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***Seminole History: A Pictorial History of Florida State University* by
Martee Wills and Joan Perry Morris**

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What is missing? There are only a handful of photographs of blacks, Conchs, Indians and poor whites. Tourists viewed these people as quaint and occasionally photographed them. But the commercial photographers included here do not record their histories. Another sad side of Florida tourism is the destruction of the natural environment. During the 1880s one riverboat traveler remarked, "From the lofty decks of the steamers a great deal is seen, but every moment one is hurried ruthlessly away from some spot where there is every temptation to linger, and then left to while away hours at some landing where preceding crowds have gathered every flower, and alarmed every bird with pistols and parasols" (p. 57). Worse than these Victorian travelers were hunters. In Florida, they hunted alligator, deer, panthers and sea turtles. Adding to the destruction, financiers, including Henry M. Flagler and Henry Bradley Plant, built luxury motels on scenic beaches, the beginning of the condominium-lined, private, no-trespassing shores we see today. *Victorian Florida* preserves an elite vision of the state, a Florida still pristine, still wild.

Ruth A. Banes

Seminole History: A Pictorial History of Florida State University. By Martee Wills and Joan Perry Morris. Foreword by Burt Reynolds. Jacksonville, Florida, 1987. South Star Publishing Co. Pp. 240. Photographs. Index. Cloth. \$37.95.

While attending Florida State University in the 1970s, I often heard the story of how FSU and its rival, the University of Florida, were statutorily commanded by the Florida legislature to meet annually on the gridiron. Usually, some Gator would be trying to rub in the usual dominance of his town over mine. This story is one of several that is laid to rest by this fact-filled, lovingly produced history of Florida State University. It was the Florida Board of Control (precursor to the Board of Regents) that directed the state universities to compete in all intercollegiate sports in 1955. A bill introduced before the senate that year was rejected because it was felt a special law was not the way to implement this now infamous meeting.

FSU has had many colorful people associated with it throughout its years of change and adaptation as a major state university. From Faye Dunaway, who was runner-up in the 1959 Miss FSU contest, to Dr. Paul A.M. Dirac, Nobel Laureate for Physics in 1933, the range and scope of students and faculty have always been varied.

The opening chapters recount the history of this institution, which began in 1857 as the West Florida Seminary. Through the efforts of Albert Alexander Murphree, president from 1897 to 1909, the seminary was given college status and renamed Florida State College in 1901. Enrollment stood at 252 in 1902.

The Buckman Act (1905) caused the name to be changed to Florida Female College, which offended nearly everyone associated with the college. In 1909, the name was officially changed to Florida State College for Women, which it remained until 1947. The Tallahassee branch of the University of Florida (TBUF) opened in 1946 to accommodate the returning World War II vets. TBUF was located at Florida State College for Women's West Campus. Initial enrollment reached 600. On May 15, 1947, de facto coeducation became authentic with the birth of Florida State University.

Filled with photographs from every decade of FSU history, the second half of this volume tells the story in pictures. These photographs were culled from various archives around the state, and they depict what life was like not only on the campus, but within the city of Tallahassee itself.

Martee Wills, who was the Director of Media Relations at FSU until 1986, and Joan Perry Morris, who is curator of the Florida Photographic Archives, have done a commendable job of compiling the information and photographs for this history of Florida State University.

Jana S. Futch

Gator History: A Pictorial History of the University of Florida. By Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley. Gainesville, Florida. 1986. South Star Publishing Company. Photographs. Index. Pp. 272. Cloth. \$37.95

Although you do not have to be an alumnus of the University of Florida to appreciate this fascinating look at the history of the state's largest and oldest public university, it certainly helps if you "bleed Orange and Blue." Combining narrative by Samuel Proctor and almost two hundred pages of photographs organized by photo-historian Wright Langley, this large format book traces the growth of the university from its beginnings in 1853 as the state supported East Florida Seminary in Ocala. Its first head, Gilbert Dennis Kingsbury, resigned in a sex scandal involving the music teacher, but the institution moved to Gainesville and never looked back.

Eventually, the state found itself supporting eight different colleges scattered from the Florida Agricultural College in Lake City to the Normal and Industrial School in St. Petersburg, and in 1905 combined them into the University of Florida. Gainesville won the competition with Lake City to be the permanent site, but not without some hard feelings. As horse-drawn wagons carried away equipment from the Lake City campus, mathematics professor W. S. Cawthon "rode in the first wagon with a rifle across his knees" (p. 36).

Samuel Proctor's narrative follows the growth of the institution through eight university administrations, from Andrew Sledd (1905-1909) to Marshall Criser, current president. Along the way, Proctor mixes the important milestones with the fascinating trivia. Thus, the history of the various liberal arts and professional colleges shares space with the perennial dreams of a championship football team – dreams so important that 1948 gubernatorial candidate Fuller Warren pledged a winning team for the University of Florida in his campaign.

The book is not, however, one long paean to Gator greatness. The blemishes are here too. When political science professor Newell Sims resigned in the midst of the post-World War I Red Scare, President Murphree said: "We are going to have no socialism, Bolshevism, or atheism at this University" (p. 46). The "Johns Committee" of the 1950's, looking for communists in the classroom, is called "higher education's darkest hour in Florida" (p. 47). The entrenched resistance to integration delayed the enrollment of the first black undergraduate until 1962. Proctor even mentions the segregationist votes of Justice Stephen C. O'Connell of the Florida Supreme Court, later president of the university (1967-1973).