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## The White Springs Post Office Caper

Jerrell H. Shofner



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## THE WHITE SPRINGS POST OFFICE CAPER

by JERRELL H. SHOFNER \*

WITH THE 1885 constitution ratified and the state's poll tax law about to become effective, the 1888 election was the last in which large numbers of blacks voted and was the last in which the Republican party posed a serious threat to the predominance of the Democrats for many decades. Even then the Democrats carried the state races by comfortable majorities. But the 1888 race had been an exciting election in which some Conservative-Democrats in the black belt counties had left themselves vulnerable to charges of violating federal election laws. This caused concern among them when Democrat Grover Cleveland was defeated for reelection to the presidency by Republican Benjamin Harrison. Return of a Republican president meant that federal marshals and district attorneys would be vigorously checking alleged election law violations as they had before Cleveland's 1884 victory. As the inevitable investigations began in 1889 national attention focused on Madison County where citizens tried to prevent federal officials from following up on charges by Republican congressional candidate F. C. Goodrich that he had been defeated by illegal election tactics. But nowhere in the state was there more excitement than in Hamilton County where a seventeen-year old future governor of Florida shot a Republican in the head and one of the most bizarre post office robberies in the state's history occurred.<sup>1</sup>

Situated along the Georgia border where the Suwannee River flows out of the Okefenokee Swamp, and about 100 miles east of Tallahassee, Hamilton County was a plantation area on the eastern edge of Florida's black belt. It had a majority of white residents with a large minority of blacks. Never receptive to outsiders who appeared there after the Civil War, white Hamilton

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\* Mr. Shofner is professor and chairman, Department of History, Florida Technological University, Orlando, Florida.

1. Samuel Pasco to Francis P. Fleming, February 2, 1889, Box 124, Governors Correspondence from Washington, Secretary of State files, P68-01, Florida State Archives, R. A. Gray Building, Tallahassee, Florida.

Countians had been generally successful in resisting United States government efforts during Reconstruction. This was partially due to the county's somewhat isolated location and also because of greater demand for attention elsewhere. In January 1866 Freedmen's Bureau Agent A. E. Kinne refused orders from his superior officer to make a scheduled inspection trip through the county. Another agent was subsequently encouraged to leave Florida on short notice rather than risk remaining in Hamilton County. Reports of flagrant terroristic activities along the Georgia line caused H. C. Whitley, who headed an early and much smaller version of the present-day secret service, to send agents to infiltrate the local night-riding organization. J. J. O'Toole assembled enough evidence to indict and arrest eleven Hamilton County residents for violating federal civil rights laws by beating to death Edward Thompson, a black resident of neighboring Lowndes County, Georgia. This arrest and the undercover activity preceding it were especially resented by native white residents of the county. Although the violence abated after 1871, the county was once again involved in Reconstruction affairs during the 1876 election campaign when precinct returns from White Springs and Jasper became involved in the dispute between Democrat Samuel J. Tilden and Republican Rutherford B. Hayes over Florida's presidential electoral votes.<sup>2</sup>

Like their neighbors elsewhere in the state, white Hamilton County residents were happy when Conservative-Democrat George F. Drew was inaugurated in January 1877. But they did not regard that event as "the end of Reconstruction" as many people would come to do in later years. They did not realize at the time that Hayes's 1877 removal of federal soldiers still remaining in the South would end such use of military forces for many decades. That only became clear as time passed. They did know that the Republican party was still a formidable opponent as long as it had the electoral support of the large body of black voters in the

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2. Thomas W. Osborn to A. E. Kinne, January 7, 1866, John H. Baker to F. E. Grossman, August 5, 1867, J. F. Mowe to Grossman, August 5, 1867, Records of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Florida, Record Group 105, National Archives, Washington, D.C.; H. C. Whitley to Amos T. Ackerman, September 29, 1871, Source-Chronological Files, 1871-1872, Department of Justice, Record Group 60, National Archives; Docket, United States Circuit Court Cases, 1871-1878, Record Group 21, Federal Records Center, East Point, Georgia.

state. And they knew that federal officials could still investigate alleged election law violations and make arrests under national legislation. As long as Republicans sat in the White House federal officers-especially judges, district attorneys, and marshals-were likely to be Republicans willing to enforce those national laws. In fact, despite his overtures to southern Democrats, Hayes appointed Republicans, many of whom came from outside of Florida and who were regarded by native whites as "carpetbaggers." Hayes's successors-Garfield and Arthur-pursued a similar policy. There were vigorous investigations and numerous arrests arising from the presidential election of 1880 in Florida.

There was considerable relief among native white Florida Democrats, therefore, when Grover Cleveland was elected president in 1884. His victory meant that Democrats-often Florida Democrats-would be replacing Republicans in the federal offices. Symbolic of the significance of this change was the early 1885 appointment of Jefferson County's William Bird as United States marshal for the northern district of Florida. Bird had himself been arrested in 1870 for violence at the Monticello polls which had interfered with the election and prevented numerous blacks from casting their votes. The election of 1884 was beset by the same election tactics by Democrats as the one four years earlier. But this time there were no investigations and arrests because Bird and others like him had taken over the federal offices.<sup>3</sup>

It was with chagrin and alarm that Hamilton County Democrats and their northern Florida neighbors watched as the electoral count of 1888 returned the presidency to the Republican party. Their tactics in that election would not stand close examination by the federal officials who were bound to return. The situation was exacerbated in the county by the presence at White Springs of C. L. Morrison, a stubborn, belligerent Republican, a former Union soldier, and an avid member of the Grand Army of the Republic. When rumors circulated that he was to replace Owen K. Paxton as postmaster at White Springs, angry local citizens began discussing what might be done.

The first action set off by such argument was the shooting of Morrison by Fred P. Cone, a resident of Columbia County who was then visiting his uncle, Charles F. Cone, who lived near White

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3. Jerrell H. Shofner, *Nor Is It Over Yet: Florida in the Era of Reconstruction, 1863-1877* (Gainesville, 1974), 214.

Springs. Young Cone may have intended to do a favor for his uncle and his neighbors or he may have simply thought that it was open season on such men as Morrison in Hamilton County. Whatever Cone's motive, the enduring influences of Reconstruction activities are exemplified in the case. Born in 1871 and only five years old when the disputed presidential election ostensibly ended Reconstruction, Cone grew up in an environment where white Republicans were scorned by their Democratic neighbors. The shooting almost certainly grew out of the belief that Morrison and those like him were outside the community, undeserving of the rights accorded to its members. When this same Frederick Preston Cone became governor of Florida forty-nine years later, it was no longer fashionable to shoot Republicans, but the governor still shared the views of his community about the Civil War and Reconstruction, and the impact that they had on Florida society. Their views were to be seriously challenged just a few short years after Cone left office in 1941.<sup>4</sup>

As soon as he recovered sufficiently from the wound, the enraged Morrison swore out a warrant against Fred Cone for "shooting with intent to kill." Although the younger Cone had left the county by that time, the case was such a strong one that Charles F. Cone attempted to persuade Morrison to drop the charges. Despite the seeming inconsistency with his later actions, Morrison finally agreed to withdraw the complaint in return for the elder Cone's payment of his medical bills—a total of \$30.<sup>5</sup>

In the spring of 1889 the long-standing rumors were confirmed when Morrison assumed the duties of postmaster at White Springs in place of Owen K. Paxton. While many local residents boycotted the post office in protest of the appointment, several local men planned and set in motion one of the most ludicrous assaults on a government office to be conceived in this period when controversy, turbulence, and resistance to national authority were commonplace. While some of the planners were never clearly identified, others included Owen K. Paxton, the ousted postmaster, Charles F. Cone, and Stephen S. Sharp, the incumbent

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4. Fred D. Peer to E. G. Rathbone, January 30, 1891, Records of the Attorney General, Record Group 60, National Archives; U. S. Census Office, Seventh Census of the United States, 1850, original population schedules on microfilm, Columbia County, Florida, copy in Orange County Public Library.

5. Peer to Rathbone, January 30, 1891, Record Group 60.

sheriff who had been among those arrested in 1871 by H. C. Whitley's secret service agents for the beating death of the Georgia black man. To carry out their scheme they chose Lem T. Morgan and P. H. Lewis. Morgan, about twenty-one years old at the time, seems to have been induced by the older men to take part in the affair, but Lewis, an illiterate, ignorant, and hopelessly gullible person, was an obvious dupe.<sup>6</sup>

Morgan talked Lewis into paying a five dollar fee to become a member of a bogus detective agency, allegedly located in Wichita, Kansas. Armed with a badge and credentials, he apparently believed he was vested with police powers by this wholly fictitious agency. In early August 1889, Lewis received through the post office at Marion Station, a small community on the railroad about thirteen miles northwest of White Springs, "a document purporting to come from the detective agency, which recited that Morrison had been guilty of 'Muldertery,' and other things in language equally as ridiculous and absurd," and ordering him to arrest Morrison and take him to Lake City to be turned over to another officer of the agency. He was also ostensibly empowered to take charge of the White Springs post office.<sup>7</sup>

Deputizing Morgan as his assistant, Lewis went to White Springs, arrested an amazed and angry Morrison and took him to Lake City where he was held prisoner for two days. Meanwhile, Lewis turned the post office over to J. H. Long who was "sworn" in by Paxton, the former postmaster who was also a notary public. Long removed the post office material to another building, but later returned it to Morrison. The United States marshal interceded, freed Morrison, and arrested Morgan, Lewis, Long, Cone, Paxton, and two others, all of whom were subsequently indicted on charges of conspiracy to take over the White Springs post office. A lengthy investigation by District Attorney J. N. Stripling, and another by Fred D. Peer, a United States postal agent in Florida, with Samuel E. Kercheval, a special postal examiner from Washington, produced only meager evidence against any of the individuals except Morgan and Lewis. Stripling concluded that Lewis had been duped by the others and was innocent of a conspiracy. Deciding that he had sufficient evidence for a case only against Morgan, Stripling asked for a severance, tried him alone,

6. Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, August 3, 17, 1889.

7. J. N. Stripling to Attorney General, June 23, 1890, Record Group 60.

and obtained a conviction. Morgan was fined \$3,000 and assessed about \$600 in court costs.<sup>8</sup>

When he learned that Stripling did not intend to pursue the case against the other conspirators and that not even Morgan was being sentenced to a prison term for the outrage against him, Morrison exploded in a fury of charges against everyone, including Stripling. Accusing the district attorney of complicity with local Democrats against him, the contentious postmaster declared that Morgan's fine had been paid by the local Democratic executive committee. Stripling responded that there was no ground for either charge "except in friend Morrison's rather fertile imagination."<sup>9</sup> But Cone, Sheriff Sharp, and Paxton were members of the Democratic committee.

When United States Attorney General W. H. H. Miller asked Stripling for an explanation of Morrison's charges, the harried official explained that he had continued the conspiracy case against Cone and the others, hoping to gather more effective evidence before the next session of the federal court. He added the hope that Miller could "induce Morrison to devote the same time and energy to looking up evidence in the case that he devotes to gadding about over the country trying to pose as a martyr."<sup>10</sup>

Morrison had substantial reason to feel martyred. After his kidnapping and the post office robbery developed into criminal indictments against the perpetrators, Charles F. Cone and Sheriff Sharp decided that Morrison had committed a crime by withdrawing his earlier charges against Fred Cone for shooting him. On a charge of "concealing a felony," Sharp arrested Morrison and placed him in the county jail in Jasper, with the admonition that no bail would be permitted for his release. After several days of incarceration, however, bail was accepted, and Morrison was released. The charge, made by persons who had paid Morrison money to commit the act, stood. The principle witness against him was Fred Cone who had done the shooting in the first place and against whom no charges were pending.<sup>11</sup>

Horatio Bisbee, a former Republican congressman and Jack-

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8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.; *Jasper News*, March 6, 1891.

10. Stripling to Attorney General, June 23, 1890, Record Group 60.

11. Criminal Index, Book 1, and Criminal Docket, 1890-1891, Hamilton County Records, County Courthouse, Jasper, Florida; Peer to Rathbone, January 30, 1891, Record Group 60; *Jasper News*, June 27, 1890.

sonville attorney who had served as United States district attorney during the turbulent 1870s, was employed at Stripling's urging to assist in prosecuting the conspiracy case. After reviewing the evidence, the two lawyers decided that they had evidence which might convict Paxton and Long, but not Cone and the others. At a trial in Jacksonville in February 1891, Paxton was convicted, but Long was acquitted.<sup>12</sup>

Still dissatisfied with Stripling's efforts, Morrison travelled to Washington to complain in person to the attorney general. He convinced both Fred Peer and Sam Kercheval of the post office department of his allegations and they joined in the criticism, demanding that Stripling be ordered to try the cases with greater vigor.

Meanwhile, the sheriff and his Hamilton County cohorts kept up their campaign against Morrison. He had purchased a safe in which to store his post office materials from a Cincinnati firm and gave a note for the purchase price. When he failed to make the final payment on time the firm turned the notes over to B. F. Jackson, a White Springs justice of the peace, for collection. Jackson entered a suit, Morrison was notified to appear in court, he failed to make an appearance, and Jackson obtained a default judgment against him. In the meantime Morrison had paid the note but stubbornly refused to notify either Jackson or the judge, even though he lived less than 400 yards from where the court convened. Called upon to enforce the judgment, a delighted Sheriff Sharp ordered Morrison to deliver the safe to him. Instead, Morrison closed and locked the safe door, told the sheriff that it contained government documents, and threatened to have him arrested by federal authorities if he removed it. Failing to get Morrison to open the safe and remove the material, the angry sheriff confiscated it anyway. Morrison went to Jacksonville and swore out a warrant before the United States commissioner against the sheriff and his deputy. They were both arrested and bound over to appear at the next term of the United States court. A grand jury later investigated the charges and dismissed them.

While that was going on, the sheriff advertised and sold the safe for costs incurred in the case. He was unable to deliver it to

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12. Samuel E. Kercheval to Attorney General, February 21, 1891, Stripling to Postmaster General, May 25, 1892, Record Group 60; Jacksonville *Florida Times-Union*, February 25, 1891; *Jasper News*, March 6, 1891.



the buyer, however, for Morrison still refused to remove its contents. In March 1892 the obstreperous postmaster made the mistake of visiting Jasper where he accidentally encountered the sheriff who "brutally assaulted and severely wounded" him. Stripling again investigated the matter but informed Morrison that he could not make a case which would hold up in the United States court. When Morrison again complained to the attorney general, Stripling was once more asked to explain his actions. After recounting the incident, Stripling added that "there are many other little facts . . . connected with the safe matter but they are valuable only for . . . showing that the sheriff and Morrison are both as stubborn as mules, and do not like each other." He admitted, however, that the beleaguered postmaster had "had many other difficulties to contend with." Perhaps most serious of all was that he "lives in a community where it has been a crime to be an active Republican and where the most intense prejudices exist against him."<sup>13</sup>

Unable to aid Morrison through the law and unable to reason with him, Stripling was concerned for his safety. Commenting that he had frequently heard Morrison's political opponents "say that they would not be surprised to hear of his assassination," Stripling added that he would be surprised "if he is not [assassinated]." But when urged to leave the community, Morrison said that such a course would be cowardly. Feeling that "there is more valor than sound discretion" in such an attitude, Stripling urged Postmaster General John Wanamaker to find a different job for Morrison. "If, in remaining at White Springs, he has been prompted by the motives he has expressed," the district attorney wrote, "he is certainly deserving of something better than he now holds . . . if he remains he will be murdered . . . and as his troubles have been brought about principally [because he] persists in holding a Federal position, under a Republican administration, I earnestly urge that he be given employment that will enable him to leave the place with his family." The letter was endorsed by former Governor Harrison Reed, United States Judge Charles F. Wayne, United States Marshal Edmund C. Weeks, Philip Walter, clerk of the United States Court, and several other prominent Republicans in the state.<sup>14</sup>

13. Stripling to Attorney General, July 25, 1892, Record Group 60.

14. Stripling to Postmaster General, May 26, 1892, Record Group 60.

Wanamaker apparently heeded this advice, but Morrison remained determined. From Washington in late July 1892, he wrote Marshal Edmund C. Weeks that "I am still on the hunt for justice. The department of justice issued orders peremptory to Mr. Stripling to prosecute my case at once." But there is no indication that Stripling ever obeyed such an order.<sup>15</sup> In the November 1892 election Grover Cleveland defeated Harrison and returned to the presidency. The Democrats once again assumed most of the offices they had relinquished four years earlier. By the time McKinley replaced Cleveland in 1897, the incendiary issues stirred up by the Civil War and Reconstruction were receding. With most Negroes disfranchised after 1889, the Republican party ceased to be a threat to Democratic supremacy, and Floridians began giving more attention to economic depression and the Cuban insurrection which would lead to the Spanish-American War.

Morrison's belligerent and contentious personality was an obvious contributor to his difficulties at White Springs, but the episode was one of the last overt incidents of the Reconstruction era. After more than thirty years of continual disruption by war and its aftermath, Hamilton County society was no longer affected by those issues. But this was not because they had been settled. It was because native white residents had resisted all efforts to alter their customs and traditions and were no longer challenged by outside forces after the early 1890s. Over in adjoining Columbia County, young Fred Cone grew to manhood and lived in a society not much different from that into which his father had been born before the Civil War. His act of violence against the unwelcome intruder in late 1888 had been ratified by the events which followed it and confirmed by white dominance of Florida society during the early decades of the twentieth century. The system to which he was accustomed remained intact throughout Fred Cone's life. But when he left the governor's office in 1941, forces were in motion which would soon upset it. Cone and his generation had done the natural thing in rallying against outsiders who attempted to alter their society, but they left their posterity poorly prepared for what was to come in the post-World War II era.

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15. C. L. Morrison to E. C. Weeks, July 23, 1892, Box 4, Edmund C. Weeks Collection, M74-22, Florida State Archives.

## FLORIDA HISTORY RESEARCH IN PROGRESS

This list shows the amount and variety of Florida history research and writing currently underway, as reported to the *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Doctoral dissertations and masters theses completed in 1977 are included. Research in Florida history, sociology, anthropology, political science, archeology, geography, and urban studies is included.

### *Auburn University*

- Robin F. A. Fabel (faculty)-"Economic Aspects of British West Florida, 1763-1773" (continuing study).  
Robert R. Rea (faculty)-"Governor John Eliot of British West Florida" (continuing study).

### *Castillo de San Marcos National Monument, St. Augustine*

- Luis R. Arana-"Spanish Construction and Repairs at Castillo de San Marcos, 1784-1821"; "Spanish Construction and Repairs at Fort Matanzas, 1784-1821" (continuing studies).  
Edwin C. Bearss (National Park Service, Denver Service Center)-"American Construction and Repairs at Castillo de San Marcos, 1821-1935"; "American Construction and Repairs at Fort Matanzas, 1821-1935" (continuing studies).

### *Daytona Beach Community College*

- Peter D. Klingman (faculty)-"Black Politicians in Reconstruction Florida" (continuing study).

### *Emory University*

- William H. Hoover, Jr.-"Florida and World War II: A Brief History" (M.A. thesis-completed).  
Elliott Mackle-"The Eden of the South: Florida's Image in American Travel Literature and Painting, 1865-1900" (Ph.D. dissertation-completed); "Utopian Colonies in Florida" (continuing study).

*Flagler College*

Thomas Graham (faculty)-“Charles H. Jones, 1848-1913: Editor and Progressive Democrat”; “The Andrew Anderson Family and St. Augustine, 1821-1924” (continuing studies).

Michael J. Sherman and Dawn Wiles (faculty)-“Mexico/St. Augustine Living History Project” (continuing study).

*Florida A&M University*

Barbara R. Cotton (faculty)-“The Effects of Antebellum Conditions Upon Postwar Economic Adjustment of Blacks in Jacksonville, 1870-1895” (continuing study).

*Florida Atlantic University*

Harry A. Kersey, Jr. (faculty)-“Seminole Indians of Florida” (continuing study).

Vernon M. Leslie-“Miami Beach During the Great Depression” (M.A. thesis in progress).

*Florida Southern College*

J. Larry Durrance (faculty)-“The Activities of the ‘Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching’ in Florida” (continuing study).

*Florida State University*

William R. Brueckheimer (faculty)-“The Yankee Quail Plantations of Southwestern Georgia and North Florida”; “Historical Geography of the Tall Timbers and Lake Iamonia Region” (continuing studies).

Robert F. Crider-“Jose Coppinger, Governor of East Florida, 1816-1821” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

K. A. Deagan (faculty)-“Sixteenth Century Investigations: Testing of Five Sixteenth-Century Sites in St. Augustine” (continuing study).

Marilyn Mitsuo Feaver-“Florida Homesteads under the Southern Homestead Act (1866-1876)” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

- Marvin C. Frazier-"Slavery in Jefferson County" (M.A. thesis in progress).
- Robert Hall (faculty)-"Slave Religion in the Deep South [Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama]" (continuing study).
- Robert Hall (faculty) and Marilyn Dantico-"A Rural Unemployment Survey: Suwannee, Hamilton, Lafayette, and Columbia Counties" (research completed).
- Robert Hall (faculty) and Paul George-"Black Floridians as Seen in *The Crisis*, 1910-1940" (continuing study).
- Dororena Harris-"Abolitionist Sentiment in Florida" (M.A. thesis in progress).
- James P. Jones (faculty)-"History of the Florida State College for Women" (continuing study).
- Rick Jones-"Spanish Inn (deMesa Site): Investigation of House Evolution from 1740-1820 and Study of Spanish criollo culture" (M.A. thesis in progress).
- Edward Keuchel (faculty)-"History of Columbia County" (continuing study).
- Joan Koch-"Investigations of Nuestra Senora de Soledad Site: Seventeenth Century Parish Church, Hospital, and Cemetery" (M.A. thesis in progress).
- Sharon T. Meredith-"Social Life in St. Augustine in the 1850s" (M.A. thesis in progress).
- Gregg Padgett-"C. K. Steele and the Tallahassee Bus Boycott, 1956-1960" (M.A. thesis-completed).
- Nancy Rachels-"Biographical Study of Peter O. Knight and his Influence on the Tampa Bay Area" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Everett A. Rains-"Race Relations in Florida, 1865-1919" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- C. Peter Ripley (faculty)-"Black Abolitionists" (continuing study).
- William Warren Rogers (faculty)-"History of St. George's Island" (continuing study).
- Fay Ann Sullivan-"Georgia Frontier, 1754-1775" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Thomas R. Waggy-"The Administration of Governor LeRoy Collins: An Opened Door to a New Florida" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

- J. Leitch Wright, Jr. (faculty)-“Southern Indians in the Colonial Period” (continuing study).

*Florida Technological University*

- Richard Adicks (faculty)-“History of Oviedo, Florida” (continuing study).  
Richard C. Crepeau (faculty)-“Origins of Melbourne Village” (continuing study).  
Thomas D. Greenhaw (faculty)-“Patrick Tonyn: Last Royal Governor of East Florida” (continuing study).  
Jerrell H. Shofner (faculty)-“Negro Land Tenure in North Florida” (research completed); “Sidney Catts and the Bureau of Negro Economics” (continuing study).  
Jerrell H. Shofner (faculty) and Jose Fernandez-“Kidnaping of Freedmen for the Cuban Slave Trade after 1865” (research completed).  
Paul W. Wehr (faculty)-“History of Central Florida”; “Will Wallace Harney of Pinecastle, Florida” (continuing studies).

*Georgia Southern College*

- George A. Rogers (faculty)-“William Bartram’s Route through Southern Georgia and Northern Florida”; “Stephen Elliott in Florida” (continuing studies).

*Guilford College*

- Alexander Stoesen (faculty)-“Biography of Claude Pepper” (continuing study).

*Hillsborough Community College*

- L. Glenn Westfall (faculty)-“West Tampa: The Second Industrial Community in Hillsborough County”; “The Tobacco Industry in Jacksonville”; “Eduardo Hidalgo Gato: Migrant to Millionaire” (continuing studies).

*Hillsborough County Museum*

- Mike Mayfield and staff-“Black History of Tampa”; “Florida Maritime History” (continuing projects).

*Historical Association of Southern Florida, Miami*

Dorothy Jenkins Fields - "Black Photographic Archives and Oral History Collection of South Florida" (continuing study).

Arva M. Parks - "Nineteenth-Century South Florida"; "Coconut Grove" (continuing studies).

Thelma Peters - "Early Homestead Families on Upper Biscayne Bay" (continuing study).

Jean C. Taylor - "South Dade County" (continuing study).

*Historic Pensacola Preservation Board*

Linda V. Ellsworth - "Pensacola's Creoles, 1860-1970"; "West Florida Furniture Making, 1800-1920" (continuing studies).

*Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board*

Michael C. Scardaville and staff - "Biographical File of Cathedral Parish Registers, 1594-1763" (continuing study).

Robert Steinbach, Kathleen Deagan, Herschel Shepard, Craig Thomson, and Michael Scardaville - "Archeological, Architectural, and Historical Investigations of the deMesa-Sanchez Site" (continuing study).

*Jacksonville University*

Frederick S. Aldridge (faculty) - "An Analysis of the Effect of Consolidation Upon the Productivity of City Employees, City of Jacksonville"; "History of Jacksonville Planning Board" (continuing studies).

George E. Buker (faculty) - "History of the Jacksonville District U.S. Army Corps of Engineers"; "Union Blockade of Florida During the Civil War" (continuing studies).

Joan S. Carver (faculty) - "Analysis of the Political Impact of Consolidation of Jacksonville" (continuing study).

James M. Olson (faculty) - "Participation of Women in Florida Politics Since 1920" (continuing study).

*McNeese State University*

Thomas D. Watson (faculty)-"United States-Creek Relations, 1783-1830" (continuing study).

*Palm Beach Atlantic College*

Robert D. Billinger, Jr. (faculty)-"With the Wehrmacht in Florida: The Evolution of German POW Facilities in Florida between 1942 and 1945" (continuing study).

Jerry W. Weeks (faculty) - "History of the Florida Citrus Industry" (continuing study).

*Pasco-Hernando Community College*

Richard J. Stanaback (faculty)-"History of Pasco and Hernando Counties" (continuing study).

*Southern Illinois University at Carbondale*

Guy Bishop-"Commerce and Trade between the English and the Indians, British East and West Florida, 1764-1784" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

L. David Norris-"The Administration of Jose Coppinger: The Incident and Consequence of the International Transfer of Florida in 1816-1821" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

*South Georgia College*

Paul George (faculty)-"Cary Nation's visit to Miami in 1908" (continuing study).

Paul George (faculty) and Bob Hall-"Black Floridians as seen in *The Crisis*, 1910-1940" (continuing study).

*Tallahassee Community College*

Janice B. Miller (faculty)-"The Rebellion in East Florida in 1795"; "United States Neutrality on the Spanish East Florida Frontier, 1793-1796" (continuing studies).

Francis A. Rhodes (faculty) and Mary Margaret Rhodes-"The History of the Catholic Church in North Florida" (research completed).



*Troy State University at Fort Rucker*

Morris Simon (faculty)-"Ethnological and Ethnohistorical Reconstructions of the Spanish Colonial Period" (continuing study).

J. Barton Starr (faculty)-"Loyalists of British East Florida"; "Slave Codes of the British Floridas"; "Mid-Eighteenth Century Cotton Gins" (continuing studies).

*University of Alabama*

James F. Doster (faculty)-"The Creek Indian Confederacy, 1700-1825" (continuing study).

Alan Thompson-"Social and Economic Characteristics of the People of Mobile, Alabama, 1850-1861" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

*University of Alabama in Birmingham*

Jack D. L. Holmes (faculty)-"Pensacola Settlers, 1780-1821"; "Bernardo de Galvez and the American Revolution in West Florida" (continuing studies); "Studies in the Spanish Borderlands of the Southeast (research completed).

*University of Arizona*

George R. Adams-"William Selby Harney: Frontier Soldier" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

*University of Florida*

Elizabeth Alexander (project director), Bruce Chappell, Lorne McWaters, and Michael Getzler (editorial assistants)-"Calendar of the Spanish Holdings of the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History" (continuing project).

Dona K. Beidleman-"Ceramic Remains as Indicators of Socio-Economic Status in Colonial St. Augustine" (M.A. thesis-completed).

Amy Bushnell-"The Officials of the Royal Treasury in the Provinces of Florida, 1565 to 1702" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

- David Button (faculty) and Richard Scher (faculty)-“Impact of the Civil Rights Movement in Six Florida Communities, 1960-1976” (continuing study).
- Bruce Chappell-“A History of the Diego Plains in the Second Spanish Period” (continuing study).
- William C. Childers (faculty)-“Garth Wilkinson and Robertson James: Abolitionists in Gainesville During Reconstruction” (continuing study).
- David R. Colburn (faculty) - “The St. Augustine Racial Crisis, 1963-1964: The Non-violent Movement” (continuing study).
- Caroline Johnson Comnenos-“Florida’s Sponge Industry: A Cultural and Economic History” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Merlin G. Cox (faculty)-“A History of the Citrus Industry in Central Florida” (continuing study).
- Merlin G. Cox (faculty) and Charles Hildreth-“A History of Gainesville, Florida” (continuing study).
- Charles H. Fairbanks (faculty)-“History of Florida Archeological Work”; “Indian Tribes of the Central Gulf Coast” (continuing studies).
- Charles H. Fairbanks (faculty) and Jerald T. Milanich (faculty)-“Florida Archeology” (continuing study).
- Michael V. Gannon (faculty)-“Documentary History of Florida, Volume I: The Colonial Period, 1513-1821” (continuing study).
- William Tucker Gibbs-“Claude Pepper and the Election of 1948” (M.A. thesis in progress).
- Patricia Griffin-“Mullet on the Beach”: The Minorcans of Florida, 1768-1788” (M.A. thesis-completed).
- E. A. Hammond (faculty)-“History of the Medical Profession in Florida, 1821-1875” (continuing study).
- Ellen Hodges-“The Stephens Family in Antebellum and Civil War Florida: A Social and Economic History” (M.A. thesis in progress); “Letters of Winston and Octavia Stephens” (continuing study).
- John Paul Jones (faculty)-“History of the Florida Press Association, 1879-1968” (continuing study).
- Stephen Kerber-“Park Trammell of Florida” (Ph.D. disserta-

- tion in progress); "Letters of Winston and Octavia Stephens" (continuing study).
- Robert Thomas King-"The Florida Seminoles in the Twentieth Century" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- William Gary Livesay-"The First Fifty Years: A History of the University of Florida College of Journalism and Communications, 1925-26 to 1975-76" (M.A. thesis-completed).
- Kevin M. McCarthy (faculty)-"A Cultural, Literary, & Historical Tour of Florida" (continuing study).
- Jerald T. Milanich (faculty) - "Archeology of Weeden Island Peoples in Northern Florida" (continuing study).
- Jerald T. Milanich (faculty) and Samuel Proctor (faculty)-"TACACHALE-Indians of Florida and Southeast Georgia during the Historic Period" (accepted for publication, Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History, Florida State Museum).
- Linda V. Nelson-"Present Status of Photographic Education in Florida Community Colleges" (M.A. thesis-completed).
- Paige Parker-"Political Mobilization in the Rural South: A Case Study of Gadsden County, Florida" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Ralph L. Peek (faculty)-"Florida in World War II" (continuing study).
- Julian Pleasants (faculty)-"Zibe King, Jacob Summerlin, and the Cattle Barons in Florida, 1860-1910" (continuing study).
- George Pozzetta (faculty) - "Florida Immigration, 1865-1915"; "Ethnic Interaction in Tampa" (continuing study).
- Samuel Proctor (faculty)-"Documentary History of Florida, Volume II: Modern Florida, 1821-Present"; "Florida Slave Interviews" (continuing studies).
- Samuel Proctor (faculty) and Jerald T. Milanich (faculty)-"TACACHALE-Indians of Florida and Southeast Georgia during the Historic Period" (accepted for publication, Ripley P. Bullen Monographs in Anthropology and History, Florida State Museum).
- Reith E. Root-"A Study of the Factors Relating to the Selection and Use of Agricultural News by News Editors of Florida Daily and Weekly Newspapers" (M.A. thesis-completed).

- Richard Sapp-"Suwannee River Town, Suwannee River Country: Political Moieties in a Southern Country Community" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Willie J. Simmons-"Johnson Crossing: The Study of a Rural Black Community" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Mary Jo Tierney-"A Study of Editorial Responses in Selected Florida Newspapers in Reaction- to Student Dissent Following Kent State and Cambodian Invasion" (M.A. thesis-completed).
- Cornelia Mae Twigg-"Editor John D. Pennekamp: Herald of Change" (M-A. thesis-completed).
- Linda Vance-"May Mann Jennings: Florida's Genteel Activist" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- John T. Washington-"Power in the Black Subcommunity of Orlando" (Ph.D. dissertation-completed).
- L. Glenn Westfall-"Don Vicente Ybor, the Man and his Empire: Development of the Clear Havana Tobacco Industry in Cuba and Florida in the Nineteenth Century" (Ph.D. dissertation-completed).
- Arthur O. White (faculty)-"A Thirty Year History of Florida's Community College System, 1947-1977" (research completed); "One Hundred Years of State Leadership in Florida Public Education, 1876-1976" (accepted for publication, University Presses of Florida); "William N. Sheats: A Biography, 1851-1922" (continuing study).

#### *University of Miami*

- Ernest F. Dibble (faculty)-"Joseph M. White and Florida Territorial Growth"; "The Naval Live Oak Reservation" (continuing studies).
- Charlton W. Tebeau (emeritus) - *A History of Florida and Florida's Last Frontier; . . . Collier County* (revisions and updating).

#### *University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill*

- Jerry W. Weeks-"Florida Gold"; The Emergence of the Florida Citrus Industry, 1865-1895" (Ph.D. dissertation-completed).

*University of North Florida*

Dan Schafer (faculty)-“Biographical Study of the Stevens family in Jacksonville”; Biographical Study of Eartha M. M. White” (continuing studies).

*University of South Florida*

Robert P. Ingalls (faculty) - “Labor and Urban Vigilantes” (continuing study).

Martin LaGodna (faculty)-“Florida Governors” (research completed).

Steven F. Lawson (faculty)-“Civil Rights Movement in Tampa in the 1960s” (continuing study).

Gary Mormino (faculty)-“Italian Immigration in Tampa” (continuing study).

Louis A. Perez, Jr. (faculty)-“Cuban Immigration and Labor in Tampa” (continuing study).

*University of Tampa*

James W. Covington (faculty)-“The Rough Riders in Tampa”; “Federal Relations with the Florida Indians, 1859-1970” (continuing study).

*University of West Florida*

William S. Coker (faculty)-“Papers of Panton, Leslie and Company” (continuing study).

Lucius F. Ellsworth (faculty)-“Lumbering in Northwest Florida during the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries” (continuing study).

Janice R. Holmlund-“Living History Farm Museum: A Feasibility Study for Pensacola” (M.A. thesis in progress).

Walter Howard-“The Claude Neal Lynching in Marianna, Florida, 1934” (M.A. thesis in progress).

James R. McGovern (faculty) and Walter T. Howard-“The Marianna Lynching-1934” (continuing study).

Charles R. McNeil-“The Red Snapper Industry in Pensacola, 1845-1965: An Historical Perspective” (M.A. thesis-completed).

H. Wesley Odom-"Captain Cayetano Perez and the Fall of Mobile, 1813" (M.A. thesis-completed).

George F. Pearce (faculty)-"The United States Navy in Pensacola"; "The Torment of Pestilence: Yellow Fever Epidemics in Pensacola"; "The West Indies Squadron and American-Caribbean Diplomacy, 1823-1841" (continuing studies).

*Valdosta State College*

Lamar Pearson (faculty) - "Spanish-Indian Relations in First Spanish Period Florida"; "Anglo-Spanish Rivalry in First Spanish Period Florida" (continuing studies).

Joseph Tomberlin (faculty) - "The *Brown* Case and Its Aftermath" (continuing study).