

The
QUARTERLY
Periodical of

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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CONTENTS

Public Education in Spanish St. Augustine
Joseph B. Lockey

Letters of Andrew Jackson

The Panton, Leslie Papers:
The Singer (Indian chief) to William Panton,
1799

The Annual Meeting of the Florida Historical
Society:
Minutes
Reports

Notes

Published four times yearly at
OFFICE OF PUBLICATION
ROSE BUILDING
TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA

SUBSCRIPTION TWO DOLLARS. SINGLE COPIES FIFTY CENTS.

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PUBLIC EDUCATION IN SPANISH ST. AUGUSTINE

By JOSEPH B. LOCKEY

A school for white children existed in St. Augustine as early as 1606¹. Whether it continued to function during the rest of this first period of Spanish dominion is a question that cannot now be answered. But if it did survive, it must have come to a close on the cession of the province to the British in 1763; for the change of sovereignty was followed by a general abandonment of the territory by the Spanish inhabitants. When the Spanish came back twenty years later the British in turn departed. With the restoration of sovereignty went the restoration of the school.

It is not known whether the first school was public and free, but the second, it seems clear, answers to this description. That is, it was supported by funds of the royal treasury and it was open without charge to all the children of St. Augustine, including negroes. If, however, any of these latter attended the school they were to sit apart near the door. One gains the impression from the regulations and instructions, which have been translated and reproduced below, that the colored children, though they were under no obligation to attend, were not to be denied if they had a yearning for knowledge. With the white children the case was different. It was the duty of their parents to see that they went to school, and if any played truant or were absent for other cause, some of the older boys were sent to bring them in. The penalties for non-attendance were not severe, yet it seems fair to say that the "new" education in St. Augustine was not only

¹ F. B. Steck, "The First School in the United States", in *Fortnightly Review* (St. Louis), XXXVIII (January, 1931), 3-4.

public and free, but, in a measure at least, compulsory for all except the negroes and mulattoes.

Preliminary measures looking to the reestablishment of schools in Florida were adopted in Spain soon after the conclusion of the treaty of cession in 1783. First, the newly appointed Governor, Vicente Manuel de Zespedes, was instructed to promote education throughout the province²; and second, Thomas Hasset, an Irish cleric who had been educated at Salamanca³ was appointed Parish Priest of St. Augustine⁴ and charged with the additional duty of organizing and directing the schools of that jurisdiction. St. Augustine was fortunate in this arrangement. Zespedes was present to watch developments; and Hasset, who was at the time of his appointment in charge of the Catholic schools of Philadelphia, had qualifications beyond the ordinary for the performance of his part of the undertaking.

It would be flattering to our national vanity to infer that, since Hasset was drawn from Philadelphia, the young republic to the north was thus early being looked to for educational guidance. Such an inference would hardly be justified. In effect, Hasset was chosen on the ground of an earlier connection with Florida. In December, 1778, the Spanish Government had appointed him, together with Michael O'Reilly, a fellow countryman, to minister to

² The instructions to Zespedes were in accordance with a fixed policy of the Spanish government as set forth in *cedulas* of May 10, 1770, November 28, 1772, and November 24, 1774. See Charles III to Zespedes, December 13, 1783, East Florida Papers, Library of Congress, Box 44, E4.

³ P. W. Browne, "Salamanca and the Beginnings of the Church in Florida" in *The Review*, Vol. LXXXIV (June, 1931), pp. 581-587.

⁴ Zespedes to Jose de Galvez, March 3, 1784, E.F., Box 40. From this communication it appears that Hasset was appointed on, or shortly before, November 25, 1783.

the Minorcans, Italians, and Greeks, whom the British had introduced into the province as colonists. The priests were to be transported to the field of their labors at government expense, and each was to be paid an annual stipend of three hundred and sixty-five pesos. Before setting out, the appointees were to present themselves to the Bishop of Cadiz to receive the credentials and instructions under which they were to exercise their ministry⁵. The available records do not show whether they entered upon their duties at that time. If they did, they must have been promptly expelled, for within a few months from the date of their appointment Spain was at war with England⁶. Agents as these priests were of the Spanish government, they would hardly have been welcome in any British territory, much less in Florida where the contest was in part to be waged. Hasset, therefore, and O'Reilly as well, had to wait for a more auspicious time to enter the field of labor for which they had been designated.

Yet, as for Hasset, he still encountered difficulties. On the way south from Philadelphia, the vessel on which he took passage was wrecked in a storm. The unfortunate traveller escaped bodily harm but lost his clothing and books. Despite his misadventure, however, he reached Havana without great delay. There he found the authorities disposed to indemnify him for his losses⁷ and equally

⁵ Galvez to Urriza, December 16, 1778 (inclosure in Urriza to Zespedes, September 4, 1784), E.F., Box 54, B5. When Hasset received his new appointment, his salary remained the same as that stipulated in 1778. See Urriza to Zespedes, September 4, 1784, E.F., Box 54, B5.

⁶ The war was precipitated by the conclusion of a treaty of alliance at Aranjuez on April 12, 1779. See *The American Secretaries of State and their Diplomacy*, Vol. I, p. 294.

⁷ Hasset formally sought reimbursement in a memorial dated at St. Augustine, October 13, 1784. A copy of this memorial is found in Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba, Legajo 150. He was finally (December 22, 1787) awarded 300 pesos. See Liquidacion de la Plaza de Florida, May 12, 1790, A.G.I.: Santo Domingo, Leg. 2643.

accommodating in providing him prompt passage to St. Augustine. Consequently he arrived, in September, 1784, only a matter of some two months after the formal ceremony of transfer had taken place⁸.

Hasset did not find conditions favorable to the immediate opening of schools. The town was crowded beyond its capacity by the overlapping of incoming Spanish and outgoing British. Before life could become normal the British had to be evacuated. Here as in the United States they were notoriously slow in going⁹. When the period of eighteen months allowed by the treaty for their departure, counting from the date of signature (September 3, 1783), proved insufficient, the time was extended for four months¹⁰. By the expiration of this second period, they were out of St. Augustine, but they lingered at the mouth of the St. Mary's River nearly six months longer. It was the end of December, 1785, before Governor Tonym sailed away with the last laggard contingent¹¹. In the meanwhile the attention of the Spanish Governor had been occupied with the innumerable questions that arose from the presence and departure of the British. The resulting correspondence was long and vexatious¹².

There were other reasons why the schools had to wait. St. Augustine was in a state of dilapidation

⁸ The exact date of Hasset's arrival is not known. He left Havana on or about September 4, 1784, according to the letter of Urriza to Zespedes cited above. Another document found in A.G.I.:P.C., Leg. 150, shows he was in St. Augustine on October 7, 1784.

⁹ Zespedes to Jose de Galvez, June 6, 1785, A.G.I.:S.D., Leg. 2660.

¹⁰ The Count of Floridablanca to Jose de Galvez, February 5, 1785. A.G.I.:S.D., Leg. 2660.

¹¹ Vicente Manuel de Zespedes to Bernardo de Galvez, December 24, 1785, E.F., Box 43.

¹² Copies of most of Tonym's letters to Zespedes are found in Public Record Office, Colonial Office, 5/561. The correspondence of Zespedes is scattered, some of it being found in draft in the East Florida Papers, and much more in the various Legajos of Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba.

beyond belief. For some years past the British had been uncertain of their tenure, and consequently had done nothing to overcome the ravages of time. The fort, though a substantial structure, was so badly in need of repairs that scarcely a place in it could be found to keep the powder dry. The church was in a state of ruin. The Governor's house leaked in every room. The hospital was badly housed. The soldiery were without barracks¹³. And there were other, more distant troubles. On the northern frontier banditry was rife. Renegade British and disreputable Americans from Georgia and the Carolinas preyed upon the country, robbing and destroying¹⁴. Finally, the Indians, whom the British were loath to commend to the new sovereign, were growing restless, and numbers of them were beginning to appear at St. Augustine to present their demands to the confused and apprehensive Spanish Governor¹⁵.

To these difficulties must be added others of a different sort. Further correspondence with the higher authorities had to be carried on, and enabling decrees had to be obtained. Every important step indeed had to await royal assent, and the funds required had to come from Mexico or be disbursed by the Captain-General at Havana on the order of the Mexican Viceroy¹⁶. Communication with distant capitals was slow. But even the things near at hand

¹³ Vincente Manuel de Zespedes to Juan Igancio de Urriza, September 16, 1784, in E.F., Box 55 C5.

¹⁴ Vicente Manuel de Zespedes to Bernardo de Galvez, August 9, 1784, in E.F., Box 40; Patrick Tonyn to Lord Sydney, December 6, 1784 and inclosures in P.R.O.:C.O., 5/561.

¹⁵ Zespedes to Urriza, September 16, 1784, in E.F., Box 55 C5.

¹⁶ The Floridas and Louisiana were a constant drain on the viceregal treasury of Mexico. Between April 24, 1784 and May 12, 1790 East Florida alone received subventions amounting to 159,432 pesos, 7 reales, 11 maravedies. See Liquidación de la Plaza de Florida, May 12, 1790, A.G.I. :S.D., Leg. 2643

could not all be promptly done. Preparation of schoolrooms and the acquisition of the paraphernalia of instruction must have required time, though definite information on these points is lacking. One of the desirable, if not absolutely essential, preliminaries was the taking of a census. This, like so many other things, had to wait. It was necessary first to have the British out of the way and the remaining population settled in fixed habitations. When those conditions were established, Hassett had the enumeration made. It was completed toward the end of 1786¹⁷.

Father Hassett's census is an interesting document. It contains the names of all the white inhabitants of the city. It professes to include also lists of the inhabitants of the surrounding country for a distance of five leagues; but these lists have not been found. The census of 1793 in a measure supplies the missing information. On the banks of the Matanzas River there were 110 inhabitants, 62 of whom were slaves; on the North River 126, 83 of whom were slaves; and on the Camino de la Feria 10, presumably all whites. The enumeration of 1786 proceeds by families, the place of residence, nationality, religion, occupation, and ownership of property in lands, houses, and slaves being indicated. An enlightening feature of the census is a summary of the population under four separate heads.

Under the first head were the foreigners. They were for the most part British subjects. A few were Americans, some of whom at least had quit the United States because of their Loyalist sympathies. A still smaller number were neither British nor American. Francisco Felipe Fatio, for example,

¹⁷ A copy of this census is found in a box of East Florida Papers, marked "Census Returns 1784-1814". In the same box there are copies of general censuses of East Florida for 1793 and 1814.

was a Swiss by birth, though he was described as a British subject. Nearly all were Catholics. The total of the group was 85. They owned 126 slaves.

The next group was usually described as the Minorcans, though it included a few Greeks and Italians. These people were the remnants of Turnbull's New Smyrna Colony. On the transfer of flags, they chose as a body to remain. They were by far the most numerous group, the total being 469. Attached to them were 70 negroes, most of whom doubtless were slaves.

The third group consisted of the *Floridanos*, so called because they had been residents of the province under the former Spanish regime. A few of them had remained throughout the period of British control, and the rest, after residing in Cuba for twenty years, had returned to the old home. The number was small, a total of 50 only. To them were attached 82 negroes, some of whom were slaves and the others free.

The fourth division, designated as Spaniards, totaled 46. The number of slaves in this division, a round dozen, was correspondingly small. The number of Spaniards would have been greatly increased if the garrison had been enumerated; but the addition would have been almost altogether of men. To list them would not have been to Hasset's purpose. His principal aim was to count the children.

The sum total of the enumerated population was 940. Of this number 650 were whites and 290 colored. If the unenumerated inhabitants had been counted, the population of St. Augustine and the immediate vicinity would have been, perhaps, not less than 1200 nor more than 1300. The census of 1.793 shows an increase in the civil population of about 350. After that, if it is fair to judge from the

census of 1814, there was little change at the Capital. Elsewhere, particularly in the north, increase was noticeable.

The present interest is to determine as accurately as possible what the school population of St. Augustine was in 1786. To arrive at an estimate, the 650 enumerated whites alone need be considered. In the absence of a stated school age in the regulations, let seven to fifteen, both inclusive, be assumed. By actual count, 69 boys and 74 girls in Hasset's enumeration fall within these limits. But the girls must be eliminated. The school was not for them, though it must be confessed that the language of the regulations in the original Spanish admits of a different interpretation. That is, the words employed, *ninos*, *muchachos*, and *discipulos*, may mean both boys and girls as well as boys alone. But the regulations as a whole suggest boys. Moreover the Spanish did not look with favor on co-education.

How many of the 69 eligible boys actually enrolled in the school is not known. A few, fourteen and fifteen years of age were already bound out as apprentices or were employed in some other capacity. It is not likely that they left their jobs to attend school; and the children of many of the foreigners, as well as of the more prosperous of the other groups, were probably educated at home. The enrollment, therefore, must have been considerably below the number designated as of school age. How much below it is impossible to say. The only thing that can be asserted with confidence is that not two schools, as contemplated by the regulations, were set up, but one only; and that not two or more teachers, as likewise contemplated by the regulations, were employed, but one only.

The available records do not show exactly when the school opened. The first master, Francisco Tro-

conis, Chaplain of the Royal Hospital in St. Augustine, was appointed by Zespedes, it appears, early in 1786. In April of that year, the appointment was approved by Royal Order. Knowledge of the approval reached St. Augustine a few months later¹⁸. Whether Troconis had been conducting the school in the meantime is uncertain. He would have run no great risk in proceeding without royal consent, for his salary was only eight pesos a month. Since he had a living at the Hospital, it is hard to imagine him presiding daily, from eight o'clock in the morning till noon and from two o'clock in the afternoon till sunset, over the droning studies of his charges. It is not rash to conjecture that the endless drudgery of hearing lessons must have been evaded. Could it have been that some likely young man among the pupils, a little older than the rest, perhaps, assumed that burden under the direction of the chaplain-master? The practice is not unknown today in certain parts of Spanish America.

The gaps in the story are exasperating. Not only do we not know how Troconis managed, but we do not know how long he continued at his post. One of his reasons for accepting the position was to win merit in the eyes of his superiors, who had it in their power to give him some day what he really wanted --a sinecure in the cathedral of Havana, his native city. When he made his ambition known, he was told to go ahead for five or six years sowing the seeds of true religion in the ignorant youth of the province, and his reward no doubt would be the coveted place¹⁹. We cannot say whether he achieved his heart's desire. All we know is that his connection with the school came to an end-whether five or six

¹⁸ Zespedes to Bernardo de Galvez, August 12, 1786, E.F., Box 41, B4.

¹⁹ Zespedes to Bernardo de Galvez, August 12, 1786, E.F., Box 41, B4.

years later or eight or ten, is uncertain. Perhaps it was the longer period, for, in 1797, we find the Governor at St. Augustine requesting the authorities in Spain to send out a teacher. The reply was discouraging. No one there would think of migrating to a wilderness for the salary offered. Florida itself, perhaps, could provide the man, and if not Cuba and Puerto Rico were to be tried. An increase in salary, if necessary, could be held out as a special inducement ²⁰. The result of these negotiations we do not know.

The next master of whom we have any knowledge was Juan Nepomuceno Gomez. But we learn of him only through his resignation, which he tendered in 1816. Curate of the parish as he was, he relinquished the duties of teacher to devote his time more fully to his religious obligations. He was succeeded by an individual of the same surname, a certain Eusebio Maria Gomez. In applying for the position this Gomez, who apparently was not a priest, demanded a monthly salary of fifty pesos and a daily ration besides ²¹. Whether he was promised the recompense he asked for, or whether he continued at his post until the cession five years later does not appear. We only know that in 1818 there was litigation over his salary ²².

Other scraps of information may be set down to piece out the story. Hasset played a part for four or five years only. He then quit the province and

²⁰ Laguno to the Governor of Florida, July 9, 1797, inclosure in Coppinger to Cienfuegos, October 15, 1816, A.G.I.: P.C., Leg. 1873.

²¹ Coppinger to Cienfuegos, October 15, 1816, with the application of Gomez inclosed, A.G.I.: P.C., Leg. 1873.

²² R. R. Hill, *Descriptive the Documents relating to the History the United States in the Papeles Procedentes de Cuba, Archivo General de Indias* (Carnegie Institution, Washington, 1916), p. 212.

we hear of him next in New Orleans²³. At St. Augustine his influence and the memory of his sojourn survived. The singular regulations and instructions which he drew up with so much care in 1786 would have been sufficient alone to keep his memory green. Thirty years after they were written, Eusebio Gomez promised to abide by them, and doubtless they continued in force until the province finally passed into the hands of the United States. But the perpetuation of Hasset's influence is not to be attributed entirely to his charting the course to be pursued. He was fortunate in his successor. His old friend, Michael O'Reilly, with whom he had been associated since their student days in the Irish College of the famous University of Salamanca, took over the pastoral duties and the direction of education in the parish²⁴. Thus was assured a continuity of policy and of practice.

The regulations must be read to be appreciated. No summary could do them justice, nor could any reconstruction of the scene to which they applied be accurate. Yet the writer, whose experience as an inspector of schools in a Spanish speaking country, where the old customs persist to an extraordinary degree, cannot refrain from a slight indulgence of his fancy. The school probably functioned in a single room in some public building or perhaps, in a modest dwelling obtained for the purpose. The equipment must have been meagre. Benches arranged around the walls for the beginners., and a large table or two with benches for the more advanced who were learning to write; a desk, a little less plain than the rest of the furniture, with a chair for the master, and in front of it a bench for recita-

²³ P. W. Browne, "Salamanca and the Beginnings of the Church in Florida" in *The Ecclesiastical Review*, Vol. LXXXIV (June, 1931), pp. 581-587.

²⁴ P. W. Browne, loc. cit.

tions; nails in the walls for the boys' hats, a simple pendulum swinging from the ceiling, a ruler, the school register, and a copy of Hasset's regulations on the teacher's desk-these doubtless constituted the paraphernalia of the school. There were, almost certainly, no charts or maps on the walls, no globe in a corner, and most likely no blackboard anywhere in the room. It is doubtful even whether the pupils had slates. For their writing exercises they probably used paper and pencils sparingly provided by the government. Of books there were few and among these no doubt the Catechism was most prominent.

The school was to be open in the morning at seven o'clock; but note that the roll was to be called at eight. Did Father Troconis arrive daily at seven to unlock the door and receive his charges? Hardly, after the first few days. There must have been for a while, however, an approximation to observance of this and all the other rules. The whole undertaking was novel. Few of the boys and not many of their parents had ever seen a school. The opening must have caused a sensation in the town, and the interest aroused must have remained at a high pitch for a while. Moreover there was Father Hasset looking on. The school with its ritual was a creature of his imagination and of his enthusiasm. In the circumstances, it would have been strange if everybody concerned, from the Governor down, had not been moved by an earnest desire to carry out the plan to its minutest detail.

It is pleasant to picture the school in its early moments of enthusiasm. The pupil left home, as the rules required, with the blessings of his parents, with his face and hands washed-and his feet also, if he went barefoot-with his hair combed, and, though the regulations did not specify, with a hat

on his head. On the street he saluted his elders with due respect. When he reached the school he uncovered, entered quietly, and after greeting first the teacher and then his fellow pupils with all politeness and ceremony common to his race, he hung up his hat in its proper place. Now it may be seen why though barefoot, he left home with his head covered. There was no exception to the rule: he had to hang up his hat in its proper place. Having done that, it was his duty to take his seat in all modesty; and that no doubt he did.

Now the pupil occupied himself the livelong day is not hard to imagine. Without the facilities for study and without sufficient guidance in the use of such facilities as he had, he must have spent a good part of his time in complete idleness. A total of two or three hours he may have spent mumbling in an undertone letters, syllables, words, or sentences in pretense of study; once or twice a day he joined in answering in concert questions from the Catechism; and a few minutes, morning and afternoon, he stood at the teacher's desk receiving criticisms of his written work, or reciting his syllabary, his reading lesson, or his tables of Arithmetic. Or, if there was any semblance of classes, he may have been called once or twice a day with a group of his fellows to recite before the teacher on a common subject.

As much of his time as possible he spent outside the schoolroom. The ceremony of being "excused" was too fascinating to be resisted, and besides, going out was a high privilege that could be granted to one only at a time. The boy must have spent not a little of his day watching for the opportunity, which always seemed imminent as the one previously granted the boon reentered the room. At such moments the aspirant dashed for the teacher's desk

to see, perhaps, the coveted permission given to another. If he persisted, and we may be sure he did, his turn was bound to come. Then the ruler, the badge of his temporary distinction, was handed to him, and he hastened toward the door, giving the pendulum a vigorous swing as he passed²⁵. If he knew the ways of the pendulum-let the reader learn if he doubts-and the ways of the master as well, he was back in ten or twelve minutes to return the ruler and take his seat, as on other occasions, with the unobtrusiveness appropriate to good breeding. If he was lucky he went through this ritual at least twice a day.

In whatever way the pupil may have spent his time, his day in school at last came to an end-at sunset in winter and a half hour before in the spring and fall. After the long hours of repression, the boys must have leaped forth at dismissal with a strong inclination to give vent to their animal spirits in the divers ways known to their breed. But Father Hasset provided for that contingency also. One of his rules required the pupils at the end of the day, to go directly home without loitering, or shouting, or committing mischievous pranks in the streets. With the author of the rule on guard it is not likely that mischief found vent in the streets. Moreover hunger, a more powerful instinct, sent the youngsters scurrying home.

If the reader wishes to reconstruct the scene more fully let him read the document which follows.

²⁵ The ruler device it is said, is still in vogue in certain rural areas in Spanish America. But what of the pendulum? Was its use, for the purpose indicated in Hasset's rules, unique?

*Regulations and Instructions for the
Schools of St. Augustine* ²⁶

Regulations and instructions to be observed in the government and administration of the schools which are to be established by order of His Majesty and at his expense in the city of St. Augustine, East Florida, the said regulations and instructions being prepared in accordance with the Royal will and at the suggestion of Senor Don Vicente Manuel de Zespedes, Brigadier of the Royal Armies and Commandant General of the aforementioned City and Province; and of Don Thomas Hasset, Parish Priest, Vicar, and Ecclesiastical Judge of the same City and Province.-Year of 1786.

Since the depravity of our nature is the cause of the ignorance in which we were born; since this is among the evils that cannot be extinguished at once when children are daily coming into the world to be submerged in this our misfortune; since it is of little value for children to be born of Catholic parents in the bosom of the Church unless they are placed in their tender years under the care and attention of a Christian education; since from this same ignorance and from no other cause arises the lack of faith and scorn of religion; since it is impossible to know the true doctrine of Jesus Christ without loving it and admiring it; since the larger part of the unfaithful today are such by ignorance of cause, by rash inflexibility, or by want of understanding, and though some of these, ignorant of the true principles of the education of the young, have devoted some study to the subject, they have done so from the standpoint purely of human philosophy or they

²⁶ Translated from the Spanish by Joseph B. Lockey. The original is in the East Florida Papers. Box, 41, B4, Library of Congress. Another copy, which the translator has not seen, is in the Archivo General de Indias, Papeles de Cuba, Legajo 150.

have been influenced by extravagant authors who attempt to overthrow the best maxims without being able or even willing in many cases to distinguish the good from the bad or the true from the false-

Since all these considerations so fatal to a Christian republic are true, His Majesty, moved by his accustomed piety, and desiring to avert these fatal results from the children of the faithful of this Province, provide opportunely and adequately the means by which they may escape from total ignorance, engrave upon their hearts Catholic principles and make them men of true discernment, virtue, and religion, has been pleased to resolve that there be established in this City of his Royal Domains, one school, or two, under the tuition of experienced teachers of good conduct and of learning competent to so important and so necessary an object, regulations and instructions being determined beforehand for their proper guidance and direction. In virtue of these dispositions and in order that the salutary ends so much desired by His Majesty for the welfare of this Parish, may be attained, I have drawn up the following rules and regulations under which the teachers already appointed and their successors will be able to fulfill their continuing obligations with the greatest temporal and spiritual benefit to the children of His Majesty's faithful vassals.

1. In accordance with the devout intentions of His Majesty, no one shall be qualified to teach except upon examination and upon the approval of the ecclesiastical and civil superiors of the Province and every teacher shall be bound to observe these rules and such other orders and resolutions, or any part of them, as the said superiors may see fit to communicate from time to time in the interest of the fullest advancement of the pupils.

2. The schools shall be designated as first (primera) and second (segunda). Children who are beginners and others who are more advanced but are not ready to begin Writing shall alone be admitted to the first school. When they are ready to begin Writing they shall pass from the first to the second school where they shall be taught Writing and Arithmetic, while being perfected in Reading, etc. Only children of this higher grade shall be admitted to the second school unless the superior authority determines otherwise.

3. His Majesty having assigned to the teachers an income sufficient for their decent maintenance, no one of them shall demand of the parents any recompense whatever for the instruction of their children.

4. Every year at Easter the teachers shall prepare a list of the children based on the Parish Register, and, informed of the place of residence, ages, etc., shall request the parents to send their children to school. If this request does not have the desired effect, whether by reason of the culpable negligence of the parents or the indolence and indifference of the children themselves, the teachers shall report to the Parish Priest, who will determine the just and proper procedure in the matter. The teachers shall make like reports in the case of pupils kept away from school as a result of idle complaints made to their parents.

5. Throughout the year the schools shall be opened at seven o'clock in the morning and at two in the afternoon. At no time shall the pupils be dismissed in the morning before twelve o'clock, nor in the afternoon, in winter, before sunset. In the rest of the year the dismissal in the afternoon may be a half hour before sunset.

6. As each pupil enters school in the morning and in the afternoon he shall greet with proper courtesy

first his teacher and then his fellow pupils. He shall then hang up his hat in its place and seat himself in all modesty. After crossing himself in the name of the Holy Trinity, he shall take up the book or paper with which his study is to begin.

7. Each teacher shall keep in the school a list of the pupils under his instruction from which, every day at eight o'clock in the morning and a quarter past two in the afternoon, he shall call the roll, designating each pupil by both his Christian and his family name. In case any one fails to answer, the teacher shall immediately send one or two of the boys to the home of the parents to learn the cause of his absence and if necessary bring him to school. If the information obtained warrants it, the teacher shall apply appropriate punishment to the delinquent.

8. In reproving and punishing the pupils, the teachers shall endeavor to be moderate; and, as for some moral suasion is better than corporal punishment, the teacher shall take special care to learn the character and disposition of each child. In the case of such children, the teacher should not break out in imprecations or epithets, much less throw in their faces the faults of their parents or relatives, nor permit them under any circumstances to talk to one another in this manner in the school or out of it. Each and all should be treated impartially as faithful Christians worthy of love and charity.

9. The children shall present themselves in their respective schools morning and afternoons with all possible cleanliness, with their hair combed and with their faces, hands, and feet (if they come bare-foot), clean. The teachers shall not permit in the schools children with contagious diseases, such as itch and other diseases of like nature, the parents being first informed in order that they may not be

offended at having their children kept out of school while they are being cured.

10. The schoolrooms shall be swept at least once a week by the pupils themselves, and the teachers shall appoint a sufficient number of pupils for this purpose, treating all alike and beginning with the highest class and continuing to the lowest so that each class in turn shall fulfill this obligation.

11. No pupil shall leave the schoolroom, even when necessity demands, without the express permission of the teacher; and in order that not more than one shall go out at a time, the teacher shall deliver a ruler which he shall have on his desk for the purpose, to the one being excused, and a second permission shall not be given until the said ruler is returned. The length of the pupil's absence shall be measured by the movement of a pendulum hung from the ceiling of the schoolroom, which pendulum the pupil himself will put in motion at the time of his going out, the teacher taking note whether the pendulum is still in motion when the ruler is returned.

12. The schools shall be divided, according to the capacity and advancement of the pupils, by numbers and separate seats into distinct classes, and to the first or most capable of each class shall be given some title, reserving for the first of the highest class the title of Emperor of the whole school, and these titles shall prevail until others more striking can be found.

13. At the beginning of every month there shall be a general examination before the Parish Priest and the teachers to determine the advancement the pupils may have made during the previous month in Writing, Reading, Arithmetic, Christian Doctrine, etc., and, as a reward of merit for the advancement shown in this examination, each pupil

shall be assigned to a seat or place of preference corresponding to his progress. He shall occupy this place until the next examination when he shall be awarded it again provided no one excels him in merit. In this latter case he shall descend to occupy the place corresponding to his merit.

14. From pupils studying the alphabet, the syllabary, and Reading, the teacher shall hear four lessons a day, two in the morning and two in the afternoon. The teacher shall instruct these pupils at the same time, morning and afternoon, in Christian Doctrine and in prayers and litanies. He shall endeavor (by his own efforts and not those of some other person) with consummate care and attention to inculcate a clear and distinct pronunciation and understanding in their reading, requiring the commas, semicolons, etc., to be observed. The teacher of the second school shall proceed by this same method in the teaching of Writing with the sole difference that the pupils in this school shall write only two exercises a day. The teacher shall instruct the pupil in the correct position of the hand and how to hold the pen; and, after the exercises are finished, he shall point out the faults and reprove the pupils for making them.

15. Pupils in Arithmetic, or Counting, shall solve two problems a day, write one or two exercises, read two lessons and receive instruction in Christian Doctrine once, in the afternoon; and the teacher shall never allow his pupils to pass on to new matter until the old is thoroughly learned. It shall be the duty of the teacher to correct and reprove, as provided in the rule immediately preceding.

16. The teacher of the second school shall require his pupils, as they advance, to memorize the tables of Arithmetic; in order that this may not interfere with other tasks in the school, the pupils may take

the tables home and learn them at night, reciting them to the teacher the next morning; and, provided the pupils of Reading are not occupied with matters of this sort, the teachers may assign in the afternoon to each one according to his capacity, a portion of the Historical Catechism of Father Flaure, or of some other author, to be memorized at night, thus preventing the pupils from being idle at home.

17. The teachers shall instruct their pupils how to assist at Mass, and every Saturday and on the eve of all the other feast days of the year when there is to be a congregation in the Parish Church, they shall name by turns two of their pupils to assist the Sacristan in the conduct of divine services.

18. On nights when the Procession of the Rosary leaves the Parish Church and passes through the streets, the teachers shall attend with their pupils, no exception being allowed and no excuse being valid. The teachers shall take great care that their pupils comport themselves with the proper modesty and devotion.

19. The teachers shall attend with their pupils the salve on Saturdays, the vespers of Sundays and other principal days, and at all services of the Church when there is preaching of the Gospel.

20. Whenever God may be pleased to call to judgment any one of the boys, the teachers shall go with their pupils in procession to the funeral, and if necessary the remains shall be borne by four of the boys to the burial place.

21. On each of the four Ember Days of the year, all pupils of seven years of age and above shall make confession in the presence of their teachers, to which end the teachers shall notify their pupils a day or two beforehand in order that they may examine their consciences. The teacher shall instruct the pupils in a manner appropriate to their age how

they should prepare themselves, the method they should observe to avoid by negligence or other culpable reason, omitting sins that ought to be confessed, and the teachers should inform the pupils also of the necessity of repentance to make this sacrament valid, etc. The teachers shall give these same instructions to the pupils who are of an age to receive the holy sacrament of the Eucharist; and, in order that everything may be done with system, the pupils shall be divided into three equal divisions, and each teacher shall assign one division of his school for each of the Ember Days, in order that by this means the pupils may be attended to with dispatch in the church and sent promptly back to school.

22. The teachers shall endeavor to obtain the most instructive books to be read by their pupils. They shall not permit any other language than Spanish to be spoken in the school.

23. The pupils should ask with profound humility that the blessings of their parents accompany them on their way to and from school, and whenever they meet any of their elders in the street they should salute them with proper courtesy.

24. On leaving school, the pupils shall go directly home without loitering, or shouting, or committing mischievous pranks in the streets.

25. If any Negroes or Mulattoes should attend the schools, they shall be placed near the door in seats apart; but in matter of instruction, spiritual and temporal, the teachers shall do to them the same justice as to all the rest.

26. The teachers shall have in their respective schools a copy of these regulations in order that everyone may be promptly informed of their provisions and in order that they may be invariably and duly observed as His Majesty desires.

Two UNCOLLECTED LETTERS OF ANDREW JACKSON

*(Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson to Willie Blount,
Governor of Tennessee. The Capture of Pensacola.)*

Head-Quarters, 7th Military District,
Tensaw, Nov. 14, 1814.

Sir-On last evening I returned from Pensacola to this place - I reached that post on the evening of the 6th. On my approach sent Maj. Pierre with a flag to communicate the object of my visit to the governor of Pensacola. He approached Fort St. George with his flag displayed, and was fired on by the cannon from the fort-he returned and made report thereof to me. I immediately went with the adjutant general and the major with a small escort, and viewed the fort and found it defended by both British and Spanish troops. I immediately determined to storm the town, retired and encamped my troops for the night, and made the necessary arrangements to carry my determination into effect the next day.

On the morning of the 7th I marched with the effective regulars of the 3d, 39th and 44th infantry, part of General Coffee's brigade, the Mississippi dragoons, and part of the West Tennessee regiment, commanded by Lieut. Col. Hammonds (Col. Lowery having deserted and gone home) and part of the Choctaws led by Maj. Blue, of the 39th, and Maj. Kennedy of Mississippi territory. Being encamped on the west of the town I calculated they would expect the assault from that quarter, and be prepared to rake me from the fort, and the British armed vessels, seven in number, that lay in the bay,

To cherish this idea, I sent out part of the mounted men to show themselves on the west, whilst I passed in rear of the Fort undiscovered, to the east of the town. When I appeared within a mile, I was in full view. My pride was never more heightened, than viewing the uniform firmness of my troops, and with what undaunted courage they advanced, with a strong fort ready to assail them on the right, 7 British armed vessels on the left, strong block-houses and batteries of cannon in their front, but they still advanced with unshaken firmness, entered the town, when a battery of two cannon was opened upon the centre column, composed of the regulars, with ball and grape, and a shower of musketry from the houses and gardens. The battery was immediately stormed by Capt. Levall and company, and carried, and the musketry was soon silenced by the steady and well directed fire of the regulars.

The governor met Cols. Williamson and Smith, who led the dismounted volunteers, with a flag, begged for mercy, and surrendered the town and fort unconditionally; mercy was granted and protection given to the citizens and their property-and still Spanish treachery kept us out of possession of the fort until nearly 12 o'clock at night.

Never was more cool, determined bravery displayed by any troops; and the Choctaws advanced to the charge with equal bravery. On the morning of the eight I prepared to march and storm the Barancas, but before I could move tremendous explosions told me that the Barancas, with all its appendages, was blown up. I despatched a detachment of 200 men to explore it, who returned in the night with the information that it was blown up, all

the combustible parts burnt, the cannon spiked and dismounted, except two; this being the case I determined to withdraw my troops, but before I did, I had the pleasure to see the British depart. Col. Nicholls abandoned the fort on the night of the 6th and betook himself to his shipping, with his friend Captain Woodbine, and their red friends.

The steady firmness of my troops has drawn a just respect from our enemies-It has convinced the red sticks that they have no strong hold or protection, only in the friendship of the United States-the good order and conduct of my troops whilst in Pensacola, has convinced the Spaniards of our friendship, and our prowess, and has drawn from the citizens an expression, that our Choctaws are more civilized than the British.

In great haste, I am respectfully sir,

ANDREW JACKSON, Maj. Gen. Com.

(Copied from *The* Boston, Mass., December 30, 1814. In the possession of F. W. Hoskins, Pensacola.)

* * *

Hermitage Decbr. 29th 1825

Sir

I have received your letter of the 3rd instant with enclosure, which I have read with much satisfaction and for which receive my thanks-had I have been in Congress it would have given me much pleasure to have lent my feeble aid to whatever would have promoted the prosperity of Florida. I shall always feel a deep interest in her welfare.

Public men must expect to meet with opposition and contumacy-but what a great consolation, when

we can pass in review our whole public course, and find that purity of intention, and conscious rectitude of principle, inspired all our actions, and public good, not private aggrandisement, induced all our acts-these are consolations to the mind, that wealth & power, without them, cannot give.

	I am Sir very respectfully
the Honble	your most obdt. Servt.
Jos. M. White Esqr	Andrew Jackson

(The above letter has been presented to The Florida Historical Society by Miss Gertrude N. L'Engle, a grand daughter of Thomas Baltzell, law partner of Joseph M. White to whom it was written.)

THE PANTON, LESLIE PAPERS
MUCKLESAOPAY, THE SINGER, (INDIAN
CHIEF) TO WILLIAM PANTON

Hickory Ground Septr. 28 1799

My friend

The affairs of my Nation untill now hindered my going into the Woods, tomorrow I am going with all my people with all the powder and Ball you was so good as to send me Your last Letter to our Daniel Cautions me to take care of it & sell to those that buy from me to the best advantage. I shall be in from hunting in the windy moon last of Feb. Some time in March or April I shall visit you with all the skins I can collect. My friend I beg now a favour of you if you'll be so good as to send me 5 small 3 pt. and 2 pint blankets pr. Mr. John Proctor to cloath the children of the Late Deceased McPherson. They are now mine they are my sisters children & I hate to see them naked, starved with cold & in the ashes for which reasons I hope you'll grant my request.

I have given my directions & orders to his oldest son to carry his skins to you as soon as he can & pay off the debts as soon as he can, he will sett off as soon as he can get ready. The deceased sister Ben Crooks Wife was troublesome but by the talks that I and the other sister Mrs. Durant gave her brought her to, and consented at last to his son's paying the debts & having the management.

Our friend Daniel told us yesterday at Black drink he was not in a hurry to visit you as powder was so Dear, if he had powder to sell to these people they would be quareling with him if he did not sell at the old rate for these reasons he would not visit you until he gathered his corn & hunted up his cattle he used to supply the half of the upper town's I can-

not say who they are to get powder now to go in the woods, this matter will open their eyes & I hope bring them a little to their senses This is my opinion, farewell my friends,

Mucklesaopay, or the Singer.

The above is what the Singer desired me to say to you he speaks friendly of you and I believe means well toward you, he lent me his cow hunter a young negro fellow to assist me yours truly

DANL MCGILLIVRAY,

William Panton Esqr.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

November 17th, 1936

The 34th Annual Meeting of the Florida Historical Society was held in the auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School at Gainesville, Florida, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Tuesday, November 17th, 1936.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr. Joshua Coffin Chase. There were thirty-nine members present. By unanimous consent the roll call was dispensed with. The President declared a quorum was present, and the meeting proceeded.

The address of welcome was made by Dr. Townes R. Leigh, Vice-President of the University of Florida and Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences. In the course of his scholarly and interesting address, Dr. Leigh pointed out the necessity for historians to be scholars and to search carefully for truth, stressing also the fact that historians must be able to interpret. He called attention to Florida's interesting history, and to the deficiency in record keeping, and the difficulties occasioned those delving into Florida history by this failure to keep records within the State; saying that the keeping of records should be encouraged, as by studying the events of the past we can provide for a better future.

President Chase, in responding to Dr. Leigh's welcome, said that he considered it most appropriate that this meeting should be held in the auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, named in honor of one who had served long and well the cause of education of youth in Florida.

The reading of the minutes of the last annual meeting was dispensed with, it being assumed that such minutes were read at the close of the last annual meeting in conformity with the by-laws.

President Chase then read his annual report, which was received and ordered filed.

The Treasurer, Mr. Albert H. Roberts, then read his report, which was likewise received and ordered filed.

Mr. Herbert Lamson, as Chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Charter and By-laws, made a report for the Committee. Mr. Lamson called attention to the fact that Mrs. Frank E. Jennings had done a great deal of work as Chairman of the Committee before her resignation from the Committee, and that Mr. Carl Bohnenberger, who succeeded Mrs. Jennings as Chairman, had likewise rendered valuable service before his untimely death; and that great credit is due to Mrs. Jennings and Mr. Bohnenberger for their splendid efforts. Mr. Lamson stated that the Committee had prepared certain amendments to the Charter, and had recommended to the Board of Directors the approval of the Charter so amended, and then read the Charter in full, with the proposed amendments incorporated therein.

At the conclusion of the reading of the proposed amended Charter, Senator S. L. Holland, of Bartow, stated that at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Florida Historical Society held at Gainesville, Florida, just prior to the convening of this annual meeting, the Board, by resolution duly adopted, approved the proposed amendments to the Charter, as submitted to the Board by the Committee on Revision, and referred the Charter containing the said proposed amendments, to this the an-

nual meeting of the Society, with the recommendation by the Board of Directors that the proposed amendments be adopted. Senator Holland stated further that in view of this recommendation by the Board of Directors, and in view of the fact that the Charter as amended had been read in full by Mr. Lamson, he moved the adoption of the following resolution :-

Be It Resolved, by the Florida Historical Society in annual meeting assembled, at Gainesville, Florida, on this 17th day of November, 1936, that the recommendation of the Board of Directors, proposing certain amendments to the Charter of the Florida Historical Society be, and the same is hereby, approved and adopted.

Be It Resolved, Further, that the necessary legal action be taken to accomplish the amendment of the Charter as recommended by the Board of Directors.

Be It Resolved, Further, that the Charter of the Florida Historical Society be, and the same is hereby amended, so that the said Charter, as amended, shall read as follows:-

CHARTER OF THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

The name of this corporation shall be The Florida Historical Society. The place where it is to be located is Jacksonville, in Duval County, Florida.

ARTICLE II

Objects.

The general nature of the objects of the corporation is the collection, arrangement and preservation

of all material pertaining to the history of, or in any manner illustrative of Florida, including books, pamphlets, documents, archives, manuscripts, newspapers, diaries, notes, letters, speeches, maps, plats, surveys, portraits, photographs or other likenesses of men and women prominent in Florida' history, pictorial illustrations of Florida scenery, relics and products:

To prepare, edit and publish articles, sketches, biographies, pamphlets, books and documents, descriptive or illustrative of Florida:

To promote public interest in Florida history; to preserve and perpetuate historic spots and places; to further in every way the memory of Florida's historic past.

ARTICLE III.

Membership.

All persons of good character may become members of this corporation, upon payment of dues as provided by the by-laws. Honorary members may be chosen at all annual meetings, but only upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, upon unanimous vote of the Board. The Board of Directors may provide by appropriate by-law for additional types of membership, such as contributing members, life members and other special types of members, as the Board sees fit, who shall pay such dues as the Board may determine.

ARTICLE IV.

Term of Existence.

The term for which this corporation shall exist is to be ninety nine years.

ARTICLE V.

Original Incorporators

The names and residences of the subscribers are as follows :-

George R. Fairbanks, Fernandina, Fla; Francis P. Fleming, Jacksonville, Fla.; James P. Taliaferro, Jacksonville, Fla.; V. W. Shields, Jacksonville, Fla.; Charles M. Cooper, Jacksonville, Fla.; George W. Wilson, Jacksonville, Fla.; William A. Blount, Pensacola, Fla.; George P. Raney, Tallahassee, Fla.

ARTICLE VI.

Officers and Annual Meeting.

Section 1. The affairs of the corporation are to be managed by the following officers and directors, effective with the general election at the annual meeting of the Society to be held on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1937, namely:-

A President, a First Vice-President, a Second Vice-President, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, a Treasurer, and a Board of Directors, consisting of the President, the Vice-Presidents, the Recording Secretary, the Corresponding Secretary and Librarian, the Treasurer, three Directors chosen from the State at Large, and one from each Congressional District of the State of Florida, as now, or hereafter, constituted. The officers named herein shall be elected, annually. Of the remaining directors, one shall be chosen from the State at large, and one from each of the odd numbered Congressional Districts, at the annual election in 1937, for a period of one year, and two directors shall be chosen from the State at large, and one from each even numbered Congressional District for a period of two years; and thereafter all directors, other than ex officio members

shall be chosen for a period of two years. No director (other than an ex officio member of the Board) shall be eligible to reelection until one year shall have elapsed after the expiration of the term for which he, or she, was elected. Vacancies in any office may be filled by appointment by the President until the next meeting of the Board of Directors, or of the Society, whichever shall first be held. In the event a meeting of the Board of Directors is first held, they shall make appointments to fill such vacancy, or vacancies until the next meeting of the Society. The officers and directors elected at the annual meeting held on the third Tuesday in November, 1936, shall hold office only until the meeting held on the fourth Tuesday in January, 1937, or until their successors are elected and qualified.

Section 2. The by-laws may provide for an Executive Committee of not less than five (5) members of the Board of Directors, as constituted by Section 1 of this Article, which Executive Committee shall exercise the authority of the Board of Directors when the Board is not in session.

Section 3. Such officers and directors are to be elected at the annual meeting of the corporation, which shall be held on the fourth Tuesday in January of each year, the place of such annual meeting to be designated at least thirty days in advance by the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VII.

Charter Officers.

The names of the officers who are to manage all of the affairs of the corporation until the first election are as follows: George R. Fairbanks, President; Francis P. Fleming, First Vice-President; William A. Blount, Second Vice-President; George

W. Wilson, Secretary; V. W. Shields, Treasurer; James P. Taliaferro, George P. Raney, Charles M. Cooper and Minor S. Jones, together with the ex-officio members, Board of Directors.

ARTICLE VIII.

By-Laws.

Section 1. The by-laws of the corporation are to be made, altered, or rescinded only upon recommendation of the Board of Directors, to a regular or special meeting of the membership, by a majority vote of such meeting.

Section 2. The Board of Directors shall, at its discretion, create such committees as may be necessary to carry on the work of the Society, defining in the by-laws their duration and duties, and shall determine what publication, or publications, if any, shall be issued by the Society, and shall provide funds for the expenses of issuing and handling same.

ARTICLE IX.

Limit of Indebtedness.

The highest amount of indebtedness or liability to which the corporation may at any time subject itself is fifty thousand dollars, which shall never be greater than two-thirds of the value of the property of the corporation.

ARTICLE X.

Value of Real Estate.

The amount in value of the real estate which the corporation may hold, subject always to the approval of the Circuit Judge, is one hundred thousand dollars.

ARTICLE XI.

Amendments.

This corporation may amend its Charter by resolution, as provided in the by-laws, and as provided by law.

* * *

Dr. Kathryn T. Abbey, of Tallahassee, seconded Senator Holland's motion. The motion being put by President Chase, was unanimously carried, and the resolution unanimously adopted.

Mr. Watt Marchman, of Winter Park, made his report as Chairman of the Membership Committee, in the course of which he stated that the Society has now between five and six hundred members.

Dr. Kathryn T. Abbey, when called upon for a report as Chairman of the Committee on Collection, Use and Preservation of Manuscripts, said that the Committee was unable to make a report at this time; but that she would like to make a statement, on behalf of the Committee. She said that Mr. Carl Bohnenberger's untimely death had retarded the work of the Committee, making it impossible to give an extended report at this time. She promised to make a full report at the meeting of the Society to be held in January, 1937.

Mrs. Murray L. Stanley, of Daytona Beach, Chairman of the Resolutions Committee, reporting for the Committee, moved severally the adoption of certain resolutions proposed by the Committee. Her motion in each instance was seconded and unanimously carried, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted.

WHEREAS, Dr. John J. Tigert, president of the University of Florida, Dr. James M. Leake, Dr.

Townes R. Leigh and Mr. Frank Wright, members of the staff of the University, and the University of Florida as a whole, have contributed wholeheartedly to the success of this annual assembly of the Florida Historical Society by their generous invitation to congregate here in such pleasant surroundings, by the welcome they have given us, and for the ably directed publicity in making the meeting known to our members and friends over the state at large:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Florida Historical Society, extend to Dr. John J. Tigert, Dr. James M. Leake, Dr. Townes R. Leigh and Mr. Frank Wright as representatives of the University of Florida, our deepest feeling of appreciation of their efforts in behalf of the Florida Historical Society.

WHEREAS, Carl Bohnenberger, prominent in the activities of the Florida Historical Society for a great number of years, and one of the beloved citizens of the City of Jacksonville and the State of Florida, was suddenly removed from our ranks by a disastrous automobile accident near Hendersonville, North Carolina, on the evening of the 28th of October, 1936;

WHEREAS, After joining the Staff of the Jacksonville Public Library in 1914, Carl Bohnenberger acquired a wide and extensive knowledge of history and culture which resulted in his being considered one of the foremost authorities in the history of Florida and in the work of the libraries of the state;

WHEREAS, Carl Bohnenberger was prominent as president of the Florida Library Association and as a Director and Librarian and Corresponding Secretary of the Florida Historical Society, and took a prominent and active part in the work of each of these state organizations; and

WHEREAS, Carl Bohnenberger, as one of the directors of the Florida Historical Society has rendered the utmost services to the Society by activities on various important committees, notably on the Committee on the Revision of the Charter and By-Laws, and the Committee on the Collection, Use and Preservation of Manuscripts; and

WHEREAS, he has wholeheartedly contributed his time and services to the State of Florida and to the special field of Florida history;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Florida Historical Society, hereby make record of our deep feeling of regret at the sudden departure of our friend and fellow member, and make known universally our sincerest appreciation of his unforgettable services in the activities and development of the Society.

WHEREAS, the, Committee on the Revision of the Charter and By-Laws of the Florida Historical Society under the chairmanship of Mr. Herbert Lamson, for its excellent and praiseworthy work in the framing of the revised constitution and by-laws; and

WHEREAS, the Committee on the Collection, Use and Preservation of the Manuscripts under the chairmanship of Dr. Kathryn T. Abbey, for the progressive program which it has engineered, and for its work in preserving for Florida the records which are rightly Florida's; and

WHEREAS, the Membership Committee under the Chairmanship of Mr. Watt Marchman, for its success in securing many new members for the Society; and

WHEREAS, the Committee on Arrangements under the able leadership of Mrs. Roy V. Ott, which has

been very successful in making arrangements for this the annual meeting;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the thanks of the Florida Historical Society be hereby extended to these committees and to the members thereof, for their valuable services in the interest of the Society.

(The following resolution was introduced by the Committee at the request of Julien C. Yonge.)

Be It Resolved: That the Florida Historical Society expresses and records here its appreciation of the notable services of Alfred J. Hanna throughout the past year. Much of our growth during this period has come through his unfailing interest and hard work. He has planned, encouraged and attended most of the regional meetings which have so successfully broadened the Society's field and increased its membership. Our officers and committees have all continually looked to him for help which has been freely given. We are grateful to our secretary without portfolio.

WHEREAS, Julien C. Yonge, Director of the Florida Historical Society, editor of the Society's *Quarterly*, because of his splendid and dependable work as editor of the *Quarterly*, his wise and generous advice, and for his many years of faithful and inspirational services in the development of the Society;

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED, That the members of the Society hereby make record of their appreciation; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this resolution be sent him.

WHEREAS, Joshua Coffin Chase, because of his progressive leadership in the growth of the Florida Historical Society during the period of his services as president; and

WHEREAS, because of his courage and energy as president of the Society, has given generously of his time and services in the inauguration of the Society's new program during the past year;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That we, the members of the Florida Historical Society extend to him, Joshua Coffin Chase, president of the Florida Historical Society, our profound appreciation for his services, and request that a copy of this resolution be incorporated in the minutes.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the members of the Florida Historical Society hereby express their grief at the loss by death during the recent past of the following members:

Judge William Hunter, Tampa, died May, 1935;

Dr. Frank G. Renshaw, Pensacola, died September, 11, 1935;

Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, Jacksonville, died June 17, 1936;

Charles Pugsley, Monticello, died June, 1936;

Mrs. J. W. Greenslade, Washington, died 1936;

John Gribbel, Philadelphia, died August 25, 1936;

Carl Bohnenberger, Jacksonville, died October 28, 1936.

President Chase read a telegram from Bishop Thomas, expressing his regret at not being able to be present.

Mr. D. B. McKay, of Tampa, Chairman of the Nominations Committee, made the following report on behalf of the Committee:-

Nominations Committee Report.

The Nominations Committee of the Florida Historical Society, duly appointed by President Joshua C. Chase to recommend nominees for all offices and all directors of the Society, to be chosen at the annual meeting on November 17, 1936, report as follows :-

We have consulted with those members of the Society whose advice seems to us most desirable and from their opinions and our own we recommend the following members for election to the several offices and the board of directors, to serve until the next annual meeting of the Society, and we place their names in nomination hereby, requesting the presiding officer to ask for other nominations from the floor :-

For president, Joshua C. Chase
for 1st vice president, Kathryn T. Abbey
for 2nd vice president, Spessard L. Holland
for secretary, Herbert Lamson
for treasurer, Albert H. Roberts

For directors:

James M. Leake
Mrs. T. M. McDuffee
Mrs. Roy V. Ott
George P. Raney
John P. Stokes
A. M. Taylor
Nathaniel S. Thomas
Julien C. Yonge

We are unable to recommend any one to adequately take the place of Carl Bohnenberger. This

fact is a tribute to his services. It is suggested that the office be not filled until the next annual meeting.

The above report is submitted unanimously:-

D. B. McKay, Chairman
Carita Doggett Corse
C. L. Crow
Rhea M. Smith
T. T. Wentworth, Jr.
Julien C. Yonge

On motion duly made, seconded and unanimously carried, the report of the Nominations Committee was approved and adopted, and the Secretary was directed to cast the ballot of the meeting for the officers and directors nominated in the report. The Secretary thereupon cast the ballot accordingly, and the President announced that the following had been duly elected officers and directors of the Florida Historical Society to serve until the next annual meeting, or until their successors shall be elected and qualified, namely :-

president, Joshua C. Chase
1st vice president, Kathryn T. Abbey
2nd vice president, Spessard L. Holland
secretary, Herbert Lamson
treasurer, Albert H. Roberts

directors:

James M. Leake
Mrs. T. M. McDuffee
Mrs. Roy V. Ott
George P. Raney
John P. Stokes
A. M. Taylor
Nathaniel S. Thomas
Julien C. Yonge.

Announcements concerning the luncheon and interesting exhibits were made by Mrs. Roy V. Ott

and Dr. James M. Leake. Mr. Lamson announced that a supply of the Society's Quarterly was available for distribution to interested persons.

The Secretary then read the minutes of this meeting, and on motion by Senator Holland, duly seconded and unanimously carried, the minutes as read were approved.

Dr. Leigh extended an invitation to the members of the Society to attend a meeting of alumni and alumnae of other institutions of learning now resident in Florida, on "All Universities Day" at the University of Florida on Saturday, December 5, 1936. Mr. T. T. Wentworth, Jr., President of the Pensacola Historical Society, invited the Florida Historical Society to meet at Pensacola at an early date in the future, and extended to the Society greetings from Mr. Julien C. Yonge.

On motion duly made, seconded and carried the meeting thereupon adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

Approved:

JOSHUA C. CHASE,

President.

HERBERT LAMSON,
Recording Secretary.

THE PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS AND REPORT

*To the Members of the Florida Historical Society
and Guests:*

This Society was first organized in 1856, reorganized in 1902, incorporated on May 15, 1905, and is today celebrating its eightieth birthday since its first organization and its thirty-fourth annual meeting since its reorganization. When we all reach the advanced age of eighty, here's hoping that if we cannot all be going strong, at least most of us may be getting by.

Somewhere in the Bible there is something about "the wind being tempered to the shorn lamb." The members of the Society must have had this in mind when they elected your President at the last annual meeting. They were good enough to safeguard him with fellow officers of ability, equipped with knowledge of the affairs of the Society, of industrious habits and of good dispositions. Any and all accomplishments during the past year are due to their splendid cooperation. Your President is under special obligations to one of your members, for many years one of the Directors and Vice-President, possessing a great knowledge of Florida history and a wide acquaintance throughout the State with worthwhile people, namely Professor A. J. Hanna. He assisted in planning and engineering meetings throughout the State to carry out the policies of the Society to make people history-conscious.

On January 12 your President attended, upon invitation, a meeting of the Tallahassee Historical Society to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of Florida's secession from the Federal Union. The first regional meeting sponsored by the Society

was held in Sanford, the Fifth District, February 8, presided over by Senator A. M. Taylor. Two were held in the First District, the first at Mountain Lake on March 12, with Senator S. L. Holland presiding, and the second in Tampa on April 20, with George P. Raney, chairman. On October 31 a meeting was held at Coral Gables under the auspices of the University of Miami, with the Honorable J. P. Stokes presiding. Today's meeting is a combination of the one planned for the Second District with the Annual Meeting, and will complete the Society's activities for the year. We are indebted to Mrs. Roy V. Ott for making all arrangements for today's meeting in such a careful and painstaking manner.

Your President was laid up for repairs and unable to attend the Tampa meeting; and on the day of the Miami meeting the funeral services were held for our Librarian and Corresponding Secretary, Carl Bohnenberger, whose tragic death caused an irreparable loss to his family, this Society, and the profession he so greatly honored. Suitable resolutions in his memory will be offered and passed here.

During the past year your Directors held two meetings—one in December, 1935, and one on April 25, 1936. Upon invitation, Doctor James A. Robertson, Executive Secretary of the Florida State Historical Society, and Professor Hanna sat with us at the latter meeting. The first report of the Committee on the Revision of the Charter and By-Laws, the appointment of which was authorized by the Directors at the first meeting, was offered and approved. The adoption of its report today will be a step forward. In June, Second Vice-President Doctor Kathryn T. Abbey accepted Chairmanship of the Committee for the Collection, Use and Preservation of Manuscripts, and was instrumental in acquiring the papers of Richard Keith Call, Second

Territorial Governor of Florida. Funds to finance the purchase were provided thru the efforts of Professor Hanna and others.

Among the notable contributions of historical data to the Society are some manuscripts and old newspapers from Honorable D. B. McKay of Tampa. Your Treasurer, Albert H. Roberts, acting upon his own initiative, is negotiating to acquire for the Society the correspondence and documents of the late senators Duncan U. Fletcher and Park Trammell.

At the April meeting of the Directors your President was authorized to accept an invitation extended by the Mayor of St. Augustine (Honorable Walter B. Fraser) to become a member of a committee to plan a restoration of all or a portion of the original city within the old wall. Your president was unable to attend the meeting of this committee, in Washington, D. C., October 26. Doctor J. C. Merriam, of the Carnegie Institution, was secured as chairman of a committee of which Doctor Tigert is a member. St. Augustine has pledged funds for preliminary surveys and excavations upon which to base a report ready in March. In the meanwhile the Society can join in the views of Doctor Merriam contained in a letter to Mr. Fraser under date of October 31, 1936; quote:

I am much interested in what can be done to work out a sound program for study of St. Augustine and a plan for protection and use of its historical values such as would commend itself to the thinking people of the country. It will require careful thought and considerable painstaking work, but if this can be done on the basis of accurate investigation, a work of importance can be accomplished.

At the April meeting of the directors it was decided to make an organized campaign for new members, and a committee was appointed with Watt Marchman as chairman. Thru his efforts the membership of the Society has been increased so that it is now up to very nearly the high-water-mark of all time.

Members of the Society must be aware of the splendid work done by its First Vice-President, Julien C. Yonge, Editor of the *Quarterly*, which comes to us so regularly and is so full of valuable historical data.

In closing his report, your President recommends for consideration during the coming year the following objectives:

1. Reappointment of the Membership Committee.
2. Appointment of a Finance and Budget Committee.
3. Cataloging and indexing the library and Call papers.
4. Carrying on regional meetings in the five congressional districts, and putting forth every effort to make the people of the State not only history but archive conscious.

May the Society continue to go forward, avoiding partisan entanglements, and have for its objects the teaching of reverent regard for the names, history and character of the founders of Florida; to inculcate patriotism in their descendants; to discover, preserve, and collect records relating to the first settlers, their ancestors, and descendants; and to commemorate important events in the history of Florida and the Republic.

Respectfully submitted,

JOSHUA C. CHASE, President.

REPORT OF THE MEMBERSHIP COMMITTEE

November 17 1936

Whatever success the Chairman of the Membership Committee is able to report to the members of the Florida Historical Society has been due almost entirely to the combined efforts of its members, namely, Mrs. T. M. McDuffee, Manatee; Hon. G. P. McCord, Tallahassee; Mr. Philip S. May, Jacksonville, and Dr. R. L. Goulding, Fort Lauderdale. Without, however, the full cooperation and advice of President Joshua C. Chase and the Directors of the Society, and with the assistance and encouragement of many members, the Committee would not have been able to function with any degree of success.

Following the appointment of the Committee in April, 1936, a determined effort was made to secure the names and addresses of everyone in Florida and in the United States who had an interest in the history and colorful background of Florida, who would appreciate being nominated for membership in the Society. Over one thousand specially written letters of invitation, accompanied by application blanks bearing the name of the person nominating the prospective member, were sent to a carefully selected list of names. The results in new members have been gratifying; and with the addition of a few more members, the Society will have the maximum membership in the eighty years of its history.

At the present time the total membership of the Society is safely over five hundred. At the annual meeting last November, there was a total of three hundred twenty-one members, of which two were honorary and four life members. During the year we have lost four by withdrawals and seven by death,

including one honorary, Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, and one director, Carl Bohnenberger. Now we have one honorary, four life members and over five hundred contributing and active members.

The Membership Committee feels that the increase of the members of the Society and the interest which is being taken in the Society's program over the state, has really just started; and that, at some not too distant day the present membership shall be doubled.

Respectfully submitted,

WATT MARCHMAN, Chairman.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

November 17, 1936.

*To the President and Members of
The Florida Historical Society:*

I have the honor of submitting herewith my first annual report as Treasurer of the Society.

On November 19, 1935, my honored predecessor, Mr. T. Frederick Davis, turned over to me a check for \$222.04, representing the balance to the Society's credit in Florida National Bank, Jacksonville, together with a number of membership fees which had not been passed to the Bank account. Total receipts for the year, including bank balance and items turned over to me by Mr. Davis, have amounted to \$1,581.04, total disbursements \$1,390.15, balance at close of business November 16, 1936 (exclusive of checks aggregating some \$15.00 to \$20.00) of \$190.89.

As a matter of convenience, I transferred the Society's deposit to a Tallahassee bank, and details of the transactions with this bank appear in the attached statement.

As stated, the old bank balance turned over to me by the retiring Treasurer was \$222.04. Receipts for the year on account of purchase of the Governor R. K. Call papers were \$514.00; receipts from ordinary sources (memberships), \$845.00; total bank deposits \$1,581.04. The publication of the four issues of the Florida Historical Society Quarterly for 1936 (January, April, July and October), all paid for, constituted the principal expense. For the purchase of the Call papers, the Society paid \$500.00. Minor expenses include postage, miscellaneous printing, and supplies. Both postage and miscellaneous printing expenses have been somewhat higher than usual by reason of the active campaign for the purchase of the Call documents, and the active campaign of the Membership Committee for new members, both of these campaigns achieving signal success.

I wish to express to the President, other officers and directors, and to the membership, my sincere appreciation of your co-operation during the year, and of your more than generous forbearance with the difficulties that have made it impossible for me to handle the numerous details of the office as efficiently as I could have wished, and as you had every right to expect from one accepting the responsibilities of the office.

Respectfully submitted,

ALBERT H. ROBERTS, Treasurer.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNT WITH THE LEWIS STATE
BANK, TALLAHASSEE, FLORIDA, YEAR ENDING
NOVEMBER 16, 1936.

Deposits

Date	Amount	Date	Amount
Nov. 26, 1935	\$222.04*	June 19, 1936	473.00**
29	54.00	29	57.00
Dec. 28	82.00	July 10	41.00
31, 1935	8.00	27	92.00
Mar. 2, 1936	36.00	Aug. 3.8	32.00
30	104.00	27	26.00
Apl. 24	36.00	Oct. 28	106.00
May 26	62.00	Nov. 16, 1936	94.00
30	56.00		
Total Deposits			\$1,581.04

*Check from retiring Treasurer.

**Contributions for Call purchase

Withdrawals

Ck. No.	Date	Amount	Payee	Purpose
1	12-21-35	\$ 3.20	Sou. Stat. & Stp. Co.	Rubber stamps
2	12-21-36	2.00	Carita D. Corse	Refund
3	3-12-36	12.00	Cash	Postage \$10.00 Cpyr't. 2.00
4	3-12-36	5.00	J. C. Yonge	Postage
5	3-12-36	222.42	Rose Printing Co.	Printing (Q. etc.)
6	3-12-36	8.50	Guild Press	Printing
7	5-20-36	159.24	Rose Printing Co.	Printing (Q. etc.)
8	5-20-36	9.75	Rose Printing Co.	Printing
9	6-19-36	500.00	Mary Call Darby Collins	Call Collection
10	7- 9-36	32.14	Rollins College	Printing, Postage, etc.
11	8-15-36	29.85	Rollins Press	Printing, etc.
12	8-18-36	10.00	Watt Marchman	Postage
13	9- 2-36	181.16	Rose Printing Co.	Printing (Q. etc.)
14	10- 8-36	13.32	Watt Marchman	Exp. Mem. Com.
15	10-19-36	15.00	Cash	Postage
16	11-14-36	170.57	Rose Printing Co.	Printing (Q. etc.)
17	11-14-36	11.00	Rollins Press	Printing
18	11-14-36	5.00	Herbert Lamson, Secy.	Wreath for Bohnenberger funeral.
Total		\$1,390.15		
Balance		190.89	\$1,581.04	

presided. A luncheon attended by nearly one hundred men and women interested in Florida's history-preceded the meeting, at which Professor A. J. Lianna, former vice president who suggested these meetings and who has attended most of them, spoke on the Society: He reviewed its history, explained its program, and showed its possibilities on the basis of what it means to the whole State. Historical papers were read by Reverend Edgar L. Pennington, and Dean West and Dr. Gifford of the University, while Mr. Stokes described the Florida State flag. This gathering established the Society in the Miami district, where we have until now found very few members.

* * *

The annual meeting of the Society, held at the University of Florida on November 17, was notably successful in every way. Evidence of the real interest the members feel in the Society and its work is the unusual attendance, for thirty-five members came to Gainesville from every part of the State except the far south. The following members were present: Kathryn T. Abbey, Tallahassee; W. T. Cash, Tallahassee; Joshua Coffin Chase, Winter Park; Mrs. Carita Doggett Corse, Green Cove Springs; C. L. Crow, Gainesville; T. Frederick Davis, Jacksonville; Mrs. T. Frederick Davis, Jacksonville; Charles E. Doe, Gainesville; Mrs. John L. Doggett, Jr., Jacksonville; Mrs. John L. Doggett, Green Cove Springs; Henri May Eddy, Gainesville; Alfred Hasbrouck, Mt. Dora; Spessard L. Holland, Bartow; Fannie Holt, Jacksonville; Herbert E. Kahler, St. Augustine; Mrs. Frederick W. Kirtland, St. Augustine; Herbert Lamson, Jacksonville; James Miller Leake, Gainesville; Mrs. Audrey Lott, Perry; Mrs. Sue Alderman Mahorn-er, Jacksonville; D. B. McKay, Tampa; Mrs. Roy

NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING

In accordance with the revised charter adopted in annual meeting on November 17, the next annual meeting of the Florida Historical Society, for the election of officers and the transaction of other business, will be held on January 26, 1937.

As no annual meeting has hitherto been held in South Florida it has been determined to accept the invitation of The Right Reverend Nathaniel S. Thomas, director of the Society for that district, and of the members in that part of the State extended at the regional meeting at Miami, and hold this first annual meeting under the new charter at Palm Beach. There will be two sessions, at eleven o'clock in the morning and at two o'clock in the afternoon, both in the parish house of Bethesda-by-the-Sea on Barton Avenue and County Road; with an interval for luncheon and for the viewing of the notable collection of Floridiana of Bishop Thomas, augmented by a loan exhibit from numerous public libraries and private collections in the State.

An interesting and unusual program is being planned, and it is hoped that all members of the Society in South Florida, as well as many from other parts of the State, will attend.

JOSHUA C. CHASE,
President

NOTES

Another of the regional meetings which have broadened interest in the Society and its work throughout the State was held at the University of Miami on October 31, on invitation of Dr. Harold E. Briggs, Professor of History. John P. Stokes, a member of our board of directors for that district,

V. Ott, Ocala ; W. R. O'Neal, Orlando ; Albert H. Roberts, Tallahassee; R. N. Severance, DeLand; Carlton Smith, Madison; Rhea M. Smith, Winter Park; Mrs. N. E. Smith, Ocala; Mrs. S. J. Sistrunk, Ocala ; Mrs. Iva T. Sprinkle, Ocala ; Mrs. Murray L. Stanley, Daytona Beach; Mrs. A. W. Underwood, St. Augustine; G. G. Ware, Leesburg; Mrs. G. G. Ware, Leesburg; Mrs. C. D. Walker, Eustis; Alma Williams, Jacksonville ; T. T. Wentworth, Jr., Pensacola; Mrs. Garnett Lee West, Jacksonville; H. S. Winters, DeLand.

A business session was held in the morning; a luncheon with vice president Spessard L. Holland, toastmaster, was attended by about seventy; and there was a historical program in the afternoon. The Society and guests were greeted by Dr. Townes R. Leigh in the absence of Dr. Tigert, and the response was from President Chase. Dr. Dorothy Dodd, of Tallahassee, read an essay on the Establishment of the Public School System in Florida, 1866-1871. Dr. Philip M. Hamer, of the National Archives, Washington, spoke on The National Archives and State Archives; and Dr. James M. Leake, of the University of Florida, spoke on The Relation of the University of Florida to the History of Florida.

Between sessions and afterwards visits were paid to the Florida State Museum and the Doe Ornithological Collection on the campus, and to a loan exhibit of Floridiana brought together for this occasion by the University Library. In addition to items of historical interest from the Library, there were specimens from the papers of Governor Call recently secured complete by the Society; more than thirty items from the Florida State Library brought by Mr. W. T. Cash, librarian ; a journal of Governor Call brought by Mr. D. B. McKay, of Tampa ; half-

a-dozen items from the Ocala Public Library, by Miss Gamsby; fourteen items from the Rollins College Library by Mr. Marchman; ten pieces from the St. Augustine Historical Society by Mrs. Underwood; fourteen documents by Mr. Carlton Smith of Madison; twelve books and documents by Mr. T. T. Wentworth, Jr., of Pensacola; a Civil War item by Mrs. G. L. West of Jacksonville; and a score of miscellaneous items from the collection of Julien C. Yonge of Pensacola.

* * *

The members will regret to learn that ill health has made it necessary for Mrs. Jennings to retire from our Board of Directors. Upon her election last year she entered at once into the work of the Society. She went to Winter Park for the December meeting of the Board, and was appointed chairman of a committee which she selected to revise our charter and by-laws. She had gathered the necessary data and with the committee had begun the rewriting when her health failed. A long rest in the North Carolina mountains has been beneficial and we hope that before long she can join again in the work which interests her so much. Mr. Carl Bohnenberger and Mr. Herbert Lamson, who were assisting Mrs. Jennings, carried the revision on to completion. The charter was adopted by the members on November 17, and the by-laws will be presented to the meeting at Palm Beach on January 26.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the Society in November two directors were added to the Board—Dr. James M. Leake and Mrs. T. M. McDuffee. Dr. Leake has served in other years and we know the

value of his counsel and help. Some of our new members may not know that he is Head of the Department of History in the University of Florida, but they will recall that the work of several of his graduate students has appeared in the Quarterly and more will be seen there. He was a speaker on the program of the late meeting at the University and, without design, his notable address was such that it might well become the key-note of the Society's aspirations and plans. Mrs. McDuffee has been serving on the Membership Committee and a good part of its unusual success is due to her efforts. She is the author of a recent work relating to Florida, *The Lures of Manatee*.