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***The Life and Travels of John Bartram: From Lake Ontario to the River St. John*** by Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley

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amphibious tactics. What began as a fleet of one in 1835 expanded to more than one hundred (including canoes) by 1842. Navy and Marine personnel were no longer content to lob a few rounds from the comparative safety of barge or cutter but traveled by dugout through river and swamp, searching out the enemy and then switching whenever appropriate to land tactics, marching in some cases for days away from their transport to bring the Seminole to bay. The Everglades, last redoubt of the desperate Indian, was no longer refuge against the white man. The end came soon.

*Swamp Sailors* is well researched and adequately written. Naval involvement in the Seminole War has certainly called for a thorough examination, and Mr. Buker has provided it.

*Frank Laumer*

*The Life and Travels of John Bartram: From Lake Ontario to the River St. John.* By Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley. Gainesville, Florida, 1982. University Presses of Florida. Maps. Illustrations. Notes. Appendices. Bibliography. Index. Cloth. Pp. xxi, 376.

Edmund Berkeley and Dorothy Smith Berkeley, co-authors of numerous books and articles concerning colonial science and scientists, have produced an excellent account of the life of John Bartram "His Majesty's Botanist for North America." Most students of Florida history have heard of the son, William, who wrote a classic account of plant, animal and Indian life in Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, but few know that John visited Florida in 1766, saw an Indian treaty conference and wrote an account of his experiences.

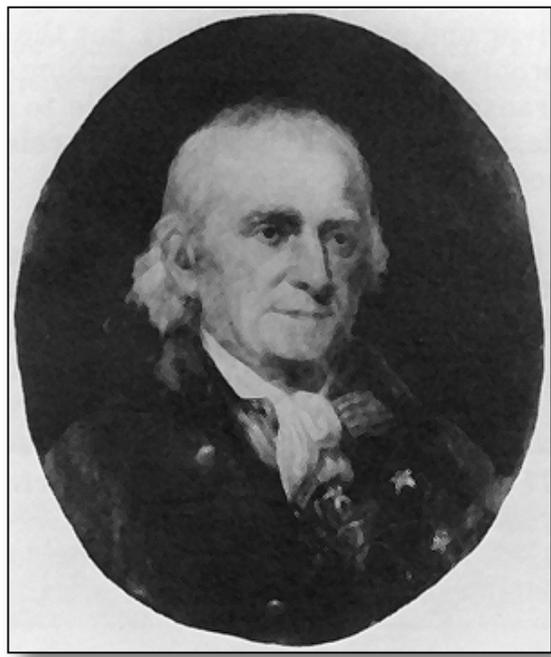
The story begins in Pennsylvania where Bartram, born in an English Quaker settlement on the frontier, after receiving a Quaker education was able to acquire a farm, a family and a desire to learn about farming practices and adapt those that were most suitable for proper land conservation. Next step on the ladder came when Bartram began writing to Peter Collinson in England and collecting plants and seeds for him for cultivation in the gardens of English nobility. In 1735-36 Bartram sent to England 3,000 black walnuts, 1 3/4 pecks of dogwood berries, 3,200 swamp Spanish acorns and two pecks of red cedar berries. For this accumulation, Bartram was paid £18. Although Collinson had encouraged Bartram to become a collector of plants and seeds, it was James Logan of Philadelphia who loaned books to Bartram so that he could acquire a knowledge of Latin for plant identification and learn about the scope of research current at the time.

By 1739, Bartram became an experimental botanist and had acquired a reputation that was wide-spread in Europe. He discovered that campion plants which bore pale red flowers were hybrids of the red and white flowering plants. Lord Petre placed orders with Bartram for seeds of American trees which were planted in wholesale lots in English nursery beds. The Duke of Argyll who possessed large Scottish estates, English gardens, nursery and greenhouses began placing much larger orders to Bartram than Petre had done.

The excursions of Bartram, often accompanied by son William, in search of specimens were extensive. In 1743, he visited the headquarters of the Iroquois Indians at Onondago, New York,

where a council was being held. Two years later came a trip to the Catskills and a year later to New England. In 1760-62 Bartram made his way to North and South Carolina where he collected many plants and observed the Cherokee Indians. Upon his return from the Carolina, Bartram was named King's Botanist at a salary of L50 a year.

John and William Bartram visited Georgia and East and West Florida in 1765. During this trip the Bartrams made their way by land from Charleston south to Georgia and Florida. Highlights of the trip were excursions to St. Augustine, an Indian treaty council and the St. John's River. Surprising enough, John Bartram did not think highly of the work of his son, William, who showed little promise as a botanist and failed as a rice plantation owner in Florida.



**William Bartram.**

The authors have done an outstanding job. The map work is very good, the index complete, and the authors have written in a most interesting manner.

*James W. Covington*

*Foreign Enterprise in Florida: The Impact of Non-U.S. Direct Investment.* By Mira Wilkins. Gainesville, 1979. University Presses of Florida. Tables. Illustrations. Appendices. Index. Pp. viii, 199. Cloth.

No doubt many Floridians sat down last evening to a dinner that consisted of packaged Stouffer's frozen entrees, perhaps a glass of Lipton iced tea, and, for dessert, a scoop of Baskin-Robbins ice cream. If you were among those who enjoyed any one of these, it is likely that you are unaware of their common culinary link – they are all foods produced by foreign-owned companies. While such edibles may be more subtle indicators of the ever-growing foreign presence in the American consumer marketplace, it can be both a troublesome and beneficial reality. As Americans increasingly opt for the quality of many foreign-made items, such as televisions and automobiles, (thus neglecting our own manufactures) non-U.S. companies are moving more directly into our lives and economy through their ownership of land, manufacturing, and retail properties in Florida.

By the mid-1970s foreign firms owned “targeted investments” of property, plants, and equipment in Florida that totaled over one billion dollars. In the Tampa Bay area the agro-chemical industry most clearly demonstrates such activity with Gardinier (French) and W.R. Grace (German) playing major roles in the worldwide manufacture and distribution of