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***Eighteenth-Century Florida: The Impact of the American Revolution*** edited by Samuel Proctor

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## BOOK REVIEWS

*Eighteenth-Century Florida: The Impact of the American Revolution.* Edited by Samuel Proctor. (Gainesville: University Presses of Florida, 1978, xvii, 149 pp., Introduction, symposium participants, notes, illustrations. \$9.00)

This book is a compilation of papers presented at the Fifth Florida Bicentennial Symposium, held in Pensacola, 18-20 March 1976, and, as such, exhibits certain of the problems usually faced by such publications. Some of them could have been minimized by a more careful job of editing. An example is the excellent essay by Robert Rutland, professor of history at the University of Virginia and editor of *The James Madison Papers*. Rutland's contribution, entitled "The Southern Contribution: A Balance Sheet on the War for Independence," would have served the volume well if it had been placed as the initial essay, for it would have placed all that followed in some larger perspective. Instead, it is buried in the middle of this slim volume, without any introduction and without mention by the commentator for that section of the book. It is just there, for the reader to do with as he wills.

The two lead essays are well-written and worthwhile. "British East Florida: Loyalist Bastion," by J. Leitch Wright, professor of history at Florida State University, and "Left as a Gewgaw': The Impact of the American Revolution on British West Florida," by J. Barton Starr, professor of history at Troy State University, both serve the reader well in describing political life in the two Floridas and in identifying the major issues which settlers there faced. The kaleidoscopic changes of sovereignty and peripheral involvement in the American Revolution kept the small population of the Floridas in constant turmoil.

Thereafter, the quality of the essays declines. In his work on "The Problem of the Household in the Second Spanish Period," Theodore G. Corbett, history professor at Florida State University, states with arcane assurance that "Certain households ... like the plantation, the hacienda, the manor, or the factory were organized solely for the purpose of profit." (p. 49) This view, which he finds difficult to overlay upon the Florida social life of the eighteenth century, is later redefined to but two categories: plantation households and peasant households. "What role," he asks, "did these two forms of household play in the Second Spanish Period?" (p. 53) If I understand him correctly, he later admits that 130 of 167 families for which he has evidence lived in traditional households "consisting of the conjugal family unit: father, mother, and children."

Michael Gannon, professor of religion and history at the University of Florida, treats us to a disquisition on "Mitres and Flags: Colonial Religion in the British and Second Spanish Periods" that covers relatively well-ploughed ground. Albert Manucy, native of St. Augustine, restorationist and curator for the National Park Service and currently a historical consultant, free-lance writer and illustrator, provides a very interesting and informative essay on "Changing Traditions in St. Augustine Architecture." His work is well illustrated with pointed sketches and photographs. Only five pages of text, however,

out of thirty-three total pages, deal with the American Revolutionary period, the rest devoted to background treatment of Spanish and English architecture.

Thomas G. Ledford, restoration curator for Historic St. Augustine, delineates artifacts recovered from a well discovered in the city plaza in 1974 in his paper entitled "British Material Culture in St. Augustine: The Artifact as Social Commentary." It is instructive on the ways in which careful archaeological work can benefit historical knowledge.

The final essay is "What Our Southern Frontier Women Wore," by Anna C. Eberly, interpretive supervisor at Turkey Run Farm in McLean, Virginia. Six pages in length, it contains observations of some slight interest.

A closely knit book with a unified theme it is not. But for all those who desire to know more about several aspects of this state's history during the eighteenth century, it will prove to be a worthwhile acquisition.

*Cecil B. Currey*

*Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia during the Historic Period.* Edited by Jerald Milanich and Samuel Proctor (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1978, 217 pp. \$10.00)

To the student of Indian history in Florida, *Tacachale* is an outstanding book. The reader is brought up to date concerning recent research on such tribes as the Calusas, Tocobagas, the Western Timucua, Guales and the early Seminoles. The book is based upon papers presented at a symposium held as part of the 38th annual meeting of the Society for American Archaeology in San Francisco, May, 1973. In addition, the article by William C. Sturtevant entitled "The Last of the South Florida Aborigines" was written especially for the book. One apparent fault is seen in the fact that the papers read in 1973 were based on material assembled from 1970 to 1972, but the book was published in 1978. Since the fields of ethnology and archaeology are moving so rapidly, some of the evidence presented and conclusions reached are outmoded by date of publication. For example, the excavations at Fort Center by William Sears indicate that the Calusas were an agricultural people - not nonagricultural as indicated by Lewis. (p. 43) The research done by Eugene Lyon would have been helpful for accounts of Spanish settlements on the West Coast. It was good that none of the authors cited the Le Moyne engravings which have been somewhat discredited during the past five years.

Quality of the papers printed range from adequate to excellent. The first one, "Spanish-Indian Relationships: Synoptic History and Archaeological Evidence, 1500-1763" by Smith and Gottlob rehashes information that was written by Smith as long as twenty years ago. "The Calusas" by Lewis is excellent. The Jesuit priest makes good use of Latin by translating Zubillaga, and he did travel to Mound Key, the center of the Calusa kingdom. "Tocobaga Indians and the Safety Harbor Culture" by Bullen combines historical research and archaeological evidence. This reviewer does not agree that the