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Tacachale: Essays on the Indians of Florida and Southeastern Georgia during the Historic Period edited by Jerald Milanich and Samuel Proctor

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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

Tocobaga control extended as far south as Charlotte Harbor, and Bullen is forced to cite the not too reliable DeSoto accounts to prove other points. Still, Bullen presents us with the best account of Tocobaga. Milanich's "The Western Timucua" is a solid work by a specialist in the field. Likewise, Deagan's "Cultures in Transition: Fusion and Assimilation among the Eastern Timucua" is written by an active researcher in Timucuan culture. Larson, who has done extensive archaeological work in Georgia, has written a good account of the Guale Indians and the Spanish missions. Sturtevant, an authority on the Calusas and Seminoles, examines the disappearance of the last of the original Florida Indians by "exploiting" the details of the report made by a Jesuit mission to Florida in 1743. A copy of the report made by Father Alane published in Spanish is attached to the short article. Fairbank examines the Seminole background in "Ethno-archaeology of the Florida Seminole." It is a good résumé of his past research. The collection of articles is concluded with Proctor's "Taping the Indian Past: The University of Florida's Oral History Project." It is a survey of what the University of Florida has done with funds provided by the Doris Duke Oral History Project.

To some buffs of the history of Tampa Bay, there is information given within the various papers that is not exactly correct. DeSoto probably landed at Tampa Bay, but his chances of landing near Fort Myers are remote. There is no reliable proof that Robert Ambrister established a trading post in the Tampa Bay area. Altogether the collection of papers and articles is a must for those who assemble important books concerning Florida history.

James W. Covington

The Florida Adventures of Kirk Monroe. Edited by Irving A. Leonard. (Chuluota, Florida: Mickler House Publishers, 1975. 218 pp. \$11.75)

The life of adventurer, explorer, and author Kirk Monroe, at least up to age sixty in 1910 (he died in 1930), was remarkable, exciting and altogether pleasant. This writer of innumerable boys' books and articles for both young people and adults, based on his personal experiences from the post Civil War period to the early twentieth century, lived almost completely in accord with his own interests and desires.

Irving A. Leonard, the editor of this anthology, first depicts Monroe's early years in the raw and remote wild west of the Dakotas, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah and other states. But it is the south Florida area, where Kirk Monroe made his permanent home, and where he experienced most of his adventurous treks, both on water and over land, that supplies the locale for most of the sketches in this volume. It is difficult for the south Florida reader of this volume to realize that barely one hundred years ago this area was remote, placid and inhabited by numerous Indian tribes. Yet such indeed was the case.

Monroe's description of Tampa in "A Gulf Coast City," written in 1882, is especially intriguing for today's resident of the Tampa Bay area. According to Monroe: