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## The Florida Secession Convention

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## THE FLORIDA SECESSION CONVENTION

by RALPH A. WOOSTER

THE SECESSION movement of 1851-52 received little support in Florida. Although the Compromise of 1850 was never very popular in the state, a majority of the citizenry accepted it as a solution to the sectional controversy. An indication of this sentiment was the re-election of Representative Edward C. Cabell in November, 1850, over Major John Beard. Cabell, who had voted against the Compromise proposals in the House, favored acquiescence to them once they had passed; Beard, the Democratic candidate, had stated he would resist the Compromise to the end. Cabell's re-election was a victory for Florida unionists.<sup>1</sup>

Events of the 1850's increased the strength of the secessionist movement in Florida. The nomination of Winfield Scott by the national Whig Party in 1852 was a serious blow to the conservative forces, for Millard Fillmore was the popular favorite. Scott's nomination marked the beginning of the end of the Whig Party in Florida; after 1852 the radical Democrats dominated state politics.<sup>2</sup> The Kansas-Nebraska Act, John Brown's raid, and finally the disruption of the national Democratic Party only served to increase the agitation for secession.

The presidential election of 1860 was the last step needed to assure the secession of Florida. Although Breckinridge carried the state by over 3,000 votes,<sup>3</sup> Lincoln carried the nation, and Florida prepared to secede from the Union. Already South Carolina had called a state convention, and Governor M. S. Perry, a

1. Dorothy Dodd, "The Secession Movement in Florida, 1850-1861," Part I, *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, XII (July, 1933), 10-12. Another indication of unionist support was the defeat of Senator David Yulee for reelection that same year. Yulee, who opposed acceptance of the Compromise, was replaced by Stephen R. Mallory, a proponent of the Compromise. No convention was held in Florida in 1850-51 to consider secession, although Southern Rights groups held meetings in Gadsden, Leon, Jefferson and Madison counties.
2. Dodd, "Secession Movement," Part I, *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, 14. For the role of the American Party in Florida, which inherited the old Whig following, see Arthur W. Thompson, "Political Nativism in Florida, 1848-1860: A Phase of Anti-Secession," *Journal of Southern History*, XV (February, 1949), 39-65.
3. *Tribune Almanac* (New York: New York Tribune, 1861), 63, gives the totals as 8,453 for Breckinridge, 5,437 for Bell, and 367 for Douglas. Bell carried four counties, all of which elected co-

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radical secessionist, urged the Florida legislature to call one. The legislature promptly passed a convention act, setting December 22 as the date for the election of delegates to the convention that would assemble on January 3 in Tallahassee.<sup>4</sup> Florida meant to support her sister states in the secession crisis.

The campaign for election of delegates was relatively uneventful. The only question was whether secession should be by immediate, separate state action or in conjunction with other slaveholding states. The immediate secessionists were victorious in most of the county elections, winning control of about 60 per cent of the seats of the convention.<sup>5</sup> The Florida convention assembled in Tallahassee on Thursday, January 3, 1861. The sixty-nine delegates represented the various sections of Florida society and economy.<sup>6</sup> They were, to begin with, a middle-aged group, averaging 42.5 years (median 43 years). Twenty-one delegates fell in the 30-39 age bracket, and the same number in 40-49 age bracket. Fourteen delegates were aged 50-59, seven under 30 years, and five over 60 years.<sup>7</sup>

The delegates varied widely as to place of birth. In fact, sixteen states, the Bahamas Islands, and Ireland had natives in the convention. Only seven delegates, or 9.9 per cent of the whole,

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operationists to the convention of 1861. In one other county (Liberty) Breckinridge and Bell were tied in the popular vote; this county was also co-operationist in 1861.

4. *A Journal of the Proceedings of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Florida, at its 10th Session, begun and held in the capitol, in the city of Tallahassee, on Monday, November 26, 1860* (Tallahassee: Dyke & Carlisle, 1860), 8-12, 30-34. A motive to delay the date of assembling to January 17 was defeated by a 31-14 vote.
5. Dodd, "Secession Movement," Part II, *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, XII, (October, 1933), 55. General R. K. Call, an old friend of Andrew Jackson, toured the state speaking for the preservation of the Union. See his "An Address to the People of Florida," a thirty-five page pamphlet denouncing secession, published in Philadelphia in 1861.
6. Actually, there were seventy-one members because A. J. T. Wright of Columbia was contesting the seat occupied by John W. Jones, and R. R. Golden of Holmes was contesting the seat occupied by Richard D. Jordan, and were both allowed on the floor. On the fourth day of the session Golden was given Jordan's seat, and on the seventh day Wright was given Jones's, although Jones had already voted on the secession ordinance. Since all four were actually present they are all counted in the following analysis of convention personnel.
7. Based upon Appendix I, which gives information on delegates taken from the manuscript returns Eighth Census of United States, 1860, I, *Population*.

were natives of Florida. Georgia, the birthplace of twenty-two of the members, ranked as the leading place of birth for delegates. South Carolina, the birthplace of fourteen delegates, or 19.7 per cent of the convention; North Carolina, with seven delegates, or 9.9 per cent of the convention, born there; and Virginia, with four delegates, or 5.6 per cent of the convention, were the other leading places of birth for convention delegates. Two delegates were born in Tennessee, and one each in Alabama, Mississippi, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, Indiana, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maine, the Bahamas, and Ireland. The birthplaces of three members of the convention have not been determined.<sup>8</sup>

Twenty-five, or over one-third, of the delegates at the Florida convention were enumerated as farmers in the Census of 1860. Ten members were merchants in 1860, seven were lawyers, seven were planters, and four were physicians.

The delegates to the Florida convention of 1861 possessed a total of \$752,055 in real property, or an average of \$11,224.70 per member. In personal property the delegates held a total of \$4,504,909, or an average of \$67,535.95.<sup>9</sup> These averages are deceptively high - especially on personal property - owing to the presence of a few extremely wealthy individuals, notably E. E. Simpson of Santa Rosa, whose total wealth in the 1860 census was listed as \$2,530,000.<sup>10</sup> The median property holding, which was \$7,000 for real and \$15,000 for personal, is probably a more accurate gauge for the Florida convention. It should also be pointed out that all members of the convention were not wealthy. According to the census returns thirty delegates held less than \$5,000 each in real property in 1860, and several had less than \$1,000 each in total property.

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8. See Appendix I.

9. The averages for real and personal property are based upon figures available for sixty-seven delegates found in the manuscript census returns.

10. Considering the nature of economy in Santa Rosa county the property listed by the census enumerator for Simpson seems rather high. Information concerning Simpson, other than the census material, is fragmentary but see James Boyd, "Fifty Years in the Southern Pine Industry," *Southern Lumberman*, Vol. 145 (Jan. 1932), 23-24. The writer is indebted to Mr. Nollie W. Hickman of State Teachers College, Florence, Alabama, for calling attention to this article.

Fifty-one of the delegates to the convention held slaves in 1860. The average holding for the entire convention was 26.7 slaves (median 10 slaves), or, for the slaveholders alone, 35.6 slaves (median 16.5 slaves). Twenty-six members, or 36.6 per cent of the convention, held 20 slaves or more, and were thus in the "planter" class, while eleven members held 50 slaves or more and were in the "large planter" class. The two largest planters at the convention were G. W. Parkhill and George T. Ward, both of Leon, who owned 172 and 170 slaves respectively in 1860.<sup>11</sup>

The typical delegate to the Tallahassee convention was thus either a farmer or a merchant by profession, aged forty-three years, born in one of the states of the Deep South (most probably Georgia), a small slaveholder, and worth about \$25,000 in 1860.

The first action of the convention was the election of John C. McGehee as permanent president. His choice on the first ballot with only ten dissenting votes indicated the strength of the secessionist group, for McGehee, a large slaveholder, had been a leader in the Florida Southern Rights movement of 1851.<sup>12</sup>

After adopting rules of procedure, the convention welcomed onto the floor E. C. Bullock of Alabama, and L. W. Spratt of South Carolina, commissioners from their respective states to Florida. On January 7 the convention heard speeches by these gentlemen, and by the noted Virginia secessionist Edmund Ruffin, who was a visitor to the city.<sup>13</sup> All three urged the immediate secession of the state, and did much to arouse the gallery audience.

Even before these addresses, McQueen McIntosh of Apalachicola, who had resigned his federal judgeship upon the election of Lincoln, had introduced a resolution declaring the right of and necessity for secession. The co-operationists attempted to

11. For holdings of individual members, see Appendix I.

12. Dodd, "Secession Movement," Part II, *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, 60; *Journal of the Proceedings of the Convention of the People of Florida, Begun and Held at the Capitol in the City of Tallahassee, on Thursday, January 3, A.D., 1861* (Tallahassee: Dyke & Carlisle, 1861), 6.

13. *Journal of the Convention*, 12-15. For Ruffin's part at the convention, see "Edmund Ruffin's Account of the Florida Secession Convention, 1861," *Florida Historical Society Quarterly*, XII (October, 1933), 67-76.

amend the McIntosh resolution so as to refer any possible action to the people and to wait until Georgia and Alabama had acted. They were defeated by a 43 to 24 vote, and the McIntosh resolution passed by a vote of 62 to 5.<sup>14</sup> A thirteen-man committee was thereupon appointed by the president to prepare an ordinance of secession.<sup>15</sup>

The Committee of Thirteen presented on Wednesday, January 9, its report calling for the immediate secession of Florida from the Union. George T. Ward of Leon county then moved that the secession ordinance presented by the committee should not take effect until after the "action of the conventions of Georgia and Alabama."<sup>16</sup> Certain of the co-operationists felt that Ward's delaying amendment was too vague, and A. K. Allison of Gadsden moved to amend Ward's proposal so that the ordinance of secession should not take effect until Georgia and Alabama had seceded. Allison's amendment provided, furthermore, that if Georgia and Alabama refused to secede Florida's secession ordinance would not take effect until the people should approve it by a direct vote. The immediate secessionists would accept neither amendment, defeating Allison's motion by a 42-27 vote and Ward's by a 39 to 30 vote.<sup>17</sup>

The co-operationists made other efforts to delay secession, but to no avail. Following the defeat of his original proposal, Ward moved to delay secession until the people should approve in a direct vote. This was defeated 41 to 26. Jackson Morton of Santa Rosa, another co-operationist leader, next moved that Florida should not secede until after Alabama had withdrawn from the Union. This, too, was defeated by a 40 to 28 vote. The final effort for delay came when Ward proposed that secession be deferred until after January 18. This proposal lost by the same 40

14. *Journal of the Convention*, 13-19.

15. *Journal of the Convention*, 19. J. P. Sanderson of Duval headed this group. Some of its leading members were McIntosh, Jackson Morton of Santa Rosa, and George Ward of Leon. The latter two were co-operationist leaders, while Sanderson and McIntosh were secessionists.

16. *Ibid.*, 28.

17. *Ibid.*, 28-29. Five delegates voted against the Allison proposal, but for Ward's proposal, while two voted for the Allison proposal but against Ward's amendment. Otherwise, the delegates voting for Allison's motion voted for Ward's. The Allison vote was probably the most crucial one in the convention, since it best represented the views of the co-operationists.

to 28 count, and the co-operationists admitted complete defeat. On the next day, the ordinance of secession was passed by a 62 to 7 vote.<sup>18</sup>

After confirming the governor's choice of Jackson Morton, J. P. Anderson, and J. W. Owens as delegates to the Montgomery congress, and amending the state constitution, the Florida convention adjourned until February 26. It then reconvened to consider ratification of the Confederate Constitution, which was done unanimously by a 54 to 0 vote.<sup>19</sup>

The Florida secession convention, like those of South Carolina and Mississippi, was controlled and dominated throughout by the immediate secessionists. Nevertheless, by using the vote of the Allison motion as a criterion for separating co-operationists and secessionists - the co-operationists voted for the secessionists against - certain comparisons of the two factions can be made. Age evidently had little influence upon the delegates' views on withdrawal from the Union. The co-operationists had an average age of 42.7 years, whereas the secessionists had 42.5 years, and the median age of the two groups was the same - 43 years.<sup>20</sup>

Over one-third of the secessionists were born in Georgia; fifteen of the twenty delegates born there favoring separate state action. The South Carolinians were likewise secessionists by a 9 to 5 count. Native born Floridians, however, rejected separate state action by a 5 to 2 division. North Carolinians, 4 to 3 for co-operation, and Virginians, 3 to 1 for co-operation, were two groups that rejected secession. The two Tennesseans at the convention split, while the delegates born in Alabama, Mississippi, and Kentucky favored co-operation rather than separate state action. The seven delegates born in the seven Northern states,

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18. *Journal of the Convention*, 29-32. Baker of Jackson, Gregory of Liberty, Hendricks of Clay, McCaskill and Morton of Walton, Rutland of Orange, and Woodruff of Orange voted against the ordinance. The ordinance was formally signed on January 11 with John Milton, governor-elect, presiding as substitute for Governor M. S. Perry, who was unable to attend.
  19. *Proceedings of the Convention of the People of Florida, at Called Sessions, Begun and Held at the Capitol in Tallahassee, on Tuesday, February 26th, and Thursday, April 18, 1861* (Tallahassee: Dyke & Carlisle, 1861), 33.
  20. Based on information on delegates found in manuscript census returns and listed in Appendix I.

and the delegates born in Ireland and the Bahamas Islands supported immediate secession.

The largest occupational group at the convention - farmers - were pretty evenly divided, twelve favoring secession and eleven supporting co-operation. In fact, farmers composed 40.7 per cent of the co-operationist group and 28.6 per cent of the immediate secessionists. The other large occupation groups likewise slightly favored secession, as five of the nine merchants, four of the seven lawyers, and three of the four physicians present favored immediate action rather than co-operation by the slaveholding states. Planters, on the other hand, solidly backed secession by a 6 to 1 majority.

In real property the secessionists, with an average of \$12,919.87, and a median of \$10,000, were wealthier than their co-operationist opponents, who had an average of \$10,510.77, and a median of \$2,600. If average personal property is considered, the co-operationists, with an extremely high average of \$124,077.55, rank above the secessionists with an average of \$32,112.66. The high average of the co-operationists is due, however, to the two and one-half million dollars listed in personal property for E. E. Simpson. If the median be taken, the secessionists fall only to \$20,300, while the co-operationists plummet to \$11,412.<sup>21</sup>

The secessionists likewise had a higher percentage of slaveholders among their group than did the co-operationists, but the co-operationists had a slightly higher average in number of slaves held, averaging 27.1 slaves compared to the 26.7 slaves average of the secessionists. Once again, however, the large holdings of the big co-operationist planters such as James L. G. Baker, George T. Ward, and Jackson Morton, give a false impression of the typical co-operationist; the median holding in the group was only five slaves. The immediate secessionist, on the other hand, had a median holding of thirteen slaves.<sup>22</sup>

The discussion of the characteristics of the delegates at the Florida convention has shown that the typical co-operationist and the typical secessionist were the same age, but the secessionist was born probably in Georgia, South Carolina, or a Northern

21. Based on figures taken from manuscript census.

22. Based on individual slaveholdings shown in Appendix I.

state; the co-operationist was likely to be a native of Florida, North Carolina, Tennessee, or Virginia. Both groups were dominated by farmers and merchants, but the secessionists were somewhat more likely to be slaveholders. The co-operationists had the larger average slaveholdings, but were composed of many small slaveholders and a few great slaveholders. In fact, the secessionists held more slaves than his co-operationist opponent if the median figure is accepted rather than the average. Likewise, the co-operationist group in property holding was composed of a few large property holders (such as millionaire E. E. Simpson) and more numerous delegates who held little property in 1860. Insofar as wealth was concerned, the co-operation faction at the Florida convention was certainly one of extremes.

The counties represented by co-operation delegates at the convention were located on the whole in northern Florida; only one co-operationist county (Orange) was in the southern half of the state. Furthermore, six of the ten co-operationist counties, and two of three counties whose delegations were divided, were in the extreme western sector of the state. This may be explained by the fact that the economy of that area depended heavily upon Alabama; the delegates from the west therefore favored delay until the Alabama convention should act.<sup>23</sup> The three co-operationist counties in northeastern Florida (Suwanee, New River, and Clay) were similarly affected by Georgia, and preferred to wait until her decision was known.

Of the ten counties represented by co-operationists in the convention of 1861, three were populated originally by Alabamians. Only one county (Holmes) in which the plurality of non-Floridians were Alabamians sent a secessionist delegation to the convention. The seven other co-operationist counties had a plurality of non-Floridians born in Georgia. However, nineteen other counties with a plurality of non-natives born in Georgia were secessionist in 1861.<sup>24</sup>

23. The Alabama convention passed the ordinance of secession on January 11, one day after Florida had acted.

24. Four counties with a plurality of non-native Floridians born in South Carolina were represented by secessionists. Population figures based on Ninth Census of the United States, 1870, 1. *Population* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1872), 349, because the Census of 1860 did not give nativity of residents county by county.

The traditionally Whig counties of Florida tended more to co-operation than to secession. Four of the six that had cast a majority of votes for the Whig or the American or the Constitutional Union candidate in three of the preceding four presidential elections, or in a majority of elections in which the county participated, were represented by co-operationists in the 1861 convention. Four of the counties traditionally Democratic were represented by co-operationists in the 1861 body, but not less than fifteen sent secessionist delegations to the convention. Of the six counties which cast a majority of votes for the Democrats in two elections and for the Whigs in two others, four were represented by separate state actionists and two by co-operationists. Eight counties in Florida had voted Democratic in every one of the four preceding presidential elections; all were secessionist counties in 1861.<sup>25</sup>

The co-operationist and secessionist counties were pretty evenly distributed in the matter of per capita wealth. The county with the highest per capita wealth in the state (Leon county with an excess of \$2,000 in per capita wealth) had a divided delegation in the convention of 1861; four delegates for co-operation and one for secession. Of the nine counties with a per capita wealth of \$1,000 but less than \$2,000 five were secessionist counties, three co-operationist, and one divided. Eighteen secessionist and seven co-operationist counties had a per capita wealth of less than \$1,000.<sup>26</sup>

Comparison of slave population in the 1860 Florida counties does not reveal any basic differences between those supporting separate state secession and those supporting co-operation. Of the seven counties with over 50 per cent of total population slave, five had secessionist delegations. This would seem to indicate a correlation between slave population and secession, but such

25. Political positions of counties are based on election returns given in *Tribune Almanac* (New York Tribune) for the presidential elections of 1848-60. In the election of 1860 only four counties cast a plurality of votes for Bell; all four were co-operationist in 1861. In another co-operationist county (Liberty), Bell and Breckinridge were tied in popular votes. Stephen A. Douglas, who received only 2.7 per cent of the total Florida vote, had his strongest support in Escambia county (14.6 per cent of total vote), which was represented by a co-operationist delegation.

26. Based on Eighth Census of United States, 1860, IV, *Statistics* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1866), 297.

supposition is embarrassed by the observation that all four of the counties with less than  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent slave population were also secessionists. In fact, the secessionist counties were pretty equally distributed in the slave-white ratio for the entire state. Five secessionist counties were in the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ -25 per cent slave class, five in the 25- $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent class, and five in the  $37\frac{1}{2}$ -50 per cent class. The co-operationist counties, on the other hand, were closely bunched, eight of the ten falling in the  $12\frac{1}{2}$ - $37\frac{1}{2}$  per cent classes.<sup>27</sup>

The contest in Florida over the method of secession was not then a simple division along the line of density of slave population in the counties or extent and size of slaveholding among the delegates to the convention. If the key be sought in past politics it does appear that the Whig counties tended more to co-operation than to separate state action, but the division was by no means wholly based upon party listing. Nor was it simply a contest between poor white and planter; analysis of the property holding of the delegates and of the per capita wealth of the counties will not sustain such a theory. Perhaps more than any other single factor, the geographic and economic dependence of the state on Georgia and Alabama dictated the division over the method of secession.

The co-operationists in Florida were genuine secessionists differing from the separate state actionists not in aim but merely in tactics. There was very little unionism in the state in 1860. The co-operationist believed in secession as strongly as did the separate state actionist, but he felt it expedient to delay action until Alabama and Georgia had made a decision; should they remain in the Union, secession by Florida would be an empty gesture. For that reason more than any other, the co-operationists fought to delay secession. Once the majority of the secession convention made delay impossible, all except five of the co-operationists voted for passage of the secession ordinance.

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27. Of the forty-seven planters in Florida holding more than 100 slaves in 1860, ten lived in counties that sent co-operationist delegations to the convention. Ten others lived in Leon county, whose delegation voted 4 to 1 for co-operation; the one secessionist delegate from Leon was G. W. Parkhill, owner of 172 slaves in 1860. Figures for counties taken from Eighth Census of United States, 1860, III, *Agriculture* (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1864), 225.

APPENDIX I  
DELEGATES TO THE FLORIDA SECESSION CONVENTION, WITH A SUMMARY  
OF DATA TAKEN FROM SCHEDULES 1 AND 2 OF THE U. S. CENSUS FOR 1860

County	Delegate	Age	Birth Place	Occupation	Slaves	Real Property	Personal Property	Allison Motion	Secession Motion
Alachua	J. B. Dawkins							N	Y
	John C. Pelot	50	Ga.	Farmer	13	\$ 5,000	\$ 2,400	N	Y
Brevard	William B. Yates	30	Ga.	Farmer		500	800	N	Y
Calhoun	Summons J. Baker	55	N. C.	Farmer	55	17,000	30,000	N	Y
	McQueen McIntosh*	37	Ga.	Judge	63	15,000	35,000	N	Y
Clay	T. J. Hendricks	33	Fla.	Farmer	6	2,000	5,000	Y	N
	John J. Lamb							Y	Y
Columbia	Green A. Hunter*	35	Ga.	Merchant	1	2,000	10,000	Y	Y
	John W. Jones*1	50	Ga.	Farmer	42	11,500	26,000		
	A. J. T. Wright*	33	Ga.	Merchant	9	10,000	20,000	N	Y
Duval	J. M. Daniel	54	S. C.	Court Clerk	4	50	2,600	N	Y
	John P. Sanderson*	43	Vt.	Lawyer	83	25,000	55,000	N	Y
Escambia	A. W. Nicholson	52	S. C.	Merchant	4	1,000	4,000	Y	Y
	S. H. Wright	25	Fla.					Y	Y
Franklin	S. W. Spencer	30	Md.	Physician	14			N	Y
	A. K. Allison	47	Ga.	Lawyer	18	14,000	120,000	N	Y
Gadsden	Thomas Y. Henry	38	Va.	Farmer	13	12,000	20,000	Y	Y
	E. C. Love	31	Fla.	Judge Probate	1	1,400	8,000	Y	Y
	Samuel B. Stephens	45	N. C.	Lawyer	24	10,000	15,000	Y	Y
Hamilton	Lewis A. Folsom	33	Ga.	Physician	44	10,000	29,000	N	Y
	Joseph Thomas	43	Ga.	Farmer	42	7,000	35,000	N	Y
Hernando*	Benjamin Saxon							N	Y
Hillsborough	James Gettis*	42	Penna.	Lawyer		6,100	800	N	Y
	Simon Turman	24	Indiana	Judge Probate	1	2,575	2,800	N	Y
Holmes	R. R. Golden*	46	Ga.	Farmer	1	800	2,200	Y	Y
	Richard D. Jordan	29	Ga.	Farmer		200	500		

APPENDIX I (Continued)  
DELEGATES TO THE FLORIDA SECESSION CONVENTION

County	Delegate	Age	Birth Place	Occupation	Slaves	Real Property	Personal Property	Allison Motion	Secession Motion
Jackson	S. S. Alderman	25	Fla.	Merchant		\$ 400	\$ 6,000	Y	Y
	James L. G. Baker	61	N. C.	Farmer	111	24,500	80,250	Y	N
	Joseph A. Collier	51	S. C.	Farmer	32	8,000	27,500	Y	Y
	Adam McNealy	43	Ga.	Farmer	23	8,000	14,000	Y	Y
Jefferson	J. Patton Anderson	38	Tenn.	Farmer	30	3,500	35,000	N	Y
	W. S. Dilworth	38	Ga.	Farmer	43	25,000	48,150	N	Y
	Thompson B. Lamar	32	Ga.	Gentleman	46	15,000	36,000	N	Y
	Thomas M. Palmer	37	S. C.	Physician	19	12,000	15,000	N	Y
Lafayette	E. P. Barrington*	42	S. C.	Farmer	10	3,900	10,214	N	Y
Leon	John Beard	63	N. C.	Agent, Comm.	5	1,500	14,000	Y	Y
	William G. M. Davis	48	Va.	Lawyer	4	5,000	20,000	Y	Y
	James Kirksey	54	Ga.	Merchant	86	10,000	75,000	Y	Y
	G. W. Parkhill	35	Va.	Physician-Planter	172	36,000	133,000	N	Y
	George T. Ward	50	Ky.	Planter	170	70,000	130,650	Y	Y
Levy	George Helvenston	43	Ga.	Merchant	3	15,000	15,000	N	Y
Liberty	W. S. Gregory	34	Fla.	Farmer	15	3,000	12,825	Y	N
Madison	A. J. Lea*	43	N. C.	Planter	48	12,500	55,000	N	Y
	John C. McGehee*	58	S. C.	Planter	100	45,000	70,000	N	Y
Manatee	Ezekiel Glazier	48	Mass.	Carpenter		1,500	1,000	N	Y
Marion	A. M. G. Gary	33	S. C.	Lawyer	4	25,000	5,000	N	Y
	W. McGahagin	44	Ga.	Planter	28	12,000	20,000	N	Y
	J. B. Owens	44	S. C.	Planter	89	30,000	88,000	N	Y
Monroe	Winer Bethel	43	Bahamas	Lawyer	5	2,000	4,600	N	Y
	William Pinckney	30	Fla.	Merchant	9	12,000	10,000	N	Y
	Asa F. Taft	41	Conn.	Merchant	14	40,000	57,500	N	Y
Nassau	James G. Cooper	58	Ga.	Planter	13	10,000	30,000	N	Y
	Joseph Finegan	48	Ireland		22	58,600	132,800	N	Y
New River	Isaac S. Coon	23	Ala.	Physician		2,200	1,500	Y	Y
Orange	Isaac N. Rutland*	35	Tenn.	Merchant-Farmer		770	3,345	Y	N
	William Woodruff	28	Miss.	Farmer		30	700	Y	N

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 APPENDIX I (Continued)  
 DELEGATES TO THE FLORIDA SECESSION CONVENTION

County	Delegate	Age	Birth Place	Occupation	Slaves	Real Property	Personal Property	Allison Motion	Secession Motion
Putnam	James D. Devall	52	S. C.	Com. Merchant	25	\$11,500	\$ 23,500	N	Y
Santa Rosa	Jackson Morton	60	Va.	Mill Owner	132	51,000	150,000	Y	Y
	E. E. Simpson	57	S. C.	Miller	73	30,000	2,500,000	Y	Y
St. John's	Rhydon G. Mays	58	S. C.	Planter		20,000	100,000	N	Y
	Matthew Solana	66	Fla.	Farmer	30	4,000	26,000	N	Y
Sumter	David G. Leigh	29	S. C.	Merchant		1,100	4,000	N	Y
Suwannee	James A. Newmans	51	Ga.	Farmer	10	2,000	5,000	Y	Y
Taylor	William H. Sever	39	Ga.	Farmer	8	3,000	5,500	N	Y
Volusia	James H. Chandler	47	S. C.	Preacher	6	350	4,280	N	Y
Wakulla	Daniel Ladd	43	Maine	Merchant	27	20,000	100,000	N	Y
	David Lewis	43	Ga.	Farmer	9	3,000	10,000	N	Y
Walton	A. L. McCaskill	30	S. C.	Farmer	2	4,480	2,695	Y	N
	John Morrison	30	S. C.	Farmer	1		1,000	Y	N
Washington	Freeman B. Irwin	49	Ga.	Farmer	2	2,000	2,000	N	Y
	Daniel McLean	62	N. C.	Farmer			200	Y	Y

EXPLANATORY

Information for this table taken from the manuscript returns for Schedules No. 1 and No. 2 of the Eighth Census of the United States, 1860. The originals of these returns are in the National Archives, Washington 25, D. C. The author used microfilm copies at the University of Texas, Austin, Texas.

\*This delegate represented a senatorial district; he is listed under the county of his residence.

<sup>1</sup>John W. Jones challenged and was finally awarded the seat of A. J. T. Wright, but the voting for secession had already occurred.

<sup>2</sup>No Census returns for Hernando county.

<sup>3</sup>R. R. Golden challenged, and was on the fourth day awarded, the seat of Richard D. Jordan.