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Volume XV

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*The*  
**QUARTERLY**

*Periodical of*

THE FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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*Pensacola*

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TO THE MEMBERS

Notice and announcements of the Annual Meeting  
of the Florida Historical Society are on page 140.

**ENGAGEMENTS AT ST. JOHNS BLUFF  
ST. JOHNS RIVER, FLORIDA  
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1862**

By T. FREDERICK DAVIS

Jacksonville was first occupied by Federal troops March 12, 1862, for the purpose of giving aid and comfort to the Union sympathizers of the region. The town was evacuated in less than a month, but a Federal blockade of the St. Johns River was maintained by gunboats of Admiral Du Pont's South Atlantic squadron with their station at a steam sawmill called Mayport Mills, a settlement that grew into the present town of Mayport and from which the name Mayport is derived. The gunboats patrolled the river at will and frequently went up to Jacksonville and beyond to reconnoiter. To prevent this Gen. Joseph Finegan, commander of the Confederate forces in this portion of the state, decided to fortify St. Johns Bluff on the south side of the river some four miles above Mayport Mills as the river runs. The situation was an ideal one for the purpose—a steep promontory rising from the river's edge to an elevation of more than 70 feet, the channel of the river running close inshore at that point.

General Finegan left Tallahassee September 6, 1862, with a detachment of Capt. R. H. Gamble's light artillery and two 12-pounder rifled guns under the command of Lieut. F. L. Villepigue, and two 8-inch howitzers from a battery at St. Marks. At

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Reference note. Official reports are extensively used herein; they will be found in the Government publications *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. and *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Vol. XIII. Citations of these sources will be abbreviated to O. R. Army or O. R. Navy as the case may be, with name of subscribing officer.

Lake City he was joined by a detachment of the Milton Artillery to work the howitzers and two modern 32-pounder rifled guns that had recently arrived at Lake City. The six guns were placed under the command of Capt. Joseph L. Dunham of the Milton Artillery and reached Jacksonville the next day where they were loaded on flat boats <sup>1</sup> and towed by the small steamer Governor Milton to St. Johns Bluff <sup>2</sup>. Captain Dunham's command was supported by three companies commanded by Maj. T. W. Brevard, Capt. John Westcott's company of Partisan Rangers, Capt. Winston Stephens's company of cavalry, and Capt. John C. Richard's company of the First Florida Special Battalion. The guns were placed in position on St. Johns Bluff the night of the 9th, where the ammunition and the whole force had been concentrated without the knowledge of two Federal gunboats anchored off Mayport Mills <sup>3</sup>. Sometime during the night of the 9th a contraband <sup>4</sup> boarded the Federal gunboat Patroon and notified its commander of the Confederate activities at the Bluff.

September 10-11, 1862. On the 10th just before dark the gunboat Uncas, L. G. Crane, Acting Master, steamed up the river, anchored less than 1000 yards from the Bluff and under cover of night fired nine shells into different parts of the Bluff to feel out the batteries; but they did not reply. At daylight the next morning the batteries opened on the Uncas and the fight was on. The other gunboat, Patroon, W. D. Urann, Acting Master, joined the Uncas. The bombardment lasted four and a half hours, the gunboats firing more than 200 shells, of which it was

1. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 121.

2. Com. Chas. Steedman, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, p. 358.

3. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 121.

4. The term "contraband" was applied by the Federal forces to slaves who sought the Federal lines.

estimated 90 broke at or near the Confederate batteries. Then Confederates concentrated their fire on the *Uncas*, the larger and better vessel, and that it was not destroyed was a miracle, for a shell pierced the hull just above the water line and entered the magazine, but did not explode; another went through the pilot house; a third through the wind sail above the ward room, and others carried away running gear, crane, &c<sup>5</sup>. With all of this there were no casualties aboard the gunboats. The crippled *Uncas* and the *Patroon* withdrew to their station at Mayport Mills.

At the Confederate batteries one man was killed and eight slightly wounded. Capt. J. H. McRory, acting engineer officer (who probably designed the batteries), was severely wounded by his own bayonet in a fall down an embankment. The bombardment resulted in no damage to the works or guns. General Finegan in his report said: "Captain Dunham, in command, behaved with great coolness and bravery, as did also Captain-Richard, commanding a section of the heavy guns; Lieutenant Villepigue, commanding a section of Gamble's battery; Lieutenant [Charles F.] Stevens, of Milton Artillery, commanding section of heavy guns, and Lieut. T. E. Buckman, ordinance officer, acting adjutant of the command, to whom much credit is due. . . . My assistant adjutant-general, Captain [Wilkinson] Call, who accompanied the expedition, rendered efficient service throughout."<sup>6</sup>

Anticipating another attack, General Finegan immediately sent to St. Johns Bluff four 8-inch smoothbore cannon that had been brought from the upper St. Johns. River<sup>7</sup>, thus increasing the strength of the batteries to ten guns-six 8-inch smoothbore per-

5. Act'g. Master L. G. Crane, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, p. 325.

6. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, pp. 121-122.

7. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, pp. 120-121.

haps more or less antiquated; two modern 32-pounders (4.6 inch) and two field pieces. The guns were not confined to a single battery; besides a main battery several units were scattered over the bluff<sup>8</sup>.

Upon receipt of information concerning the engagement of the 11th, Admiral Du Pont despatched three additional gunboats to the St. Johns<sup>9</sup>. These arrived on the 16th and joined the *Uncas* (now repaired) and *Patroon* off Mayport Mills.

*September 17, 1862.* At 6 a. m. of the 17th the flotilla comprising the gunboats *Paul Jones*, *Cimarron*, *Hale*, *Uncas* and *Patroon* under the command of Commander Charles Steedman, U.S.N., weighed anchor for St. Johns Bluff. The *Paul Jones* opened the engagement at 2000 yards and was joined by the others as they came up. The Confederate batteries remained silent until the gunboats came to 1600 yards, when they commenced a quick and well-directed fire. For five hours the Bluff was bombarded with a shower of projectiles, the batteries replying until the last hour when they ceased<sup>10</sup> probably because the gunboats moved out of range. There is no evidence that the batteries were silenced by the Federal fire as Commander Steedman surmised at the time.

General Finegan's detailed report of the fight has not been found; all that is officially known from the Confederate side is contained in his brief preliminary despatch: "On the morning of the 17th five gunboats engaged the battery at St. John's Bluff and continued the engagement for five hours, when they retired. Our loss, 2 killed and 3 wounded. The enemy, having failed to pass our batteries, may attempt a land attack. . . ." <sup>11</sup>

8. See *O. R. Navy* p. 365.

9. Rear-Adm'l. S. F. Du Pont, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, p. 327.

10. Com. Chas. Steedman, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, pp. 329-330.

11. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 122.

Damage to the gunboats is indicated by Commander Steedman in his report. Discussing the apparent character of the guns used by the Confederates, he said: ". . . .one gun, which from its range and the size of a hole made in the smokestack of this vessel [the *Paul Jones*] I should say was a 32-pounder, rifled. That gun was fired at intervals, and then only when this vessel or the *Cimarron* was above the entrance to Sister's Creek, this being the range mark of those who served it; the *Cimarron* and this vessel bear evidence of that fact."<sup>12</sup> There was no loss of life aboard the gunboats.

Firm in the belief that a combined land and naval attack would follow, General Finegan made arrangements to meet it. The entire force at St. Johns Bluff and vicinity was placed under the command of Lieut. Col. Charles F. Hopkins, C.S.A. At the same time plans were made to fortify Yellow Bluff (now New Berlin), five mile above St. Johns Bluff on the opposite side of the river, and Captain Dunham was assigned for the purpose. The troops hitherto concentrated in the foothills in the rear of St. Johns Bluff were assigned new positions with outposts at Mt. Pleasant Creek, Greenfield, and an observation post at the old lighthouse in the rear of Mayport Mills.<sup>13</sup>

In the meantime Admiral Du Pont had had a conference with the military authorities when it was decided to send a combined naval and land force to the St. Johns. Consequently on September 30 the transports *Boston*, *Ben DeFord*, *Cosmopolitan* and *Neptune* left Hilton Head with the 47th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. T. H. Good; 7th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Col. J. R. Hawley; section of 1st Connecticut Light Battery, Lieutenant

12. Com. Chas. Steedman, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, p. 330.

13. Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Hopkins, C. S. A., *O. R. Army* pp. 138-140.



Cannon, and a detachment of 1st Massachusetts Cavalry, Captain Chase, comprising 1573 men in all under the command of Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan. The expedition reached the St. Johns the next day (Oct. 1) and anchored off Mayport Mills, where it found a flotilla commanded by Commander Charles Steedman, U.S.N., comprising the gunboats *Paul Jones*, flagship; *Cimarron*, *Water Witch*, *Hale*, *Uncas* and *Patroon*<sup>14</sup>.

October 1-3, 1862. Soon after the arrival of the transports the gunboats *Cimarron*, *Water Witch* and *Uncas* steamed up the river. When they arrived abreast of Sister's Creek the Confederate batteries on St. Johns Bluff opened a heavy fire on them "the missiles striking all around the *Cimarron*, their fuzes being so accurately timed that the explosion of the shells threw the water on our decks".<sup>15</sup> This engagement lasted an hour and a half, when the gunboats withdrew and anchored out of range to cover the landing of the Federal troops at Mayport Mills, which was completed by nine o'clock that night. About midnight General Brannan changed his plans; the troops were again embarked and effected a landing at 2 a. m. (Oct. 2) from Buckhorn Creek (a small creek just west of the mouth of Pablo Creek), thence across the marsh a quarter of a mile to firm land a mile north of Greenfield. The landing continued throughout the forenoon and early afternoon, when the advance began. The Confederate outposts were abandoned in haste. The Federals advanced rapidly and by night had reached Mt. Pleasant Creek landing where they camped, only two or three miles from the Confederate batteries on St. Johns Bluff<sup>16</sup>.

14. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 129.

15. Com. M. Woodhull, U. S. N., *O. R. Navy*, p. 356.

16. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R. Army*, pp. 129-130.

Colonel Hopkins's scouts had kept him informed of the Federal movements, but had magnified the strength to 3000 men. During the previous night 110 dismounted Florida cavalry from Yellow Bluff joined Colonel Hopkins and with this reinforcement the Confederate force, all branches, did not exceed 600 men. Confronted by this situation Colonel Hopkins called a conference of his officers at which it was unanimously decided to retreat. At 9 p. m. (Oct. 2) (the batteries were abandoned, (the retreat being conducted with such order that the enemy did not find it out until the afternoon of the next day). There being no means of transportation except one wagon, only a small amount of ammunition was removed from St. Johns Bluff <sup>17</sup>.

During the morning of October 3 the Federal artillery was landed at the Mt. Pleasant Creek camp. All being in readiness for a general attack, the gunboats moved up to engage the batteries, but receiving no reply a boat was sent ashore and the U.S. flag hoisted over the abandoned works. In his report General Brannan described the Confederate works as follows: "I found the late position of the enemy oh St. John's Bluff to be one of great strength, and possessing a heavy and effective armament, with a good supply of ammunition . . . the works being most skillfully and carefully constructed. . . . Most of the guns were mounted on a complete traverse circle, . . . " <sup>18</sup> The guns captured were two 8-inch columbiads, two 8-inch smooth bore, two 8-inch howitzers, and the two 32-pounder (4.6 inch) rifled guns <sup>19</sup> that had been so effective against the gunboats. All of these guns were removed to

17. Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Hopkins, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, pp. 141-142.

18. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R. Army*, pp. 129-130.

19. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R., Army*, p. 125. Some time previously the two field pieces of Gamble's Battery had been sent across the river (probably to Yellow Bluff)-Tallahassee *Florida Sentinel*, Oct. 14, 1862.

Hilton Head. The magazines were destroyed and the works razed<sup>20</sup>.

The occupation of Jacksonville was now decided upon. A letter written by Capt. Valentine Chamberlain of the 7th Connecticut Volunteers upon his return to Hilton Head from the St. Johns River expedition contains much valuable information about this occupation of Jacksonville not found in the published reports as well as a description of the town in a period of the war for which contemporary record is extremely scarce. The letter is here published entire with the consent of Frederick S. Chamberlain, Esq., of New Britain, Conn., son of Captain Chamberlain.

<sup>20</sup>. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 130.

A LETTER OF CAPTAIN V. CHAMBERLAIN  
7TH CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS

Camp 7th Reg. Conn. Vol.  
Hilton Head [S. C.], Oct. 10, 1862.

My dear Friends-

If you are of the mind, *you* may take a ramble with me, in fact go on an "expedition." It is several days since I wrote you and then I think that I stated that the expedition to St. John's River had been abandoned, but it seems such, very fortunately, was not the case. On Tues. Sept. 30th about 8 A.M. the Co. Commanders had orders to have their men in readiness to march at 1/2 past 2 P.M. with two days' cooked rations, more if possible. Immediately all were hurrying their preparations. At the time appointed the regiment was in line and soon on the march for the wharf. We embarked on the Ben Deford, a fine sea going steamer. In the stream was the steamer Boston with the 47th Reg. Penn. Vol., a good regiment from Beaufort. The steamer Cosmopolitan was there also with a section, two guns of the 1st. Conn. Light Artillery and 60 of the 1st Mass. Cavalry. Before our departure Gen. Mitchel & Staff came aboard. The General made one of his characteristic speeches, full of life and spirit. He told us that we might not get a good deal of glory if we did succeed; if we failed we should have any amount; of disgrace. He spoke approvingly of the Emancipation Proclamation which is I believe well received in this Department.

At 4 P.M. we were under way. There was just swell enough to make sailing a little unpleasant. But before going further I must mention, what I have omitted, that we received our mail just before leaving the dock. Of course we enjoyed the perusal of our letters, reading the papers etc. I was glad to

hear you were well. Wed. morning [Oct. 1] we found ourselves just off the bar of St. John's River, Florida. The gun boats were inside waiting our arrival. They sent out pilots, about noon or a little after we crossed the bar & ran up the river three or four miles opposite Mayport Mills. Here were five gun boats, the Paul Jones, Cimerone [Cimarron], Water Witch, Hale and Uncas. Now let me say something about our surroundings & about what we were expected to do. The St. John's River is at this point not far from three quarters of a mile in width, the water is fresh and of a dark saffron color -the color said to be caused by the kind of wood that lines the bank in the interior. On the left bank, as you ascend is Mayport Mills, consisting of one steam saw mill, the machinery being now on this [Hilton Head] Island I believe, a store close by the bank, a few houses nearly covered by the ever drifting sand, which surrounds the houses just as you have often seen snow banked around our houses in New England. There is also a Catholic Church and two light houses, one of them a very beautiful and costly structure, nearly new, apparently never having been used<sup>21</sup>. There were no inhabitants there. Just opposite, there is a house or two occupied now by a refugee from up the river, his son acts as pilot on the boats. The houses are situated on a sort of Island<sup>22</sup> and under the protection of the Gunboats. The former inhabitants here were mostly pilots & I dare say wreckers, but I am saying too much about what is of no great consequence. Just at night we landed in small boats at Mayport Mills. We all knew what we were expected to do before leaving the Head and now we could see the object of our desires. About four

21. The new lighthouse was completed in 1859 and is still standing. The old tower was situated about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile nearer the mouth of the river, in front of what is now known as "Ribault Inn" on the Wonderwood Estate.

22. Batten Island, better known as Pilot Town.

miles up the river the bank on the left rises into a high bluff. This bluff forms an arc of a circle around which the St. John's finds its way. So that all boats are brought close under the bluffs, the channel running close by the bluff shore. On this bluff is, or was, the rebel batteries. Before we left the transports three of the gunboats made a reconnaissance of the enemy's position. After steaming up toward the batteries and firing a few shells the crest of the bluff spouted forth a volume of smoke, lower down on the bank but farther up the river behind the trees on the opposite shore, which owing to the construction of the river obstructed our vision, another gun was soon fired & the rebel rag run up- soon another gun still nearer our position. "They are there" was the remark, "Guess they mean to fight." Our boats soon retired and awaited the action of the land forces. The object of the expedition was to put a land force in the rear of the battery, then the gun boats to shell the rebels from their works, for the land forces to capture- if not the men, certainly the guns, and to destroy the works. This was Wed. night [Oct. 1]. The boys and all hands made themselves as comfortable as possible. There was a beautiful spring close by- good water for coffee. It rained some but there were houses for most. One of my men brought me a large camel skin covered rocking chair in which I passed the night. Some of the boys got into the back room of the Catholic Church, or somewhere else, and appeared in the faded coats of the Priests.

But while we were so occupied the Gen. Brig. Gen. Brannan was considerably troubled in his mind. In landing his troops where he wished to, the rebels if determined to hold the place could annoy us excessively. Between us and the battery were two or three creeks, the largest of which [Pablo Creek] extended into the country about 17 miles. To go around this creek would be a tedious march, requiring two or

three days; we had no means of transportation, the men would therefore be obliged to carry their provisions. Yet this apparently almost fatal experiment was decided upon. Against this, "Israel" our faithful negro guide who ran away from Jacksonville a few weeks since and is thoroughly acquainted with all the country, earnestly protested. He claimed that the rebels would offer no resistance, that they would run away. The "poor negro's" advice at the last moment was heeded. When I went to sleep I expected to be called at three, supposing that we were to march around, but I slept on until six o'clock of Thursday morning [Oct. 2]. It was about midnight that the change in the program was made. The 47th Penn. Vol. had gone or rather four companies. The rest of the regiment was embarking when I went down to the dock. The right wing and one company of the left of our regiment got off about 10 or 11. In the first place we went aboard the steamer Neptune, a small craft which brought down boats, sailed up the river about a mile, embarked again in small boats manned mostly by sailors—from the men of war, and started up a small and narrow creek which found its way among the tall grass of the swamp. Say a mile up this we disembarked on an oyster shell bank, started across the swamp [marsh], from whence after a quarter of a mile's march we came upon hard ground<sup>23</sup>. Here we waited for the remainder of the regiment. All being up, we pressed on after the 47th. The object of our march now was to go about 5 miles around a creek and back to within some two miles from where we landed from the small boats. Here the artillery & cavalry could be landed provided we were able to protect them. The 47th did the skirmishing. They saw some rebel cavalry but did not get very near them. We had a boat Howitzer from the

23. This landing was on the north end of Greenfield "peninsula," sometimes called Greenfield Point.

Paul Jones, a few shots were fired from that. This piece gave us some trouble in crossing two causeways. About the time we turned to go down the creek we came upon two rebel camps. The occupants had fled in great haste, leaving unfinished meals, camp equipage and several fine truck loads of rifles and pistols. It was now nearly dusk. We hurried on, following the 47th. We got behind waiting to get the Howitzer over a creek. The first we knew the 47th were gone entirely from sight. They had the guides. We halted, sent out scouts, one of them fell in with some of our men of the 47th. Each took the other for secesh. Report came back that the enemy was coming. Dark, in a swamp, some confusion, but soon all right. Not long after, we met a party from the 47th to show us the way. Pushing on we came at last to the creek close under a hill <sup>24</sup>, having had no difficulty with the enemy. Here we bivouacked for the night. Artillery was landed during the night and forenoon of Friday [Oct. 3]. No trouble from the rebels. Early in the afternoon of Friday the gunboats went up to feel of the rebels but they would not answer our fire. The boats ran by the battery, frowning with guns, but silent-the rebels had fled. Our people landed and ran up the stars and stripes. So all that was left for us was to march directly by the shortest route for the battery. We did so and arrived there without molestation. It was long after dark when we reached there, although only a march of four or five miles. It was late when we started and we were obliged to wait some for the artillery. The cavalry had not landed. I wandered around among the guns, in the clear moonlight. It was certainly a strong place and well protected in the rear by thick undergrowth and commanding hills. But they had left, and we were glad. We could probably

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24. Mt. Pleasant Creek Landing.



have taken the place, but if compelled to storm it we must have lost heavily. The rebels took off their light artillery but left their big guns in good condition, nine in all, I think. Sat. morning [Oct. 4] a wharf was built, and we commenced to bring down the shot & shell and to dismantle the guns and bring them down. They have now all arrived at this port [Hilton Head]. Sat. night just after getting into bed, or on my blanket under a fly which I had picked up, Col. Hawley came to me and told me to prepare one day's rations and be ready at 1/2 past 6 Sunday morning [Oct. 5] to go with the Gen. to Jacksonville, twenty miles up the river on the opposite side, one other company "K" of our regiment and two of the 47th were ordered to go also. At the appointed time I was at the appointed place. We were sent aboard the Ben Deford where the (Gen.) was. We had gone about two miles when we ran aground and had to send back for another steamer, the Boston. About noon the Boston started with us again. We reached the city without further incident or accident of importance. After a short delay, three companies were thrown out as pickets, the negro guide directing. We went about a mile from the wharf, two companies on the left and one on the right. I send a plot of our position, & we had hardly got stationed and were just about to send the negro and a party of men for his family three miles further on when the pickets gave the alarm that the rebel cavalry was coming. The reserve was very speedily in line to receive them. We were on the railroad, but the cavalry came down the plank road<sup>25</sup>. The outpost men fired and fell back on the reserve. How the Seceshes did yell. I looked for them to come through the small timber. I heard

25. The old Fla. Atlantic & Gulf Central R. R. from Lake City, Jacksonville's first railroad, came into Jacksonville through LaVilla, with its terminus and depot in the vicinity of Adams and Clay Streets. The Federal position was in LaVilla. The plank road was some six blocks north.

one of my sergeants calling me, I looked behind and saw the Capt. in command of the 47th falling. I at first supposed him shot, but he had only fainted. He was quite frightened and had never been in any muss before<sup>26</sup>. He seemed to be a very nice sort of a fellow, brave for aught I know. The command now of course came upon me. I had the men fix bayonets and retire slowly for a better position to resist a charge. I very soon heard them coming around my rear—all the roads and avenues were strange to me, I did not know the force of the enemy, - I could not see him, only hear the clatter of horses hoofs. But I had no intention of being cut off. So I moved in two ranks down the track. We had not gone but a few steps before I saw them come out of the woods and sweeping around the depot. Now was our chance—the boys gave a yell and poured a volley into the advance of the enemy consisting of some 15 horsemen. I suppose about 50 started for us. They brought up in a hurry, took a hasty glance and retreated. We saw no more of them in any force. They fired only a few shots. Many of our pieces refused on account of poor caps. I could track them by the blood in the road from at least one horse. The negroes afterwards told us that the rebels lost two men and three horses, they died after they got back, but they also, the rebels I mean, claimed they had killed three of our men. None of us got even a (scratch. Parts of two companies were engaged. Drawing in our picket lines nearer to the village, or city, formerly about 3000 inhabitants, we remained until 11 P. M. when we were ordered back to the wharf where we remained during the night. We had no further trouble while we were in this place. The gunboats threw a few shells in the direction of the rebels, two boat howitzers were also brought ashore.

26. The "Rebel Yell" is well-known in history, but its actual effect upon the enemy is seldom recorded.

Monday morning [Oct. 6] was a gala time with the boys before the General found out what was going on, almost every store and shop on the street was broken into. Most of them had been closed for a long time, but there were goods in a few. A drug store was the best place. The boys pulled everything open and such a medley as they brought away. You can imagine, perhaps, a drug store, with most of the articles packed, opened and overhauled by soldiers and then imagine them on their way back to their bivouac with their plunder. I leave, at any rate to your imagination. The general soon put a stop to most of this indiscriminate plundering. In the P. M. he gave me instructions to fire the printing office of the Secesh paper and to gut it-I did both and more too. I found some of the type up<sup>27</sup> and so I added some to the matter, having printers in my company, and printed a few copies. It proved quite a sell. The General thought it was genuinely the last paper printed by the retreating editor. After we got home the printers of the New South got hold of a copy and they supposed it was real secesh, so they went to work and set it up anew and are making, I suppose, quite a (speck) as they sell the paper for five cents<sup>28</sup>. After printing, as I have said, I had my company take down the press and carry it to the boat. We staid here until Tuesday afternoon [Oct. 7] when our regiment was ordered to go aboard the Boston to start for Port Royal. We rejoiced at the order. I did not mention that all our regiment came up Monday. One company of the 47th on the steamer "Darlington," the pictures of which you saw in the pictorials some

27. The name of the paper was *Southern Rights* and this was Vol. 1, No. 11, dated Jacksonville, Florida, October 4, 1862. The stock on hand for use was brown paper.

28. Miss Cornelia Chamberlain, daughter of Captian Chamberlain, supplied me with a photostatic copy of the edition as reset by the Union printers at Port Royal; this is now in the Library, University of Florida, Gainesville.

time since - she was taken from the rebels-and two gunboats went further up the river, the purpose being to catch some of the rebel steamers if possible and get the bounties of some union men. They had not all returned when we came away. What was the result of that expedition I do not know<sup>29</sup>. One gunboat came back with some unionists while the other went on.

If you could see Jacksonville you could thoroughly realize what secession has done for the south. Desolation & distress are before you. Before reaching the city you see the ruins of a large number of steam saw mills, they were burned before our people reached there last season. The work was done by the rebels to keep them from our possession. I believe they are owned mostly by northern capital. Grass & weeds grow rank & tall in the principal streets. Houses with blinds closed attest the absence of inmates. Stores with shelves but no goods. Churches deserted and gloomy. Depot, but no cars. Such is the general look of the city. There are a few places where the people stay, through secesh and union rule. Some of them look very well. About the streets you see darkies, a few women, a very few men. The men, you are told, are away up the country, but you know they are in the rebel army. Provisions are very scarce and consequently dear. The prices range about with those of Savannah. Corn and sweet potatoes are the chief dependence. One Dutchman that we brought away says that "he eats no more hominy for ten years." In this place I saw for the first time a woman chewing snuff or "dipping." It was while on picket close by where we fired upon the cavalry. (By the way, the women in that region were frightened some. We fired di-

29. The expedition captured the Confederate steamer *Governor Milton* in a creek above Lake George. At this time the *Governor Milton* was 4 years old. Dimensions, 85 feet long, 20 feet beam, 4 feet 8 inch draft, 68 tons, appraised value \$2000. (*O. R. Navy*, 366, 372).

rectly toward the town right in among the houses. We were forced to it by the presence of the enemy in that locality. The women folk complained bitterly of the rebel soldiers for leaving the Bluff and coming into the town to fight.) But I was speaking of the "dipping." After the skirmish with the enemy was fairly over, I stepped onto the piazza of one of the houses close by, to talk with the ladies. There they were, one quite decent looking young woman, married, husband gone, she said he was not in the rebel army. She sat in a rocking chair, with a tin box looking like one of my old worm boxes in one hand, and a stick in the other. The stick she plunged into the box, in which was snuff, then into her mouth. After a little, she would spit from her mouth the collected saliva black with tobacco. How do you like the picture of the Jacksonville ladies? We lost one man in this place—Mr. Woodford, Quartermaster Sergeant. He was a new recruit. We buried him just back of the Episcopal Church. Before dark Tuesday [Oct. 7], we were on our way back. Stopped at the mouth of the river and took off provisions from the Cosmopolitan which had stuck on the bar. She had a huge hole in her. Lost another man coming down. Mr. Wayland, our Chaplain, endeavored to bury him at Mayport Mills but thought he saw rebel pickets and did not. So we buried him the next day in the deep waters of the ocean. It matters little after all where the body goes.

Wednesday we were coming home. You see I call Port Royal home. I have not forgotten another and dearer one. It was rather rough and rainy, a bad time for the sick on the vessel. Thursday morning came up to the dock and were soon in camp, and thus it happened in the "Florida" war.

As ever,

VALENTINE.

General Brannan and the last of the Federal troops, except a detachment that remained to help repair the *Cosmopolitan* which had been badly damaged by running aground at the mouth of the river, left the St. Johns for Hilton Head October 12<sup>30</sup>, thus bringing to a close one of the strongest Federal expeditions to East Florida during the war.

Colonel Hopkins was criticised by General Finegan for abandoning St. Johns Bluff without a fight<sup>31</sup>. A court of inquiry was requested by Colonel Hopkins<sup>32</sup> and its findings were: The effective force at St. John's Bluff could not have made a successful defense of the batteries; the evacuation was positively necessary as an attempt to hold them would have inevitably resulted in their complete reduction and the capture of the command; Lieut. Colonel Hopkins was wholly justified, therefore, in the course he pursued in abandoning the batteries on St. Johns Bluff<sup>33</sup>.

30. Brig. Gen. J. M. Brannan, U. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 131.

31. Brig. Gen. Jos. Finegan, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 138.

32. Lieut. Col. Chas. F. Hopkins, C. S. A., *O. R. Army*, p. 142.

33. Lieut. Col. Wm. D. Mitchell, C. S. A., Pres. of the court, *O. R. Army*, pp. 142-143.

## FLORIDA UNIVERSITY (1883)

By C. L. CROW

The most ambitious and most visionary attempt ever made to establish in Florida an institution of higher learning was probably that of the founders, or founder, of Florida University. The plan of organization of the proposed school, altho not successfully carried out, was nevertheless worthy of some respect, for Dr. Kost, its main proponent, had perhaps a vision similar in part to that which afterward inspired Mr. Buckman.

According to the First Annual Announcement of the Florida University, which appeared in 1883, it was to open with two well-manned and adequately equipt colleges, one of which had been in existence for several years as the West Florida Seminary.

Little or no mention is made in the Announcement of four of the six colleges, or institutes, of which, as we shall learn from another source, the University was finally to consist, and very little space is devoted to the Literary Department. ". . . the fortunes of the medical college seemed to be uppermost in the minds of the University regents."<sup>1</sup> We read :

The literary college is endowed by act of Congress. The medical is founded on the capital of an incorporated stock company, with a capital of \$60,000.00, and authority to increase to the amount of \$80,000.00. Ten per cent and over, as provided by law, has been paid in (\$6,180.00) and has been expended for appliances; and thus the medical college has a fine anatomical museum; a museum of natural history and comparative osteology, besides chemical apparatus.

By compact with the literary department [West Florida Seminary] one of its two buildings has been appropriated to the medical college. This is a commodious brick edifice, situated on an elevated site in the western part of Tallahassee, with ample grounds, shaded by a grove of native pines. The building is of fine architectural appearance, with a frontistyle of stately white columns

1. Cutler, *History of Florida, Past and Present*, Chicago and New York, 1923. I. p. 229.

supporting an entablature and gable above the second story. The building contains two large lecture halls, and eight additional rooms of convenient sizes, well suited for the medical department, with its museums and apparatus.

The literary department retains its other buildings, situated more centrally in the city, and reposing behind a grove of live-oaks. It is of ample capacity for all the necessities of the college<sup>2</sup>.

The "Literary Faculty" was to consist of six professors, one of whom had been retired. These were: Major E. R. Rivers, C. E., President; Rev. W. H. Carter, D. D., LL. D., Ph. D., Professor of Ancient Languages; E. L. Blythewood, Professor of English Literature and History; F. Wespy, Ph. D., M. D., Professor of Modern Languages; W. F. Dickerman, Professors of Chemistry; A. H. Lowrie, A. M., Professor Emeritus of Political Economy. What, if any, provision was made for the teaching of other branches generally found in college curricula is not mentioned, altho it may safely be assumed that Major Rivers was to be in charge of mathematics and allied subjects<sup>2</sup>.

The institution issued a Calendar for 1884-1885, in which is stated that it "was organized [in February, 1883] under a liberal Charter and two Colleges have been in operation-the Literary and the Medical. The former contains a Military School, and is the outgrowth of what has been 'West Florida Seminary,' whose separate Charter and special organization, as to Trustees and Endowments, are still maintained." The other branch "in operation" was the "Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery." In addition to these two colleges the following were "recognized by the University Charter": "Law College, Theological Institute, Polytechnic and Normal Institute". Of these the first named was said to be "in course of organization". The Polytechnic Institute, it will be found later, was to be composed of

2. *First Annual Announcement, ibid.*



seven schools: Civil Engineering, Mining and Metallurgy, Mechanics and Building, Natural Sciences, Arts [Painting and Music], Commercial.

The principal actions taken by the State or its representatives with regard to Florida University follow :-

In 1883 the State Board of Education "projected a plan of consolidation or coordination [of the existing State educational institutions], in accordance with which the, then West Florida Seminary was denominated 'The Literary College of the University of Florida' ".<sup>3</sup> The writer does not know whether this idea of consolidation originated with the Board of Education or with the Rev. Dr. John Kost; nor does he know how the non-State College of Medicine and Surgery, at Tallahassee, came to be included in the scheme. It is probable, however, that the charter of Florida University was secured mainly thru the efforts of the Reverend Professor and Physician, who afterwards became Chancellor of the University and Chairman of its Board of Regents.

Validating the plan of the State Board of Education, altho probably altering it somewhat, the Legislature passed, on February 16, 1885, "An Act recognizing the University of Florida", which reads:

The people of the State of Florida, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

*Section 1.* That the Florida University as organized at the city of Tallahassee be recognized as the University of the State, and to be known as the University of Florida; Provided, there shall be no expense incurred by the State by reason of this act.

*Sec. 2.* That the University continue under its present organization and officers until such further action be taken by the State Legislature as the case may require<sup>4</sup>.

Dr. Kost was, however, not successful in advancing the claims of his institution before the framers of the constitution for the State drawn up a few

3. *University [of Florida] Record*, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1906.

4. *University Record*, Vol. I, No. 2, May, 1906.

months later. On the third day, June 11, of the Constitutional Convention of 1885 D. S. Walker, Jr., delegate from Leon County, offered the following memorial:

Tallahassee, Fla., June, 1885.

To the Honorable, the Members of the Constitutional Convention, Tallahassee

The Regents of the University of Florida most respectfully memorialize your honorable body on the importance of providing, in the revision of the Constitution, amply for the maintenance of the State University, according to the spirit of the old Constitution, in Section 2 of Article VIII, and the prescribing more distinctly the method by which the endowment and maintenance shall be made. If this is to be, as seems by the old Constitution, by joint use of the common school fund, then this should be better specified.

Your memorialists respectfully represent the great importance of this provision to the highest interests of the State in every way, and refer to the fact that the sister States have all made ample provision for their great Universities.

J. Kost, Chancellor.

J. T. Bernard, Secretary<sup>s</sup>.

This memorial was, on motion of Mr. S. B. Conover, also representing Leon County, ordered printed in the Journal and referred to the appropriate committee. The report of the Committee on Education was made on July 2. It recommended that the "Communication of J. Kost, praying for provision being made for sustenance of the University at Tallahassee" be laid upon the table and made no mention of that institution in Article IX, Education, which it presented for the consideration of the delegates.

The Calendar of the Florida University for 1884-5 has the following headings: Board of Regents; members of Faculties; Organization; College Buildings, Grounds, and Appliances; Literary Department; De-

5. *Journal of the Proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Florida, which convened at the Capitol, at Tallahassee, on Tuesday, June 2, 1885.* (Tallahassee, 1885) p. 21.
5. *Ibid.* pp. 213, 214-217.

partments of Science, Literature and Arts Catalogue [better described by the sub-heading, List of Literary and Medical Students, 1883-84]; Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery; Polytechnic Institute; Law College; General Information.

It may be taken for granted that the University, as such, owned little or no property, for after "Organization" comes "College Buildings, Grounds, and Appliances", by which is probably meant those of the West Florida Seminary. Of these one reads:

There is held by perfect title, free of debt Ten Acres of most charming grounds, adjoining the city, on which is a commodious brick College building of two stories, containing two large lecture halls and eight additional rooms devoted to the Museum of Natural History; Museum of Anatomy and Pathological Anatomy; Chemical and Philosophical apparatus, and Normal Appliances. Among the latter, besides Globes, Telescopes, Microscopes and Charts, is Wythe's Paper Mache Model of the City and Suburbs of Jerusalem, scrupulously exact with the English topographical survey, on a scale of one inch to the 100 feet. (Two other Colleges, or Universities, possess this appliance, which cost several thousand dollars,) and, with such other means, are of great use in teaching History.

A commodious frame building is newly constructed and is the gift of Governor Walker of Tallahassee. The Library is already respectable and is receiving large additions.

Another brick building is leased by the University, and, with the others, suffices for present necessities. But it is believed the generous citizens of Tallahassee will not long suffer a rented building to be in use by the institution, but will erect a new additional building on the College campus soon.

The Library building contains a fine lecture hall and two additional rooms, all very elegantly furnished.

In this connection, however, one should not forget the \$6,180.00 raised by the incorporated stock company in immediate control of the Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery.

The outline of the courses offered in the "Literary Curriculum" is introduced by the

Note.--In the literary department of Florida University it is required that the grand purposes of Congress in the appropriation of land for its endowment, and the ob-

ject of the State Legislature in chartering the institution shall be fully maintained. Therefore its officers and functionaries are not alone *maintained*, but in the continued curriculum of instruction, which comes so happily in accord with what a Literary College requires, all the "schools" heretofore organized are still maintained although some of the services of Professors in other departments of the University are necessarily brought into requisition.

In the divisions of labor in teaching, as here adopted, and which accords with those of various of the best institutions of the highest grade in our country, a full equivalent of the four yearly classes of *junior* and is maintained. A n [ d ] in addition to the effectiveness of these old forms of organizing the labor of teaching, it is believed better results are obtained in the present method.

We have here "schools" or departments of instruction, and the student that receives the certificate of proficiency, in the requisite schools, becomes eligible for graduation in the college.

The faculty of the Literary Department, which had evidently been enlarged after the publication of the Announcement, were now eight in number. Of these two had no academic degree; of the four Masters of Arts three had won a second degree: C. E., Ph.D., M. D., respectively; of the two other Doctors of Philosophy one held the professional degree of M.D., the second had received the honorary degrees of D.D. and LL.D. Under "Members of Faculties" four-five, if we include the Chancellor of the University and Dean of the Medical Faculty-have "Rev." before their names; no further mention of one of these gentlemen is made, the distinctive adjective does not appear before the names of two of the remaining three as printed under "Faculty" of the Literary Department.

The professor of Latin and Greek in the University becomes the Professor of Intellectual Science and Moral Philosophy in the Literary Department. As a member of the University Miss Blythewood has the rank of "Teacher", on the staff of the Literary Department she is Professor of Modern History and Physical Geography. The Professor of Instrumental

Music is not deemed worthy of mention as a member of the University. This is indeed strange, for "Members of Faculties" has names the only purpose of which seems to be that of ornament: There are chairs of Oriental and General History and Rhetoric, of Geology, Mineralogy and Palaeontology, of the Science and Principles of Teaching, of Pedagogy and Institutes, of Mechanics and Civil Engineering, of Stenography and Chirography, of Commercial Science, Book-Keeping and Banking, and of Fine Arts. The professors of the two business courses are not named, but "Provided for". There is nothing here to indicate, however, that the occupants of the eight chairs just mentioned ever met a class. They certainly do not belong in the College of Medicine and Surgery, and their names are not to be found in the Faculty roll of the Literary Department, the only other branch of the University "in operation".

Among these "honorary" professors are the Rev. J. Kost, A.M., M.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University and Dean of the Medical Faculty-appearing here as John Kost, A.M., M.D., Professor of Geology, Mineralogy and Palaeontology-; two holders of the degree of M.D., one of whom has also that of A.M.; and in addition one A.B. and one A.M. It is perhaps not to be expected that the professors of Fine Arts and of Instrumental Music, the latter of whom seems actually to have offered courses in the Literary Department, should be college graduates.

It may be well to state that the department of Science was not inaugurated at the State College, the Literary Department of Florida University, until 1898, that of Teacher-Training until 1900<sup>6</sup>, that of Music until 1902 and that of Business until 1903.<sup>7</sup>

6. Normal instruction was begun in 1883.

7. Thomas Everette Cochran, *History of Public-School Education in Florida*. Bulletin, 1921, No. 1, State Department of Education, Tallahassee, Fla. Footnote, p. 159.

The chairs in the Literary Department that were actually occupied are stated to be: Mathematics, Engineering and Military Tactics; Intellectual Science and Moral Philosophy; Political Economy and English Literature; Natural Philosophy; Chemistry and Botany; Modern Languages; Modern History and Physical Geography; Instrumental Music. The first of these was filled by Col. E. R. Rivers, A.M., C.E., President and Commandant; the second, by the Rev. W. H. Carter, D.D., LL. D., Ph.D. The latter appears under "Members of Faculties" as Professor of Latin and Greek, his School is given in the description of courses in the Literary Department as that of Ancient Languages and Metaphysics, his work in the second of these branches is listed under "School of English Branches and History".

Five years were required to complete the courses offered in Latin and in Greek, three years in French and in German.

To give an idea of the nature of the work done, it is perhaps sufficient to quote in part the description of that of one of the Schools.

Of the "School of English Branches and History" is said:

This is to serve in this College as a **Preparatory Department** to qualify the students to enter the higher classes. The efficiency of our reliable teacher Miss E. L. Blythewood, in this institution for years past, in fitting students for advanced studies is a guarantee for continued satisfaction.

An outline of the content of the courses given follows: "Fifth Class.-Spelling, Reading, Grammar, Geography. "Fourth Class.-Word Analysis, Grammar, History, United States; Composition. "Third Class.-Rhetoric, Composition, History of England, Elocution. "Second Class.-English and American Literature, Composition. "First Class.-Logic, Mental Science, Critical Reading of English Classics."

Candidates for admission to the fifth, or lowest class, of the Literary Department had to be at least twelve years of age and, if they wished to be registered as "Military Students", not under five feet in height.

Certificates of proficiency were to be granted upon the successful completion of a School and diplomas to holders of certificates from four or more schools. The requirements for degrees were: A.B.-Certificates from "The schools of Ancient Languages, Mathematics, English Literature, History and Natural Science"; B.S.-Upon satisfactory completion of the work in "The schools of English Literature and History, Mathematics, Natural Science and Modern Languages"; B.E.-Graduation from "The schools of English Literature and History and Mathematics, Modern Languages and Civil Engineering".-It will be noted that there is some inconsistency in the names given to the Schools.-"Graduation with distinction in all the Schools excepting Commercial and Military, will entitle the student to the degree of A.M."

According to the calendar in speaking of the Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery: "The facilities possessed by the College for affording thorough instruction in all branches of Medicine are exceeded by very few in this country. Besides a very full Faculty of men experienced not only in teaching, but also (every one of them) in long medical and surgical practice, there are also the most ample material appliances."

This very full Faculty was seemingly composed of almost all the practicing physicians of Tallahassee. As in the case of the Literary Department, however, more names appear under "Members of Faculties" than under "Medical Faculty." The "honorary" teachers forgotten when the special list was being prepared are a "Professor Natural History and

Comparitive Physiology” and an “Instructor in Taxidermy and Embalming”.

The professorships in the special list are: “Theory and Practice and Medical Clinics”, “Surgery, - Operative and Orthopedic, and Surgical Clinics”, “Anatomy”, “Obstetrics, and Diseases of Women and Children”, “Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Pharmacy”, “Chemistry and Botany”, and “Gynecology, Histology and Medical Jurisprudence.” As is to be expected, the titles of these chairs appear somewhat altered from those given in the general list. The “Professor of Chemistry and Botany” taught these subjects in the Literary Department of Florida University and was probably overworked, for, in addition to his teaching, he was engaged, if a statement given above be true, in the practice of medicine. The letters M.D. appear after his name. In addition to the professors, there was one unnamed, but “Provided for” “Demonstrator of Anatomy.”

Suitable age, good morals and the payment of fees were the only requirements for admission. This policy is justified by the statement that “Medical lectures are useful to all persons; and on this principle all may attend. Graduation in this institution depends entirely on merit.” In the second paragraph below this is found, in defense of the standards set for graduation; “But it must not be understood that this College will ever afford ‘easy’ graduation, or allow anything to be done to lower the proper grade of the physician.”

Candidates for graduation had to “afford evidence of good moral character, possess a good English education (Latin, Greek, German and French being also desirable), as well as a competent knowledge of the Natural Sciences. The Medical requirements are such as may be attained by three years reading, on the several medical branches, under a competent



preceptor; and the attendance of two full courses of lectures; the latter should be in this College.”

The College opened annually on the last Wednesday of October and closed on the first Wednesday of March. In other words, in the case of a student who had spent three years in reading medicine, formal instruction for approximately one college semester (it being assumed that a student could take two courses of lectures a session) was considered sufficient preparation for graduation and, consequently, for professional practice.

The cost of attending the school, including the outlay for “good board and lodging”, but not for laundry and other incidentals, was estimated to be \$160.00 or, if dentistry were added as an optional, \$170.00—it will be remembered that no provision for instruction in dental science is mentioned in the Calendar. Twenty-five dollars of the amounts mentioned, the fee for “Examinations for Degrees,” was returned to unsuccessful candidates.

Final examinations covering “all the branches of medicine and their collaterals” were conducted by the assembled faculty “during the last week of the lecture course, and candidates giving full satisfaction of thoroughness of instruction, however obtained, will receive [received] a diploma”.

Upon successful candidates was to be conferred not the customary M.D., but a “University Medical Degree”, and this only by vote of the Regents: “Tallahassee College of Medicine and Surgery is authorized by its charter to confer the regular medical degrees [Note plural]. But the institution has adopted the precedent of subjecting their decisions to a vote of the Regents, and securing to all successful candidates the *University Medical Degrees*.”

The summary in the Calendar for 1884-85 gives the student enrolment from Florida by counties, except in the case of one from Centerville and of one

from Key West. The total attendance is placed at seventy-eight; there were, however, seventy-nine matriculates, the one student from Georgia being overlooked.

Of the seventy-one students in the Literary Department one came from Hillsborough County, one each from Illinois and New York and two, probably brothers, from Kentucky; the sixty-six others were registered from Northwest Florida, fifty-six of whom were from Leon County. As there were three students each from Hamilton and Madison counties and as "Each county west of the Suwannee River is [was] entitled to send [free of charge for tuition] double the number of students that it has [had] representatives in the House of the General Assembly of Florida," one is surprised at the small registration, outside of Leon County, from this section of the State. The West Florida Seminary was then, at least during this session, almost wholly a local institution and one, as we have seen, not of collegiate rank.

In the College of Medicine and Surgery were enrolled one each from Leon County, Key West and Georgia and five from Michigan. Of those from Michigan three, perhaps all, came from Kalkaska, attracted presumably because of personal relationships with a member or members of the faculty. One of the students of medicine is designated "Post Graduate"; four have in parenthesis after their names "Graduated". No distinction is apparently made between "Graduated" and "Post Graduate". Of the latter the Calendar states: "This Institution will receive post-graduates from any respectable medical college, by payment simply of the matriculation fee, and the contingents arising from expenses of material for dissection, and for chemicals in laboratory." The name of one of the "Graduated", the student from Georgia, is to be found in the roster of the faculty.

The four other Colleges of the Florida University merit but little comment. The only mention of the Theological Institute is found under "Organization", for the clergy of Tallahassee were apparently more modest than were the members of the medical profession and failed or refused to organize themselves into a theological faculty.

The lawyers were shrewd, for, altho the Law College was "in course of organization", no definite action was to be taken until "a respectable sized class" was assured. The Polytechnic Institute was, on paper, a worthy rival of such a school as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Of its organization we are told that "The plan of this Institute is projected in like order as is now so popular in several of the prominent institutions of learning in this country. It is that of organization into schools."

Of the School of Civil Engineering is said: "Our present availments comprise good service by efficient teachers and instructors in all branches." A reference to the roster of "Members of Faculties" fails to confirm this—there is no special faculty list given except for the first two colleges, Arts and Medicine. The description of the School of Mining and Metallurgy reads much like an oration on the necessity for teaching these branches of learning. We are told: "Apropos then it is for the Polytechnic Institute of Florida University to set an example of public spirit. It may cost a sacrifice at the outset, but it must proceed. Who will come to help? Will the public patronize this public enterprise?" One is informed that "We have maps, charts, models, and other appliances besides the black-board, crayon. and *books*. We have competent and intelligent teachers and shall do good work; so no student or prospective miner need hesitate to come to this institute for an education in this line." What is said of Metallurgy consists mainly of promises.

The five paragraphs devoted to the schools of Mechanics and Building and of the Natural Sciences are written in a style more befitting a promoter than an educator.

It is easy to read between the lines of what is said about the School of Arts. Under Painting one finds that

A distinguished Artist has been elected and has accepted the position, as head of the Art School of this Institute. It is A. E. Bateman, of Toledo, Ohio. What has been necessary to effect this is the relinquishment of a patronage that requires several easels constantly, by one whose pencil commands high remuneration. But it is in this case, as is the case of a large number of professors in the University, the climate,—the charming climate of Tallahassee that has done it.

Thus, it is by no means personal effort that has afforded the chief elements of the great success that has marked the establishment of Florida University.

Under Music one is informed that "The authorities have not yet definitely arranged with a principal for this school, but several are in view."

It is surprising, even in this Calendar, to find "Photography, Telephoning, Stenography, Printing, Lithographing, Engraving and the various other differentiated and useful arts" grouped together under the caption "Music". Of these Stenography is also found under "Commercial School".

Inasmuch as there has been some disagreement about the Normal Institute, it may be well to quote in its entirety what the Calendar has to say:

The authorities of the University have now effected what has long been a very great desideratum in our State, and that is the establishment of an institution complete in all its appliances and appointments for affording a complete education of *Teachers*. Assurance is now given that in *nothing* necessary for doing first-class work in this line is now lacking. In the first place, ample room for the accommodation of all that are likely to attend is possessed. Secondly, the appliances in matter of apparatus and instruments are complete. A full suit of Chemical and Philosophical apparatus is possessed. Also those for teaching Geography, as globes, maps, charts, etc., on large projections. For Music various of the usual instru-

ments are either owned or rented. For Astronomy a fine planetarium telescope, models and charts are possessed. For instance, in Sacred History, Wythe's *papier-mache* Model of Jerusalem is possessed. For Natural History an extensive Museum of Natural History is accessible and arranged for in the University. The University Library is also subject to its use. There are five chairs definitely arranged for, namely, those of Pedagogy, or Art of Teaching, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, Geology, Mineralogy and Mathematics. But these appointments by no means cover all the provisions that are made for teachers, as an arrangement is made with several of the Departments of the University for supplies. Therefore the friends of the Institute congratulate themselves with the assurance that the Normal Institute of Florida University has not a superior in this country.

It is contemplated that State students shall attend free of charge except for contingents. But more special particulars can be learned by addressing Prof. H. N. Felkel, of Tallahassee.

Tuition for other than free students is \$10 the long, or winter, term of 3 months, beginning December 3; and \$5 for the short term, of 6 weeks, beginning the second Wednesday in June.

The writer is greatly surprised that men of the highest character and repute should have lent their names to such an institution. The original Board of Regents consisted of Ex-Governor D. S. Walker, Chancellor; General W. D. Barnes, at that time State Comptroller; Judges J. F. Bernard and W. P. Byrd; the Reverend J. Kost, A.M., M.D., LL.D., and the Reverend Charles Beecher, A.M., D.D. [brother of the more famous Henry Ward Beecher], Ex-Superintendent of Public instruction. By the time of the appearance of the Calendar Governor William D. Bloxham had been added to this list and Dr. Kost had been made Chancellor. The Corresponding Secretary for the University was a gentleman of the highest standing, Professor H. N. Felkel.

It is equally astounding that the Board of Education in control of the State College should have been so influenced by the Rev. Dr. Kost that they consented to making their foundation a branch of the flamboyant University. They were not alone in this, however, for on June 17, 1886, the Board of Trustees

of the State institution in Lake City resolved that it was their belief "that the educational interests of this State would be advanced and furthered by the consolidation of the Agricultural College and the Florida University, under the name of the University of Florida and Agricultural College, and that we recommend the same". This resolution, which appears in full in the 1887 and 1888 catalogs of the Agricultural College, should perhaps, however, cause little surprise, for in the former of these two catalogs there is to be found in the roster of the faculty the name of the versatile "Rev. J. Kost, LL.D., Professor of Moral Philosophy and Geology, and Curator of Museum", with the footnote, "Rev. J. Kost is also Chancellor of the University of Florida".

How long Florida University existed is not known to the writer. "According to the American Medical Association directory of colleges, the medical school was moved to Jacksonville in 1885 . . . It went but of existence in 1886."<sup>9</sup> The Catalogue of the Florida State College of 1903-4 has this mention of it: "In 1883 the institution, now long officially known as the West Florida Seminary, was organized by the Board of Education as The Literary College of the University of Florida. Owing to lack of means for the support of this more ambitious project, and also owing to the fact that soon thereafter schools for technical training were established, this association was soon dissolved." Rerick has only this to say about the institution. "In the same period there was an attempt to establish a Florida university at Tallahassee, Chancellor J. Kost being at the head of the enterprise but this failed after a brief and precarious existence."<sup>10</sup>

9. Information furnished by Mrs. Elizabeth Bohenger, Librarian of the Florida State Board of Health.

10. *Memoirs of Florida*, I, 354

Perhaps no more fitting conclusion to this sketch could be made than to quote the words of Superintendent Sheats: "We now tread gently upon the ashes of the 'Florida University', the ignis fatuus that flared up in February, 1883, issued a Catalogue for 1884-85, and disappeared, though predicted to become the 'chief cope stone to our educational fabric' ".<sup>11</sup>

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11. *Rep. Supt. Public Instruction*. 1894. pp. 51-2

THE CONTENTION OVER THE  
SUPERINTENDECIA OF THE FLORIDAS

By D. C. CORBITT

Louisiana was granted the privilege of trading with France for a period of ten years by a royal cedula of January 22, 1782. The importance of this cedula in the history of Louisiana and in the commercial history of the Spanish Empire can scarcely be overestimated. We are interested here, however, in a side issue which it provoked.

In communicating the cedula to Bernardo de Galvez, January 26, 1782, the Marques de la Sonora instructed him to give copies of it to the intendant of Louisiana together with the advice he thought, opportune as *Superintendente de Real Hacienda de la Luisiana y de la Florida Occidental*. After the death of Galvez in 1786, (He was at that time viceroy of New Spain and still captain-general of Louisiana and the Floridas) the government of Louisiana and of the Floridas returned to the jurisdiction of the captain-general of Cuba. Juan Ruiz de Apodaca who became captain-general in 1812, chose to interpret the language of the Marques de la Sonora, quoted above, to mean that he, Apodaca, was the *Superintendente* of the Floridas, to which the intendant of Cuba raised objections.<sup>1</sup>

The root of the difficulty is to be found in the creation of the Cuban intendency in 1764 as an administrative institution with an intendant of equal rank with the captain-general. As might have been expected there was friction between the two officers and the home government was called on several times to decide points of dispute. In 1802 it was thought, necessary to tell the intendants that their

1. Villanova, Manuel, "Alejandro Ramirez, XI", in the *Revista de administracion* (1887) I, pp. 144-145.



“absolute independence . . . in no way destroys that provided in the general ordinances of the army concerning the authority of the captains-general in things relating to the security and defense of their respective provinces”. This by no means settled all points of disagreement and the altercations between intendants and captains-general went on<sup>2</sup>. Therefore when Apodaca arrived in 1812 and laid claim to the financial administration of the Floridas he added fuel to the flames.

Although the words of Sonora could have been interpreted to support Apodaca's claim, the logic of circumstances was on the side of the intendant. Florida was by no means self-supporting and for years her deficits had been met by *situados* from New Spain. Due to trouble there at this date the *situados* had not arrived for some time and the overtaxed treasury of Cuba was called upon to support the Florida government. As long as Apodaca was in power, however, not logic, but the letter was the basis of action and much paper and ink was used by both sides.

The settlement came about in 1816 when Apodaca was appointed viceroy of New Spain and on July 2 of that year General Jose Cienfuegos succeeded him as captain-general of Cuba. The next day Alejandro Ramirez became *Superintendetite de Real Hacienda* (The *intendencia* was raised to a *superintendencia* in 1812). Ramirez had already made a record for peaceful cooperation with captains-general in Guatemala and Puerto Rico and by August 9th these two

2. Pierson, W. W., “The Establishment and Early Functioning of the *Intendencia* of Cuba” in James Sprunt *Historical Studies*, XIX (Chapel Hill 1927), Corbitt, D. C., A *History of the Colonial Government of Cuba* (MS), chapters on the Captaincy-General and the *Intendencia*. Zamora y Coronado, Jose María. *Legislacion ultramarina* (6 vols. Madrid 1844-46). II, pp. 180-181. Archivo Nacional de Cuba, Reales Ordenes libro 16 (1803), p. 117.

officers had reached an agreement on the long debated Florida question. On the 14th Ramirez gave the following account of the conclusion of the matter in a letter to the *Secretario de Estado y de Despacho de Hacienda* :

All the business of the Royal Treasury of the Floridas was obstructed by a rivalry that was roused during the time of Captain-General Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca.

He pretended to be the *Superintendente de Real Hacienda* of those provinces. What he wrote on this question caused the inconveniences that are usually the result of such things.

The Floridas always depended on the fat *situados* from Mexico. Now that they do not receive them they apply to the Royal Coffers here. From these they were eventually given part of what they asked, but without method or regularity: and it was never known if what was sent or credited was sufficient, or what was the degree of their necessity, because their receipts and expenditures were not recorded. Their employees, especially the military commandants, calling themselves Subdelegates of the Royal Treasury, did not send statements or information, nor did they properly acknowledge superior authority in economic matters.

This matter being treated in a verbal conference with the present Captain-general, Don Jose Cienfuegos, a joint agreement has been reached, the result of his moderation and real love of the Royal Service.

In an expediente of which I will give a separate account, I have decreed with the advice of the Junta Superior Directiva that, after the present month, the regiment of Louisiana, which garrisons Pensacola, will be paid from the Royal Funds here according to the effective force indicated in its reports; in this way the troops in service there can be guaranteed their pay, the same as those here.

The great obstacle of the contention being cleared up, I shall dedicate myself to the affairs of the Floridas; investigate their condition; take the steps that fall within my powers; and take counsel about what else I should do, keeping in mind the location and peculiar circumstances of that country and its surroundings.

In everything I shall work in unison with the Captain-General: and it seeming to me that the enclosed merits be-

ing brought to the attention of His Majesty, and that he deign to give it his Sovereign approval, I mention it to Your Excellency for what you see fit to do; without now sending with it the documents on which it is based, since they are bulky and I do not think them necessary in this case for His Majesty to decide what is his Royal Pleasure, although it be temporary while an arrangement is made for the Floridas, which was ordered in the order of the Regency of the Kingdom on November 27, 1812.

The important part of the agreement to which Ramirez referred in the above quoted letter is found in the following paragraphs:

1st. That the point of doubt or disagreement, promoted in the time of Don Juan Ruiz de Apodaca about the Superintendencia de Real Hacienda in the said provinces, be left for the determination of His Majesty.

2nd. That in the meantime the treasury officials of those provinces as well as the Governor and Military and Political Commandant of St. Augustine and Pensacola, correspond directly with the Intendencia de Ejercito of this Island (in view of the fact that they depend on it at present for all kinds of assistance) about matters arising relative to the *Real Hacienda* and other things incident thereto; without prejudice to the said commandants also communicating with this Captaincy-General in eases and about things pertaining to its attributes or require its knowledge.

3rd. That to the *Intendencia de Ejercito* of this Island belongs the decision and resolution of all Treasury or related business of the said provinces, in conformity to the *Ordenanza de Intendentes de Nueva Espana* and succeeding Royal Orders; and consequently the Governor and Commandant of St. Augustine and Pensacola must preserve the respective subordination provided in the same *Ordenanza*. All of these provisions are to be observed until the Sovereign will on the first point is known; those things requiring their concurrent action are to be treated in harmony and in conformity with the good of the service by the Captain-General and the Intendant, giving account of all to his Majesty with certified copies of the documents<sup>3</sup>.

3. *Revista de administracion* I, pp. 145-146.

The agreement reached by Ramirez and Cienfuegos was approved by the king in a royal order of September 3, 1817 which also declared the Superintendente of the Island of Cuba to be also of the Floridas<sup>4</sup>.

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4. *Ibid.* p. 146.

## SIDNEY LANIER IN FLORIDA

B y LENA

This year is the sixtieth anniversary of a sojourn in Tampa by a noted figure in the development of American literary and musical history; for Sidney Lanier, who was later to earn a high place among the poets of America, was for three months a visitor in Tampa, where several of his poems were written and others planned.

He was born in Macon, Georgia, in 1842, his branch of the Lanier family having removed from Virginia to North Carolina, thence to Georgia. The tradition that connects the Lanier family with that of George Washington has often been discredited and even his Lanier line incorrectly given, but it is now possible by recent discoveries to trace correctly the lineage of Sidney Lanier to the immigrant John Lanier, and to connect it with the Washington line. The early Laniers were forced to leave France and settle in England on account of the Huguenot persecutions. The immigrant John Lanier came to Charles City County, Virginia, in 1658. Sidney Lanier, the poet, was the seventh generation removed from John Lanier who participated in Bacon's Rebellion and whose will was probated in 1719.

Sidney Lanier, at the age of nineteen, looked forward to several years of study in a German university and then to an academic and literary career in America, but the War Between the States put an end to his dreams. After graduating from Oglethorpe University at the head of his class, Lanier entered the Confederate Army. His health was permanently impaired by his imprisonment following the War, but in spite of this and many other discouragements

1. *Virginia Magazine of History and Biography*, Vol. XLIII, No. 2, April, 1935, pp. 160-168; "New Light on the Ancestry of Sidney Lanier," by Lena E. Jackson and Aubrey Starke.

of the difficult reconstruction days, during which time he taught school and practiced law, he was able to rise above bitterness and prejudice.

From his first novel, *Tiger Lilies*, published shortly after the War, Lanier received recognition as one of the promising writers of the South.

Although he died at the early age of thirty-nine years, in the midst of his career, he achieved greatness in some of his poetry and was extraordinary as a musician. By the year 1873 he became first flutist in the Peabody Symphony Orchestra of Baltimore, and one year later he met his first success as a poet with the publication of his "Corn." Lanier's passion for music is revealed in his poetry of nature and lofty aspirations, as illustrated by two of his best poems, "The Marshes of Glynn" and "Sunrise."

In the fall of 1879 Lanier received an appointment as lecturer in English literature at Johns Hopkins University, holding this position until his death in 1881. This appointment meant the achievement of a goal toward which he had been striving for many years, and also meant that at last he was to take his place as a scholar among scholars.

Lanier has often been called the Georgia poet and for years has been considered the representative poet of the South, but now he is beginning to be seen also as a national poet, whose poetry lacks the marks of sectionalism. Aubrey Harrison Starke in his recent book, *Sidney Lanier*, presents him not only as a musician, a poet, and a man of letters, but also as a man alive to the problems of his age and of his country, and a leader who worked for a united nation<sup>2</sup>.

Lanier made two trips to Florida. The first of these was in the latter part of April, 1875. Due to the necessity of earning more money and because prose

2. *Sidney Lanier*, by Aubrey Harrison Starke, Chapel Hill, N. C., 1933. p. 252.

could be made to pay when poetry could not, he accepted a commission from the Atlantic Coast Line Railway to prepare a guide book to Florida. The State was then beginning to gain popularity as a winter resort, and this work was intended to give information that would attract the tourist. The completed book was entitled *Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History*. Though it was essentially hack-work, quickly done, he put into it much poetry and much of himself.

It is not known just how long Lanier was in Florida at the time of his first visit, but it would appear that he remained at least during the month of May and possibly until the middle of June. At this time he made Jacksonville his headquarters, going from there to different parts of the state to gather information for his book. It is doubtful that he went as far south as Key West and Dade County, though he included brief chapters on this part of Florida. As might be expected, the chapter on historic St. Augustine is the best in the book. In other chapters he describes Jacksonville, the Ocklawaha River, the Gulf Coast, the Tallahassee Country, the St. Johns and Indian Rivers, the Lake City and Gainesville Country, West Florida, and the Everglades. He also discusses the climate, the soil, the Gulf Stream, winds and rainfall, and gives a brief history of Florida, together with an account of Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, and Aiken, and a chapter for consumptives.

Lanier's second trip to Florida in the winter of 1876-77 was made on the advice of a physician, to receive the benefit of a long rest in the sunshine and warm climate. Arrangements were made to leave the children with friends in Philadelphia, where the Laniers were staying at the time, and on the night of December 11 Lanier started on the trip to Florida, accompanied by his wife. It was a long and tiresome journey and several changes had to be made:

they traveled by rail from Philadelphia to Danville, Virginia; by rail again to Brunswick, Georgia, where they probably visited Mrs. Lamer's father and brother; by steamer from Brunswick to Fernandina; by train again from Fernandina to Jacksonville and across the state to Cedar Keys; and from Cedar Keys to Tampa, with a stop at Manatee, by the steamer *Valley City*, of which James McKay, Sr., of Tampa was owner and his son, James McKay, Jr., was master<sup>3</sup>. The last part of the journey from Cedar Keys required thirty-six hours.

After this ten days' journey from Philadelphia, the Laniers arrived in Tampa, then only a small village of less than eight hundred inhabitants, on December 21, 1876. According to Lanier, it was "the most forlorn collection of one-story houses imaginable." They stopped at the Orange Grove Hotel, located at the corner of Madison and East streets, now used by the Seaboard Air Line Railway as the office of the Assistant Freight Traffic Manager. The structure was built before the War for a residence by William B. Hooker, but after his death it was operated as a hotel by his son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Crane<sup>4</sup>. Lanier described it as "a large three-story house with many odd nooks and corners, altogether clean and comfortable in appearance, and surrounded by orange-trees in full fruit." They secured a large room on the second floor, opening upon a balcony from which they could reach out and pick the golden fruit.

Lanier is said to have possessed much natural charm, and almost immediately he made new friends in Tampa. Mr. Starke writes that "the proprietor of the Orange Grove Hotel took an immediate fancy to

3. Information concerning the *Valley City* furnished by D. B. McKay of Tampa.

4. Information concerning Orange Grove Hotel furnished by Miss India Lesley, Mrs. J. D. Clark, and D. B. Givens, of Tampa.



the Laniers and sent up roses and violets from the garden, and his wife was all kindness. Mrs. C. N. Hawkins, the young wife of the editor of the *Tampa Sunland Tribune*, sent to Lanier a little jar of marmalade that had come to her in a Christmas box. To this courtesy Lanier replied with a verse, which, twice printed, has never been added to his collected poems, and which deserves to be better known than it actually is :

How oft the answers to our passing prayers  
 Drop down in forms our fancy ne'er foretold!  
 -Thus when of late, consumed by wasting cares,  
 "Angels preserve us" from my lips up-rolled,  
 I'm sure I pictured not-as thus I prayed-  
 Angels preserving me-with marmalade!!!!

The point of the verse, like the point of most of Lanier's attempts at humor, is a pun, but the verse is graceful and it supplements the impression that the letters give us of a very cheerful invalid who, as he tells us more seriously in 'The Stirrup Cup,' written some time during the Tampa sojourn, would face even death with a smile."<sup>5</sup>

As his health improved, Lanier took daily rides on "a shaggy gray mare" through the "great pine forests" that surrounded Tampa and began to compose poems. In a letter he wrote at this time, "In truth, I 'bubble song'."<sup>6</sup> At least eleven poems seem to have been written or planned during the three months that Lanier spent in Florida, seven appearing in print almost immediately. Among these poems are: "The Bee," "Tampa Robins," "From the Flats," and "A Florida Sunday." The poem, "The Bee," suggests not only the idealism of Lanier, but also Florida's summer in winter. Lanier is said to have dedicated

5. *Sidney Lanier*, by Aubrey Harrison Starke. pp. 266-67.

6. *Ibid.* p. 267. Also *Sidney Lanier*, by Edwin Mims, New York, 1905. p. 195.

"Tampa Robins to Clara Virginia Givens, a young lady who was often a visitor at the Orange Grove Hotel <sup>7</sup> .

It is said that during the Tampa visit the Laniers made a trip to Wauchula, traveling by ox-cart. For the benefit of his health they camped in a tent in the pine forest near two lakes for about a month <sup>8</sup> .

Edwin Mims, in his biography of the poet, considers the letters written in Florida among Lanier's best. Here he wrote:

"What would I not give to transport you from your frozen sorrows instantly into the midst of the green leaves, the gold oranges, the glitter of great and tranquil waters, the liberal friendship of the sun, the heavenly conversation of robins and mocking-birds and larks, which fill my days with delight <sup>9</sup> ."

During their stay in Tampa Mr. and Mrs. Lanier were welcomed into the Nickel Club, of which Mrs. H. L. Crane was president and Miss Fannie Givens, later the wife of R. B. Thomas, was secretary. It was a literary and musical organization which met once a week, usually at the Orange Grove Hotel, and probably derived its name from the fact that members paid dues of five cents at each meeting <sup>10</sup> . Mr. Lanier often played the flute at these meetings, accompanied by his wife at the piano.

An item from an old newspaper, the Tampa *Sunland Tribune*, dated March 17, 1877, gives an account of one of the meetings of the Nickel Club, a part of which is as follows:

7. Information from D. B. Givens, of Tampa, who stated that he and his sisters, Clara Virginia and Fannie (later the wife of R. B. Thomas), were often visitors at the Orange Grove Hotel at that time and knew the Laniers.

8. Information from D. B. Givens.

9. *Sidney Lanier*, by Edwin Mims, p. 195.

10. Information concerning the Nickel Club was furnished by D. B. Givens. Miss India Lesley and Mrs. J. D. Clark also remember the Nickel Club.

"We regret that a want of space will prevent us from noticing, at length, the last entertainment given by the Nickel Club. We regret it all the more on account of its having presented features of special interest. The meeting being held at the Orange Grove Hotel, rendered it convenient for Mr. Sidney Lanier, who is stopping there for his health, to contribute something to our efforts, which he very kindly consented to do. It is generally known that Mr. Lanier is perhaps the finest flutist of the South, as well as a rising poet of America-already taking rank with the famous writers of the age. Mr. Lanier appeared with his flute and gave us a treat that will certainly be long remembered by the audience."

In the issue of March 24, 1877, of the same publication is an account of another meeting of the Nickel Club, with special tribute to Mr. Zanier as a musician:

"The last meeting of the Nickel Club was well attended and received a liberal encouragement in every way. . . Mr. Lanier favored us with another Flute Solo "Blue Bells of Scotland" with variations. It has never been our good fortune to meet with any individual before who could get so much music out of a flute as he can. The Club has reason to feel very grateful to Mr. Lanier for contributing thus to its efforts, while his strength is surely not sufficient to render it quite easy for him to do so. We would feel justified in speaking of these . . . performances at much greater length, but as they should have been heard in order to be appreciated, we deem it useless to say more here."

The *Sunland Tribune* of April 7, 1877, mentions the departure of "Mr. Lanier and Lady" on the *Cochran* and states further that "They leave many warm friends behind them, and they will be sadly missed in the community."

THE PANTON, LESLIE PAPERS  
A LETTER OF EDWIN GAIRDNER TO WILLIAM  
PANTON. BUSINESS AND INTERNATIONAL  
AFFAIRS

Charleston 9th Decem. 1798

William Panton Esq.  
Pensacola-

My dear Sir.

I had yesterday the pleasure of receiving your esteemed favor of the 7th. Ulto: and as the Spanish Consul had to delay answering his letters another Post, I am happy that I have so much time to answer it . . . .

From Mr. Penmans letters you will fully know the train of the Ship Sister, which is and must be very favorable for the material points as to the proof of your being British Subjects is so fully established, by the Kings order in Council, which supercedes everything else; it was only a pity your friends did not make the application, for I have heard it as the opinion of Judge Jones that had such authority existed he never could have questioned it -his arguments on the Decree entirely depended on that ground-From what cause I am at a loss to say, but the liberality or even Justice of your quondam friends, is so strangely altered since the introduction of their *last partner*, that they are not the same people-with respect to Grants acting by their positive directions there can be no doubt; let them say what they please, for since I wrote you last accident put in my way a copy of their a/c with the Augustine House sworn to before the Lord Mayor of London, and sent to them for the express purpose of doing what he did-Grant never mentioned to me that he had such authentic Papers, but it was when I disputed that John Forbes was a Partner in the Augustine

House, in which I believe I am correct, that this Paper was produced in court-they are therefore completely disappointed for they sued on the Augustine Account only, well knowing that your particular concern owed them nothing-they therefore regret, and have expressed it, that they did not lay hold of Mr. Leslie when he was here

I must confess I ever had, the greatest opinion of these Gentlemen, but a circumstance that happened lately, in which the House at Nassau are more particularly interested, has astonished me much. You must have heard that the Brig Eliza from London for Nassau, was brought in here by a french Privateer, and the Vessel and Cargo sold-of course we defended the suit with the British Consul, who always appeared first, as general agent for the underwriters, and did whatever was possible-during the suit he had as well as ourselves their thanks, for what was done, and that all expenses would be gratefully and readily paid . . . .

It will give you great pleasure to learn that our worthy friend Mr. Leslie had arrived in London in good health and spirits . . . . I have the information from young Tate, who would not remain longer in Scotland, he will be with you in the Nancy.

Mr. Forbes has written you fully via Nassau per Sheerwater of his intention of sending the ship Providence to Pensacola for a cargo of skins-he reckons on her carrying two hundred Hhds but I am affraid from her tonnage that she will not carry that quantity-the brig Campbell, Greenwood, will also be sailing about this time but as her cargo is too trifling to be sent across the Atlantic, it will probably come this way, tho' shipping has been very plenty of late in Nassau-

I have just had long letters from Mr. Forbes urging in the most pressing manner our picking up all the Indian goods which we supposed would be con-

verted to another channel, and to your detriment-after much difficulty and trouble we have procured, by a previous application, every piece of blue strouds and two and one half point blankets which were imported in an immense fleet from England-the value for Charleston alone exceeded six hundred thousand pounds sterling !!! and from which I have got about two hundred and forty pieces strouds and about six hundred pair two and one half point blankets-forty or fifty pieces of the strouds must go to St. Augustine - I could not have supposed the avidity with which these things have been sought after by people from St. Marys and other places-Seagrove amongst the number has been much disappointed and would have given any money for what we have secured-There has also been many applications from East Florida-You would scarcely believe that amongst so great, importations, so small a quantity of these articles have come here, but the shippers letters have invariably declared that those articles particularly strouds were not to be procured on any terms-indeed I have the same information from persons who generally go home for their own Goods-From every calculation I can make you cannot have your order sent to Penman & Co. completed, and with you in less than six or eight weeks after the date you give it-with the best of good luck-we have therefore studied your former order and the things that were lost in the Nancy last trip, and have in addition to the strouds and blankets already mentioned added twenty five Hhds, excellent Claret, twenty cases etc. a few bales London Duffil blankets a little White Plains, Oznaburgs, Callicos, black silk handkerchiefs 20 doz. white bone handled scaping knives, some small iron potts stock Locks & Padlocks, mens shoes, knives, spurs, hoes, nails &. and repeated some of Mr. Forbes orders to different people here, and shall fill up with flour-all of which is actually our Property

till in your power to take it-it shall be shipped as you direct consigned to the Captain who is a very steady clever fellow-and inclosed you have a Copy of instructions to him. I have been very particular in my directions respecting Insurance, from every appearance however there is little chance of a disappointment. The Brig Nancy has lately been employed in the Havannah Trade and been met with by almost every Privateer out of Providence-the Cargo shall be accompanied with Oaths as to our Property which we can fully defend, and should it be detained one moment, be entitled to damages-In the former instance we agreed to let the Brig go to Pensacola for fifteen hundred Dollars, tho' we lost much by that last trip in Expenses, delay & and only had one thousand Dollars awarded by the Judge, yet we now send her at the same rate, but instead of Ceder would much rather prefer Logwood, at the easiest rate you can procur it, as we find it very useful for our vessels when they have light cotton freights-she has now undergone a compleat repair and must sail well-Our Maria really did wonders-and as we did not keep her a month here there is a chance of her doing as well again and that we shall have her out again in February-however considering all things, excepting the difference of size, your instance was nearly as good-As to the recovery of the Insurance yr. Nancy on the former voyage I feel perfectly easy, and have not the smallest doubt of it, even on the worst ground of your importing Goods so as to vend what you have on hand-and by that means draw from an enemies Country British Property which would in all probability be lost- You may safely rely on British liberality in every instance-

From the inclosed copy of D. Nicholls opinion you may easily judge that the result must be to your wishes- and the grounds on which they have to support the cause are easily come at-the proof of

your withdrawing your property can be most completely done in that instance, and your intentions of removing, from that Country are also clear from your letters to us-and that the Property shipped was in every sence of the word the Property of the House before the Declaration of war-You can prove from the best authority that the Governor of West Florida considered you a British Subject as he considered every one in your family-these are the grounds on which will depend the future Decree and that it will be favorable there cannot be a matter of doubt-I have often thought and I believe it true that our friend T. F. [Thomas Forbes?] was so sanguine of success in the first instance, that he did not give it that attention he ought, or perhaps this would not have happened-too much confidence too frequently ends in disappointment-Mr. Forbes has given us positive instructions about ordering the East Florida skins as we see fit-when Mr. Leslie left us he had an idea that some amicable arrangement would take place on his arrival, as they had not then, as he knew, shown any inveteracy to him-in consequence we shipped twenty nine Bales of cotton received in payment on his a/c from John McQueen Senr. to these Gentlemen, but in a few days we must know his determination regarding the skins, which from the supplies we have sent that way will probably be upward of Sixty Hhds, or at least long before they can be shipped-Since I wrote you last, Mr. Yonge has been here for a Supply of Goods and I have the pleasure to say that he seems a very sensible clever fellow, and with Forester, perfectly able to do the needful there - it is a thousand pities Mr. Leslie did not leave Augustine for some time before - I am well convinced from the change in his spirits even while here that he is now a very different man, and I can assure you as fully able for any Business as ever he was-On his leaving us I gave him a string of hints and



memorandums, which I am sure would be useful to him-amongst the rest, a circumstance of Grants, which you don't seem to think possible-that he and Tom Young whom I dare *say* well knew were the actual purchasers of the Grenada Packets Cargo at public sale, or at least the greatest part of them, *and that I even heard him boast and declare he had made eight hundred Pounds Stirling by the Speculation by sending them to New York and Philadelphia* - In the name of God, how could Strachan & Co. intrust *him* with your property, and make him your agent, as they did in the case of the goods per General Pinckney, after they knew this transaction, which was notorious, and had nearly been the cause of giving a Decree against the Claimants in the Courts of Georgia, because he as agent sanctioned the sale-The whole of that Property which was valued by the Court at twenty thousand Pounds Sterling will be recovered from the American Commisioners at London, for which I have sent various Copies of all the proceedings in the Courts as well in that case as the case of the Eliza, Schooner Adventure, and Aurora, to show there was no lackness on our part to recover the Property from the hands of the Privateersmen-

The thousand Dollars shall be immediately paid to young John Mc. Queen-he is really a worthy and deserving young man-however as he is somewhat older than myself I need not be making such venerable remarks, and you must know him well-

You have also inclosed, Blank Certificates respecting the present Licensed Trade between Nassau and the Spanish Settlements-with a Copy of the Kings order for such trade-you have no doubt seen such already, but I have Mr. Forbes directions for sending them as you will see by his extract also inclosed -That has been a noble opening for, the British Manufacturers thr"out the Spanish Settlements, and shows how superior Mr. Pitt is to the old meth-

ods of warfare, where the ruin of trade was always aimed at - Our Cotton planters ought to rejoice, for it adds to the value of their article-that now sells readily at 2S - but the quality here is equal to any imported into London-if you could pick up a Quantity you may depend it would do well, however you can judge from your prices and the difference in quality- a great deal depends its being well cleaned -what I have seen from New Orleans has been very indifferent.

*[International affairs. The Battle of the Nile]*

I am much pleased to find there is a probability of a regular intercourse between your province and Georgia-it must be of immense advantage to you for there are numbers of letters waiting for months here at times, added to the great satisfaction you must have in being regularly supplied with newspapers, which you must find highly agreeable-I have sent a vast quantity to Savannah to be forwarded by this opp'y. much more I am affraid than he will be disposed to carry-but I have recommended to Mr. Mitchel not to spare a few dollars as I am sure you would not-From some of the latest of them you will find an account of one of the grandest Victories ever gained by any Nation-that of Admiral Nelson over the french fleet at Alexandria which ended in the compleat destruction of the latter without the loss of a single ship on the part of the British-But I leave you to read it yourself in all the real plainness of a brave man, who will be handed down to posterity as the greatest in his line-For many weeks have we been amused with fabricated accounts of this Engagement from all quarters of the world- and it will be a useful lesson to the french nation if they will take the hint, to see with what avidity all the Powers of Europe took hold of every account when the french were supposed to be defeated-This was an Expedition that engaged the attention of all the

world, for had Buonapart been successful, there is no knowing what might have happened-He is now in the Deserts, where it has been supposed he has been cut up with his host by the peaceable possessors of that barren country. His Plans of conquest were immense and had they succeeded would have deprived the British of "the richest Jewell in their Monarchs Crown"-By the next accounts from England we are in hopes we shall have an account of the Capture of a french fleet that lately sailed from Brest supposed against Ireland-the affairs in that unhappy country are now happily at an end-the foolish and ignorant part of them have fortunately seen their error, and their leaders have in general met the fate they justly deserved-But as to all these matters you will have the satisfaction of having them more fully and compleately from the various papers -part of which I must thank you to send to my friend Mr. Forbes, who will be happy to read such agreeable accounts of the fall of Rascality and that good sense and sound reason will ever get the better.

From the firmness of our President and our Commissioners in france, we have got a character in the world superior to those who have submitted to the terms, that rapacious Nation have been dictating for some time-We are now fairly at war with that Nation, and have our Coasts well protected from all such plunderers, by a number of armed vessels fitted out by the Government-From the repeated misfortunes that Nation has lately suffered, and the miserable situation of her finances there can be but little probability of her ever taking possession were they ever disposed, of the Floridas, as we have sometimes heard-

One thing I can assure you, that the moment france shows any such intention, a rupture between her and *this* Country will be the certain consequence, for the people in the Southern States will never have such

neighbors-or they may bid adieu to their Negro Property-for there is no altering the disposition of that people in so short a time, and as they have given up all their possessions of that description, they can have no interest in wishing that race of beings under any order-From the evacuation of St. Domingo by the British and the total expulsion of the Whites by the Blacks the West India property is on a very precarious footing-and God knows what the consequence may be-they have great fears on that score, particularly in Jamaica, and would willingly have been at the expense of maintaining the troops at St. Domingo, rather than that the Island should be given up to the entire power of those gentry whom nothing can ever tame but a compleat extirpation-

From Mr. Inneraritys letters I have taken care of young Tate, paid his passage and other expenses and supplied him with a stock of clothes as he directed, for the hurry with which he left London he was quite bare of everything-I think him a sensible clever young man but from *this last trait* think he still has something of the Indian about him-the amount of these advances shall be sent per the Nancy-Inclosed you have sales of the Rum per Shark amount of Nt. Pounds at your Credit ..... \$2294-81

The Puncheons were old, in bad condition and have I dare say decreased in quantity-I have I think fully replied to your letter and with the newspapers given you all the information in my power.

I had late letters from Mr. Gordon-he was well-but much engaged in Business and will no doubt continue so till the war ends-when that will be God knows-for the prospect rather seems to thicken-let what come to pass - I don't think there is any chance of a Rupture between this Country and Spain -Many are laying themselves out for a connection with the Indians, and it has even come under the idea of the Federal Government, but from matters of

greater moment that is for the present laid aside-It is certainly an object worth your attention keeping your establishment on the Most respectable footing so as to make your terms, when it may suit you to the most advantage-

Your friends here are all well and happy to learn of your welfare- I have made an excuse to Mr. Forbes for not writing him as fully as I could wish -but as you frequently meet pray let him peruse. this hurried scrawl-Jane Mr. Moodie and my Brother joins me in affectionate compliments and good wishes for your health and happiness and believe me ever My Dear Sir

Yours Sincerely  
EDWIN GAIRDNER

Should you have a few Picanne Nutts Mr. G. will thank you-

[Endorsed

Edwin Gairdner

Charleston 9th, Dec. /98

Recd. ~~9th~~ 9th, Jany. /99

Answd. in part Jany. 10th. 1799

#### NOTES

*Fort Maitland: Its Origin and History*, has just appeared. This unusual volume, though written by Professor Alfred J. Hanna of its Department of History and Government is, the preface says, "a by-product of the Rollins College Conference Plan of teaching history"-for several students of his class in Florida history carried out much of the local research which is the outstanding feature of the book.

The volume is a worthwhile and interesting chronicle from meager materials; it shows what may be done successfully with no uncommon historical background; and it should prove an encouragement as well as a helpful guide to those considering similar work on more historic sites. It should do more-and may well suggest such research and a like recording of past events for numerous Florida localities whose early history is fast slipping from memory, perhaps beyond recall.

Five divisions make up the ninety-two pages of the well-printed book: Jean Parker, secretary of the Fort Maitland Committee, a grand-daughter of the historian W. W. Dewhurst, writes an introduction recounting the activities of that committee in marking the site of the fort and sponsoring the publication of the volume; there is a chronology of nearly two hundred items extending from earliest times until today, showing the development of the locality and connecting it with Florida's historical background; a biographical sketch of Captain W. S. Maitland, largely from material brought to light by Professor Hanna in the archives of the War Department; the Building of Fort Maitland; and an account of Lake Maitland. One double-page and six full-page illustrations are well-conceived and skilfully drawn; and the three good maps are helpful.

Upon the founding of *The Dan-America Archives and American Library in Denmark*, Mr. W. L. Pederson of Waverly, a Floridian of Danish birth and a member of the Florida Historical Society, placed a file of our *Quarterly* in that library.

A word of that founding would interest our members :-A society was formed under plans of "a committee of representative Americans and Danes with a view of establishing in Denmark an institution which would impress the literature and historical evidence of American civilization and of the share of Denmark [therein] . . . which would collect and make available for public use the archives of Danish immigration to America and the evidences of this movement in American history and affairs . . . and an American reference library . . . about our country, to cover all American forms of life as well as our economic and industrial activities."

The home of the Archives and Library is a large and handsome stone building of unusual and pleasing architecture, surrounded by a park, and adjoining the city of Aalborg in Denmark. Here "the institution has entered upon the work of helping to bring about a mutual friendliness and understanding between the various elements on both sides of the Atlantic."

\* \* \*

*Historic Florida: Report of Historic Site Survey*, a brochure of forty-four pages, has been issued by Florida Works Progress Administration. This survey was sponsored by the State Planning Board, and the sites are to be marked upon adjacent highways by the State Road Department under an act of the Legislature. The sites selected are listed by counties -there being two or three in the smaller and newer counties and upwards of twenty in Leon, St. Johns and Duval.

\* \* \*

It was announced in the last issue of the *Quarterly* that the letters and other papers of Governor Richard K. Call have been purchased by The Florida Historical Society. Possibly this is the most important lot of documents for that period-territorial and early statehood-which have survived in Florida, so their historical value is apparent. The Society and Florida historians of the future should be grateful to President Chase and former Vice-president A. J. Hanna for collecting the purchase fund, and to those members and friends of the Society whose contributions made this possible.

The contributors were: Joshua C. Chase, Winter Park; Mrs. Alfred I. duPont, Wilmington, Delaware; Mr. & Mrs. S. O. Chase, Sanford; Peter O. Knight, Tampa; J. S. Foley, Foley; W. M. Buchanan, Tampa; W. R. O'Neal, Orlando; Margaret Rhodes, Daytona Beach; A. H. Roberts, Tallahassee; Women's Club of Sebring; F. P. Fleming, Jacksonville; Mrs. Alexina M. Wilder, Daytona Beach; George M. Emanuel, Tarpon Springs; R. H. Redfearn, Miami; Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati; John Lochrie, Windber, Penn.; W. W. Kincaid, Niagara Falls, N. Y.; B. L. Maltbie, Altamont Springs; W. B. Fraser, St. Augustine; Mrs. Grace M. Babson (for Webber College) Babson Park; W. J. Howey, Howey-in-the-Hills; Mrs. Mary B. Capen, Denver, Colorado; Mrs. Frank E. Jennings, Jacksonville; W. L. Pedersen, Waverly; Walter W. Rose, Orlando; T. A. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Penn.; James Simpson, Mt. Dora; St. Augustine Historical Society and Institute of Science; J. B. Whitfield, Tallahassee; Mrs. T. O. Brown, Orlando; W. E. Kay, Jacksonville; John Gribbel, Philadelphia, Pa.; Florida State College for Women, Tallahassee; Giles J. Patterson, Jacksonville; Mrs. Arthur T. Williams, Jacksonville; Lucy S. Williams, Jacksonville; W. Watson Davis, Oak Grove, Ala.; Mrs. J. Simpson



Reese, Pensacola; C. P. Summerall, Charleston, S. C.; H. S. Phillips, Tampa; Florida State Library, Tallahassee; Julius D. Dreher, Clearwater.

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The Membership Committee of the Society, Mr. Watt Marchman, chairman, assisted by Professor Hanna, has been hard at work-and with unusual success. When it is remembered that only one person of perhaps scores feels a real interest in history, the results of their campaign are remarkable.

Since January first, the following have become members of the Society:-

Sidney O. Chase, Sanford	Mrs. Alton B. Whitman, Orlando
Rhea M. Smith, Rollins College	Julius F. Wernicke, Gull Point
A. E. Dickson, Orlando	James C. Morton, Auburndale
Mrs. T. M. McDuffee, Manatee	A. H. Stafford, Waverly
J. B. Pelham, Shamrock	Mrs. Mabel S. Armes, Tallahassee
U. S. Naval Air Station Library, Pensacola	Sam Laird, Waverly
Library, University of California at Los Angeles	W. C. Pedersen, Waverly
John E. Woods, Winter Park	John D. Clark, Waverly
Elizabeth H. Rand, Orlando	Elizabeth B. Holmes, Pequamock, N. J.
Anna A. Rand, Orlando	Mrs. Chas. A. Terry, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. John H. Goss, Waterbury, Conn.	Mrs. Eva M. Gates, Manatee
Milton J. Warner, Pine Orchard, Conn.	W. P. Adamson, Tampa
Mrs. Milton J. Warner, Pine Orchard, Conn.	Mrs. Julia J. Barker, Tampa
Alfred R. L. Dahme, Baltimore, Md.	Mrs. Alfred I. duPont, Wilmington, Del.
Mrs. Herbert Sinclair, Trenton, N. J.	J. S. Foley, Foley
Thomas DeCoursey Rutte, New York, N. Y.	W. M. Buchanan, Tampa
Carl G. Alvord, Torrington, Conn.	Wm. R. O'Neal, Orlando
William Franklin Bevis, Bartow	Margaret Rhodes, Daytona Beach
Mrs. Edward N. Wright, Philadelphia, Pa.	Woman's Club of Sebring, Sebring
Mrs. J. L. Billingsley, Tampa	Mrs. Sidney O. Chase, Sanford
Rebecca Jane Caldwell, Lake Wales	Mrs. C. M. Wilder, Daytona Beach
Leslie P. Mahoney, Wilmington, Del.	Geo. M. Emmanuel, Tarpon Springs
Mrs. Chas. F. Schmidt, Winter Park	R. H. Redfern, Miami
W. H. Fox, Winter Park	Alfred K. Nippert, Cincinnati, Ohio
Mrs. Murray L. Stanley, Daytona Beach	John Lochrie, Windber, Penn.
Mary Seymour Olmstead, Indian River City	W. W. Kincaid, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
Mrs. Frederick W. Taylor, Philadel- phia, Pa.	B. L. Maltbie, Altamonte Springs
Randall Chase, Sanford	W. B. Fraser, St. Augustine
S. O. Chase, Jr., Sanford	Webber College, Babson Park
Maud Ramsey, Sanford	Mrs. J. S. Capen, Denver, Colo.
	Walter W. Ross, Orlando
	T. A. Mellon, Pittsburgh, Penn.
	James Simpson, Mount Dora
	Mrs. T. O. Brown, Orlando
	Julius D. Dreher, Clearwater
	John Gribbel, Philadelphia, Penn.

- W. J. Howey, Howey-in-the-Hills  
 Mrs. Bryan Croom Whitfield, Tallahassee  
 John M. Tapers, Tallahassee  
 F. B. Crowninshield, Boca Grande  
 Mrs. Louise DuP. Crowninshield, Boca Grande  
 Mrs. Charlton Yarnell, Devon, Penn.  
 Rev. C. E. Gregory, Morgantown, N. C.  
 Mrs. Howard B. Tuttle, Nangatuck, Conn.  
 Francis Wm. Taylor, Pensacola  
 Mrs. Loretta Salmon, Bayfield, Wis.  
 Col. Robert Arthur, Fort Barrancas  
 Mrs. Meade A. Love, Quincy  
 Madge Wallace, Jacksonville  
 George Dickson Skinner, New Smyrna  
 C. H. B. Sutton Shope, New Smyrna  
 W. J. Ellsworth, Blanton  
 Charles G. Smith, John B. Stetson Univ.  
 Mary Alice Dalton, Daytona Beach  
 Everglades N Park Assn., Miami  
 Thomas Barbour, Cambridge, Mass.  
 Mrs. A. M. Harris, Winter Park  
 Herbert S. Phillips, Tampa  
 Mrs. Audrey Lott, Perry  
 Mrs. Myrtle Taylor Bradford, Miami  
 Walter Price Bevis, Tallahassee  
 B. A. Carpenter, Orlando
- W. E. McClure, Maitland  
 William E. Van Brunt, Tallahassee  
 Benjamin F. Tillinghast, Crescent City  
 Mrs. Mary Francis Baker, Winter Park  
 Harold E. Briggs, University of Miami  
 Frederick Winfield Sleight, Mount Dora  
 Adelaide B. Jackson, Rollins College  
 Justin E. Langille III, Leesburg  
 Wyndham Hayward, Winter Park  
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 Randolph L. Carter, Plant City  
 Mrs. Elizabeth C. McConnell, Maitland  
 Addison Peairs Drummond, Bonifay  
 Jesse J. Parrish, Titusville  
 Eli C. Walker, Vera Beach  
 Gordon Barnett, Fern Park  
 Norman P. Ives, Lake City  
 Mrs. Philip T. Stillman, Winter Park  
 Hendry P. Adair, Jacksonville  
 Capt. Chas. H. Coe, Washington D. C.  
 Fannie Webb Holt, Jacksonville  
 Emily K. Herron, Winter Park  
 Mrs. C. W. Camp, Jacksonville Beach  
 Walter P. Fuller, St. Petersburg  
 Wm. L'E. Barnett, Mount Dora  
 Bayard F. Floyd, Davenport  
 Sarah Waring Partridge, Tallahassee  
 John O. Bullock, Pittsburgh, Penn.  
 Rodman Lehman, Winter Park  
 High School Library, Winter Park  
 Chas. M. Brittain, Jacksonville

The first regional meeting of the Society this minter will be held at the University of Miami on October 31. The hour and the hall will be announced in the press. The letter following is an invitation to attend for everyone who feels an interest in Florida's history.

P. O. Box 1069, Miami  
 October 3

The officers of the Florida Historical Society, being interested in the cultural development of South Florida, as well as of every other section of the State, have asked us to arrange for a regional meeting of the Society at the University of Miami on October 31.

Everyone interested in the history of Florida is invited to the meeting. Our efforts should result in a substantial contribution to the advancement of the better things of life in this section of the State.

Yours truly,  
Mrs. T. T. Stevens  
Harold E. Briggs  
Edgar L. Pennington  
Jno. P. Stokes

## TO THE MEMBERS

The annual meeting of The Florida Historical Society, for the election of officers and other business, will be held at the University of Florida, in Gainesville, on Tuesday, November 17, at eleven o'clock A. M. All members are urged to attend.

JOSEUA CHASE,  
President.

\* \* \*

President Chase and the directors of The Florida Historical Society have the hope that the coming meeting will see a larger gathering of its members from a distance than any heretofore. This, the annual meeting, is to be held at the University of Florida on the invitation of Dr. John J. Tigert, president, and Dr. James M. Leake, head of the Department of History. As several of the faculty and many of the University alumni are members of the Society, we shall all feel at home on the campus. The program is arranged so that members and other visitors from a large part of the State may come and return that day. A business session will be held at eleven o'clock in the auditorium of the P. K. Yonge Laboratory School, a luncheon at the Primrose Grill at one o'clock, and a public meeting with historical addresses and papers, to which everyone who is interested is invited, will begin at two-thirty o'clock in the Practice Court Room of the College of Law.

In the interval between these meetings visits will be made to the Florida Room of the University Library, and to the Florida State Museum on the campus. The Museum, organized and built-up by Director Van Hyning, is outstanding among those of the South and contains much of historical as well as other interest. Augmenting the historical ma-

terial gathered for the Florida Room of the University Library by Miss Cora Miltimore, librarian, and Miss Henri May Eddy, reference librarian, there will be shown a loan exhibit of Floridiana of especial interest and rarity brought together for this occasion from various libraries and collections over the State. You will be welcome in the Library and the Museum before and after the meetings also for a more careful inspection of the exhibits. Will the members who come to Gainesville bring with them anything of historical interest they may own or can obtain the loan of for that day. It is hoped that each member who comes will bring some interested friends for the public meeting, the exhibits, and the luncheon. And will those who expect to attend the luncheon (the cost of which will be seventy-five cents) send a card to the secretary of the Society, Mr. Herbert Lamson, P. O. Box 632, Jacksonville, before November 12.

To those who feel an interest in Florida's history and have never seen the University this is a unique and double opportunity. A far greater journey would be worthwhile solely to see the institution at work which Florida has built for the higher education of her youth—a University of which all of Florida is proud, built in a few years and already ranking with those several times its age. Would the recollection of one day spent anywhere else be a greater satisfaction to you. The Society and the University will be waiting to welcome you.

Plans for the loan exhibit in the University Library are maturing.

Mr. Carl Bohenger, librarian of the Society, will have a number of the most interesting items of our historical collection, now in the Willow Branch Library in Jacksonville, and will be present

to tell of them. He will also bring with him numerous rare historical pieces from the Jacksonville Public Library. \*\* Mr. W. T. Cash, librarian of the Florida State Library, is cooperating and will exhibit much material from that growing collection, some of which can be found nowhere else. \*\* Mr. Watt Marchman, archivist of Rollins College, will show their quota of interesting Floridiana. \*\* Some of the most significant of the Call papers, recently purchased entire by the Society; can be seen. \*\* It is hoped that the St. Augustine Historical Society will be represented. \*\* There will be a number of items from the Yonge collection in Pensacola. Other libraries and collectors have been asked to contribute, but have not yet been heard from.

