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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS,

Archaeology of Eastern United States. Edited by James B. Griffin. The University of Chicago Press, 1952 (392 p. 205 full-page plates. \$10).

This publication is a welcome addition to those interested in the prehistory of this country, especially as it presents for the first time in one volume, a synthesis of the archaeological knowledge of the eastern area.

It is dedicated to Dr. Fay-Cooper Cole former Chairman of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Chicago, and the papers presented are by professional archaeologists who received guidance from Dr. Cole as students.

Of special interest to Florida readers is the section called "Prehistoric Florida: A Review", by John W. Griffin. The prehistory of Florida is outlined and discussed from Paleo-Indian times to the Spanish-Indian period. Griffin who has been Head Archaeologist of the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Monuments for a number of years has done much in unraveling the prehistory of Florida. The reader is able to follow the development of culture in Florida in the Northwest Coast, Central Gulf Coast, Manatee, Glades, Kissimmee, Indian River, St. Johns, and Central Florida areas. In his summary and conclusions he has presented in a concise manner the culture continuity of Florida as it is now known.

Other sections included in this publication, of special interest, are those that deal with the results of dating techniques of dendrochronology and radiocarbon. Through utilization of these two techniques the archaeologist has been able to get a more accurate time perspective of the various prehistoric Indian cultures. Dr. James B. Griffin has presented a summary of the dates issued by the respective radiocarbon laboratories at the University of Chicago, University of Michigan and Columbia University. The use of radiocarbon analysis has shown that some of the prehistoric cultures are older than was formerly thought. Dr. Robert E. Bell in his article "Dendrochronology in the Mis-

issippi Valley” has shown the operational procedure in the dating of wooden archaeological materials.

James B. Griffin summarizes the twenty-six separate sections in his “Culture Periods in Eastern United States Archaeology”. The whole Eastern Area is viewed as a unit and each major archaeological period is discussed as to its origin, development and diffusion. Such a summary enables the reader to fit any particular localized archaeological area into the whole.

After reading this publication one is impressed by the great amount of work that has been done in the field and laboratory during the last twenty years. Also one is brought to realize the great amount of future work that is necessary before the various prehistoric cultures of this area are fully understood.

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The Indian Tribes of North America, by John R. Swanton. Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 145. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1952 (vi, 726 p. maps, bibliography, index, \$3.50)

There has been a trend among American anthropologists of late toward what is called the direct historical approach to solution of certain problems. More anthropologists are using printed documents in conjunction with archaeological finds and ethnographical observations to reconstruct histories of native cultures and ethnic groups. Indirect methods, such as deductions from areal distribution of culture elements, have become supplementary rather than primary. Archives properly used, provide a bridge between ethnography and archaeology.

Dr. Swanton's labors in the archival stacks, as readers of this *Quarterly* know, antedate the current trend. He had so often demonstrated mastery of the documents of the eras of exploration and settlement, that one might consider him an accomplished historian who chose aboriginal North America, and particularly the Southeastern states, as his field, rather than

an anthropologist with historical interests, were it not for his field investigations and publications in nearly all the specialties under the anthropological tent.

Dr. Swanton's present volume is useful and stimulating as always, though the purpose of it, as he states it, is a modest one: "It is merely intended to inform the general reader what Indian tribes occupied the territory of his State and to add enough data to indicate the place they occupied among the tribal groups of the continent and the part they played in the early period of our history and of the States [countries] immediately to the north and south of us. It attempts to be rather a gazetteer of present knowledge than a guide to the attainments of more knowledge."

Otherwise stated, it is not a book about Indian culture, but an index of tribes and some historical relations of those tribes with each other, and with Europeans. Even so, we are stimulated to raise questions, particularly with respect to the relations of the groups to each other. This is because, in most instances, the information so presented is derived from documents written not by ethnologists or historians but, say, by European soldiers. Their statements are clues for the historical detective, not solutions. Dr. Swanton has been the competent detective in this situation for fully half a century, and it has been only in recent years that archaeologists have begun to take on their share of the burden.

To facilitate use as a reference volume, the author has arranged his entries alphabetically under state headings, and has ranged the states geographically. A selection of listings has been placed on four large outline maps of North America. For each entry, where information is available, he has given the meaning and derivation of the group's name, other terms by which it has been labelled, linguistic classification, divisions of the group, location and a brief history, population estimates and "connections in which they have become noted" through linkage of the tribal name with natural and political features

and historical events. It is, then, a useful book for the general reader curious about Indians.

What is different in the maps of the present work is, first, the attempt to present all the tribes in their recorded or inferred positions at one given time (approximately 1650), and second, the practice of including many smaller divisions ("Tuskegee" and "Yustaga") as well as the conventional larger ones ("Creek" and "Timucua").

For Florida, *The Indian Tribes of North America* presents some fifty listings of tribes, "provinces," and towns, twenty-three of which have been located within our state boundaries on the Southeastern map. The map is substantially similar to that which appeared in Swanton's work, *The Indians of the Southeastern United States*, and all of the indexed entities also have been discussed in that work in substantially the same manner.

The major aboriginal groups discussed are, of course, familiar to all students of the Florida Indian. The Calusa of the southwest coast and southern interior and their relatives of the lower east coast, the Ais, Guacata, Jeaga and Tekesta, occupied the territory south of a line drawn roughly from Sarasota to Melbourne. Together, they numbered about 4,000. Timucuan speakers, numbering about 8,000, including the Timucua proper, whom Swanton here calls Utina, the Ocale, Potano, Yustaga and others, occupied the rest of peninsular Florida to the Aucilla. West of that stream were the Apalachee, estimated at 7,000, centering around Tallahassee, and 1,500 Chatot, who lived west of the Apalachicola.

Groups which moved into Florida later and became incorporated into the historic Seminole bands are described in the text but do not, of course, appear on the map with its 1650 time base.

A principal value of this work is that it locates and presents in relatively small compass all of the North American Indian groups, however defined, including the tribes of the West In-

dies and Mexico and Central America. It is complementary as a research aid to the works of Dr. Swanton that we have mentioned, to Kroeber's *Cultural and Natural Areas of Native North America*, to Murdock's *Ethnographic Bibliography of North America*, and to the Bureau's classic two-volume *Handbook of American Indians*, edited by Frederick W. Hodge, and Volume 4 of the *Handbook of South American Indians*, (The Circum-Caribbean Tribes), of which Julian H. Steward is editor.

Thus, although this gazetteer is offered to the general reader, it is of value to the researcher as a guide in the direct historical approach. For, as Dr. Swanton justifiably remarks, "Each tribal name means something and a knowledge of them, or at least a directory of them, with some intimation as to their geographical and linguistic position, as basal ordinarily to their cultural position, is of distinct service to ethnologists and ethnographers." And, we may add, to historians.

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A Supplement to HERE THEY ONCE STOOD

Supplementary documents, with an introduction, to "Here They Once Stood" have been published in *The Americas*, v. ix (April 1953) pp. 459-479.

It will be recalled that "Here They Once Stood" (Univ. of Fla. Press, 1951) is a narrative with documents relating to "The Tragic End of the Apalachee Missions" in Florida near the beginning of the eighteenth century, by Mark F. Boyd, Hale G. Smith, and John W. Griffin.

These nine further documents, translated and edited by Dr. Boyd, help to complete the story of the destruction of the Spanish missions by the English and Indian raiders.

A reprint of this supplement may be obtained from The University of Florida Press, Gainesville.