

## Book Notes

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A.F. Randazzo and D.S. Jones eds. (1997) *The Geology of Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. 327 pp., photos, tables, maps, diagrams, bibliography and index. ISBN 0-8130-1496-4. \$39.95.

R.C. Smith, J.J. Miller, S.M. Kelley, and L.G. Harbin. (1997) *An Atlas of Maritime Florida*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. 56 pp., maps, graphs, tables, photos, drawings, references. ISBN 0-8130-1512-X Paper. \$9.95.

D. Ste. Claire(ed) with catalogue annotations and essay by P.A. Cowdrey, Jr. and essays by D. Ste.Claire. (1997) *A History of Florida Through New World Maps*. Gainesville: University Press of Florida. 64 pp., maps, drawings, bibliography and index. ISBN 0-8130-1511-1 Paper. \$12.95.

The University Press of Florida, the publisher for the state's universities, continues its enthusiasm for publishing books with a Florida theme. The three cited above are recent releases which geographers might find of interest.

From the point of view of effort and production values *The Geology of Florida* is the most impressive, and stands well alongside *The Atlas of Florida*, which the press released in its third edition last year. Seventeen scholars participated in the writing of *The Geology of Florida*, seven from the University of South Florida or other institutions in the Tampa Bay area, and six from the University of Florida or that city's Museum of Natural History. Tallahassee's Florida Geological Survey supplied two authors.

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The book takes a conventional approach in the development of a regional geology. The first chapter begins with a general discussion of the state's geomorphology and physiography. This is followed by several chapters in which the historical geology of the state is discussed. A chapter is devoted to the hydrogeology of Florida, with appropriate concentration on the Floridan Aquifer. Two chapters follow analyzing the fossil record of the state, first those of invertebrates and then mammals. Minerals of economic importance to the state merits a chapter, as does the geology of the Florida coast, the origins of the state's phosphorite deposits, environmental geology, and a concluding chapter on the geology of the Florida Keys.

Most geographers in the state with an interest in the physical environment pursue that interest through its interaction with human activity. They will find the chapters on economic minerals and environmental geology of greatest interest. Although the authors are clearly writing for an audience of physical scientists, much within these chapters, and others as well, is assessable to geographers who are oriented toward the social sciences.

*An Atlas of Maritime Florida* and *A History of Florida Through New World Maps* will appeal to a far wider range of geographers. In fact, both deserve to be on the shelves of public, school and college libraries throughout the state. *Maritime Florida* is filled with physical information about the sea around Florida, as well as the growth of the use of its coastal waters from the preColumbian period to the present. Appropriately, since it always evokes great interest, a considerable amount of space is devoted to wrecking and smuggling, as well as the destruction wrought by hurricanes and reefs to ships passing along its coast. The maps in the atlas would not win a prize for artistry, but they serve their purpose well.

*A History of Florida through New World Maps* is the first effort, at least to this reviewer's knowledge, that traces the cartographic history of the state.

Following a brief history of the state written by the editor, with some handsome engravings taken from early books, Cowdrey annotates some of the most important maps showing the peninsula, beginning with one by Munster published in 1540 and ending with a U.S. War Department map from 1846. Many are reproduced in color, which should be greatly appreciated by the reader. Cowdrey has a concluding chapter on the evolution of navigational maps.