

# **THE BLACK EXPERIENCE**

**A Guide to African American Resources in the Florida State Archives**

## **A Publication of the**

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## INTRODUCTION

This resource guide is intended to present an overview of the resources that are available for the study of African-American history in the Florida State Archives. It is an update of the material presented in the 1988 publication *The Black Experience: A Guide to Afro-American Resources in the Florida State Archives*. This revised guide includes recent acquisitions in addition to older resources which remain important. We hope that this publication will benefit historians, genealogists, students, and other researchers by making those records in the Archives relating to African Americans better known, more accessible, and easier to use.

A vast array of sources documents the black experience in Florida. This publication describes available sources from state and local government records, manuscripts (non-government records and papers), the Florida Photographic Collection, films and videos, and the State Archives holdings of selected National Archives Microfilm Publications. It also describes sources found in the Florida Collection of the State Library of Florida and lists sources in several other repositories. Additional information about the Florida State Archives' holdings is available via the Archives' online catalog at <http://dhis.dos.state.fl.us/barm/rediscovery/default.asp>

Among the Archives' state government holdings, the governors' administrative correspondence represents a rich source of documentation. Files relating to topics such as slaves, slavery, freedmen, the civil rights movement, segregation and desegregation, Black Conservation Corps Camps, lynching, busing, black education, Florida A&M University, affirmative action, riots, and the Legislative Black Caucus are among the myriad subjects related to black history that are found in the governors' records and elsewhere in the Archives' state government records collection.

Included in the manuscript collections are slave books, bills of sale for slaves, church membership rosters, baptism records, marriage records, the Black Teachers Association records, and the papers of Leona Cooper, Eunice Liberty, and Judge Joseph Lee, a prominent black Republican during Reconstruction and in subsequent years.

Photographs are abundant. Hundreds of images show African Americans in everyday settings, serving in state government capacities, and working in various agricultural industries. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration's Photo Album contains a wealth of photographs depicting black life in Florida, including a number of photographs depicting black adult education, black school nurseries, and African Americans working on road construction and in mattress factories. The collections also include photographs by photographers such as Richard Twine and Alvan S. Harper.

A welcome supplement to this revised edition of the guide is the film and video collection containing footage of personalities such as the legendary Jake Gaither and civil rights activist Reverend C.K. Steele, and of topics such as Florida A&M University, a black funeral, civil disturbances, and sports events.

In addition to the collections of the State Archives, the sources found in the Florida Collection of the State Library of Florida are also listed. These include a

biography file, containing newspaper clippings and articles on prominent African Americans, a card file on legislators, black newspapers, the Gavin Papers (a collection relating to a black family in Wakulla County), a microfilmed copy of the Mary McLeod Bethune Papers, and an amalgam of published sources.

### **Other Sources:**

While the titles listed in this volume represent the State Archives' richest sources of documentation on black history in Florida, the Archives holds many additional collections not listed here which the enterprising researcher could find useful for black history research.

### **Records Descriptions:**

The following information is provided for each collection described in this guide:

- The creator or creating agency
- Series or collection title
- Inclusive dates of the records (semicolons denote gaps in date spans, approximate dates are noted by c., and undetermined dates by N.D.)
- Volume
- Series or collection number:
- S=State government records
- L=Local government records
- M=Manuscripts
- Restrictions (when applicable)
- Series or collection description (may include history, form of material, subjects)
- Reproduction note (if available in a form other than the original and not otherwise noted)
- Language note (if other than English)

For example:

**Professional Practices Commission.  
Official Minutes, 1964-1980, .75 cubic foot  
S 1037  
Restricted by Florida Statutes Chapter 987.6543.**

The Commission was established in 1963 (Ch. 63-363, Laws) to develop criteria for the teaching profession in the areas of ethical and professional performance, and to recommend actions in cases of violation of those standards. In 1969, the Commission became a Council and part of the Department (Ch. 69-106, Laws). The Council was dissolved in 1980 (Ch. 80-190, Laws). The series contains the minutes of the Commission and Executive Committee meetings.

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfilm.

Language Note: Some documents in Spanish.

## **EXECUTIVE BRANCH**

### **Office of the Governor (Record Group 100)**

The post of governor of the state was created in the 1838 Constitution (Article III, Section 1, 1838 Constitution; Article IV, Section 1, 1885 and 1968 Constitutions; Ch. 14 FS) and became effective in 1845. The governor serves a four-year term and, since 1968, can succeed himself for one term.

The governor is the Chief Executive Officer of the state and as such is commander-in-chief of the state militia, signs all commissions for state and county officers, fills hundreds of state and county offices by appointment, and has the power of suspension over state and county officers. The governor is also chief planning and budgeting officer for the state, has veto power over legislative acts, can call special sessions of the legislature, and can call for adjournment if the legislature cannot agree upon a time.

The Executive Office of the Governor was created in 1979 (Ch. 79-190, Laws). The office is comprised of staff members handling the administrative functions required by the governor. The office also houses various committees, commissions, and councils created by the governor.

#### **Florida Governor's Advisory Commission on Race Relations. Records, 1957-1961, 7.25 cubic feet S 226**

This series contains records of the Florida Governor's Advisory Commission on Race Relations, more popularly known as the Fowler Commission, after chairman Cody Fowler. The Commission was created by the legislature in 1957 to study race relations in the state (Ch. 57-315, Laws). The Commission maintained liaison with the Attorney General, the Florida Highway Patrol, Florida National Guard, et al, to help anticipate disturbances of the peace and suppress violence. The ultimate purpose was to develop a sound race policy.

The series documents school desegregation policies, racial disturbances, and civil rights activities and includes a copy of the Commission's final report, which centers on school desegregation. There are speeches regarding race relations and correspondence documenting the Advisory Commission's communication with the Commission on Civil Rights, national Urban League, Fair Employment Practices Commission, Urban Renewal Administration, Black Supremacy Cult, the United Nations, the Southern Regional Council, and others. Files labeled "Legality of Negro sit-ins in colleges"; "Pro-segregation groups in the South"; and the Advisory Commission's report on "Negro Values" are also available. Other correspondence documents racial situations in Jacksonville (Duval County), Miami (Dade County), and Tallahassee (Leon County), Florida and other cities around the country.

Related Series: Record Group 102, Series S 776, [Thomas] LeRoy Collins, Correspondence; and Series S 756 [Cecil] Farris Bryant, Correspondence.

**Florida Governor's Commission on the Status of Women.  
Records, 1974-1985, 18 cubic feet  
S 79**

In 1961, President John F. Kennedy created the Commission on the Status of Women, chaired by Eleanor Roosevelt, resulting in recommendations that each state establish such a commission. Governor Farris Bryant's 1964 Executive Order established Florida's first Commission on the Status of Women, charged with identifying and increasing public awareness of the needs and concerns of Florida women. However, it was in 1972 that the Florida Governor's Commission on the Status of Women was activated by Governor Askew. The 1974 legislature granted funding to establish an office and pay a full-time Executive Director who was a member of the governor's staff. The commission was involved with such projects as ratification of the Equal Rights Amendment, International Women's Year (1975), Talent Bank (source referral for employment/appointment of women to high level positions) and the establishment of local commissions to aid women throughout the state.

This series includes files pertaining to such subjects as minority business development, urban leagues, civil rights, and the League of Women Voters whose membership includes black women.

**Territorial and State Governors: 1820-1929**  
(Record Group 101)

This record group contains the records of the governors from Florida's admission to the United States as a territory in 1821 through the Martin administration (1925-1929).

Scattered throughout the various series of records that comprise this record group is correspondence pertaining to African Americans. Some subjects that may be found in the listed collections include "Slaves and Free Negroes," and "Slavery."

**Territorial and State Governors Letterbooks, 1836-1909, 83 volumes  
S 32**

Bound letterpress volumes of the outgoing correspondence of Governors Richard Keith Call, Robert Raymond Reid, John Branch, William Dunn Moseley, Thomas Brown, James Emilius Broome, John Milton, Abraham Kurkindolle Allison, Ossian Bingley Hart, Marcellus Lovejoy Stearns, George Franklin Drew, William Dunnington Bloxham, Edward Alysworth Perry, Francis Philip Fleming, Henry Laurens Mitchell, William Sherman Jennings, Napoleon Bonaparte Broward, and Albert Waller Gilchrist.

**Territorial Governors Correspondence, 1820-1845, 1.75 cubic foot  
S 177**

Incoming correspondence of territorial Governors William Pope Duval (1822-1834), John Henry Eaton (1834-1835), Richard Keith Call (1835-1840; 1841-1844), Robert Raymond Reid (1840-1841), and John Branch (1844-1845). Includes a file pertaining to "Slaves and Free Negroes."

**State Governors Incoming Correspondence, 1857-1888, 3 cubic feet  
S 577**

Incoming correspondence of governors and acting Governors Madison Starke Perry (1857-1861), John Milton (1861-1865), David Shelby Walker (1865-1868), Harrison Reed (1868-1873), William H. Gleason (1868), Samuel T. Day (1868), Ossian Bingley Hart (1873-1874), Marcellus Lovejoy Sterns (1874-1877), George Franklin Drew (1877-1881), William Dunnington Bloxham (1881-1885), Edward Aylsworth Perry (1885-1889). The series contains general correspondence, county appointments and recommendations, and some legislative materials.

**State Governors Correspondence, 1909-1925, 2.5 cubic feet  
S 613**

Correspondence of Governors Albert Waller Gilchrist (1909-1913), Park Trammell (1913-1917), Sidney Johnston Catts (1917-1921), Cary Augustus Hardee (1921-1925), and John Wellborn Martin (1925-1929). The files of Gilchrist, Trammell, and Catts mainly contain appointments and related correspondence.

**William Dunn Moseley.  
Correspondence, 1845-1849, 1 cubic foot  
S 679**

William Dunn Moseley was the first governor elected following Florida's admission into the Union, serving from 1845 to 1849. Included are legislative correspondence, appointments, recommendations, commutations, and pardons.

**Thomas Brown.  
Correspondence, 1849-1853, 1.25 cubic feet  
S 755**

Thomas Brown was Florida's second governor, serving from 1849 to 1853. The series consists of appointments, pardons, correspondence, and other related materials including information on internal improvements, Indian affairs, military affairs, and slavery.

**James Emilius Broome.**  
**Correspondence, 1853-1857, 1.25 cubic feet**  
**S 777**

James Emilius Broome was governor from 1853 to 1857. The series contains correspondence and other materials pertaining to Indian affairs, legislative matters, military affairs, internal improvements, slavery, and appointments.

**Governors: 1929-1971**  
**(Record Group 102)**

The record group contains the administrative correspondence and other files of Florida's governors from 1929-1971. The records follow those of Record Group 101, Territorial and State Governors, 1820-1929.

The letters cover a wide range of topics related to black history. Information on Florida A&M University and Bethune Cookman College is available. There are files labeled "Lynchings," "Freedom Train," "Labor problems," "Civilian Conservation Corps Black Enrollee Camps," "Ku Klux Klan," "Negroes," "Civil Rights," "NAACP," "Desegregation," "Integration," "Race relations," "Inventions," "Busing," "Minority Education," "Affirmative Action," "Black Education," "Equal Employment Opportunity," "CETA," "Community Action Migrant Programs," "Minority Business Development," and the "Black Caucus." Following are descriptions for each governor's administration with examples of relevant records.

**Doyle Elam Carlton.**  
**Correspondence, 1929-1933, 46.25 cubic feet**  
**S 204**

Doyle Elam Carlton served as Florida's twenty-fifth governor during one of the most critical peacetime periods in Florida's history. The state was faced with severe financial problems as a result of the Great Depression and Florida's dismal economy. Florida A&M University, lynching, and the cotton industry are among the subjects covered in these records. Other general subjects include agriculture and convict labor.

**David Sholtz.**  
**Correspondence, 1933-1937, 60.25 cubic feet**  
**S 278**

Administrative correspondence of Governor David Sholtz, twenty-sixth governor, reflects the effects of the Great Depression on Florida and the governor's determination to alleviate the state's economic crisis. The series demonstrates the governor's role as intermediary between the federal government New Deal programs and state and local participation. Pertinent subjects concerning black history include: activities of the National Association of the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) relating to racial

violence in the state; black enrollee camps of the Civilian Conservation Corps; Bethune-Cookman College, and Florida A&M University.

**Fredrick Preston Cone.**  
**Correspondence, 1937-1941, 50.25 cubic feet**  
**S 368**

Administrative correspondence of Governor Fredrick Preston Cone, twenty-seventh governor, documents subjects such as Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, lynching, and Ku Klux Klan activities in Dade and Hillsborough counties. There is also a photograph of black school children in Dade County.

**Spessard Lindsey Holland.**  
**Correspondence, 1941-1945, 60.5 cubic feet**  
**S 406**

Administrative correspondence of Governor Spessard Lindsey Holland, twenty-eighth governor, documents subjects including Florida A&M University, lynchings, labor problems, and the State Welfare Board.

**Millard Fillmore Caldwell.**  
**Correspondence, 1945-1949, 41.75 cubic feet**  
**S 576**

Administrative correspondence of Governor Millard Fillmore Caldwell, twenty-ninth governor, provides information on Florida A&M University, lynchings, and the Freedom Train.

**Fuller Warren.**  
**Correspondence, 1949-1953, 52.5 cubic feet**  
**S 235**

Administrative correspondence of Fuller Warren, thirtieth governor, covers subjects such as racial violence and bombings in Dade County, Florida A&M University, and lynchings.

**Daniel Thomas McCarty and Acting Governor Charley Eugene Johns.**  
**Correspondence, 1953-1955, 23.5 cubic feet**  
**S 569**

Governor McCarty suffered a disabling heart attack soon after taking the oath of office in January 1953. Until his death in September 1953, his official activities were limited. Senate President Charley Johns then served as governor until the inauguration of LeRoy Collins.

Official correspondence of Governors McCarty and Johns covers subjects such as civil rights and Florida A&M University.

**[Thomas] LeRoy Collins.**  
**Correspondence, 1955-1961, 74.5 cubic feet**  
**S 776**

Thomas LeRoy Collins was the thirty-third governor and the first to serve two consecutive terms. In addition to his activities as governor, Collins was also active nationally. He was considered for the 1960 Democratic vice-presidential nomination and served as chairperson of the Southern Governors' Conference, the National Governors Conference, and the Democratic National Convention in 1960. In 1959, Collins led a delegation of governors to the Soviet Union.

Collins' work in the improvement of race relations is well documented. It was during his administration that the Advisory Commission on Race Relations was created. Several files labeled "Advisory Commission on Race Relations" detail the activities of the Commission. Files labeled "Race Relations" include letters to the governor from such persons and organizations as Roy C. Wilkins, Executive Director of the NAACP; Reverend C.K. Steele, Tallahassee civil rights activist and member of the Southern Christian Leadership Council (SCLC); the Southern Regional Council; the Congress of Racial Equality; the National Baptist Convention; and the Commission on Race Relations.

Documentation on the landmark case "Virgil D. Hawkins v. the Board of Control and R.S. Johnson, Registrar of the University of Florida. Re: refusal to admit the plaintiff to the February 1, 1958 term of the College of Law solely because of race and color" is available (the State Archives also holds the Florida Supreme Court case file for this case). A file entitled "Leon County Incident" contains letters demanding justice prevail in the case of a mass rape of an African-American student. An additional file entitled "Special Investigation file—Lake County" documents the case of children denied admittance to a white school because they looked black.

Other general files pertaining to black history are those labeled "Commission on Civil Rights," "Ku Klux Klan," "Migrant labor," "Florida A&M University," and "Segregation."

**[Cecil] Farris Bryant.**  
**Correspondence, 1961-1965, 77.75 cubic feet**  
**S 756**

Cecil Farris Bryant, was Florida's thirty-fourth governor. During his campaign, Bryant had advocated segregationist views, yet he still avoided a major crisis at the height of the Civil Rights movement. The closest Florida came to crisis was March 1964 when demonstrations broke out in St. Augustine as a result of a movement to desegregate motels and restaurants.

Information specifically concerning the black experience during Bryant's administration is found in the files labeled "Civil Rights," "Race Relations," "Race Relations – Barnett Commission," "St. Augustine," and in documentation relating to legal matters and to St. Johns County, 1964.

**[William] Haydon Burns.**  
**Correspondence, 1965-1967, 34 cubic feet**  
**S 131**

The term of William Haydon Burns, thirty-fifth governor, was shortened due to a change in election cycles. During his two-year term, Burns was primarily involved in the areas of education, reapportionment, and highways. He appointed Clifton Dyson, an African-American man from West Palm Beach, to the Board of Regents.

Civil Rights, race relations and Florida A&M University are among the subjects pertaining to black history which are documented in Burns' correspondence.

**Claude Roy Kirk, Jr.**  
**Correspondence, 1967-1971, 65 cubic feet**  
**S 923**

Claude Roy Kirk, Jr., thirty-sixth governor, was the first Republican elected to the office of governor since 1872. In April 1970, when the United States Supreme Court ordered the busing of Manatee County school children, Kirk ordered the district to disregard the orders and then suspended the orders twice in the ensuing battle that ended with Kirk relenting and allowing busing to begin.

Other subjects specifically related to the black experience are civil rights; minority education; race relations; the "Jacksonville Racial Situation;" school disturbances; Palm Beach County Sheriff Department; "Education—School Crisis;" and Florida A&M University.

**Claude Roy Kirk, Jr.**  
**Legal Files, 1967-1971, 9 cubic feet**  
**S 926**

This series consists of transcripts of hearings, reference notes, published reports, meeting agendas and minutes, investigative reports, and correspondence documenting the legal activities of the Kirk administration in many areas, including school integration and forced busing.

**Governor Reubin O'Donovan Askew: 1971-1979**  
**(Record Group 103)**

Reubin O'Donovan Askew was the thirty-seventh governor of Florida, serving from January 5, 1971 to January 2, 1979. He served in the state House and Senate before being elected governor in 1970, defeating incumbent Claude Kirk. Askew was reelected in 1974, becoming the first governor in state history to be elected for a second successive full term.

Askew was primarily involved in tax reform, especially in the increase of homestead exemption, and passage of the "Sunshine Amendment" which called for full financial disclosure by public officials and candidates. Askew named the first woman to

the Cabinet (interim Secretary of State Dorothy W. Glisson, 1974); the first African-American justice of the state Supreme Court, Joseph W. Hatchett; the first African-American Secretary of State in one hundred years, Jesse McCrary; and a African-American woman, Athalie Range, to the post of Secretary of the Department of Community Affairs making her the first African American to serve in the “Little Cabinet.”

Interspersed throughout the various series are records relating to the following subjects: affirmative action (S 101, S 126, and S 92); busing (S 70 and S 126); black organizations (S 75 and S 111); civil rights; Community Action Migrant Program; equal employment opportunities (S 75 and S 126); Commission on the Status of Women (S 79); minority education (S 126); and minority business development and the NAACP (S 92).

The following files may also contain useful information on African Americans: appointments (S 136, S 138, S 143); Education Coordinator College and University Files (S 127); Education Coordinator County School Board Files (S 128); Executive Clemency Meeting Files (S 96); Legislative Affairs Subject Files, which include a significant amount of material on housing (S 78); Speech Files (S 65); Press Recordings and News Conference Transcripts (S 66); Proclamations and Executive Orders (S 13, Dept. of State, Division of Elections); Executive Orders and Proclamations (S 509, Governor’s Office); and Press Section Subject Files (S 849).

**Special Assistant T.J. Rose Subject Files, 1977-1978, 2.5 cubic feet  
S 681**

Rose was Special Assistant to Governor Askew in the area of human relations. The files contain correspondence and reference materials pertaining to black appointments and organizations, the Department of Commerce, economic development, worker’s compensation, and the Florida Commission on Human Relations.

**Governor [Daniel] Robert Graham  
(Record Group 104)**

Daniel Robert “Bob” Graham was the thirty-eighth governor of Florida, serving from January 2, 1979 to January 3, 1987. During his administration, Governor Graham appointed the first African-American woman to serve a judgeship in Florida. In December 1981, Leah Alice Simms became county judge for Dade County.

Records pertaining to black history include those related to affirmative action (S 639); CETA (S 656); Dade County/ Miami riots (S 889); and the Legislative Black Caucus and minority issues (S 882). Other series which may provide additional information are: Press Secretary Subject Files (S 172); Speech Files (S 930), and various legal records including prosecution files (S 884).

**Issue Correspondence, 1979-1984, 35.75 cubic feet  
S 850**

The series contains incoming correspondence pertaining to major issues faced by the Graham administration, such as the Miami riots (McDuffy case). The records originated in the governor's Legal and Legislative Affairs offices and the Commission on the Status of Women.

**Subject Files Relating to the Miami Riots, 1966-1969, 1980-1981,  
2 cubic feet  
S 889**

The series contains materials on the Miami Riots of 1968 and 1980-81 including petitions, reports, correspondence, and newspaper clippings.

**Office of Minority Affairs Administrative Files, 1979-1986, 6 cubic feet  
S 1458**

The role of the Office of Minority Affairs was to insure minority access to and participation in state government. The records include correspondence, memoranda, subject files, reports, and photographs. Topics include affirmative action programs and assistance to minority and small enterprises.

**Board of Commissioners of State Institutions  
(Record Group 145)**

The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions was created in 1868 (Article V, Section 20, 1868 Constitution). The Board controlled the construction of public buildings, in addition to other state institutions. The Board was abolished in 1969 with its functions passing to various departments of the reorganized Executive Department (Ch. 69-106, Laws).

**Division of Construction.  
State Institution Blueprints, 1937-1974, 19 cubic feet  
S 95**

**Restricted: Any building plans, blueprints, schematic drawings, or diagrams of government facilities or structures in this series are exempt from public disclosure as per Florida Statutes Chapter 119.07 (Chapter 2002-67, Laws of Florida, HB 735, 2002).**

The Division of Construction supervised the construction of all public buildings and state institutions under the administration of the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions. The series contains blueprints of various state office buildings and state institutions, including those for the State University System, such as Florida A&M University's plans for renovations and additions to Lee Hall.

## **Department of State (Record Group 150)**

The Department of State was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws). The Secretary of State is the head of the Department of State. The Secretary of State keeps records of all official acts of the legislature and the Executive Department. The Secretary and the Department administer elections, public records, the Great Seal, and the Administrative Code; issue charters to corporations; license public agencies (private detectives, security guards, charitable and consumer protection organizations); and manage the state's library services, archives, cultural affairs, museum, and historic resources. The Secretary is the Chief Cultural Officer and the Chief Protocol Officer of the State.

### **Secretary of State Correspondence, 1971-1980, 34.5 cubic feet S 180**

The series consists of general correspondence, reports, and memos that document the work of the Department of State under Secretaries Richard Stone (1969-1974), Bruce Smathers (1975-1978), Jesse McCrary (1978-1979), and George Firestone (1979-1987). Jesse McCrary was appointed as Florida's second African-American Secretary of State.

### **Secretary of State Tom Adams Press Files, 1961-1970, 12 cubic feet S 697**

This series consists of subject files containing speeches, addresses, press releases, newspaper clippings, correspondence, memoranda, reports, photographs, films, and audio tapes. Files on civil rights, Negro employment, race relations, and student demonstrations contain materials of particular interest.

### **Secretary of State Tom Adams Subject Files, 1961-1970, 39 cubic feet S 501**

Cabinet agendas and minutes including correspondence, memoranda, reports, statements, bills, and other legal and legislative materials. Subjects specifically related to the black experience include the Civil Rights Act, the Bi-racial Committee, racial unrest, the Voting Rights Act, and Florida A&M University Hospital.

## **Office of the Secretary of State (Record Group 151)**

The post of Secretary of State was created in the 1838 Constitution (Article III, Section 14, 1838 Constitution; Article IV, Section 21, 1885 Constitution; Article IV, Section 4(b), 1968 Constitution; Ch. 15 FS). The Secretary of State was the successor to the Secretary of the Territory. The Office of Secretary of State was created in 1845 to maintain the state's public records. In 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), the Office of Secretary of State became part of the Department of State.

**Election Returns by County, 1824-1926, 26.50 cubic feet, 10 microfilm reels  
(35 mm.)**

**S 21**

The records contain the returns of national, state, county, and military elections. Included are some poll books, voter registration lists, and sample ballots. The elections are for county offices (sheriffs, justice of the peace, tax collector), state offices (governor, state legislators), national offices (President, congressional representatives), and officers for local or home guard units during Seminole wars, the Civil War, and other wars. Also included are returns on referendum votes on laws.

These returns also document the vote counts for African Americans elected to national, state, and county offices. For example, Josiah T. Walls, Florida's first African-American Congressman, was three times elected to the United States House of Representatives and twice unseated. In addition he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives in 1868 and to the Florida Senate in 1869. In 1968 Joe Lang Kershaw of Dade County became the first African American elected to the Florida Legislature since 1889. Gwendolyn Sawyer Cherry became the first African-American woman to serve in the legislature when she was elected from Dade County in 1970.

**Voter Registration Rolls for 1868, 1868, 7 cubic feet, 2 microfilm reels**

**S 98**

Congress passed an act on March 23, 1867, calling for a registration of qualified voters. A qualified voter had to be male, twenty-one years of age, and a resident of the county, and had to take an oath of allegiance to the United States government. This was the first time that African Americans were allowed to register to vote. Most volumes in this series list voter's name, race, time of residence in county and state, native (of what state), naturalization (when, where, and how), and date of registration.

**Superintendent of Registration Ossian B. Hart Correspondence, 1867,**

**.25 cubic foot**

**S 626**

The Supplemental Reconstruction Act of March 23, 1867 was passed by Congress, directing the federal military commanders in the South to begin the registration of voters, election of delegates, assembling of conventions, and adoptions of state constitutions. Ossian B. Hart of Jacksonville was appointed Superintendent of Registration for Florida on June 13. He appointed boards of registration from each county to register qualified voters. In the selection of registers, the counties were encouraged to recommend an African American among the registrants.

The series contains correspondence to Superintendent Hart regarding the selection of the registers, instructions from the headquarters in Atlanta, and several lists of County Supervisors of Elections.

**Secretary of the Territory and Secretary of State Letterbooks, 1830-1865,  
1889-1905, 1922-1926, 22 volumes**  
**S 24**

Correspondence concerns all aspects of the duties and responsibilities of the Secretary of State, with a small amount from the Secretary of Territory. Included in this series is the official correspondence of Jonathan C. Gibbs, the first African-American Secretary of State from 1868-1873.

**Division of Archives, History, and Records Management**  
**(Record Group 154)**

The Division of Archives, History, and Records Management was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), combining the functions of the Public Records Screening Board and the Florida Board of Archives and History. The Division was primarily concerned with the management of documents, properties, and manuscripts having archival, historical, archaeological, or current record value. In 1986, the sections of the Division concerned with records became the Bureau of Archives and Records Management under the Division of Library and Information Services, and the sections concerned with the management of historic sites, properties, and museums became the Division of Historical Resources (Ch. 86-163, Laws).

**Black Archives Conference Proceedings, June 1974, 2 audio cassette tapes**  
**S 538**

The Division of Archives, History, and Records Management and Florida International University cosponsored a conference on archives held in Miami in June 1974. The archives conference was called by Secretary of State Dick Stone to assure the people of Florida of all segments, persuasions, and special interests that records of their lives and achievements would be collected, preserved, and made available for future generations.

This series consists of two cassette recordings of the Black Archives Conference. Featured speakers included Secretary of State Dick Stone; Bobbi Hardwick, Florida International University; Dr. Harold Pinkett, National Archives; Nicholas E. Gaymon, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University; Leroy Thompson, Florida Memorial College; and State Representative Gwendolyn Cherry. No transcripts are available.

**Division of Elections**  
**(Record Group 156)**

The Division of Elections was created as part of the Department of State in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws). Prior to 1969, election records were maintained by the Office of Secretary of State. The Division administers all elections (primary, special, and general); publishes and maintains the Florida Administrative Code; and serves as the official

records custodian of oaths and bonds, county ordinances, municipal charters and annexations, proclamations, extraditions, executive orders, and the official laws of Florida.

**Proclamations and Executive Orders, 1845-1995, 38 volumes and 4.50 cubic feet**  
**S 13**

This series consists of proclamations and executive orders issued by the governor announcing special events, special legislative sessions, and special elections. The earlier volumes contain additional records, including articles of incorporation, election canvass returns, indentures, mortgage and deed statements, and extraditions. Proclamations honoring and recognizing African-American individuals and organizations are included in this series.

**Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs**  
**(Record Group 158)**

The Florida Folk Life Program was charged to "identify, research, and develop Florida folk artists, performers, folklore, traditions, customs, and cultural heritage and make folk art resources, festivals, and folk life projects available throughout the state." Known as the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs from ca. 1985 until a 1995 reorganization, the bureau operated under the Division of Historical Resources, coordinating the annual Florida Folk Festival and directing such programs as Folk Arts Apprenticeships, Folk Arts in Education, Folk Heritage awards, and numerous research and collecting projects and programs. Part of the bureau was the Florida Folklife Archive, originally established in 1976 and maintained by the bureau as a depository for field notes and research findings of the folklife program and for the folklife collections of other researchers. Since 1995, the Florida Folklife Program has operated within the Bureau of Historic Preservation, Division of Historical Resources in Tallahassee and continues most of the same programs as the Bureau.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**  
**WPA Federal Writers Project Florida Folklore Files, 1935-1943,**  
**1.50 cubic feet**  
**S 1583**

The Federal Writers' Project, under the Works Progress Administration, was inaugurated September 28, 1935. One goal of the project was the publication of the "American Guide Series" of guidebooks on each state, with the collection of folk customs and lore as an integral aspect of the project.

This series consists of copies of research gathered in the 1930s and 1940s by the Federal Writers' Project of Florida. The materials are transcripts and edited copies of interviews and field notes and document a broad range of folklife subjects from Florida's Cracker, Afro-American, Cuban, Seminole, Minorcan, and other ethnic cultures. Topics

include beliefs and customs, folk tales and stories, dialects and jargon, agricultural lore, occupational lore, proverbs, songs, rhymes, cowboy and prison lore, and superstitions. Of special interest are the narratives of former slaves.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Stetson Kennedy Florida Folklife Collection, 1935-1991, 7.25 cubic feet  
S 1585**

**Terms Governing Use: To preserve the originals, patrons will use the photocopies of the WPA subject files (boxes 1-2 in lieu of boxes 3-5).**

Stetson Kennedy spent most of his life studying the people of Florida, their lives, and their environment. He was born in Jacksonville, Florida, on October 5, 1916. Between 1937 and 1942 he headed the Florida Writers' Project unit on folklore, oral history, and social-ethnic studies. He traveled throughout the state to capture the traditions, songs, tales, and anecdotes of the people of Florida. In 1950 he ran unsuccessfully as an independent candidate for the United States Senate from Florida on the platform of "Total Equality." Kennedy was a founding member of the Florida Folklore Society and its president in 1989. He has written and published many books on Florida and Southern culture, including *Palmetto Country* and *Jim Crow Guide*. He has received many awards such as the Negro Freedom Rally People's Award in 1947, the Florida Folk Heritage Award in 1988, and the Cavallo Foundation Award for civic courage in 1991.

This series consists of originals and copies of materials related to Florida folklife created and/or maintained by Stetson Kennedy. The series includes WPA subject files, WPA school readers, manuscripts, and general subject files. The series includes both copies and originals of the WPA subject files obtained by Stetson Kennedy when the Federal Writers' Project folded in 1943. These files include interview transcripts and other field notes of WPA writers. It appears that Stetson Kennedy added related materials, such as newspaper clippings and additional research, to the files over the years. The files document the folk tales, songs, and art of many different ethnic and cultural groups found in Florida (Greek, African-American, Bahaman, Latin American, Minorcan, Cracker).

The WPA school readers are articles prepared by Stetson Kennedy and others on the Federal Writer's Project staff in conjunction with the State Department of Education for use in schools. Subject matter includes Florida history, ecology, ethnic groups, and other topics of Florida.

This series also includes several manuscripts prepared by Stetson Kennedy and/or WPA writers (including Zora Neale Hurston) on various Florida-related topics. Some, such as the *St. Augustine Guide* and "*Palmetto Country*," were published; others, such as "*Good Neighbors Across the Tracks*" (about the Latin population of Key West and Tampa), and "*History of the Negro in Florida*," never were.

The general subject files contained in this series are similar in nature to the WPA subject files. That is, they cover a wide variety of Florida folklife topics and ethnic groups. They consist of newspaper clippings, articles, bibliographies, research notes, photographs, etc.

For related materials, see also series S 1583, WPA Federal Writers' Project Florida Folklore Files, and S 1584, Stetson Kennedy Donation Records.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Video Recordings of Florida Folklife Events, Programs, and Television Broadcasts, 1948-1995, 393 films and videotapes  
S 1615**

This series consists of motion picture films and video tape cassette recordings of performances by, interviews with, or documentaries about folk musicians, craftspersons, storytellers, folklife interpreters, and various aspects of folklife and folk lore in Florida, including African-American traditions. Many of the recordings document performances by national and local folk personalities at the annual Florida Folk Festival from 1952 to 1995. Other recordings, including documentaries and other shows produced for broadcast television, document other folk festivals and events, folk personalities and traditions, and programs carried out by the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs, such as Folk Arts in Education activities. Together, the recordings document such areas as children's lore, foodways, religious traditions, maritime traditions, ethnic folk culture, material culture, and occupational lore.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Florida Folk Festival Fieldwork and Program Planning and Documentation Files, 1983-1995, 1998, 1999, 6 cubic feet  
S 1664**

This series contains the records compiled by Folklife Bureau staff in researching and planning for the annual Florida Folk Festival, particularly the folklife areas that provide a different theme for each year's Folk Festival. Photographs, slides, audio tapes, field notes, informant information sheets, and one video tape document fieldwork carried out by Bureau staff, including identifying, contacting, and interviewing informants and inviting selected informants to participate as demonstrators or performers at the Folk Festival. The series also includes proposals for and overviews of folklife area themes; photographs and slides of events at the Folk Festivals; and drafts of text and proposed photographic illustrations for the program books distributed at each Folk Festival.

Folklife themes documented in this series included ethnic celebrations such as the Jewish observance of Purim, Greek Epiphany, and Caribbean Carnival; African-American and Anglo-Celtic-American traditions in Florida; the folklife of transportation, including customs, music, and crafts associated with saddlemaking, boat building, wheel making, and laying of railroad tracks; and the folklife of Central Florida.

The 79 audiotapes in this series document informant interviews with or musical performances by informants gathered during fieldwork or in performance at the Florida Folk Festival.

Series S1612, Florida Folk Festival Planning and Publicity Records, contains related records regarding Folk Festival planning.

**Florida Folklife Archive.  
Folklife Workshops Planning and Documentation Files, 1986-1995,  
0.4 cubic foot  
S 1679**

This series contains records generated during the course of planning Bureau-sponsored workshops in various folk arts and folklife topics. Workshop proposals, research notes, budget estimates, and publicity and registration materials document plans for workshops in such folk arts as traditional fiddle music and dance, leather whip braiding, white oak basketry, Seminole basketry and patchwork, and duck decoy carving. In addition, summary information and final student project videos exist for "Documenting Your Community Traditions: African-American Community Heritage Documentation Workshop" (1995).

**Florida Folklife Archive.  
Duval County Gospel Music Recordings, n.d., 11 items  
S 1693**

These tapes, copied from the originals in the collection of Rev. Robert Brown of Jacksonville, Florida, contain recordings of gospel music radio programs, group rehearsals, and sermons. Most of the recordings were of the Mt. Ararat Baptist Church.

**Florida Folklife Archive.  
Golden Gospel-Afro American Roots Grant Records, 1985, .25 cubic foot  
S 1697**

The Triumphant Gospel Singers Association of Jacksonville, Florida applied for this grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to produce a concert focusing on Afro-American acapella gospel quartet music and Negro spirituals. The concert was a memorial to Otis Jackson, a gospel song composer, singer, promoter and radio announcer. This series contains a copy of the grant, correspondence, site evaluation and copies of the gospel concert programs. The programs contain biographies of a number of gospel quartets and groups.

**Florida Folklife Archive.  
"Drop On Down In Florida" grant project records, 1979-1981,  
0.25 cubic foot  
S 1702**

The "Drop On Down in Florida: Recent Field Recordings of Afro-American Traditional Music" record album grant project began in 1979. The major goal of the project was to investigate and promote one aspect of Florida's diverse folk culture, its traditional African-American music. The music was recorded by Peggy Bulger, Florida Folk Arts Programs, Brenda McCallum, Stephen McCallum, and Dwight DeVane. The project was completed in 1980 and the album was released in 1981. This series contains copies of the grant and the booklet from the "Drop On Down" record album grant project.

The booklet discusses the background of performers and the types of music included on the record album.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Little Galilee Baptist Church Gospel Music Fieldnotes, Audio Cassettes, Negatives, and Tape Logs, 1988, 0.5 cubic foot  
S 1703**

This series contains materials documenting African-American gospel music from the Little Galilee Baptist Church in Mayo, Florida. It includes two audio cassettes of gospel music and spirituals recorded at the church. It also contains the tape logs, which lists the performers and songs, and the photo/slide log, which lists the subjects of the photos or slides on the contact sheets.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Traditional Sweetgrass Basket Making and Ukrainian Egg Decorating Workshops Records and Slides, 1988-1989, 0.25 cubic foot  
S 1705**

This series contains the registrations, correspondence, slides, photographs, news releases, and biographies of teachers of both the Sweetgrass Basket Making Workshop and the Ukrainian Egg Decorating Workshop held at the Stephen Foster Memorial in 1989. Also included are copies of the information pamphlet and poster. The sweetgrass basket making class was taught by Margaret Garrison of Jacksonville, Florida.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Guy Miles Interview Files and Recordings, 1962-1993, 10 cubic feet,  
1,625 items  
S 1709**

**Restrictions: Because of their fragile condition, access to the original reel-to-reel tapes #1-727 is closed; researchers should consult the digital files in .wav format, available in the Search Room.**

Guy Miles was a professor of English at the University of Florida from 1957 to 1972 and was an authority on southern folklife. He was born in Dresden, Tennessee in 1908 and served in the Air Force during World War II. In 1959, he and his wife Faye bought a farm in Evinston, a small community about fifteen miles south of Gainesville, near Cross Creek, and Guy became a cattle rancher. In 1967, one of their neighbors in Evinston, an elderly black woman named Eliza Washington, asked Guy to set down what she wanted the community to know about her when she died. Guy recorded her "Talk" and later used her words at her funeral service. This meeting with Miss Liza spurred his interest in inquiring into the nature of "talk." Subsequently, Guy and several of his students started recording the "talk" of local people, launching a project that was to last twenty years and generate over 700 reel-to-reel tapes.

Miles was interested in recording the folklife of people through their own telling of their experiences, in the way people really said it. He recorded several main "talkers"

from 1967 to 1987, providing a wealth of information on the country life of the area past and present, and relating the values, beliefs, and world view of the community through individual expression.

The Miles Collection consists of reel-to-reel and cassette tapes of interviews with "talkers," transcripts of some of these tapes, administrative files, correspondence, and diaries documenting Guy Miles' efforts to record the authentic "talk" of local individuals and his other activities in the 25 years preceding his death. The collection includes several tape indexes created by Guy Miles or his students and by the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs.

The collection includes almost 700 reel-to-reel tapes of "talkers" recorded from 1967 through 1988. The tapes were recorded on both sides and all four tracks, so that one tape might have four talkers, each recorded on a separate track. The collection also includes several indexes to these tapes: a numerical index listing 717 tapes indicates who is recorded and where on the tape they are recorded; a chronological index lists all of the tapes by date recorded; and an alphabetical name index lists all of the talkers (by first or last name) and the tapes on which they are recorded.

"Talkers" files contain transcripts of some reel-to-reel tapes prepared by Guy Miles and audio tape logs prepared by the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs after acquiring the collection in 1988. "From the Log" files contain Guy Miles' typed narratives of day-to-day events in his life from 1962 to 1988, the year of his death. A published book entitled "From the Ranch Log," containing excerpts from these narratives, is included in the collection (see container list).

There are also over 600 cassette tape copies of some of the reel-to-reel tapes, produced by the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs to preserve the information on the deteriorating original recordings. Finally, there are digital copies in .wav format of reel-to-reel tapes numbered 1-727, produced by the Archives to prevent use of the fragile originals.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**Callahan Folk Arts Outreach Project Tapes and Photographs, 1993,**

**0.1 cubic foot**

**S 1711**

This series contains audio cassette and digital audio tapes and photographs generated by fieldwork undertaken to document the folklife of the Callahan neighborhood of Orlando, Florida. Results of the fieldwork were incorporated into the "Folklife Of Central Florida" folklife theme area at the 1994 Florida Folk Festival. The tapes and photographs document African-American hymn lining and blues, folk tales, and children's games.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**"Women's Contributions " Seminar Audio Tapes and Logs, 1989,**

**0.33 cubic foot**

**S 1712**

**Terms Governing Use: Camilla Collins tapes may not be used for publication, distribution, or quotation, as per informant depositor agreement between Collins and the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs.**

This series contains fourteen audio cassette tapes and supporting materials documenting presentations at a Florida Endowment for the Humanities seminar, "Folk Culture in the South: Women's Contributions," held September 29, 1989 at the Jacksonville Museum of Science and History. The seminar featured presentations by Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs staff and area specialists in discussing the study of folk culture; folk traditions in Florida; women's occupational culture and lore; and the folk culture and lore of Hispanic, Jewish, and African-American women, including customs, beliefs, family and social relations, folk tales and jokes, and musical traditions and styles. The seminar ended with a discussion with and performance by the Versateers, an African-American quartet-style gospel group. In addition to the tapes, the series includes tape logs providing the names of the presenters and the topics discussed on each tape.

**Florida Folklife Archive.**

**St. Johns River Survey Fieldwork Files and Tapes, 1982-1985, 2.5 cubic foot (including 73 audio cassettes and 39 reel-to-reel tapes)**

**S 1714**

In winter 1985, the Bureau contracted with two folklorists to conduct a folk arts survey of the St. Johns River basin in northeastern Florida. The St. Johns River is the largest and most used river in Florida, supporting much river commerce as well as a modest amount of commercial fishing. Documentation compiled in the survey was used to prepare and present the "St. Johns River Basin Folklife Area" at the 1985 Florida Folk Festival.

This series consists of files and audio tapes generated by fieldwork undertaken to document the folklife of the communities surrounding Florida's St. Johns River. Commercial fishing traditions and the Mexican-American and African-American communities received significant attention in the survey. The series includes informant information sheets providing name and location of informants and their area(s) of knowledge or skills; fieldnotes providing additional information on informants or on subjects discussed by them; and tape logs listing and describing each performance or subject of discussion on audio tapes of informant interviews, performances, or events.

Among subjects discussed in the records are the dance, music, religion, and foodways of Mexican Americans; music and religion of African Americans; and life and culture among these and other populations along the river, including fern growing; fishing, netting, and trapping; music, including bluegrass, old time gospel, quartet-style gospel, white gospel, country gospel, bluegrass gospel, and blues; crafts and skills such as woodworking, quilting, and boatmaking; cattle ranching; and religion and revivalism.

**Florida Folklife Archive.  
Versiteers Award Ceremony Tapes and Photographs, 1992,  
0.1 cubic foot (including three audio cassette tapes)  
S 1723**

This series consists of audio cassette tapes, photographs, and supporting materials documenting a local ceremony held August 21, 1992 in Jacksonville, Florida honoring the Versiteers, a female gospel quartet group and 1992 Florida Folk Heritage Award winners. The ceremony consisted largely of a service at St. James AME Church, including prayers, readings, and songs by various clergy and gospel singers and groups, as well as remarks by Florida Folklife Council member Yvonne Tucker and Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs staff member Robert Shanafelt.

The series contains three audio cassette tapes of the ceremony; 35mm black and white negative strips and contact sheet depicting events at the ceremony; a tape index summarizing the contents of each audio tape and therefore serving as an outline of the events of the ceremony; and a signed release form depositing the materials in the Florida Folklife Archive.

**Civil War Recollections of S. M. Hankins, 1861-1865, 0.1 cubic foot  
S 1725**

This series consists of a thirty-five page typescript entitled "My Recollections of the Confederate War," transcribed from the original "pencilled in longhand in an old account ledger." There is no indication of when the transcript was made or how it came to be interfiled with miscellaneous administrative files of the Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs.

The recollections were written by Confederate veteran S. M. Hankins, and begin with Florida's secession in 1861, when Hankins was 14 years old. They recall Floridians' initial reactions to the threat of war; the raising of military units; the death of a cousin resulting from combat wounds and imprisonment; the imprisonment of women and children and the burning of their homes if their husbands, fathers, or brothers were suspected of deserting; the shooting of deserters; the wartime treatment of African Americans; Hankins' enlistment at age 16; escorting prisoners to Andersonville; the Battle of Natural Bridge; and other wartime events.

Original manuscript retained by Hankins family (last known location).

**Adjutant General's Office  
(Record Group 172)**

The Adjutant General is appointed by the governor and serves as his chief of staff in the governor's role as Commander-in-Chief. In 1973, the name of the office was changed to the Department of Military Affairs, with the Adjutant General head of the department. The Adjutant General controls all Florida units of the National Guard, supervises all arms, troops, branches, and stores of the Guard, and transports and subsists

any armed forces required by the state to maintain law and order.

**Office of the Adjutant General.  
Muster Rolls and Supporting Documents, 1870-1918, 10 cubic feet and 6  
microfilm reels (35mm.)  
S 1146**

This series contains muster rolls and supporting documents of the Florida State Militia, the Florida State Troops, and the Florida National Guard. The muster rolls in this series are the only known surviving listings of the Floridians who served in the State Militia, the State Troops, and the National Guard during this era. This series includes a number of rolls for organizations that were manned and officered by African Americans.

**State Comptroller  
(Record Group 350)**

The post of Comptroller was created in the 1838 Constitution and implemented in 1845. The Comptroller succeeded the Territorial Auditor of Public Accounts and assumed his duties as the state's chief fiscal officer. The Comptroller's Office examined, audited, and settled all accounts, claims, and demands against the state. It supervised banking institutions, sale of securities, and collection of revenue and taxes. The Comptroller wrote warrants for payment against the state treasury and compiled annual reports for the governor and legislature on state expenditures and trust funds.

The duties of the Comptroller's Office were transferred to the Department of Banking and Finance in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), with the Comptroller serving as the head of the Department. A constitutional amendment effective January 2003 combined the Comptroller with the State Treasurer to create a single chief state financial officer.

**Revenue Records, 1841-1906, 1 cubic foot and 3 volumes  
S 556**

The series contains different types of revenue records maintained by the Comptroller's Office documenting the various duties of the Comptroller as collector of revenues. One volume contains the tax records for the freedman common school fund, 1866-1868, showing the collection of a poll tax from freedmen.

**Tax Rolls, 1829-1898, 127 cubic feet and 5 volumes  
S 28**

The county tax assessor annually prepared a copy of the tax rolls for the Comptroller and the Territorial Auditor. These lists were used for collecting taxes authorized by the legislature.

From 1829 to 1852, only state taxes were entered on the assessment roll. Beginning in 1853, the rolls provided columns for the calculation of both state and county revenue and by 1869, the breakdown also included revenue allocated for county

and state school funds. The early tax records document the number of slaves owned. Later, taxes paid by freedmen are listed.

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfilm.

## **Department of Commerce** (Record Group 360)

The Department of Commerce was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), merging the Florida Development Commission, the Florida Industrial Commission, the State Apprenticeship Council, and the Florida Nuclear and Space Commission. From 1969 to 1972, the lieutenant governor served as the Secretary of Commerce. The Department promoted the development of the state in the areas of industry, trade, and tourism. In 1996 (Ch. 96-320), the Department of Commerce was abolished. Some of its functions were transferred to the new Office of Tourism, Trade, and Economic Development in the Governor's Office. Other functions were privatized under the new Florida Tourism Industry Marketing Corp., which the law directed the Florida Commission on Tourism to create.

### **Office of the Deputy Secretary.** **Subject Files, 1970-1975, 2.5 cubic feet** **S 422**

Correspondence, reports, memoranda, and minutes of meetings document programs conducted by the department covering subjects such as minority businesses.

### **Administrative Files, 1972-1977, 13 cubic feet** **S 429**

This series contains files that reflect the administrative functions of the Office of the Secretary and deal with such subjects as personnel, leasing, minority business, equal employment opportunity, the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act program (CETA), the Florida A&M University Council of Sponsors, and the interpretation of department policy in response to public inquiries. The files contain correspondence, memoranda, reports, and other materials.

## **Department of Education** (Record Group 400)

The Department of Education was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), assuming the responsibilities of the State Department of Education (Ch. 19355, Laws) and its predecessor, the Department of Public Instruction (Ch. 1686, Laws), which since 1869 supervised public education, kindergarten to graduate, in Florida. The department carries out the policies and duties authorized by law or by the State Board of Education and is

headed by the Commissioner of Education who is the chief educational officer for the state.

**Associate Commissioner Administrative Files, 1956-1971, 16.25 cubic feet  
S 253**

This series contains the administrative files of the Associate Commissioner of Education from 1956 to 1971. The records include miscellaneous information, such as reports, minutes, surveys, textbook adoption, school desegregation, Civil Rights Acts material, correspondence, and a wide variety of other material.

**Division of Instruction  
Subject Files, 1932-1945, 1968-1971, 7.75 cubic feet  
S 257**

Subject files of the Deputy Commissioner who oversaw the administration of various programs and acted as a "trouble-shooter" for the Commissioner include correspondence, memoranda, and other records relating to topics such as curriculum plans, National Youth Administration, National Education Association, Negro high schools, and segregation.

**Federal School System Reports, 1925-1970, 0.6 cubic foot  
S 1778**

This series consists of statistical reports on Florida's public school system compiled by the Florida Department of Education and then submitted to the United States Office of Education. Prior to 1955, there were two set of reports: 1) Combined ("White and Colored" or "White and Negro"), and 2) "Colored" or "Negro." Each set recorded personnel statistics (such as number of administrative officers, supervising officers, teachers and pupils; average daily attendance; and number of schools) and financial statistics (such as income from permanent funds; leases of school lands; salaries of supervisors and teachers; supplies and other expenses; and status of retirement funds). Since 1955, the report was no longer divided by race but recorded the same kinds of information as before. The series also contains federal school report instructions; and correspondence (1936-1954) between officers of the United States Office of Education and officers of the Department of Education concerning the process of the federal school reports.

**Florida Public Broadcasting  
(Record Group 401)**

The Dept. of Education is responsible for the state public broadcasting program system which supports all educational radio and television. Florida's educational television network was begun in 1957 (Ch. 57-312, Laws) by the Florida Educational Television Commission. The Commission consisted of seven members appointed by the

governor. The Commission was abolished in 1967 (Ch. 67-569, Laws), and the system was placed under the State Board of Education. In 1969, the Dept. of Education took control of the system (Ch. 69-106, Laws). While the system provides educational programming and other programs of interest, each public broadcasting station in the state is independent and controls its own broadcast content.

**Rosewood Claims Bill Hearings Videotapes, 1994, 27 items  
S 1564**

**Restrictions: The videotapes cannot be duplicated without the permission of the legislature. (Public Records Law exemption 119.0115)**

These videotapes document hearings held in 1994 on House Bill 591, a claims bill for compensation for survivors and their families of the Rosewood incident of 1923. On New Years Day of that year, a young woman claimed she was assaulted by a African-American man who allegedly then fled toward Rosewood, a small, mostly black community about 40 miles west of Gainesville. An angry white mob attacked the community, hanged or shot several residents, and burned all of its buildings to the ground. The governor offered National Guard troops, but local law enforcement officials declined, saying that everything was under control. Despite their assurances, the rampage was allowed to continue for a week, resulting in the deaths of six African Americans and two whites, and the permanent evacuation of all residents of Rosewood.

Witnesses at the hearings included victims and their descendants and experts in areas such as psychology and economics. Testimony described the families who lived in Rosewood, the houses and other buildings in the town, the events of January 1, 1923, and the psychological and economic impact of the events on the victims and their families. Also included in the series are videotapes of proceedings of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees in regard to the Rosewood claims bill.

**Commissioner of Education  
(Record Group 402)**

The post of Commissioner of Education was established as the Superintendent of Public Instruction under the 1868 Constitution (Article VII, Section 7; Article IV, Section 25, 1885 Constitution). The Superintendent of Public Instruction became the Commissioner of Education under the 1968 Constitution (Article IV, Section 4(g)). The Commissioner was one of the elected Cabinet posts until a 1998 constitutional amendment, effective January 2003, removed the office from the elective Cabinet and changed the composition of the State Board of Education from the Governor and Cabinet to a board appointed by the Governor.

**Dept. of Public Instruction.  
Superintendent of Public Instruction Letterbooks, 1869-1870, 1877-1913,  
50 volumes  
S 244**

Outgoing correspondence of the Superintendent of Public Instruction includes correspondence of Jonathan C. Gibbs, the only African American to serve as Superintendent of Public Instruction, spanning 1868-1873. Gibbs' responses to incoming correspondence offer insight into the educational issues of his time.

**Dept. of Education.  
Commissioner of Education Floyd T. Christian County Education Issues  
Files, 1966-1974, 9 cubic feet  
S 306**

This series contains correspondence among Christian, the department, citizens, the county school boards, and county superintendents. Some correspondence concerns integration issues, the 1968 teacher walkout, and other major education issues of the times.

**Dept. of Education.  
Commissioner of Education Floyd T. Christian Federal Education Programs  
Files, 1966-1973, 5 cubic feet  
S 1129**

The Civil Rights Acts of 1964 is among the issues covered in this series. The files also include correspondence, reports, memoranda, studies, and other materials relating to federal education programs such as the National Defense Education Act, the Economic Opportunity Act, and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

**Board of Regents, Office of the Chancellor  
(Record Group 441)**

The duties of the Executive Director of the Board of Control were transferred to the Chancellor of the Board of Regents in 1965 (Ch. 63-204; Ch. 65-138, Laws). The Chancellor acted as chief administrator of the Board of Regents, which served as Director of the Division of Universities of the Department of Education (Ch. 69-106, Laws). The Chancellor was responsible for the administration of the State University System; advised the Board of all education problems; and supervised statewide studies and made recommendations for higher education. The State Legislature abolished the Board of Regents in 2001 (Chapter 2001-170, Laws of Florida, SB 1162, Florida Statutes Chapter 229.0072(4)(o) and transferred its functions to the Florida Board of Education, a seven-member board of gubernatorial appointees established the previous year (Chapter 2000-321, HB 2263, Florida Statutes 229.004) to establish educational goals and objectives and, with the Commissioner of Education, to implement educational policies established

by the legislature. In 2002, Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment re-establishing a Board of Regents to oversee higher education in Florida.

**Chancellor Robert B. Mautz Equal Educational Opportunity Files,  
1973-1974, 2 cubic feet  
S 829**

Correspondence, surveys, reports and other materials relate to the Equalizing Educational Opportunity in Higher Education Plan prepared by the Board of Regents to put the State University System in compliance with Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and with the order of the United States District Court, District of Columbia to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, in *Adams v. Weinberger* [391 F. Supp. 269 (D.D.C., Mar 14, 1975) (No Civ. 3095-70)].

**State University System  
Vice Chancellors Offices  
(Record Group 442)**

The executive staff for the Chancellor and the Board of Regents included an Executive Vice Chancellor, Vice Chancellors, and Associate Vice Chancellors. Prior to 1972, the Vice Chancellors were called Assistant Chancellors. Previously, a Business Manager assisted the Executive Director of the Board of Control. The executive staff members served as administrative aides to the Chancellor and were responsible for specific administrative areas, including administration and support; academic programs and affairs; student affairs; and budget and finance. The executive staff was the administrative head of the various offices of the central staff of the State University System, which is part of the Division of Colleges and Universities of the Department of Education

**Office of Student Affairs.  
Reference Files, 1972-1978, 18 cubic feet  
S 844**

Reference files of the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs include correspondence, memoranda, travel vouchers, purchase orders, supply orders, minutes of meetings, plans, and studies. Subjects include desegregation plans, Florida State University's Black Student Union, student organizations, etc.

**State University System  
(Record Group 443)**

The State University System of Florida, which is part of the Division of Colleges and Universities under the Florida Board of Education, consists of the current ten state universities and all future universities established by the State of Florida. The institutions

are the University of Florida, Gainesville; Florida State University, Tallahassee; Florida Agricultural & Mechanical University, Tallahassee; University of South Florida, Tampa; Florida Atlantic University, Boca Raton; University of West Florida, Pensacola; University of Central Florida, Orlando; Florida International University, Miami; University of North Florida, Jacksonville, and Florida Gulf Coast University, Fort Myers. In 2002, Florida voters approved a constitutional amendment re-establishing a Board of Regents to oversee higher education in Florida.

**Office of Personnel.**

**Reference Files, 1970-1980, 31 cubic feet  
S 999**

This series contains reference files of the Personnel Office of the State University System including correspondence, legal papers, reports, and studies. Some records relate to the American Association of University Professors and United Faculty of Florida. Subjects include lawsuits, grievances, collective bargaining, grants, affirmative action, and equal employment opportunities for minorities and women.

**Office of Equal Educational Opportunity Programs.**

**Title IX University Self Evaluation Reports, 1972-1978, 1 cubic foot  
S 1110**

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 barred discrimination on the basis of sex in federally assisted education programs and activities. Title IX specifically required that each university complete and submit to the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare a self-evaluation of its policies and practices concerning admission of students, and treatment of students and employees. It also required that policies and practices be modified if they did not meet the specified requirements. The series documents the self-evaluation process required under Title IX and includes reports, correspondence, and memoranda, directions for self-analysis, and documents suggesting remedial action.

**Office of Equal Educational Opportunity Programs.**

**University Visitations Files, 1983-1986, 2 cubic feet  
S 1268**

The Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Equal Educational Opportunity Programs acted as liaison officer between the Equal Educational Opportunity (EEO) Advisory Committee, the State University System, and the Chancellor. The EEO Advisory Committee consisted of 11 individuals from private industry, education, local government, and organizations active in representing minority groups. It was established by the Board of Regents in 1982 to review the status of affirmative action and equal educational opportunity efforts in the State University System. The members made initial visits to the nine universities during 1983, and revisited some universities in 1984 and 1985.

The series contains the files of Special Assistant to the Chancellor for Equal Education Opportunity Programs, Delores Auzenne, from 1983 to 1986. It consists of correspondence, reports, and materials related to the on-site visits to the (then) nine Florida public universities, the recommendations of the EEO Advisory Committee, and the responses from the universities. The plans and actions taken by each university to enhance affirmative action in employment and educational opportunities for minority students are included.

## **Florida State University** (Record Group 450)

Florida State University is located in Tallahassee, Florida. The institution was chartered in 1851 and has been state-assisted since 1857. It operated under several different names until 1909, when it became Florida State College for Women. In 1947, the name was changed to Florida State University and the institution was made coeducational. It is part of the State University System, which is part of the Division of Colleges and Universities under the Florida Board of Education.

### **Office of the President.**

**Bernard F. Sliger Administrative Files, 1976-1990, 122 cubic feet**  
**S 164**

Bernard Francis Sliger served as President of Florida State University from 1977 to 1991. Sliger majored in economics and received his B.A., M.A., and Ph.D. degrees from Michigan State University. He was a faculty member and administrator at Florida State, Michigan State, Louisiana State, and Southern University. Dr. Sliger was Executive Vice President of Florida State University from 1972-1976; Interim President in 1976; and was appointed President in 1977. His administration was marked by the expansion of the engineering curriculum, research activities, and athletics program at Florida State University. After his retirement in 1991, Dr. Sliger was appointed President Emeritus. He served briefly as Interim President again in Fall, 1993.

This series contains correspondence, reports, financial papers, and memoranda documenting Dr. Sliger's interactions with Florida State University administrators and department heads; the Board of Regents; other state universities; committees; organizations; state agencies; and other government bodies. It documents several civil rights issues, including affirmative action, desegregation, discrimination, sex equity, and equal opportunity for minorities.

### **Office of the President.**

**Stanley Marshall committee files, 1957-1976, 5 cubic feet**  
**S 1259**

J. Stanley Marshall served as President of Florida State University from 1970 to 1976. Dr. Marshall came to Florida State University in 1958 as a science education professor. He served as the Head of the Department of Science Education and Dean of

the College of Education prior to his appointment as Acting President in June 1969. He was appointed as President in June, 1970 and resigned in 1976. His administration was marked by political turbulence and student protests during the Vietnam era.

Florida State University President Stanley Marshall's committee files include the reports of the various campus committees during Marshall's tenure. Some of the topics included are minority students, affirmative action, women's salaries, and college sports. Also included in this series are materials from the President's Inaugural Committees from 1957 to 1970, which includes correspondence, addresses, and programs.

### **Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen (Record Group 493)**

The post of Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen was created in 1866 (Ch. 1475, Laws) to administer the common schools for freedmen. The governor appointed the Superintendent who in turn appointed assistant superintendents or requested that the county commission appoint an assistant superintendent for the county. The common schools were funded by a tax on male "persons of color" between the ages of 25 and 50. The post was abolished in 1868 with the creation of the post of Superintendent of Public Instruction, who was responsible for administering all state schools.

#### **Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen Report, 1866, 0.25 cubic foot S 288**

This series contains the 1866 report of Superintendent E. B. Duncan. The report is a pamphlet that states the activities of the superintendent in educating Florida's freedmen.

### **State Department of Education (Record Group 496)**

The State Department of Education was created in 1939 (Ch. 19355, Laws). It acted as an administrative agency under the direction of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to carry out policies and duties authorized by law or by the State Board of Education. It assumed the duties of the Department of Public Instruction, which had administered the state system of public education since 1869 (Ch. 1686, Laws). In 1969, the State Department of Education became the Department of Education, and the Commissioner of Education replaced the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as chief educational officer of the state (Ch. 69-106, Laws).

**Ledgers, 1859-1967, 12 Volumes**  
**S 297**

This series contains bound ledgers of the State Department of Education and its predecessor agency, the Department of Public Instruction. The records consist of fiscal and administrative materials covering a variety of financial transactions. They document the apportionment of federal and state funds to county school systems and state institutions of higher learning. When separate schools and colleges for white and African-American students existed, the financial records list the appropriations as for "White" and "Colored" or "Negro" schools and teachers.

**Spanish Archives**  
**(Record Group 599)**

The Spanish Archives record group contains materials from the Second Spanish Period (1783 to 1821). Primarily, it contains papers concerning the settlement of claims of individuals who held land grants or land titles from the Spanish government. In 1786, by Royal Order of the King of Spain, British subjects were permitted to remain in Florida provided they would take an oath of allegiance to Spain. In 1790, a Royal Order invited aliens to Florida regardless of their religious affiliations provided they hold and cultivate the land for a period of ten years.

In 1821, Spain ceded East and West Florida to the United States from Spain. On May 8, 1822, Congress passed the first Acts designed to carry out the provisions of Article VIII of the treaty of cession. It directed that three commissioners be appointed to ascertain and make final disposition of all previous title and claims to the land in the territory of Florida. Persons claiming title to lands under any patent, grant, concession, or order of survey dated prior to January 24, 1818 were instructed to file their claims with supporting evidence, before the United States Board of Land Commissioners at St. Augustine for East Florida lands and Pensacola for West Florida lands. The Board met from 1823 to 1827.

After 1827, the outstanding claims were handled by the United States Land Offices in St. Augustine and Tallahassee. The land parcels of all the approved claims were surveyed by the Surveyor General of the United States for the Territory of Florida and the State of Florida in the East and West Districts.

**East Florida Papers, 1737-1858, 175 microfilm reels**  
**S 979**

The East Florida papers are records and documents from the second Spanish occupation of East Florida. The papers reflect the activities of the Spanish governors, Captain General, Exchequer, Intendant, Comptroller of the Royal Hospital, Department of Grace and Justice, Department of the Indies, Department of War, Department of State, Department of Treasury, Department of Foreign Possessions, and the Department of the Navy. The records document military commands in East Florida, especially along the St. Johns and St. Mary's Rivers; and the governing of Amelia Island and Fernandina. The

papers also contain information on the government's dealings with the United States; Indians; Panton, Leslie, and Company; prisons; vessels and cargoes; fortifications and defense; and criminal proceedings. Also included are letters to and from the commander of Colored Militia (1812-1821), and papers on "Negro Titles, Runaways, etc." (1737-1805).

Reproduction Note: Available only on microfilm. Originals held by the Library of Congress.

Language Note: Documents mainly in Spanish.

**United States. Board of Land Commissioners.  
Confirmed Spanish Land Grant Claims, 1763-1821, 17 cubic feet,  
1,806 microfiche and 7 microfilm reels  
S 990**

The Board of Land Commissioners was appointed by the President in 1822 to settle land claims ("An Act for ascertaining claims and titles to land within the territory of Florida," 3 U.S. Statute 709, May 8). It set up offices in Pensacola and St. Augustine (eventually two separate boards) to ascertain the validity of all titles and title claims to land in East and West Florida. The Land Commissioners either confirmed or rejected claims to lands by studying supporting documents supplied by the claimants.

The series consists of "dossiers" containing papers filed in evidence and confirmed as valid claims before the Board. Each land claim with its supporting documents was later encased in a manila jacket on which appears the name of the applicant, the number of acres claimed, disposition of the claim, and page reference to the American State Papers. The supporting documents include petitions or memorials to a governor for land; grants; attestations; plats; deeds of sale, gifts, wills, bequests, and exchanges; applications; and translations of Spanish documents. Some files include a list of slaves owned. For example, the documents contained in the folder for Antonio Suarez (1807) includes lists of slaves with names, ages, and the designations "Negra," "Negro," and "Mulatto."

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfiche and microfilm

Language Note: Some documents in Spanish.

**United States. Board of Land Commissioners.  
Unconfirmed Spanish Land Grant Claims, 1763-1821, 5 cubic feet and 565  
microfiche  
S 991**

This series consists of "dossiers" similar to those described above (S 990) containing papers filed in evidence and not confirmed as valid claims before the Board of Land Commissioners.

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfiche.

Language Note: Some documents in Spanish

**United States. Board of Land Commissioners.  
Memorials and Concessions, 1786-1821, 6 cubic feet and 1,600 microfiche  
S 992**

The series contains memorials or petitions to the governor for confirmation of the petitioner's right to ownership of land under the required conditions set forth by the Spanish government. Included is a file for Pe, a free "Negro", containing a petition to the governor, dated December 1801.

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfiche

Language Note: Documents in Spanish

**United States. Board of Land Commissioners.  
Memorials for City Lots in St. Augustine, 1764-1821, 1.5 cubic feet and 2  
microfilm reels  
S 993**

This series consists of memorials or petitions to the governor for confirmation of city lot ownership in St. Augustine when the United States acquired Florida from Spain. Also included are other documents relating to claims in St. Augustine including deeds to town lots, an index to land, inventory of lots, and the Day Docket of the Board of the Land Commissioner. A file for Mariano, a "Negro", is also included.

Language Note: Documents in Spanish.

**Parole Commission  
(Record Group 640)**

The Parole Commission was first established in 1941 (Ch. 20519, Laws) and has, at various times, been called the Probation and Parole Commission or the Parole and Probation Commission. Operating under Chapter 947, Florida Statutes, the stated purpose of the Parole Commission is to provide for public safety and protect the rights of victims by administering effective post-incarceration services including offender release, offender revocation, clemency, and victim assistance. To carry out these goals, the Commission is authorized to (1) determine what persons shall be placed on parole or conditional medical release; (2) fix the time, terms, and conditions of parole or conditional medical release; (3) determine violations of parole and what action should be taken with reference to such violations, including revoking supervision terms of offenders; (4) report to the Board of Pardons all circumstances relating to persons under consideration for parole; and (5) make investigations necessary for the carrying out of these duties, including clemency investigations and administration, providing investigative information and support to the Board of Executive Clemency. The Parole Commission is comprised of three members who are appointed by the Governor and Cabinet and confirmed by the Senate.

**Office of Executive Clemency.  
Application Case Files, 1972-1990, 77 cubic feet  
S 1091**

The series contains the application case files of the State Board of Pardons from 1972 to 1975, and its successor agency, the Office of Executive Clemency, from 1976 to 1990. The files contain individual applications for clemency, correspondence, reference letters, court papers and documents, and information on the final disposition of application. This series is a continuation of application case files of the State Board of Pardons, Series S 443. The files including, but not limited to, numbers 24466, 24475, 19985, 20043, 21072, 23066, and 18785, are among those containing applications for African Americans.

**Department of Legal Affairs  
(Record Group 650)**

The Department of Legal Affairs was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws) to perform the powers, duties and functions of the office of the Attorney General. The Attorney General heads the department and is the chief state legal officer (Chapter 16, Florida Statutes). The department provides all legal services required by any department unless otherwise provided by law. It defends the state on appeals from criminal convictions through state and federal courts. The department provides assistance to local law enforcement agencies in major felony cases and maintains regional offices throughout the state to aid in these services. The Attorney General renders legal opinions on request to government agencies and appears on behalf of the state in all suits in the District Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court in which the state has an interest.

**Florida Commission on the Status of Women  
Florida Women's Hall of Fame Nomination Files, 1992-1997, 6.25 cubic feet  
S 1790**

This series documents the nomination and selection process of candidates for the Florida Women's Hall of Fame. It contains nomination forms, correspondence, letters of recommendation, memos, biographies, news clippings and press releases that pertain to each nominee. It also contains correspondence between Commission members, and between Commission members and Government officers, regarding the selection of the winners and the induction ceremonies. African-American inductees in this time period include Carrie P. Meek, Gladys D. Milton, Evelyn Stocking Crosslin, and M. Athalie Range.

## **Department of Corrections** (Record Group 670)

The Department of Corrections was created as the Division of Corrections under the Board of Commissioners of State Institutions in 1957 (Ch. 57-317, Laws). The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions had been instructed to manage all state prisons since 1877 (Ch. 3033, 1877, Laws). In 1969, the Division of Corrections became part of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (Ch. 69-106, Laws). The Division's duties were increased in 1975, and it became the Department of Offender Rehabilitation (Ch. 75-49, Laws). The Department was renamed the Department of Corrections in 1978 (Ch. 78-53, Laws). Since 1975, the Department has overseen all agencies providing incarceration and rehabilitative services for adult offenders and, until the 1994 establishment of the Department of Juvenile Justice, for youth offenders as well. The Department administers institutional and non-institutional programs; and inspects all county, state, and municipal correctional and detention facilities; and operates over 50 prisons as well as work camps, work release centers (formerly called community correctional centers), road prisons, forestry camps, boot camps, and a drug treatment center.

### **Prison Registers, 1875-1959, 13 volumes, 2.25 cubic feet and 1 microfilm reel S 500**

This listing of all convicts received into the state prison system provides each prisoner's name, sex, race, age, birthdate, birth state, crime, sentence, date of release, prison number, and how terminated (i.e., end of sentence, pardon, death, etc.).

## **Florida State Hospital** (Record Group 841)

The Florida State Hospital was created in 1877 as the Florida Asylum for the Indigent Insane (Ch. 3035, Laws, 1877). In 1886, it was renamed the Florida Hospital for the Insane. In 1919, it received its present name, the Florida State Hospital. The hospital is located at Chattahoochee in Gadsden County, Florida. The Board of Commissioners of State Institutions (Ch. 3578, Acts, 1885) had general supervision over the state psychiatric hospital until 1969. At that time, it was placed under the supervision of the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (Ch. 69-106, Laws) and later under the Department of Children and Families (Ch. 96-403, Laws). The state hospital is responsible for providing care and treatment to both paying and indigent mentally ill patients.

**Medical Records, 1914-1983, 179.50 cubic feet**

**S 1063**

**Restricted by Florida Statutes Chapter 394.4615 (see below).**

The series contains medical records of patients who died while hospitalized or were discharged from the Florida State Hospital and its predecessor, the Florida Hospital for the Insane. The post-1938 records are sample cases of selected medical records. The medical records contain charts, admission, furlough and discharge papers; progress notes; and other information pertaining to the patient's hospitalization and treatment. The 1914-1938 files are subdivided into (1) black females, (2) black males, (3) white females, and (4) white males.

As per Florida Statutes Chapter 394.4615: "Unless waived by express and informed consent, by the patient or the patient's guardian or guardian advocate or, if the patient is deceased, by the patient's personal representative or the family member who stands next in line of intestate succession, the confidential status of the clinical record shall not be lost by either authorized or unauthorized disclosure to any person, organization, or agency. "

**Florida Commission on Human Relations**  
(Record Group 891)

The Commission on Human Relations was created in 1969 (Ch. 69-287, Laws) and was restructured in 1977 (Ch. 77-341, Laws). An independent agency, the Commission was administratively attached to the Department of Community Affairs until 1979, when it was transferred to the Department of Administration (Ch. 79-190, Laws) and later to the Department of Management Services (Ch. 96-399, Laws). To carry out its mission to promote and encourage fair treatment of and equal access to opportunities for all citizens of Florida employment, housing, and public accommodations and to promote mutual understanding and respect among all Floridians by reducing intolerance, antagonism and inter-group tension, the Commission develops policies and procedures for providing equal opportunity, recommends methods to eliminate discrimination through education, legislation, and enhancement of public awareness, and conducts investigative hearings in discrimination cases.

**Records, 1969-1976, 1 cubic foot**

**S 382**

Records of the Commission on Human Relations include minutes, agenda, correspondence, program proposals, and news releases documenting the Commission's recommendations on civil rights issues, including equal opportunity, race relations, affirmative action, and job discrimination. More specifically, the records of the Commission reflect its plans for desegregation in the schools and in public accommodations. Correspondence on the Miami Crisis (riots) of 1969 includes a review and analysis of the situation. There is also a transcript of the July 1, 1978 meeting in which Al Featherston, leader of the Black Afro Movement, addressed the Commission on

the Miami Crisis about the hostilities between the races. Other significant files are those relating to the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Key West disturbances, and the Fort Pierce investigations.

## **Florida A&M University Hospital** (Record Group 893)

The Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Hospital operated from 1950 to 1970 as the major health care facility for all African Americans, including students, faculty, and the general public, within a 160 mile radius of Tallahassee, Florida. It began as the sanatorium, student health center, and training center for African-American nurses of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. The hospital building was constructed in 1949 and was managed by a Board of Trustees from 1957 to 1967 (Ch. 57-142; Ch. 67-41, Laws). The hospital was closed in 1970.

### **Daily Medication Logs, 1952-1961, 12 volumes**

**S 438**

**Restricted as per F.S. 395.3025 and 455.241. Research governed by F.S. 405.**

This series documents the medication (narcotics) given to patients in general and in surgery, the emergency room and obstetrics ward. The name of the patient, type of medication, date, time, and doctor are listed.

### **Birth Certificate Receipts, 1948-1958, 2 cubic feet**

**S 439**

**Restricted as per F.S. 395.3025 and 455.241. Research governed by F.S. 405.**

Receipts for the birth certificates issued by the hospital contain the date and place of birth, parents' names and occupations, and other birth information as given on the birth certificate. The records are incomplete for 1948 and are missing for 1949.

### **Hospital Registers, 1943-1967, 62 volumes**

**S 440**

**Restricted as per F.S. 395.3025 and 455.241. Research governed by F.S. 405.**

Hospital registers are of several types including emergency and accidents, delivery room, autopsy reports, recovery room, pediatrics, medicare and operating room.

### **Death Records, 1953-1967, 1 cubic foot and 3 volumes**

**S 441**

**Restricted as per F.S. 395.3025 and 455.241. Research governed by F.S. 405.**

Records documenting the deaths of hospital patients include original death reports with name, date of death, age, and cause of death, and indexed death register volumes.

**Administrative Files, 1950-1963, 2 cubic feet  
S 442**

This series contains minutes and correspondence documenting topics discussed, decisions made and actions taken at staff meetings and by the Board of Trustees. Also included are subject files and tumor clinic reports.

**State Board of Health  
(Record Group 894)**

Article XV of the 1885 Constitution provided for the creation of the State Board of Health, but the Board was not created until the 1889 special session of the legislature (1889, Ch. 3839, Laws). The Board was headed by the State Health Officer and located in Jacksonville. It could also impose coastal and city quarantines.

The State Board of Health studied health problems, administered health services programs, disseminated health information, and enforced rules concerning sanitation and communicable diseases. It also controlled the Bureau of Vital Statistics, the bacteriological laboratories, veterinary department with a State Veterinarian, and tuberculosis sanitariums. The Board became the Division of Health under the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services in 1969 (Ch. 69-106, Laws), and its functions were assumed by the new Department of Health in 1996 (Ch. 96-403, Laws).

**Midwife Program Files, 1924-1975, 5.5 cubic feet  
S 904**

The inadequate supply of doctors and the remoteness of many patients to modern health facilities necessitated that the Board of Health develop a program designed to reduce infant mortality and to promote maternal and child health. In response, the Board initiated a midwife licensing program in 1931 providing classroom demonstrations and a procedures manual as well as basic equipment necessary for delivering infants.

This series documents the Board's licensing program and contains correspondence, reports of legislation, essays on midwifery, midwife manuals and publications, photographs, administration records, licenses, and artifacts. Included are applications for African Americans who applied for licenses. There is correspondence on black midwifery as well as a speech concerning the licensing of African-American midwives. The series also contains the transcript of a story on midwifery, which briefly recounts the practice of a African-American midwife. Photographs of African-American midwives and their clients are also available.

A related series is S 1481, Applications for Certificate of Registration for Healing Arts, 1928-1955.

**Bureau of Narcotics.  
Applications for Certificate of Registration for Healing Arts, 1928-1955,  
35 microfilm reels (16 mm.)  
S 1481**

This series collection contains the applications by physicians, surgeons, osteopaths, chiropractics, naturopaths, and midwives for certification and registration to practice the healing arts. Also included are applications for masseurs and chiropodists for the years 1944-1947 and 1951-1958 and physical therapist applications for 1952-1955. Information contained on the applications includes full name, business and residential addresses, sex, race, date and place of birth, length of Florida residency, former addresses, county of residence, and date of application.

**State Welfare Board  
(Record Group 897)**

The State Welfare Board was created in 1937 (Ch. 18285, Laws). It assumed the duties of the State Board of Social Welfare (1935, Ch. 17477, Laws) which had replaced the State Board of Public Welfare (1927, Ch. 12288, Laws). The State Welfare Board administered the State Department of Public Welfare and twelve district welfare boards. The agencies administered state and federal funding for social welfare services and relief aid. In 1969, the State Department of Public Welfare became the Division of Family Services under the Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (Ch. 69-106, Laws). The State Welfare Board was replaced by the Family Services Advisory Council. Family services functions were later assumed by the new Department of Children and Families (Ch. 96-403, Laws).

**Historical Files, 1927-1950, 0.25 cubic foot  
S 871**

This series contains the historical files of the State Welfare Board and its predecessors, the State Board of Social Welfare and the State Board of Public Welfare. The records include historical information on welfare assistance, social security, child welfare, the Adoption Act of 1943, the organization of the Board, and the first biennial report of the State Board of Public Welfare. The files include reports, photographs, and newspaper clippings

This series includes a 1935 "Report on Social Security in Florida" discussing race problems and noting that thirty-six percent of the state's population was Negro. The report also includes photographs documenting inadequate housing for African Americans.

## LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Florida's legislative body dates back to 1822, when President James Monroe and the United States Congress appointed the first Legislative Council. Since 1838, the legislative body has been bicameral, with a House of Representatives and a Senate, collectively known as the General Assembly. The State Legislature was formed when Florida became a state on March 3, 1845, and elected its first state legislature on May 26 (Art. IV, 1838 Constitution). Voters from twenty counties elected seventeen state Senators and forty-one Representatives. The legislature met in its first session in June 1845. The legislature met biennially in regular session from 1845 to 1969 and annually since 1969. The districts from which the legislators are elected are reapportioned in the second year after each census, during the regular session. If agreement is not reached, a special apportionment session is called by the governor (Article III, Section 16, 1968 Constitution).

Since the territorial period, the Florida Legislature has enacted laws affecting African Americans. Early acts dealt with the legal status of slaves. In 1828, an act of the Legislative Council stipulated that slaves were to be classed as personal property, a status which remained unchanged until slavery was abolished. Legislation concerning the punishment of slaves and free Negroes, trade with slaves, and guardians for free Negroes was also enacted.

The General Assembly was prohibited from passing laws for the emancipation of slaves in 1845. However, after slavery was abolished, legislation concerning contracts with freedmen was passed and an act required "all colored persons claiming to be living together in the relation of husband and wife" within nine months to be regularly joined in the bonds of matrimony by a person legally authorized to perform the ceremony. In 1866, an act concerning schools for freedmen was passed by the General Assembly and in 1887 an act of the Assembly established the Industrial Normal School for Negroes, which eventually became Florida A&M University, the oldest historically black university in Florida.

In 1875, a bill concerning civil rights mandated that no citizen of this state, by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, be excepted or excluded from full and equal enjoyment of any accommodation, advantage, facility, or privilege furnished by innkeepers, etc. However, private schools, cemeteries, and institutions of learning established exclusively for whites or colored persons were not included. In 1895, a law prohibiting white and Negro youth from being taught in the same schools was enacted, and in 1899 a bill was passed which legalized the marriages and legitimized the offspring of persons of African descent.

Early twentieth-century laws prohibited the marriages of whites to mulattos or Negroes. Railroad companies were required to furnish separate waiting rooms and ticket windows for white and colored passengers at depots.

The Florida Governor's Advisory Commission on Race Relations was created by the legislature in 1957 to study race relations in the state (Ch. 57-315, Laws), and more recently acts concerning black business enterprises and minority owned businesses have been passed. Numerous laws in the latter half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century addressed race issues and race discrimination.

During the Reconstruction period, nearly forty African Americans served in the legislature. Since 1968, more African Americans have been elected, including ten to the House of Representatives in 1982 when the Black Caucus was formed. James Burke served as House Speaker Pro-Tempore during the 1987 and 1988 sessions, the first African American to hold the position.

Listed below are some of the records that document Florida's legislative process as it relates to the black experience.

## **Joint Legislative Committees** (Record Group 940)

Joint committees can be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House when deemed necessary. Prior to 1968, joint committees were appointed when directed by concurrent resolution.

Interim committees were authorized by bill or concurrent resolution to study specific areas or problems and were dissolved at the next session of the legislature after giving a final report. The interim committees existed when the legislature met biennially.

### **Special Legislative Committee Files, 1959-2000, 99.75 cubic feet** **S 20**

Minutes, correspondence, summary reports, studies, and journals document the work of joint, select, and special committees. The records of the Joint Committee on Campus Unrest and Drug Abuse (1969-1970) are of particular interest to black history researchers. A "Report of the Community Relations Service Student Unrest Survey" is available. A publication entitled "Introduction to the Black Panther Party" is also included. Interviews with witnesses and a list of persons who marched on the Capitol are also included.

### **Florida Legislative Investigation Committee.** **Records, 1954-1965, 19 cubic feet**

**S 1486**

**Terms Governing Use: Chapter 93-405, Laws of Florida restricts disclosure of the "identity of any witness, any person who was a subject of the inquiry, or any person referred to in testimony, documents, or evidence retained in the committee's records; however, this exemption does not apply to a member of the committee, its staff, or any public official who was not a subject of the inquiry."**

The Florida Legislative Investigation Committee was created in 1956 (Chapter 31498, Laws) as a special joint committee of the Florida Legislature. Commonly referred to as the Johns Committee, after its first chairman, Charley Johns, the Committee's original mandate was to "investigate all organizations whose principles or activities include a course of conduct on the part of any person or group which would constitute violence, or a violation of the laws of the state, or would be inimical to the well being and

orderly pursuit of their personal and business activities by the majority of the citizens of this state." The committee was empowered to subpoena witnesses and take testimony and to employ experts, clerical, or other assistance as needed. In 1961 (Ch. 61-62, Laws), the purpose of the committee was extended to also include the investigation of the "extent of infiltration into agencies supported by state funds by practicing homosexuals, the effect thereof on said agencies and the public, and the policies of various state agencies in dealing therewith." The Committee was disbanded in 1966.

Records of the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee include administrative files, correspondence, transcripts of testimony, information relating to various organizations under investigation, court cases, newspaper clippings, and publications. The internal workings of the committee are reflected mainly in the correspondence, memoranda, minutes, reports to the legislature, staff reports, and statements of fact. The transcripts document the investigatory process at a more personal level and include transcripts of testimony heard before the entire Committee and transcripts of individuals who were interviewed by Committee investigators or local law enforcement officers. The records reflect the Committee's early intent to investigate the extent of communist and subversive organization activity, especially within the state university system in Florida. By 1961, it is apparent from the records that the focus of the investigations shifted to homosexuality. In addition, the series contains information regarding race relations, the civil rights movement, student peace movements, and anti-Castro organizations.

See also collection M91-7, Florida Bar, Florida Legislative Investigation Committee Records, 1957-1960.

## **Division of Legislative Library Services** (Record Group 945)

The Legislative Reference Bureau was created in 1949 (Ch. 25369, Laws) to assist the legislature by providing impartial and accurate information. The Bureau also provided comprehensive research and reference service on legislative problems. The Legislative Reference Bureau became the Legislative Services Bureau of the Joint Legislative Management Committee in 1969 (Ch. 69-52, Laws) and was dissolved in 1972 (Ch. 72-178, Laws). Its functions were continued by the Joint Legislative Management Committee's Division of Legislative Library Services until the JLMC was eliminated in 1998 and the Legislative Library was placed under the State Library of Florida.

### **Reference Files, 1945-1981, 79 cubic feet** **S 1059**

Reference files of the Division of Legislative Library Services and its predecessor agencies, the Legislative Service Bureau and Legislative Reference Bureau, contain correspondence, copies of bills, studies, and reports covering a variety of subjects including: racial discrimination; student riots; race relations; voter registration; riots; minority issues; integration of Florida's universities; Florida A&M University; bombs and bomb threats; and reapportionment.

## **JUDICIAL BRANCH**

### **Supreme Court (Record Group 1100)**

The Supreme Court replaced the Territorial Court of Appeals in 1845 (Article V, 1838 Constitution; Article V, 1885 and 1968 Constitutions). The Supreme Court consists of seven justices, with at least one from each appellate district. The Court hears appeals in death penalty cases and reviews the decisions of the District Courts of Appeal and trial courts.

#### **Case Files, 1825-2002, 4,786 cubic feet S 49**

The series contains the closed case files of the Supreme Court of Florida in which an opinion was issued, including Florida Bar cases.

#### **Mandatory Review Death Penalty Case Files, 1973-2002, 1,549 cubic feet S 1256**

This series documents criminal appeals for cases involving capital punishment sentences. The types of records in the series include briefs, records of appeal, and the final orders of the court.

### **Territorial Court of Appeals (Record Group 1110)**

The Territorial Court of Appeals was established by the United States Congress on May 26, 1824 ("An Act to Amend An Act entitled An Act to amend and Act for the Establishment of a Territorial Government in Florida and for other purposes," 4 U.S. Statutes 45). The court was composed of the five Judges of the Superior Courts of the Districts of Florida (Eastern and Western, established, 1822; Middle, 1824; Southern, 1828; and Apalachicola, 1838). The Court first met on January 3, 1825. The Court heard appeals from decisions rendered in Superior Court. The Judges examined records of the proceedings and could reverse or affirm judgment, award a new trial, or pronounce a new judgment. The Territorial Court of Appeals was replaced with the State Supreme Court in 1845.

#### **Case Files, 1825-1846, 8.5 cubic feet, 10 microfilm reels (35 mm.) S 73**

The series contains records presented to the Court at the time of appeal and records that document the Court's decision. Included are several cases related to African Americans including the case of Caesar, a Negro slave v. the Territory of Florida and

Territory of Florida v. Nicholas Prago, a free Negro (1843). In most instances when the citation reads "Territory of Florida v. Negro," the case involves manslaughter.

Reproduction Note: Also available on microfilm

## **CENSUS RECORDS**

### **State Census Records (Record Group 1021)**

A census is a count of persons and their property, usually for taxation or redistricting purposes. The first state census was authorized by the Constitution of 1838 to commence in 1845 and to be continued at ten year intervals. The purpose of this census was twofold: to supplement the Federal ten-year census that was carried out at the beginning of each decade and to determine Legislative electoral districts.

The Archives holds the original Leon County Census of 1825 (series L 69); the first state census in 1845 (S 1373); Marion County Census Return for 1855 (S 1374); Franklin County Census of Children, 1855 and 1866 (L 68); Census of Hernando, Madison, Orange, and Santa Rosa Counties from 1867 (S 1375); 1875 Alachua County census (S 1364); and the complete 1935 and 1945 censuses (S 5, S 1371). The 1825 and 1855 censuses statistically document the number of slaves owned. However, names of slaves are not listed. The 1875 Alachua County census and the complete 1935 and 1945 censuses provide the following information: name, address, inside or outside city limits, (1935 and 1945), age, sex, race (African Americans are listed as Negro, colored or mulatto in 1875; Negro and colored in 1935 and 1945), relation to family, own or rent home. The state census was abolished in 1949 and the federal census served as the state's census record beginning in 1950 (Senate Joint Resolution #46, 1949).

Original records have not been located for 1905, 1915, and 1925 censuses. The original copies of the 1885 census are located at the National Archives and are available on microfilm only at the State Archives. In some instances census enumerations, which were carried out on the county level, were kept by the counties. For further information regarding the availability of census records, contact the Archives.

#### **Census of Leon County, Florida, 1825, 1 item L 69**

The 1825 census return for Leon County, Florida includes the name of the head of the family, the number of white males over 21 years, the number of white males under 21 years, the number of white females over 21 years, the number of white females under 21 years, and the number of slaves. The return also includes the totals for each category.

#### **First Census of the State of Florida, 1845, 1 item S 1373**

This includes enumerations of the inhabitants of Alachua, Benton, Columbia, Duval, Gadsden, Hamilton, Hillsborough, Jackson, Jefferson, Leon, Madison, Marion, Orange, St. Johns, Walton, Wakulla, and Washington counties. The document also compares the federal enumeration taken in 1845. The enumeration lists the county, the name of the census taker, the number of white males over and under 21, the number of white females over and under 18, the number of male and female slaves, and the number

of male and female "free coloreds." The enumeration does not list the names of the inhabitants of the Florida counties.

**Second Census of the State of Florida, 1855, 0.25 cubic foot  
S 1374**

Returns for Marion County are the only known existing records from the second state census conducted in 1855. The information recorded includes the name of the head of the family, the number of white males over and under 21, the number of white females over and under 18, the number of children between 5 and 18, the number of children in schools, the number of male and female slaves, the value of the slaves, the number of male and female free persons of color, the number of acres of and value of land, and the value of buildings, furniture, and plantation livestock. The book also includes a recapitulation for the entire county.

**Lists of Children Between the Ages of 5 and 18 for Franklin County, Florida,  
1855, 1866, 3 items  
L 68**

This collection consists of three lists pertaining to the number of school age children within a particular county. Two lists are for Franklin County, dated 1855 and 1866. They list the name of the parent and the total number of children between the ages of 5 and 18. The third list, which is undated, is believed to also be from Franklin County. It lists the names of the children in an unnamed school district.

**Third Census of the State of Florida, 1867, 1 cubic foot  
S 1375**

This incomplete series contains returns from Hernando, Madison, Orange, and Santa Rosa Counties, total tabulations for the state, and miscellaneous fragments, such as a page listing the enumeration for Franklin County. The books of enumeration have separate listings for "colored" and white inhabitants. Both include the name of the head of the family, the number of males over and under 21, the number of females over and under 18, the total number of inhabitants, and the number of males between 18 and 45. The tabulations list population totals by county for "colored" and white populations.

**Fourth Census of the State of Florida, 1875, 1 cubic foot, 1 microfilm reel (35  
mm.)  
S 1364**

This incomplete series contains only the state census records of Alachua County. The information recorded in the returns includes the name, age at last birthday, sex, and race of all those persons listed. For some entries, other information is provided including occupation, the value of real estate, the value of personal property, the number of acres planted in cotton, the number of acres planted in cane, and the number of orange trees.

**Fifth Census of the State of Florida (Leon County), 1885, 1 folder  
S 1647**

This series only the enumeration of the citizens of Leon County. The information recorded includes the name, age, sex, and race of those persons enumerated. The enumeration is segregated by race.

**Tenth Census of the State of Florida, 1935, 101 cubic feet, 30 microfilm reels  
(35 mm.)  
S 5**

This schedule includes the following information: name, address (whether inside or outside city limits), age, sex, race, relation to family, place of birth, degree of education, whether home owner or renter, and occupation. There is no index to these records.

**Eleventh Census of the State of Florida, 1945, 64 cubic feet, 43 microfilm  
reels (35 mm.)  
S 1371**

This schedule includes the following information: name, address (whether inside or outside city limits), age, sex, race, relation to family, place of birth, degree of education, whether home owner or renter, and occupation. A few precincts are missing. There is no index to these records.

# NATIONAL ARCHIVES/FEDERAL RECORDS

## National Archives Microfilm Publications (Record Group 1025)

The Florida State Archives collects copies of various microfilm publications produced by the National Archives and Records Administration from original records in their collections pertaining to Florida history.

### **Letters Sent by the Department of Florida and Successor Commands, 1861-1869, 2 microfilm reels (35 mm.) S 1300**

This microfilm publication contains seven volumes of letters sent by the Department of Florida and its successor commands from April 1861 to January 1869. The letters and reports were dispatched by the commanding officers and their adjutants from department and district headquarters.

The kinds of problems facing the Department of Florida and its successor commands are clear from the letters reproduced in this publication. The letters reveal the vacuum in military authority experienced in Florida at the commencement of the Civil War, as the commanding officer of Union forces in the state attempted to deal with the suspension of habeas corpus, the premature confiscation of slave property, and the suspension of state courts whose loyalty to the Union was in doubt. The problems of communication delays, discipline, and duties are clearly outlined in the letters throughout the war years. The reports describe the movements of the enemy and provide intelligence gleaned from behind Confederate lines. Battle action reports of the few skirmishes are included in the letters to higher authority.

After the war a particularly virulent outbreak of fever, which plagued the whole state for a year or more, took up much of the time of the officer in command. Matters relating to protecting the civil and political rights of African Americans and Union sympathizers were prominent. The letters also discuss the enforcement of labor contracts, the location and establishment of African Americans on their own property (even the establishment of a few colonies, such as at New Smyrna, made up of African Americans from out of state), the prevention of schemes to kidnap and smuggle African Americans to Cuba, the status of slaves belonging to the few remaining Seminoles in the state, and the very sensitive matter of the use of black troops against white civilians.

Some overlapping of dates between volumes 6 and 7 exists, but there is no duplication of letters. A few of the letters bear nonconsecutive identifying numbers.

A name index to each volume, keyed to page numbers, has been filmed before the appropriate volume of letters sent.

**Freedman's Savings and Trust Company Depositor's Signature Registers, 1865-1874, 27 microfilm reels (35 mm.)**  
**S 1775**

The Freedman's Savings and Trust Company was established in New York City in 1865 by a group of philanthropists and businessmen led by Congressional minister John Alvord. Their purpose was to provide former slaves and their descendants, and particularly the many African-American Civil War veterans receiving back pay and enlistment bounty payments, with a secure banking institution in which their savings could be protected.

A bill to incorporate the bank was passed by Congress and, on March 3, 1865, signed into law by President Abraham Lincoln. Between 1865 and 1871, the bank opened 37 branch offices in 17 states and the District of Columbia, patronized by about 70,000 depositors.

A combination of management problems, fraud, and fallout from the Panic of 1873 brought the bank close to collapse, and it closed on June 29, 1874. Misled into believing that their deposits were protected by the federal government, depositors lost their savings, and only about half were eventually partially compensated for their losses.

This series consists of microfilm copies of 55 volumes containing signatures of and personal information about thousands of depositors who maintained accounts in 29 branch offices of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. The bank collected detailed information about depositors and their heirs in order to protect their interests in the event of the depositor's death.

The series includes registers for the Tallahassee, Florida branch office from 1866-1872 (Roll 5). Although depositor information varies from branch to branch, the registers generally provide the name of depositor; account number; date of application; place of birth; place brought up; residence; age; complexion; name of employer or occupation; names of spouse, children, father, mother, brothers, and sisters; remarks; and provide name of former owner or mistress and name of plantation. In addition, copies of death certificates were attached to some entries.

**Federal Census Slave Schedules, 1850-1860, 173 microfilm reels (35mm.)**  
**S 1776**

Beginning in 1790, the federal government conducted a census every ten years in all of the states. Slave schedules were conducted in 1850 and 1860.

Slave schedules from the federal census conducted in 1850 and 1860 contain the names of the owners, number of slaves, age, sex and color of the slaves. Occasionally the census would include individual names of slaves. The series includes slave schedules for Alabama, Arkansas, District of Columbia (1860 only), Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey (1850), North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Virginia.

## FEDERAL CENSUS RECORDS

Beginning in 1790, the federal government conducted a census every ten years in all of the states. Territorial censuses were conducted in areas not yet admitted to the Union. They contain the same information as the state censuses. (See also series S 1776 under National Archives Microfilm Publications above.)

The purpose of the federal census is to enumerate the entire population of the country every ten years by county jurisdiction. The first six federal censuses, those from 1790 to 1840, were overseen by federal marshals. The first Census Office began operation in Washington in 1850. This was only temporary as the Office was disbanded after each count. The Census Office became permanent in 1902.

The first six censuses were similar in content, naming only the heads of families. All other people were noted only by tally marks in categories for age, sex, race, and slavery, except that the Constitution excluded from the census all Indians not taxed. The later federal censuses included a variety of different schedules. The 1850 and 1860 censuses contained free population, slave population, mortality, agriculture, and industry schedules. The 1870 and 1880 counts included schedules for population, mortality, agriculture, and industry. Less than one percent of the results of the 1890 census remain after the 1921 fire in Washington. The 1900 census has separate schedules for population, mortality, agriculture, and manufactures. The census of 1910 had different schedules for population, agriculture, and manufactures.

The federal census was first compiled in Florida in 1830. It has served as Florida's census record since 1950 due to the abolishment of the state census in 1949 (Senate Joint Resolution #46, 1949).

### **Federal Census of Florida, 1850, 4 cubic feet S 1200**

This series contains part of the 1850 federal census of Florida. These records include four schedules: agriculture, industry, mortality, and social statistics. The population schedule is not included in the series. The Mortality schedule names all the persons who died during the year while residing with their family. It also provides the age, sex, race, and marital status of each individual, the place and date of birth, occupation, cause of death, length of illness, and the month of death. The status of blacks as slaves or freed persons is noted.

### **Federal Census of Florida, 1860, 4 cubic feet S 1201**

This series contains part of the 1860 federal census of Florida. These records include four schedules: agriculture, industry, mortality, and social statistics. The population schedule is not included in the series. The mortality schedule lists the names of persons who died during the year at their family residence. It records the age, sex, race, and marital status of each person, place of birth, occupation, month of death, cause of death, and number of days ill. Blacks are noted as slaves or freed persons.

**Federal Census of Florida, 1870, 5 cubic feet  
S 1202**

This series contains part of the 1870 federal census of Florida. These records include four schedules: agriculture, industry, mortality, and social statistics. The population schedule is not included in the series. The mortality schedule names persons who died during the year while living at their family residence. It records each individual's place of dwelling, age, sex, race, occupation, real estate holdings, place of birth, parentage, education, citizenship, and any mental or physical handicaps. It also notes if the person was male, over 21, and had the right to vote.

**Federal Census of Florida, 1880, 5 volumes, 5 cubic feet  
S 548**

This series contains the 1880 federal census of Florida. The compiled information was gathered for the year ending May 31, 1880. It is broken down into five schedules: population; agriculture; defective, dependent, and delinquent classes; manufactures; and mortality.

The Population schedule includes the name and age of individual residents, their street and house number, relationship to the head of the family, month of birth if born within the year, sex, race, birthplace, occupation, marital status, whether married within the year, whether temporarily or permanently disabled, whether crippled, maimed, or deformed, number of months unemployed during census year, whether deaf, dumb, blind, or insane, whether able to read and write, whether attended school within the year, birthplaces of mother and father, and whether father and mother of foreign birth.

The Mortality schedule names all persons residing with their families who died during the year preceding June 1, 1880. Information on each individual includes age, sex, race, marital status, parents' countries of origin, place of birth, occupation, month in which they died, cause of death, length of county residency, where disease was contracted, and name of attending physician.

**United States. Army. Dept. of the South.  
Census of the District of Florida, 1864-1865, 0.50 cubic foot  
S 1489**

As an administrative measure, the United States Army divided the nation into departments to control the military forces within certain geographic boundaries. Those areas that were captured while in rebellion were governed by military officers of the department rather than by civilian officials. The departments were named to reflect the geographic areas that they administered. In 1864 the Department of the South was headquartered in the Hilton Head/Beaufort area of South Carolina. It included the Districts of Florida and Georgia as well as the District of South Carolina. The Union forces that comprised the District of Florida occupied the major population centers of the state.

This series consists of portions of censuses conducted in the District of Florida during 1864 and 1865, surveying the residents of Jacksonville, St. Augustine, the St.

Johns River area, Amelia Island, and Fernandina. The 1864 census was conducted in the Jacksonville, St. Augustine, and St. Johns area. It is divided by race and enumerates all persons by name, status of citizenship, place of birth, and whether the enumerated was a free person of color or "contraband". The status of "contraband" was applied to those persons who had been held in bondage but were now free or within the Union lines. Those persons enumerated as contraband also had the name of their former slave master recorded.

The 1865 census is of the Amelia Island area. It is limited to "colored" and notes relationships among the enumerated, ages, sex, former slave masters, where the person was held in bondage, and the enumerated's occupation. Wives of men in the Union Army are also noted.

## **LOCAL GOVERNMENT RECORDS (Record Group 800000)**

This record group consists of public records generated by local government agencies throughout Florida. While the Florida State Archives does not actively collect local government records, it does accept historically significant local records that are in danger of destruction or that complement other items already in the Archives. The record group includes records such as probate, voting, tax, and commission records of different city, town and county agencies. A large collection of microfilmed county tax, deed, marriage, probate, and some birth and naturalization records is of particular value for genealogical research.

From 1973 through the 1990s, the Genealogical Society of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints (Mormon) conducted an extensive microfilming project of selected county records in the state of Florida. Copies of the microfilmed deed, marriage, probate, and tax records were deposited into the Florida State Archives and are available for research. Interspersed throughout the county record collection are African-American marriage records, deeds documenting African-American land ownership, and some bills of sale for slaves. The probate records containing wills or appraisement inventories listing slaves are also available.

Only four counties (Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson, and Gulf) provide indexes specifically for "Negro" or "Colored" marriages. No indexes for Negro deed or probate records exist.

Other county records that may be useful for research in black history are chancery case files, marks and brands, mortgages, guardianships, and court order books.

The researcher must know the name of the person and the county in order to efficiently access the records. This is of particular importance with the deed and probate records.

The following are examples of the types of information found in the county microfilm records that relate to African Americans in Florida. Below that are listed additional series of local government records that can be useful for black history research.

### **Marriage Records**

Gadsden County Marriage Record (colored) Book 1, 1899-1906; Book 2, 1906-1913; Book 3, 1913-1919; Book 4, 1919-1925; Book 5, 1925-1935

Gulf County Marriages, Book 2 (colored), 1925-1932.

Jefferson County, Index to Marriage Record, Book E (freedman), December 1865 to September 1872.

Leon County, Register of Marriages (colored), Book 4, 1868-1887; Index to Marriage Licenses (colored), No. 1 & 2, 1865-1915, A-Z (males only); General Index to Marriage Records (colored), Book A & B, 1865-1925, A-Z (males and females); Colored Marriage Licenses, 1865-1932.

### **Deeds and Other Land Records**

The index for deeds does not include the designations "colored," "Negro," or "Black." For this reason the researcher must know the county and name of the person being researched.

## **Probate Records**

The probate records include wills, letters testamentary, letters of administration, and guardianship records. Many of the wills include bequests of slaves to relatives. Probate records also include inventories, appraisements and accounts of sales. See Leon County series listed below.

**Seabreeze (Fla.). Town Clerk's Office.  
Voter Registration Book, 1912-1925, 1 volume  
L 40**

This volume includes each registrant's name, age, color, occupation, and the date of registration. The oath taken before registration is also listed.

**Jefferson County School Board (Fla.)  
Records, 1914-1964, 24 cubic feet, 3 volumes  
L 46**

Administrative files of the school superintendents of Jefferson County include correspondence (which dates from 1917); monthly reports from the public health nurse to the State Board of Health; files regarding black schools including teachers' salaries and facilities construction; teacher contracts, salaries, resignations, certifications; information on the Florida Education Association, Minimum Foundation Program, and the State Improvement Commission; and special school programs including agricultural and home economics, and the Florida Institute, a post-World War II program for veterans.

**Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Leon County)  
Estate Inventories and Appraisements, 1853-1879, 1883-1889, 1893-1894,  
1 volume, 1 microfilm reel ( 35 mm.)  
L 72**

This series contains one original record book (1853-1872) and a microfilm copy of this volume and another (1872-1894) including inventories and appraisements of personal property belonging to the estate of individuals at the time of their deaths. The personal property listed includes household goods, notes, livestock, and slaves. The lists of slaves include name, appraisement of worth, and sometimes age of the individual. The books are indexed.

**Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Leon County)  
Sales of Personal Estates, 1860-1889, 1 volume  
L 73**

This volume contains information regarding the sale or auction of personal property belonging to the estate of individuals. Most entries list the type of personal property sold, the purchasing price, and the name of the purchaser. Among the personal property sold at auction were slaves. In most instances, slaves were listed by name, age, purchase price, and name of purchaser. A name index is included in the volume.

**Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Jefferson County)  
Miscellaneous Court Records, ca. 1828-1955, 11.75 cubic feet  
L 346**

This series consists of a variety of court records maintained by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Jefferson County. Some of the records originated in the Circuit Court; for others the court of origin is unclear.

The majority of the records in the series fall into one of the following categories: account records, bills, and promissory notes; affidavits; bonds; court case files; commitment records; coroner's inquests; deeds and mortgages; dockets; election records; freedmen's contracts; juror and witness records; naturalization records; oaths; petitions; probate records; property records; subpoenas; tax records; warrants; or writs. A few other miscellaneous records are also included in the series, such as appointments, Board of County Commissioner's records, bridge and road construction records, correspondence, decrees, records of estrays, licenses, records of marks and brands, orders, plats, slave sale records, and summons.

## **MANUSCRIPT COLLECTION (Record Group 900000)**

The Manuscript Collection consists of the non-government historical records of private individuals and organizations that have shaped and influenced the history of Florida. These materials trace the cultural, economic, military, religious, and social development of Florida from an isolated sixteenth century Spanish outpost to one of today's fastest growing states in the nation. Manuscript collections include correspondence, diaries, journals, maps, photographs, and the organizational papers of business, fraternal, professional, religious, and social organizations, many of which document the black experience in Florida.

**Bauskett, William T., 1866-1917.  
Papers, 1911-1917, 1.75 cubic feet  
M81-6**

William T. Bauskett, a newspaperman and congressional clerk, was appointed state historian to write a history of Florida. The project was funded by the Florida Legislature for two years (Ch. 6135, Laws, 1911). Bauskett's manuscript was never published.

The collection consists primarily of Bauskett's manuscript for his history of Florida. Included are research materials and some correspondence relating to the project. The history spans the 1770s through the early 20th century. The chapters cover the scope of Florida's history, with significant documentation of Indian affairs, Andrew Jackson, and the Civil War. This material contains information on the "Slave Trade of 1828" and a report on the destruction of the occupied Negro Fort on the Apalachicola River, a general rendezvous for slaves and disaffected Indians. Documentation relating to the enlistment, participation, and treatment of "colored troops" during the Civil War is also included.

**Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church (Tallahassee, Fla.)  
Records, 1847-1878, 1908-1941, 1 microfilm reel (16 mm.)  
M74-21**

The collection is composed of the records of the Catholic Church in Tallahassee and its surrounding area. It includes a list of Catholics in Chattahoochee, Quincy, St. Marks, New Port, Tallahassee, Monticello, and Madison; a register recording confirmations, baptisms, marriages, burials and visits of the missionary priest from 1847 to 1878; the records of the Mater Dolorosa Church (forerunner to Blessed Sacrament parish), which list first communions and confirmations from 1908 to 1914; a graveyard plan; inventories of church belongings; names of African Americans baptized from 1851 to 1864; and a summary of financial matters in Tallahassee from 1864 to 1865.

**Boyd, Louis James M.**  
**Civil War-Era Letters, 1861-1871, 0.25 cubic foot**  
**N2000-4**

This collection consists of photocopies of letters written by Louis James M. Boyd to his wife, "Jannie," from April 23, 1862 to August 1871. The couple met in Cedar Key, Florida and later moved to Baltimore, Maryland. Boyd served as a 3rd Assistant Engineer aboard the U.S. Gun boat "Albatross" during the Civil War. While the correspondence is personal, the majority of the letters focus on various aspects of the Navy's blockade of Southern ports. There is mention of campaigns along Florida's Gulf Coast and up the Mississippi River. Of particular interest are those letters dealing with attacks on Port Hudson, Louisiana and assaults on salt works between St. Andrews and Pensacola, Florida. The letters also relate contemporary opinions of African Americans serving in the Union army, the status of Maryland during the war, and the Southern response to the presence of the Union navy.

**Bradford, Sallie G., 1835-1867.**  
**Slave Register, 1860-1876, 1 volume**  
**M85-10**

Sallie G. Bradford was the daughter of Thomas A. Bradford of Walnut Hill Plantation, located in Leon County, Florida, near Lake Iamonia. Thomas Bradford's family came to Florida in 1830 from Enfield, North Carolina.

The collection consists of a register recording the names and dates of birth of slaves owned by, and freedmen working for, Thomas A. Bradford. The birth dates range from 1802 to 1876. Bradford's daughter, Sallie, originated this register, which was continued by an unknown source after her death in 1867.

**Cathedral of Saint Augustine (Saint Augustine, Fla.)**  
**Records, 1594-1763, 7 microfilm reels (35 mm.)**  
**M72-10**

Parish records include baptisms, marriages, burials, and confirmations. Also listed are burials and baptisms of free African Americans, slaves, and persons of "mixed bloods."

**Concord Missionary Baptist Church (Madison County, Fla.)**  
**Records, 1841-1868, 0.25 cubic foot**  
**M79-178**

The collection consists of a photocopy of the records contained in the minute book of the Concord Missionary Baptist Church containing the minutes of the regular conference meetings of the church, including the reception of new members. Following the minutes are membership lists of white and black members, and lists of those members, white or black, baptized at the church.

**Cooper, Leona H., 1932-  
Papers, 1948-1996, 2.50 cubic feet  
M96-24**

Leona H. Cooper was born Leona Helen Furgeson on June 30, 1932 in Nassau, Bahamas. She moved to Miami at age 14, graduating from Booker T. Washington High School in 1949. She received her certificate in Medical Technology from Doctors Clinical Laboratories, Miami, that same year, and began her career as a microbiologist, working at Jackson Memorial Hospital, Mount Sinai Hospital, and, since 1963, the Miami Veterans Administration Medical Center, where she became Supervisor of Clinical Microbiology. She has also acted as Black Employment Manager and coordinated the Brown Bag Seminars and Martin Luther King Day and Black History Month activities there.

Ms. Cooper has also worked to make the Catholic Church more open to African Americans. In 1986 she founded the St. Martin De Porres Association, an organization of African-American lay Catholics in Miami committed to improving the status of African-American Catholics. The organization works to assist the homeless and to provide scholarships to African-American students in Catholic schools. Under her presidency, the organization implemented such projects as an annual Dr. Martin Luther King Birthday Commemorative Mass at which Peace and Unity Awards are presented, and Black History Month celebrations.

This collection documents the family, professional, and religious life of Leona H. Cooper. The collection contains correspondence, newspaper clippings, photographs, programs, publicity materials, and other materials documenting her activities and interests, including papers relating to the St. Martin De Porres Association and African Americans in the Catholic Church; women in the Catholic Church; the Archdiocese of Miami; defending the rights of Haitian immigrants and Haitian nationals; the visit of Pope John Paul II to America in 1987; honors and awards, including her honorary doctorate from St. Thomas University and her Pro Ecclesia et Pontifice awarded by Pope John Paul II; City of Coral Gables and Dade County government and business; and activities and achievements of her children.

Language Note: Some news clippings and articles are in Spanish.

**Coral Gables (Fla.). Cable TV Division.  
Coral Gables Oral History Interview Video Recordings, 2000, 2 items  
N2000-25**

The City of Coral Gables Cable TV Division (CGTV) produced this series of oral history interviews with long-time city residents and city officials to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the city's incorporation in 1925. This collection consists of videotaped oral history interviews with long-time Coral Gables residents and city officials. Topics addressed include life in early Coral Gables; development of city government; relations between the city and the University of Miami; building of roads and subdivisions and development of neighborhoods; economic development; and segregation and the civil rights and women's rights movements.

**Eddins, John M.**  
**Diaries of William Terrell Eddins, 1901, 1908-1915, 1937-1942, 0.5 cubic foot**  
**M99-1**

This collection consists primarily of personal pocket diaries kept by William Terrell Eddins from 1908-1915 and again from 1937-1942. Eddins began keeping daily diaries in January 1908, just prior to his 21st birthday. The brief entries mostly discuss the daily activities of Eddins and his family and friends and Eddins' observances of people in Edenfield and Bushnell communities.

Occasional entries note incidents perhaps indicative of local racial tensions, e.g. February 16, 1908: "Eve, Mr. Archie and Negroes fight. . ."; February 29, 1908: "Mr. Archie beats Negro under lumber yard. . ."; August 12, 1911; "Big excitement in E-; Mr. Black kills Negro."

The collection also includes a photograph of the Eddins family, ca. 1901, and transcripts of the daily diaries, including explanatory notes and name indexes, compiled by William Terrell Eddins' son John Eddins. The transcripts are available both in paper form and in electronic word processing files.

**Elliot Family.**  
**Papers, 1851-1957, 1 cubic foot**  
**M86-38**

The Elliot family is related to the Cotten family, through Fred Elliot's mother, Sallie Cotten Elliot. She was the daughter of Frederick R. and Elizabeth Coffield Cotten, both of who moved to Tallahassee from North Carolina in 1847. In 1876, Sallie Cotten married Henry Sanford Elliot, a Florida businessman with real estate interests in Leon County.

The collection consists of correspondence, deeds, photographs, memorabilia, and newspaper clippings. The Frederick R. Cotten materials, dating from the 19th century, include a card advertising a debate about the Reconstruction issue of the Negro's role in politics; and a plantation journal book, which lists slaves and records the weights of cotton bails picked at the Burgesstown Plantation in Leon County in 1860. The journal also contains a speech announcing Cotten's candidacy for the House of Representatives of the First Confederate Congress. There are also slave records, which consist of a bill of sale for \$15,000 for slaves sold to Cotten in 1851.

Reproduction Note: Photocopies.

**Fitch, Thomas, d. 1821.**  
**Papers, 1818-1836, 0.25 cubic foot**  
**M93-1**

Thomas Fitch was a lawyer, plantation owner, and slaveholder in South Georgia and East Florida in the early 1800s. He lived in St. Augustine when Florida was ceded to the United States and was appointed to be the first Judge of the new territorial government in that city. However, a yellow fever epidemic came to St. Augustine in 1821, and within days of his appointment as Judge, Thomas Fitch, his wife and

children died of the yellow fever.

This collection contains correspondence, invoices, agreements, and contracts related to the business and legal activities of Thomas Fitch in South Georgia and East Florida from 1818 until his death in 1821. It also includes papers, dated 1822-1836, related to the settlement of his estate, which include an inventory of personal estate, valuation of slaves, and record of sale of household effects.

The collection contains several items which describe Fitch's activities as a slaveholder. It contains agreements for the purchase and division of slaves jointly bought by Thomas Fitch and Benjamin Chaires. There is also an affidavit concerning the seizure of one of Fitch's slaves for being brought from Africa in violation of the laws of the United States. A related letter by Paul Dupon testifies that the slaves that Fitch had bought from him were legally brought into the United States.

There are documents related to the purchase and ownership of land in East Florida by Thomas Fitch. Included is a proposal from Fernando de la Maza Arredondo to sell a plantation and negroes to Thomas Fitch. There is also a contract by Francis Philip Fatio, Jr. paying Fitch to survey and record his land grant along the St. Johns River and to provide Fatio's son with an English education in the United States.

#### **Florida Bar.**

#### **Florida Legislative Investigation Committee Records, 1957-1960, 0.75 cubic foot M81-17**

The Florida Legislative Investigation Committee was set up by Chapter 31498 of the Laws of Florida (1955) to investigate "all organizations whose principles or activities include a course of conduct on the part of any person or group which would constitute violence or a violation of the laws of the State, or would be inimical to the well-being and orderly pursuits of their personal and business activities by the majority of the citizens of this state." In this instance, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) was under scrutiny. The committee made a report to the Florida Bar on December 27, 1958 in which they rendered their opinion as to what actions, if any, should be taken in regard to the method of operation of the NAACP and its Florida counsel. Under consideration was the possible professional misconduct of Alexander Akerman, Jr. of Washington, D.C.; Horace E. Hill of Daytona Beach, Florida; Grattan E. Graves, Jr. of Miami, Florida; and Francisco A. Rodriguez and William Andrew Fordham, both of Tampa, Florida; all of whom were working for the NAACP.

The underlying question involved whether a lawyer employed by an association to render legal services in matters concerning the organization as a whole may also represent individuals who are involved in matters which the organization wishes to preserve or further. Furthermore, the NAACP had been charged with willfully instigating or appearing in lawsuits, soliciting lawsuits, or soliciting others to file lawsuits, and hiring or paying a litigant to bring, maintain or prosecute a lawsuit. The above-named lawyers were allegedly involved in some or all of these activities.

This collection is made up primarily of carbon copies of transcripts of hearings before the Florida Legislative Investigation Committee from February 4, 1957 to March 13, 1957. The collection also includes a report from George W. Atkinson to Baya M.

Harrison, then President of the Florida Bar, which assesses the hearings for information concerning the conduct of five attorneys, and indexes of pertinent testimony. There are also a number of letters concerning the transmittal of copies of the transcripts, and various opinions concerning their contents, dating from 1957 to 1960. There are also reports, questions, and complaints concerning the actions of the NAACP in Florida, and copies of legal documents concerned with their activities in other states.

**Florida Education Association.  
Records, 1886-1983, 101.25 cubic feet  
M86-11**

The Florida Education Association (FEA) was organized in 1886 as the Florida State Teachers Association (FSTA). In 1904, the FSTA was renamed the Florida Education Association, and the black teachers' association became the Florida State Teachers Association. The organizational structure included departments, which were groups of members with mutual professional interests, and sections devoted to more specific interests.

In 1966, the FEA merged with the Florida State Teachers Association in the interests of integration. Perhaps the best known activity of the FEA was its leadership role in the teachers' walkout of 1967-1968, organized after the governor and the legislature allegedly failed to provide enough money for school funding.

In 1975, the FEA merged with the Florida chapter of the American Federation of Teachers to create FEA/United, which has diverged from the original intent of FEA. The new body is a union, while the former organization was a professional association. After complex struggles with the National Education Association over this change, the Florida Education Association was disaffiliated from the National Education Association.

The collection contains the records of the Florida Education Association divided into the following groups: (A) Executive Secretary; (B) Board of Directors; (C) Departments and Sections; (D) Assistant Executive Secretary; (E) Communications Division; (F) Administrative Office; (H) Meetings; (I) Committees and Councils; and (J) Presidents. The groups reflect both the organizational units and the functions of the FEA, and the records document the administrative activities and functions of each organizational unit.

The earliest records of Florida Education Association are contained in the Board of Directors, Minutes (B.1). There is a gap in these records from 1904 to 1927, and only the Journal of Proceedings (1922) (D.7), Convention Programs (1922, 1925, and 1926) (H.2), and some records of Executive Secretary James S. Rickards (A.1) document this period.

The bulk of the collection dates from the 1940s to the 1970s. Prior to the 1940s, records exist in the following series: James S. Rickards, Administrative Files (A.1); Ed B. Henderson Administrative Files (A.2); Board of Directors, Minutes (B.1); Classroom Teachers Department, Administrative Files (C.4); Publications (D.7); Convention Programs (H.2); Economic Status Committee Files (I.3); and Continuing Education Council Minutes (I.5). Information after 1974 can be found in the Communications Division, Subject Files (D.4) and News Releases (D.5) and in the

Convention Programs (H.2).

Records of the Florida State Teachers Association are also located at the Florida Agriculture and Mechanical University, Black Archives Research Center and Museum.

**Florida Health and Welfare Council.  
Records, 1921-1973, 1 cubic foot  
M78-176**

The Florida Health and Welfare Council, a non-profit corporation, was originally established in 1911 as the Florida State Conference of Social Work. It was created to facilitate discussion among social workers, state agencies, and institutions involved in providing social services to clients. Its name was changed to the Florida Conference of Social Welfare in 1951, and to the Florida Health and Welfare Council about 1969.

The collection contains records documenting the activities of and issues relevant to the Florida Health and Welfare Council and its predecessors, the Florida State Conference of Social Work, and the Florida Conference of Social Welfare. The bulk of the collection are the records of the Florida State Conference of Social Work, including correspondence, 1923-1948; minutes, 1933-1950; annual programs, 1921-1950; and bulletins, legislation, and miscellaneous materials. There are also minutes, 1951-1966, and annual programs, 1951-1967, of the Florida Conference of Social Work. The records of the Florida Health and Welfare Council are few; they include correspondence, 1970-1971; a bulletin, 1973; and an annual program, 1969.

**Forbes Purchase Collection, 1817-1910, 1.25 cubic feet  
M82-10**

William Panton, John Leslie and Thomas Forbes owned Panton, Leslie & Company, a large and prosperous merchant business in colonial Georgia and South Carolina. During the Revolutionary War, their British sympathies led them to move their business to Spanish-held St. Augustine. Much of their business was conducted with the Indians of the region, and consequently by 1792 the business was in financial trouble due to the accumulation of large Indian debts. A suggestion by the Spanish government that they recoup these debts through Indian land cessions resulted in the company (by then known as John Forbes & Company) receiving approximately 1,200,000 acres between the Apalachicola and St. Marks River in 1804. This cession is commonly known as the Forbes Purchase.

After the War of 1812, it became evident that the United States would obtain Florida from the British. Since Forbes was not an American citizen, he felt that either the land would be confiscated or he would not receive a fair purchase price from the U. S. government. The land was therefore sold to Colin Mitchel, a Havana merchant, in 1817. Years of litigation followed in which the U. S. government questioned the authenticity and legality of certain documents used as proofs of ownership. Many of the documents were located in the Spanish archives in Cuba and had to be copied and translated; accusations of forgery and mistranslations flew. Finally in 1835 the U. S. Supreme Court decided in Mitchell's favor. He formed the Apalachicola Land Company

with headquarters in New York and sold the land piecemeal to the newly arriving American settlers. The company became insolvent in 1858.

The collection contains correspondence and legal papers concerning the litigation, as well as receipts, indentures, and other agreements made by interested parties. The case of Andrew Garr vs. the Apalachicola Land Company is well documented, as are the suits filed by the Union Bank of Tallahassee. Most of the documents date from the mid-19th century when the litigation occurred, though some papers date to 1910. Included in some of the legal documents are estate inventories, which list slaves. Documents from the Superior Court of Leon County contain the results of civil suits and criminal proceedings regarding the ownership of slaves and the cruel treatment of Negroes.

**Gibbs, Kingsley Beatty, 1810-1860.**  
**Journal, 1840-1843, 1 volume, 1 microfilm reel (35 mm.)**  
**M84-3**

Kingsley Beatty Gibbs was the son of George and Isabelle (Kingsley) Gibbs, and nephew of Zephaniah Kingsley, extensive planter of Fort George Island. On the death of his uncle, Gibbs inherited the plantation on Fort George Island, his uncle's schooner, "North Carolina," and his uncle's books.

The collection contains a journal of Kingsley Beatty Gibbs that was written in 1858 from his notes. Gibbs wrote monthly journal entries describing plantation life at Fort George Island and the political atmosphere of the time. His reminiscences cover the period from January 1840 to June 1843. Entries in the journal reveal that forty slaves were included in the purchase price of the plantation. There is also general information on slave life on the plantation.

Due to the fragile condition of the volume, patrons are asked to use the microfilm copy.

**Jacksonville Union Train Terminal Photographs, c. 1920, 16 items**  
**M74-1**

Begun in 1917, the Union Terminal in Jacksonville stands as the greatest example of neoclassic revival architecture in that city. At its completion in 1919, it was the largest railroad station in the South and handled as many as 142 trains and 20,000 passengers per day. Due to decreased rail travel and high maintenance costs, the station closed in 1974.

This collection consists of sixteen black and white photographs of the interior and exterior of the Jacksonville Union Trade Terminal. Interior views include the "white" and "colored" waiting rooms, the ticket office, and the concourse. Exterior views include Bay Street and several trolley cars.

**Junior League of Tallahassee (Tallahassee, Fla.)**

**Oral Histories, 1976-1977, 1 cubic foot**

**M77-164**

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In 1976 and 1977, the Junior League of Tallahassee conducted an Oral History Project, which included a series of interviews with prominent Tallahasseans. This collection contains the oral history tapes and transcripts of that project, including interviews with: Lula D. Appleyard; Governor LeRoy Collins; Louisa C. Eckermeier; Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Fain; J. Pierce Ford; Howard J. Friedman; Jake Gaither; Lettie Proctor Hill; Dorothy Johnson; Arvah B. Hopkins; Charles Knott; Angus Laird; B. Cheever Lewis; Reynolds Lewis; Anna Forbes Liddell; Perry Linton; Laura Long; Mary Murphee Meginnis; Frank D. Moor; Phebe Brokaw Quarterman; Phebe Knox; Francis A. Rhodes; Hazel M. Richards; Anne Sensabaugh; Mrs. W. C. Tully; J. Edwin White; and Ben C. Willis.

No transcripts are included for the tapes of Reynolds Lewis, Anna Forbes Liddell, Perry Linton, Hazel M. Richards, and Ben C. Willis.

**Papers Concerning the Will of Zephaniah Kingsley, 1844, 1846, 2 items**

**M87-20**

Relatives of slave-trader and planter Zephaniah Kingsley of Fort George Island, Florida, contested his will after his death in New York City on September 13, 1843. Kingsley was notorious for many reasons, most notably for his marriage to an African princess, Anna Madgigene Jai, and to other lesser wives. In his will, Kingsley sought to provide for his wives and for his mixed-race children and, in so doing, brought on bitter complaints from his relatives who believed it was against public policy to leave one's property to progeny of miscegenation. Ultimately, Kingsley's will was upheld, but the estate was considerably depleted in the meantime by poor administration.

The collection contains two documents concerning the contesting of Zephaniah Kingsley's will. One is the petition made by Martha McNeill and others to Judge Farquhar Bethune, filed November 30, 1844. The other is the answer of Benjamin A. Putnam and Kingsley Beatty Gibbs, executors of the estate, to a petition by Anna M. J. Kingsley, widow of Zephaniah Kingsley, dated September 5, 1846.

**Lee, Joseph E., 1849-1920.**

**Papers, 1876-1920, 2 cubic feet**

**M86-27**

Joseph E. Lee was a prominent African-American attorney, federal officeholder, and Republican Party official from Jacksonville, Florida. He moved to Florida from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania in 1873, and was elected to the state legislature from Duval County in 1875, 1877, and 1879; he was elected to the 18th District of the State Senate in 1881. In 1880 and 1884 he represented Florida at the National Republican Convention.

Lee subsequently held several federally appointed positions including Deputy Internal Revenue Collector and Deputy Collector of Customs. In addition, he was appointed to a Municipal Judgeship in 1888. Active in the Republican Party until his death in 1920, Lee served as secretary of the Florida Republican State Central Committee from 1912 to 1920.

Joseph E. Lee's papers reflect his involvement in various political and legal activities, documenting his tenure as Deputy Collector of Customs and Deputy Collector for Internal Revenue, his association with the Florida Republican Party, and his legal and personal affairs. Political papers include correspondence, minutes of Republican State Conventions, resolutions, and delegate rolls. Collector of Customs and Collector of Internal Revenue papers contain correspondence, receipts and schedules. Legal papers document his Duval County law practice.

**Liberty, Eunice.**

**Papers, ca. 1967-1995, 2 cubic feet  
M95-3**

Eunice Watson Liberty, a retired educator, was born in 1909 in Kissimmee, Florida. She taught in the Dade County school system for forty-two years and was a driving force in including African-American history in school curriculum in Dade County. Much of her work was to increase education on and awareness of the contributions made by Mary McLeod Bethune. An early student of Bethune's, Liberty campaigned for schools and a multi-cultural children's community center named for Bethune. She worked with the Dade County Bicentennial Commission to have black history included in the Bicentennial celebrations.

Liberty had a long affiliation with the National Council of Negro Women (NCNW) and served as President of its Miami Chapter. She represented the NCNW on the Metro-Dade Commission on the Status of Women and was very involved in local government. She worked with the county and city commissions as well as the mayor to promote legislation or policy to help her community.

This collection contains the papers of Eunice Watson Liberty documenting her efforts on behalf of children, education, and the community in the Miami area as well as her work with the National Council of Negro Women. The collection consists of correspondence (1967-1992), articles and speeches, newspaper clippings, programs and background materials on the National Council of Negro Women, photographs and miscellaneous materials collected by Ms. Liberty. The correspondence primarily documents Ms. Liberty's attempts to establish a community youth house in honor of Mary McLeod Bethune and the establishment of a Black Archives in Miami.

**Reminiscences about Aunt Memory, n.d., 2 items**

**M97-11**

**Terms Governing Use: Until preservation activities have been completed, this collection may not be photocopied.**

Aunt Memory Adams was brought to Tallahassee by slave traders in the mid-nineteenth century and remained there for the rest of her life. She was a bondswoman to

the Argyle family until emancipation and then earned her living as a house servant for some of Tallahassee's elite families and as a janitor for some downtown businesses. She established a reputation as a reliable and discreet employee and became a favorite of the citizens of the capital city. When she learned that one of her employers, Judge Jesse Bernard, was attending the 1893 World's Fair in Chicago, she determined to go there to see what "man had done with the wisdom that God gave him." While there she became a minor celebrity. She returned to Tallahassee and resumed her regular duties until her death a few years later.

This manuscript collection is a reminiscence of Aunt Memory Adams and consists of handwritten anecdotes concerning Aunt Memory in Tallahassee.

**Scott, George Washington, 1829-1903.**  
**Papers, 1850-1904, 0.25 cubic foot**  
**M87-22**

George Washington Scott, a prominent merchant, planter, soldier, politician, and industrialist, was born in Alexandria, Pennsylvania on February 22, 1829. Scott visited Florida in 1850 and moved to Quincy the following year. In 1852 Scott moved to Tallahassee, established a mercantile exchange, and became involved in plantation agriculture.

In 1860 Scott enlisted in the Tallahassee Guards, a Leon County militia organization. Upon the formation of the Confederacy he was appointed Captain of Company D, Second Florida Cavalry. Scott organized and was elected lieutenant-colonel of the Fifth Florida Cavalry Battalion in 1863, serving throughout middle and east Florida. Scott's unit participated in the February, 1864 Battle of Olustee and in subsequent actions near Jacksonville. In March 1865 Scott and his men played a prominent roll in the Battle of Natural Bridge, which prevented a Union occupation of the State Capital. Scott's unit surrendered and was paroled at Tallahassee in May 1865.

Returning to his civilian career following the war, Scott briefly entered politics. In 1868 during the turbulent Reconstruction Era, he unsuccessfully ran for Florida governor on the Democratic ticket. He became involved in real estate, cotton manufacturing, and the phosphate industry. In addition, he was a founder of Agnes Scott College in Atlanta, Ga., which is named after his mother. Scott died on October 3, 1903 in Atlanta.

These papers document the many facets of the life of George Washington Scott; although the Civil War period is most heavily represented. The collection contains personal and official military correspondence, Civil War reports and hand-drawn maps, a partial muster roll of the Fifth Florida Cavalry, an account of the Battle of Natural Bridge by General William Miller, and other related items. There are also newspaper clippings, genealogical information, and a typescript copy of his diary from 1850-1851. The Civil War maps, hand-drawn by Scott, are also available in photographic prints.

Reproduction Note: Photocopies.

**Shaw, Joseph C., b. 1840.**  
**Papers, 1863-1910, 3 cubic feet**  
**M88-28**

Joseph C. Shaw was born in Ohio on February 17, 1840. He initially enlisted in the Sixth Michigan Infantry Regiment before being discharged at Port Hudson, Louisiana in September 1863 to accept a commission in the Fifteenth Regiment Corps d'Afrique. This unit, consisting of black enlisted men with white officers, campaigned in Louisiana until late in the war, when it was transferred to Florida. The organization's nomenclature was later changed to the Ninety-ninth Colored Troops. Shaw's unit campaigned in Florida for the remainder of the war. In March 1865, the regiment was part of the Federal expedition against St. Marks that resulted in the Battle of Natural Bridge. Upon surrender of the Confederacy, the Ninety-ninth served as part of the state's occupying forces until it was mustered out of service in 1866. Part of the unit was stationed at Tallahassee during this time. Among the other locations where Shaw served were Key West, Fort Jefferson, Punta Rassa, Charlotte Harbor, Cedar Key, Perry, and St. Marks.

During the latter part of the war, Joseph Shaw suffered from an illness he contracted while in Louisiana. Due to this illness, Shaw served primarily as Regimental Quartermaster. In June and July 1865, Shaw also served on a courts-martial board at Key West.

This collection contains private and official papers providing information on the administration of a black Union military organization along with details concerning conditions in the Civil War and in the immediate post-Civil war period in Florida. Shaw's official papers primarily concern his actions as Regimental Quartermaster and courts-martial board member and include letters, reports, requisitions, circulars, and orders. A few private letters are included in the collection, most written from family and friends to Shaw. Postwar records document Shaw's efforts to obtain a veteran's pension and to clarify some final paper work with the auditors of his accounts as a quartermaster.

Reproduction Note: Photocopies.

**Simpson Family.**  
**Papers, 1825-1978, 14.50 cubic feet**  
**M91-5**

Brothers Charles A., Ray, and Stuart Simpson came to Florida in the early 1900s and established the Simpson Nursery in Monticello, Florida. Richard H. Simpson, son of Charles A., graduated from the University of Florida and married Dorothy Beall Conrad. Richard Simpson served as mayor of Monticello and in the Florida House of Representatives.

The bulk of this collection consists of personal papers and correspondence, photographs, and business records of the Simpson family as well as papers of the Conrad, Perkins, Palmer, and Finlayson families. The collection includes some miscellaneous books and papers collected by the Simpson family such as railroad pension application papers of Dabney Palmer; an autograph book, late 1800's; slave records, 1842-1858; and a transcript of the parish book of the Presbyterian Church in Monticello, 1864-1879. Six volumes, 1875-1877 and 1904-1934, listing coffin sales by a Jefferson County undertaker

provide such information as name, age, and race of the deceased; the cause of death, if known; and cost of the coffin.

**Smathers, Bruce A.**  
**Papers, 1970-1974, 28 cubic feet**  
**M75-93**

Bruce A. Smathers represented the Ninth District (Jacksonville) in the Florida Senate from 1972 to 1974, serving on the Ways and Means, Education, and Governmental Operations Committees. Also named to the Special Conference Committee, Smathers helped restore the death penalty to the state's criminal laws in 1972. He was instrumental in reorganizing the state's educational funding.

Born in Miami in 1943, Smathers attended school in Washington, D.C. and Florida, graduated with honors from Yale, and received his law degree from the University of Florida College of Law. He was an Intelligence Officer with the U.S. Navy's elite Underwater Demolition Team (1965-1967) and won honors for his service in Vietnam. Before entering politics, Smathers joined the Duval County's State Attorney's Office in Jacksonville and, subsequently, the firm Moss, Mitchell, and Smathers.

The collection includes personal papers, 1970-1974; Duval-Jacksonville records, 1970-1973; subject files, 1970-1974; and State Senate records, 1972-1974. The collection documents Smathers' commitment to government service and his involvement in a wide variety of economic, social, educational, and political issues.

Among the files in this collection are those regarding social, economic, and rehabilitative matters related to African Americans. Included is correspondence between Smathers and Dr. Richard V. Moore, President of Bethune-Cookman College and a report highlighting twenty-five years of service to the institution. Additional materials include a 1974 appeal by the Florida Black Leaders (FBL) for consideration of Florida A&M University in the state's educational development plan; a report of the Governor's Ad Hoc Task Force on Educational Problems of Florida's Disadvantaged; a plan for equalizing educational opportunity in the state university system (approved by the Board of Regents on June 5, 1973); and a position paper on the "Equalization of Black Studies Along with Anglo Saxon and European Studies—Kindergarten-12."

**Methodist Episcopal Church, South. South Gadsden Circuit (Fla.)**  
**Minutes, 1854-1867, 1 volume**  
**M81-19**

The South Gadsden Circuit was part of the Tallahassee District of the Florida Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The Methodist Episcopal Church, South was established in 1844 when the question of slavery divided the church into north and south methodism. During Reconstruction, north methodist churches began to flourish in Florida; there were then both north and south methodist conferences in Florida. In 1933, north and south methodism was reunified as the Methodist Conference.

The collection contains the minutes of the quarterly meetings of the Methodist Circuits located in Gadsden and Liberty Counties including the South Gadsden Mission, South Gadsden Circuit, and Liberty Circuit. Also included is a list of preachers for the

Gadsden Circuit from 1824-1889, including the first missionary to the negroes, A.C. Bruner and his successors, John J. Richards, I.W. Carlton, James R. Smith, John F. Urquehart, and George W. Pratt. Included in the minutes of the Third Quarterly Conference of the Liberty Circuit (August 11, 1866) are the reports of two "colored sabbath schools."

Reproduction Note: Photocopies.

**Sugar Industry Promotional Materials, ca. 1925-1929, 0.25 cubic foot  
M74-13**

This collection contains various promotional publications and brochures dealing with the sugar cane industry in Hendry and Palm Beach Counties and real estate development in Citrus and Martin Counties. Included are photographs of African-American workers cutting and planting sugar cane.

**Taylor Family.  
Papers, 1850-1969, 1 cubic foot  
M83-27**

Papers of the Taylor family of Leon and Wakulla counties, and the allied families of Collins, Hatch, Hollingsworth, Grice, Moseley, and Tyler, include correspondence from 1852 to 1960; the account book of Charles Theodore Taylor, 1873; the journal of Elizabeth L. Taylor of Black Creek, which records slave births in the 1850s; the journal of Mary C. Taylor, 1920; genealogical papers; and photographs, including some tintypes. Among the photographs is an image of three African-American postal employees in Tallahassee. Mentioned in the papers are Barrow Hill (Leon County) and Moseley Hall (Madison County), communities settled by African-American families.

**Trinity United Methodist Church (Tallahassee, Fla.)  
Records, 1836-1954, 2 microfilm reels (35 mm.)  
M74-23**

Trinity Church was established in 1824 as the first Methodist Episcopal church in Tallahassee and one of the first in Florida. A year later, the first church building, a plain wooden structure, was erected on the corner of Bronough and Park streets. The church moved in 1827 to the corner of Duval and Park streets, where a brick structure with a slave gallery and church bell was built. Itinerant clergy served the church until 1828, when Rev. Josiah Freeman became the first permanent pastor. The church is now officially the Trinity United Methodist Church and is in the same location, although a new church was built in 1964.

Records of the Trinity United Methodist Church in Tallahassee include registers of membership (1836-1837, 1856-1877, 1899-1954), deaths (1876), marriages (1899-1954), baptisms (1899-1954), and pastors (1897-1950), and a church history. The records document a land transaction in which title to Lots 281 and 282 were given to the colored Methodist Church, and the purchase of St. James Methodist Church, "for the use of the colored brethren."

**United Faculty of Florida.  
Records, 1969-1982, 32 cubic feet  
M82-15**

**Restricted: All transcripts of tapes or portions thereof will be released only upon explicit written permission of the donor or upon his death.**

The United Faculty of Florida is the union that represents higher education teachers and personnel in Florida. The group is affiliated with the Florida Education Association, the American Federation of Teachers, and the AFL-CLO. It was chartered in 1975 by the Florida Education Association and was certified by the Department of State in 1976 as a committee of continuing existence. Several chapters around the state represent various state universities.

The records of the United Faculty of Florida include correspondence, minutes, memoranda, reports, newsletters, newspaper clippings, membership lists, and grievances. Particular attention is given to collective bargaining and the union's ongoing discord with the Board of Regents.

**Whitfield, James Bryan, 1860-1948.  
Papers, ca. 1906-1948, 3 cubic feet  
M81-1**

Originally of Wayne County, North Carolina, James B. Whitfield came to Florida as a boy, when his father started a cotton plantation in Leon County. Beginning in 1889, he was clerk of the Florida Supreme Court for eight years. He was appointed State Treasurer in 1897 and Attorney General in 1903. In 1904, he was appointed to the Florida Supreme Court, and a year later became Chief Justice of that court. Whitfield served on the court until 1943.

The collection includes some correspondence, including letters from Theodore Roosevelt, William D. Bloxham, R. A. Gray, and Millard F. Caldwell. Whitfield's manuscripts touch on numerous aspects and incidents of Florida history. There are biographical sketches of the "colored" legislators and participants in the Constitutional Convention of 1868. Mentioned are John E. Proctor of Leon County, and Jonathan C. Gibbs, Secretary of State under Governor Reed. Gibbs' son, Thomas V. Gibbs, served as a member of the House of Representatives (1885-1887). There is an account of the Dade Massacre by A.H. Roberts and Fred P. Cubberly describing the resistance of the Seminole Indians to their removal from the state to a western reservation. It is noted that a large number of runaway slaves joined the Indians in this attack and played a significant role in it.

**Williams, Daniel Mortimer, 1890-1969.  
Biographical Records on Mary McLeod Bethune, ca. 1890-1960.  
1.25 cubic foot  
M95-2**

Daniel Mortimer Williams was born in 1890 in Childress, Texas. He worked on newspapers in Texas, New York and Washington, D.C. and was chief editorial writer for

the World-Telegram in the early 1930s. He also covered the White House and State Department for Trans-Radio Press during World War II. Williams planned to write a biography of Mary McLeod Bethune and accumulated photographs, publications and newspaper clippings for the book. He conducted several interviews with Ms. Bethune in the summer of 1946 though the biography was never completed. Williams died in 1969.

Mary McLeod Bethune was born Mary Jane McLeod on July 10, 1875 in Mayesville, South Carolina. After being sponsored at a mission school in South Carolina and receiving a scholarship to Moody Bible Institute, she moved to Daytona Beach in 1904 to begin her own school. Her one room school became the Daytona Normal and Industrial School for Negro Girls and taught reading, writing, and home economics. Her school grew over the years until its 1923 merger with Cookman Institute, a school for boys. The merged schools became known as Bethune-Cookman College and continued operating in Daytona Beach, where it is still located today.

The collection consists of Williams' records documenting the life of Mary McLeod Bethune, including transcripts of interviews with Bethune, letters, and drafts of sections of the biography. The records document the Daytona School and Bethune-Cookman College as well as Bethune's involvement with the National Council for Negro Women. Also included are thirty photographs, which depict Bethune, her Daytona Beach schools, and Bethune Cookman College.

**WLRN (Radio Station : Miami, Fla.)**

**"Straight Talk With Audrey Finkelstein" Civil Rights Radio Series Audio**

**Cassettes, 1997, 7 items**

**M97-21**

In 1997, public radio stations around the United States aired "Will the Circle be Unbroken?", a nationally syndicated series about the American civil rights movement. To complement this series, Audrey Finkelstein developed a companion six-part series about South Florida's struggle for desegregation for her weekly half-hour interview program "Straight Talk with Audrey Finkelstein" on WLRN, a South Florida public radio station. The WLRN series aired from May 1 - June 12, 1997, with the addition of a seventh broadcast (June 12) bringing listeners up to date on the current situation.

This collection is comprised of seven audio cassette tapes of the WLRN public radio broadcasts on "Straight Talk with Audrey Finkelstein" concerning the civil rights movement in South Florida/Dade County. The broadcasts featured conversations with some of the individuals, black and white, who took part in South Florida's struggle for racial integration.

"Forming the Circle," airing May 1, 1997, focused on the formation of the local chapter of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE). Local activists aimed to desegregate public schools and public accommodations such as department store lunch counters. Discussants were Dr. John O. Brown, CORE Project Director and a parent of African-American children in a segregated white school, and Senator Jack Gordon, a white desegregation activist.

"Extending and Putting Teeth in the Circle," airing May 8, 1997, focused on efforts to extend desegregation through legal challenges. Discussants were A. D. Moore, who was the second president of Miami CORE and its national treasurer, and who paid

files of arrested protestors including Martin Luther King, Jr.; Howard Dixon, CORE's legal services director who represented Florida A&M University and its student protestors; and Shirley Zoloth, who walked hand-in-hand with a black child to a segregated school.

"Circle Within a Circle," airing May 15, 1997, focused on daily life experiences of African Americans in a segregated, discriminatory society. Discussants were Thelma Gibson, a registered nurse, and Eugenia Thomas, a community participant and first African-American president of the Florida P.T.A., both of whom experienced racial discrimination early in their careers which drove each of them to perfection in their work.

"The Outside Inside Circle," airing May 22, 1997, focused on early attempts to desegregate the schools, with discussants Ruth Admire, Janet McAliley, and Gloria Simmons, African-American parents who relate the experiences of their children and themselves in the early days of school desegregation.

"The Efforts to be Encircled," airing May 29, 1997, focused on the challenges faced by the first African-American students to enter Edison Middle School, a white school. Discussants were three of those African-American students: Jacqui Colyer, Gayla Brown Munnings, and Diana Dyes Paschal.

"The Circle - A Necklace or a Nuisance?," airing June 5, 1997, continued the focus on desegregation of public schools. Discussants were individuals who experienced first-hand the effects of early desegregation efforts: attorney Darryl Payne, a white elementary school student in a predominantly black school; Judge Leah Simms, for two years the only African-American student in Robert E. Lee Junior High School; and attorney Detra Shaw, an African-American student who was bused to desegregated schools.

The seventh part of the series, an "epilogue" aired on June 12, 1997, focused on the current situation in Miami, a city that many consider to be one of the most highly segregated in the country. Discussants were Dr. Gordon Foster, retired head of the Desegregation Center, Southern District, who discussed the status of racial integration in the schools; and Harriet Simmons, program director of HOPE (Housing Opportunities Projects for Excellence), who discussed housing and neighborhood experiences and discrimination.

Originals (master tapes) held by WLRN Public Radio, Miami, Florida.

**FLORIDA PHOTOGRAPHIC COLLECTION**  
**<http://floridamemory.com/PhotographicCollection/>**

Over 850,000 still images and over 2,000 movies and video tapes comprise the Florida Photographic Collection, a nationally recognized component of the Florida State Archives and the largest and most comprehensive grouping of Florida-related images in existence. The Photographic Collection visually documents the people, places, and events that have contributed to the State's history and development from the mid-15th century to the present. The earliest items in the collection are copies of colonial-era maps and prints, while photographic documentation begins from the middle of the nineteenth century. The earliest photograph dates back to 1845, while the Photographic Collection's films and videos date from the 1950s to the present. The black experience in Florida is reflected in a wide range of images from several of the collections that form part of the Florida Photographic Collection

**University of Florida. Agricultural Experiment Station.**  
**Photographs, 1910-1946, 755 images**  
**S 1830**

The Florida Agriculture College was established in 1884 by provisions of the 1862 Morrill Land Grant Act of Congress, which donated public lands to individual states for the purpose of providing education in the agricultural and mechanical arts. With the passage of the Hatch Act in 1887, Congress provided for the creation of an agricultural experiment station at each of the land grant institutions to promote research for the development and improvement of the rural home and rural life. In 1888, the Agricultural Experiment Station was established at the Florida Agriculture College then located at Lake City. In 1906 the Florida Agriculture College and the East Florida Seminary were combined and relocated to Gainesville where the Agricultural Experiment Station remained an integral part of the College of Agriculture at the new University of the State of Florida (now the University of Florida). Cooperative extension work with the federal government began in 1914 with the passage of the Smith-Lever Act in Congress. Extension services for those persons not attending the university included instruction, demonstrations and publications in agriculture, home economics and rural energy.

This series of photographs documents the programs and activities of the Agricultural Experiment Station at the University of Florida and its cooperation with the United States Agricultural Extension Service. The series includes black-and-white images of county agents providing instruction in vegetable canning and livestock judging; numerous images of recreational camps for boys and girls at the Agricultural Experiment Station's educational institutions; and images of Agricultural Experiment Station fields, crops, specimen plants, grass drying machines, farm equipment and machinery, and records of growing conditions and agents.

**Florida Forest Service.  
Program and Project Photographs, 1931-1940, 800 images  
S 1831**

The Florida Forest Service was one of a succession of state offices responsible for overseeing the commercial, industrial, and natural resources of Florida's forests. The Florida Forest Service was established in 1928, succeeding the Florida Board of Forestry. It cooperated with federal and state agencies, counties, towns, corporations, and individuals in disseminating information about Florida forests, managing fire prevention and control programs, and enforcing laws pertaining to forests and woodlands.

In 1929 the Florida Forest Service began a reforestation program, producing pine seedlings for sale to Florida landowners to encourage them to replace the trees that had been harvested during early logging activities. The first nursery was established at the state prison at Raiford. The Civilian Conservation Corps, established in 1933, gave great impetus to the forestry program. In 1934 Florida's first forestry training camp for agriculture students was held in cooperation with the forest industry, and in 1935 legislation was passed resulting in the formation of the Board of Forestry and Parks. The Forest Service acquired over 200,000 acres of forest land that decade.

In 1969, the Florida Forest Service became the Division of Forestry within the new Department of Agriculture and Consumer Services.

This series of photographs documents the programs and activities of the Florida Forest Service, including black-and-white images of virgin forests, controlled burnings, seedling plantings, turpentine, nurseries, state parks, and various Civilian Conservation Corps projects.

**Frisbie, Louise  
Winter Haven and Florida Photographs, 1910-1950, 1,433 images  
M84-50**

Louise Frisbie was a life-long Floridian, distinguished historian, and prodigious collector of photographs. She was a member of the Polk County Historical Commission for many years and was editor of the Polk County Historical Quarterly for four years. She was honored by the Florida Senate for her contributions to the preservation of regional history and by the Polk County Historical Association for service to the association and to the county. She authored three books pertaining to Florida history: *Peace River Pioneers*; *Yesterday's Polk County*; and *Florida's Fabled Inns*.

This collection consists of approximately 1,433 black-and-white images of homes, hotels, and businesses, primarily from Winter Haven but also from throughout Florida. Numerous photographs were taken by Robert Dahlgren, a prominent Winter Haven photographer during the first half of the twentieth century. Also included in this collection are portraits of men, women, and children

**General Photographic Collection, 1845-2001, 800,000 items  
M82-5**

The "General Collection" embodies the bulk of the Florida Photographic Collection, which was established in 1952 by Allen Morris, a political columnist and compiler of *The Florida Handbook*. Realizing that the visual documentation of Florida's history was being lost to neglect and destruction, Morris initiated steps to prevent further loss. With the assistance of Dr. Doak Campbell, President of Florida State University, Morris began to assemble photographs of Florida people and places. The collection became part of the library on the F.S.U. campus, housed first in Dodd Hall and later in R.M. Strozier Library. In 1982 the collection became part of the Florida State Archives and was moved to the Archives facility in the R.A. Gray Building, where it continues to expand in size and scope.

This collection of photographic images forms a comprehensive visual history of Florida. Comprised of photographs provided to the State Archives by hundreds of individual donors, the collection reflects the homes, families, work, pastimes, and social, cultural, and natural environments of Floridians from the mid-1800s to the present.

The "General Collection" is comprised of three primary components: a browsable "Reference Collection" of mounted, captioned prints; a "Print Collection" of unmounted prints; and a "Negative Collection" of unprinted negatives.

**Harper, Alvan S., 1847-1911.  
Photographic Collection, 1884-1910, 1,600 images  
M87-30**

Alvan S. Harper was born in Norristown, Pennsylvania in 1847. Between 1870 and 1884, he was a professional photographer in Philadelphia. A chance meeting with Judge J.T. Bernard of Tallahassee, who was in Philadelphia as a commissioner from Florida to the 1876 Centennial Exposition, may have led to Harper's move to Tallahassee in 1884.

Harper was soon advertising that he would take "artistic photographs" in his first studio, a room in the house he was renting. He moved twice before buying a house and building his own studio where he worked between 1889 and his death in 1911. Some of Harper's best negatives were lost when his studio was torn down in the 1920s. The negatives had been given to a Tallahassee history buff who, because they were dirty, left them on a porch where they were mistaken for trash and taken to the dump. About 2,000 more Harper negatives were found in 1946 in the attic of the house he had owned. A Tallahassee photographer printed 250 negatives and circulated the prints among the community for identification. The negatives were turned over to the State Library and transferred to the Florida Photographic Collection after it was founded in 1952.

This collection consists of the surviving glass negatives of noted portrait photographer Alvan S. Harper. The collection includes about 200 portraits of Philadelphia people, some identified; about 100 views of Tallahassee buildings and street scenes, along with a few from Monticello, Quincy, St. Marks, and Panacea; and about 1,300 portraits of groups and individual men, women, and children, mostly

unidentified. Especially noteworthy are Harper's portraits of middle class African Americans.

One-hundred twenty-five Harper photographs are published in the book *The Photographs of Alvan S. Harper, Tallahassee, 1885-1910*, edited by Joan Perry Morris and Lee H. Warner (Tallahassee: University Presses of Florida, 1983).

**Museum of Florida History.**

**Florida Photograph and Film Collection, 1890-1929, 2 cubic feet  
S 1738**

This series comprises an artificial collection of photographic and film documentation of family life and the tobacco industry in Florida, collected by the Museum of Florida History. The collection includes two photograph albums of the Hermann Fleitman family of Live Oak Plantation, Leon County, depicting plantation and hunting scenes, sports (including golf and baseball), a few house interiors, and some images of African Americans. The collection also includes three 16mm motion picture films and 59 glass slides concerning the tobacco industry in Tampa.

**Twine, Richard Aloysius, 1896-1974.**

**Lincolntown, Saint Augustine Photographic Collection, 1922-1927,  
103 images  
M91-15**

Richard Aloysius Twine, born in St. Augustine on May 11, 1896, had a brief but notable career as a professional photographer in Lincolntown, Florida. Lincolntown was the center of the black business and residential community in St. Augustine during the first few decades of the 20th century. Few buildings remain of Lincolntown today. The Twine home on Kings Ferry Way had been damaged by fire and was about to be torn down in 1988 when, fortuitously, the demolition crew discovered 103 glass negatives in the attic. The negatives were restored and placed in the custody of the St. Augustine Historical Society.

These black-and-white images reflect the social and cultural environment of the Lincolntown community in the 1920s. Images depict individuals and groups on both public and private occasions, including marriage ceremonies, funerals, school graduations, and cultural and community events. Perhaps the most celebrated occasion photographed by Twine was the Emancipation Day Celebration, a special observance which united the black community. Portraits of older men and women are especially poignant, with their facial expressions reflecting the burdens that must have weighed heavily upon them.

Originals held by the St. Augustine Historical Society, St. Augustine, Florida.

## FILM AND VIDEO COLLECTION

<http://floridamemory.com/PhotographicCollection/catalog.cfm>

The films and video tapes included in the Florida Photographic Collection date from 1917 to the present and were donated to the Florida State Archives by a variety of individuals and organizations. The majority of the films were produced by the Florida Development Commission, which later became the Florida Department of Commerce. The films were intended to help develop Florida, to boost the economy, and to gain attention in national and global marketplaces. They show us Florida as it was and sometimes, admittedly, as the promoters wanted us to see it. Through the monumental distribution efforts of the Florida Development Commission people everywhere saw Florida as a place of unlimited fishing, ample free parking, zany attractions, glorious beaches, and economic opportunities that flowed like orange juice.

The Film and Video Collection of the Florida Photographic Collection also includes films produced by WFSU Television, the Florida Highway Patrol, the Florida Department of Natural Resources, as well as a number of individual donations and home movies. Unlike the Florida Development Commission films, the majority of this footage is not promotional in nature and presents a more candid portrayal of the state. This diverse film footage covers a variety of topics including education, environment, family life, industry, integration, politics, and World War II.

A number of items in the Film and Video Collection reflect the black experience in Florida. Individual videos of interest can be identified by referring to *Filming Florida: Images of the Sunshine State*, a catalog describing many of the videos in this collection, available from the State Archives in print form or on the World Wide Web at <http://www.floridamemory.com/PhotographicCollection/catalog.cfm>

### **Florida. Division of Tourism.**

#### **Florida Promotional Films, 1948-1978, 1,528 films**

**S 828**

This series consists of videotapes produced for or by the Florida Department of Commerce's Division of Tourism, or its predecessor agencies, the Division of Community Development, the Florida Development Commission, or the Florida State Advertising Commission. The majority of the films are in color and with sound. There are some black and white films and a few silent films. The films were produced to create and build the Florida tourism industry by encouraging tourists from other states and countries to visit Florida. The wide range of the subject matter of the films highlights Florida's tourist attractions (Disney World, Busch Gardens, historic St. Augustine), communities (DeLand, Lakeland, Pensacola), industry (sugar, citrus, space exploration), sports (Gator Bowl, Heisman Trophy winner Steve Spurrier, golf), wildlife (alligators, dolphins, fishing), and government. They serve as an interesting visual time capsule of Florida and Floridians over a thirty-year span.

**WFSU-TV (Television station: Tallahassee, Fla.)  
Films, 1960-1989, 482 films  
S 1239**

WFSU-TV is a public broadcast station for educational television located at Florida State University. It provides programming for county schools, university telecourses, and general community audiences. It is licensed to the Board of Regents on and in behalf of the Florida State University. The station is part of the state-wide educational television network that was developed by the Florida Educational Television Commission beginning in 1958 (Ch. 57-312, Laws).

This series contains 16 mm. films produced by WFSU-TV of Florida State University between 1960 and 1989. The films cover a broad spectrum of topics, such as famous people, historic sites, festivals, special events, recreation, interviews, and public affairs.

**STATE LIBRARY OF FLORIDA**  
**FLORIDA COLLECTION**  
<http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/stlib/flcoll.html>

The State Library's Florida Collection maintains a variety of sources covering all aspects of Florida's history and society, including a wealth of documentation on black history. The collection is housed in the Dorothy Dodd Room, named for Florida's first State Archivist, who was later appointed State Librarian in 1952 and served in this capacity until her retirement in 1965.

During her twenty-four years as State Librarian, Dr. Dodd actively worked to preserve those works that richly document Florida's heritage. Through her efforts, many important items were saved from destruction and now represent the core of the Florida Collection. Researchers are able to gather information on a wide range of topics, including wildlife, business, agriculture, the arts, Florida fiction, government and history.

The information is contained in a variety of formats including books, pamphlets, maps, clippings, pictures, microforms, and personal papers. This section of the guide highlights the sources in the Florida Collection that relate to the black experience in Florida. More information on these materials is available from the State Library of Florida at 500 S. Bronough Street, Tallahassee, FL 32399-0250, phone 850-245-6600, e-mail [library@mail.dos.state.fl.us](mailto:library@mail.dos.state.fl.us).

**Gavin, J.G. (1859-1940?)**

**Papers, 1880s-1940s, 4 boxes; 24 file folders; 646 pieces**

Prominent African-American citizen of Wakulla County, involved with the Florida Republican Party, the church, and fraternal work. He was born in March 1859, probably a slave on the plantation of Abram Gavin. He married Hattie (born May 1866) around 1890. Five children were born, three of whom still lived in the household in 1910: Edna L., Mana A., and Vasco. Nephew Johnny Watson also lived with them.

Gavin was an officer on the Wakulla Republican Party Executive Committee as early as 1890. He made Executive Secretary in 1900. He was very active in New Bridge Hope Primitive Baptist Church in Shadeville.

The collection is divided into four series: 1) the Gavin Family Correspondence; 2) Miscellaneous Legal Papers, including military discharges for relatives, court summons, fishing licenses, and other unidentified church and fraternal material; 3) Incoming Correspondence, including correspondence and related materials regarding the Republican Party in Wakulla, as well as farm letters, broadsides, and clippings; and 4) Papers Relating to New Bridge Hope Primitive Baptist Church in Shadeville, including handwritten correspondence, minutes, and committee reports dating from 1892.

**Bethune, Mary McLeod (1875-1955)**

**Papers, 1923-1943, Microfilm roll**

Noted African-American educator whose school for girls became Bethune-Cookman College, one of Florida's historically black colleges, in 1923. A woman of national stature, Bethune served as advisor to several presidents from Coolidge to

Truman. During Franklin D. Roosevelt's administration she served in the "Black Cabinet," which advised the President on minority issues. In 1924 she was elected president of the National Association for Colored Women's Clubs, and in 1935 she founded the National Council of Negro Women and became its first president.

This microfilm roll of eight boxes of valuable papers consists of incoming and outgoing correspondence, speeches, newspaper clippings, travel itineraries, telegrams, and articles written by Mrs. Bethune.

**Bryan, John T.**  
**Papers, 1882-1865, 4 items**

Collection includes a bill of sale for slaves.

**Dekle, George A.**  
**Papers, 1843-1873**

Collection includes bills of sale for slaves.

**Slave Schedules, 1850-1860, 2 microfilm rolls**

The 1850 and 1860 slave population schedules are arranged by county and include the name of the owner, number of slaves owned, and the age group of the slaves.

**Broadsides, 1840**

A poster announcing the sale of nearly fifty slaves on the Chaires Plantation decreed by the Superior Court of Leon County, April 1840.

**Biographical File**

This is essentially a newspaper clipping file containing information on state, county, and municipal officials, celebrities, and ordinary people. Clippings on African Americans who served in governmental positions, achieved celebrity status, or accomplished a noteworthy goal are included.

**Historical Church Surveys**

The original church surveys housed in the Florida Collection include the county, city, name of church, denomination, year established (if known), the types of records available (such as marriage, baptism, death, membership, minutes, confirmations), the date span of the records, and who maintained possession of the records. These surveys were secured through a project conducted by the Works Project Administration and include inventories for black churches throughout Florida.

## Card File on Black Legislators During Reconstruction

This file lists the African Americans who served in the Florida Legislature during the Reconstruction Era. Each card contains the legislator's name, whether he was a Senator or Representative, party affiliation, year(s) served, and the county from which he was elected.

## Books and Journals

Numerous books and articles have been written about African Americans in Florida. Listed below is a sample of those contained in the Florida Collection; this is not meant to be a comprehensive listing of the resources available from the Florida Collection or from the State Library of Florida.

### Books:

Federal Writers' Project. *The Slave Narratives: A Folk History of Slavery in the United States, From Interviews with Former Slaves*. (St. Clair Shores, Mich. : Scholarly Press, 1976.) Florida Narratives. Volume 17.

Kingsley, Z. 1765-1843. *A Treatise on the Patriarchal, or Cooperative System of Society as it Exists in some Governments, and Colonies in America, and in the United States, under the Name of Slavery with its Necessity and Advantages*. (Freeport, N.Y., Books for Libraries Press, 1970)

Rivers, Larry E., 1950- . *Slavery in Florida : territorial days to emancipation*. (Gainesville : University Press of Florida, c2000)

Richardson, Joe Martin. *The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida, 1865-1877*. Tallahassee, Florida State University, 1965.

Klingman, Peter D., 1945- . *Josiah Walls: Florida's Black Congressman in Reconstruction*. (Gainesville : University Presses of Florida, 1976)

*Black Reconstructionists*. (Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, 1972)

Emilio, Luis Fenollosa, 1844- . *History of the Fifty-Fourth Regiment of Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, 1863-1865* (cover title *A Brave Black Regiment, 54<sup>th</sup> Mass, 1863-1865*). (Boston : Boston Book Co., 1894)

Higginson, Thomas Wentworth, 1823-1911. *Army Life in a Black Regiment*. (Alexandria, Va. : Time-Life Books, 1982, c1869)

Wilson, Joseph T. 1836-1891. *The Black Phalanx : a history of the Negro soldiers of the United States in the wars of 1775-1812, 1861-'65*. (Hartford, Conn. : American Pub. Co., 1888)

Williams, George Washington, 1849-1891. *A history of the Negro troops in the War of the Rebellion, 1861-1865; preceded by a review of the military services of Negroes in ancient and modern times*. (New York, Harper & Bros., 1888)

Spellman, Cecil Lloyd, 1906- . *Elm City, a Negro community in action*. (Tallahassee, Florida A. and M. College, c1947)

Skinner, Woodward B. *Peoples and cultures of early Florida*. (Chuluota, Fl., Mickler, c1971)

*Black pioneers in Broward County : a legacy revealed*. (Fort Lauderdale, Fla. : The Links, Inc., 1976)

Johnson, James Weldon, 1871-1938. *The Autobiography of an Ex-Coloured Man*. (New York : Knopf, 1944, c1927)

Hurston, Zora Neale. *Mules and Men*. (Philadelphia, J.B. Lippincott, 1935)

Price, Hugh Douglas. *The Negro and Southern Politics*. (New York, New York University Press, 1957)

*Black Tampa: The Roots of a People*. (Tampa : Hillsborough County Museum, 1978?)

Florida Legislature. Legislative Investigation Committee. *Racial and Civil Disorders in St. Augustine: Report of the legislative Investigation*. (Tallahassee : The Committee, 1965)

United States Commission on Civil Rights. Florida Advisory Committee. *Constitutional Principle vs. Community practice: A Survey of the Gap in Florida*. (Washington, 1964)

Neyland, Leedell W. *Twelve Black Floridians*. (Tallahassee, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University Foundation, 1970)

Various county histories with chapters on black communities

### **Journal Articles**

“Florida’s First Reconstruction Legislature, 1868.” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 32 (1953) pp. 41-43.

“Military Reconstruction and the Growth of Anti-Negro Sentiment in Florida, 1867.” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 47 (1949) pp. 380-400

“An Evaluation of the Freedmen’s Bureau in Florida,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 41 (1963) pp. 223-238.

“Florida Black Codes,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 47 (1969) pp. 365-379.

“The Freedmen’s Bureau and Negro labor in Florida,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 39 (1960) pp. 167-174

“Jonathan C. Gibbs: Florida’s Only Black Cabinet Member,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 42 (1964) pp. 363-368

“The Negro in the Reconstruction of Florida,” [Ph.D. dissertation] Joe M. Richardson, Florida State University, 1963.

“A Plan to Homestead Freedmen in Florida in 1866,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 43 (1965) pp. 379-384

“The Negro Abraham,” *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Volume 25 (1946) pp. 1-43.

## **APPENDIX A**

### **Other Florida Repositories**

#### ***Black Archives Research Center and Museum***

The Black Archives Research Center and Museum is housed in the Carnegie Library on the Campus of Florida A& M University. Its mission is to collect, preserve, dispense and display materials relevant to the history and culture of African Americans and black people worldwide. Among the half million documents and thousands of artifacts housed at the repository are letters, photographs, slave papers, military records, manuscripts, and an oral history collection.

*Carnegie Library, Florida A&M University Campus, Tallahassee, FL 32307, (850) 599-3020*

#### ***Riley House Museum Center for African American History and Culture***

The mission of the Riley House Museum Center for African American History and Culture is to preserve the John G. Riley House and the cultural and educational history of African Americans in Tallahassee and the State of Florida from the Reconstruction Era through Civil Rights.

*419 Jefferson St., Tallahassee, FL 32311, (850) 681-7881*

#### ***Black Archives, History and Research Foundation of South Florida***

The mission of the Black Archives, History and Research Foundation of South Florida is to collect, preserve, and encourage research into source materials documenting the black experience in South Florida. The collection includes manuscripts, photographs, documents, souvenir programs and research materials and is used by scholars, students, and the public. The organization also maintains a speaker's bureau and sponsors community events and educational programs in support of its mission.

*5400 NW 22nd Ave., Bldg. C, Suite 101, Miami, FL 33142, (305) 636-2390*

## **APPENDIX B**

### **Black Legislators of the Reconstruction Era**

This list provides the name, chamber (House or Senate), year, and the county from which each legislator was elected.

Black, Richard H., House, 1869 (Alachua)  
Bradwell, William, Senate, 1868 (Duval)  
Coleman, Oliver J., House, 1871 (Madison)  
Cox, Robert, House, 1868 (Leon)  
Cruse, Harry, Senate, 1869 (?)  
Elijah, Zebulon, House, 1871 (Escambia)  
Fortune, Emanuel, House, 1868 (Jackson)  
Gibbs, Thomas V., House, 1885 (Duval)  
Glass, Theodore, House, 1871 (Alachua)  
Graham, Noah, House, 1863 (Leon)  
Harmon, Henry S., House, 1868 (Duval)  
Hill, Fred, House, 1868 (Gadsden)  
Lee, Joseph E., House, 1875 (Duval)  
Lewey, Matthew M., House, 1883 (Alachua)  
Livingston, Robert, House, 1868 (Leon)  
McInnes, Daniel, House, 1871 (Duval)  
Meachum, Robert, Senate, 1868 (Jefferson)  
Menard, J., House, 1874 (Duval)  
Mills, Anthony, House, 1868 (Jefferson)  
Nixon, George, House, 1875 (Gadsden)  
Osgood, Alfred B., House, 1868 (Madison)  
Pearce, Charles H., Senate, 1868 (?)  
Pope, Washington, Senate, 1873 (Jackson)  
Proctor, John E., House, 1873 (Leon)  
Robinson, Jesse, House, 1873 (?)  
Scott, John R., Sr., House, 1889 (Duval)  
Scott, John R., House, 1889 (Duval)  
Small, Samuel, Senate, 1874 (Marion)  
Spearing, Samuel, Senate, 1874 (Duval)  
Stokes, John N., House, 1874 (Leon)  
Thompson, Charles, House, 1873 (Columbia)  
Trapp, William, 1879 (Alachua)  
Walls, Josiah T., House, 1868; Senate, 1869 (Alachua)  
Wells, Richard, House, 1868 (Leon)  
Witherspoon, George Washington, House, 1875 (Jefferson)  
Wyatt, John W., House, 1871 (Leon)

## **APPENDIX C**

### **List of Resources Described in This Guide**

#### **Executive Branch**

- Record Group 100: Office of the Governor  
S 226: Florida Governor's Advisory Commission on Race Relations. Records, 1957-1961  
S 79: Florida Governor's Commission on the Status of Women. Records, 1974-1985
- Record Group 101: Territorial and State Governors, 1820-1929  
S 32: Territorial and State Governors Letterbooks, 1836-1909  
S 177: Territorial Governors Correspondence, 1820-1845  
S 577: State Governors Incoming Correspondence, 1857-1888  
S 613: State Governors Correspondence, 1909-1925  
S 679: William Dunn Moseley. Correspondence, 1845-1849  
S 755: Thomas Brown. Correspondence, 1849-1853  
S 777: James Emilius Broome. Correspondence, 1853-1857
- Record Group 102: Governors, 1929-1971  
S 204: Doyle Elam Carlton. Correspondence, 1929-1933  
S 278: David Sholtz. Correspondence, 1933-1937  
S 368: Fredrick Preston Cone. Correspondence, 1937-1941  
S 406: Spessard Lindsey Holland. Correspondence, 1941-1945  
S 576: Millard Fillmore Caldwell. Correspondence, 1945-1949  
S 235: Fuller Warren. Correspondence, 1949-1953  
S 569: Daniel Thomas McCarty and Acting Governor Charley Eugene Johns. Correspondence, 1953-1955  
S 776: [Thomas] LeRoy Collins. Correspondence, 1955-1961  
S 756: [Cecil] Farris Bryant. Correspondence, 1961-1965  
S 131: [William] Haydon Burns. Correspondence, 1965-1967  
S 923: Claude Roy Kirk, Jr. Correspondence, 1967-1971  
S 926: Claude Roy Kirk, Jr. Legal Files, 1967-1971
- Record Group 103: Governor Reubin O'Donovan Askew: 1971-1979  
S 681: Special Assistant T.J. Rose Subject Files, 1977-1978
- Record Group 104: Governor [Daniel] Robert Graham  
S 850: Issue Correspondence, 1979-1984  
S 889: Subject Files Relating to the Miami Riots, 1966-1969, 1980-1981  
S 1458: Office of Minority Affairs Administrative Files, 1979-1986
- Record Group 145: Board of Commissioners of State Institutions  
S 95: Division of Construction. State Institution Blueprints, 1937-1974
- Record Group 150: Department of State  
S 180: Secretary of State Correspondence, 1971-1980  
S 697: Secretary of State Tom Adams Press Files, 1961-1970  
S 501: Secretary of State Tom Adams Subject Files, 1961-1970
- Record Group 151: Office of the Secretary of State  
S 21: Election Returns by County, 1824-1926  
S 98: Voter Registration Rolls for 1868, 1868  
S 626: Superintendent of Registration Ossian B. Hart Correspondence, 1867  
S 24: Secretary of the Territory and Secretary of State Letterbooks, 1830-1865, 1889-1905, 1922-1926
- Record Group 154: Division of Archives, History, and Records Management  
S 538: Black Archives Conference Proceedings, June 1974
- Record Group 156: Division of Elections  
S 13: Proclamations and Executive Orders, 1845-1995

- Record Group 158: Bureau of Florida Folklife Programs
- S 1583: Florida Folklife Archive. WPA Federal Writers Project Florida Folklore Files, 1935-1943
  - S 1585: Florida Folklife Archive. Stetson Kennedy Florida Folklife Collection, 1935-1991
  - S 1615: Florida Folklife Archive. Video Recordings of Florida Folklife Events, Programs, and Television Broadcasts, 1948-1995
  - S 1664: Florida Folklife Archive. Florida Folk Festival Fieldwork and Program Planning and Documentation Files, 1983-1995, 1998, 1999
  - S 1679: Florida Folklife Archive. Folklife Workshops Planning and Documentation Files, 1986-1995
  - S 1693: Florida Folklife Archive. Duval County Gospel Music Recordings, n.d.
  - S 1697: Florida Folklife Archive. Golden Gospel—Afro American Roots Grant Records, 1985
  - S 1702: Florida Folklife Archive. "Drop On Down In Florida" Grant Project Records, 1979-1981
  - S 1703: Florida Folklife Archive. Little Galilee Baptist Church Gospel Music Fieldnotes, Audio Cassettes, Negatives, and Tape Logs, 1988
  - S 1705: Florida Folklife Archive. Traditional Sweetgrass Basket Making and Ukrainian Egg Decorating Workshops Records and Slides, 1988-1989
  - S 1709: Florida Folklife Archive. Gu y Miles Interview Files and Recordings, 1962-1993
  - S 1711: Florida Folklife Archive. Callahan Folk Arts Outreach Project Tapes and Photographs, 1993
  - S 1712: Florida Folklife Archive. "Women's Contributions" Seminar Audio Tapes and Logs, 1989
  - S 1714: Florida Folklife Archive. St. Johns River Survey Fieldwork Files and Tapes, 1982-1985
  - S 1723: Florida Folklife Archive. Versiteers Award Ceremony Tapes and Photographs, 1992
  - S 1725: Civil War Recollections of S. M. Hankins, 1861-1865
- Record Group 172: Adjutant General's Office
- S 1146: Office of the Adjutant General. Muster Rolls and Supporting Documents, 1870-1918
- Record Group 350: State Comptroller
- S 556: Revenue Records, 1841-1906
  - S 28: Tax Rolls, 1829-1898
- Record Group 360: Department of Commerce
- S 422: Office of the Deputy Secretary. Subject Files, 1970-1975
  - S 429: Administrative Files, 1972-1977
- Record Group 400: Department of Education
- S 253: Associate Commissioner Administrative Files, 1956-1971
  - S 257: Division of Instruction. Subject Files, 1932-1945, 1968-1971
  - S 1778: Federal School System Reports, 1925-1970
- Record Group 401: Florida Public Broadcasting
- S 1564: Rosewood Claims Bill Hearings Videotapes, 1994
- Record Group 402: Commissioner of Education
- S 244: Dept. of Public Instruction. Superintendent of Public Instruction Letterbooks, 1869-1870, 1877-1913
  - S 306: Dept. of Education. Commissioner of Education Floyd T. Christian County Education Issues Files, 1966-1974
  - S 1129: Dept. of Education. Commissioner of Education Floyd T. Christian Federal Education Programs Files, 1966-1973
- Record Group 441: Board of Regents, Office of the Chancellor
- S 829: Chancellor Robert B. Mautz Equal Educational Opportunity Files, 1973-1974
- Record Group 442: State University System, Vice Chancellors Offices
- S 844: Office of Student Affairs. Reference Files, 1972-1978
- Record Group 443: State University System
- S 999: Office of Personnel. Reference Files, 1970-1980
  - S 1110: Office of Equal Educational Opportunity Programs. Title IX University Self Evaluation Reports, 1972-1978
  - S 1268: Office of Equal Educational Opportunity Programs. University Visitations Files, 1983-1986

- Record Group 450: Florida State University
  - S 164: Office of the President. Bernard F. Sliger Administrative Files, 1976-1990
  - S 1259: Office of the President. Stanley Marshall committee files, 1957-1976
- Record Group 493: Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen
  - S 288: Superintendent of Common Schools for Freedmen Report, 1866
- Record Group 496: State Department of Education
  - S 297: Ledgers, 1859-1967
- Record Group 599: Spanish Archives
  - S 979: East Florida Papers, 1737-1858
  - S 990: United States. Board of Land Commissioners. Confirmed Spanish Land Grant Claims, 1763-1821
  - S 991: United States. Board of Land Commissioners. Unconfirmed Spanish Land Grant Claims, 1763-1821
  - S 992: United States. Board of Land Commissioners. Memorials and Concessions, 1786-1821
  - S 993: United States. Board of Land Commissioners. Memorials for City Lots in St. Augustine, 1764-1821
- Record Group 640: Parole Commission
  - S 1091: Florida. Office of Executive Clemency. Application Case Files, 1972-1990
- Record Group 650: Department of Legal Affairs
  - S 1790: Florida Commission on the Status of Women. Florida Women's Hall of Fame Nomination Files, 1992-1997
- Record Group 670: Department of Corrections
  - S 500: Prison Registers, 1875-1959
- Record Group 841: Florida State Hospital
  - S 1063: Medical Records, 1914-1983
- Record Group 891: Florida Commission on Human Relations
  - S 382: Records, 1969-1976
- Record Group 893: Florida A&M University Hospital
  - S 438: Daily Medication Logs, 1952-1961
  - S 439: Birth Certificate Receipts, 1948-1958
  - S 440: Hospital Registers, 1943-1967
  - S 441: Death Records, 1953-1967
  - S 442: Administrative Files, 1950-1963
- Record Group 894: State Board of Health
  - S 904: Midwife Program Files, 1924-1975
  - S 1481: Bureau of Narcotics. Applications for Certificate of Registration for Healing Arts, 1928-1955
- Record Group 897: State Welfare Board
  - Historical Files, 1927-1950

### **Legislative Branch**

- Record Group 940: Joint Legislative Committees
  - S 20: Special Legislative Committee Files, 1959-2000
  - S 1486: Florida Legislative Investigation Committee. Records, 1954-1965
- Record Group 945: Division of Legislative Library Services
  - S 1059: Reference Files, 1945-1981

### **Judicial Branch**

- Record Group 1100: Supreme Court
  - S 49: Case Files, 1825-2002
  - S 1256: Mandatory Review Death Penalty Case Files, 1973-2002

Record Group 1110: Territorial Court of Appeals  
S 73: Case Files, 1825-1846

### **Census Records**

Record Group 1021: State Census Records  
L 69: Census of Leon County, Florida, 1825  
S 1373: First Census of the State of Florida, 1845  
S 1374: Second Census of the State of Florida, 1855  
L 68: Lists of Children Between the Ages of 5 and 18 for Franklin County, Florida, 1855, 1866  
S 1375: Third Census of the State of Florida, 1867  
S 1364: Fourth Census of the State of Florida, 1875  
S 1647: Fifth Census of the State of Florida (Leon County), 1885  
S 5: Tenth Census of the State of Florida, 1935  
S 1371: Eleventh Census of the State of Florida, 1945

### **National Archives/Federal Records**

Record Group 1025: National Archives Microfilm Publications  
S 1300: Letters Sent by the Department of Florida and Successor Commands, 1861-1869  
S 1775: Freedman's Savings and Trust Company Depositor's Signature Registers, 1865-1874  
S 1776: Federal Census Slave Schedules, 1850-1860  
S 1200: Federal Census of Florida, 1850  
S 1201: Federal Census of Florida, 1860  
S 1202: Federal Census of Florida, 1870  
S 548: Federal Census of Florida, 1880  
S 1489: United States. Army. Dept. of the South. Census of the District of Florida, 1864-1865

### **Local Records**

Record Group 800000: Local Government Records  
Marriage Records (various counties)  
Deed/Land Records (various counties)  
Probate Records (various counties)  
L 40: Seabreeze (Fla.). Town Clerk's Office. Voter Registration Book, 1912-1925  
L 46: Jefferson County School Board (Fla.). Records, 1914-1964  
L 72: Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Leon County). Estate Inventories and Appraisements, 1853-1879, 1883-1889, 1893-1894  
L 73: Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Leon County). Sales of Personal Estates, 1860-1889  
L 346: Florida. Circuit Court (2nd Circuit : Jefferson County). Miscellaneous Court Records, ca. 1828-1955

### **Manuscript Collection**

Record Group 900000: Manuscripts  
M81-6: Bauskett, William T., 1866-1917. Papers, 1911-1917  
M74-21: Blessed Sacrament Catholic Church (Tallahassee, Fla.). Records, 1847-1878, 1908-1941  
N2000-4: Boyd, Louis James M. Civil War-Era Letters, 1861-1871  
M85-10: Bradford, Sallie G., 1835-1867. Slave Register, 1860-1876  
M72-10: Cathedral of Saint Augustine (Saint Augustine, Fla.). Records, 1594-1763

M79-178: Concord Missionary Baptist Church (Madison County, Fla.). Records, 1841-1868  
 M96-24: Cooper, Leona H., 1932- . Papers, 1948-1996  
 N2000-25: Coral Gables (Fla.). Cable TV Division. Coral Gables Oral History Interview Video Recordings, 2000  
 M99-1: Eddins, John M. Diaries of William Terrell Eddins, 1901, 1908-1915, 1937-1942  
 M86-38: Elliot Family. Papers, 1851-1957  
 M93-1: Fitch, Thomas, d. 1821. Papers, 1818-1836  
 M87-17: Florida Bar. Florida Legislative Investigation Committee Records, 1957-1960  
 M86-11: Florida Education Association. Records, 1886-1983  
 M78-176: Florida Health and Welfare Council. Records, 1921-1973  
 M82-10: Forbes Purchase Collection, 1817-1910  
 M84-3: Gibbs, Kingsley Beatty, 1810-1860. Journal, 1840-1843  
 M74-1: Jacksonville Union Train Terminal Photographs, c. 1920  
 M77-164: Junior League of Tallahassee (Tallahassee, Fla.). Oral Histories, 1976-1977  
 M87-20: Papers Concerning the Will of Zephaniah Kingsley, 1844, 1846  
 M86-27: Lee, Joseph E., 1849-1920. Papers, 1876-1920  
 M95-3: Liberty, Eunice. Papers, ca.1967-1995  
 M97-11: Reminiscences about Aunt Memory, n.d.  
 M87-22: Scott, George Washington, 1829-1903. Papers, 1850-1904  
 M88-28: Shaw, Joseph C., b. 1840. Papers, 1863-1910  
 M91-5: Simpson Family. Papers, 1825-1978  
 M75-93: Smathers, Bruce A. Papers, 1970-1974  
 M81-19: Methodist Episcopal Church, South. South Gadsden Circuit (Fla.). Minutes, 1854-1867  
 M74-13: Sugar Industry Promotional Materials, ca.1925-1929  
 M83-27: Taylor Family. Papers, 1850-1969  
 M74-23: Trinity United Methodist Church (Tallahassee, Fla.). Records, 1836-1954  
 M82-15: United Faculty of Florida. Records, 1969-1982  
 M81-1: Whitfield, James Bryan, 1860-1948. Papers, ca. 1906-1948  
 M95-2: Williams, Daniel Mortimer, 1890-1969. Biographical Records on Mary McLeod Bethune, ca. 1890-1960.  
 M97-21: WLRN (Radio Station : Miami, Fla.). "Straight Talk With Audrey Finkelstein" Civil Rights Radio Series Audio Cassettes, 1997

### **Florida Photographic Collection**

S 1830: University of Florida. Agricultural Experiment Station. Photographs, 1910-1946  
 S 1831: Florida Forest Service. Program and Project Photographs, 1931-1940  
 M84-50: Frisbie, Louise. Winter Haven and Florida Photographs, 1910-1950  
 M82-5: General Photographic Collection, 1845-2001  
 M87-30: Harper, Alvan S., 1884-1910 1847-1911. Photographic Collection, 1884-1910  
 S 1738: Museum of Florida History. Florida Photograph and Film Collection, 1890-1929  
 M91-15: Twine, Richard Aloysius, 1896-1974. Lincolnville, Saint Augustine Photographic Collection, 1922-1927

### **Film and Video Collection**

S 828: Florida. Division of Tourism. Florida Promotional Films, 1948-1978  
 S 1239: WFSU-TV (Television station : Tallahassee, Fla.). Films, 1960-1989

## **State Library of Florida: Florida Collection**

Gavin, J.G. (1859-1940?). Papers, 1880s-1940s  
Bethune, Mary McLeod (1875-1955) . Papers, 1923-1943  
Bryan, John T. Papers, 1882-1865  
Dekle, George A. Papers, 1843-1873  
Slave Schedules, 1850-1860, 2 microfilm rolls  
Broad­sides, 1840  
Biographical File  
Historical Church Surveys  
Card File on Black Legislators During Reconstruction  
Books / Journal Articles