is used rather than American Indian, Native American, indigenous, or other synonyms of identity which are far preferable to most Indian peoples. Also, photographs would have immeasurably enhanced these pages. Nowhere is this more evident than in the essay on Lozen in which the author makes direct reference to that famous photograph of Geronimo and his warriors, including Lozen, taken in front of the railway car in Texas after the Apache surrender.

Setting aside these quibbles, *Sifters* remains a valuable contribution to our understanding of both the continuity and diversity marking the lives of American Indian women at crucial periods in history. In addition, the editor has added a good bibliography

directing interested readers to additional studies. This book is recommended for all readers, but most especially for inclusion in undergraduate classrooms, particularly those focused on women's studies.

Deborah Welch

*Longwood College*

***John Marshall and the Heroic Age of the Supreme Court.*** By R. Kent Newmyer. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001. xvii, 511 pp. Illustrations, preface, acknowledgments, epilogue, essay on sources, index, list of cases. \$39.95 cloth.)

Much has been written about John Marshall and his Supreme Court. While Kent Newmyer's work fits with the hagiographic genre of Marshall literature, it nevertheless goes beyond praise to bring greater historical depth to the task than do previous works. As every lawyer and student of Constitutional law knows, John Marshall was the chief architect of the U.S. Supreme Court as an institution, as well as the author of a jurisprudence unique among the inheritors of the common law traditions of the world. What has not been well examined in the past are the historical underpinnings of Marshall's jurisprudence. The problem lies in the tendency for legal history to be written either by lawyers who try to write history, or by historians who try to write about the law. Each group tends to emphasize that which most interests them, with results that never fully inform the other. While Newmyer is certainly a lawyer, he is also certainly an historian. His work here is the best integration thus far of this important area of legal history, and therein lies the importance of this book.

Newmyer's title begs the question: who or what was heroic about the Marshall court? The author's response is complex. It is clear that Marshall is at the center of such heroism, but to what extent can the court in general be said to be heroic? Here, good historical analysis should and does determine the proof of Newmyer's thesis. The result is a fascinating story of a complex man who solved complex political, social, and economic problems in a rather straightforward and pragmatic way; one that was undeniably rational.

It begins with Marshall's youth and carries the biographic narrative through the Revolution, his marriage, and entry into the



practice of law in post-revolutionary Richmond, Virginia. The narrative then proceeds to analyze the political and ideological factors which formed Marshall's judicial philosophy.

The thrust of this narrative is to winnow out the origins of Marshall's powerful nationalism. The author points out that like most backcountry residents of the colonial period, the Marshall clan carried a certain resentment toward what they viewed as an Anglophile coastal establishment that was less sensitive to the problems of those who lived beyond the tidewater regions. One gets the clear impression that the rather large percentage of the population that was not closely tied to the coastal capitals tended to think of themselves as Virginians or Carolinians or Pennsylvanians rather than British subjects. Another compelling motivation became obvious after the Revolution when Marshall became an inveterate capitalist. He even acknowledged his love for land speculation, a pejorative reference at the time. Since the greatest purveyor of post-revolutionary land was the federal government, it is easy to see why Marshall looked at attempts by states to gain control of the process with suspicion. He served several stints in the Virginia legislature and was well acquainted with the motivations of many members of that body. Indeed, his experience in state government and his service during the war convinced Marshall that localists could not be trusted to make sound economic and political decisions in furtherance of a broad based market economy. As the ensuing analysis of Marshall's most famous decisions unfolds, the insight gained from this character study is especially enlightening.

Decisions such as *Marbury v. Madison*, *Fletcher v. Peck*, and *McCulloch v. Maryland* have been analyzed *ad nauseam* by other authors, especially legal scholars. While Newmyer's analysis adds little to the at-times esoteric debate, he does a good job of bringing his considerable historical research to bear. Much of it is original, leaning heavily on the correspondence of Marshall and his contemporaries. The end result is refreshing. Nevertheless, there is one niggling problem with the Chief Justice's jurisprudence that Newmyer could have addressed directly. Thomas Jefferson succinctly identified it when he said, "This case of *Marbury and Madison* is continually cited by bench and bar, as if it were settled law, without an animadversion in its being merely *obiter* dissertation of the chief justice" (Jefferson to Justice William Johnson, 12 June 1823).

In *Marbury*, the Chief Justice enunciated much about the appropriate remedy and *Marbury's* entitlement to a Writ of Mandamus. What bothered Jefferson was that within all the jurisprudential rhetoric was the *holding* of the case, which stated that the Supreme Court had no jurisdiction over the matter because the Judiciary Act of 1789 was an improper attempt by Congress to expand the court's jurisdiction under Article III of the Constitution. That clause makes no provision for issuance of Writs of Mandamus. Once a lack of jurisdiction has been established, anything further is meaningless blather, of no precedential value. From a purely theoretical point of view, the court should have summarily refused to entertain the petition. Many of Marshall's decisions followed this pattern; he often elucidated far beyond the holding of the case. The intriguing issue in all of this arises when one considers that Marshall's law became just that: a body of jurisprudence which, while often theoretically unsupportable, was nevertheless accepted by the other branches of government (Andrew Jackson excepted) and established the power of the court. Why and how did this happen?

The answer lies within the person of John Marshall, because his deficiencies were more than compensated by his pragmatic brilliance. It was the heroism to which Newmyer alludes that apparently enabled the Chief Justice and his colleagues on the court to skillfully weave their way through treacherous political snares, many of which could have been instrumental in destroying their careers and rendering the court but a shriveled arm of the federal government. Marshall never lost sight of his goal to defend the central government against an ever-growing onslaught by those who would put state power as paramount. His undeniable logic and sword-like use of legal science transcended the arguments of technicians and political opponents alike, who eventually came to realize that what John Marshall said was not only true but was sound policy. This then is why the court became not just a "finder" of the law. It became the nation's chief instrument of legal policy and the only branch of government which could make possible the realization of the promise of that deceptively simple, but amazingly facile document we call the Constitution.

T. Michael Woods

*University of Central Florida*

*Andrew Jackson and His Indian Wars.* By Robert V. Remini. (Rutherford, N.J.: Penguin Putnam, 2001. ix, 317 pp. Preface, chronology, notes, bibliography, index. \$26.95 cloth.)

In *Andrew Jackson and his Indian Wars*, Robert Remini joins with historians Francis Paul Prucha, Reginald Horsman, and Ronald Satz in defense of Andrew Jackson and his motives toward American Indians. Remini argues that Jackson was determined to achieve national security by removing American Indians and the foreign colonizers allied with them from the United States. The results of such a policy are staggering. Between 1789 and 1838, Jackson played a central role in both the relocation of more than 81,000 Native Americans west of the Mississippi and the seizure of approximately 100 million acres of Indian land. Remini provides a revealing description of Jackson's role in the promotion of American national dominance at the expense of American Indians and whoever else stood in his way.

From his birth in 1767 to his death in 1845, Jackson's entire life was defined in relationship to Native Americans. He grew up near Catawba settlements in the Carolina Piedmont and, as a young man in his early twenties, headed west to the frontier outpost of Nashville, Tennessee. His arrival coincided with the eruption of intense violence between Indians and whites. Indeed, Jackson became an ardent defender of American settlements on the frontier, joining with William Blount, John Sevier, and other prominent Tennesseans in prosecuting war against the Cherokees and later the Creeks and Seminoles. By his early twenties, Jackson had used these conflicts with the southeastern tribes to define himself as a spokesperson for ordinary Americans, particularly those on the geographic and economic peripheries of the United States. In the process, he became an aggressive critic of politicians who favored diplomacy over naked aggression. Unlike George Washington, Henry Knox, and politicians such as William Crawford, Jackson spoke for western frontiersmen who believed that Indian affairs should be delegated to the states and to individuals who knew how to deal with the "Indian menace."

Jackson understood these sentiments more than anyone else at the time. The Creek War and the subsequent Red Stick massacre at Fort Mims on August 30, 1813, shaped his belief that Native Americans could not be trusted and that they responded only to fear and violence. Remini makes clear that Jackson



defined himself, and the United States more generally, in contrast to Native Americans. Remini devotes considerable attention to the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the First and Second Seminole Wars, and the Indian Removal Act. Controversy surrounded Jackson along the way, but most Americans were more than willing to support him, and his increasing popularity afforded the "Napoleon of the woods" considerable leverage with those who preceded him as president, from Washington to John Quincy Adams.

*Andrew Jackson and his Indian Wars* is Robert Remini's twelfth book on either Andrew Jackson or the era he helped to define. The author's familiarity with Jackson is unsurpassed. In fact, the line between Jackson's prose and Remini's (minus Jackson's abysmal spelling) is often hard to gauge. The result is a rather narrow study of Jackson's perspective on Indian affairs. Jackson's critics, including Henry Clay, Theodore Frelinghuysen, Jeremiah Evarts, and Elizur Butler are largely ignored. Consequently, the intense debate over Jackson's role in the Treaty of Fort Jackson, the invasion of Florida in 1818, and the Indian Removal Act of 1830 are largely absent from this study. What remains is an ardent defense of Jackson and his motives in shaping a nation. "Americans," writes Remini, "owe him a great debt."

More important, Native American leaders and the people they represented receive scant attention and are often portrayed unfavorably. For example, the book begins with a contrived "speech" by Tecumseh that depicts the famous Shawnee leader, and those who fought and died with him, as ignoble savages. Recent Tecumseh biographers, including John Sugden, explicitly advise against using the "speech" in question. Jackson certainly viewed Tecumseh in this light, but there is a tremendous gulf between Jackson's perceptions and the realities of American Indian life in the nineteenth century. For example, Jackson overlooked the adjustments made by the southeastern tribes, including the transformation of gender roles and the incorporation of tribal constitutions. Jackson saw poverty-stricken nomadic hunters rather than American Indians who increasingly became, to quote historian Mary Young, "mirrors of the republic." Unfortunately, *Andrew Jackson and his Indian Wars* confirms Jackson's prejudices, largely failing to explore the complexity of American Indian cultures east of the Mississippi and the range of responses to Indian removal more generally.

Stephen Warren

Eastern Kentucky University



*Paternalism in a Southern City: Race, Religion, and Gender in Augusta, Georgia.* Edited by Edward J. Cashin and Glen T. Eskew. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2001. xiii, 240 pp. Foreword, introduction, bibliography, contributors, index. \$50.00 cloth.)

*Paternalism in a Southern City* consists of seven essays dealing with various aspects of social, economic, and religious life in Augusta, Georgia, from the town's founding in the 1700s to the early twentieth century. Editors Edward J. Cashin, the director of the Center for the Study of Georgia History, and Glenn T. Eskew, a Georgia State University professor, deserve praise for putting together a fine book, equipped with well-documented essays and a lengthy bibliography. Each editor also contributed an essay to *Paternalism in a Southern City*.

In the book's first essay, Cashin narrates the transformation of Augusta from a rough frontier town in the eighteenth century to a cultured, mercantile nineteenth-century city. Probably the most important factor which effected this change was the migration of easterners from South Carolina and Virginia. Although nineteenth-century Augusta looked more like a northern factory town than a southern agricultural community, many of its inhabitants attempted to ape the manners and values of the Virginia plantation gentry. White men in Augusta, for instance, tried hard to live up to the ideal of the gentlemen, while white women found themselves constricted by traditional gender roles.

The ethos of the plantation also affected prominent blacks, some of whom held slaves. According to Cashin, historians have exaggerated the degree to which free blacks sought to help their enslaved brethren by purchasing chattel. Like whites, they more often sought their own social aggrandizement through slaveholding. Another paternalistic aspect of race relations in Augusta was revealed in the efforts of whites to regulate, sometimes unsuccessfully, the behavior of blacks through a maze of laws.

Cashin argues that the plantation ideal received a jolt during the Civil War and Reconstruction, but the essence of paternalism permeated the ideology of the "Lost Cause" which sprang up after the war, and revealed itself in forms of popular entertainment

such as Thomas Dixon's *The Clansman* and the movie *The Birth of a Nation*.

The other essays deal with such topics as the impact of the paternalist ethos on Augusta's religious life and the development of the Knights of Labor in the Georgia upcountry. An especially interesting essay by Bobby J. Dawson chronicles the life of William Jefferson White, a Georgia native and the son of a white father and a mulatto mother. Throughout his long life, White, who married a mulatto slave before the Civil War, worked tirelessly to improve the plight of blacks in Augusta.

White's parishioners at the Harmony Baptist church listened intently to his sermons on Sundays, and during the week, they and many other blacks read the *Georgia Baptist*, a newspaper edited by White. Few causes, however, were dearer to the Baptist minister than the education of blacks. For example, he played a pivotal role in establishing Ware High School for black Augustans. When school board members closed the school, he bravely condemned them for their lack of concern for the educational welfare of blacks.

White exposed the superficiality of Augusta's reputation for racial tolerance by speaking out against other forms of prejudice directed toward the city's minority population. In the highly charged atmosphere that descended on the upcountry and the rest of the South as the result of the growing virulence of racism in the late nineteenth century, White's criticisms angered many Augustans who eventually forced him to leave the town for a brief period. Donaldson's examination of the life and career of William Jefferson White stands out as the most interesting and memorable contribution to this study.

Other essays in the book came from Michelle Gillespie, Kent Anderson Leslie, Julia Walsh, LeeAnn Whites, and Glenn T. Eskew. All of the contributors hold doctorate degrees and either are or have been university professors. *Paternalism in a Southern City* will appeal to a wide range of scholars in such fields as women's history, black history, progressivism, and religious studies.

James S. Humphreys

Mississippi State University

*Lee & His Army in Confederate History.* By Gary W. Gallagher. (Chapel Hill, N.C.: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. xvii, 295 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, essay credits, index. \$29.95 cloth.)

Over the past ten years, Gary Gallagher has staked his claim as one of the foremost historians of the Civil War in Virginia and especially of Robert E. Lee and the Army of Northern Virginia. Gallagher is John L. Nau III Professor of History at the University of Virginia, and his impressive scholarly output in recent years has centered on chronicling the historiographical interpretations of Lee, his army, and the battles it fought. He has become one of the leading defenders of Lee's generalship in an effort to balance the criticisms that revisionists have articulated in the past twenty-five years.

In *Lee & His Army in Confederate History*, Gallagher renders authoritative and thought-provoking interpretations of attitudes, then and now, regarding Lee and battles he fought. The book contains a total of eight chapters or, more accurately, eight separate essays that are clustered into three major sub-topics. In part one, titled "Lee's Campaigns," the author uses four case studies—the Maryland Campaign, the Battle of Fredericksburg, the Gettysburg Campaign, and the Spring of 1864—to offer new interpretations of the status of Confederate morale at specific points during the war. In each, Gallagher's conclusions are well-documented and convincing.

For instance, historians typically portray Lee's invasion of Maryland in 1862 and his repulse after the Battle of Antietam as Confederate disasters and major turning points that initiated the steady decline of the southern cause. The author, however, effectively demonstrates that contemporary newspaper accounts and general observers saw the battle as a great southern victory because the Union army, having been hammered along the banks of Antietam, was either unable or unwilling to pursue the Army of Northern Virginia as it withdrew southward. Similarly, the author portrays Gettysburg, almost universally viewed as a major Confederate setback, as a battle that did not significantly hurt southern morale. Lee seemed optimistic in its aftermath and his soldiers understood their retreat as the result of a lack of ammunition and supplies, not defeat. Indeed, many



southerners thought the fall of Vicksburg was a far more serious dilemma. In his treatment of the Battle of Fredericksburg, Gallagher again uses contemporary accounts to disprove the orthodox interpretation of the impact that the battle had on southern morale. Rather than a decisive victory, as many have viewed the Union slaughter at Fredericksburg, southerners more often saw it as a lost opportunity when Lee failed to follow up the battle by completely destroying the Army of the Potomac and ending the war.

In part two of the book, the author incorporates three essays to defend Lee's generalship. In a lengthy chapter, "An Old-Fashioned Soldier in a Modern War?," the author recounts criticisms made by both popular writers and professional historians such as Clifford Dowdy, T. Harry Williams, Russell Weigley, Thomas L. Connelly, and J.F.C. Fuller who have labeled Lee a myopic general who was too wedded to the offensive and whose provincialism did not allow him to see the big strategic picture. Taking their criticisms one at a time, Gallagher effectively counters with a portrayal of Lee as adequately nationalistic and forward-looking, and in a frequently made assertion that always ruffles the feathers of historians of the western theater, he authoritatively argues that Virginia was indeed the most important theater of the war. Gallagher also demonstrates that Lee had the backbone to reprimand subordinates when necessary, as in the case of A.P. Hill, and the wisdom to entrust competent subordinates with independent command, as in the case of Jubal Early.

In "Shaping Public Memory of the Civil War" (part three), Gallagher deals with the Lost Cause articulated by Jubal Early in his post-war writings and later by the prolific historian Douglas Southall Freeman, and the attacks made on this sympathetic view by revisionists like Connelly and Alan T. Nolan. While the author concedes that the Lost Cause school was built in part out of an apologetic mythology, there are nevertheless strong and enduring truths that have given portions of that school of thought validity.

This book is a distillation of years of thought and research by a skillful and respected historian. Its interpretations are thought provoking and solidly grounded in primary research—indeed the endnotes to each chapter are valuable tools for students of the Civil War. The writing is clear and straightforward, making it not



only valuable to professional historians but accessible to the casual reader as well. This book informs and surprises, and all the while it is a pleasure to read. With *Lee & His Army in Confederate History* the University of North Carolina Press has added an attractive volume to its Civil War America series, and Gallagher has reinforced his position as one of the nation's leading Civil War historians.

Timothy D. Johnson

*Lipscomb University*

***Lee in the Shadow of Washington.*** By Richard B. McCaslin. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 2001. ix, 260 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, epilogue, bibliography. \$29.95 cloth.)

"When Virginia declared her independence from the British empire, Washington accepted the role of revolutionary leader. When Virginia again engaged in a revolution less than a century later, what alternative did a man raised in his shadow have? And who was more qualified to be the new Washington?" This is the theme of Richard McCaslin's study of Robert E. Lee's relationship with his role model, George Washington. Many historians have pointed out similarities in the two men's characters, styles, and devotion to Virginia and country, but none so painstakingly as this. For those eager to know as much as possible about Lee and his personal side—character, motivation, family, faith—this is a rich work. There is much detail about kinship, property, career, and concerns, and the footnotes and bibliography are extensive. For these reasons this is a valuable book.

When the author ventures to compare the two men in military terms, however, he is less successful. Strategic similarities are difficult; tactical similarities are more difficult; and comparing outcomes is most difficult. McCaslin points out that Lee considered himself to be in Washington's shadow and never escaped because he did not ultimately win. But as a commander, Lee had his own singular, extraordinary rank. Lee had Lincoln, Grant, and Sherman to face. Washington was lucky to have George III. Nonetheless, there are some intriguing analogiesthat motivated Lee, such as the belief of

both men that their armies embodied the cause for which they were fighting. What they did with those armies was markedly different.

The strength of this volume is connecting Washington and Lee geographically, spiritually, generationally, and finally in the name of a college. It is a worthwhile book.

S. Walker Blanton

*Jacksonville University*

***The Civil War History Series: Florida in the Civil War.*** By Lewis N. Wynne and Robert A. Taylor. (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2001. 160 pp. Preface, epilogue, selected bibliography, index. \$29.99 cloth.)

In their current work, Nick Wynne and Bob Taylor have produced a solid narrative outlining Florida's role in the Civil War, enhanced by numerous photographs and other illustrations relating to the subject. The authors have not attempted a full-scale wartime history of the state, but their fast-paced, well-written work details the most significant events that took place during this critical era.

The book opens with a discussion of the Secession Convention, which took Florida out of the Union in January 1861. Wynne and Taylor note that Unionist sentiment in many parts of the state was strong, but that "[t]hose who made the decision to make Florida an independent nation . . . were not typical of the population of Florida in 1861." In the end the delegates voted overwhelmingly to secede (the authors offer a different tally on the secession vote, which is usually given as 62 to 7 rather than 62 to 5). The following month, the state joined the newly-formed Confederacy.

Early wartime events are then examined, including the organization and equipping of Florida military units and the seizure of U.S. property within the state. Unfortunately for Confederate officials, Fort Jefferson in the Dry Tortugas, Fort Taylor at Key West, and Fort Pickens near Pensacola all remained in Federal hands throughout the war. The latter location became the scene of the first major fighting in the state in October 1861, as Confederate forces attacked a Union camp near Fort Pickens in the Battle of Santa Rosa Island. This was followed, in early 1862, by the virtual

abandonment of the state by Confederate troops, which led to the permanent Union occupation of Fernandina and St. Augustine and to the first of four separate occupations of Jacksonville. Still, the authors note, "[t]he heart of the state's cotton belt in middle Florida was for the most part untouched" and remained in Confederate hands. Florida's more prominent military engagements—Olustee, Marianna, and Natural Bridge—would take place in 1864-1865, as Confederate forces successfully managed to maintain control over the interior of the peninsula.

Wynne and Taylor do not solely focus on events that occurred within the state. They also include chapters on the activities of Florida units that served in the Army of Northern Virginia and in the Western theater of the war. In all, six Florida regiments took part in military operations in Virginia, while another six, along with an artillery battery, fought in the Confederacy's western armies. The authors summarize the largely-neglected service of these Floridians, though in a few instances their specific role becomes lost in a general examination of the campaigns. Additional images of Florida soldiers, available at repositories like the Florida State Archives and the Museum of the Confederacy, might have strengthened these chapters.

Four of the book's best chapters deal with wartime economics, the blockade, the home front, and unionism. Wynne and Taylor contend that, as the war progressed, Florida "stepped forward to become a key component of the Southern war economy." The state provided valuable salt, molasses, beef cattle, and other foodstuffs to help feed southern armies, particularly during the war's latter stages. Lack of transportation, Federal incursions into the state, and opposition by some Floridians to policies of the Confederate government all limited the volume of supplies. In the end, "Richmond . . . never really understood Florida's logistical limitation, [and] continued to place demands upon it for sustenance that could never be met."

Meanwhile, ships of the U.S. Navy's East Gulf Blockading Squadron raided and hunted blockade runners along Florida's long coastline, and provided assistance to Unionists and contrabands. Unionist and anti-Confederate sentiment grew more pronounced as the war progressed, and Wynne and Taylor point out that, "[w]hile Civil War Florida saw divisions in terms of race, gender, and ethnicity, the greatest rip in the state's social fabric involved those citizens who supported the Confederacy and those



who remained loyal to the Union." By war's end, militant Unionists even organized two regiments of Floridians to serve in the Federal army.

Overall, the illustrations selected to enhance the text are thoughtful and well-chosen, though the reproduction of some images is less than satisfactory, and the authors could probably have eliminated a few of the non-Florida related illustrations. A different cover photograph, rather than the post-bellum photograph of a West Florida Seminary cadet, might have been more appropriate. In addition, the illustration on page 38 is actually Albert Sidney Johnston, not John B. Magruder; the caption on page 68 reverses the identities of John M. Martin and Jesse J. Finley; and the illustration on page 79 does not depict salt workers but members of John C. Breckinridge's and John Taylor Wood's party escaping through Florida at the close of the war.

While one might quibble about the inclusion or exclusion of particular images, and the emphasis or lack of emphasis on certain subjects in the text, *Florida in the Civil War* is a solid introduction to the subject. It provides readers with a foundation on which to delve deeper into Florida's role in the war, and the work incorporates recent scholarship on the subject. It should prove popular with both new and veteran students of Florida's participation in our nation's greatest conflict.

David Coles

*Longwood College*

***Discovering the Civil War in Florida: A Reader and Guide.*** By Paul Taylor. (Sarasota, Fla.: Pineapple Press, 2001. xiv, 241 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, introduction, bibliography, reader's guide, index. \$18.95 paper, \$24.95 cloth.)

With the sesquicentennial of the American Civil War only nine years away it should come as no surprise to anyone that interest in the conflict shows little sign of waning. This is increasingly true in the state of Florida, as more and more of its people realize the peninsula's pivotal role from 1861 to 1865. Paul Taylor's *Discovering the Civil War in Florida: A Reader and Guide* is an attempt to supply Floridians and other interested students with a fundamental account of local military events during the war. It offers through a selection of primary and selected secondary sources an



overview of the conflict as well as a useful guide to locating and visiting modern Civil War sites from Pensacola to Key West.

*Discovering the Civil War in Florida* divides the state into roughly four geographical sections (northwest, northeast, central, and southern) and begins each with a summary of key military activities followed by material selected to augment each synopsis. Taylor, who refers to himself as “less as sole author and more as compiler/editor,” relies heavily on the Army and Navy Official Records in the form of period field reports written by those Union and Confederate soldiers on the ground. In fact, approximately fifty pages of *Discovering the Civil War in Florida* are direct reprints from these famous Civil War reference volumes. In other areas, the book depends on secondary articles by historians like Mark F. Boyd, Gary R. Rice, and Zack C. Waters, again reprised from publications like the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Combined, these do provide a fairly good grounding on Florida’s Civil War experience.

Unfortunately, the inclusion of some dated secondary works weakens the overall effectiveness of this guide. One example of this is the use of a chapter from William W. Davis’ *The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida* (1913) to describe the 1864 battle of Olustee. While a classic of Florida martial historiography, Davis’s aged account of this clash has been replaced by two modern and more scholarly thorough studies by David Coles and William Nulty. A second limitation is the concentration on military affairs at the expense of things like the Florida homefront. Taylor leaves out the experiences of Florida slaves tending farms and fields while the tide of emancipation swept their way. Ironically, the author leaves out completely the “big house” and tabby slave cabins of the Zephaniah Kingsley Plantation from his section on northeast Florida. The site surely rates consideration on any list of Florida Civil War locations.

Florida’s women and their struggles during the internecine contest are almost as silent in these pages as the state’s African Americans. An excerpt from the memoirs of women like Susan Bradford Eppes or Catherine C. Hopely might have given this anthology more balance, making it much more inclusive of all Floridians. This is true as well of Native Americans like the Seminoles, who are barely mentioned in the narrative. The narrow scope of this collection hinders its goal of being a true outline of the war’s course and impact.

In the cause of fairness, Taylor does write early in the book that "it will not shed any new light on the topic to serious students of the Civil War in Florida," and that it is designed basically for the beginner. It does fulfill this mission very well, and is indeed a good place to commence an education on Florida and the War Between the States. A fairly extensive bibliography will also point the novice toward further reading on the subject. However, experienced Civil War buffs and academic scholars will have to look elsewhere until a contemporary, comprehensive history of that era in Florida history is produced.

Robert A. Taylor

*Florida Institute of Technology*

***Tampa in Civil War and Reconstruction.*** By Canter Brown Jr. (Tampa, Fla.: University of Tampa Press, 2000. ix, 256pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$25.00 hardback.)

Over the years, Canter Brown Jr. has written a number of scholarly books that examine Florida's rich history. In *Tampa in Civil War and Reconstruction*, Brown reveals how the nation's greatest internal conflict affected the growth of Tampa and altered the lives of its citizens. While previous studies of the subject do exist, Brown's purpose in writing this book is not merely to update earlier scholarship but to rethink prior theses on the subject. For example, Karl Grismer's *Tampa: A History of the City of Tampa and the Tampa Bay Region of Florida* remained the premier study for some fifty years. Yet, Brown asserts, Grismer failed to realize how active Tampa was during the war and the impact the war had on that city's development. Grismer's Civil War Florida was a place where "nothing much happened." Through the use of previously unexamined sources, Brown concludes the opposite: Tampa was active during the Civil War and the war significantly influenced not only Tampa's development but also the lives of its residents.

Tampa has long been valued as one of Florida's important early cities. Prior to the Civil War, however, it was little more than a small community filled with hopeful residents who struggled to exist among native populations, tropical diseases, and isolation. Brown begins his study by illuminating the dilemmas Tampa's citizens faced from the early 1820s until the secession movement. As

he chronicles the closure of Fort Brook in 1859 (a serious blow to the local economy), the rise of a regulator movement, and the spread of yellow fever, he carefully weaves in the lives of several early local leaders. He portrays Tampa as a traditional southern community filled with Baptists, Methodists, small farmers, and plantation owners. He meticulously notes the worth of many important individuals, the number of slaves they owned, and their political importance. Tampa, in nearly every way, was a typical, small, southern town, and like the rest of the state, it pinned its hopes on developing like the rest of the South. Such reasons left Tampans fearful of Lincoln's election and committed to preserving the South as they desired, complete with slaves.

Brown's discussion of Tampa and the secession crisis is intriguing but brief. He notes that Tampa was not without its fire-eaters, who led the region to side with Governor Madison Perry in Florida's decision to split from the Union. He also mentions the actions of those who did not favor secession, namely Ossian B. Hart and James McKay. What is missing, however, is attention to less influential Tampans. How did Tampa's women feel? What about Tampans who hailed from the north? By 1860, more than two thousand northerners called Florida home. In many parts of the state, such individuals were beaten, verbally assaulted, or forced to flee. Brown neglects to mention if such things occurred in Tampa. Was Tampa the norm or an exception? Further development of this portion of the book would add to readers' understanding.

Although Brown could devote more attention to what secession meant to Tampans, he does a much better job illustrating the impact of the war upon Tampa and the surrounding area. Devoting nearly half the book to the war years, Brown reveals a town whose residents pulled together for survival. Tampa was not a place where brother fought brother but of southern unity. Residents weathered the storm together over four long and bloody years. Within these chapters, Brown thoroughly examines how Tampans survived the war years. He examines the roles of churches, and of the local militia and cattle guards and how they attempted to look after citizens, protect the local economy, and contribute to the Confederacy. Because Tampa's coastal location was an obvious target, Union forces invaded the town on a number of occasions. Given such conditions, Brown aptly discusses the waning loyalty of some Tampans as the war progressed.



True to his title, Brown devotes the second half of his book to Reconstruction. Readers may find this part of the book refreshingly new and incomparable to earlier studies. Brown does an outstanding job revealing how Tampans rebuilt their lives and community. Unlike any previous study, Brown offers a Tampa that often had racial cooperation. Struggling to build a new world for themselves, Brown argues that black and white Tampans realized how reliant they were upon one another. Like most of the South, Tampa had its share of post-war violence, political corruption, and economic disparity. In the end, however, the people endured and found new hope in themselves and the economic prosperity that they believed such products as citrus might bring them.

Although brief, Brown discusses much in *Tampa in Civil War and Reconstruction*. His account, although not without flaws—he might, for, example, have tried to put Tampa in a greater context such as identifying its value to the state, the South or even the nation—makes an important contribution to the study of Florida in the Civil War. Given its brevity, Brown's account is probably not the last to be written on the subject. Yet, there can be little doubt that those who continue to study Tampa, Florida, or even the Civil War as a whole will owe a debt of gratitude to Brown for being the first scholar to depict Tampa during the Civil War with realism and insight.

Anthony J. Iacono

*Indian River Community College*

***Laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord: The Beginnings of the AME Church in Florida, 1865-1895.*** By Larry Eugene Rivers and Canter Brown Jr. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2001. xx, 244 pp. List of figures, foreword, abbreviations, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$34.95 cloth.)

The significance of regionalism as a defining characteristic of American religion has been underscored in numerous books and essays over the last five decades. This phenomenon has been interpreted as the source of great diversity in white American churches, and its peculiarity to the white South is still being widely debated by religious historians. With the appearance of *Laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord*, which examines the origins of the African Methodist Episcopal Church in Florida in the late nineteenth cen-



tury, we are reminded that regionalism is equally important for tracing certain developments in the history and traditions of the black church in America.

Co-authored by Larry E. Rivers, a Distinguished Professor of History at Florida A&M University, and Canter Brown Jr., the author of numerous books on Florida history, *Laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord* focuses on the period extending from the end of the Civil War up to the institutionalization of Jim Crow, a time during which the hopes of African Americans reached both great heights and painful depths. Rivers and Brown insist that two major developments occurred in connection with the AME Church in Florida. First, the AME Church, built on traditions established earlier by slaves and free blacks, assumed institutional form and a powerful regional presence. Second, that institution emerged to become a significant force in the religious, social, cultural, and political lives of black Floridians. These developments, highlighted with considerable analytical skill and depth, support the common view that black churches figured prominently in virtually every aspect of black life in the nineteenth century.

*Laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord* flows quite well from one theme to another, and the chronology of events is brilliantly treated. Drawing on church periodicals, newspapers, and a range of other primary and secondary sources, the book begins with the introduction of Methodism to slaves and free blacks, thus providing the kind of historical background and framework needed to understand later developments. According to these scholars, it was during the fifty years "before freedom" that slaves and free blacks first heard the message of salvation from Methodist preachers and missionaries in Florida, and that the patterns of racial segregation that would help shape the character of the AME Church were erected. This focus on developments in the antebellum period is also helpful for understanding how the exposure to both African traditions and Euro-American missionary culture would later affect the beliefs and practices of AMEs in post-Civil War and late nineteenth-century Florida.

The discussion then turns to figures like William G. Stewart and Charles H. Pearce, black ministers who assumed pivotal roles in giving the AME Church in Florida what Rivers and Brown call "an organizational beachhead." The church's setbacks and achievements, especially in terms of leadership development, growth patterns, and mission priorities and outreach, are sympa-

thetically described, but not with the absence of a critical focus. Rivers and Brown carefully explain how Florida's AMEs, such as the preacher-politicians Charles H. Pearce and Robert Meacham, combined the Christian gospel of salvation with a social gospel that encouraged black participation in Reconstruction politics and a struggle for educational and economic opportunities for blacks and whites.

*Laborers in the Vineyard of the Lord* should appeal to a broad readership in both the academy and the church. It is well written, heavily documented, and brilliantly organized, and it breaks new ground in the study of regional trends in African-American church historiography. Of special significance are the ways in which Rivers and Brown connect AME Church history in Florida with broader historical developments, especially as they relate to the social, cultural, and political. Indeed, a clear understanding of national trends in AME Church history must begin with regional studies like this.

Lewis V. Baldwin

Vanderbilt University

***Floridale: The Rise and Fall of a Florida Boom Community.*** By Brian R. Rucker. (Bagdad, Fla.: Patagonia Press, 2001. vi, 142 pp. Acknowledgments, prologue, notes, bibliography, index. \$14.95 paper.)

*Floridale: The Rise and Fall of a Florida Boom Community* details the history of a short-lived and yet amazing venture into the planned community of Floridale. With precise and generous detail, the book tells the story of this community located in a rural part of Santa Rosa County in Northwest Florida in the late part of the 1920s.

Beginning in the foreword, the writer draws the reader into this interesting piece of Florida history, recalling his childhood experience of driving past the gates of Floridale with his parents and seeing Floridale's looming tower rising from the fields and scrub in the middle of nowhere. And, that's a fitting beginning for a book about a small community with grand ideas. The community was meant to be more than a mere residential development; it was to be a way of life. Arising from the cheerful mood of the 1920s and spurred by optimism surrounding a growth spurt in

Santa Rosa County, Floridale took shape in the mind of its developers. It was envisioned as a "garden utopia" where the contemporary gentleman farmer could raise lush crops of fruits, especially Satsuma oranges (the new wonder fruit of the day), while enjoying all of the conveniences that the modern world had to offer.

The purchase of a Floridale home site included a neat, well-designed house with its own large pre-planted garden of Satsumas and other fruits. The development included features many anticipate in today's markets, as well as some unusual features. For instance, while the Floridale developers offered plots of varying sizes, much in the same way that contemporary developments are structured, they also included such unique feature as the option to purchase a poultry farm along with the home site. Complementing the agricultural offerings were a golf course and an elegant luxury hotel. Unfortunately, the economic realities of the late 1920s and the collapse of Florida land prices spelled the end for Floridale. So it was that despite the near completion of its luxury hotel, despite its impressive water tower and platted lots, Floridale was never to become the "garden utopia" it had been designed to be, closing its doors before it ever opened.

*Floridale* is an excellent example of a well-researched work documenting local Florida history. The generous use of available historical resources and the inclusion of superb period photographs make the book a real treasure for lovers of Northwest Florida history and Florida history in general. In fact, the book's many photographs and illustrations give the reader a visual context that brings texture and depth to the text. The author writes in a concise fashion, taking care not to digress from the subject at hand. All of this is presented in a very detailed and readable volume.

Floridale's story, in many respects, is typical of many in early twentieth-century Florida. By bringing to life a little known and forgotten piece of local history, this book is a nice contribution to the larger historical mosaic of Florida boom towns at the turn of the century and beyond. Floridale may be long gone from the face of Santa Rosa County, its structures reduced to cracking sidewalks and decaying fence posts, but it lives on in the pages of this smart and informative narrative.

Dan Scott

*Pensacola Historical Society*



*The Invisible Empire: The Ku Klux Klan in Florida.* By Michael Newton. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2001. xiii, 261 pp. List of illustrations, foreword, preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95 cloth.)

Michael Newton's *The Invisible Empire: The Ku Klux Klan in Florida* has been a much-anticipated book. Previously, apart from a number of articles and a chapter in Robert Chalmers' *Hooded Americanism* (1965), Florida historians had slighted the order in all of its forms from Reconstruction onward. Now Newton, author as well of *The Ku Klux Klan: An Encyclopedia* (1991) and other reference works, has published a factually rich narrative of the Klan's presence in the Sunshine State.

In both his introductory and closing chapters, Newton asserts that the Klan owed (and owes) its existence to persistent strains of racism and nativism in American culture. Newton does elaborate on this argument, though he also records the schisms, changes of leadership, and overlapping organizations that have marked the Klan's history, especially since the 1930s. Future students will be grateful for his sketches of institutional highlights, from the launching of the Constitutional League of Florida in 1867 to the 1961 union of competing factions that produced the United Florida Ku Klux Klan. However, Newton pays only brief attention to Florida leaders such as I.E. Phillips of the second (1920s) Klan, or mid-twentieth-century figures such as William Hendrix and Don Cothran. It is probably fair to say that he is not particularly interested in the interior lives of Klansmen.

Rather, Newton devotes his best work to an almost incident-by-incident explication of the Klan's role as a terrorist organization. Through the decades, Klan members have never abandoned their hostility toward blacks. Still, as *Invisible Empire* shows, they have also taken aim at an array of enemies—white Republicans during Reconstruction, Catholics, Jews, recent immigrants, "wets," labor organizers and communists during the 1920s and 1930s, civil rights activists and liberal Democrats since the 1930s. Much to his credit, Newton gives the reader a sense of the sheer volume of ambushes, abductions, whippings, bombings, intimidations, and lynchings that Florida Klansmen have perpetrated. In the process, he provides useful summaries (with citations to more detailed works) of several spectacular breakdowns of the rule of law—such as the January 1923 murder and burning spree that destroyed the black

community of Rosewood, or the 1935 death of Joseph Shoemaker, leader of Tampa's "Modern Democrats," following his kidnapping and torture by the combined forces of the Klan and city police.

Unfortunately, Newton's parade of mayhem seems to crowd out his efforts at analysis. He knows that Klan terror was often used on behalf of elite groups. He shows, too, that numerous policemen and Democratic politicians were linked to the order as late as the 1960s; his reportage of the career of Lake County sheriff Willis McCall (first elected in 1948) amply illustrates the fine line between authority and lawlessness. Yet, Newton does not pause to ask basic questions about a state whose leaders so easily accepted—so often employed—such an organization. How could the Klan put down such deep roots? What did it represent to the native white people who were its members, its accessories? Such questions are all the more pressing since Florida was unusual as a state whose Klan membership, sixty thousand or more in the 1920s, remained strong during the hard times thereafter.

Newton's *Invisible Empire* could have benefited from the application of techniques used by other scholars of extralegal violence. Robert P. Ingalls's *Urban Vigilantes in the New South: Tampa, 1882-1936* (1988) deals more effectively with the connections between the demands of local power-brokers and the longstanding tolerance of mob activities. Likewise, Ingalls evaluates the impact of southern traditions of frontier justice, race prejudice, and class distinctions. Glenn Feldman's *Politics, Society, and the Klan in Alabama, 1915-1949* (1999) takes the Klan seriously as a multifaceted phenomenon, showing that the hooded knights of the 1920s embraced an agenda of religious, educational, civic, and political activism that must somehow be understood alongside their bigotry and savagery. Newton touches upon such themes, but only as a lesser concern. For this reason, *Invisible Empire*, despite its strengths, will not be the final word on the Klan in Florida.

Paul M. Pruitt Jr.

*University of Alabama*

***Autobiographical Reflections on Southern Religious History.*** Edited by John B. Boles. (Athens: University of Georgia Press, 2001. viii, 272 pp. Preface, contributors. \$39.95 cloth.)

This intimate collection traces the careers of fifteen leading scholars of southern religious history. They grounded their research in the few standard works written during the World War



II era and then expanded the field of the southern past. Before the War, most historical works on American religion examined the Puritans or New York's "burned-over district." The South was "different" and not worth studying. As these writers ventured into unexplored territory, they used newly discovered sources to broaden explorations of race and culture.

The scholars drifted to their field of specialization from various paths, including the military, the seminary, and life overseas. Some went straight through graduate school to university life while others started their research and writing later, but what drove them to study Antebellum Southern Protestantism was the desire to understand an unusually strong faith within a unique region. One scholar referred to a "fire in the bones" as the passions revealed in old sermons or church records challenged their own long-held beliefs. "Doing history meant 'doing' religion, too," another scholar wrote, "to understand the ironies of moral conflict and the inversion of value and the valuable that lay within both history and religion."

Several writers discussed the irony of studying the South during the Civil Rights era. The South, which embarrassed and inflamed much of the nation during that time, demanded new insights on past and present. Biblical defenses of slavery, for example, provided parallels to segregation or stubborn discrimination. By placing revivals, sacramental rites, and denominational splits in a broader social context that included the institution of slavery, all of these scholars elevated the study of religion to an intellectual necessity. Future studies of the South now had to account for its religion.

Along with significant factual information that emerges from each work in Boles's collection, the recollected memories are quite engrossing. Some essays conjure vivid childhood memories of church picnics or fire-and-brimstone sermons. Other writers provide bibliographical insights on standard works, and their graduate school experiences surely will ring true with any citizen of academia. The book is instructive and even humbling to read, and similar collections would enlighten other fields of history.

Within this ensemble of captivating reflective pieces, unfortunately, the parts overshadow the whole. The book lacks an internal structure. A brief synthesis of modern Southern religious history, with each scholar placed at a chronological juncture, would better unify and clarify these fine essays.



The collection also suffers from a lack of diversity. Out of fifteen scholars in the book, only two are women; both provide valuable insights on race and gender. One of the strongest statements on Southern ethnicity was made by a scholar of Greek ancestry. Surprisingly, only three of the remaining writers are African-American, one of whom entered the field because his grandfather had been lynched. The "fire" in these scholars burned particularly brightly.

Boles's collection demonstrates that a specialized area of history is more than just a collection of books and articles. Real people from diverse backgrounds who labor to understand the past and relate it to the present create a historical field of knowledge. These fifteen scholars enlighten specialists or interested outsiders about a discipline that they nurtured and now pass on to the next generation.

Sean H. McMahon

Lake City Community College

*Negotiating Boundaries of Southern Womanhood: Dealing with the Powers that Be.* Edited by Janet L. Coryell, Thomas H. Appleton Jr., Anastatia Sims, and Sandra Gioia Treadway. (Columbia: University of Missouri Press, 2000. 251 pp. Editors' introduction, about the authors and the editors, index. \$34.95 cloth.)

One means of keeping up with the latest in southern women's history is the Southern Women series from the University of Missouri Press, edited collections of articles developed from papers delivered at the Southern Conferences on Women's History sponsored by the Southern Association for Women Historians. These volumes, which include articles by graduate students and senior historians, have greatly developed our understanding of the complex history of diverse southern women. *Negotiating Boundaries of Southern Womanhood: Dealing with the Powers that Be* features articles which argue that southern women "created their own spaces within the boundaries of the South's gender and racial hierarchies." While some women confronted the powers that sought to constrain them, others worked within the system, and still others became their own source of power based on their class or familial relationships. The eleven articles offer insight into the lives of black and white women throughout the South,

although most study Virginia, South Carolina, and Georgia (none focus on Florida).

Several of the strongest essays are focused on the immediate post-Civil War and New South eras. Michelle Krowl in "Her Just Dues: Civil War Pensions of African American Women in Virginia" brilliantly mines pension files to argue that black women demanded from the government recognition of their husbands' service to the nation and their citizenship. Krowl suggests that black women had a more difficult time than white women making successful claims because they were more likely to be illiterate and sometimes could not understand the rules concerning cohabitation (although she does not supply literacy rates for white versus black women at the time). Furthermore they had to fight common presumptions of their immorality. Because they were not allowed to collect benefits if they remarried, some widows chose to live with men rather than marry in order to remain eligible, a similar pattern to welfare recipients in the late twentieth century. Ultimately, Krowl acknowledges the irony that black women relied on their position as wives or dependents in order to assert their own citizenship.

Antoinette Van Zelm in "Virginia Women as Public Citizens: Emancipation Day and Lost Cause Commemorations, 1863-1890" also explores how black and white women took up public roles. Van Zelm found subtle differences between how they initiated and participated in celebrations, and what those differences reveal about how they defined themselves as citizens. Most striking was the reluctance of white women to participate in the ceremonial program itself, while black women paraded and spoke. If this was a widespread practice, it suggests that African Americans needed all community members to help claim citizenship, while white women and men were more concerned with rebuilding gender hierarchy in a society where racial hierarchy had been challenged.

Rebecca Montgomery also explores commemoration, focusing on white women and the Lost Cause. She argues that they used the Lost Cause to justify their work in social and educational reform, claiming that they were restoring honor to the South and to Georgia. Comparing Southern female reformers to their Northern counterparts, who justified women's social activism on the grounds that women should expand their roles as mothers from the home to the community, Montgomery brilliantly argues that Southern women tweaked this belief to reflect Southern cul-

ture. She suggests that they presented themselves as "public 'mistresses' of a public 'plantation.'"

Other notable articles focus on single women and widows in the antebellum period, revealing the strength of family ties and the possibility for women to create useful and powerful identities within a family outside the role of wife. Diane Batts Morrow argues that African-American women in Baltimore empowered themselves in an alternative role, as members of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a Catholic religious order they founded for black women.

The articles in *Negotiating the Boundaries of Southern Womanhood* succeed at exploring various ways in which black and white women sought more powerful and sometimes more public roles in Southern society within the restraints of gender and racial boundaries. As a collection, the essays also reveal differences between how black and white women claimed citizenship. And luckily for its readers, because many of the essays in the book are drawn from dissertations-in-progress or not yet published, they can look forward to hearing more from the authors.

Joan Marie Johnson

*University of Cincinnati*

***Barnett: The Story of "Florida's Bank."*** By David J. Ginzl. (Tampa, Fla.: University of Tampa Press, 2001. 441 pp. Illustrations, forward, preface, epilogue, appendix, notes, bibliographic essay, acknowledgments, index, about the author. \$35.00 cloth.)

David Ginzl has produced the best book ever written on commercial banking in Florida, and indeed one of the best volumes ever produced on the economic and business history of the entire state. Moreover, it ranks among the best publications on a financial services firm headquartered anywhere in the United States. The author covers the history of the Barnett Bank from its founding in Jacksonville in 1877, through its major expansion in the last quarter of the twentieth century, and finally its absorption in 1997 by NationsBank (now Bank of America). Ginzl is extremely knowledgeable about banking operations, and he is able to communicate effectively both with specialists and with the general reading public.

Barnett Bank was one of the important institutions in the



Jacksonville economy for decades. Barnett family members were active in management for the first half-century or so; thereafter, non-family managers provided executive leadership. In the late nineteenth century, Jacksonville was the state's premier city and the destination of northern tourists who arrived first on steamships and later in railroad cars. During the twentieth century, the economic power shifted to south Florida, leaving Jacksonville in its wake. With the loosening of geographical restrictions on branching, CEO Guy Botts led an expansion drive in the 1960s and 1970s that gave the bank greater exposure throughout the state. His successor, Charlie Rice, built on that base, and Barnett Bank and its affiliates became one of the leading financial institutions in Florida.

Barnett differed from its competitors in two major respects. First, it was almost exclusively a retail bank. After WWII, consumer loans, including credit cards and automobile paper, were more important than corporate loans—with the exception of the financing offered to real estate developers. Second, Barnett functioned with a decentralized administrative structure, which allowed branch managers substantial leeway in their lending practices. Under CEO Charlie Rice, the bank had, at one point in the 1990s, visions of becoming a significant player in national financial markets, but it began that journey with too little in capitalization, and too late as well. Instead, it was swallowed by NationsBank.

Despite my high praise, this volume could have been even better with major structural adjustments and the removal of the author's self-imposed restraints. This project reveals in stark terms the advantages and disadvantages of historical research conducted by insiders. David Ginzl was an employee of the Barnett organization for nearly three decades, and he currently serves as president of the Barnett Historic Preservation Foundation. The advantage of his close ties to the organization was easy access to vital records and to oral interviews with key executives, past and present. The disadvantage is that the author passed up the opportunity to draft a text that in all probability could have met the very highest scholarly standards of the most prestigious university presses. Because of the project's sponsorship and the intended audience of former investors and employees, Ginzl included too much marginal material on various personalities, particularly members of the Barnett family. Given their lack of outstanding managerial skills, the bank only survived

its first half-century because of protected local markets and an extra dose of good luck. The first hundred pages, which focus on Barnett family members, could have been compressed by one-half to two-thirds. Before joining the bank, Ginzl had earned a doctoral degree in history, and with no obligations to any constituency, there is no doubt in my mind that he could have drafted a manuscript that would have competed for national prizes in the field of economic and business history. Ginzl knows banking and he understands how to craft a superb manuscript. As it stands, this volume will prove extremely valuable to financial historians and to historians of Florida's vibrant modern economy.

Edwin J. Perkins

*University of Southern California*

***The Great Fire of 1901.*** By Bill Foley and Wayne W. Wood. (Jacksonville, Fla.: Jacksonville Historical Society, 2001. 232 pp. Preface, foreword, acknowledgments, endnotes, photo credits, bibliography, index, about the authors. \$44.95 cloth.)

Shortly after noon on May 3, 1901, Spanish moss on the massive drying platform at Jacksonville's Cleaveland Fibre Factory caught fire. The spring had been exceptionally dry, and strong winds sent sparks flying to the dry shingle roofs of nearby buildings. Within a half-hour, the fire department had been called, but it was already too late as the winds sped the flames toward the city's most densely populated residential areas and its most important commercial district. Eight hours later, Florida's largest city had been reduced to ashes, with 466 acres burned, 2,368 buildings destroyed, and approximately 10,000 people (more than one-third of the city's residents) left homeless.

To commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of this cataclysmic event, the Jacksonville Historical Society sponsored *The Great Fire of 1901*, a coffee table book filled with photographs of Jacksonville before, during, and after the fire. The narrative is provided by two local historians. Bill Foley was a reporter and columnist for the *Florida Times-Union* for more than forty years, and died only months before completion of the book. Dr. Wayne Wood is an optometrist who has long been active in historic preservation and has written several books, most notably *Jacksonville's Architectural Heritage: Landmarks for the Future*.



*The Great Fire of 1901* is not a scholarly work, but it is not meant to be. The book is directed to a broader audience and seeks to highlight a critical event in the history of Jacksonville (and the state of Florida) to a populace made up largely of recent transplants from elsewhere. From this perspective, *The Great Fire of 1901* can only be judged a great success. The remarkable photographs and the often heart-wrenching personal stories bring the events of a century ago to life. They convey both the terror of that frightful day and the enormity of the challenges to be overcome in the months that followed.

Sometimes photographs can be more powerful than words. The speed of the advancing fire is shown in a sequence of photographs looking northward along Hogan Street. At 2:45 p.m., there is a narrow plume of smoke in the distance; by 3:30, the magnificent Windsor Hotel a block away is engulfed in flames. The enormity of the damage is illustrated in two incredible panoramic photos taken from atop the U.S. Courthouse and Post Office, located in the narrow twelve-block stretch of the commercial district that did not burn. The top photo, taken a week after the fire, shows utter devastation, reminding one of pictures of bombed cities during World War II. The bottom photo, taken in November 1903, shows the rebuilt city, with more new buildings constructed during the preceding two years than had existed at the time of the fire.

In addition to the photographs, nearly one-quarter of the book is a section entitled "Voices from the Flames," with profiles of "real people" who lived through the fire. While some were prominent—such as Mayor J.E.T. Bowden and black leader James Weldon Johnson—most were ordinary people, with their stories often told in their own words from contemporary newspaper reports, or interviews conducted years later, or reconstructed from other sources.

After reading *The Great Fire of 1901*, one will have certain images etched in their memory. This reviewer has two. First, the fire destroyed every downtown church. Only a shell of the Immaculate Conception Church was left standing, but several recollections in "Voices from the Fire" mentioned the ruins. One woman, then only ten years old, remembered wandering through the desolate city looking for her family home—"At last I came to a wall still standing, the front wall of a church, but that was all. The church was gone. Then I discovered, in a niche high up in the



smoked wall, was the statue of the Virgin Mary." Photos of the statue, looking down over the ruins all around it, are haunting. Second, many survivors told how they attempted to save paintings, silver, clothes, and, in the case of young girls, their dolls. They packed them into trunks and then attempted to hire wagons to carry them to safety, but most eventually abandoned their possessions to the advancing flames and fled for their lives. One woman tried to save her piano, but only managed to move it into the middle of Laura Street near Hemming Park. As the flames approached, she sat at her piano playing a popular song from those days, "There'll Be a Hot Time in the Old Town Tonight."

David Ginzl

*Jacksonville, Florida*

***Taking Haiti: Military Occupation and the Culture of U.S. Imperialism, 1915-1940.*** By Mary A. Renda. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. xvii, 440 pp. Acknowledgments, notes on usage, notes, bibliography, index. \$49.95 cloth, \$19.95 paper.)

Fascination with the origins and course of the nineteen-year U.S. occupation of Haiti (1915-1934) has remained a constant feature of scholarship on the island republic. Over the past three decades this interest has extended beyond traditional foreign relations studies to produce outstanding analyses on the causes and consequences of military intervention, most notably in the works of Brenda Gayle Plummer, Hans Schmidt, and Michael Dash. In this book, Mary A. Renda makes a sterling contribution to this growing literature with a bold and provocative look at the interplay of race, gender, culture, and national identity in U.S.-Haitian relations. Renda's objective is to prove that the interaction between Haitians and U.S. marines contributed "in unexpected ways to the matrix of an emerging U.S. imperial culture." The author ably supports this strong assertion with a detailed investigation of the multifaceted character and implications of occupation.

The book is divided into two overlapping parts. The first, "Occupation," skillfully weaves themes of paternalism, gender, and nationalism into the familiar narrative. Paternalism, she argues, was more than a justification for U.S. presence in Haiti, it was the "cultural and ideological framework" that guided the practice and nature of U.S. imperialism. This thesis evolves from an examina-

tion of the letters and memoirs of marines, private papers of U.S. officials, and traditional diplomatic sources. She contends that white marines had little choice but to adopt a paternalistic character in treating their Haitian "wards." They were also the first to experience the challenge of the occupation, with its attendant violence and racism, posed to these closely-held notions of superiority. Contact, as she convincingly argues, had harsh and often contradictory consequences for both parties.

Renda's originality is found in the second part of the book "Aftermath," in which she explores the manifestations of cultural exchange between the two countries as irreversibly transformed by intervention. Her intriguing argument that the occupation initiated a reevaluation of U.S. national identity is supported by a close and revealing examination of a diverse range of non-traditional sources, including Eugene O'Neill's "The Emperor Jones," the plays of the African-American Federal Theater, pulp fiction, travel narratives, film, art, and contemporary studies on Haitian culture.

Especially novel is her analysis of African-American interpretations of Haiti. Negative stereotypes of the island, through the racist and exotic portrayals of white authors, stirred the reactionary discourse of black Americans. A host of prominent intellectuals and artists, including Langston Hughes, James Weldon Johnson, and Zora Neale Hurston, employed a variety of Haitian themes in their works in part to protest the occupation. More significantly, however, blacks in the U.S., locked in their own struggle for civil rights at home, found in the black nation a model for racial equality. African-American interest in Haiti thus served the dual function of lending moral support to the island neighbor and expressing anger over Jim Crow racism. In these diverse works Renda finds the roots of a powerful discourse that "led to the destabilizing of American national identity" and "the consolidation of new visions of 'America'" that would become more apparent in subsequent decades.

Although Renda offers valuable arguments, the book is weakened by an overemphasis on the U.S. side of this cultural challenge to imperialism. The active role Haitians, particularly the intellectual elite, played in resisting negative perceptions of their country unfortunately remains a subsidiary concern throughout the study. Beginning in the late occupation years, Haitian intellectuals used the experience to redefine their own concepts of nationhood and identity, efforts which doubtless influenced African-American

interest in their country. Often writers such as Jacques Roumain and Jean Price-Mars won the support of African Americans as they moved from intellectual to political arenas in combating the long-lasting effects of U.S. imperialism on their homeland. This intriguing relationship between Haitian agency and African-American race consciousness remains a line of inquiry undeveloped in the study yet central to a full understanding of the topic.

*Taking Haiti* is nonetheless a highly interesting work that introduces new and suggestive interpretations of a well-known story. Its clear prose and insightful argument make it a suitable text for graduate seminars and upper-division undergraduate courses. The book will no doubt inspire future research on the occupation as well as provide a rich source of comparison on the effects of U.S. imperialism in other regions of the world.

Matthew Smith

*University of Florida*

***And a Time for Hope: Americans in the Great Depression.*** By James R. McGovern. (Westport, Conn.: Praeger, 2000. xii, 354 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, selected bibliography, index. \$69.95 cloth.)

This social history of the Great Depression argues that Americans' collective memory of the era makes it seem worse than it was. In other words, the human response to Depression was not as gloomy as we see it in retrospect. The United States, unlike some European or Asian nations, emerged with its democracy intact and headed into a full economic recovery. James McGovern offers considerable evidence in rebuttal of the popular images of the period. Artists, such as writer John Steinbeck and photographer Dorothea Lange, helped inscribe our view with themes of suffering and injustice, assisted by others such as film director John Ford, and folk musician Woody Guthrie. McGovern believes that we should shift our historical gaze from those gritty images, recognizing that the people of the United States faced the Depression with grace and fortitude, without giving in to despair or a sense of victimhood. The explanation, he argues, has to do with more than merely the charismatic leadership of Franklin Roosevelt, or the innovative social and economic reforms of the New Deal. McGovern finds something powerfully durable in the "American Dream."



Franklin Roosevelt receives his due in this account, which characterizes him as an exceptional man uniquely suited for his times but controversial and, as often as not, thwarted by his contemporary critics. The New Deal itself, as a policy construct, was equally controversial. Its inconsistencies and transparent failures prove that, ultimately, its energetic reforms cannot explain adequately America's recovery from the Depression. It was the innate resources, social and cultural, of even the poorest American people that saw democracy through its time of peril. Americans' values and the structures of their communities were an endowment that made the U.S. resilient in adversity and resistant to tyranny. (In fact, historians and economists mostly agree that it was the industrial boom of World War II that finally ended the Depression, but McGovern is not writing about the economic side of the event.)

Superficially, McGovern's premise may seem to invite argument. The Great Depression really was a time of trial for Americans of all stripes. An incident that stands out in my experience as an oral history interviewer was when my subject, a World War II bomber pilot, responded to a question concerning his parents. He coolly answered that, during a wave of bank failures in 1933, his father, whose retail business had failed, deliberately stepped in front of a train in order that his family might collect his life insurance, which they did. (After the war, my interviewee rose to the presidency of a life insurance company). The future must look dark indeed in order for such a choice to seem attractive, and historians understand that, especially during the early years of the Depression, suicide appealed to many. Anthony Badger opens his 1989 book on the Depression with several examples, interspersed with statistics that show a sobering increase in suicides. The national rate rose from 14 per 100,000 in 1929 to 17.4 in 1932. In some locales, the rate was far greater. Even setting such grim data aside, one finds no shortage of evidence that the 1930s was a profoundly troubled decade for a great many Americans, a period of unprecedented misery and doubt. The statistics on foreclosed real estate loans alone (from a time when far fewer Americans owned homes than today) are a powerful testament to broken hearts and dreams.

*And a Time for Hope* is well-grounded in the secondary literature, but this book builds its case with anecdotes. McGovern

accomplishes the task with a massive assemblage of detail concerning the practices of ordinary Americans during the 1930s. The western migration of the so-called "Okies" is particularly telling. Often characterized in fiction and history as desperately fleeing to California from drought-ravaged farm states, the "Okie" reality is a bit less romantic. While it is true that many families from the dust-bowl region pulled up roots and migrated west as their pioneer ancestors had done, this was in fact a more high-tech migration than America had yet seen. The fictional Joad family, enshrined in American literature by Steinbeck's *The Grapes of Wrath*, experienced a painful odyssey of some months. In fact, as McGovern notes, many Okies drove to California in their own automobiles, within a matter of days, a week at most. Others took a bus or train. More to the point, California drew immigrants from the rural southwest due to its genuine economic opportunities. The Okies were "pulled" to the Golden State, as much or more than they were "pushed" out of the dust bowl.

Americans are presently experiencing collective *angst* brought on by another sobering calamity, the terrorist attacks of September 2001. James McGovern's book is perhaps an instructive reminder that the worst of times often bring out the best in people. Whether that is a *uniquely* American phenomenon is a fair question, but this work does much to reinforce the notion that it is a dependable characteristic among the diverse population called Americans. No doubt artists such as Steinbeck and Lange overdrew the dark side of the Depression. McGovern suggests that Americans negotiated a "smooth landing," an argument that may also be a bit overdrawn, unless one regards the transition to worldwide total warfare (the eventual curative for the U.S. economy) as "smooth." He effectively makes the points that the Great Depression was by no means all doom and gloom, that Americans struggled valiantly to hold fast to their values, and that the American Dream, however one chooses to define it, proved its durability. Let us not lose sight of the fact that the thing we call the Great Depression came by its name honestly. It was a dark time in America that summoned the best from its people. Perhaps it did so in part because, during that historical passage, Americans perceived that the worst actually *could* happen to them.

Alan Blis

*University of Florida*



*The Dixiecrat Revolt and the End of the Solid South, 1932-1968.* By Kari Frederickson. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2001. x, 311 pp. Acknowledgments, abbreviations, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$18.95 paper, \$49.95 cloth.)

Did the Dixiecrats make a difference in twentieth-century American politics? Were they a critical building block in the construction of a viable two-party political system in the South or were they merely a third party—like the Progressives in 1912 or Ross Perot's Reform Party in 1992—that surfaced briefly before fading quickly and mercifully into obscurity?

Kari Frederickson adopts a moderate interpretation as she examines the formation of the States Rights party—the Dixiecrats—in opposition to President Harry Truman in 1948 and assesses the impact that their efforts had on Southern politics in the decades that followed. "If the Dixiecrat movement failed in its 1948 attempt to defeat Truman," she explains, "it in no uncertain terms began the transformation of Southern politics, although the road to a two-party South was far from smooth."

In her fine account, Frederickson places the origins of the Dixiecrats in the diminished enthusiasm of many Southern Democrats for New Deal liberalism and especially in their reaction to the emergence of civil rights as an issue in the 1940s. By 1948, virtually every Southern Democrat was apoplectic at the prospect of the passage of a civil rights program endorsed by Truman that included support for the Fair Employment Practices Commission, anti-lynching legislation, and the elimination of the poll tax. What the enraged Democrats could not agree on, however, was the most appropriate strategy they could employ to derail Truman and his civil rights agenda. Should they secede from the Democratic Party and form a third party, or should they remain in Democratic ranks and attempt to influence its future policies and candidates?

In a convention that met for eight hours in Birmingham, Alabama, on July 17, 1948, the States Rights party nominated South Carolina's Governor J. Strom Thurmond for president and Mississippi Governor Fielding Wright for vice president. Ironically, the Dixiecrats were able to carry only the four states in which they commandeered the Democratic Party machinery



instead of creating a genuine third party. Thurmond and Wright won Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and South Carolina and the 39 electoral votes of those four states.

Frederickson focuses on the enduring if not endearing political career of Thurmond as a convenient means to trace the growing disaffection of Southern Democrats with their national party. Elected governor in 1946 as a progressive, Thurmond embraced the Dixiecrats in 1948 only to abandon them immediately after the election. He suffered a crushing defeat in the U.S. Senate race in 1950 because newly enfranchised black voters supported his opponent in the Democratic primary. Thurmond supported Republican presidential nominee Dwight D. Eisenhower in 1952, and then resurrected his own political career with a stunning write-in victory in the Senate race in 1954. For over a decade he vigorously opposed civil rights legislation, and he joined Republican ranks in 1964 to support Barry Goldwater's candidacy. By the 1980s, he shifted course again, voting to renew the 1965 Voting Rights act and supporting statehood for the District of Columbia.

Frederickson deserves credit for unraveling bewildering complexities and rivalries within state and local Democratic organizations from Arkansas and Texas to Florida and North Carolina. In Florida, for example, opposition to liberal Senator Claude Pepper combined with hostility toward civil rights generated just modest support for the Dixiecrats. Though Pepper nominally endorsed segregation, he was one of very few southern Democrats who openly campaigned for Truman in 1948. The Dixiecrats carried only 10 percent of Florida's vote and three of its northern counties that year. In 1950, however, George Smathers defeated Pepper decisively in the Democratic primary—not by dwelling on Pepper's lack of enthusiasm for segregation—but by insisting that Pepper was "soft" on Communism.

Many southern Democrats and Dixiecrats assumed that Truman would lose to Republican Thomas Dewey in 1948 and thereby reveal the need for the nation's Democrats to pay greater heed to their southern brethren and their concerns. Of course, Truman won the election, the Dixiecrats disintegrated, and the strength of southern Democrats gradually dissipated. A full-fledged two-party system eventually replaced the solidly Democratic South.

Three Democratic presidents from former slave states—Harry Truman, Lyndon Johnson and Jimmy Carter—effectively, if unin-

tentionally, ended their party's southern hegemony. The emergence of millions of black voters and Republican partisans permanently altered the southern political landscape. This book contributes significantly to our understanding of that remarkable transformation.

William C. Hine

*South Carolina State University*

*Multicolored Memories of a Black Southern Girl.* By Kitty Oliver. (Lexington: University Press of Kentucky, 2001. ix, 173 pp. Editor's preface, acknowledgments. \$25.00 cloth.)

Among her reminiscences, Kitty Oliver reveals, "I just love stories that are not easy to figure out." Fittingly then, Oliver's memoir is a complex and multi-layered story, with photographs and art, of coming of age in the Jim Crow South after the Second World War. A Florida native, Oliver tells her story in two parts. She details her family history in segregated Jacksonville in the first group of essays; and in the second half of her book, she chronicles her desegregated life, including her career as a columnist for a major South Florida newspaper. In the tradition of African-American women's narratives of the nineteenth century which dissembled about racial violence and twentieth-century texts which named racial violence, Oliver's narrative, one of the first of the new century, engages racial power as well. Her historic and economic passage from "poverty to the middle class" examines intra- and inter-racial tensions. Her negotiation is tentative and spiritual, counterdiscursive, creative, economically sound, and respectable; her journey replicates the complexity of a miscegenated culture.

Born after World War II, Oliver bridges the bifurcation between the white baby boomers and the Civil Rights Movement generations. As a baby-boomer and black woman, she benefited directly from the legislation of the Great Society. As a result, she matriculated at the University of Florida in 1969 and secured employment after college with the mainstream press. Hers is the first generation in which a more proportionate number of African Americans has enjoyed the benefits of citizenship. As such, they have much to tell us about the vagaries of wider racial and gender change in the second half of the twentieth century.

In examination of blackness, Oliver reads internecine violence as a product of racial hierarchy. She juxtaposes the violence among black youth in Jim Crow schools and black male violence against black women with faith in education and marriage as primary tenets of the politics of respectability and the genteel performance. She recounts the dynamics of color-coding and hair texture among blacks. As a teenager she participated in organized non-violence protest, and it seems to have strengthened her ideological commitment to integration. With reliance on a shared history, she maintains trans-generational responsibility to black youth. She is well traveled—from Jacksonville to Europe—yet home remains elusive. Her autobiography demonstrates a tradition of “race uplift.” Closer to home, it is clear that family is important to her, both birth and extended family and her children. She discloses the contours of her marriage but does not linger on its meaning and context, and hastens to its dissolution. But her memories are multicolored.

Oliver’s interrogation of whiteness is ambivalent but hopeful. She formulates multiculturalism as a personal construction of the intersection of black women and American history. She dates interest in multiculturalism from her student days at Gainesville when she worked in the Foreign Student Center and watched international students negotiate the color line. Interestingly, she describes desegregation as “culture shock” in moving from Jim Crow to whiteness. While also in college, Oliver met the first meetings of the campus theater group hoping for a part. She was violently and verbally singled out, and her contribution, sewing costumes, relegated. In traditional resistant posture of black women’s consciousness, she “quit before opening night.” Her autobiography is a text in which the terror of whiteness is named. As an accomplished adult, she offers Jambalaya, as recipe and metaphor, as her response to race in American culture.

Kitty Oliver’s text is rich in both topical observations and larger historic themes. She adds additional argument to the current debate surrounding the racial epithet “nigger” and remembers her experiences with the word’s assaultive and wounding character. Her text recalls African-American history in “studying whiteness”; she reifies black women’s history in her dissemblance and theorizing an “‘aloneable’ woman”; she engages the women’s movement with fusion of the personal and political; and she re-constructs



American history by adding an articulated presence. Her narrative disrupts the uniformity and monolithic character of black women defined in American popular culture.

Fon Gordon

*University of Central Florida*

***Baseball History From Outside the Lines: A Reader.*** Edited by John E. Dreifort. (Lincoln: University of Nebraska press, 2001. xvii, 363 pp. List of illustrations, editor's introduction, bibliographic essay, source acknowledgments, index. \$24.95 paper.)

The study of baseball may well offer all that is life during the last 150 years. John Dreifort edits a collection of eighteen essays that cover a wide range of issues regarding culture and sport. For the lover of the sport, there is plenty of good narrative to satisfy one's appetite. For the historian less fanatical about baseball, there is also plenty of solid scholarship. Dreifort asserts that baseball reflects and influenced American culture: "My purpose is not merely to describe developments in game's past, but to assess what impact they had or how they reflected the period in which they occurred. In the course of such reading, a student may also develop a better appreciation for the broader American society and culture." To this end, Dreifort succeeds with impressive results by demonstrating the matrix of baseball and life throughout the last two centuries.

The essays are divided into four parts. The first two parts cover the development of early baseball as the national pastime and the so-called "Golden Era" of the 1920s and 1930s. Parts three and four take a cultural look at the sport by investigating issues of race, gender, labor, economics, western expansion, and international influences to and from Japan, Canada, and Latin America.

The essays are a rich collection taken from book chapters or journal articles during the last twenty-five years. Dreifort prefaces each essay with an overview of the historical issues in each selection. He sends the interested reader farther down the road of baseball history with a helpful bibliographic essay. It is unfortunate that the book does not offer footnotes to the scholar who wishes to dig deeper. It is also regrettable that there is little in the book that focuses on Florida. Florida could certainly offer another interesting chapter concerning spring training and tourism.

Apart from these two minor concerns, any student of history will find within these pages a rich collection of issues that touch upon baseball and center on American culture during the last century.

Overall the book succeeds in its mission. Because of its wide range of topics and breadth of coverage, this collection will prove a valued resource for those who wish to offer a "reader" on baseball or sport history to undergraduates. Others who would like to see a solid example of scholarship that centers on baseball as a tool to evaluate American life will also find satisfaction.

James Lake

*University of Miami*

***Northern Passage: American Vietnam War Resisters in Canada.*** By John Hagan. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 2001. xiii, 269 pp. Preface and acknowledgments, appendices, notes, index. \$27.95 cloth.)

The last fifteen years have witnessed significant scholarship, both general studies and monographs, on the Vietnam antiwar movement. John Hagan's *Northern Passage*, an examination of the estimated fifty thousand or more men and women who went to Canada in response to Vietnam, fits into this category. His work is part of a recent wave of studies on the war resisters, which includes Alan Haig-Brown's *Hell No We Won't* (1996), James Dickerson's *North to Canada* (1999), and Frank Kusch's *All American Boys* (2001). These authors share some methodological common ground. In particular, all of the books rely heavily on oral history to tell their story. Hagan, for example, conducted one hundred interviews and accessed others recorded in the 1970s by the expatriates themselves. Moreover, Hagan and Dickerson have a personal connection. Faced with the possibility of service in Vietnam, both chose Canada.

*Northern Passage*, however, is not conventional oral history. Rather than putting together a litany of personal narratives, he analyzes the exodus to Canada in terms of a movement culture. Hagan, a sociologist and legal scholar, rejects the idea held by many that Canada was, at best, a sideshow in the United States antiwar movement. Instead, he effectively argues that the northward migration became the "basis of a sustained antiwar movement and continuing social activism," which had significant repercussions

for both young Americans and Canada. To support his position, Hagan also draws upon the Canadian census, Canadian government and immigration documents, the papers of the Toronto Anti-Draft Program (TADP), and the records of Amex, an organization which published a magazine of the same name for resisters.

Because most Americans settled in the English-speaking metropolis and because it was a center of "Canadian resistance activities," Hagan concentrates on Toronto. He is at his best when describing the first, anxious days of the new immigrants and the development of the city's American ghetto, which included the University of Toronto's downtown campus and some of the surrounding neighborhoods, especially the Baldwin Street community. By 1969, the American ghetto had become a vital part of the American antiwar resistance in Canada. Newcomers almost immediately sought help there. TADP and Amex had offices in the area and assisted Americans with housing, employment, and immigration difficulties.

Many Americans spent their first nights on Baldwin Street, which had a distinct counterculture ambience and featured an array of apartments, houses, and expatriate establishments (The Yellow Ford Truck, The Cosmic Egg, and Snowflake, which was a community daycare center, were just a few of the notable ones). The residents gladly sheltered new arrivals for a few months and, in some cases, provided them with jobs, a critical criterion for Americans wishing to stay in Canada legally. Although the life span of Baldwin Street and the American ghetto was only about a decade, "its countercultural entrepreneurs provided an energetic seedbed" for continued activism in Canada and for later antiwar projects like unconditional amnesty for American military deserters.

Many of the Americans who resisted the Vietnam War by going north stayed in Canada and later made positive, long-term contributions to Toronto. As Hagan persuasively argues, the decision to leave the United States was a reasoned one and, in some cases, a turning point for individuals who after Vietnam remained involved in social movements. A number of the war resisters became life-long activists who improved the quality of life in Toronto in a variety of ways. For example, they worked to preserve the downtown neighborhoods, helped the homeless, promoted education and the arts, and created a citywide childcare system.

Hagan's study thankfully is not another edited volume of individual stories. Instead, *Northern Passage* is a very ambitious, thoroughly researched work, which places a generally neglected



topic in a broader context. Scholars who examine movement culture and historians of the Vietnam War will welcome this contribution.

John Ernst

*Morehead State University*

***No Place Like Home: A History of Nursing and Home Care in the United States.*** By Karen Buhler-Wilkerson. (Baltimore, Md.: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2001. 293 pp. Preface, epilogue, abbreviations, notes, index. \$45.00 hardcover.)

The central question nurse historian Karen Buhler-Wilkerson poses is “why, despite its potential as a preferred, rational, and possibly cost-effective alternative to institutional care, home care remains a marginalized experiment in caregiving?” In seeking an answer, the author studied records from the 1880s to the 1960s, examining: complexities encountered when caring for the sick at home; influences on access to and quality of care; impact of ambiguous attitudes about individual versus community responsibility on care for the sick; and factors leading to shifting locus of care.

The results of this historical research are organized into four parts: (1) home care’s origins in the 1800s; (2) the work of providing health and illness care in the home; (3) attempts to manage and finance home care; and (4) dynamics which led to inclusion of home care as a Medicare covered service in 1965. A preface, prelude, and epilogue cover additional historical periods and explain the author’s reasons for writing the book and her conclusions. These additional sections add vital information to the topic and increase the book’s appeal to a broad audience. I would have liked more information regarding 1966 to the present in this history of home health.

Written records such as minutes of meetings, annual reports of organizations, existing literature from newspapers, journals, and manuals, and current reviews by historians, policy analysts, and professionals from health care disciplines were analyzed. The book is extensively referenced with notes accompanying each page. A topical index and key to abbreviations is also included for the reader. Descriptions of the benefits and difficulties of delivery of home health services by organizations (e.g., the Ladies Benevolent Society of Charleston, South Carolina, VNA, Metropolitan Life Insurance) and biographic accounts of nurses

like Lillian Wald, nurse manager Mary Beard, and black nurse educator Anna DeCosta Banks add to the richness of the narrative. Selected historical pictures and illustrations, often used as propaganda to continue funding of nursing services, support the political nature of home nursing.

The author does not state her intended audience, but I recommend it to health care historians and professionals, human rights advocates, policy makers, and people with a chronic disease. Health care historians will find this book valuable as there are not many publications exploring nursing's history or home health. Health care professionals will better understand how their scope of practice is historically shaped by reading descriptions of the development of independent nursing practice, the advent of physician supervision of health care, the development of nursing registries, hospitals, visiting nurses associations (VNAs), public health, and the roles technology, public fears, and actions of politicians seeking votes on health care practice played. The ingenuity used by nurses to provide needed care to their patients regardless of current political climates, economic constraints, and turf battles is discussed. Human rights advocates will note evidence of sexism, racism, and other forms of discrimination in the history of home care: "In a society that has never confronted our inability to 'value' women's work, it is not surprising that we have such difficulty measuring, quantifying, and paying for 'home care.'" Readers involved in creating health policy and anyone with a chronic illness will be interested in how attempts to provide care for those with chronic illness lead to the financial downfall of long-term home health services by the Ladies of Charleston, VNAs, Metropolitan Life Insurance, and Medicare. Hospitals know the chronically ill are money losers and do not want them. The problem of chronically ill people who "fail to die or get well" continues today to plague the health care system without solution.

In answer to the central question of this book, the author concludes that home care has not found its place in our health care system and that the "open-ended and private nature of care at home has spawned endless worry and general unwillingness to pay for the homecare of others." This book will be useful as our fragmented health care system braces for care of the aging and chronically ill baby boomers who demand choices in health care.

Lygia Holcomb

*University of Central Florida*

## Book Notes

by Charles E. Crosby

***Forging a Common Bond: Labor and Environmental Activism during the BASF Lockout.*** By Timothy J. Minchin. (Gainesville: University Press of Florida, 2003. xii, 235 pp. List of Figures, foreword by John David Smith, acknowledgments, introduction, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index. \$55.00 cloth.)

In *Forging a Common Bond*, Timothy Minchin explores the ins and outs of one of the lengthiest labor disputes in American history. From 1984 to 1989, members of the Oil, Chemical, and Atomic Workers' International Union butted heads in Geismar, Louisiana, with German-based chemical manufacturer BASF. The OCAW used many innovative approaches to force a resolution of the dispute, including enlisting an unlikely bedfellow in its assault against the corporate giant. The partnership between the labor union and a prominent environmental activist group placed the practices of BASF under a microscope, resulting in a greater public awareness of the health effects of plant emissions.

Though the increased attention and negative press eventually brought about a settlement between the two sides, the importance of the event lies in the process. Minchin challenges the notion that American labor unions were on the decline in the 1980s, and he also dispels the myth that organized labor and environmentalists inherently have competing agendas. Instead, the harmonious cooperation provided the necessary momentum to coerce a settlement. And the author's use of personal interviews and previously unseen union and company records supports this



comprehensive look at a piece of labor, environmental, and Louisiana history.

*Images of America: Hollywood.* By C. Richard Roberts. (Charleston, S.C.: Arcadia Publishing, 2002. 128 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction. \$19.99 paper.)

The next installation in the Images of America series, *Hollywood* explores the vision of its founder, Joseph Wesley Young, to create a Florida community that would transcend class divisions. This intricate pictorial reconstruction of Hollywood's past commemorates the city's past by recalling its most enduring treasures along with some destinations all but forgotten. Native Floridian and Hollywood archivist C. Richard Roberts offers an admirable contribution to the memory of this quaint tourist destination and elegant seaside city by offering reminiscences from the 1920s through the 1960s.

*Judge Harley and His Boys: The Langdale Story.* By John Lancaster. (Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2002. xiv, 401 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, abbreviations, appendices, bibliography, index. \$35.00 hardback.)

John Lancaster's exploration of the Langdale family is one intended to reveal not only a distinguished genealogy, but it is also meant to present the story of a typical Georgian—and more broadly a typical Southern—lineage. Arriving in colonial America in the early eighteenth century, the Langdale clan sought a place to call home, endeavored to build a respectable reputation in the nineteenth-century Southern Georgian social world, and eventually created one of the twentieth century's foremost manufacturers of forest products in the United States. Lancaster recounts with admiration the professional, political, and educational leadership of the family and its philanthropic efforts to improve the community and its inhabitants. *Judge Harley and His Boys* is an in-depth look at the

stumbling blocks and successes of making a family name in Southern Georgia.

***Martin R. Delany: A Documentary Reader.*** Edited by Robert S. Levine. (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 2003. x, 520 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, note on the texts, chronology, selected bibliography, index. \$55.00 cloth, \$24.95 paper.)

Looking back on the nineteenth century, modern scholars face the continuing challenge of paring truth from a history constructed and recorded largely by elite white men. Viewing the past through gender and race conceptions has opened many doors and minds to people and events too long forgotten, ignored, and overlooked. In *Martin R. Delany: A Documentary Reader*, Robert S. Levine reintroduces one of the most controversial figures of the eighteenth century. Delany is remembered most as a leading advocate of African-American emigration, a staunch supporter of black elevation and Pan-Africanism, and a tireless advocate for social justice and racial equality. His contemporaries, including Fredrick Douglass and William Wells Brown, were simultaneously inspired by his passion and frustrated by what they often considered to be extreme efforts aimed at relieving the plight of African Americans in the pre- and post-Civil War South.

By compiling and reprinting this wonderful selection of primary sources, Levine has revived the activist, abolitionist, physician, reporter, explorer, politician, educator, army officer, ethnographer, novelist, and political and legal theorist for his twenty-first-century audience. This collection of texts by and concerning Delany elucidates the diverse background and colorful ideas of the man Nell Irvin Painter referred to as "the father of black nationalism and the epitome of proud blackness."

***U.S. Naval Air Station at Vero Beach, Florida During World War II.*** By George W. Gross. (Cocoa, Fla.: Florida Historical Society Press, 2002. x, 196 pp. Foreword, acknowledgments, preface, introduction, appendices, endnotes, bibliography, surname index. \$ paper.)

The far-reaching consequences of the bombing of Pearl Harbor come to life in George W. Gross's revival of wartime life on Florida's east

coast. Complimented by copious photographs and maps, this work demonstrates how World War II affected distant small towns as much as, or more than it did large urban and industrial centers. An informative glimpse into the creation of a pilot training facility and its crew, it also reveals the triumphs and tragedies that coalesced to help build a community. The legacy of Vero Beach's naval air station extends far beyond the lessons taught in the air; the bonds of friendship and camaraderie forged under the pressure of a world war laid the foundation for today's close-knit coastal enclave. This book is an important piece of local history and a fascinating look at the construction of a community.

***Under the Panther Moon and Other Florida Tales.*** By Rick Dantzler. (Port Salerno, Fla.: Florida Classics Library, 2001. 340 pp. Dedication, acknowledgments, geography key, foreword, about the author, about the artist. \$24.95 cloth.)

In *Under the Panther Moon*, author Rick Dantzler sets forth a collection of fictional yarns that recount different elements of Florida lore. More than simply folk tales, these narratives revive much of the state's past through the colorful depictions and eloquent remembrances of the voices from which they originated. The power of these sentiments is reinforced by the incorporation of the author's personal reflections throughout the course of the book. Whether reconstructed from his years serving the Florida legislature or from familial reminiscences, these "Author's Notes" add a more factual overtone while simultaneously incorporating pieces of state history, environmental ethics, or even moral interpretations into the stories. This book reaches its audience on two distinct levels: as an oral history of Florida from a man with diverse experiences in the state, and also as a collection of stories that will entertain the reader.

***A Southern Soldier's Letters Home: The Civil War Letters of Samuel A. Burney, Cobb's Georgia Legion, Army of Northern Virginia.*** Edited by Nat S. Turner III. (Macon, Ga.: Mercer University Press, 2002. xxii, 305 pp. Acknowledgments, epilogue, Panola Guards, sources, index. \$35.00 hardback.)

Samuel A. Burney served the Confederate Army as a member of the Panola Guards, an infantry component of Thomas R. R. Cobb's



Georgia Legion, for four years. This book is a collection of letters that the young man wrote to his wife while facing combat in Virginia and Tennessee. What differentiates this story from the many others that Civil War historians have generated is that Burney was a well-educated man. A graduate with distinction from Mercer University, his letters reflect his academic training. His descriptions of battles, camp life, theology, and the droning dreariness of life in the army are presented in a lyrical prose that tells the tales of Southern life and the Civil War in a distinctly fluid style.

***South Florida in Peril: A Study in Bureaucratic Self-deception. How the United States Congress and the State of Florida in cooperation with land speculators turned the River of Grass into a billion dollar sand bar.*** (Port Salerno, Fla.: Florida Classics Library, 1998. Reprint of Senate document 89, 62nd Congress, 1st session, 1911. \$19.95 paper.)

Researching the impetus for and the effects of the drainage of the Everglades is crucial to understanding Florida's current water crises. With that in mind, this book is an invaluable primary document for those interested in the history of the reclamation of the state's most valuable natural resource. Proposals for draining the Everglades date back to colonial days, but the process was not fully initiated until the United States Congress and the State of Florida settled on a plan of action in 1911. With the future population growth of the state in mind, legislators chose a course of action that altered one of the nation's most diverse natural preserves and created an artificial environment that currently costs billions to operate and maintain. *South Florida in Peril* highlights that short-sighted decision-making of the early twentieth century; in its pages readers discover just how the River of Grass was turned into a "billion dollar sand bar."

***The Everglades: River of Grass.*** By Marjory Stoneman Douglas. (Port Salerno, Fla.: Florida Classics Library, 1947, 2002. 410 pp. Acknowledgments, bibliography, index, author's afterword. \$7.95 paper.)

Fifty-five years after it was originally published, Marjory Stoneman Douglas's incomparable tribute to the Everglades has

been reprinted with an updated afterword and a newly included 1856 map of the southern portion of the peninsula. This seminal tale of south Florida's most valuable and fragile resource was originally released in 1947 to accompany President Harry Truman's dedication of the Everglades National Park. It delves into the "river of grass" from a naturalist as well as a historical perspective, and the dramatic representations of the area's inhabitants and its invaders make this work a must-read for those connoisseurs of both Florida and environmental history.

*West of the Papal Line.* By Barbara Purdy. (Haverford, Penn.: Infinity Publishing, 2002. v, 395 pp. Prologue, epilogue, list of survivors, list of sources. \$19.95 paper.)

Barbara Purdy adds a literary flair to the colonial narrative in her *West of the Papal Line*. Treating the imperial and theological disputes that emerged between the French and the Spanish in the context of their New World encounters, she focuses specifically on encounters in Spanish *la Florida* during the latter half of the sixteenth century. In particular, the book focuses on the Spanish massacre of French Huguenots at Mantanzas Inlet in 1565 and the retribution that was sought in response. But it is the style of the text that attracts the eye. Purdy offers a historical account buoyed by an imagined dialogue between the protagonists and, where documentation is lacking, an invented narrative that logically fills the voids. Whether historical fiction or recounting the past in a literary sense, *West of the Papal Line* is an interesting read.