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***The Nature of Things on Sanibel* by George R. Campbell**

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Smith shows these changes are not from acculturation or direct contact, which would have left traces of European animals, plants and Christian practices. Historical evidence and a few items (such as a Dutch glass bead) clearly from northern native groups fleeing contact indicate the pressures of war, firearms and the slave trade, indirect means for what Smith calls “deculturation.” By the early eighteenth century small remnant groups with severely altered aboriginal culture and vastly simplified sociopolitical organization had to band together for defense, and they evolved into the historic Creek Confederacy.

Lately there is intensive research on the de Soto entrada and its effects, especially on Florida and the massive culture change from succeeding centuries of the Spanish presence. I hope Smith’s fine study will encourage other such work in areas such as northwest Florida or southwest Georgia, where contact was not direct but still devastating. The lessons to be learned are invaluable; such situations continue to occur, as in the Amazon basin of this century.

Nancy M. White

*The Nature of Things on Sanibel.* By George R. Campbell. Introduction by Cleveland Amory. Sarasota, Florida, 1988. Pineapple Press. Revised edition. Pp. xvi, 174. Illustrations. Appendices. Index. Paper. \$14.95.

It is a pleasure to read again this charming and provocative book by a person who has long been a student of the natural history of southwestern Florida and of Sanibel Island. More than a student, George Campbell has also been an advocate for wildlife and has led the fight to protect and save our endangered species, especially the alligator.

Over a period of several years, much of the substance of this book appeared as thoughtful and thought-provoking articles in the *Island Reporter*, a venerable (for us) Sanibel newspaper. Assembled and edited for this book, they form a body of information that is fundamental for appraising the circumstances and modern history of our endangered wildlife. Twenty-five chapters, averaging about six pages each with illustrations, discuss most of the significant mammals (e.g., panther, marsh rabbit, otter, dolphins), many birds of surpassing interest (e.g., ospreys, egrets, spoonbills), shell species, fish (sharks and rays) and, of course, reptiles and amphibians. Two chapters are devoted to edible and poisonous plants. Within the chapters, checklists are provided for snakes, lizards and turtles. Virtually every chapter includes excellent and sensitive drawings by Molly Eckler Brown. Especially significant points are also illustrated with photographs.

The book is rounded with a brief discussion of “Man, the endangering species,” with a checklist of the mammals of Sanibel, an extensive index, a map of the island showing its preserves and roads, and two opposite appendices having to do with special rules and laws. The mammal checklist is of special interest because many of the species have accompanying arrows that indicate by their slants the author’s opinion of whether the animal is increasing, holding its own, or decreasing. Of the thirty-two species so rated, only ten are shown holding their own or increasing, one of which is *Homo sapiens*, who, appropriately, rates an extra-heavy arrow!

Overall, however, this edition is an exact copy of the first edition, published in 1978. It is “revised” by inclusion of a new foreword that devotes a paragraph or two to each of the chapters, describing changes that have occurred in the interim. It is clear that this has not been carried to appropriate notes in the appendices. For instance, the river otter is shown to be on the increase in the original mammal checklist—and in this edition, but Mr. Campbell states in the revisionary note for the relevant chapter that “the otter population shows a substantial decline. . . .” Similarly, it would have been useful in a truly revised edition to show an up-dated map that reflects relevant island changes in the past decade of vigorous growth. This work might more accurately be described as an annotated reprinting.

Regardless of revisionary shortcomings, George Campbell’s wit, charm, firm opinions and solid knowledge of natural history make this a book every person concerned about Sanibel Island biology should have. If you already own a copy of the first edition, however, you will probably not find it necessary to buy this second one.

Willard W. Payne

*Urban Vigilantes in the New South: Tampa, 1882-1936.* By Robert P. Ingalls. Knoxville, 1988. University of Tennessee Press. Pp. xx, 286. Illustrations. Maps. Notes. Bibliography. Index. Cloth. \$29.95.

*Urban Vigilantes* is anchored at one end by the 1882 lynching of an English immigrant, and, at the other, by the 1934 mob murder of a black prisoner and the flogging death in 1935 of a white radical. Between these mob actions, the author carefully documents a series of Citizens’ Committees created by Tampa’s business and professional elite and designed to thwart union efforts by cigar employees who were preeminent, among the city’s work force. Frightened by the ease with which manufacturers of luxury, handrolled cigars could relocate, and worried about the devastating economic effects of relocation on their own fortunes, the elite kidnapped and exported labor leaders, smashed the labor press, destroyed equipment in the soup kitchens feeding striking workers, shot an AFL leader in 1903, and took the lives of two Italian immigrants in 1910 and of a northern-born Socialist in 1935. Throughout the book, the author argues that all of the vigilante actions, including the lynchings of black men in 1903 and 1934, were part and parcel of establishment violence, emerging from the traditions of community-justice and republicanism in the Old South and continuing into the New.

One has to wonder, however, just how “southern” this elite was, and whether all of the violence, including the non-labor-associated lynchings and attempted lynchings, can be traced to the same social sources. The pre-war economy of Tampa was based on cattle ranching, not the production of staple crops, and early lynchings, which occurred in 1858, resembled those committed under frontier conditions; that is, they were of common criminals who flooded the town in the wake of Florida’s last Indian war. Clearly, a prominent member of the Citizens’ Committees of 1887 and 1892 led the lynching of the Englishman in 1882, but establishment violence against blacks did not occur in Tampa during Reconstruction, and by the turn of the century, the local elite opposed mob murders as “bad for business.” Consequently, the killing of Lewis Jackson in 1903 was done secretly by a well-organized band of fifty people. In contrast, condemnation of lynchings by the business community did not occur in much of the South until