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Book Reviews

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BOOK REVIEWS

City Managers in Politics, An Analysis of Manager Tenure and Termination. By Gladys Kammerer, Charles D. Farris, John M. DeGrove, and Alfred B. Clubok. *University of Florida Monographs, Social Sciences*, No. 13. (Gainesville: University of Florida Press, 1962. 93 pp. Preface. \$2.00.)

City Managers in Politics is the result of a year's work by the authors under a grant from the Social Science Research Council through its Committee on Political Behavior. Conceiving of the study originally as an attempt to explain the rather short tenure of Florida city managers during the postwar years (3.66 years as compared to 5.49 years in Virginia, the state with the second highest number of council-manager cities in the Southeast, Florida having the highest), the authors organized and designed the study as one in comparative government politics. They sought to examine the functioning of council-manager government in Florida to discover how manager tenure and termination compare with doctrinal assumptions that council-manager government allows separation of politics and administration.

Working in two-person interview teams, the authors, all professors at the University of Florida, examined terminations, voluntary and involuntary, in manager appointments in ten selected Florida cities during the period between 1945 and 1962. In effect, the authors made a case-study of each of the ten cities, carefully chosen on the basis of tenure formula and exhibition of geographical spread among areas of the state. In chapter two the authors explain the framework and methodology of their research, conveying to the reader commendably their understanding of the exactions and limitations of their approach.

City Managers in Politics is a report and analysis of findings concerning variations in the tenure of managers and in the reasons for terminations of managers in the ten cities. It is also a presentation of policy recommendations that appear relevant and material for improved functioning of council-manager govern-

ment. The authors point out that their findings represent "serious and harmonious conclusions" shared by both behaviorists and nonbehaviorists in their own group.

Professors Kammerer *et al.* believe that all their data support their conclusion that city managers tend to play major policy roles in the making of important decisions of the city and therefore tend to incur political hazards. Their research teams found no managers free of making, shaping, or vetoing policy proposals. Convinced that organized political parties are the only practical means of public participation in the development of issues and the commitment of public officials to issues, they recommend the scrapping of nonpartisan elections in council-manager cities and the election of the mayor simultaneously with the election of councilmen.

For the nonbehavioral student of city government, the authors may seem at times to be too "systematic" in their systematic research and their presentation of it. The reviewer believes that *City Managers in Politics* is an invaluable contribution in the findings and analysis it presents and in bringing the study of city government into the contemporary lines of development in political science.

DAISY PARKER

Florida State University

Hillsborough: A Parish In The Ulster Plantation. By John Barry. (Belfast: William Mullan & Son Ltd., 1962. 124 pp. \$2.50.)

It is one of the tragedies of Ireland that so little of her ancient art, architecture, and church records have survived. However, dotting her picturesque landscape are a few Anglo-Norman castles, fewer still, an ancient church here and there, but the mediaeval Ireland, like Celtic Ireland, has passed away almost like a dream. This, as the American Southland well knows, is the sum result of internecine struggles.

But today there still exists in the green country fields of County Down an exquisite jewel of the 18th century, cut and polished by the work of one family, whose family honors gave the borough

its name, Hillsborough, as it did also to a far away river and county in the English colony of Florida.

While this little book is primarily a parish history of Hillsborough, in Northern Ireland, it is also a history of the noble family of Hill that came from England in the 1600's to give peace and prosperity to this part of County Down.

Outside of a tale well told, the primary interest this work will hold for the American reader, and especially to the Florida citizen, is its life of Wills Hill, first Earl of Hillsborough. A favorite of King George III, he served that monarch well in court and parliament, and in return was advanced in various degrees of nobility until at his death he died a marquis. He also became, through careful supervision of his flax-lands and interest in the welfare of his tenants, the second richest man in the kingdom. Hillsborough was a versatile citizen, strongly patriotic, and deeply religious. He served the crown as Secretary of State for the American Colonies, entertained Benjamin Franklin at his home, and invented the screw tops now used in the English lemonade bottles.

Hillsborough hated the rebellion of the American colonies as only a loyal government advisor could. Until the very end of that struggle, he thundered from his seat in the House of Lords dire diatribes against the American patriots.

It was through no loss of monetary gain that he took this stand. He had no trade with the colonies, nor did he ever own one acre of land in Florida in which his name today figures so prominently. But after peace came he might have found some small solace in the fact that of all the American colonies, it was only Florida, the "fourteenth" British colony, who had remained loyal to the crown.

In the courthouse at Tampa, there is a collection of documents and photographs which belongs to the Hillsborough County Historical Commission. They are gifts from the Hills family, and honor the British secretary for whom the chief waterway of that county is named, which name in turn was passed on to Hillsborough County when it was created by legislative act in 1834. This notice here may seem incongruously placed, but this reviewer begs to point out that historian Barry thought enough of the Tampa exhibit to treat it in full on page 14 of his work.

THEODORE LESLEY

Tampa, Florida

The Fighting Elder: Andrew Pickens (1739-1817). By Alice Noble Waring. (Columbia: University of South Carolina Press, 1962. viii, 252 pp. Index. \$6.00.)

Andrew Pickens is the least known of South Carolina's three distinguished partisan generals of the American Revolution. The legendary "Swamp Fox" and "Gamecock" have received national recognition, but it could hardly be said that Pickens' contribution to final victory was less noteworthy than that of Marion and Sumter. Seemingly Pickens' very real virtues made him a less colorful figure - - he obeyed orders and could usually be counted on to cooperate with both Continental and South Carolina militia officers. The Indians against whom he fought complimented his military prowess by naming him "Skyagunsta," but somehow this sobriquet has never attracted attention to Pickens or his career.

Alice Noble Waring, a descendant of Pickens, has written this biography to rescue the general from obscurity. She has done a painstaking job of assembling all pertinent information pertaining to his life, and there emerges a work that is a real contribution insofar as it increases knowledge of the military and civilian careers of Andrew Pickens. Yet the biography suffers from failure to fit events into proper perspective. Pickens was an outstanding Up Country leader, but Mrs. Waring fails to provide adequate background concerning Up Country-Low Country differences and the Regulator movement in South Carolina. The same can be said of her treatment of that state's part in the American Revolution and especially the attitude and role of the Up Country. She does not explain why there were so many Tories in South Carolina and particularly in Pickens' own area.

The author also exaggerates Pickens' part in the conflict. His handling of militia troops at Cowpens was undoubtedly excellent, but he hardly played the dominant role there that she describes. Judicious use of works by Christopher Ward, John Alden, and others would have done much to improve this biography. Footnotes form leaves much to be desired, and there is no bibliography. But perhaps academicians should not quibble too much. Mrs. Waring's book accomplishes well the purpose for which it was intended.

DANIEL W. HOLLIS

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