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***Gator History: A Pictorial History of the University of Florida* by
Samuel Proctor and Wright Langley**

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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).

Wright Langley has collected a complete photographic history of the university, from the celebrations in Gainesville in 1905 at the coming of the university, to student protests in 1985 over South African investments. Here one will find former football greats, student haunts, views of old campus buildings when they were still young, and past student fads, including a photograph of male streakers in the 1970s. Langley's search for photographs and illustrations, some rare, resulted in a book that is more than simply a collection of yearbook pages.

The book is recommended for all those interested in Florida's history. Yes, even Florida State and U.S.F. alumni might find something of interest concerning *The University of Florida*.

Terry A. Smiljanich