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THE MARINE FORCES OF WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES AND HIS "STATE OF MUSKOGEE"

Illustrative documents

edited by LYLE N. MCALISTER

Among the host of adventurers, dreamers, filibusters and trouble-makers who have added drama to the pages of Florida history, William Augustus Bowles yields to none. Among his enemies, and these were in the majority, he was referred to by epithets ranging from the relatively mild "that fellow Bowles" to the more emphatic "vagabond," "desperado," "Black Guard," "Captain Liar," and "desperate vile adventurer." Among his friends and admirers he was known variously as "Beloved Warrior," "Captain," "General," and "Director General." In the pursuit of his designs Bowles dreamed great dreams, performed remarkable feats of derring-do, executed spectacular escapes, and by a combination of sheer bluff and intrigue embarrassed and at times threatened the policies of both Spain and the United States among the southern Indian nations.¹

Although Bowles's activities when viewed singly appear to have been the product of immediate expediency, an overall scrutiny reveals a central design which ties them together. That was the concept of a sovereign Indian state which was to include the Creeks and the Cherokees, and later the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. The new state was to possess its own armed forces strong enough to defend itself against the designs of Spain and the United States, an independent foreign

1. For more detailed accounts of Bowles's career see *The Authentic Memoirs of William Augustus Bowles, Esquire, Ambassador from the United Nations of Creeks and Cherokees, to the Court of London* (London, 1791); *Public Characters, or Contemporary Biography . . .* (Baltimore, 1803), 332-359; Albert James Pickett, *History of Alabama and Incidentally of Georgia and Mississippi, from the Earliest Period* (Shelfield, Alabama, 1896), pp. 410-413, 470-471; John Walton Caughey, *McGillivray of the Creeks* (Norman, 1938), *passim*; Merritt Bloodworth Pound, *Benjamin Hawkins, Indian Agent* (Athens, 1951), *passim*; Lawrence Kinnaird, "The Significance of William Augustus Bowles's Seizure of Panton's Apalachee Store in 1792," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, IX (July, 1930-April, 1931), pp. 156-192; Arthur Preston Whitaker, *The Mississippi Question, 1795-1803* (New York, 1934), 162-175.

policy, and would prosper through breaking the commercial monopoly of Spain and the Panton, Leslie Company and opening its Gulf Coast ports to the commerce of the world.² In retrospect the project appears chimerical. It was completely opposed to the interests of Spain and would never have been tolerated by the United States. Many, and probably a majority of the Indians were indifferent or hostile to Bowles. Perhaps Bowles, himself, realized the impracticability of his project and was merely using it as a cloak for his personal ambitions in the Floridas. Nevertheless, the concept was a constant factor in his writings, talk and actions.

Just when the design was conceived is difficult to determine. Professor Kinnaird suggests that Bowles borrowed it from Alexander McGillivray.³ In any case it was not too long after the conference between the two chiefs in June 1788, that Bowles began to take steps towards its realization. After the failure of his first invasion of Florida in 1788-1789, he realized that success could only be achieved through the support and assistance of Great Britain, which nation, he knew, was sometimes willing to fish in troubled waters. In 1790, accompanied by several Creek and Cherokee Indians, he made his way to London. There he represented himself and his companions as an official deputation from the "United Nation of Creeks and Cherokees," petitioned the British government for recognition, requested certain commercial concessions, and suggested an alliance between Great Britain and the Indian nation. If Bowles had reached England before that country had settled her differences with Spain over Nootka Sound he might have encountered an atmosphere more favorable to the achievement of his maximum objectives. Even so, he was treated cordially, possibly because the British regarded him as a potentially useful tool

2. Lawrence Kinnaird, "The Significance of William Augustus Bowles's Seizure of Panton's Apalachee Store in 1792," *loc. cit.*, pp. 164-166.

3. Lawrence Kinnaird, "International Rivalry in the Creek Country, Part I. The Ascendency of Alexander McGillivray," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, X (July, 1931-April, 1932), 73.

should Spain and England fall out again, and left the country with permission for all vessels flying the flag of the Creek and Cherokee Nation to enter the free ports of the British West Indies.⁴

Upon his return to Florida in the autumn of 1791, Bowles took additional steps to implement his scheme. He arranged for his supporters to elect him "Director of Affairs of the United Nation of the Creeks and Cherokees," and in this capacity addressed a memorial to the Spanish government offering friendship and an alliance and demanding free ports for the commerce of his people.⁵ Bowles's diplomacy, however, was no match for Spanish duplicity. In 1792, Baron de Carondelet, governor of Louisiana, invited the Director of Affairs to New Orleans ostensibly to discuss the proposals that Bowles had made. Here he was arrested and confined.

During the next five years Bowles's plans were in abeyance. As a Spanish prisoner he was shunted from New Orleans to Havana, from Havana to Madrid, and from Madrid to the Philippine Islands. Then, while being transferred back to Spain in 1799, he exhibited his recuperatory powers by escaping in the British colony of Sierra Leone. Through the good offices of the governor, Bowles was able to reach London, where again he was well received. Here he arranged for passage to the British West Indies and in the fall of 1799 he was back in Florida accompanied by a motley group of European and American adventurers.⁶

4. Frederick Jackson Turner, ed., "English Policy," *American Historical Review*, VII (October, 1901-July, 1902), 726-735, 708. It is interesting to note that Francisco de Miranda, the noted Venezuelan precursor of independence was in London when Bowles arrived, and had been seeking British aid for a project somewhat similar in nature but considerably larger in scope than that of Bowles, that is the establishment of independent nations in Spanish America. Like Bowles, he was given just enough encouragement to stimulate his hopes and keep him available should England need a pawn in the conduct of her Spanish policy (Joseph F. Thorning, *Miranda: World Citizen* [Univ. of Fla. Press, 1952], 100-102).

5. Caughey, *op. cit.*, pp. 48-49.

6. *Ibid.*, p. 50; Edward Forrester to William Panton, Appalachee, October 16, 1799, in the Cruzat Papers, Florida Historical Society Library.

Bowles lost no time in resuming his empire-building. Early in 1800 the establishment of the sovereign "State of Muskogee" was announced, and plans were laid to incorporate not only the Creeks and Cherokees but also the Chickasaw and Choctaw nations. Bowles himself assumed the title of Director General, while certain of the foreigners who had accompanied him or who later joined him were naturalized and appointed to state positions.⁷ Shortly thereafter Muskogee opened hostilities with Spain, a nation which by this time Bowles had every reason to hate and fear. In accordance with international usage, however, Bowles was careful to issue a proper proclamation of war before beginning hostilities. The proclamation is herewith reproduced not only to describe the real or fancied grievances of Bowles and the State of Muskogee but to illustrate the pretentiousness of the Director General's plans.

BOWLES'S PROCLAMATION OF WAR⁸

Estifunalga, April 5, 1800

Whereas His Catholic Majesty has for many years past entertained evil intentions against this Nation and pursued measures every way injurious and hostile against us, Wantonly violating the Rights that belong to us as a free & Independent People, Has disregarded all remonstrance made by us to obtain redress, and induce him to abandon his unfriendly intentions against us, Has treated our representative with dissimulation and falshood [*sic*], Has suffered all good faith to be violated with impunity by his Governors in our vicinity. Has formed a treaty with the United States that clearly menifest the wick-

7. "A talk from the Chiefs of the Creek Nation to His Excellency the Governor Gen^l at New Orleans," Ochaulafau, October 5, 1802, Archivo General de Indias: Papeles de Cuba, Legajo, 2355 (transcript in the J. B. Lockey Papers, P. K. Yonge Lib. of Fla. Hist.). For example one, Richard Power (sometimes spelled Powers) became "Senior Officer of Marine" of the State of Muskogee, and one, William McGirth (sometimes spelled McGirt) was appointed "Commissary of Marine" and "Judge of the Court of Admiralty."

8. AGI:PC, Leg. 2372 (transcript in the Lockey Papers).

edness of his heart; that his intentions were to usurp the sovereignty of our Country and totally to destroy our name as a People: ⁹ To this end he has by his emisaries endeavoured to disseminate discord amongst our people and by the force of bribery and corruption to make a party in order to support and effect his diabolical designs. Ultimately in the month of February 1800 did with an armed force attack our town of Achackweethle laid our houses in ashes, made prisoners of our people, and otherwise distressed us, ¹⁰ by blocking up our Ports, thus terminating all pacific negotiation by an open attack, which reduces us to the necessity of either taking up our arms to defend our sacred Rights; our Country; our every thing that is dear to us, or tamely surrender them (and ourselves) up forever to the despotic will of his Catholic Majesty.

We being now in special council met in order to consider of the present state of our Country, do declare that we have not given his Catholic Majesty any cause whatever to commence hostilities against us; That we view with abhorrence and detestation the wicked designs of his Catholic Majesty; That we will defend our Country and our Rights while Blood remains in our veins. That we now consider all pacific remonstrance as ineffectual.

Therefore we do determine, and are determined to take such measures as may be effectually necessary to defend our Country, to defend our most sacred Rights; to defend the

9. Bowles is no doubt referring to the Treaty of San Lorenzo (1795) which, among other provisions, established the boundary between the United States and Spanish Florida. Bowles claimed that the treaty ignored the claims of the sovereign Creek nation (Pound, *op. cit.*, p. 191).

10. When Bowles returned to Florida in 1799, the schooner *Fox*, which bore him and his companions, ran aground on the eastern end of St. George's Island. The crew and complement were evacuated and a temporary camp was established on the Ocklockonee River. In February, 1800, this establishment was surprised and destroyed by a detachment of two hundred Spanish troops, and Bowles, himself, narrowly escaped capture. (Whitaker, *op. cit.*, pp. 167-168). This was undoubtedly the incident to which Bowles was referring.

Honor of this Nation, and procure reparation and satisfaction for our injured Citizens.

Therefore be known to all Men, that WE THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF MUSKOGEE In special Council met, for the reasons afforsaid do, by virtue of our authority and High office, as in duty bound declare war against his Catholic Majesty and his subjects and order that general reprisal be made both by Land and sea of the goods ships and subjects of his Catholic Majesty.

We order that this proclamation be duly proclaimed that all our beloved people may have due notice hereof, And we pray God the great disposer of all things who knows the wickedness of our enemies who knows the justice of our Cause to favor our exertions.

Given under our hand in council
at Estifunalga this 5th day of april
1800

WM A BOWLES

GOD SAVE MUSKOGEE

The following document gives some indication of the scope of Bowles's operations against the Spanish, of the affairs of the State of Muskogee, and of the grandiose nature of Bowles's schemes.

*Article on conditions in the "State of Muskogee" presented for publication in the Nassau Gazette*¹¹

Arrived from the State of Muskogee the State Schooner Mackisuky commanded by Richard Powers Esqr Senr Captn in the Marine of that State with Dispatches from his Excellency the Director general of that State for his Honor the governour & Dispatches also to be forwarded from hence for his Majesty's Ministers.

By this arrival we have received the following authentick

11. Cruzat Papers.

intelligence from that State which we hasten to offer to the Publick as we know that it may be relied upon & must be interesting.

That Genl Bowles the Director Genl of that State had succeeded in uniting all the Indians as one & extirpating entirely the parties formed by the Interest, Intrigues & influence of the Spanish Government aided by the American Agent Hawkins, whom for his Intrigues, & attempts to speculate on the poor Indians by seizing & appropriating to his own use, under colour of the Authority of the U.S. a very fine Shad & Mullet fishery & other attempts of a like nature the Indians have compelled to quit their Country.¹²

That through the good policy & conduct of the Director General, the utmost harmony has been established between the Americans & Indians insomuch that the most friendly intercourse now exists between them & bids fair for a continuance for ages. All jealousies & misunderstandings being done away.¹³

That a Supply of every necessary being procured from America & more coming in every day from thence the Director General had taken the Field with a very large army of Indians against the Spaniards, that very promising & fine young men from America were joining him in great numbers daily to serve as Volunteers under him agt the Spaniards, so great is the Publick wish & desire in America for a War with Spain, & that a

12. In October, 1799, Bowles issued a proclamation, aimed particularly at Hawkins, ordering the Indians to drive from their territories all persons holding commissions from the United States, and subsequently managed to stir up among the Creeks some distrust of the American agent. Hawkins, however, was never "compelled to quit their country." During the period 1799-1803, while Bowles was engaged in his nationalist project, Hawkins was very much present in the Creek country and was occupied with negotiations directed toward settling the controversy between the Indians and the United States over land titles (Pound, *op. cit.*, pp. 191, 194, and chapter x).

13. This is certainly pure propaganda. Although Bowles may have established amicable relations with individual Americans, he was officially *persona non grata*. In June 1801, Secretary of War Dearborn wrote to Hawkins ordering the apprehension of Bowles should he ever enter the territory of the United States, while Governor Jackson of Georgia denounced him as "a common plunderer and vagabond, and a common disturber of the peace of nations, . . . (*Ibid.*, p. 193).

great number of discharged British Soldiers & Seamen, Men of War men & Privateer's men, Officers & Privates are daily flocking to his Standard in numbers, insomuch that the State of Muskogee never had so respectable a Military force in the Field, the Nation being united & unanimous for prosecuting the War; added to which the vast number of Whites that have joined them, some of them Men of distinction & first rate Talents & all conspicuously eminent as brave men & Soldiers, so that in point of Talents, Discipline & numbers the Muskogee State has never had so powerful a force in the Field which bids fair to act with impressive energy and effect. The Main Body under the Genl himself is employed in the blockade of Fort St Marks together with two Gallies which are stationed there & which being blockaded in with the Fort must fall with it, this is certainly among the very few instances we know of a Body of men attacking & beseiging a Fort well provided with Men, Cannon & Ammunition with only Rifles, & small arms, the Indians having no Cannon, & intrenching themselves around so as to inclose the beseiged completely (thus are the Muskogees now situate & by this means did they take the Fort before) & must indubitably take it now also.¹⁴ The other Division of the Muskogee Army has marched to plunder, pillage & lay waste Augustine, from whence they have already brought a number of Prime Slaves & some considerable share of very valuable property, & will entirely lay waste & ravage that Country ere they withdraw from thence nor can Spain send any Troops to act agt them unless she wishes to sacrifice them which would be the case with any Troops who would enter their Country as they must bush

14. This is probably a reference to Bowles's seizure of Panton's Apalache Store in January, 1792. The fort was not taken although the Spanish garrison was not strong enough to recapture the store (Caughey, *op. cit.*, pp. 49-50).

fight it with them, which no Troops in the World are equal to the doing with success.¹⁵

The Director Genl has also procured a small Navy & has taken several very valuable Prizes from the Spaniards already which has raised the National Spirit & Pride a good deal; the fastest Sailers among the Prizes are all fitted out as Cruizers & well manned under the command of good & experienced seamen, & the Dull Sailers with the Cargoes &ca are sold for the benefit of the Captors & the State. The Captain & Crew drawing two thirds of all Prize Money & the State one, & where any Prize Vessel is fitted out she is first valued by disinterested persons & the Proportion of the Captors agreeable to the above Dividend is paid by the State which Rule is followed with respect to all Vessels sent to cruise under the National Flag of Muskogee, the Vessel is first valued & the Owners secured therein by the State & then the Captn & Crew draw $2/3^{\text{ds}}$ & the State One of all Prize Money which affords an immense wide field for an Adventurer in that line & many advantages not to be had in the service of any other Country.

The American frontier people will now have the same means of acquiring wealth in this War that the House of Panton & Co & the other Spanish frontier people had in the Muskogee War with America, namely purchasing up the Negroes, Property & Plunder that may be taken by the Muskogees which is certainly very great.

The other three great Indian Nations the Chactaws, Chicka-

15. Bowles exaggerated considerably the military might of the State of Muskogee. His "army" probably never exceeded four hundred men of which the majority were untrained and undisciplined Indians. Hawkins stated that his effective force consisted only of some sixty men, "more attentive to frolicking than fighting" (*Ibid.*, p. 192; Whitaker, *op. cit.*, p. 172). Bowles was, however, successful in his operation against San Marcos de Apalache. The fort fell on May 19, 1800, and the forces of the State of Muskogee managed to hold it for five weeks until a Spanish relief expedition forced their withdrawal (Mark F. Boyd, "The Fortifications at San Marcos de Apalache," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XV [July, 1936-April, 1937], 20-21).

saws & Cherokees have entered into an alliance & confederation lately with the Muskogean,¹⁶ & have engaged to join them with a large body of Men to prosecute the War in the fall, added to all which that the Indians on the West Side of the Mississippi are extremely anxious to join in the War being very much dissatisfied & are every day sending in Runners with Talks on the subject so that should America break at this moment with Spain & declare War against her which from the disposition of the Western People is expected to take place momentarily, there being a strong fortified Camp forming on the N W Bank of the Ohio within Twenty miles of it's junction with the Mississippi the boundary line between the Territories of America & the Dominions of Spain to which Camp the flower & Strength of the American Army is drawn, so that some hostile operation is hourly expected which should it take place at this moment when the Indians, that hitherto powerful Bulwark to Spain, are in Arms against her all South America must immediately fall into the hands of the U.S. which would at once make them the most powerful Empire in the world & such is the general opinion now in the U S & such also is the general wish of all Classes of people there at present.¹⁷

Since the investing of Fort St Marks a proposition has been made by the Commandant to treat for Peace which was rejected at & by the general desire of the people. Some few

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16. The participation of the Chickasaws, Choctaws and Cherokees in Bowles's schemes was purely nominal if it existed at all. The Creeks, themselves, were bitterly divided in their attitude toward Bowles and his activities. Many, and possibly a majority, were either hostile or indifferent, and what support he had existed mostly among the Seminoles and Upper Creeks (Pound, *op. cit.*, p. 194; "A Talk of the Creek Nation Respecting William Augustus Bowles," Tookaubatche, November 25, 1799, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XI [July, 1932-April, 1933], 33-36).
 17. There is no doubt that there was considerable resentment in the American West against Spain arising from such issues as restrictions on Mississippi River trade and also that a strong sentiment existed in the United States for relieving Spain of some of her territory in the New World. However, the scope of American designs and the imminence of operations against the Spanish are as usual greatly exaggerated.

days before the Investiture of it, two or three Indians who for some time before were among those who were opposed to the War, having joined were prevailed on by the Genl to go into the Fort & see in what situation it was which they did & after staying two or three days brought away a vast number of Presents, & a full account of the number of men & provisions therein at that time which they did with wonderful accuracy as was afterwards found by the issuing Commissary who was shortly after taken prisoner.

Their improvement in Civilization, Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures within these three years is truly astonishing and must be pleasing to the Philanthropist & are also anxious for having schools established among them, & having a new Constitution & Frame of Government which the Genl is preparing for them & all of which will be done when the War is ended; that employing all their time & thoughts at present.

[Endorsed in Thomas Forbes's hand]: Anonymous paper sent by Bowles to Mr Eve the Editor Nassau Gazette for publication - Rec^d at Nassau 4h March 1802. Copy - Mr Eve rejects the publication as mentioned under the Nassau head in his Paper of 5h March 1802.

The reader should be cautioned not to interpret some of the statements in the foregoing document too literally since the material was clearly designed for propaganda purposes. Nevertheless, the reports of the privateering operations of the State of Muskogee are substantially correct and these operations caused the Spanish, if not serious damage, at least considerable annoyance. The following documents deal with the preparation of the "State Cutter" *Tostonoke* under the command of Captain William Power for operations against Spanish shipping.

Commission of the Cutter Tostonoke ¹⁸

Estefunalga, June 22, 1802

God save the state of Muskogee

HIS EXCELLENCY WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES

Director General of Muskogee . . & . . & . .

To all People to whome these presents shall come greeting
Whereas His Catholic Majesty has for many years past entertained evil intentions against this state and pursued measures every way injurious and hostile to us, Wantonly violating those rights that belong to us as a free and independent People has treated our representative with dissimulation and falshood, has suffered all good faith to be violated with impunity by his Governors in our vicinity and disregarding all remonstrance made by us, did in the month of February 1800 unprovoked with an armed force attack our Country laid our town of Achackwheethla in ashes, made prisoners of our people Blocked up our Ports and otherwise distressed us, previous to any declaration of War. We therefore finding all pacific measures terminated and our Country attacked determined to addopt such measures as were necessary to defend our sacred Rights, to defend the honor of this state and procure reparation and satisfaction for our injured citizens therefore with the advise and consent of the supreme Council of Muskogee held at Estefunalga the fifth day of April 1800 declared war against his Catholic Majesty and his subjects.

We the Director General of Muskogee pursuant to an order in Council bearing date as aforesaid, do order that General reprisal be made both by Land and sea of the goods ships and subjects of his Catholic Majesty, We therefore do hereby appoint and fully commission the Cutter named Tostonoke, having on board one

18. AGI:PC, Leg. 2372 (transcript in the Lockey Papers).

Commander two Lieutenants and thirty men to procede and
cruize on the high seas in a warlike manner and
there by forse of arms to apprehend sieze and take the ships,
goods and subjects of spain and bring the same
to such of our Ports as may be most convenient in order that
they may be legally adjudged and condemned
in our Court of Admiralty according to the Laws. And we pray
and desire all Kings; Princes; Potentates states
and republics being our friend to give such aid and assistance
in their Ports as may be
needed We promising to do the like when by them required
In witness hereof we do hereunto sign our name and
cause our Seal to be affixed
at our Head Quarters Estifungalga this 22d day of June
1802

By his Excellencys Command

WM. A. BOWLES [rubric]

Instructions to the Commander of the State Cutter Tostonoke ¹⁹

When you get on board the Cutter Tostonoke, you will proceed along the Coast to Este hache where you will examine well the entrance, & receiving our advice you will depart, keeping near the Coast, so that you may always gain the Shore if an Enemy of Superior force should pursue you, & endeavor to defend your Cutter. You will proceed by the Cedar Keys, & if you meet with English Vessels desire them to keep a strict look out, put on board the Dispatches with which we charge you, requesting them that in case they should be in danger of being taken by the Enemy previously to destroy them.

You then will agreeable to your Commission proceed along the Coast & apprehend all Vessels of the Enemy that you may meet. You will conduct them into the Delawar River where

19. Juan Madraz vs. Richard Power, Proceedings in the Court of Vice Admiralty of the Bahama Islands, March 31, 1802-May 29, 1802, Exhibit B, in the Cruzat Papers.

you will fix your Rendez Vous. You will dispatch to me advice of such apprehension with a particular Account of the Vessels property & Prisoners you may take. You will be particularly careful of the Prisoners that they do not escape & give advice of your Place of Rendez Vous to the Enemy, as you may perhaps be attacked before we can make the necessary arrangements for your Safety & Defense. You will have all the Effects not fit for the use of this Country, put in Condition to be shipped to some foreign Port. You will be particularly careful of the red Men I send with you, that they may be led by degrees to be fond of the service. In all other respects you will be directed by your own prudence & Judgement, complying always with your obligation and duty, which I here annex. So God give you a prosperous voyage.

[Signed] WM A BOWLES

Dr Genl of Muskogee

N B You will give all friendly assistance to Vessels belonging to any Power not at war with us should they require it of you, or stand in need.

The auspicious beginning and the unhappy outcome of Captain Power's expedition are described in the following documents.²⁰

In the Court of Vice Admiralty

Bahama Islands

To His Honor Charles Mackenin Esquire Judge
Surrogate of the Court of Vice Admiralty of the
Said Islands -

The Petition of Don Juan Madraz, of the City of
Havannah, Merchant,
Humbly Sheweth,

That your Petitioners' Fishing Schooner called the
Conception while in her usual occupation under the direction

20. *Loc. cit.*, Statements of the proctors for the petitioner and libellant.

of Francisco Canto the Master thereof in the Bay of Tampa, was on the sixteenth day of Decemr last past forcibly and piratically seized & taken possession of by an armed Boat under the Command of a certain Richard Power and other English & American Subjects associated with Some Creek Indians (as appears by two certain affidavits taken before your Honor yesterday Morning) notwithstanding Peace and Amity now happily subsists between His Britannic Majesty & the Most Catholic King, whose Subject your Petitioner is.

That the said Schooner Conception was, as the Actors alledged, taken possession & made Prize of under & by Virtue of pretended authority or Commission from one William Augustus Bowles a renegade English Subject, formerly a Military Officer in the Service of Great Britain, but then & now living & associated with the said Indian Savages, for the purpose of plundering the innocent & unprotected, under the pretence of a war existing between the said Savage Tribes of Indians and the King of Spain. That the said Richard Power hath since brought the said Schooner Conception to the Port of Nassau, together with her Cargo of Fish, where she was arrested by Order of His Excellency the Governor of this Colony for arming within the same contrary to the Law of Nations, & after being dismantled of her Guns & Warlike Stores dismissed from the Custody of the Commander of His Majesty's sloop Echo, & your Petitioner agreeable to the free course of Justice left to seek the recovery of his Property in the Ordinary way agreeable to the Laws of the Land, which in this Respect appertains to your Honors Jurisdiction.

May it therefore please your Honor to issue your Warrant (returnable at such time as you may appoint) in order to detain & keep the aforesaid Schooner Conception in safe Custody to answer the Premises, or untill good & sufficient Security is given therein. And further that your Petitioner as is usual in like Cases may be permitted to exhibit his Libel and Alle-

gation & to proceed in the Premises agreeable to the Stile & usage of this Honorable Court, & as to Justice appertains -

And he will ever pray -

Haven, Proctor for Petitioner

March 31st 1802-

Be it so, & make the warrant returnable on Tues next.

C. MACKENIN.

J.S.C.V.A.-

Bahama Islands
Don Juan Madraz Owner of
the Spanish Sr Conception &
Cargo in a Cause civil and
Maritime

Against
Richard Power in Special &
all others in general possess-
ing the said Schooner & Cargo

In the Court of Vice
Admiralty.
The answer & claim of Rd
Power Master of the said
Schooner lately called La
Guadaloupe, on behalf of him-
self, the State of Muskogee &
a certain John Devereux
Delacey, her Tackle apparel
Boats furniture & Cargo to
the Libel of the said John
Madraz admitted &

filed in this Honorable Court against the said Richard Power
in Special & all others in general possessing the said Schooner
& Cargo -

The said Claimant now & at all times hereafter saving
& reserving to himself all & all manner of benefit & ad-
vantage of Exception that may be had or taken to the
many Errors, Uncertainties & manifest insufficiencies in
the said Libel contained for answer thereto, or unto so
much thereof as he is advised is material or necessary for
him to make answer unto, he doth answer & say - That
about three years ago he became a Citizen of & entered
into the Service of the State of Muskogee commonly known
by the name of the Creek Nation - That the said Nation

being at open war & hostility with the King of Spain & his Subjects, on the fifteenth day of November in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred & one he received a Commission from William Augustus Bowles the Director General of the said State (who was as this Claimant verily believes appointed to the said office by the said Nation & acknowledged as their Chief,) by which he was appointed Master & Commander of the State Cutter Tostonoke fitted out by the said State for the purpose of cruizing against the Enemies thereof, which Commission is marked A, & herewith exhibited. That he did accordingly shortly after his appointment to the Command of the said Cutter proceed on a Cruize with a Crew composed chiefly of Indians belonging to the State of Muskogee, having been previously furnished with instructions from the said Director General which are marked B and herewith exhibited, & did in the course of the said Cruize capture & make Prize of six Vessels belonging to the Subjects of Spain, only three of which were detained & condemned as Prize by a Court of Admiralty constituted by the said Director General; That the Schooner arrested by a process from this Honble Court & libelled by the name of the Conception is one of the said Vessels so taken from the subjects of Spain by this Claimant, in & with the said Cutter & condemned as lawful Prize. And this Claimant further answering says that he denies that the said Schooner was called the Conception but that the Spanish Name of the said Schooner at the time of her Capture was La Guadaloupe, and she was condemned under that name as appears by the Exhibit marked C herewith filed, to which he craves leave to refer. That he acknowledges one of the Vessels captured was called the Conception, but when he departed from the said State, she was lying in one of the Ports thereof called Port Power, & has a figure head. And this Claimant further answering says, that on the eighteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred & two,

he received an Order from the said Director General to take the Command of & hoist his Colours on board of such Vessels as should be taken into the service of the Government of the said State by the Commissary of Marine, for the purpose of carrying Dispatches to this Island, as appears by Exhibit marked D herewith filed. That the said Commissary did accordingly take into the service of the Government the said Sr La Guadaloupe, now called the Mackesucky, as appears by a Certificate from the said Commissary marked E herewith exhibited, & to which this Claimant craves leave to refer; & this Claimant in pursuance of directions received from the said Director General did take the Command of the said Schooner & proceed on his voyage to this Island with the before mentioned Dispatches, and a quantity of Dried Fish which had also been captured from the Subjects of Spain in the before mentioned Vessels, I also condemned as Prize, which Fish this Claimant sold to the before mentioned John Devereux Delacey since his arrival in this Port, and received two notes of hand for the payment of the Purchase Money amounting to one thousand four hundred dollars, but the same not being delivered out of the said Schooner, were likewise arrested by the Order of this Honorable Court at the suit of the said Libellant. And this Claimant further says that he conceives the Creek Nation which compose all the Inhabitants of de State of Muskogee, except a few whites who have been living among them many years, and others who have lately become Citizens of the said State, are a free and Independent People, & have been so acknowledged by a solemn Treaty between them & the United States of America, & have the right of making War & Peace, & consequently to confiscate & hold & enjoy the Property of their Enemies when taken in open war, in the same manner as is done by the most civilized Nations when at war with each other.²¹ Wherefore the said Richard

21. It is not clear which treaty Power was citing. A number of agreements had been made between the Creek nation and the United States,

Power claims the said Schooner as the Property of the said State & of right to belong thereto, & the Cargo of Fish as the Property of J D Delacey, & that the said Schooner together with her Tackle apparel Boats & Furniture, & the said Cargo may be restored to him by the Decree of this Honorable Court in the same plight and Condition as when arrested by the process from this Honorable Court, & that he may be dismissed with his reasonable Damages Costs & Charges in this Behalf unjustly sustained

KERR, Proctor for Claimant

The above named Richard Power being duly sworn Saith that the Facts & Circumstances stated & set forth in the foregoing answer & Claim so far as concern as the act or Deed of this Deponent are true of his own knowledge, & that which relates to the Act or Deed of any other Person therein named, he verily & in his Conscience believes to be true.

Signed, RICH^d POWER

Sworn to before me

the 16th April 1802

(Signed) P BROWN, Regr c v A

*Condemnation of the Schooner Guadaloupe by the Court
of Admiralty of the State of Muskogee* ²²

State of Muskogee

Know all Men by these Presents that I William McGirth Judge of the Court of Admiralty of the State aforesaid, upon the application of Captain Richd Power against the Spanish Schooner La Guadaloupe, and her Cargo consisting of Salt & Fish, Prize to the States Cutter Tostonoke, whereof he is at

among which the Treaty of New York (1790), and the Treaty of Coleraine (1796) were the most important. Negotiations, however, were concerned primarily with the clearing of land titles rather than political jurisdiction, and none of the treaties recognized the claims of full sovereignty made above (Caughey, *op. cit.*, pp. 40-46, 273-276; Pound, *op. cit.*, Chaps. V, X).

22. Juan Madraz vs. Richard Power, *loc. cit.*, Exhibit C.

present Master, & upon the Testimony of Francis Hill & other Spaniards proving her to be the property of Subjects of the Crown of Spain, I do therefore adjudge & condemn her the said Schooner La Guadaloupe together with her Cargo of Fish & Salt, Sails, Rigging &c as good prize to the States Cutter Tostonoke, Captain Richard Power

Given under my hand & Seal of Office
this 3d day of Feby 1802

Signed, WM. MCGIRTH

*Incorporation of the Schooner Mackisucky into the service
of the State of Muskogee*²³

In conformity to the superior order transmitted to me by His Excellency the Director General of Muskogee bearing date at Head Quarters the 18th instt directing that a proper Vessel be taken into the Service of the Government of the State aforesaid, for the purpose of going & carrying to Nassau in the Island of New Providence, Dispatches for the Governor of the Bahamas, from His Excellency the Director General. Therefore be it known to all men to whom these presents shall come that the Schooner Mackisucky is taken into the Service of Government agreeable to the Order aforesaid of His Excellency the Director General, & to proceed to Nassau in the Island of New Providence under the Command of Richard Power Esquire a Citizen of Muskogee, & Senior Captain Commander of marine in the Service of said State of Muskogee, & is entitled to all Honors and Distinctions that might or should be paid to a Vessel of War belonging to the aforesaid state of Muskogee, which I do hereby certify.

In witness whereof I do hereunto set my hand
and affix my Seal the 30th day of Jany AD 1802

Signed, WM MC GIRTH

Commissary of Marine for the
State of Muskogee

23. *Loc. cit.*, Exhibit E.

The decision of the court, which constitutes the last and the most important document in this series,²⁴ in effect placed the operations of the marine forces of the State of Muskogee outside the law of nations, particularly when the decision was rendered by a public official of the nation upon which Bowles had relied for support and assistance.²⁵ Moreover, the comments of the judge rather effectively deflated the pretensions of Bowles and placed his attempt to create a sovereign Indian state in its proper perspective - that is, as a daring but foredoomed filibustering enterprise.

Decision of the Court

CONCEPTION

The Party Libellant has evidently failed in his Suit, so far as his own particular Interests are concerned, in as much as it has been satisfactorily shewn that the vessel prosecuted is not the one intended by the Libel, & therefore were this the only subject for Decision, the cause would necessarily be dismissed, according to the Prayer of the Claimant. The Case however involves other considerations, & these are of an import, so likely in their consequences, to affect the relative situation of Great Britain & Spain, that it is my duty not to overlook them; but, while interposing the authority of this Court, in order that substantial Justice may be rendered to an unknown Individual, to declare what, to the best of my Judgement, I conceive to be the mutual Rights & Duties of the Two Nations on this particular point.

It seems that this Vessel, the Property of Spanish Subjects, while engaged on a fishing Voyage on the Western side of the Peninsula of Florida, was forcibly taken possession of on

24. Juan Madraz vs. Richard Power, *loc. cit.*

25. At least partially as a result of the representations of Panton, Leslie and Company, the British Government had abandoned any pretense of support for Bowles, and the various colonial governors had been instructed to refuse to give him any encouragement or assistance (John Leslie to William Panton, London, February 26, 1799, Gordon to William Panton, London, March 11, 1800 [transcripts in the Lockey Papers]).

the 16th day of December last by some white Men associated with the native Indians, & carried into one of the Numerous Ports there, that this was done by the authority of a certain William Augustus Bowles, Stiled in the Documents "Director General of the State of Muskogee," then as it is said, at war with His Catholic Majesty, who, after a Condemnation of the Vessel as Prize in a Court of Admiralty, (as it is termed) erected and constituted by himself, has commissioned her as a Vessel of War, appointed the Claimant, "William Powers Esquire Senior Officer of the Marine" (such are his Titles) to the Command of her, & dispatched her to this Port, where, being recognized, she has been duly arrested & proceeded against. Under this statement it is very natural on the first impulse to be solicitous for more detailed information than I can discover concerning this Mr Bowles, who thus, in a Stile & in forms altogether foreign from the known habits of Indian Savages, & in a language not their own claims & exercises all the Rights of Sovereignty; because it surely cannot be expected that on the mere ipse dixit of this Person, or of any other; & on the production of a few papers stiled Original Documents, I am *ex gratia* or as a matter of course, to recognize him as the legitimate Chief Magistrate of a State acknowledged to be one in the Great Community of Nations. But conceding to Mr Bowles the Character he has assumed, it would have been but prudent & proper to have assured himself, & me also, that the Source from which he derives, or pretends to derive, his Authority, had been acknowledged by Great Britain, as well *de facto* as *de jure*, competent to the full & complete exercise of the right here asserted; otherwise, by whatever Means he may have attained to this Elevation, it can avail him nothing in this Court. And upon this, which is a mere matter of fact, does this Case, I apprehend, wholly turn. How far in this, as well as in many other respects, the Conduct of Europeans is consistent with natural Justice, or the natural Rights of the unfortunate Aborigines of newly discovered, or

newly Colonized Countries, I will not pretend to enquire, but it has been & is a notorious feature in the policy of all European States, to treat & consider them as living under the protection, & as dependent on the Sovereign or Nation who possesses the Sea Coast. Whether any or what particular Conventions on this Point exist, my sources of information do not enable me to assert, but such has been the prevalence of this Policy, & so long as this Rule of Conduct obtained, that I fear no Contradiction when I say, that it perfectly justifies me in holding it up as having become a part of the Voluntary or rather of the Customary Law of at least European Nations - Irrelevant therefore do I take all the Arguments touching the Sovereignty of the Creek Nation, & the consequences to be deduced therefrom to be, so long as it is admitted that they inhabit Territories, of which the Shores are possessed by an European State. The Creeks or as they are termed in this Process, the Muskogees, dwell in the Interior part of the Spanish Colonies of East & West Florida, Colonies once possessed in full Sovereignty by Great Britain, & ceded & guaranteed to the former Power at the Peace of 1783, with all the Rights that she herself ever possessed, among which every British Subject knows that the sole & exclusive management & direction of these very Indians was one. Hence & from a conviction that general acquiescence & long usage have established as a general Rule, that in their respective Colonies no interference with the Native Tribes inhabiting within the acknowledged limits thereof is permitted nor any countenance or protection, direct or indirect, in their attempts to remove their subjection, can be shewn without a violation of existing amity. I cannot hesitate in applying it to this particular Case, nor, until, I am otherwise directed, can I in this Court make any legal distinction between a Spaniard and an Indian. They are equally Inhabitants of the Spanish Territory, & this Court is, in my apprehension, bound to sustain the Claim of the liege Subjects of His Catholic Majesty to their property

found within its Jurisdiction, of which they have been forcibly deprived under pretext of Hostilities carried on against their Sovereign by either One or the other - And such would have been my Decision had the parties appeared here in the pure Indian Character, or had many points been proved which certainly have not. For instance, it has not been proved that the Creek confederacy is at open War with Spain, neither has it been shewn that at this time any one Chief has been intrusted with the supreme direction of their Affairs, much less that Mr Bowles has been elected to fill that Station. It has not been shewn that Mr Bowles possesses in the Town where he resides the authority he pretends to exercise throughout the whole Confederacy: Even this Mr Powers, who has been three years, he says, a Citizen of this New Republic, only speaks to His Belief, & Mr James Devereux Delacey, the other Claimant, a Citizen too I presume, of the same State, takes effectual Care to keep all his knowledge to himself. In fact from the Circumstances detailed in the proceedings, aided by the general knowledge we possess of Indian Manners & habits, I confess I draw a very different conclusion, & it amounts to this.

[Judge Kelsall's Summary]

That a White Man the Subject of some State in Amity with Spain, has taken up his abode in the Indian Town of Missassucky or Mickasuky in Florida, that there countenanced by the Chief of that Town (the Inhabitants of which are carrying on the Common Species of Indian Warfare against the Spanish Settlers, the Motive & object of which is Plunder, & to which it is as probable or not that they have been excited by this very Individual,) he has by employing Europeans or Americans, extended this predatory System to the Capture of Spanish Property at Sea. As an Individual I may smile at the assumption of titular Dignity by this Person, at his Courts, his State Offices, his officers, & Orders, & still more at the gravity with which these & other matters were

pressed on my attention; but, as a Judge, when I see this Mockery of European Forms perverted to the worst of purposes, I feel it becoming my Station to reprobate as most preposterous this attempt to rank this Mr Bowles, & a few Needy restless or unprincipled adventurers, issuing from the Creeks & Bays of Florida to Spoil, & possibly to kill the defenceless Spaniard, as possessed of the Rights of Sovereignty, & waging public War in all its legitimate forms. As if it were not deemed sufficient to encourage the already too great propensity of these unfortunate Aborigines to fall upon the white settlers in the manner they are accustomed to, & which, by its being confined to the Frontiers is less afflicting to humanity, but that their habitations are to be rendered the asylum of every restless or bold bad man, & their Name used as a pretext for sending forth on the Great Highway of Nations, the wide & open Sea a band of European Ruffians, who, with force as the Measure of right, & their will their only law, are not likely to confine their depredations to one particular Flag. Is this a State of things to be sanctioned by a British Court of Justice, because a few Scraps of paper, called original Documents, are produced? What would it be, were this allowed, but to lay the foundation in this Western Hemisphere of Powers more to be dreaded than Algiers or Tripoli, because not coerced & restrained by the same strong Arm of Despotism? Would it be consistent, not with the common feelings of our Nature, for our fellow Creatures, nor with the strong impulse of our Moral Sense, but with the plain dictates of Ordinary policy, to view with Apathy & indifference the precedent here attempted to be made? For my part I consider myself called upon by every principle of Reason, of Justice & Policy & by positive law to reject the pretensions of this Mr Bowles and his adherents; and I dismiss the Claim accordingly with Costs. The Vessel & Cargo must be sold & the proceeds lodged in the Registry for the benefit of the unknown Owners, subject to the further Order of the Court.

Signed / JOHN KELSALL.

THE SOUTH FLORIDA MILITARY INSTITUTE (BARTOW)

A PARENT OF THE UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

by SAMUEL PROCTOR

As was true of most of the institutions of higher learning taken over by the State at one time or another, the South Florida Military and Educational Institution had operated first as a private school. In 1894 Major General Evander McIver Law, a teacher of long and varied experience, and a Confederate veteran of distinguished service, founded a military school in Bartow, which eventually became one of the constituent parents of the University of Florida.

General Law was born on August 7, 1836 in Darlington, South Carolina. In 1854, at the age of eighteen, he entered The Citadel in Charleston, and two years later was graduated as a third lieutenant. During his last year at The Citadel he was an assistant teacher in belles-lettres, and literature remained one of his important interests throughout his life. Early in 1857 he accepted a position as professor and assistant principal of King's Mountain Military Academy. Three years later he moved to Macon County, Alabama, where he helped found the Tuskegee Military Institute.

In the early spring of 1861 he was commissioned a captain in the Confederate army, and was authorized to recruit a company of men. He was stationed first at Pensacola, and was later transferred to the Army of Virginia where he was wounded in the action at First Manassas. Law was promoted first to lieutenant-colonel, then colonel, and on October 31, 1862, he was appointed brigadier general, in Hood's division. At Gettysburg and at Chickamauga, when Hood was wounded, Law, as senior brigadier, commanded the division.¹ In 1863, at the age of twenty-seven, Law was made a major-general and served on the staff of General Johnston. He was in charge of the

1. Richard O'Connor, *Hood: Cavalier General* (New York, 1949), 157.

military forces in Columbia, South Carolina, when the Union armies under the command of General Sherman attacked the city.²

After the War, Law administered the large plantation and railroad holdings which he had inherited from his father-in-law, William A. Latta. Later, he resumed his connection with King's Mountain Military Academy. After teaching there several years, he moved his family to Bartow, Florida in 1893, and in the following year he organized the South Florida Military Institute, patterned in curriculum and discipline after The Citadel, the Virginia Military Academy, and the United States Military Academy.³

General Law in manner and dress was the personification of the traditional southern gentleman. A quiet, dignified man, his features were expressive and his manners courteous. Although he was experienced in classroom procedure, he was not a thorough scholar, but revealed a deep interest in the classics. Paternal in his attitude toward his students, and cooperative in his relations with his faculty and Board of Trustees, General Law was the most popular man ever associated with the Institute. He always wore his Confederate army uniform, and commanded a large measure of respect throughout his life.⁴ When he resigned from the Institute in 1903, he became editor of the *Bartow Courier-Informant*.

The extension of the railroads into South Florida during the latter part of the nineteenth century, and the discovery of river pebble phosphate deposits in the Peace River in 1885, stimulated a rapid growth of population in that area. Bartow, which had been a small village in 1880, grew to be the thirteenth largest city in the state by 1895.⁵ Conscious of its new

2. Information on Law's military record was furnished the author by the Secretary of the Florida Board of Pensions, December 7, 1951.

3. Biographical data secured from the alumni files of the Association of Citadel Men, and from *Makers of America, Florida Edition* (Atlanta, 1909), III, 76-81.

4. R. A. Gray, a former student, to author, March 3, 1953.

5. J. E. Dovell, *Florida: Historic, Dramatic, Contemporary* (New York, 1952), II, 610.

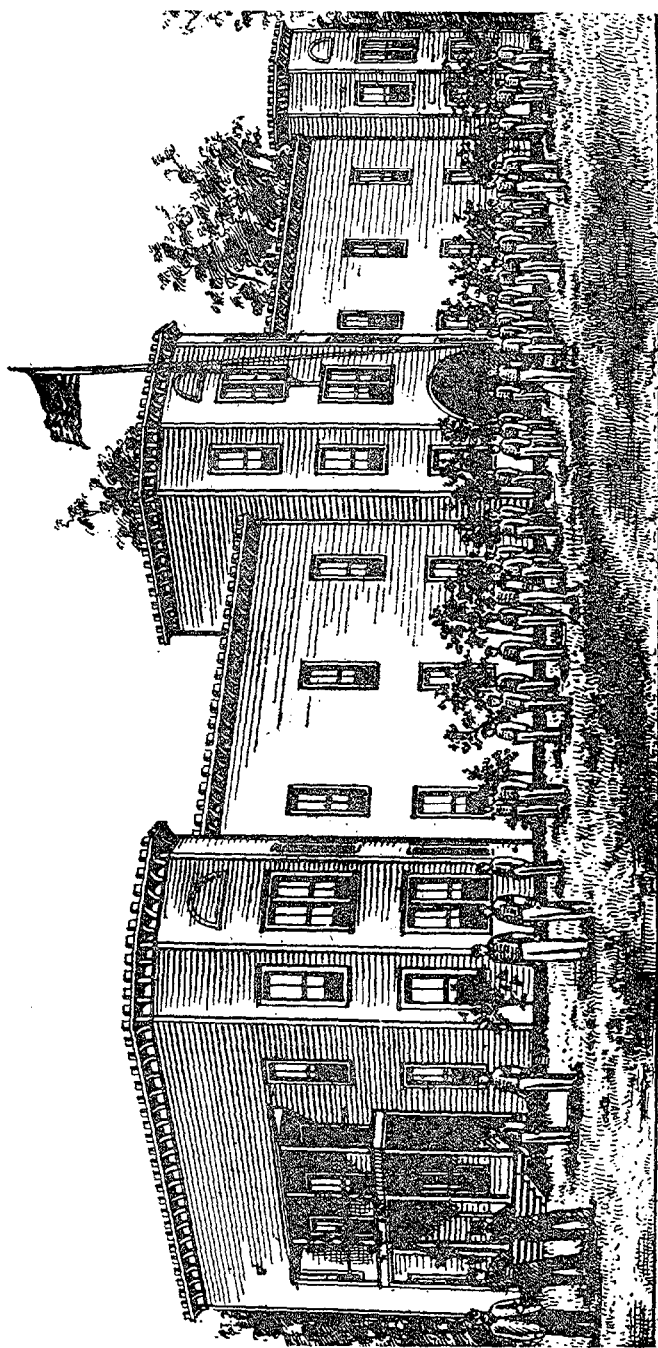
importance, South Florida resented the fact that all the tax-supported institutions of higher learning were located in the northern part of the state. It was expensive to send students to school in Gainesville, Lake City, Tallahassee or DeFuniak Springs where the state supported schools were located. Thus the citizens of Bartow realized the need for a college in their own section of the state and recognized the prestige value of having that institution in their own town.

Shortly after the great freeze of 1894-1895, which dealt a severe economic blow to the agricultural economy of Florida, a delegation of citizens from Bartow, Lakeland, and the surrounding communities, headed by General Law, appealed to the legislature for state support. Cognizant of the increasing political importance of the counties in South Florida, the House and Senate appropriated \$6,400 to aid the institution and directed that the South Florida Military and Educational Institution be placed under the direction and control of the State Board of Education.⁶ Governor Henry L. Mitchell on May 29, 1895, approved an act appointing a local Board of Trustees, "whose duty it shall be to provide a suitable building, and to perform such other duties as may be prescribed hereafter, when rules and regulations for this institution may be adopted." The high quality of the membership of the Board reveals the care of the Governor's selections. He appointed M. H. Johnson, J. W. Boyd, C. C. Wilson, J. H. Tatum, and H. L. Davis of Bartow; William H. Reynolds of Lakeland and E. A. Cordery of Fort Meade.⁷

By the terms of the act creating the South Florida Military Institute, each state senator was permitted to nominate upon competitive examination one cadet, who had to be a resident of his senatorial district. The appointment was for the five year period of instruction. In 1897 the legislature made the

6. *Laws of Florida*, 1895, Chapter 4334, 96.

7. Florida State Board of Education, *Minute Book Number Two*, February 11, 1883, to October 4, 1895, 367.



SOUTH FLORIDA MILITARY AND EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE, BARTOW, FLA

county rather than the senatorial district the unit for scholarships, and the number of scholarships was increased from thirty-two to forty-five.⁸ At the beginning of the first session, Sept. 25, 1895, there were 31 scholarship, or "state" cadets registered, and the remaining vacancy was filled in October. There were also eight other students in the garrison, and fifteen "day students" whose parents resided in Bartow, enrolled at the Institute. According to General Law's report, the school operated successfully during its first year; "there were no suspensions nor expulsions and no serious breaches of discipline."⁹ Enrollment at the Institute was never large, the average attendance during its ten year history was fifty-five.¹⁰ During its last session there were 64 students registered.

All cadets, both "state" and "pay", had to be unmarried, not less than fifteen years of age and five feet in height, and be physically qualified for military service. They were required to pledge themselves to continue their connection with the school until graduation or regular discharge. They agreed not to join any secret organization or engage in hazing, and obligated themselves to attend chapel each school day and church on Sunday.¹¹ A cadet to be admitted to the school, had to prove his "ability to read English with facility," and show his knowledge of the elements of English grammar, descriptive geography, arithmetic and American history. The annual tuition fee for a "pay" cadet was \$200, one-half to be paid at the beginning of each term. A contingent fee of \$10.00 was also charged.¹²

Prior to the reorganization program in 1903, the curriculum of the Institute was based on a five year program. The last

8. *Laws of Florida*, 1897, Chapter 4568, 112.

9. *Message of Governor and Other Documents*, 1897, Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the Two Years Ending June 30, 1896, 133.

10. Thomas E. Cochran, *History of Public School Education in Florida*, (Lancaster, Pa., 1921), 161.

11. *Catalogue of the South Florida Military College*, 1904-1905, 14-16.

12. Charles L. Crow, *South Florida Military College* (Unpublished manuscript in University of Florida Archives), 2.

year consisted of a post graduate course. Cadets studied English grammar, geography, algebra, American history, reading, writing, and spelling during their freshman year. Algebra, English composition, ancient history, mythology, physiology and physical geography were added in the sophomore year. Trigonometry, geometry, surveying, modern history, inorganic chemistry, Latin, bookkeeping, and elocution were the curriculum for the third year; and seniors studied analytical geometry, astronomy, organic chemistry, English literature, civil government, and advanced elocution, composition and Latin. The graduate course included classes in differential and integral calculus, civil engineering, commercial law, moral philosophy, English composition and elocution. It is open to question whether one should admire more the talents and application of the four instructors who, at least by inference, pledged themselves to teach so many subjects, or to marvel at the industry and brain power of the students who were supposed to master them all.¹³

In 1903, state legislative action changed the name of the institution to the South Florida Military College and granted it authority to confer collegiate degrees.¹⁴ Shortly afterward, the college administrators reorganized the curriculum into separate courses of study: an engineering course, "designed to fit men for the practice of the profession in this State," and a literary scientific course, "designed for the purpose of insuring a broad and general education." The schedule for engineering students during the junior and senior years were loaded with courses in mathematics, chemistry, physics, geology, mineralogy, astronomy, and civil engineering. Four years of English, mostly the study of composition and rhetoric, and two years of Latin, were required. Students registered for the literary-scientific course took a number of courses in chemistry, physics, and mathematics, but most of their work was in English literature, English and American history, Latin, political

13. *Ibid.*, 3-4.

14. *Laws of Florida*, 1903, Chapter 5286, 283-284.

science and either French or German. The foreign language department was established in 1904 and courses in French, German and Spanish were offered. The political science curriculum was divided into four courses: constitutional history, principles of American government, Florida history and civics, and the law of commercial relations.

The original faculty of the school when it opened in 1895 seems to have been somewhat of a family group. General Law taught belles-lettres and ethics. Lieutenant Colonel E. M. Law, Jr., who had graduated in civil engineering from The Citadel in 1886, was professor of chemistry and physics, and served as quartermaster. His brother, Major William Latta Law, taught mathematics and acted as commandant of the troops. The only member of the faculty who was not related was Captain Thomas W. Gary, a graduate of Patrick Military Institute, who was professor of Latin and English, and assistant in physics. After 1900 General Law's sons resigned from the Institute, and T. W. White, Jr., was appointed commandant of cadets and professor of chemistry, and John B. Hutchings, who had received his bachelor of science degree from Kentucky State College, was named professor of civil engineering and physics. In 1904, P. J. Brucker-Haegy, who had been trained at the University of Paris and the University of Geneva, was made professor of modern languages. In addition, the military staff in 1904 consisted of a chaplain, a surgeon and bursar.

On January 1, 1903, General Law resigned as superintendent of the Institute and the Board of Trustees appointed Harry Porche Baya, an excellent selection not only because of his training and experience, but also because he was a native Floridian. Born in Lake City, in 1870, Baya at the age of eighteen, had graduated from the Virginia Military Institute. Although his family had donated part of the land for the original campus of the Florida Agricultural College, and his father served on its Board of Trustees, Baya's high scholastic record at V.M.I. entitled him to his appointment as professor

of mathematics and engineering in the Agricultural College in 1889. He left this position in 1896 to accept the chair of mathematics at a military school in Ossining, New York. In 1898, he was named professor of natural sciences at the State Normal College at DeFuniak Springs, and he was teaching there when he accepted the presidency of the South Florida Military College. In later life, Baya became one of Florida's best known practicing attorneys and played an active part in Florida civic affairs.¹⁵

General Law's resignation had been prompted by a series of personality clashes, which had begun early in 1902, with members of the Board. The news that he was leaving the school was withheld from the student body and public until just before his resignation was to take effect. The announcement was received with incredulous surprise by the cadets, and immediately after the Christmas holiday they held a mass meeting to consider the matter and protest the General's action. Several students wrote letters to Governor Jennings and other state officials, but there was little that could be done in the face of the Board's opposition to Law. Upon the suggestion of Cadet Robert A. Gray, the senior class petitioned the State Board of Education for permission to graduate at the end of the fall term, 1903, rather than wait until the spring term, so that General Law's name would appear on their diplomas. When the Board refused this request, because it believed that the cadets could "put in five months more of very profitable study before earning their diplomas," all but three of the seniors resigned from school and returned home.¹⁶ It was not until 1927 that the Florida legislature passed a special act

15. Biographical data on Baya secured from Mrs. H. P. Baya, Sr., Tampa, May 6, 1952, and from the alumni files of the Virginia Military Institute.

16. Florida State Board of Education, *Minute Book Number Three, October 8, 1895, to April 9, 1909*, 431.

which authorized the University of Florida to confer degrees upon these men.¹⁷

The campus of the South Florida Military College was located on a thirteen and one-half acre tract, about three-quarters of a mile from the center of the town. During the summer of 1895 contracts had been let for the construction of the first building, a two-story wooden barracks with a central three-story tower. Although not all the plumbing had been installed, the building was finished enough for use when the session opened in September, 1895. When the cadets arrived on opening day they found piles of lumber stacked outside in the yard, and they had to thread their way around the deep beds of sand which the workmen had piled up around the foundations of the unpainted barracks. Only about half the furniture had arrived, and large packing crates crammed with beds, desks, books, and other paraphernalia were not yet unpacked. The barracks contained living quarters for the cadets and also the administrative offices, the chapel, and some of the class rooms, which were located on the first floor of the building.

In 1901 the legislature appropriated \$3,500 to enlarge and repair the barracks, and to complete the installation of electric lights. Two years later the building was repainted and the rooms were refurnished with iron cots, new mattresses, and enameled copper washstands. The chemical and physical laboratories and the departments of civil engineering were housed in a separate wooden building. The chemistry laboratory according to the college catalogue, was "supplied with water and gas," and was furnished with "a dozen individual tables for extended work in chemical analysis." A large lecture room adjoined the laboratories, and there was sufficient space in the building to house engineering equipment. A small wooden

17. *Laws of Florida*, 1927, Chapter 12443, 1447-1448. The eleven men who received their diplomas in 1927 were: J. P. Carter, R. A. Gray, V. D. Hamilton, Cleveland Johnson, I. N. Kennedy, S. M. Matthews, George Miller, A. B. McMullen, L. A. Raulerson, J. Summerlin, and C. N. Tucker.

mess hall, and a gymnasium constructed in 1904, completed the campus buildings. The college officials boasted that the gymnasium was one of the finest in the South, since it contained a large playing gym, in addition to four bath rooms and tubs, "and two splendid shower baths."¹⁸ A small library and reading room was opened in 1904, but students were allowed to use it only during their leisure hours.

Cadets were required to wear uniforms in the mess hall and classroom, and special dress coats and hats were used for church services, parades, and social functions. Uniforms included a blouse, dress coat, trousers, dress cap, campaign hat, two blue flannel shirts and a belt, and cost \$31.50 each.¹⁹ Military routine and discipline regulated the schedule and activities of the cadets. Reveille was sounded each morning at ten minutes to six, followed a few minutes later by assembly on the parade ground in front of the barracks. Breakfast came at 6:40 and the first class call was sounded at 8:10. Drill was scheduled every afternoon, except Sunday, followed by a retreat parade. Tattoo was blown at 9:30, and taps at 9:45 p.m.

The college offered little in the way of social activity. The Phi Delta Sigma Literary Society held meetings on Saturday evening, and although there were conflicting opinions from the cadets, the College faculty insisted that the organization gave the students "the best kind of literary training, speaking on the floor and becoming familiar with the rules and laws of parliamentary practice."²⁰

On rare occasions, a closely chaperoned evening dance was held and the cadets were allowed to invite dates from Bartow and Lakeland. The cadets found no lack of lighter amusements in the vicinity of Bartow. Swimming, boating and fishing were popular. For all those who could afford the price of shot and shell, there was sufficient opportunity on Saturday afternoon to hunt squirrels, rabbits, and quail.

18. *Catalogue of the South Florida Military College, 1904-1905*, 8.

19. *Ibid.*, 12.

20. *Ibid.*, 15.

Athletics "under proper regulation" was encouraged by the college administrators, and the cadets prided themselves on their baseball and football teams. A regular baseball diamond was laid out on the campus in the fall of 1900, and a baseball club under the supervision of Captain T. W. Gary was organized. For the most part, games were played among the student body, and it was not until after 1903 that any attempt was made to schedule games with other state college teams. Football also remained largely a local sport, and spirited games were played by the campus teams. To measure up to the enthusiastic spirit of the teams, the student body adopted a number of college football yells, the most popular of which announced:

Rah! Hoo! Rah!

Rah! Hoo! Rah!

Who are we! Who are we!

S-F-M-C! S-F-M-C!

The most widely indulged physical activity at the College was drill, whose "beneficial effects," according to the catalogue, "are unchallenged. It develops the man, insures in him an individual responsibility, and gives to him an ease and grace of carriage which will last throughout his after life."²¹ Each spring the cadets were taken on a four day encampment trip away from the campus. In 1904 Tampa was selected as the camp site, and the cadets won the fifty dollar prize offered by the Tampa Festival Association, as the best-drilled cadet company in the state. Although the company was a well-drilled organization, the fact that it was the only team in the competition undoubtedly influenced the decision of the judges.

By the close of the spring term 1902, the college had graduated forty-four cadets. It was decided that these graduates should form an alumni association, and an organization was founded with the appointment of E. L. Wirt of Bartow as

21. *Ibid.*, 20.

president, and Barney R. Colson of Gainesville as secretary-treasurer.²²

Although the total number of graduates from the South Florida Military College could not have exceeded fifty-four, according to the statistics published in the last catalogue issued by the school, it is interesting to note the generosity of the state appropriations. During the 1889-1900 session the East Florida Seminary with 149 students had an income of \$7,500, while the South Florida Military Institute with a much smaller student body had an income of \$9,000.²³ This annual appropriation continued through 1904. In addition, the state by 1903 had appropriated \$76,300 for building, maintenance, and for the purchase of grounds and buildings owned by General Law. In 1904 the school was allotted \$2,000 to purchase books and equipment for the library.²⁴

In his annual report to the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, President Baya, in 1904, announced that in terms of activity and interest the South Florida Military College was flourishing. The faculty had increased, all the buildings were in good condition, new departments had been created, and the enrollment was increasing. It was little wonder that the President described the cadets as "the equal at least of the student body of any college in Florida," and the "condition of the College excellent."²⁵

Under the meaning of the Buckman Act, which the legislature passed in 1905, the South Florida Military College was merged into the University of Florida. The college properties were advertised for sale by the State Board of Education, to be sold to the highest bidder. On April 6, 1906, the Board accepted the bid of \$2,610.50 made by W. B. Swearingen, and

22. Barney R. Colson was later president of the University of Florida

23. Rowland R. Rerick, *Memoirs of Florida* (Atlanta, 1902), I, 405.

24. Report of H. P. Baya in *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction*, 1910-1919.
1904. 182.

25. *Ibid.*, 180.

a deed was executed in his favor.²⁶ The library, laboratories, and apparatus of the institution were all turned over to the newly created Board of Control for the use of the institutions under its jurisdiction.

Although the South Florida Military College as a separate institution had passed from existence, the College itself was not dead. Its graduates were authorized by the legislature in 1909 to receive diplomas issued by the University of Florida, and their names were duly enrolled on the alumni records of the state university.

The work that was begun at the institution was continued in the laboratories and classrooms of the University of Florida at Gainesville.

26. *Biennial Report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction, 1906*, 205.

FLORIDA'S FIRST RECONSTRUCTION LEGISLATURE

A LETTER OF WILLIAM H. GLEASON

Edited by EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON

First lieutenant governor of Florida, a new office created by the constitution of 1868, William H. Gleason was political leader of the Northern settlers in South Florida who were Republican. A real estate developer, Gleason came to Florida in 1866 from Wisconsin via Virginia. After residing in Miami where he made his home until the early 1880's Gleason later moved to Eau Gallie in the Indian River country. ¹

As lieutenant governor Gleason played an important role in the administration of Governor Harrison Reed, 1868-1872. Newly freed Negroes from the Black Belt with no previous political experience held the balance of power in the Reconstruction legislature of 1868. White Republican leaders were forced to compromise with the Democrats in order to restore order from chaos. Writing Dr. G. W. Holmes, of Sharpes, twenty-two years later, Gleason described the problems facing these early Republicans.

Eau Gallie October 30, 1890 ²

G. W. Holmes, M. D.

Dear Sir:

Under the Constitution adopted in 1868 all of the officers were appointed by the Governor, excepting members of the Legislature, and county Constables. The Governor Reed appointed his cabinet consisting of Democrats and Republicans, or rather the democrats were southern men who had served in the Confederate Army. ³ In the legislature, where the democrats were in a majority in the counties, or in the senatorial districts, the Governor appointed a democrat as County clerk, and a republican as County Judge, and gave the demo-

1. James Churchill Coon, *Log of the Cruise of 1889* (Lake Helen, 1889) pp. 45-46.

2. Original letter in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History.

3. Harrison Reed, governor of Florida, 1868-1872.

crats a majority of Commissioners. When a republican senator and member of legislature were elected, he then made the Clerk of Court a republican, and the County Judge a democrat. We had five judicial districts, and three out of the five judges were democrats. Governor Stearns, when elected usually followed the same course.⁴ The inspectors of elections were appointed as now by the Co[unty] Commissioners. When Governor Drew was elected, he followed the old idea that to the victors belong the spoils. He retained all the democrats appointed by Reed and Stearns, many of whom held their positions until within three or four years. For instance, Oliveros of the St. John's County, and Dickens of Volusia, and others.⁵ That Constitution was formed in consultation with leading southern men. Colonel Dyke editor of the *Floridian* and Col. McIntosh on the part of the southern gentlemen and Col. Osborne who at that time was at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau and myself.⁶ At that time I had had my western experience, and had seen the clannishness of different nationalities which had congregated in the different counties of Wisconsin. Where the majority were Germans, we could elect nothing but a German. And where the majority were Welsh, nothing but a Welshman could be elected. I foresaw that where negroes were in the majority, negroes would be elected whether they were capable or not. In that respect history has repeated itself. At the first election, Duval County elected not a white man to the legislature. Leon, with four members to elect and a senator, elected one white man to the legislature. In Alachua, the senator to elect, and three members, only one white man was elected. One half of the legislative body was incompetent for

4. Marcellus L. Stearns was elected lieutenant governor in 1872, succeeded to the governorship in 1874 upon the death of Governor Ossian B. Hart.

5. John W. Dickens, clerk of circuit court of Volusia county, 1872-1884. B. F. Oliveros, similarly was clerk of circuit court of St. Johns County.

6. Colonel Dyke - Charles E. Dyke, editor of the *Tallahassee Weekly Floridian*; Colonel McIntosh - Judge McQueen McIntosh, a federal judge during the ante-bellum era; Colonel Osborne - Thomas W. Osborne, later a United States senator from Florida.

any office, and the work of legislation fell heavily on a few. The colored people knew their incapacity, and had a great deal of confidence in their republican leaders. As the Lieut. Governor and presiding officer of the senate I selected the committees, and I appointed as chairman the best men in the senate regardless of party. I appointed John W. Henderson chairman of the judicial committee.⁷ The chairman of the different committees were one half republicans and are half democrats. Not a colored man was appointed chairman of any committee. In fact not one was fit for the position at that time. Afterward many of them fitted themselves to become competent to preside over any committee. On referring to that period I am astonished that the white race did submit without a murmur to be ruled by ignorant negroes, when there were so many prominent men who had served in the union army, Generals and Colonels set aside to make way for ignorant colored men, to say nothing of officers of the confederacy. Now we can see the cause of the trouble in the north portion of this state. The time must soon come when the race question will overpower every other subject in the south at least. It will require the ablest intellect of this nation to solve the question. The U. S. courts are powerless to enforce their edicts. Public opinion paralyses the courts. At some future time I may express my ideas more freely on this subject. I regret that I have not been able to answer your letter earlier.

Yours very truly

W. H. GLEASON

7. John W. Henderson, state senator from Tampa in 1868, a Democrat.

PENSACOLA IN 1810 *

[Pensacola] is situated almost in a wilderness. The woods consist entirely of the long leafed pine. There are very few families in the whole of the country between the bay of Pensacola and the bay of Mobile, and as to that part of West Florida, which lies N and East of Pensacola, as well as the greater part of E. Florida, it may be considered as an uninhabited desert. . . . The country round Pensacola is remarkably poor. For the space of four or five miles, it is a deep, loose, driving sand, which in dry weather is very laborious to travel over. Beyond that, although it is entirely a pine country, there are frequently considerable bodies of land, which, having a firm foundation is no doubt capable of being improved with the assistance of those immense herds of cattle which the country is capable of supporting. . . . The town of Pensacola is beautifully situated on the North side of the bay of that name-which, as you stand on the scite of the old fort at the back of the town, has the appearance of a crescent, with the town lying about midway of the hollow. . . . This bay forms a harbor at once safe, commodious and delightful.

None of the streets are paved. All are incumbered with a deep sand. It is fatiguing to walk through them.

Three of the streets are parallel to the general course of the bay, and are probably from 215 to 220 poles ** long. Five other streets cross them at right angles, and are from eighty to ninety poles long. The breadth of the widest streets is about 90 feet, but some of them are not more than half as wide. There are in the main street parallel to the bay about eighty houses, which are pretty equally distributed, as there

* In his research for a doctoral dissertation on "The Federal Government's Factory System, 1796-1822," Rev. Aloysius Plaisance, O.S.B. read numerous newspaper files of that period and came upon several descriptions of Pensacola in that era which he has sent us for publication. All are interesting and will be published here in time. Little is known, first-hand, of the Pensacola of 1810, so this account from the St. Louis *Louisiana Gazette* of September 27, 1910 is of much interest.

** A pole or rod is equivalent to 16 1/2 feet.

are considerable spaces not built upon between the several habitations, so that the town has a very airy appearance. The other two long streets are less populous, one of them having but about 60, and the other about 70 dwelling houses. The whole number of families in Pensacola, probably amounts to about 300. All the buildings are of wood, framed and painted, with brick chimnies; and there is on the opposite side of the bay a brick yard at which not only bricks but excellent paving tiles are made. The houses are for the most part only one story high, with piazzas; a mode of building certainly the most eligible in a southern climate.

There are no public buildings which merit perculiar attention. A large capacious two story house, formerly the residence of the British Governor, is now employed as a barracks for the troops. . . . A large warehouse which formerly received the stores of the King of England, now answers the purpose of a Catholic church. They have a small, neat rotundo for public balls, and in the public rooms adjacent, as well as some other houses in the town, is exhibited that rage for excessive gaming. . . . Taverns for the entertainment of strangers can scarcely be said to exist in Pensacola.

Travellers, after undergoing a mortifying scrutiny, are sometimes admitted as guests in private houses on the same terms as are usual in professed houses of entertainment: -and there is one small house kept by an American - the sign post of which announces a tavern. Nothing can be procured for the horses, but Indian corn, at a high price. Hay, fodder and straw are unknown, and the writer of this is not certain that there is even a stable in the town. The few cows that are kept there appear to be in a miserable condition, and there is nothing near which they seem to browse upon but the hard leaves of poor, stunted palmettos. There is no public market. In fact there is no animal food of which the people of Pensacola have any regular supply but beef. There are two licensed butchers, one for the town, and the other for the troops. These usually

purchase their beeves in droves, which are brought down from the settlements on the Mobile, Tombigby and Alabama. . . . Live hogs are likewise occasionally driven down by the American settlers on the Tombigby, and some have even found their way from the western part of the state of Tennessee. As to veal and mutton, they have none: and their very scanty supply of vegetables seems for the most part to depend upon the few that are occasionally dealt out to them from the coasting vessels which trade to this port.

The number of stores, considering the size of the town is considerable. Their stock in trade, exclusive of groceries, is generally, it is said, laid in at New Orleans. The large mercantile house of Messrs. John Forbes & Co. which was formerly under the firm of Panton Lesslie & company, imports its goods from G. Britain, and has heretofore enjoyed a most extensive and lucrative trade with the most numerous Indian nations lying between the Mississippi and the Atlantic ocean. It is a circumstance not a little gratifying to the friends of American manufactures, that our common home made cotton cloth has found its way into many of the stores of Pensacola, and has even been carried about the streets for sale in baskets by negro women, according to the Spanish fashion, intermixed with other more elegant articles of dress. . . . The Spanish settlements of Florida afford but little for exportation from the towns of Mobile and Pensacola, and a little tar occasionally and a small quantity of lumber are perhaps the only articles which go from thence to the West Indies. There is a valuable saw mill with two saws only, the property in part of Governor Folch, on a branch of the Escambia, about 16 miles from Pensacola, and another belonging to the same proprietors has been just completed. The plank, which is entirely of pine, is generally sawed 13 feet long and 10 or 12 inches wide, and every board (of which it is said that the two saws will sometimes cut 400 in 24 hours) sells at thirty

seven cents and a half. It finds a ready sale at Pensacola, Vera Cruz and the Havanna. . . .

As to manufactures, Pensacola boasts of none. There are in the town some house carpenters and a tailor or two. Whether there be any other mechanics that are residents of the place, the writer of this account does not know. There are no printers, potters, tinmen, copper-smiths, watchmakers, hatters, or saddlers; and probably no silver smiths, black smiths, or boot and shoemakers. In fact the population of the town seems to consist almost entirely of the officers of government and soldiers, and of such other persons as either directly or indirectly find employment from the former and are indispensably necessary to their comfortable existence. Should the Floridas be ceded to the United States, Pensacola can only be important as a military and naval station for the southern country.

The healthfulness of its situation will always render it a place worthy of the attention of government in this point of view. . . . Its freedom from marsh influence, and the freshness and purity of its sea air, render it both a healthful and pleasant place of residence even in the hottest season of the year. The winters are mild. The weather is seldom more severe than it was about the middle of December last. The vegetation of green pease - then in blossom and even in pod, in a small garden in the town, was at that time suddenly checked by the cold, and large cakes of ice were seen in the tubs which had been sunk in the ground for the purpose of collecting water. On the 15th of that month at nine at night, and on the next day at nine in the morning, the quick silver in the thermometer stood at 38 and a half. It had been at 41 in the shade at two in the afternoon, but on being hung in the sun, it presently rose to 83. Every one, however, was wrapped in warm great coats.

We shall conclude this sketch with a statement of the ordinary price of provisions, &c at Pensacola, as given by a house-keeper in that place.

Beef 8 cents per lb.

Pork, fresh, 12 1/2 - salt pork 19 3/4

Fowls, from 6 to 12 dollars per dozen.

A good capon, a dollar and a half.

Oysters 50 cent per 100.

Flour \$12 per barrel,

Indian corn, \$4 1/2 pr. Spanish barrel of shelled corn, and the Spanish barrel nearly corresponds with our common flour barrel,

Sweet potatoes \$2 1/2 per Spanish barrel,

Turnips, half a bit a piece,

Bananas 50 cents per dozen,

Onions, 25 cents per dozen,

Eggs, 6 1/2 cents each,

Butter, 50 cents per pound.

Milk 25 cents per bottle in the summer season; but in the winter none can be procured.

Oranges 50 cents per dozen.

Pine apples 50 cents each.

Coffee 22 cents per pound.

Sugar 7 1/2,

Negro hire \$1.50 per day and provisions, or \$42 per month.

Laboring carpenter, \$2.50 per day,

House rent - A small house, with two or three little rooms, and an indifferent kitchen in the yard, and not in the best situation, estimated there as worth \$1000, rents for \$20 per month.

Board in the family of a decent mechanic, \$22 per month, or \$1.25 per day.

BOOK REVIEWS,

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

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

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

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

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

Mississippi Valley" has shown the operational procedure in the dating of wooden archaeological materials.

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

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

HALE G. SMITH

Florida State University

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ROBERT ANDERSON

Florida State University

A Supplement to HERE THEY ONCE STOOD

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

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

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

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

REGIONAL AND LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

THE JACKSONVILLE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The Annual Meeting of the Jacksonville Historical Society on May 13 was a program meeting with Mr. C. R. Vinten, Superintendent of the Southeastern Areas of the National Park Service, as guest speaker. This area includes Dry Tortugas Islands with Fort Jefferson National Monument. Mr. Vinten told of the unusual and interesting history of the fort and its occupants, and included the natural history of the islands with color motion pictures.

The officers, elected and reelected, are: President, James A. Austin; First vice-president, Dr. Raymond H. King; Second vice-president, H. H. Buckman III; Recording secretary, Miss Martha Lee Segui; Corresponding secretary, Miss Florence Morrish; Treasurer, Miss Dena Snodgrass; Archivist, Miss Audrey Broward; Historian, Herbert Lamson. Directors are: Mrs. Karl Bardin, Mrs. Inman Crutchfield; Hodson Drew; Mrs. Frances Ewell; Theodore Hartridge; Mal Houghton Jr.; Mrs. Linwood Jeffreys; Rhydon Call Latham; Mrs. W. S. Manning; Mrs. W. E. Mott; Warren Wattles; Howard P. Wright.

HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA

The past year has been an active one for the Historical Association of Southern Florida. The usual four Program Meetings were held, each with a principal address or paper written for the occasion. These were mentioned at the time in the current issue of this *Quarterly*.

Two large highway-type markers were placed with ceremonies; one at Miami International Airport (formerly Pan American Field) commemorating the founding of that pioneer airport; the other in Dallas Park, Miami, marking the home-site of Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, a founder of Miami.

The Building Fund, for the Association's headquarters and museum, was increased by a substantial amount.

Accessions were the early tax rolls of the City of Miami,

a large working model of a coontie starch mill (a principal industry of the region in the early days), the rescue of the gravestone of Capt. Jacob Housman (the region's fabulous pioneer), a wire recorder for preservation of the narratives of reminiscences of the older settlers, and a large number of historical volumes, maps, and photographs donated to the collection for the museum.

Membership reached about 750. Radio and television devoted much time and film to historical Miami and the area prepared by the Association.

In addition there was continuous minor activity. An equally active program is planned for the coming year.

Our readers are familiar with the periodical of the Association *Tequesta*, edited by Dr. Charlton W. Tebeau, reviewed here in a late issue.

TALLAHASSEE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three program meetings have been held during the season (to April) by the Tallahassee Historical Society. As mentioned in the last issue of this *Quarterly*, one program featured a paper on William Augustus Bowles. At the other meetings Dr. Charles S. Davis read a paper on "Stephen R. Mallory, Leader of Confederate Sea-power," and Dr. James T. Campbell one on "The Hutchinson Letters from Tallahassee, 1839-1843."

PENSACOLA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

The principal interest of the Pensacola Historical Society recently has been in the life of General Andrew Jackson and his contacts with Florida and especially Pensacola, where he resided when Provisional Governor of the Floridas; as well as his seizing of the town twice during the Spanish period. The "Fiesta of the Five Flags," held annually in Pensacola, has Jackson as its theme this year, and the Society is advising and assisting the production.

At a recent meeting of the Society Mr. T. T. Wentworth

gave a talk on Gen. Jackson and showed two original letters of the General relating to Florida.

Many members of the Society have become members of the Florida Historical Society through the interest of Mr. Wentworth one of our directors.

At the last meeting a charter and bylaws were adopted.

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Included in a recent issue of this Quarterly was a brief description of the museum opened by the Hillsborough County Historical Commission in the new court house in Tampa.

Additions to this collection are continually being made, including many of the official county records discarded and left in the old building and rescued by the Commission.

Mrs. John Branch, Chairman of the Commission, in a report to the Annual Meeting of the Florida Historical Society says:

"The first project of the Commission has been to gather this county's pioneer records, including pictures of old-timers, cooking utensils and similar articles of pioneer life. We sponsor the 'Old-timers' picnic held at Plant City each October. We register them with the place of their nativity and that of their parents. We are giving some attention to a genealogical shelf in the museum.

"We are expecting to build on land given us by the city within three years. We want, among other things, to have an old-time Florida home with breeze-way, furnished with pioneer cooking utensils.

"We suggest and urge the establishment of a State Historical Commission and an act forbidding any county official to dispose of county records without approval of that Commission. This to be similar to a North Carolina act. Also a similar act applying to the State Road Department in unearthing artifacts etc."

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

THE ANNUAL MEETING

Our Annual Meeting, held with Florida Southern College as hosts on March 27-28, was one of the most successful we have ever had. Members came from many parts of the State, and all were pleased with the hospitality extended them, and gratified with the reports of our officers which showed the continued increase of activity and the noteworthy growth in membership in our Society.

Vice-president Charles T. Thrift, Jr., had long been at work on the historical program and other entertainment, and the resolutions of appreciation and thanks given him and the College were truly sincere.

A number of historical papers were written for the several program meetings extending over the two days-each adding a bit to Florida's recorded history. Some of these will be included in future issues of our *Quarterly*.

Our Board met on the evening of March 26 with twelve directors in attendance from Miami and Pensacola and all others sections - another indication of the present vitality of the Society. The subjects discussed and the conclusions reached were reported to the Annual Meeting and appear in the Minutes.

THE PROGRAM

March 27, Morning Session

Presiding - Past President Mark F. Boyd

Invocation - The Reverend John J. Rooks

Welcome - President Ludd M. Spivey

Response - President John C. Blocker

Tampa: Seminole Port of Embarkation - James W. Covington,
University of Tampa

Alimacani (Fort George Island) - Dena Snodgrass, Jacksonville

History of Florida Highways - Alfred A. McKethan, former
chairman Florida Road Department, Brooksville

Luncheon, The Commons

Presiding - Past President Richard P. Daniel, Jacksonville
Reports from local historical societies throughout Florida

Afternoon Session

Presiding - Justin P. Havee, Historical Association of Southern Florida, Miami

The South Florida Military Institute (Bartow): A Parent of the University of Florida - Samuel Proctor, the University of Florida

Early Phosphate Industry in the Peace River Area - Vaughan Camp, Jr., The University of Miami

The Early Coinage and Currency of Florida- Harley L. Freeman, Ormond Beach. Mr. Freeman exhibited specimens from his private collection of Florida coinage and currency.

Banquet, The Commons

Toastmaster, President John C. Blocker

History and the Novelist - Frank G. Slaughter, M.D., Jacksonville

Presentation of silver tray to our Mrs. Johnson

Saturday, March 28

Presiding - Rembert W. Patrick, The University of Florida
Floridians Who Attended the University of Georgia in the Nineteenth Century - S. Walter Martin, the University of Georgia

From the Diary of a U. S. Naval Surgeon in Florida Waters. A Civil War View - Charlton W. Tebeau, The University of Miami

Sessions were held in the Alumni House on the Florida Southern College campus, and were well attended. In addition to our Lakeland membership, many of our members came from various parts of the state, among whom were:

Arcadia:
 Dr. G. H. McSwain
Bartow:
 General A. H. Blanding
 Miss Martha Boman
Brooksville:
 Alfred A. McKethan
Daytona Beach:
 Mrs. John Hebel
DeLand:
 Mrs. Philip DeBerard, Sr.
 John E. Johns
Gainesville:
 George R. Bentley
 David L. Dowd
 Lyle N. McAlister
 Rembert W. Patrick
 Samuel Proctor
 Arthur W. Thompson
 Edward C. Williamson
 Donald E. Worcester
Jacksonville:
 Richard P. Daniel
 Mrs. Patrick Henry Odom
 Miss Dena Snodgrass
Lake Wales:
 Captain W. D. Puleston
Mandarin:
 Mrs. James A. Austin

Miami:
 Mrs. Ruby Leach Carson
 Justin F. Havee
 Charlton W. Tebeau
Mount Dora:
 Mr. and Mrs. Frank E. Bridgman
Okeechobee:
 Mrs. J. T. Hancock
Ormond Beach:
 Harley L. Freeman
Pensacola:
 Mr. and Mrs. T. T. Wentworth, Jr.
St. Augustine:
 Mrs. M. A. Johnson
 Mrs. Marion R. Moulds
St. Petersburg:
 Mr. and Mrs. John C. Blocker
Tallahassee:
 R. L. Goulding
 Charles H. Hildreth
Tampa:
 J. Ryan Beiser
 Mrs. John Branch
 James W. Covington
 Theodore Lesley
 Alan P. Stuckey
Winter Haven:
 Mrs. George E. Copeland

In Grateful Appreciation
to
 MRS. ALBERTA JOHNSON
For Faithful, Efficient Services as
Librarian, Secretary, Treasurer
 THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
 1943 - 1952

The above is inscribed on a hand-made silver card tray presented to our Mrs. Johnson at the Annual Meeting as a token of appreciation and affection.

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, March 28, 1953

President John C. Blocker declared a quorum present and called the Annual Business Meeting of the Florida Historical Society to order at 11:10 A.M.

The President's report was the first order of business [*post*].

The second order of business was the approval by the meeting of resolutions submitted to it by the Board of Directors. In behalf of the first resolution, Richard P. Daniel moved that President Blocker appoint a committee to develop a plan for a state historical commission. John E. Johns seconded and the resolution passed unanimously. President Blocker appointed to the committee Mr. Daniel, Miss Dena Snodgrass, Rembert W. Patrick, Charles T. Thrift, Jr., Charlton W. Tebeau, and Edward C. Williamson. Mr. Patrick was made chairman and Mr. Williamson secretary.

In behalf of the second resolution, Miss Snodgrass moved that the Florida Historical Society endorse "Pascua Florida Day" to be established on a day that the legislature shall determine. The motion was seconded by T. T. Wentworth, Jr. In explanation of the motion Miss Snodgrass stated that the plan to commemorate Pascua Florida Day was originated by Mrs. Mary A. Harrell, of Jacksonville, and the directors of the Society recommended appropriate action. The resolution passed unanimously.

Mark F. Boyd introduced the third resolution calling upon the Secretary of State of Florida to prepare a memorial petitioning the legislature to pass an act authorizing an appropriation for the preservation of the Confederate battle flags. Miss Snodgrass seconded and the resolution passed unanimously.

The Treasurer, Mr. Williamson, presented his annual report, the proposed budget, and membership report [*post*]. All were approved and adopted.

President Blocker thanked President Ludd M. Spivey, Vice-president Charles T. Thrift, Jr, and the faculty of Florida Southern College for their careful planning and cordial cooperation in making the meeting a success.

Mr. Thrift stated that all who appeared on the program came at their own expense and moved that the meeting give them

a vote of thanks. Mr. Johns seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

Mr. Tebeau moved that since collecting activity within the state was in danger of becoming competitive, that the Florida Historical Society go on record as favoring cooperative rather than competitive collecting. Mr. Justin P. Havee seconded and the motion passed unanimously. Mr. Tebeau suggested that the various historical societies make copies of source material available.

Mr. Patrick moved that an appropriate resolution expressing the Society's appreciation for the magnificent work in furthering Florida history of John B. Stetson, Jr., be sent to Mrs. John B. Stetson, Jr. Mr. Johns seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

President Blocker appointed Mr. Patrick, Mr. Johns and Mr. Williamson as a committee to frame the resolution.

Mr. Daniel moved that an appropriate resolution be sent the family of Mrs. Napoleon B. Broward, widow of the former governor. Mr. Proctor seconded and the motion passed unanimously.

President Blocker appointed Mr. Daniel and Mr. Proctor as a committee to frame the resolution.

Mr. Patrick stated that the Florida Historical Society would be one of the hosts to the Southern Historical Association meeting at Jacksonville, Nov. 12-14 and that appropriate mention of this event would appear in the *Florida Historical Quarterly*.

In the absence of Mrs. Ruby Leach Carson, Chairman, Mr. Boyd presented the following nominations from the Nominations Committee:

President - John C. Blocker

1st Vice president - Charles T. Thrift, Jr.

2nd Vice president - J. Velma Keen

Treasurer, corresponding secretary and librarian - Edward C. Williamson

Recording secretary - Miss Dena Snodgrass

DIRECTORS

First district - Elon C. Robison, St. Petersburg
 Second district - Linwood Jeffreys, Jacksonville
 Fourth district - Charlton W. Tebeau, Miami
 Sixth district - August Burghard, Fort Lauderdale
 Eighth district - John W. Griffin, Gainesville

At Large

Charles S. Davis, Tallahassee
 Mrs. James T. Hancock, Okeechobee

NOMINATIONS COMMITTEE

Richard P. Daniel, Chairman
 Albert H. Roberts Walter P. Fuller
 Charlton W. Tebeau T. T. Wentworth, Jr.

President Blocker asked for nominations from the floor. When no additional nominations were made, Mr. Wentworth moved that the nominations be closed and a unanimous ballot be cast for the officers, directors, and nominations committee members as reported. Mr. Thrift seconded the motion. The motion passed unanimously.

There being no further business, the meeting was adjourned by President Blocker at 12-10 P.M.

Approved

JOHN C. BLOCKER,
President

EDWARD C. WILLIAMSON,
Corresponding Secretary

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

To the Officers and Members of the Florida Historical Society:

On taking office a year ago, after having heard the report on membership which indicated that our Society was losing ground in point of members, I resolved to initiate an aggressive membership campaign throughout the State as one of the objectives of my administration.

The basis of the campaign was a personal appeal from the office of the President to each member, urging that particular member to bring in one new member. The response was most gratifying and I want to thank each and every member who brought in one or more new members. Particular recognition is given to Mr. T. T. Wentworth, Jr., of Pensacola who has

sent in a large number of new memberships, and Past President Charlton W. Tebeau who conducted a very extensive and productive campaign among the members of the Historical Association of Southern Florida. Mr. J. Edwin Larson, State Treasurer and Mr. Albert H. Roberts, of his department, have been active in Tallahassee and have been successful in obtaining state officials of high rank as members. Mr. Larson obtained four school subscriptions to the *Quarterly* in Clay and Baker counties, namely, Macclenny-Glen, Sanderson, Taylor (RFD 1, Sanderson), and Green Cove Springs Junior-Senior High. In his letter of transmittal, he stated, "These schools are in the district which I represented in the State Senate at the time I was appointed United States Collector of Internal Revenue for Florida". Our thanks to Mr. Larson.

Further particular recognition is to be given to our able, efficient and aggressive Treasurer, Corresponding Secretary, and Librarian, Edward C. Williamson, who has been very active in obtaining many individual memberships, as well as school subscriptions to the *Quarterly* by both white and colored schools of Florida.

I know that you join with me in extending to these members the highest commendation for this special service.

Thus has the Society made large and substantial gains in membership for the year just ending. This progress, however, should not lull us to inactivity during the coming year. Each member should be conscious of the need for augmenting our strength by obtaining additional members, particularly the citizens of Florida who, by their achievements and capabilities, will lend dignity and will be a contributing factor to the intellectual growth of our Florida Historical Society. If we do not continue to grow in membership, ultimately we will cease being an active, cultural body of our State.

Our specific numerical gains, in all fields of endeavor, will be given in the report of Mr. Williamson.

Another objective of the present administration, was to ex-

plore the possibility of the writing by some of our membership of a school history of Florida, and its introduction into the public schools. On this important subject, a large amount of correspondence has been carried on by your President with various school officials, and the subject has been discussed confidentially and freely during the meetings of the Board of Directors throughout the year.

Another objective of the present administration, was to stimulate an interest among the local historical societies. We have had reports of local activities published in each issue of our *Quarterly* and this will be continued. Your President has attempted to have established, or re-activated, local societies in Manatee, Lake and Pasco counties and it remains to be seen if we see the bloom from the seeds planted in those areas. The local societies of Hillsborough, Dade, Duval, Escambia, St. Johns, Leon and Volusia counties have been functioning and in a most interesting manner throughout the year.

Soon after taking office, your President was advised that Mrs. M. A. Johnson, who had been the Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer and Librarian of the Society for lo these many years, wished to retire. A special effort was made, on a number of occasions, urging her to remain but it was finally learned that she was determined to retire and your Board of Directors replaced her with Mr. Edward C. Williamson, who has assumed the duties of the office in the most courageous and efficient manner; and, personally, I consider that he has rendered a great service to our organization, and, without encroachment upon the prerogative of the Nominations Committee, I certainly hope that his services will be retained.

Mrs. Johnson has assured the Board that she will complete an up-to-date index of the *Quarterly*, which has been needed for many years, as we have never had a consolidated index.

During the year, Dr. Rembert W. Patrick asked to be relieved of his duties as Recording Secretary, due to the pressure of collegiate work. The Board of Directors accepted his

resignation and appointed Walter Pliny Fuller, of St. Petersburg, to succeed him.

It would indeed be amiss, in closing my report, not to praise "old faithful" Julien C. Yonge, the editor, and his associate editors, of our *Quarterly* for their promptness in getting out the *Quarterly* and the fine job of editing its contents.

In conclusion, I wish to thank my fellow officers of the Society and the Board of Directors for giving their time and assisting me and the Society in the accomplishment of the favorable things hereinabove reported.

Respectfully submitted,

(signed) JOHN C. BLOCKER, *President*

REPORT OF THE TREASURER

April 1, 1952 - March 24, 1953

Balance: April 1, 1952	\$ 727.75
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Receipts:

Membership dues, including 108 library sub-	
scriptions to the <i>Quarterly</i>	\$2998.30
Life memberships	300.00
St. Augustine Historical Society	100.00
Sale of <i>Quarterlys</i> (back numbers)	104.55
Books sold	44.06
Dif. on annual meeting registration fee	16.90
Barnett National Bank	18.60
Interest: (First Federal Building and Loan)	14.94
Total receipts	\$3597.35

Total to be accounted for	\$4325.10
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Disbursements:

Printing of <i>Quarterlys</i> , 4 issues	\$1846.01
Other printing and supplies	315.19
Copyrights	16.00
Annual meeting expenses	105.12
Books, subscriptions, dues	20.75
Taxes	1.36
General expenses: postage, express, box rent	129.51
Yale University Press	77.50
Barnett National Bank (To close account)	18.60
Total disbursements	\$2530.04

Balance March 25, 1953	\$1795.06
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Location of balance:

Florida Bank at Gainesville	\$ 891.37	
First Federal Building & Loan at Gainesville		
Deposit	\$800.00	
Interest	18.69	
	<hr/>	
	\$818.69	818.69
Cash on hand		85.00
		<hr/>
		\$1795.06

Endowment fund:

First Federal Building & Loan at Gainesville	\$ 818.69
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PROPOSED BUDGET

March 24, 1953 -April 1, 1954

Cash balance, checking account, March 24, 1953	\$ 976.37
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Estimated income:

Membership dues		
Annual	\$2264.00	
Fellow	300.00	
Library subscriptions to <i>Quarterly</i>	432.00	
Sale of <i>Quarterlys</i> (back numbers)	50.00	
Interest from endowment fund	24.00	
Total estimated income		\$3070.00

Total available funds	\$4046.37
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Estimated expenses:

Publications	\$2500.00	
Other printing and supplies	250.00	
Copyrights	16.00	
Annual meeting expenses	50.00	
Taxes on real estate	1.36	
Books, bookbinding, subscriptions, and dues	100.00	
General expense: postage, express, box rent	100.00	
Total estimated expense		\$3017.36

Estimated balance, April 1, 1954	\$1029.01
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MEMBERSHIP IN THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

1952: 611 members and library subscriptions to *Quarterly*
 -89 losses

522 remaining

Losses April 1, 1952 - March 24, 1953:

14 resignations

7 deaths

68 dropped for non-payment

89 total

Gains April 1, 1952 - March 24, 1953:

185 new members and library subscriptions to *Quarterly*

4 renewals

189 total

522 members and subscriptions remaining 1952

711 members and subscriptions, March 24, 1953

566 annual members

30 fellow members

7 life members

108 library subscriptions to *Quarterly*

711 total memberships and subscriptions

THE SOCIETY'S NEW OFFICIALS

Miss Dena Snodgrass, our recording secretary, is a past director of the Florida Historical Society and is treasurer of the Jacksonville Historical Society. Miss Snodgrass is presently engaged in a historical study of Fort George Island.

Elon C. Robison, First District Director, is president of the St. Petersburg Historical Society and a fellow member of the Florida Historical Society.

Linwood Jeffrey's, Second District Director, is an authority on the industrial history of Fernandina and a long-time member of the Florida Historical Society.

Charlton W. Tebeau, Fourth District Director, is a past president of the Florida Historical Society, editor of *Tequesta*, and Head of the Department of History, University of Miami.

August Burghard, Sixth District Director, is an active member of the Historical Association of Southern Florida.

John W. Griffin, Eighth District Director, is archaeologist for the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials.

Charles S. Davis, Director at Large, is Dean of the College of Arts and Sciences, Florida State University.

Mrs. James T. Hancock, Director at Large, is an active member of the Florida Historical Society and is keenly interested in the history of the Lake Okeechobee region.

CONTRIBUTORS TO THIS NUMBER OF THE QUARTERLY

Lyle N. McAlister has a Ph.D. degree from the University of California. He is Assistant Professor of Social Sciences, The University of Florida.

Samuel Proctor is Assistant Professor of Social Sciences, The University of Florida, and author of a published biography of Governor Napoleon Bonaparte Broward.

Hale G. Smith has a Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, and is Head of the Department of Anthropology and Archeology, Florida State University.

Robert Anderson has a Ph.D. degree from the University of Michigan, and is Assistant Professor of Anthropology, Florida State University.