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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

Miami: City of the Future. By T. D. Allman. (New York: Atlantic Monthly Press, 1987. vii, 422 pp. Prologue, acknowledgments, notes, index. \$22.50.)

Miami periodically finds itself the subject of literary scrutiny, which generally results in the raising of hackles and defensive posturing by those concerned with negative publicity. There is not a lot to fear from T.D. Allman's *Miami: City of the Future*. Almost everything about Miami seems to delight or fascinate him. That is not to say that he casts a blind eye at the underside; rather, he has made an effort to understand the dynamics of a city which does not lend itself easily to definition.

Allman explores the past and finds common threads and recurring historical themes, such as Miami's ability to find silver linings in dark clouds and its preoccupation with building on a foundation of fantastic images and dreams. Yet, it is the story of contemporary Miami that is Mr. Allman's chief contribution to the literature of the area.

In 1980 Miami suffered what Allman terms a "triple disaster." Riots erupted in Liberty City, more than 100,000 people in flight from Castro's Cuba poured into the city, and scores of Haitian boat people washed up on its shores. The city had the highest murder rate in the country, and marijuana and cocaine smuggling was out of control.

At approximately the same time, Miami was undergoing the most spectacular building boom in its history. High rise buildings—some of stunning beauty and idiosyncratic originality—arose in the downtown area. Metrorail, the mass transit system, was under construction, the new harbor gave birth to the biggest cruise ship port in the world, and the airport saw an increase of international flights bringing tourists and investors from far-flung places. Miami had once again captured the imagination. In Allman's view, "where Miami once frightened people, it now intrigues them. What was once denounced as Miami depravity is now considered chic.... Miami has become one of those places where 'real' Americans may not want to live, or even visit very often, but nonetheless has become a code word for the kind of

life in the fast lane many people secretly envy, and others quite openly aspire to copy."

Allman, an observer of the Miami scene for more than five years, has talked to scores of disparate people in an effort to frame his impressions. Marjory Stoneman Douglas is as much a part of Allman's Miami as is Edward Olmos, Lieutenant Castillo of *Miami Vice*, and the anonymous Coconut Grove attorney/drug dealer with whom Allman spent one bizarre cocaine-clouded evening. Some of Allman's Miami may not appear familiar to local residents. It is a little too exciting, a little too glamorous, but there is the value of an outsider's perspective, not to mention the enjoyment of being along on the author's adventure of discovery.

The mass migrations of Cubans to Miami, the most pivotal event in the area's recent history, receives considerable attention from Mr. Allman. This group of people with a fierce determination to maintain a separate identity has in fact become the group to assimilate most rapidly. Not only have the Cubans changed Miami and in turn been changed by it, but their experiences will be duplicated by successive waves of immigrants. In this way they have shaped the direction of Miami's future for generations to come. This is what Allman means when he talks about Miami as the city of the future. His thesis, which deserves serious reflection, is that the ferment of Miami does not occur in a vacuum. "Every major national transformation the United States is undergoing—from the post-industrial revolution to the aging of America, and from the third great wave of immigration... to the redefinition of American sexual relationships—has converged in Miami. How Miami solves or fails to solve those problems cannot but provide clues as to how the whole country will cope with the massive changes—full of both peril and opportunity—that are transforming the lives of us all."

Coral Gables, Florida

MARCIA J. KANNER

Florida's Army: Militia, State Troops, National Guard, 1565-1985.

By Robert Hawk. (Englewood, FL: Pineapple Press, Inc., 1986. Preface, acknowledgments, introduction, appendices, selected bibliography. \$25.00.)

Robert Hawk has organized the history of Florida's army into nineteen chapters, preceded by an introduction and followed by four appendices. The introduction, describing how the author, a civilian, met today's Florida National Guard, sets the warm tone of the book. The first chapter explains the militia tradition and the national laws in which the Florida story must be placed. In the last chapter the author speculates optimistically on the future of the institution. The Florida system, he says, has been successful for 400 years, and "there is no reason to suggest that [it] won't be equally successful the next 400" (p. 214). The chapters in between follow the standard chronological progression. There are two about the First Spanish Period; one about the British period and the American Revolution—1763-1784—followed by the return of the Spanish; on Florida in the United States; and chapters on wars alternating with those on the intervals between wars. Within each chapter there is a specialty section, six of which present important militia and Guard leaders. Others range widely from one about the short-lived naval militia to one about the long tradition of military service in Suwannee County.

More than one-half the book is taken up with photographs—about 160 pages. Unlike the histories of many other state militia and Guards, none show mangled or dead guardsmen, although one is a photograph of some American soldiers viewing a tangle of Japanese men killed in World War II (p. 177). So extensive a use of graphics reduces the text to 108 pages. The colonial period including the American Revolution occupies one-fifth of the narrative and contains fifteen pages of pictures.

One section features the Negro militia that was active during the Spanish periods. Blacks were barred from service in the Florida militia and National Guard until after World War II. The author does not mention this change in recent years, nor does he say anything about women in the post-war era. Both additions to membership deserve notice.

The author covers the use of the militia and National Guard during natural disasters and to preserve law and order. He also

notes that the National Guard divisions lost much of their military character during World Wars I and II. Hawk writes, "In 1942, the Regular military made a good decision. It used the available Regulars and National Guardsmen to form cadres of experienced personnel for all military formations" (p. 183). As a result of this decision, Hawk estimates that approximately two-thirds of the 4,000 Florida Guardsmen inducted in late 1940 and early 1941 served in units not associated with the pre-war Florida Guard (pp. 184, 188). Divisions which were not reduced to form cadres were diluted with thousands of inductees from Selective Service to bring them up to combat strength.

Hawk lists several things which he considers unique to Florida. The state provided a higher proportion of its white male population to the Confederate military service than any other southern state (p. 95). From the end of the Civil War to 1887, Florida spent no more than \$1,000 a year on its military. Not until 1909 did the title National Guard replace that of Florida State Troops (later than most states) (p. 129). According to Hawk, Major General Clifford R. Foster was the most important of Florida's adjutants general. He held that post from 1901-1917, and again from 1923-1928.

This book contains some important Florida military data: the names of the adjutants general and their terms of service, lists of casualties, and the present location of units of the National Guard by county. An index, which is not included, would have been helpful. But even without it, Hawk's work will be useful to interested Floridians.

University of Florida

JOHN K. MAHON

The Forging of the Union, 1781-1789. By Richard B. Morris. (New York: Harper and Row, 1987. xiv, 416 pp. Preface, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.95.)

With a fine sense of timing Professor Morris adds this outstanding volume to the New American Nation Series in the bicentennial year of the Constitutional Convention. He begins with a highly appropriate title and closes with the passage by the first Congress of the Bill of Rights and the Judiciary Act of

1789, two matters that the Convention had chosen not to include in the original document. Between title and ending comes the lively detail that justifies the functional title, *The Forging of the Union*.

There are many ways of subdividing the period, 1781-1789, for presentation of the subject. The author has elected to divide his volume into twelve chapters. The first ten deal chiefly with Confederation experience. The final two are concerned with the Constitutional Convention— the ratification process and legislation resulting in the first ten amendments which form the Bill of Rights and the Judiciary Act of 1789 that fleshed out the truncated Article III. On this analysis, what at first seems a traditional or conventional account ascends to a higher level, above a mere static background followed by a bit of drama— the framing and ratification of the Constitution. The author achieves the unity of an organic presentation, the history of ideas in action. One by one he lays out the problems facing the thirteen colonies (later the thirteen states) that grew out of the War for Independence and the first union under the Articles of Confederation.

Figuratively the author traverses a terrain dotted with bogs and traps into which he, like many others, might have fallen: the “critical period” and the “myth of the critical period;” the “powerless, do-nothing Confederation congress” and a congress “on the verge of success,” to cite only two antinomies. Professor Morris moves into this treacherous area, intimately familiar to him after years of research and study, with the awareness of a master guide. I believe Professor Morris would agree with Samuel Eliot Morrison’s characterization of the decades between 1770 and 1790 as the most politically creative in American history. Certainly his presentation here brilliantly illustrates this creativity and the idea and processes underlying it. Nowhere do the insights come thicker and faster than in chapters three to five, which examine in detail the Confederation Congress in relation to the people, to the states, and finally to the constituent power of the people. Here in rich detail he shows us the ideas— already half-realized in actual experience, though not yet fully articulated nor systematically formulated— of separation of powers, dual sovereignty, and “the people as a constituent power.” Out of these came initially the state governments, then the Articles of Confederation, and in the end, the Constitution.

Sharpened by continual practice in statecraft, these conceptions in the end offered the world a discovery— federalism of a new kind. As in science, when diverse elements have been discovered, an Einstein comes on the scene to fit them together into a formula. So a committee— the Constitutional Convention— brought to formulation an idea whose time had come.

This is not to say that Professor Morris focuses entirely on the developing political science of the period. He gives balanced accounts of the achievements of the Confederation (creation of a national domain and a colonial system “devoid of any notion of permanent dependency”) and, understandably in less detail, accomplishments within the states including legal reform, liberty of conscience, and liberalization of the franchise (chapter seven, “A Cautiously Transforming Egalitarianism”). Nor does he neglect the valiant efforts of Confederation statesmen to rectify some of the defects of the Articles, particularly the drives to obtain an independent revenue. It was not solely the inability to raise money, important as that deficiency was, that convinced the nationally-minded to push for a new constitution. Professor Morris shows the contretemps created by state tariffs, the multiplicities of currencies, and grave diplomatic problems— all heightened by depressed economic conditions— which impelled leading men in every state to the conclusion that only fundamental change could alleviate tensions and frustrations of Americans.

The concluding two chapters, among Professor Morris’s best writing, cover the creation of the Constitution, the ratification process, and the first Congress. Clearly he conceives the Constitution as being part of a process that continued through the revolutionary period and culminated in the final frame as amended and amplified by the first Congress. Significantly in the first paragraph of chapter eleven, “Creating a New Constitution,” he quotes John Dickinson’s advice to the convention: “*Experience* must be our only guide.” By contrast, another treatise on the period, Merrill Jensen’s *The New Nation* (1954), omits the Constitutional Convention and ratification— surely among the most significant occurrences in the final two years of the old Confederation— because they were hardly essential to his chief purpose: celebration of a weak— deliberately weak— central government and its achievements. Though a brilliant piece of research and a genuine contribution, it leans toward a tract for

the times and specifically makes the Constitution a coup d'état. Certainly the nationalists won in 1787-1789, arguably in a coup d'état if one strips away the pejorative connotations of that phrase. Yet these same "nationalists" (they usurped the name Federalists) harked back to the same experience as their opponents, as appears in Morris's *Forging of the Union*. They merely organized the government and distributed its powers differently.

Professor Morris has given us a superb book, a scholarly contribution, and a notable addition to the New American Nation series.

University of Georgia

AUBREY C. LAND

A Machine That Would Go of Itself: The Constitution in American Culture. By Michael Kammen. (New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 1986. xxii, 532 pp. List of illustrations, forethoughts, acknowledgments, appendices, abbreviations, notes, index. \$29.95.)

The bicentennial of the creation of the federal Constitution has come and gone and one of its enduring legacies will be the outpouring of scholarly writing about the document's history and operation. Michael Kammen's *A Machine That Would Go of Itself* is one of the most impressive contributions to this literature. The book's title derives from an address given by James Russell Lowell to the Reform Club of New York in 1888. Lowell termed the Constitution a "machine that would go of itself." By that he meant that Americans had come to believe that their ruling document would simply take care of itself, without much public involvement. Kammen builds on this metaphor, examining not only how well the Constitution has served Americans over the past two centuries but also how profoundly ignorant they have been of it.

Readers should not expect a traditional constitutional history filled with detailed accounts of cases argued before the Supreme Court and struggles between the president and Congress. Rather, Kammen provides for the first time a cultural history of the Constitution. His purpose is to "describe the place of the Constitution in the public consciousness and symbolic life of the

American people" (xi). It is a study in popular constitutional history that stresses the perceptions and misperceptions, the uses and abuses, and the knowledge and ignorance of ordinary Americans about the document. To this end, Kammen has plowed through the records of the Constitutional Centennial Commission of 1886-1887 and the Constitutional Sesquicentennial Commission of 1935-1939, as well as opinion polls, popular magazines, newspaper cartoons, American history and civics textbooks, oratorical statements uttered on celebratory occasions, and best-sellers such as *Nine Old Men* (1936), by Drew Pearson and Robert S. Allen.

Kammen's contribution is two-fold and, as well-done cultural history always is, it is ripe with insights into the contradictory quality of our past. On the one hand, Kammen finds a rich tradition of respect-even veneration-for the concept of constitutionalism. The great constitutional historian, Edward S. Corwin, wrote in 1908 that there existed a "cult of the Constitution" in the United States. The homage paid to the document and to the framers of it has been a vital thread of continuity binding the fabric of American public and private life, and one that has repeatedly manifested itself in the cultural sources that Kammen so ably plumbs. On the other hand, the place of the Constitution in American culture has had a darker side. Americans, especially public officials, as Richard M. Nixon's Saturday Night Massacre so vividly displayed, have sometimes exhibited an astounding degree of disdain for the liberties guarded by the document. Kammen nicely observes that the public, often ignorant and complacent about this machine that would go of itself, are lax in holding government officials to high standards of constitutional conduct and, even more troubling, they frequently countenanced questionable official behavior. The strength of Kammen's book is to show the enduring yet problematic nature of American constitutionalism. Set in these terms, the book is a major achievement and one that can be appreciated by the general reader as well as lawyers and judges for whom constitutional history is too often written.

This is not a deeply analytical book and it is often windy. Kammen has done a splendid job of research, but he seems bent on proving as much to the reader at every turn, invoking every scintilla of evidence to support a thesis that requires far less substantiation. In short, we learn more than we probably need

to know. Yet these are predictable shortcomings when a historian breaks new ground. Kammen has done a brilliant job of putting the Constitution in its historical and cultural context and of asking the right questions. He has introduced common sense themes into a bicentennial celebration that has been plagued by a silly and narrow reverence for the document. Indeed, the events of the bicentennial year nicely demonstrated Kammen's major point: Americans continue to believe that the Constitution is a machine that would go of itself.

University of Florida

KERMIT L. HALL

The Eagle's Nest: Natural History and American Ideas, 1812-1842.

By Charlotte M. Porter. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1986. xii, 251 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

The War of 1812 produced for Americans more than a new sense of political independence from Britain and the Old World. There emerged at this time in Philadelphia a school of native and foreign-born naturalists organized as the Academy of Natural Sciences. The academy celebrated through western exploration, specimen collection, classification, and display and publication of descriptions and illustrations, the uniqueness of the American environment. Thomas Say, Thomas Nuttall, Titian R. Peale, John James Audubon, C. S. Rafinesque, Charles Lucien Bonaparte, and Charles Alexandre LeSueur continued a tradition of writing about the natural richness of America that began as individual enterprises in colonial and early national times by such people as William Bartram and Thomas Jefferson. This new group, not always unified or of a single mind, tried, with the financial backing of William Maclure, a wealthy businessman and mineralogist, to develop an American approach to natural history based on the American experience.

The opening of the North American continent to exploration revealed the presence of numerous geologic, zoologic, and botanic specimens not previously known. The Frenchman Buffon's derision and degrading of New World flora and fauna, and the general adoption in Europe of Linnaeus's classification

system despite its inadequacies for many newly-discovered American species, created challenges that helped define but also divide American naturalists of the early to mid-nineteenth century. Further complicating matters in the Academy were uniquely American debates over the origin of human races (red, white, black) and Maclure's interposition of political philosophy with natural history studies in the establishment of a utopian community at New Harmony, Indiana. What began in the early 1800s as a relatively unified endeavor—the exploring and publicizing of America's natural wealth by and through Americans—became by the 1840s a disjointed effort by a conservative group that even barred some naturalists from gaining access to collections and publishing in Academy books and journals.

Charlotte Porter of the Florida State Museum in Gainesville, describes in *The Eagle's Nest* the rise, division, and decline of American naturalists in Philadelphia through a series of short chapters on various aspects of the Academy and its members. Her work fits well chronologically with other recently published books on American science (John C. Greene, *American Science in the Age of Jefferson*, and Robert Bruce's *The Launching of American Science, 1846-1876*) and parallels to some extent George Daniels's 1968 book, *American Science in the Age of Jackson*. Porter's book begins by describing the early work of men like Bartram (colonial explorer of Florida) and Jefferson and includes the later activities (beyond 1842) of those important to her main story. That story, primarily between the years of 1812 and 1842, unfortunately is sometimes obscured by Porter's organizational scheme. Except for the chapters on the New Harmony experiment, *The Eagle's Nest* moves from topic to topic rather quickly, especially for the reader not familiar with the history of American science. Sometimes her major thematic points about the relationship between American naturalists and their uniquely American ideas are not always clearly made, but this small, handsomely produced, and nicely illustrated book is tightly packed with information. Furthermore, it explores an important aspect of American scientific history and, as such, constitutes an auspicious beginning to editor Lester D. Stephen's series on the History of American Science and Technology.

East Carolina University

TODD SAVITT

Robert Stafford of Cumberland Island: Growth of a Planter. By Mary R. Bullard. (Massachusetts: Mary R. Bullard, 1986. ix, 349 pp. Acknowledgments, preface, appendix, selected bibliography, index. \$24.95.)

The Sea Islands, a chain of coastal islands which stretched from Charleston, South Carolina, to Jacksonville, Florida, were a unique region of the Old South. Since the islands faced the Atlantic Ocean, they enjoyed a remarkably mild climate with a growing season of 300 frost-free days a year. In addition, the islands supported extensive tracts of live oak hammocks—thick strands of woody vegetation which grew on fertile sandy soils. Finally, the islands were surrounded by saltwater marshes which offered rich mud manure to fertilize island fields. The combination of mild climate, fertile soils, and marsh manure permitted the development of a specialized agriculture based on “sea island” or long-staple cotton— a delicate species requiring a longer growing season and richer soils than the short-staple cotton that was grown elsewhere in the South.

Introduced from the West Indies during the early eighteenth century, long-staple cotton was grown for household use in coastal Carolina and Georgia before the Revolutionary War. After the war, New England’s nascent cotton industry created a market for long-staple, which was used in the finest fabrics. Long-staple cotton commanded higher prices than short-staple, which served for common textiles. Responding to this market, coastal planters purchased tracts on the Sea Islands, acquired slave laborers, cleared live oak hammocks, manured fields with marsh mud, and raised long-staple cotton for sale. Since long-staple cotton sold for premium prices during the early nineteenth century, planters often amassed considerable wealth. By the eve of the Civil War, some of the South’s richest cotton planters lived on the sea islands.

Although historians are familiar with the outlines of the long-staple cotton industry, they know little about the details. There have been remarkably few case studies of long-staple cotton planters and their estates. Thus, Mary Bullard’s study of Robert Stafford of Cumberland Island offers a rare glimpse into the life of a Sea Island cotton planter, whose career spanned much of the nineteenth century.

Born in 1790, Robert Stafford began his career as an overseer on Cumberland Island. Purchasing 600 acres on the island in 1813, Stafford parlayed his initial investment into a huge estate by 1860. In that year, he owned 8,125 acres, possessed 134 slaves, and produced 100 bales of long-staple cotton. Although his planting career was rather typical for the Sea Islands, Stafford's personal life was quite extraordinary. Stafford never married, but he did father six illegitimate children by a slave nurse. Stafford sent his mistress and their mulatto children north to live in Connecticut before the Civil War. On his death in 1877, Stafford's children inherited his estate.

Reconstructing Robert Stafford's life from an impressive array of sources, Mary Bullard has created a case study which should prove useful to historians and social scientists who are interested in the unique history of the Sea Islands.

University of Maryland

JOHN S. OTTO

The Papers of John C. Calhoun, Volume XVII: 1843-1844. Edited by Clyde M. Wilson. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1986. xvii, 961 pp. Preface, introduction, symbols, bibliography, index. \$39.95.)

Another fine volume in this series of Calhoun papers has been turned out by Dr. Wilson and staff with the cooperation of the University of South Carolina Press and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission. This volume covers the last few months of Calhoun's aborted last presidential campaign and ends with his acceptance of the office of secretary of state under President John Tyler on March 30, 1844.

Throughout these volumes, editor Wilson has viewed Calhoun's approach to politics as rooted in high principle, integrity, and a Roman sense of virtue. The contrary approach is styled by the editor as "pragmatic accommodation," whose practitioners sought "not so much to lead as to please the people." As portrayed by the documents in these pages, the death blow to Calhoun's presidential ambitions lay mainly in his adherence to the absolute principles of "high statesmanship." These were

appropriate for an earlier more elitist America, but did not serve well in a time when the country was moving into the age of political democracy in which pragmatic accommodation was more appropriate.

One of the more interesting documents in this volume is a 109-page campaign biography published by Harper and Brothers in 1843. It sold for twelve and one-half cents at the time. Though published anonymously, it was apparently the work of Robert M. T. Hunter and Virgil Maxcy, prepared under the supervision of Calhoun. The editorial decision to include it was based on the judgement that it contained much information probably originating with Calhoun "for which there are no earlier and better sources." The letters and papers in the volume shed valuable light on the details of political party organization and activities in the 1840s and mark a sharp contrast from the slick, centralized campaigns of the twentieth century. The only attempt by Calhoun partisans to establish a central campaign committee in Washington failed after a few months, and what remained as a central focus of their efforts was a committee of the Democratic party of South Carolina operating in Charleston.

Throughout the nation, free-trade and anti-Van Buren Democrats rallied to Calhoun, but they were a disunited minority. Calhoun refused to campaign for himself, deeming it unseemly and counterproductive. He told his friends that it was their campaign, not his. As the strengths of the organizations promoting Henry Clay and Martin Van Buren for the presidency became apparent, both Calhoun and his friends grew pessimistic. Seeing his weakness in the Democratic convention as it was being constituted, state by state, Calhoun, in December of 1843, wrote to his son that he would not allow his name to be placed before it. He believed that Van Buren and his friends were leading the Democratic party into a course which was dangerous and deceitful on the great issues of tariff, abolition, and Texas.

Before the Democratic convention, set for May of 1844, President Tyler prevailed upon Calhoun to accept the State Department after its incumbent, Abel P. Upshur, was killed in a naval accident. Calhoun's nomination, sent to the Senate without his knowledge, was approved without dissent. Believing he could facilitate the annexation of Texas— which both Clay and Van Buren opposed— Calhoun accepted the post. Many viewed

him as a superb choice because the times seemed to demand "high statesmanship," but editor Wilson observes that with hindsight it can easily be argued that the appointment "was unfortunate for all concerned."

This collection is valuable for all students of antebellum American history because of the immense amount of historic detail. Students of Florida history may conclude, however, that that Territory was rarely if ever in Calhoun's thoughts. In the 906 pages of documents there are eight inconsequential references to it!

University of Florida

HERBERT J. DOHERTY, JR.

Intellectual Life in Antebellum Charleston. Edited by Michael O'Brien and David Moltke-Hansen. (Knoxville: University of Tennessee Press, 1986. xiv, 468 pp. Illustrations, preface, abbreviations, notes, acknowledgments, contributors, index. \$45.00.)

The twelve essays that comprise this distinguished volume range widely over a most complex topic, and the undertaking is an important one. Charleston's prominence in southern political and social history makes such an endeavor, as the preface states, central to the rewriting of the region's intellectual history. The lesson taught again and again by these essays is that on all issues there was a rich diversity of opinion within this society. If it does nothing else, the volume will shout to the reader that, despite the modern misconception held by the superficial historian, society's thinking was far from monolithic. Charlestonians "argued with one another...disputed over racial anthropology, over religion, over politics, over art, over constitutional theory, over the necessity of the classics, over agricultural policy." The author may have added to this list from the testimony of the essays, disputes by both men and women over the position of women in that society and the virtue of plantation over city life, or vice versa. The volume successfully recovers and contemplates these debates.

This is not to say that the twelve essayists themselves have a monolithic conception of that society. The complexity of the

subject has honestly yielded divergent views. For example, David Moltke-Hansen paints a none-too-flattering picture of the indolent, dull planter, who tended to weigh heavily on the city in impeding its intellectual progress. Theodore Rosengarten, however, touches on the country's distrust of the city, where the planter felt cheated by merchants and factors and believed city-life failed to "strengthen social virtue." The urban upper classes were more polished, but were nevertheless coarse beneath their fine manners. Yet the planter increasingly went to the city for "city joys," and some regretted that "the pleasures of old, savored at home in the bosom of one's family...now were less sought after than ephemeral treats consumed with strangers." Merchants and factors, in turn, were "acid-tongued critics of planters and country living." The Charleston "style" is seen at the same time both as a source of great strength and as a weakness. Jane and William Pease's essay concludes that Charleston paid "the price of self-doubt" for its "soft style" of "rounded edges." In other words, a premium on agreeableness in society at times impeded intellectual foment.

The lead essay, "The Expansion of Intellectual Life," concludes that Charleston's intellectual growth was dramatic in the antebellum period, thus countering the well-worn thesis that the institution of slavery stultified and closed the southern mind to intellectual pursuits—except, that is, in its defense. This essay offers a prospectus on what the volume does: it examines the motives for expanding the intellectual life, the influences of a changing social, economic, political, and cultural environment, the sequence of stages of intellectual expansion, and the places of individuals and institutions in this sequence. The volume is then organized largely around accounts of individual Charlestonians. Essays are devoted to David Ramsey, Hugh Legare, James Petigru, Charles Pinckney, William Gilmore Simms, and Christopher Memminger. Figuring heavily in the other essays are Mary Boykin Chesnut, Susan Petigru King, Caroline Gilman, Louisa Cheves McCord, and J. D. Legare. Some of the topics discussed are the role of women in this society, the city-country theme in the life and literature of the period, slave language and religion, the *Southern Agriculturist* (providing one of the best essays in the book), the role of the classics in Charleston life, the Charleston "style," and the Charlestonian's contributions to the study of natural history, the arts, publishing, and society.

The volume does what it set out to do. It suggests the varied richness and complexity of intellectual life; but, indeed, it can only suggest. As a result of this work, the reader is rightly going to feel that he is left asking more questions than neatly supplying answers. It is a book that provides so many angles from which to view its subject that the reader can no longer be guilty of easy generalizations. Further, he cannot come away from the work without being mightily impressed with the contributions of this culture, far beyond the creation of a truly high-toned aristocratic society, for which the book continually provides indisputable evidence between its lines, without ever making the assertion. In a sense, this last might be an unintended achievement as important as the book's stated intention. The editors are to be congratulated for a venture well worth the undertaking.

University of Georgia

JAMES E. KIBLER, JR.

Tombee: Portrait of a Cotton Planter. By Theodore Rosengarten. (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1986. Preface, acknowledgments, author's note, the Journal of Thomas B. Chaplin, appendices, index. \$22.95.)

Neither politically prominent nor economically successful, Thomas Benjamin Chaplin, a South Carolina cotton planter, would seem an unlikely subject for a biographer. His major achievement was the daily journal he maintained from 1845 to 1858, which, in the hands of Theodore Rosengarten, becomes the source for an important and insightful analysis of plantation society. Rosengarten supplements the journal with extensive research in public documents and private manuscript collections. The result is a "episodic" biography of Chaplin and his sea island plantation, Tombee, as well as a social history of St. Helena Parish. In addition, Rosengarten reprints an edited version of the journal which he has annotated to clarify the identity of individuals and tie up loose ends. This was a task that Chaplin himself began when he returned to his journal after the Civil War with his own amplifications.

Rosengarten begins with a settlement history of St. Helena Parish and places the Chaplin family in the context of the grow-

ing fortunes of their sea island neighbors. A detailed description of Chaplin's agricultural activities follows, including explanations of the processes involved in the production of sea island cotton and the author's assessment of the poor decisions and practices that contributed to Chaplin's economic decline.

Once the stage has been set, Rosengarten turns his attention to the inner dynamics that dominated Chaplin's familial and social world. In the process, he raises a series of intriguing, and as yet unexplored, questions about human interaction in the antebellum South. Three areas deserve special attention: the nature of marriage and the roles of women, the function of a broader kinship and community network, and the power contest between slave and master.

His mother embroiled Chaplin in one of South Carolina's most famous legal cases when she attempted to reserve her right to dispose of her property following her fourth marriage. Not only do we have a titillating peek at Chaplin's mother's widowhood and remarriage, but we also see the conflict between Chaplin and his stepfather over control of her property. We learn of the social isolation of Chaplin's wife, Mary, who bore four children by age twenty-one and added three more before her death eight years later. Charleston-born Mary never returned to her childhood home and spent the years of Chaplin's journal confined to Tombee by sickness, pregnancy, and childbirth. Her only contact with her family was her sister, Sophy, who became Chaplin's second wife.

Chaplin's dealings with his extended kin, neighbors, and friends are also revealed. Rosengarten unravels a complex set of interactions based on reciprocity, duty, and an exchange of goods and services, with Chaplin finding it increasingly more stressful to meet the obligations of group membership. Not only do we see Chaplin's position in these interactions, but we learn about the norms and expectations of the community's planters. Chaplin participated in an inquest into the death of a slave in which the owner was found innocent of mistreatment, but nonetheless left the community. Chaplin disagreed with the verdict but expressed this opinion only in his journal. Though he disapproved of the practice, Chaplin agreed to act as a second in a duel out of family obligation. As a member of the St. Helena Agricultural Society he was obligated to supply food for the society's monthly banquets. As his economic well-being faltered,

Chaplin found this duty difficult to fulfill and literally took the food from his family's table to supply the banquet.

Chaplin's interactions with his slaves reveal the autonomy of the slaves in many areas including the selections of their spouses. Though Chaplin complained about their health and labor, he also wrote of Robert, his trusted headman, who could read, write, and cipher. While he knew something about the surface of slave life, it is clear that Chaplin missed much in the lives of his slaves and viewed blacks as possessed of a diminished sensibility. On one occasion he expressed surprise that slaves might suffer from separation from a spouse. When his former headman Robert used the opportunity of Chaplin's departure and the Yankee arrival to enhance his own situation, Chaplin expresses surprise and his feelings of betrayal.

The biographical portion of *Tombee* concludes with a departure from Chaplin's journal to discuss the impact of the Yankee invasion at Port Royal, Chaplin's subsequent efforts to regain his property, and his addiction to opium. In *Rehearsal for Reconstruction*, Willie Lee Rose recounts much of the impact of the planter exodus and the reorganization of the contraband and later freed black populations, largely from the perspective of northern teachers and military officials. Rosengarten adds another dimension to Rose's classic study.

Tombee stands with Rosengarten's *All God's Dangers* as a model of sensitivity and perception of an author for his subject. Rosengarten brings his insights into the human condition and an awesome commitment to detail together to create a fascinating and, despite its length, a highly readable study. Not only does the reader come to know *Tombee*, we also come to understand "Tom B."

University of Houston

CHERYLL ANN CODY

The C.S.S. Florida: Her Building and Operations. By Frank Lawrence Owsley. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1987 [reprint of 1965 edition, University of Pennsylvania]. 209 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, preface, notes, appendices, bibliography, index. \$15.95.)

CSS Alabama: Builder, Captain, and Plans. By Charles Grayson Summersell. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1985. xi, 135 pp. Illustrations, preface, notes, glossary, bibliography, index. \$39.50.)

The University of Alabama has fired another salvo in its literary battle to keep the Confederate Navy's commerce raiders afloat. This time it is a reissue of *The C.S.S. Florida: Her Building and Operations* by Frank L. Owsley, Jr. A new introduction and a revised bibliography have been added to the 1965 text, but Owsley's thesis remains the same. It is his contention that the Confederate cruiser commerce raiders inflicted far more serious long-term economic damage upon the United States than any other southern effort directed toward the North during the Civil War. The destruction of northern merchantmen and its attendant increase in insurance rates caused United States shipping interests to flee American registration and to put their vessels under foreign flags. Prior to the war, the American merchant marine ranked second among the world's fleets, and it was engaged in a close rivalry with British merchant interests. The *Florida* and other southern raiders reduced the American merchant marine to one-third its former strength. This was a blow from which the United States did not recover in the post war years.

The *CSS Alabama: Builder, Captain, and Plans* offers no clear-cut thesis to support its text. The narrative was designed to allow the publishing of a copy of the original plans and contract for the *Alabama* which was unearthed in England by William Stanley Hoole in 1957. Hoole found these documents in the files of Hill, Dickinson Company, the successor to John Laird Sons and Company, the builders of the *Alabama*. He arranged for copies to be made for the University of Alabama Library. Subsequently the originals were either lost or destroyed by the English firm, and so the University decided to publish its copies of these documents. Professor Charles Grayson Summer-

sell was invited to create the accompanying text. The lack of a thesis in no way hinders the author from presenting an interesting narrative. Further, for those interested in historical technology, the detailed ship's plans contained in an envelope on the back cover are an additional inducement for acquiring this book.

The *Florida* and *Alabama* commerce raiding activities were far-ranging and are exciting to read. Captain John N. Maffitt of the *Florida*, the first to go to sea, had to cross the Atlantic and run the Gulf blockade into Mobile, Alabama, in order to receive his armament and crew before beginning his raiding cruise. Captain Charles M. Morris, the second commanding officer, sailed the *Florida* along the United States coast within thirty-five miles of Maryland's eastern shore to strike at coastal shipping. He was the only captain of a major raider to engage in such an excursion. Captain Raphael Semmes sailed the *Alabama* around Africa and as far east as Vietnam in his desire to strike at American shipping while leading Union warships on a long, fruitless chase. A major criticism of both books is the lack of good cruising charts showing the tracks of these far-ranging raiders.

Raphael Semmes's background material touched on his duty during the Mexican War where he commanded the brig *Somers* when it sank in a norther off the coast of Mexico, and his duty ashore serving on the staff of General W. J. Worth. Summersell noted how unusual it was at that time for a naval officer to be assigned to the Army. It is disappointing to those interested in Florida history that Professor Summersell did not relate Semmes's earlier activity in 1836 during the Second Seminole War when Semmes commanded the *Lieutenant Izard* when that Army steamer sank off the mouth of the Withlacoochee River.

The University of Alabama Press used its big guns for this salvo. Frank L. Owsley, Jr., and Charles Grayson Summersell are respected historians who are knowledgeable about Confederate naval history. Both employed meticulous research in their preparations. The result is two line books of interest not only to naval and Civil War buffs but to anyone who enjoys a salty yarn.

Jacksonville University

GEORGE E. BUKER

Rural Worlds Lost: The American South, 1920-1960. By Jack Temple Kirby. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987. xix, 390 pp. Preface, acknowledgments, prologue, epilogue, essay on sources, index. \$40.00 cloth; \$16.95 paper.)

In the last four years, three books have described that critical era when the Old South of plantation and subsistence farming finally disappeared, when agricultural mechanization came to Dixie, and when the countryside was largely depopulated. (Gilbert C. Fite, *Cotton Fields No More: Southern Agriculture, 1865-1980*, and Pete Daniel, *Breaking the Land: The Transformation of Cotton, Tobacco, and Rice Cultures Since 1880*.) In some respects, Jack Temple Kirby's study is the most ambitious of the three. Like Fite, Kirby surveys the whole range of southern commercial agriculture (including, briefly, Florida citrus), along with the semi-subsistence regions which resisted the pull of the market. Like Daniel, Kirby puts the "culture" back in agriculture, telling not only of tractors and New Deal programs, but also of rural families, country music, and finally, of exodus.

The problems of classification and analysis posed by such a study are immense. In seeking some order in the many rural Souths, Kirby follows Charles S. Johnson, whose *Statistical Atlas of Southern Counties* (1949) categorizes southern sub-regions by principal crop type. As modified by Kirby, the scheme divides the South into cotton, row crop, rice, grain-dairy-livestock, fruit and vegetable, and self-sufficient regions. Except for the row crop category, which lumps together tobacco, corn, peanuts, potatoes, and sugar, this taxonomy proves useful for studying the varying rates and forms of southern modernization and development.

For Kirby, "modernized" agriculture is mechanized, well capitalized, and linked to metropolitan markets. "Development," however, connotes the elimination of poverty and "the realization of the potential of human personality." "Roughly between 1920 and 1960," Kirby concludes, "the American South was modernized; it was not developed" (p. 119).

Kirby's story necessarily emphasizes the cotton belt, including the role of federal cotton programs in promoting modernization without development. Kirby describes the partial collapse of cotton tenancy in the 1930s and the transition, particularly

in the Mississippi delta, from sharecropping plantations to “neoplantations” operated by hired labor, and finally to mechanized agribusinesses. The decline of the old order also included the travail of the “white land” South— the sandy interstices of the plantation belt and flat expanses of the wiregrass, where predominantly white populations lived through the last days of King Cotton and saw their land revert to slash pine. In Appalachia and the Ozarks, industrial exploitation and agricultural dislocation destroyed self-sufficiency. But, in the tobacco belt federal programs actually forestalled modernization until the 1970s.

Things were different in the Carolina-Georgia Piedmont and parts of Tennessee and Virginia, where urban markets and the science-assisted poultry, livestock, and dairy industries revitalized agriculture, and in the fruit and vegetable regions of Florida. These technology-intensive and vertically integrated regions, along with the agribusinesses of the delta, came to resemble more nearly California-style agriculture than the Old South.

One result of these transformations was the depopulation of much of the southern countryside by the 1960s and the relocation of many of the region’s rural poor in the nation’s cities. Kirby uses the social science literature on black migration and supplements the meager material on white migration with his own findings to provide an excellent account of the southern exodus. He suggests that rural community life did not disappear altogether in the great migration but was reborn in cities like Bakersfield, Chicago, Detroit, and Cincinnati. Readers of this volume may not be surprised by Kirby’s conclusion that “twentieth century Florida...is not a southern state, at least in terms of migration” (p. 312), but they may wish he had given more coverage to Florida— like California, Illinois, Michigan, and Ohio— as a *recipient* of southern emigrants.

The transformation of the rural South had to do with communities as well as markets and technology. Kirby has mined the rich lode of oral histories collected in the 1930s by the Federal Writers’ Project, and more recently by scholars and students in universities from Arkansas to North Carolina. From this treasure trove, and with the skill of a southern story teller, he offers vivid accounts of family life, country music, mooshining, and even a lively treatise on why Southerners— and the author— preferred mules to horses.

However, Kirby's social history is disappointing in two respects. First, even in this age of narrative history, one wishes for more *analysis* of the anecdotes and more connection between them and the culture of particular crops (as Pete Daniel does for cotton, tobacco, and rice cultures), and the social institutions which defined community life. The country store, the rural church, and the one-room school combined received less attention than the Southern Tenant Farmers' Union, a significant but transitory institution in one corner of the South.

Second, Kirby's social history mainly predates the radical transformation of the southern countryside. As Gilbert Fite has demonstrated in *Cotton Fields No More*, despite the traumas of the 1920s and 1930s the overall revolution in southern agriculture came in the 1940s 1950s and 1960s whether measured by mechanization, capitalization, or emigration.

Kirby might well use in his defense the explanation once given by Willie Sutton as to why he robbed banks: "because that's where the money is." The marvelous store of information collected in the 1930s by social scientists and interviewers stands in contrast to what is known about the lives of rural Southerners during World War II and in the following decades of social transformation. Kirby's description of rural life in the 1930s provides us with valuable snapshots of the southern worlds that were about to be lost and points to the need for much more work to preserve, describe, and interpret the demise of those rural worlds and to explain the importance of that transformation for urban America at the end of the twentieth century.

Georgia Institute of Technology

ROBERT C. McMATH, JR.

Birmingham's Rabbi: Morris Newfield and Alabama, 1895-1940. By Mark Cowett. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1986. xii, 222 pp. Illustrations, acknowledgments, preface, conclusion, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.95.)

Awkward in style, cumbersome in organization, inadequate in research, and imprecise in focus, *Birmingham's Rabbi* is a poor attempt to analyze the important career of Morris Newfield, rabbi of Birmingham's Temple Emanu-el. The author purports

to use Newfield to “explore the nature of ethnic leadership in America.” It is fortunate that the author tells us in his preface the questions he will consider and, in his conclusion, the answers at which he has arrived, for he proves to be an inadequate guide on this tour. He takes the reader on a host of false trails. In chapter after chapter, the reader is aimlessly led through such lengthy and ponderous digressions as ones on Hungarian Jewry, the life of Samuel Ullman, the early twentieth-century local temperance movement, the labor movement in the Alabama coal industry, and the operation of charitable organizations in Birmingham. At times, even Newfield himself gets lost in the shuffle as the author seems to be more interested in discussing facets of Birmingham and Alabama social history. For the reader, these tangential hikes are so distracting, it is difficult to know what is the central theme of the book.

The main problem with this book is that the author does not seem to know whether to concentrate on developments in Birmingham, on Newfield’s rabbinic, on liberal reform in the South, on the Birmingham Jewish community, or on ethnic leadership in America; and if he wants to include all these elements, as he indicates in his preface, he does not know how. The result is a two-fold failure. First, the topics are treated superficially. Second, the author never seems sure whether these social movements are vehicles to understanding Newfield and southern Jewry, or whether Newfield is a vehicle for discussing these social forces.

Consequently, the author loses his grip on the book’s real purpose. He talks of Newfield as an ethnic broker, a reliable spokesman, and a role model. But, for whom is he all these? Any discussion about the meaningfulness and effectiveness of Newfield as such a leader and mediator must include four elements: a view of the Gentile majority, a view of Newfield with one foot standing in the midst of that majority, a view of Newfield’s effectiveness as a rabbi, and a view of the Jewish community’s response. But, one does not have a real picture of the last two elements. We do not see a working rabbi, nor do we see any intimate links between Newfield’s words and deeds with the congregation. In the light of what can best be described as the passive response of the Birmingham Jewish community to the social upheavals of the civil rights movement, it would not be unreasonable to question the long-range effectiveness of New-

field's leadership and the extent to which he reflected the attitudes of his congregants.

Consequently, *Birmingham's Rabbi* falls far short of the goals set for it by the author. Although it contains important material with which someone else could make better use, it is not in the same class as *One Voice, Rabbi Jacob M. Rothschild and the Troubled South*, Janice Rothschild Blumberg's study of Atlanta's Jacob Rothschild.

Valdosta State College

LOUIS SCHMIER

Bearing the Cross: Martin Luther King, Jr., and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference. By David J. Garrow. (New York: William Morrow and Company, Inc., 1986. 800 pp. Epilogue, acknowledgments, notes, bibliography, index. \$22.95.)

Few individuals have so symbolized an era as the Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr. Among critics and supporters alike there exists a widespread belief that King was the civil rights movement. His sudden death, like those of John and Robert Kennedy, has only elevated his stature and strengthened the view that he was a remarkably gifted and heroic figure.

In this comprehensive and gracefully written volume, Professor Garrow seeks to remove the mythology that has enveloped King in an effort to understand the man and the movement he led. During the early stages of the Montgomery bus boycott in January 1956, Garrow describes a vision experienced by King that convinced him of his special mission as a civil rights advocate. But the author also portrays a man troubled by self-doubt, exhausted by the range of his responsibilities, embroiled in a series of sexual affairs, fearful of his own death, and frustrated by the slow pace of racial change. King was, as Garrow repeatedly reminds us, a man, who despite his vision and leadership ability suffered from many of the same temptations and exasperations of other men.

In the aftermath of the Montgomery bus boycott, King and his aides were not sure how to capitalize on their success. It was only in the wake of the student sit-ins in Greensboro in February 1960 that King and the Southern Christian Leadership Confer-

ence (organized in 1957) realized the possibilities that existed for racial change in the United States and the role they could play in facilitating the process. Working closely with a variety of people in and outside of SCLC, King was remarkably flexible in accepting new ideas and new strategies, including nonviolent confrontation and boycotts, for the organization's civil rights campaigns.

In assessing the work of SCLC and the relationship that existed between King and his staff, Garrow presents a picture of an organization that, despite its achievements, was plagued by internal problems that frequently threatened to disrupt its protest activities. Financial difficulties, personal friction and jealousy, and structural and leadership failings all threatened to disrupt SCLC at one time or another. Adding to these complications, the organization encountered acts of violence and intimidation from Klan members and hostility from the FBI operating under the direction of J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI director detested King and had his office, telephones, and hotel rooms bugged and threatened to release information concerning his affairs and his association with Communists to the press. Despite these and other crises, King and his aides managed to hold SCLC together and in the process, secure major civil rights victories in Birmingham, St. Augustine, and Selma, and passage of the 1964 Civil Rights Act and the 1965 Voting Rights Act.

As the civil rights crusade unfolded, Garrow describes a gradual change in King as he came to realize that voting rights, school desegregation, and public accommodations were not sufficient to alleviate the more pressing social and economic disparities that confronted blacks. During the mid-1960s King suggested to close friends that only major changes in the capitalist system would enable blacks to achieve genuine equality. His increasing concern about human rights and the Vietnam war led King, just before his death in 1968, to condemn the United States as a sick society and to propose democratic socialism as a cure.

Garrow's study is a dramatic and yet objective account of King's career and his impact on the civil rights movement. In rendering this story, the author has examined every major source, research collection (including the University of Florida's Oral History Archives), and federal document, and supplemented them with several hundred interviews. It is a prodigious

achievement, and it helps to make Garrow's biography the definitive treatment of King, replacing previous works by David Lewis and Stephen Oates. This study has only a few flaws, one of which is the footnoting style which makes it very difficult for scholars and students of the movement to determine the precise sources for a particular section. A second is the impression conveyed by the biography, which is perhaps unavoidable, that the civil rights movement was dominated by King and SCLC. Recent studies have shown the important contributions made by local organizations and individuals in effecting social change. These concerns notwithstanding, this volume represents a major contribution to our understanding of King and expands substantially our knowledge of the civil rights movement.

University of Florida

DAVID R. COLBURN

A New Diversity in Contemporary Southern Rhetoric. Edited by Calvin M. Logue and Howard Dorgan. (Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1987. vii. 268 pp. Acknowledgments, introduction, contributors, index. \$32.50.)

With this collection of eight original essays, editors Logue and Dorgan explore the diversity of southern rhetoric in the three decades following *Brown v. Board of Education*. They avoid the term "oratory." It is too narrow for their purpose. This book is not about some mythical southern orator— whether statesman or demagogue. Rather the editors and their six fellow contributors demonstrate that a variety of persuasive voices— male, female, white, and black— helped to shape the southern experience in these years.

This diversity, however, frequently falls within familiar boundaries. One would expect speakers for the White Citizens' Councils to mount a defense of segregation with arguments of state rights and white supremacy. A similar line of reasoning a century before sought to defend slavery. Yet while the reactionaries pounded away at *Brown*, eloquent black ministers preached conservative values and respect for legal authority to challenge white bigotry and injustice. Traditional thinking sustains new voices as well. Jimmy Carter's clumsy speech lacks the

homey eloquence of Sam Ervin, a self-styled country lawyer. Yet Southerners easily recognize the Biblical and historical influences on Carter's views of, say, human rights.

There is not much new in these essays. Any student of the South already knows, for example, that "the vast majority of local clerics fell victim to the intimidating influences of traditional southern racial attitudes," or that the ERA foundered because of the region's "traditional views of women's roles." The book's value for historians lies in treating rhetoric as something important in its own right, particularly in a region of gifted politicians, preachers, and editors.

Thus one reads that Ralph McGill was reluctant to speak with "dogmatic finality" whether at his typewriter or at the podium. Instead, he preferred to educate and persuade his audiences through techniques such as attacking the hoary southern myths that sustained their prejudices. Another example: Senator Ervin became a national folk hero in the 1970s when in the 1950s he seemed to personify the "filibustering, story-telling, legalizing Southerner." For the most part, his views did not change. What likely happened is that his arguments for strict constructionism appealed to liberals who had grown wary of presidential power.

Alas, rhetoric has fallen from its honored place in the schools. A clear sign of this decline is the poor speaking and writing ability of many professionals. (An unfortunate example in this book: "we shall probably never discern the *enormity* of what [Jimmy Carter] attempted.") Yet these essays underscore the power of words in momentous times— a good lesson for a society that lately seems unable or unwilling to produce strong leaders.

Orlando Sentinel

BAILEY THOMSON

On Doing Local History: Reflections on What Local Historians Do, Why, and What It Means. By Carol Kammen. (Nashville: American Association for State and Local History, 1986. 184 pp. Introduction, index. \$13.50; \$11.95 for AASLH.)

This is a little book which examines the aims and methods of writing local history. It should be read by every amateur

historian setting out to do local history. Its author, a professional historian who writes local history, wishes to improve the history writing of non-professionals by imparting to them the philosophy, outlook, and craftsmanship of the professional. She feels that, unfortunately, too much local history written today is no better than that written more than a century ago.

“Doing” local history should begin with “thinking” about local history. Too many amateur historians start off with vague aims or with goals in mind that misdirect their labors. They want to “record all the facts,” or “tell only ‘nice’ stories.” Kammen tries to turn research toward questions of social significance, broad national trends, and other similar topics that concern professional historians. She is interested in such areas as women’s history, ethnic studies, economics, and demographics.

This book is one of the many helpful publications of the American Association for State and Local History. It is written on the premise that local history is important, and argues for more serious study of local history and better organization of local history as a discipline on the national level. It is not a technical manual (although it discusses basic concerns such as footnotes and bibliography); instead it is an extended essay by a practicing local historian on her craft.

The author begins with what a professional historian would call a “survey of existing literature in the field,” and concludes that, despite some advances over time, much local history being published today is little different from that produced a century ago. Which is to say, some is quite good and some is not. The following chapters are devoted to sources and methods of research and to writing. Lastly, there is a section focusing on the local historian as a practitioner of a vocation. This chapter considers the ethics and public relations aspects of living in the community about which one writes.

This book argues that the gap between professional historians and amateur historians has narrowed, but that it should narrow more. Too many professional historians continue to slight local history, and too many amateurs continue to produce poorly conceived, poorly executed histories. However, the purpose of this book is not to condemn, but to encourage those who labor in the field of local history.

Flagler College

THOMAS GRAHAM

The Origin and Development of Scholarly Historical Periodicals. By Margaret F. Stieg. (University: University of Alabama Press, 1986. xi, 261 pp. Acknowledgments, abbreviations, introduction, notes, bibliography, index. \$31.95.)

In the nineteenth century Francis Parkman undertook his great study of the French in North America without any special training in history. Equipped with a liberal arts education and endowed with a passionate desire to tell the story, Parkman learned the historical craft by means of his own research and writing. During the second half of the century a new breed of scholars came to dominate historical writing. Trained in graduate schools, they became academicians who held university faculty positions. In place of the popular history that Parkman wrote, the university-trained historians specialized in monographs designed to appeal mainly to specialists in the field. Eventually they formed associations to promote the study of history, and they established scholarly periodicals to provide a means of communicating within the profession.

Margaret F. Stieg, a librarian, has written a history of historical periodicals in Europe and the United States. Since Germany set the pace for historical scholarship in the nineteenth century, it was quite fitting that the model historical periodical initially appeared there. *Historische Zeitschrift*, the first historical periodical to survive to the present, began publication in 1859. In its pages the scholarly article became the established feature and took the form it has maintained ever since. *Historische Zeitschrift's* most important service became that of keeping readers informed of major bibliographical developments.

The *Revue Historique* (1876), the *English Historical Review* (1886), and the *American Historical Review* (1895) became the leading historical periodicals in their respective nations. While they followed the pattern established by the *Historische Zeitschrift*, their approaches varied. By the 1890s the historical profession in the United States had reached a stage of development similar to that in Germany when the *Historische Zeitschrift* began. Consequently, the *American Historical Review* coordinated rather than initiated professional development. Because historical scholarship remained relatively undeveloped in France and England in the 1870s and 1880s the *Revue Historique* and the *English Historical Review* played decisive roles in institutionalizing the

profession. In the long run, however, the *Historische Zeitschrift* and the *American Historical Review* enjoyed more success because they maintained sensitivity to the changing interests of the profession and thereby remained the central periodicals for their nations. The "rigidity and inhospitality to new areas of history and new interpretative schools" (p. 66) caused the *Revue Historique* and the *English Historical Review* to have their supremacy seriously challenged in the twentieth century by the *Annales* and *Past and Present*.

During the course of the twentieth century, the number of historical periodicals expanded so greatly that now it is impossible to keep abreast of their coverage. That reflects the move toward increased specialization as well as the problem of fragmentation in the profession. Instead of encouraging this trend, the author believes that the leading periodicals need to unify the profession by publishing more articles and essays that synthesize major topics and developments. More thorough and unified bibliographical coverage could also help. Historians still must rely on a variety of periodicals and indices for bibliographical coverage of their fields, but the technology now exists for more comprehensive bibliographical services.

Professor Stieg has provided a good introduction to historical periodicals in Europe and the United States. Her work will prove interesting to historians and librarians.

University of Georgia

WILLIAM F. HOLMES

BOOK NOTES

Palm Beach Revisited, Historical Vignettes of Palm Beach County is by James R. Knott, former president of the Florida Historical Society. For several years Judge Knott has been sharing his colorful memories and experiences of the area's history in a series of articles appearing weekly in the local newspaper. These "brown wrapper" inserts are one of the most popular features of the Sunday paper. Unfortunately they were only available to the people who read the local paper and not to Florida historians and Florida history buffs elsewhere in the state. That problem is now being remedied. The first of a series of books reprinting some of the "brown wrappers" is being published. *Palm Beach Revisited* carries a foreword by James J. Kilpatrick, the well-known columnist and television commentator. Henry Flagler, Marjorie Merriweather Post, Addison Mizner, Paris Singer (the sewing machine heir), and Colonel Edward R. Bradley are only a few of the personalities appearing in Judge Knott's vignettes, along with a myriad of Duponts, Rockefellers, Morgans, and Stotesburys. Not all of the stories are about the rich and the famous; ordinary folk get equal billing. There is a good sketch of the fish camp at Jupiter Inlet operated by John and Bessie DuBois. *Palm Beach Revisited* is attractively packaged and contains a number of historical pictures. Order from the author, 125 Worth Avenue, Palm Beach, FL 33480. It sells for \$6.95.

The River Flows North, A History of Putnam County is by Brian E. Michaels, curator of the Florida Collection at St. Johns River Community College. He, his research associates and assistants, and the members of the Putnam County Archives and History Commission are to be congratulated on making available this lively, well-researched narrative tracing the history of Putnam County from its creation as the twenty-eighth Florida county on March 13, 1848, to the present. Putnam was formed from St. Johns, Marion, and Alachua counties. The name first proposed was Hailaka, but it was changed even before the creation bill cleared the Florida Senate. It honored Benjamin A. Putnam, St. Augustine attorney and Indian fighter. The first chapters de-

scribe early history of the area, particularly the British period when Denys Rolles established a colony on the St. Johns on land granted by the British crown, when James Spalding opened his stores upriver from Palatka, and when John and William Bartram visited in 1766. When war with the Seminoles came in 1835, settlements along the St. Johns were in danger, and the army built a fort at Palatka, Fort Shannon. The St. Johns River was always an important artery for travel and commerce, particularly after steamboats began using the river to transport freight and passengers in the 1830s. During the Civil War, Federal gunboats patrolled the St. Johns, and one of the most highly publicized events of the war in Florida was the firing and destruction of the steam tug, the *Columbine*, by J. J. Dickison in 1864. *The River Flows North* is filled with many fascinating accounts, not the least of which is the story of the tragic and bloody rivalry between two local families, the Braddocks and the Turners. More settlers moved into the Putnam County area after the Civil War, and it became an important agricultural center. Florida Southern Railway located a machine and car shop there, and tourists and sportsmen came to stay in the first-class boarding houses and small hotels that opened in Palatka, Crescent City, Satsuma, Welaka, Fruitland, and other ports along the river. Short histories of Putnam County communities, including some that are no longer in existence, are included. Agriculture and lumbering continue to be important industries. The Hudson Pulp and Paper Company is one of the largest operations in the county today. There is a large wildlife refuge, and Ravine Gardens in Palatka is noted for its azaleas and other exotic plantings. Some of the celebrities who have been associated with Putnam County are noted in this volume. Babe Ruth held baseball camps in Palatka in the 1930s and Billy Graham preached at a revival at the Peniel Baptist Church and was baptized at the Strange Property on Silver Lake. *The River Flows North* includes some fifty photographs and a detailed index. It sells for \$25.00, plus \$3.00 shipping. Order from the Putnam County Archives and History Commission, Box 1976, Palatka, FL 32078.

Winter Park Portrait, The Story of Winter Park and Rollins College, by Richard N. Campen, author and photographer, describes the founding of Winter Park and Rollins and profiles the lives of many of its outstanding citizens. A small settlement

began around 1881, and the town was incorporated in 1887, two years after Rollins College was founded. Winter Park has always been famous for its beautiful homes, public buildings, parks, and gardens, and Mr. Campen has included dozens of photographs of these properties. They include the home of Hamilton Holt, former Rollins College president; "Twelve Oaks," the Archibald Granville Bush estate; and the Mac-Caughey-Taylor residence. Many of the Winter Park homes built in the nineteenth and early twentieth century remain. The William C. Temple Cottage on Alabama Drive dates to the 1870s, and the C. W. Ward Cottage on Osceola Avenue to 1884. *Winter Park Portrait* is both a narrative history of the area and an architectural history of Winter Park. It was published by West Summit Press, 500 Old Highway 441, Suite 206, Mt. Dora, FL 32757, and it sells for \$22.50.

Heritage and Hope: A Story of Presbyterians in Florida is by the Reverend Dr. James R. Bullock who died just before the volume was printed. It was edited by the Reverend Dr. Jerrold Lee Brooks, executive director of the Historical Foundation of Montreat, North Carolina. The first Protestants in Florida settled at Fort Caroline in 1564. When Presbyterians first arrived into Florida is not known, but it is believed that they were among the early settlers in north Florida during the second Spanish period. Rachel Jackson, who lived in Pensacola when her husband served as Florida's first governor, was a Presbyterian, and she tried to organize a Sunday school. The first identifiable Presbyterian community was in the Euchee Valley in west Florida as early as 1820; the first formal congregation dates to 1827. The Synod of Florida, established in 1891, was merged on January 1, 1988, with the Georgia and South Carolina Synods into a larger body of the United Presbyterian Church (U.S.A.). *Heritage and Hope* may be ordered from the Synod's office, 1221 Lee Road, Suite 111, Orlando, FL 32810; the price is \$7.00, plus \$1 .00 postage.

When Florida became an American territory in 1821, the government hoped to convert the old Spanish watchtower at St. Augustine into a lighthouse. The tower, however, was not structurally sound, and a new seventy-three-foot tower was built. When a harbor light was installed, it became Florida's first sea-

coast sentinel. Shortly thereafter, lighthouses were built at Key West, Dry Tortugas, Key Biscayne, and Pensacola, and a lightship was placed at Carys Fort Reef. In 1852, an iron-piled tower was lit on the Reef to replace the lightship. The lighthouse on Sand Key, off Key West, was destroyed in the hurricane in 1846, killing its keeper and her five children when the structure collapsed. In 1853 a new lighthouse was built on Sand Key. This historical data and more is included in Elinor De Wire's *Guide to Florida Lighthouses*, published by Pineapple Press, Inc., P. O. Drawer 16008, Sarasota, FL 34239. Narrative and pictures, many in color, describe all the lighthouses in the state: Amelia Island, St. Johns River, St. Augustine, Ponce de Leon Inlet, Cape Canaveral, Jupiter Inlet, Hillsborough Beach, Cape Florida, the Reef, Key West, Dry Tortugas, Sanibel Island, Gasparilla Island, Egmont Key, St. Marks, Cape St. George, Cape San Blas, and Pensacola. *Guide to Florida Lighthouses* sells for \$17.95.

Indian Mounds of the Atlantic Coast, A Guide to Sites from Maine to Florida is by Jerry N. McDonald and Susan L. Woodward. It lists existing publicly-accessible prehistoric mounds and mound-like features located in the Atlantic coast region. Some of the earliest, most complex, and unusual mounds, earthworks, and associated landscape alterations were constructed in Florida. The conical mounds and earthworks were built during the Woodland Period; other formations date to the Mississippian Period. Most of these formations have disappeared, the victims of extensive settlement and land development over the years, but a few remain in Volusia, Putnam, Lake, Palm Beach, Dade, Lee, Sarasota, Manatee, Pinellas, Citrus, Levy, Leon, Gadsden, and Okaloosa counties. Descriptions of these surviving mounds and a sketch map showing how to reach them are included in this volume. It is one in a series of Guides to the American Landscape. Two Florida museum exhibits are also listed, the Historical Museum of Southern Florida in Miami and the Museum of Florida History in Tallahassee— but not the Florida State Museum at the University of Florida, which contains Indian exhibits. There are also lists of pertinent publications, including site reports, and topographic maps. *Indian Mounds of the Atlantic Coast* was published by the McDonald & Woodward Publishing Company, P. O. Box 10308, Blacksburg, VA 24060, and it sells for \$12.95 (paperback).

David Rieff's *Going to Miami* carries as its subtitle, *Exiles, Tourists, and Refugees in the New America*. Most of the book deals with the Cubans, who make up nearly one-half of the city's population, but among the other exiles, tourists, and refugees are substantial numbers of Hondurans, Haitians, Vietnamese boat-people, Jews, WASPS, and retirees representing a variety of ethnic, religious, and national backgrounds. The arrival of the Cubans in the 1950s dramatically changed Miami and Dade County—politically, economically, intellectually, and socially. It is a tropical city; some people refer to it as a “second Havana.” It is a bilingual city. Anyone going through the airport terminal in Miami is immediately aware of that. The author also reminds us that Miami has become an important Sunbelt city, the consequences of which have had a major impact on Miami and its people. Published by Little-Brown & Company, *Going to Miami* sells for \$16.95.

Patrick Smith, whose *A Land Remembered*, received the Florida Historical Society's Charlton W. Tebeau Book Award in 1985, is also the author of two novels – *Forever Island* and *Allapattah*. Both relate to the Seminole Indians and the Florida Everglades, and both have been republished in a single volume, the *Patrick Smith Reader*, by Pineapple Press of Sarasota. *Forever Island* is the story of a Seminole who tries to cling to his traditional lifestyle as it is being threatened by land developers. *Allapattah* is the account of a young Indian's problems and vexations as he attempts to adjust to living in the white man's world. Mr. Smith, one of Florida's best known novelists, is the director of College Relations at Brevard Community College. The *Patrick Smith Reader* sells for \$16.95.

I Fought With Geronimo, by Jason Betzinez with Wilbur Sturtevant Nye, is a paperback reprint of a 1959 history. Betzinez, cousin and lifelong associate of Geronimo, also provided many of the photographs. Geronimo and Betzinez were among the group of Apache Indians imprisoned at Fort Marion (Castillo de San Marcos) in St. Augustine in 1886. Betzinez describes life at the fort where he was taught carpentry. The Indians were free to leave the fort during the day, and Betzinez writes about his visits into town and the local folk and tourists he met there. Betzinez was selected to attend the Industrial School at Carlisle,

PA, and was later a steel worker in Pennsylvania and a blacksmith and farm worker in Oklahoma. His wife was a white missionary. *I Fought With Geronimo*, published by the University of Nebraska Press, Lincoln, sells for \$7.95.

Confederate Navy Chief: Stephen R. Mallory, by Joseph T. Durkin, S.J., first published in 1954, is the standard biography of Mallory, United States Senator from Florida when the state seceded from the Union in 1861 and later secretary of the Navy in the Confederate cabinet. Mallory, born in Trinidad, West Indies, was nine years old when his family settled in Key West in 1820. His mother, Ellen Mallory, was the only white woman on the island at the time. He read law in the office of Judge William Marvin, the famous admiralty judge who later became governor of Florida. In 1838 he married Angela Moreno from Pensacola (a dormitory at the University of Florida, Mallory Hall, is named in her memory). Mallory became active in state politics, and served as a correspondent for the *New York Tribune*. In 1851 he was elected by the Florida legislature to the United States Senate. After the collapse of the Confederate government in 1865, Mallory was arrested in Georgia and was jailed at Fort Lafayette until March 1866. After his release, he returned to Pensacola where he lived until his death in 1871. Historians have called Mallory one of the two ablest members of the Confederate cabinet, the other being Judah P. Benjamin. For his research Father Durkin relied heavily on Mallory's diary and his personal papers at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. *Confederate Navy Chief* has been republished by the University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, SC 29208, in its Classic and Maritime History series, edited by William N. Still. The price is \$19.95.

The Villagers of Coral Gables, Florida, compilers and publishers of *Biscayne Bights and Breezes*, assure the readers that this is more than "just a cookbook." While there are many recipes for fish, fowl, soups and chowders, poultry and game birds, vegetables, salads and salad dressings, shell fish, cakes and pies, and other exotic desserts, many traditional to south Florida, there are also included historical vignettes, or "loving memories of Miami," as they are called. The recipes and pictures are from records and recollections of early residents which have been

collected by the Historical Association of Southern Florida, Miami-Dade Public Library, Vizcaya Museum, and the Monroe County Tourist Development Council. On the cover is a picture of the restored casino at Vizcaya. The Villagers, Inc. was founded in 1966 to further community interests and to help preserve and restore historical landmarks. *Biscayne Bights and Breezes* may be ordered from the Villagers, Box 141843, Coral Gables, FL 33114; the price is \$15.35.