


1989

## Charles Townshend and Plans for British East Florida

Donna T. McCaffrey  
membership@myfloridahistory.org

 Part of the [American Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq>

University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Florida Historical Quarterly by an authorized editor of STARS. For more information, please contact [STARS@ucf.edu](mailto:STARS@ucf.edu).

---

### Recommended Citation

McCaffrey, Donna T. (1989) "Charles Townshend and Plans for British East Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 68 : No. 3 , Article 6.

Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol68/iss3/6>

## CHARLES TOWNSHEND AND PLANS FOR BRITISH EAST FLORIDA

by DONNA T. MCCAFFREY

**A**lmost every historical account of the background of the American Revolution necessarily brings in the career of Charles Townshend.<sup>1</sup> He introduced and guided through Parliament in 1767 the Townshend program of taxation for America. In so doing, Townshend reopened the dispute between the colonies and the mother country that had been moderated in the previous year by the repeal of the Stamp Act. For some years Townshend had been deeply concerned about colonial matters and was regarded as the expert on American affairs.<sup>2</sup> As a member of the Board of Trade, he had studied colonial problems. At the request of the Duke of Newcastle, first lord of the Treasury, he had prepared an evaluation in 1754 of the Halifax Plan of Union for America.<sup>3</sup> Both of his brothers saw military service in North America during the French and Indian War.<sup>4</sup> During the negotiations to end that war, Town-

---

Donna T. McCaffrey is assistant professor of history, Providence College, Providence, RI. The author wishes to express appreciation to Professor Emeritus George C. Rogers, Jr., University of South Carolina, for providing documentation.

1. Cornelius P. Forster, O. P., *The Uncontrolled Chancellor, Charles Townshend and His American Policy* (Providence, 1978); Sir Lewis B. Namier and John Brooke, *Charles Townshend* (New York, 1964).
2. "No one in England understands America so well as Charles Townshend." Duke of Newcastle to the Marquis of Rockingham, May 6, 1766. Additional Manuscripts (hereafter Add. MSS), 32,975, fol. 89, British Museum; Forster, *Uncontrolled Chancellor*, 50, 96.
3. Charles Townshend to Newcastle, September 13, 1754, Add. MSS, 32,736, fols. 500-13.
4. "Copies of Papers written by General Wolfe and the Brigadiers before the operations above the town of Quebec in 1759," Townshend MSS, 8/45/2, William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor (hereafter referred to as WLCL); Charles Townshend to Lady Townshend, October 17, 1759, Townshend MSS, Raynham Hall, England; Forster, *Uncontrolled Chancellor*, 8; Namier and Brooke, *Townshend*, 102; Charles Verre Ferrers Townshend, *The Military Life of Field Marshall George, First Marquess of Townshend, 1724-1807* (London, 1901), 128; Historical Manuscripts Commission, *The Manuscripts of the Marquess Townshend* (London, 1887), 308-14.

shend was consulted by the king on the question of compensation for the return of Havana. Lord Bute, first lord of the Treasury, and the king believed that the cession of Florida by Spain would be adequate for the return of Cuba by England. Townshend thought otherwise, and he argued that Florida was not sufficient compensation and that Puerto Rico should be demanded from Spain as part of the peace settlement.<sup>5</sup> Although Townshend expressed negative views about Florida, he did acknowledge that it had potential for development.<sup>6</sup> As a result of the cession of Florida to Great Britain in the treaty of 1763, Townshend became deeply involved in plans for the settlement of this new province.

Plans for the settling of East Florida had some historic precedents to draw upon from earlier British colonization in North America. One example was an experiment to attract more settlers to the colony of Georgia.<sup>7</sup> Clergymen were asked to seek out in their parishes respectable people who combined the moral and physical fitness required for work overseas. Thirty-five men and their families were transported to America without charge, and they were supplied with provisions for three months, along with clothing, arms for defense, and a tract of land.

- 
5. George III to Lord Bute, Early October 1762, in Romney Sedgwick, ed., *Letters from George III to Lord Bute, 1756-1766* (London, 1939), 142. There are over 150 pamphlets (1759-1763) dealing with the treaty of peace at the John Carter Brown Library, Brown University, Providence, RI. See Lawrence C. Wroth, "Source Materials of Florida History in the John Carter Brown Library of Brown University," *Florida Historical Quarterly* 20 (July 1941), 3-46.
  6. George III to Bute, November 10, 1762, in Sedgwick, *Letters from George III to Lord Bute*, 161. "Mr. Townsend was here today he congratulated me but coldly on the Peace; said he heard Florida was given us instead of Porto Rico, that it was an uninhabited country and could not be looked on as any other acquisition but useless territory, then ran out in praises of Porto Rico; I told him it was impossible to please everybody that Florida from its fertility and goodness of climate was capable of the greatest improvements; he said upon this that the people would object *and with reason* that this peace does not diminish in the least the power of France in the West Indies, that Porto Rico would have taken away that *weighty objection* to it. . . . He then cut himself most immensely by saying he could make Florida the most advantageous of all our Colonys; his means were the making Pensacola a free port." Namier, *Charles Townshend*, 80.
  7. Lawrence H. Gipson, *The British Empire Before the American Revolution*, revised ed., 15 vols. (New York, 1958-1970), II, 158.

After the transfer of Florida to British control, Townshend paid increasing attention to its development. In writing to his physician friend Dr. Richard Brocklesby in 1763, he inquired, "Do you hear any plans for the cultivation of Florida?"<sup>8</sup> Townshend attended meetings of the East Florida Society of London which met monthly to discuss "prospects for founding estates in America."<sup>9</sup> Between 1764 and 1770, the Privy Council issued Orders in Council affecting 2,856,000 acres of land in East Florida.<sup>10</sup> Townshend was among those who applied for and received from the Privy Council warrants for lands. He acquired 60,000 acres: 20,000 for himself; 20,000 for his brother, Lord George; and 20,000 for his stepson, the Duke of Buccleuch.<sup>11</sup>

A few weeks before his sudden and unexpected death on September 4, 1767, Townshend confirmed his intention to carry out the settlement of his lands. In a letter written from Downing Street to James Grant, governor of East Florida, Townshend noted that "William Stork would now be entrusted with matters in Florida as Thomas Woolridge who had been recommended by Lord Townshend had been indiscreet." In this letter, Townshend assured Grant that he intended to become "a very large and steady adventurer."<sup>12</sup>

8. Charles Townshend to Dr. Richard Brocklesby, June 12, 1763, Townshend MSS, WLCL; Forster, *Uncontrolled Chancellor*, 85.

9. George C. Rogers, Jr., "The East Florida Society of London," *Florida Historical Quarterly* 54 (April 1976), 480.

10. *Ibid.*, 479.

11. "List of Grantees of East Florida, granted by Lord Hillsborough," Townshend MSS, 297/4/4, WLCL; W. L. Grant and James Munroe, eds., *Acts of Privy Council of England, Colonial Series*, 6 vols. (London, 1908-1912), IV, 813-15, V, 588-93; Charles L. Mowat, *East Florida as a British Province* (Berkeley and Los Angeles, 1943; facsimile ed., Gainesville, 1964), 59-62.

12. Charles Townshend to James Grant, June 25, 1767, Ballindalloch Castle Muniments, Bundle 253. William Stork, a German botanist and a member of the Royal Society, had visited East Florida and published three pamphlets extolling the potential for development in glowing terms. See William Stork, *An Account of East Florida, With Remark on its Future Importance to Trade and Commerce* (London, 1766). After returning from Florida, he gave a report to the Board of Trade. March 6, 1766, and recommended the settling of Germans and other Protestants there. See George C. Rogers, Jr., and David R. Chesnutt, eds., *The Papers of Henry Laurens*, 10 vols. (Columbia, SC, 1968-1988), VI, 73-74. "Thomas Woolridge, a hanger-on of the Earl of Dartmouth, who obtained successively and held concurrently the offices of provost marshal, fort adjutant and barrack master in St. Augustine on the military establishment, and receiver general of quit rents (a pure sinecure), was suspended by Moultrie in July 1772 for leaving the province without obtaining the requisite permission. His friends in Lon-

Until recently it has not been possible to study what plans or options Townshend may have considered for the development of his Florida estates. However, documents in the voluminous Townshend manuscripts collection in the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, shed new and significant light upon this subject. There are four separate manuscripts, totaling about thirty-five pages, that discuss plans for the settlement of East Florida.<sup>13</sup> The documents are not in Townshend's handwriting and appear to have been written by four different individuals. They are neither dated nor are they signed.

The first manuscript is entitled "Thoughts concerning Florida."<sup>14</sup> It begins with the observation that Florida "is little known to us; so that it will require some judicious person to explore it, before the government can determine positively, what projects or establishments they will found there, or even what present encouragements are necessary." The person selected to explore the territory was to be preferably a sea officer because "much of the advantage to be derived from this country

---

don, where he became Mr. Alderman Woolridge, secured his reinstatement, but he never returned to the province though he received his salary as provost marshall up to 1773 (the office being exercised by a deputy) and as receiver general up to the last salary-roll of the province 1784-1785." Mowat, *East Florida as a British Province*, 20.

13. (1) "Thoughts Concerning Florida," Townshend MSS, 8/45/11. (2) "An Estimate of the Expenses of Settling 20,000 acres in East Florida as required by the Grant within the First Three years," Townshend MSS, 8/34/45. (3) "The Planning and Establishment of New Plantations in East Florida," Townshend MSS, 8/34/55. (4) "Estimate of the Expenses of Settling 20,000 Acres of Land in East Florida with Seventy-five Greek Families each Family one with the other to consist of one man, one woman, and two children, also with Twenty Negroes to clear land the first year," Townshend MSS, 297/4/5.

When Townshend died suddenly, his affairs, as well as his papers, were in disarray. His stepson Henry, Duke of Buccleuch, shipped the Townshend papers to his Dalkeith residence about seven miles south of Edinburgh. They were called the Buccleuch Manuscripts. About twenty years ago, the manuscripts were transferred from Dalkeith to the Scottish Record Office. In 1977, they were acquired by the William L. Clements Library, University of Michigan, to join other valuable Townshend manuscripts, including the letters written by Townshend to Dr. Richard Brocklesby. The collection is referred to as the Townshend Papers. C. R. Fay, *Adam Smith and the Scotland of His Day* (Cambridge, 1956), 114-17; Lady Greenwich to Lord George Townshend, January 16, July 26, 1768, Townshend MSS, Raynham Hall, England; Lady Mary Coke, *The Letters and Journals of Lady Mary Coke*, 4 vols. (Edinburgh, 1889-1896), II, 126, 130.

14. Townshend MSS, 8/45/11, WLCL.

will depend on an accurate survey of the coast and the currents." One of the "immediate advantages from the cession of Florida" will be the navigation of the "Gulph of Florida" which is "so dangerous by being little known."<sup>15</sup>

The "principal object" was the establishment of a major port within the "Bay" (Gulf of Mexico) to serve for commerce as well as for command.<sup>16</sup> A careful study of the area from Cape Florida to St. Marks, "particularly in the 'Bay of Espirito Sancto' should be undertaken." The base was to be located where it could serve both to check the power of Spain and to facilitate British commerce and navigation.

Only two ports on the west coast of Florida were mentioned by the author of the report—Pensacola and Mobile. The former was capable of admitting ships of a nineteen-foot draught and with the possibility of accommodating even larger vessels. The bar in the harbor was "formed of coral rock which can either be crushed or torn up." When the French arrived in Mobile, the depth at the entrance to the harbor was five fathoms. "However the channel has since been filled up and whether it is capable of being opened is a matter of speculation." The report continued, "As every colony must be connected with Great Britain by ships, and this colony in particular lying at a great distance . . . demanding ships of a large construction . . . the particular situation with regard to the dominions of Spain, which requires a naval force as well for offense as defense in case of a war, this will make a judicious choice of the principal establishment of the utmost consequence."<sup>17</sup>

The report recommended that every port capable of carrying on the slightest commerce must be settled. The products to be cultivated in those areas would be determined by study and experimentation. After the location of the major base had been determined, then a study was to be made of the sites for "proper posts" within the province. These posts would have a twofold purpose: they would serve as a defense against the Indians and the Spanish, and they would be centers of communication and commerce. In the latter instance, a knowledge of the course and capacity of the rivers was essential. The most likely objects for

---

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

trade and commerce were difficult to predict. However, judging from the past, as well as the climate, it seemed that top masts, tar, hides, deer skins, indigo, cotton, tobacco, dyes, Indian corn for Jamaica, and lumber for the West Indies could be produced. European commodities could result in a flourishing private trade with the Spaniards and "the remitting of Spanish money free from indulto." A profitable trade in fish with Havana was also possible. Spanish fishermen came to Cape Florida where the supply was plentiful, and the catch was cured by common dipping and drying that preserved it for a month before shipping to Cuba. Other potential objects of trade included sugar, wine, oil, and silk, but these would have to wait until the province was settled and the land cleared.

"The great object in every colony is encouraging population," for settlers were the essential element if the colony was to succeed. Several ways were proposed to achieve this end: recruiting foreigners, retaining the present population, civilizing the Indians, and importing slaves. The population increase depended on a "steady executive force in government, a strict administration of justice, a perfect security as to private property, a total indifference as to the religions of particulars, (a public security as to the effects of the dead) . . . , and a well digested distinct code for the legislation of the country."<sup>18</sup> To implement such a program, it was necessary in the beginning to entrust broad discretionary powers to the governor.

Special attention must be paid, according to the report, to the efforts to retain the Spanish population and to cultivate the Indians. It would be extremely shortsighted to permit the present inhabitants to be seduced from their habitations for the want of proper assurances and encouragement. It was estimated that the population of St. Augustine was 1,500 in addition to the garrison. These inhabitants were the key to the important lines of communication with the Spanish empire, as well as with the northern colonies. "The same arguments which are used for retaining the Spaniards are also cogent for civilizing and maintaining a good correspondence with the Indians." If they were properly treated, the Indians would serve as "the greatest security" for preserving the slaves without which it will be impossible "to raise the colony to any eminence."<sup>19</sup>

---

18. Ibid.

19. Ibid.

A carefully selected candidate was to be appointed governor with necessary discretionary powers. He was to be immediately dispatched to Florida prepared to execute his program as soon as the province was delivered. Presents were to be provided for the governor to enable him to cultivate the Indians and persuade the inhabitants to remain. A twenty-gun ship, a sloop, and the power of hiring smaller vessels were authorized. In addition, the governor was to have under his command two engineers for the shore and two draughtsmen for the sea. Seasoned British troops from Havana were to take possession of Florida. Pending further study, St. Augustine was to remain the capital. It was recommended that 800 men and 500 women be sent in order to launch the new colony when it was received from the Spanish. Experienced overseers could be recruited in Jamaica. "If Captain Johnstone is thought deserving of this appointment [governor], he is confident he could carry 300 worthy men from Britain, and the West Indies, who on the smallest encouragement from Government would follow his fortune."<sup>20</sup>

Thus, the evidence indicates that the author wrote these "thoughts" between September 29, 1762, when news of the capture of Havana reached London, and sometime in 1763, before Captain George Johnstone was named governor of West Florida. Apparently he was on friendly terms with both Townshend and Captain Johnstone. Among other items, the author emphasized the importance of both settlers and slaves, if the province was to be successful. There were no religious qualifications imposed on the settlers in this document which made it unique. In the following three plans for recruiting colonists, religious restrictions were imposed.

The second manuscript in the Townshend collection is entitled "An Estimate of the Expenses of Settling 20,000 acres in East Florida as required by the grant within the first three years."<sup>21</sup> It contains a detailed account of the projected expenses

20. Ibid. Captain George Johnstone, a naval officer and member of Parliament (1768-1787), was appointed the first governor of West Florida on July 14, 1763. Robin F. A. Fabel, "Governor George Johnstone of British West Florida," *Florida Historical Quarterly* 54 (April 1976), 497-516; Robin F. A. Fabel, *Bombast and Broadships: The Lives of George Johnstone* (Tuscaloosa, AL, 1987), 16-26. See also Gipson, *British Empire*, IX, 200-04; and Lewis B. Namier and John Brooke, *The House of Commons*, 3 vols. (New York, 1964), II, 683-85.

21. Townshend MSS, 8/34/45, WLCL.



and income for the first five years. The initial outlay of £3,000 in the first year would net a profit of £3,880 at the end of the fifth year. The grantee would also own 233 slaves valued at £20 each for a total value of £4,660. The estimate held out prospects for a very lucrative venture for the settlement of a Florida estate. The following is the projected itemized line account of expenses and profits.

Procuring fifty foreign Protestant indentured servants and conveying them to the place of embarkation at £3 per head . . . . .	150
Freight and support of fifty persons from Holland to St. Augustine at £5 per head . . . . .	250
Expense of salt provisions (and so on) for the white inhabitants before they can be supplied from the plantation . . . . .	150
Purchase of fifty Negroes at £30 per head . . . . .	1,500
Clothing and maintenance of the Negroes the first year . . . . .	100
Cows, calves, and oxen— in all fifty in number— taken together at £2 a head . . . . .	100
Ten horses at £5 a head . . . . .	50
Hogs, sheep, and poultry . . . . .	50
Farming tools . . . . .	50
A stout boat and four canoes . . . . .	50
A dwelling for the overseer and storehouses . . . . .	150
Houses for the white servants and Negroes . . . . .	150
The overseer . . . . .	50
The colony survey and the contingent expenses . . . .	100
Agent for the first year . . . . .	100
	<u>£3,000</u>

Expenses of the plantation for the second year

Overseer . . . . .	50
Renewal of utensils and contingent expenses . . . . .	100
Total	£150

## Profits of the plantation the second year

Suppose one-half of the servants and Negroes employed in clearing and the other half in raising common produce such as rice, indigo or hemp, each servant's work taken at £20 . . . . .	1,000
Subtract the expense of the second year . . . . .	150
Agent's superintendency at 5 percent upon the produce . . . . .	50
Remains net profit	£800

N.B. In this Estimate each man's labour is rated at £20 only, though as appears by the particular calculation at the end it might be rated at £30. As there is no allowance stated for death, sickness or other accidents I make a gross allowance for them by estimating the profit of each man's labour at £20 instead of £30.

## Expenses of the plantation the third year

Overseer . . . . .	50
Contingent expenses . . . . .	100
Total	<u>£150</u>

## Profits of the plantation the third year

The sum of £800 the second year's profit being laid out in the purchase of twenty-five Negroes; if twenty-five persons are employed in clearing, there will be 100 employed in raising produce.

Their labour at £20 a head . . . . .	2,000
Deduct for expenses . . . . .	150
For agency at 5 percent . . . . .	100
Total Expenses	<u>£250</u>
Deducted from total profit	
Remains	£1,750

## Expenses of the plantation the fourth year

BRITISH EAST FLORIDA		333
Overseer . . . . .		50
Contingent expenses . . . . .		100
Total		<u>£150</u>

Profits of the plantation the fourth year

The sum of £1,750 having been laid out in the purchases of fifty-five Negroes. Twenty-five servants and Negroes being still employed in clearing, there will be 155 hands employed in raising produce.

At £20 ahead . . . . .	3,100
Expense . . . . .	150
Agency . . . . .	<u>155</u>
Total Expenses	£305
Deducted from total profit	
Remains	£2,795

Expenses of the plantation the fifth year

Overseer . . . . .	50
Contingent expense . . . . .	100
The time of the service of the foreign indentured ser- vants being expired the renewal of fifty at £8 a head	
. . . . .	<u>400</u>
Total	<u>£550</u>

Profits of the plantation the fifth year

The sum of £2,795 being laid out in the purchase of seventy-eight Negroes, suppose twenty-five still be employed in clearing, and there will be 233 persons employed on produce at £20 a head.

Amounts to . . . . .	4,660
Expenses . . . . .	550
Agency at 5 percent . . . . .	230
Deducted from total profit	
Remains	£3,880

The income from the work of each slave or indentured servant was based upon "repeated observation" conducted in Carolina and Virginia. In the cultivation of indigo in Carolina, one man planted two acres that yielded 160 pounds and sold for 3 shillings 6 pence per pound for an income of £28. A single worker could plant six acres of Indian corn with a yield of fifty bushels each. Three hundred bushels at a market value of 1 shilling 10 pence each would net £27, 10 shillings. A single slave was expected to take care of four acres of rice with a medium yield of sixty bushels each for a sale value of £28. In Virginia, one slave attended 6,000 plants of tobacco with a yield of one-half pound per plant. At 2 pence a pound, the 3,000 pounds would provide an income of £25.

The third manuscript, a fifteen-page document with no title, also deals with the planning and establishment of new plantations in East Florida.<sup>22</sup> It begins with a reference to a published account about East Florida and supports its conclusion that considerable advantage may be expected from plantations in that province by reason of the soil, the climate, and the proximity to Spanish settlements.

In submitting a petition to the king in Council for a grant of land not to exceed 20,000 acres, the grantee was directed to disclose his financial resources and his intention to comply with the provisions of the grant.

The planning required for a settlement in East Florida was so complex that the author divided his subject into several headings.<sup>23</sup>

A. Prior to his application, the prospective grantee was urged to decide on the sum of money to be allocated so that, the number of acres requested would correspond to the funds earmarked for development.

B. The owner had to decide whether he would employ an agent or personally manage the plantation.

C. After deciding the principal crop to be cultivated, the location of the settlement could then be selected. This, according to the author of the report, "involves many considerations that I will not attempt to reduce them to writing nor is it possible to decide peremptorily in England upon this part of the business."

22. *Ibid.*, 8/34/55, WLCL.

23. *Ibid.*

He then proceeded to make a few appropriate suggestions.

1. The cultivation of sugar, coffee, pimiento, and West Indian produce should be planned for the area south of St. Augustine.
2. A navigable river must be the seat of the plantation.
3. The cultivation of vines, olives, rice, cotton, or indigo is suited to any part of Florida because the soil and climate are ideal.
4. A European outlet should be selected.

The author of the manuscript stressed the importance of the agent and the overseer who must be competent and honest. The agent had to visit the plantation frequently "to direct the method of proceeding there and to take all such measures as may be found conducive to the good of the plantation."<sup>24</sup> He was responsible for providing all supplies and necessities. In addition, he was required to examine the accounts of the overseer and direct the shipping of the produce. Both the agent and the overseer would monitor the compliance of the plantation with the conditions of the grant and with respect to servants and slaves.

The royal grant imposed certain conditions with respect to the workers on the plantation. It required one white Protestant person for every 100 acres, and the whole estate had to be settled in this proportion within a period of ten years. One-third of the land was to be settled within three years. According to the report, a source of potential workers was Germany. "The disposition of the Germans to transport themselves to America has been of great service to that country. It is at all times practicable to induce the poorest of the Germans upon reasonable terms to go thither."<sup>25</sup>

The manuscript proposed a plan for recruiting indentured servants. The master of the plantation would have to transport the "emigrants" to Florida at his sole expense and fund them with all the necessities. In return, the "emigrants" would be indentured for four years to reimburse the owner for his investment. After four years, every male servant over twenty-one years of age would receive fifty acres, and every female servant was to be given twenty-five acres. In addition to the land, the worker would receive a house, a cow, and a calf. If the laborer accepted the offer, he must commit himself to work the land for an additional six years. If an individual decided to leave before

---

24. Ibid.

25. Ibid.

the expiration of six years, he must supply a substitute to replace him. All children who were transported from Europe were bound to the master until they reached twenty-one years of age.

The manuscript envisioned a large slave population on the plantation. Since rice and cotton were commonly cultivated by Negroes, it was anticipated that at least as many black slaves would be used on the plantation as white servants. "Much depends upon skill in the buying of negroes."<sup>26</sup> The slaves and the servants were to be furnished with "salt provisions" until fresh provisions became available from the plantation. As soon as the servants and slaves arrived, a proper piece of ground was to be fenced in for a large kitchen garden, cleared of trees, and sown with the proper seeds.

The settling of a plantation or a new town, according to the author of the plan, involved a "multiplicity of circumstances" that "I cannot reduce to writing."<sup>27</sup> A number of those circumstances were mentioned: form of the town; plan of the houses and outhouses; manner of building them; "healthiness" and beauty of the situation; supply of good, fresh water; fertility of the lands immediately adjoining the town, both for garden produce and pasturage; and the convenience of importing and exporting produce.

As in England, the chief skill of a farmer consisted in putting the different parts of the farm to its proper use, and so in East Florida it was necessary to distinguish the proper cultivation of the various parts of the estates. Whatever culture the planter decided to adopt, whether it be sugar, cotton, rice, indigo, vines, etc., he must have at least one person who was the "entire master of whole of that culture." Such a person would know how to act in every contingency or accident to which the culture was susceptible.

The fourth manuscript in the Townshend collection is entitled "Estimate of the Expenses of Settling 20,000 acres of Land in East Florida with Seventy-five Greek Families each Family one with the other to consist of one man, one woman, and two children, also with twenty Negroes to clear land the first years."<sup>28</sup>

---

26. Ibid.

27. Ibid.

28. Ibid., 297/4/5, WLCL. The line item for "expenses" from the second through the seventh years covers the cost of the overseers' salaries, agents'

## BRITISH EAST FLORIDA

337

The plan detailed a year-by-year account of expenses and profits that would offer attractive financial reward after seven years of hard work by the indentured families and slaves.

## First Year

To procuring, maintaining, and carrying seventy-five families till their arrival in East Florida and maintaining them for six months . . . . .	1,700
To purchase twenty Negroes at £30 each . . . . .	600
To maintaining and clothing them for the first year . . . . .	60
To black cattle, <sup>29</sup> hogs, sheep, and poultry with farming tools . . . . .	300
To a stout boat and some canoes . . . . .	30
To the overseer's wages and maintenance . . . . .	50
To a house for the overseer and warehouse . . . . .	100
To houses for whites and Negroes . . . . .	100
To the expense of the Grant Survey, etc. . . . .	100
	<u>£3,040</u>

Estimates of the profits arising from the plantation supposing that the proprietor employs those profits for the first seven years on the plantation.

## Second Year

Expenses* . . . . .	200
Profits	
Labor of twenty Negroes at £12 each . . . . .	240

---

fees, contingency fund, and more housing when needed for new Greek families and additional Negro slaves.

The introduction of Greeks into Florida was recommended enthusiastically in a document written by Archibald Menzies, entitled "Proposal for Peopling his Majesty's Southern Colonies on the Continent of America," Megerny Castle, Perthshire, October 23, 1763. A copy is at the John Carter Brown Library.

29. Black cattle is a term used to refer to cattle, regardless of color, raised for slaughter rather than for dairy products.

338

## FLORIDA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

1/2 of labor of seventy-five families at £5 each the first year .....	<u>375</u>
	£615
Expenses	– £200
Remains	£415

## Third Year

Expenses* .....	190
Profits	
The profits of the last year being paid out to the purchase of ten Negroes makes thirty in all at £12 each. ....	360
From labor of seventy-five families .....	<u>750</u>
	£1,110
Expenses	– £190
Remains	£920

## Fourth Year

Expenses* .....	263
Profits	
The gains of last year (£920) used to buy thirty Negroes makes sixty in all, their labor at £12 each ....	720
From half the labor of seventy-five families .....	<u>750</u>
	£1,470
Expenses	– £263
Remains	£1,207

## Fifth Year

Expenses* .....	470
Profits	
Profits of last year (£1,207) being paid out in bringing forty-three families, makes one hundred eighteen at £10 each family .....	1,180
From labor of sixty Negroes .....	<u>720</u>
	£1,900



BRITISH EAST FLORIDA 339

Expenses      – £470

Remains      £1,430

Sixth Year

Expenses\* . . . . . 512

Profits

Gains of last year (£1,430) paid out in bringing into the plantation seventy-two families more– will make one hundred ninety in all, their labor at £10 is . . . . . 1,900

Labor of sixty Negroes . . . . . 720  
£2,620

Expenses      – £512

Remains      £2,108

Seventh Year

Expenses\* . . . . . 585

Profits

Gains of last year (£2,108) being paid out in one hundred families will make three hundred in all– the gains from their labor at £10 each . . . . . 3,000

From Negroes . . . . . 720  
£3,720

Expenses      – £585

Remains      £3,135

To quit rent to the crown the sixth year for one hundred thousand acres at 1/2 penny an acre = £21

– £2 1

Remains      £3,114

The author of the report on settling Greek families and black slaves in Florida added a note of caution concerning the financial gains.<sup>30</sup> Although the estimates of the profits on the labor of whites and blacks were fixed very low, he admitted the possibility of one-third less profit. This could be caused by accidents

30. Townshend, MSS, 297/4/5, WLCL.

to which a new colony might be prone. The £12 a year for the labor of the blacks and the £10 for the white family were conservative figures. The Greek family estimate of £10 for their labor would be one-half of their income, according to an agreement with the proprietor who would thereby be reimbursed for the cost of their transportation and their initial basic needs of food and shelter. With respect to the slaves, they "are property and consequently all . . . of their labor goes to the proprietor." As the blacks would be "employed the first year in clearing land for the Greeks, consequently the plantation renders nothing to the proprietor till the end of the second year."<sup>31</sup>

In the last year of his life, Townshend was concerned not only about American affairs but also about his financial situation. In August 1766, he was pressured by Lord Chatham to exchange his lucrative position at the Pay Office for the chancellorship of the Exchequer. This entailed a considerable sacrifice of income—about £4,500 a year. As a result, Townshend became more intent on pursuing financially rewarding ventures. When illness removed Chatham in December 1766 from the leadership of the government, Townshend assumed control of the cabinet and became in effect the "uncontrolled chancellor."<sup>32</sup> He was, therefore, in 1767 the highest ranking government official actively engaged in settling estates in East Florida.

The four manuscripts in the Townshend collection contain valuable information concerning eighteenth-century British colonial development in general and Florida settlements in particular. The manuscripts outline plans for obtaining estates and also for developing them by recruiting settlers. All possible needs were listed and the expenses minutely itemized year by year. Based on the income from the cultivation of the plantation, profits were estimated after a five- to seven-year period. The projections were positive and quite optimistic, despite an occasional admonition concerning unforeseen reverses or accidents.

There is no record concerning which of the four manuscripts Townshend adopted. Since Dr. William Stork advocated the recruiting of German settlers for Florida, it is logical to conclude that Townshend opted for manuscript number three which recommended such a program. Two months after his pledge to settle the Florida estates, however, Townshend died, and his plans were never carried out.

31. Ibid.

32. Forster, *Uncontrolled Chancellor*, 99-142.

## 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 master's theses completed in 1988 are included. Research in Florida history, sociology, anthropology, political science, archaeology, geography, and urban studies is listed.

### *Auburn University*

- Kathryn H. Braund– “Biography of David Taitt”; “The Origin and Course of the Creek-Choctaw War, 1763-1776” (continuing studies).  
Robin F. A. Fabel (faculty)– “Loyalist West Florida: An Anomalous Community” (publication forthcoming).  
Ethan A. Grant– “Jersey Settlers in the Natchez District of British West Florida” (publication forthcoming).  
Robert R. Rea (faculty)– “Major Robert Farmar of Mobile” (publication forthcoming).

### *Flagler College*

- Thomas Graham (faculty) – “*Bryan’s Brains, Pulitzer’s Headache: C. H. Jones, A Political Journalist*” (publication forthcoming).

### *Florida Bureau of Archaeological Research, Tallahassee*

- Charles R. Ewen– “Report on the Excavations at the Tallahassee De Soto Site” (translations by John H. Hann) (publication forthcoming).  
John H. Hann– “Summary Guide to the Missions and Visitas with Churches of Spanish Florida in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries”; “De Soto, Dobyns, and Demography”; “Mission to the Calusa, 1697,” with introduction by William R. Marquardt (publications forthcoming); “Jochin de Florencia’s Visitations of Apalachee and Timucua, 1694-1695”; “Juan de Pueyo’s Visitation of Guale and Mocama, 1695”; “Diego de Jaen’s Response to

- the Charges Made Against him in the Pueyo Visitation"; "Inquiry into the Santiago Murder Case, Potohiriba, 1695"; "Domingo de Leturiondo's Visitation of Apalachee and Timucua, 1677-1678"; Antonio de Arguelles' Visitation of Guale and Mocama, 1677-1678"; "Inquiry into the Tumult of the Chacatos, 1675"; "The Friars' Response to the Rebolledo Visitation" (all are being translated); "The Indians of Spanish Florida in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries" (continuing study).
- B. Calvin Jones— "Technical Report on the Excavations at the Tallahassee de Soto Site" (continuing study); "San Pedro y San Pablo de Patale, a Seventeenth-Century Apalachee Mission" (publication forthcoming).
- B. Calvin Jones and Gary Shapire— "Nine Mission Sites in Apalachee" (publication forthcoming).
- Gary Shapiro and John H. Hann— "Documentary Image of the Council Houses of Spanish Florida Tested by Excavations at the Mission of San Luis de Talimali" (publication forthcoming).
- Gary Shapiro and Bonnie MacEwan— "Report on the Excavations at the San Luis de Talimali Council House" (publication forthcoming).
- Richard Vernon— "Report on the Excavations at the San Luis de Talimali Church and Cemetery" (publication forthcoming).

*Florida Museum of Natural History, Gainesville*

- Jerald T. Milanich (faculty)— "Archaeology of the Hernando de Soto Expedition in Florida and its Impact on Native Peoples"; "Spanish Missions of Florida-Santa Fe, Santa Catalina de Guale: Amelia Island, Santa Maria" (continuing studies); "The European Entrada into La Florida: An Overview" (publication forthcoming).
- Kathleen Deagan (faculty)— "Fort Mose Project" (continuing study).

*Florida Southern College*

- Larry J. Durrence (faculty)— "Work of the Florida Council of the Association of Southern Women for the Prevention of Lynching, 1931-1940" (continuing study).

*Florida State University*

- Frank W. Alduino— "The 'Noble Experiment' in Tampa: A Study of Prohibition in Urban America" (Ph.D. dissertation completed).
- Neil B. Betten and Edward F. Keuchel (faculty)— "Homicide and Capital Punishment: Jacksonville, 1880-1920" (continuing study).
- James B. Denham— "'A Rogue's Paradise': Violent Crime in Antebellum Florida" (Ph.D. dissertation completed).
- Philip Gelb— "Maya Music and Ritual in Florida" (master's thesis in progress).
- Susan Hamburger— "The Development of the Horse Racing Industry in Florida" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Annie B. Henry— "Philanthropic Foundations and Their Impact on Public Education for Blacks in Florida, 1920-1947" (Ph.D. dissertation completed).
- William Hickey— "The Key West Wreck and Salvage Business in Territorial Florida, 1822-1847" (master's thesis completed).
- Edward F. Keuchel (faculty)— "Sunshine Enterprise: A History of Florida Business and Industry" (continuing study).
- George Klos— "Black Seminoles" (master's thesis completed).
- Melanie J. Simmons— "Maya Indians in South Florida" (honor's thesis in progress).
- Raymond B. Vickers— "Prelude to Panic: The Florida Banking Crisis in 1926" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Lynn Ware— "Cotton Economy of the Apalachicola-Chatahoochee River Valley, 1840-1860" (Ph.D. dissertation completed).

*Historic St. Augustine Preservation Board*

- Valerie J. Bell, Stanley C. Bond, Jr., and Susan N. Smith— "Puente Site Archaeological Excavation" (continuing study).
- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., and Valerie J. Bell— "Archaeological Excavations on Marine and Cadiz Streets, St. Augustine, Florida" (completed project).

- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., Susan R. Parker, and Susan N. Smith—  
“Archaeological Investigations of the Sabate Plantation”  
(continuing study).
- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., and Christine Newman— “Archaeological  
Investigations of Utility Excavations at the Castillo de  
San Marcos” (completed study).
- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., and Susan Smith— “St. Augustine Air-  
port Runway Survey” (continuing study).
- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., and Julie Wizorek— “Archaeological  
Investigation of a Colonial Structure on Block 2, Lot 2,  
St. Augustine, Florida” (continuing study).
- Stanley C. Bond, Jr., Julie Wizorek, and Susan R. Parker—  
“Archaeological Excavation of the Ribera Gardens Site”  
(continuing study).
- Christine Newman and Mary K. Herron— “City of St. Au-  
gustine Archaeological Preservation Ordinance”; “Ar-  
chaeological Investigations at the Sisters of St. Joseph  
Convent Site in St. Augustine, Florida” (continuing  
studies).
- Christine Newman, Bruce Piatek, and Mary K. Herron in  
collaboration with the Florida National Guard— “Ar-  
chaeological Investigations at the State Headquarters of  
the Florida National Guard in St. Augustine, Florida”  
(continuing study).
- Susan R. Parker— “Property Ownership in Spanish St. Au-  
gustine”; “Returning Floridano Families in the Second  
Spanish Period” (continuing studies).
- Bruce J. Piatek— “Design and Implementation of a Com-  
puter Data Base Management System for Artifact  
Analysis and Collections Management at the Historic St.  
Augustine Preservation Board” (continuing study).
- Bruce J. Piatek, Christine Newman, and Stanley C. Bond,  
Jr.— “Ground Penetrating Radar Survey of the Rosario  
Redoubt and Ribera Gardens Sites” (continuing study).

*Historical Association of Southern Florida*

- David Blackard, Patsy West, Daniel O. Markus, Rebecca A.  
Smith, Tina Bucuvalas, J. Andrew Brian— “Indians of  
Florida” (continuing study for exhibition).

FLORIDA HISTORY RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 345

- Tina Bucuvalas, Brent Cantrell— "South Florida Folklife"; "Arts of the African Diaspora"; "Sign Art in Miami's Little Haiti"; "Folk Arts of the Florida Keys" (continuing studies).
- Tina Bucuvalas, J. Andrew Brian— "Tropical Traditions: Folklife in South Florida" (exhibition forthcoming).
- Brent Cantrell— "Haitian Carnival" (continuing study).
- Robert S. Carr, W. S. Steele, Amy Felmley, J. Andrew Brian— "The Cutler Site: Archaeology in South Florida" (continuing study).
- Dorothy Fields— "Black Archives: History and Research Foundation in South Florida" (continuing study).
- Joseph H. Fitzgerald, Rebecca A. Smith, J. Andrew Brian— "Quest for the Indies: Maps of Discovery" (exhibition forthcoming).
- Paul S. George, Tina Bucuvalas, Rebecca A. Smith, Daniel O. Markus, J. Andrew Brian— "South Florida Tourism" (exhibition forthcoming).
- Paul S. George, Joseph H. Fitzgerald, Rebecca A. Smith, J. Andrew Brian— "Christopher Columbus" (exhibition forthcoming).
- Paul S. George— "Port of Miami" (continuing study).
- Arva Moore Parks— "Dade County"; "Harry S. Truman in Key West" (continuing studies).
- Thelma Peters— "Buena Vista" (continuing study); "Personal Travels in the West Indies" (publication forthcoming).
- W. S. Steele— "Seminole Wars in South Florida"; "Submerged Cultural Resources of the Dry Tortugas" (continuing studies); "Military History of the Joe Robbie Dolphin Stadium Site"; "Major General Thomas S. Jesup's South Florida Campaign" (publications forthcoming).
- Patsy West— "Photographic History of the Seminoles and Miccosukees"; "Seminoles in Tourist Attractions" (continuing studies); "The Historic Snake Creek Seminole Settlements: Dade County, Florida, ca. 1819-1900"; "The Settlement of the Everglades ca. 1819 and Its Impact on Seminole Culture History: An Analysis of the Everglades Dwelling Seminoles up to 1900" (publications forthcoming).

*Hong Kong Baptist College*

J. Barton Starr (faculty)– “The Loyalists of British East Florida, 1763-1783” (continuing study).

*Louisiana State University*

Paul E. Hoffman (faculty)– “The Narváez Expedition in Florida, 1528” (publication forthcoming); “Introduction to the Two-Volume Edition of Chronicles and Other Documents Relating to the de Soto Expedition” (continuing study).

*National Park Service*

Michael G. Schene– “Sugarcane Cultivation in Antebellum Florida”; “Live Oak Work and Government Regulation”; “Key West Prize Court” (continuing studies).

*Rollins College*

Jack C. Lane and Maurice O’Sullivan– “A Florida Reader”; “Zora Neale Hurston at Rollins College” (publications forthcoming).

*University of Central Florida*

Jerrell H. Shofner (faculty)– “History of Brevard County” (continuing study).

Paul W. Wehr (faculty)– “History of Education in Seminole County” (continuing study).

*University of Florida*

Richard R. Alexander– “‘The Streets Belong to the People!': The Student Movement on the University of Florida Campus, 1965-1972” (master’s thesis in progress).

Arch Frederic Blakey (faculty) – “*Confederate Warden: Brigadier General John Henry Winder, C.S.A.*” (publication forthcoming).

Canter Brown, Jr.– “The River of Peace: The Nineteenth Century” (publication forthcoming); “Fort Meade: On the South Florida Frontier in the Nineteenth Century”



FLORIDA HISTORY RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 347

- (study completed); "Biography of Ossian B. Hart" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Ligia María Castillo-Bermúdez— "A Study in the Dynamics of St. Augustine's Economy, 1784-1821" (master's thesis complete).
- Everett W. Caudle— "The Social Role of Militia and Volunteer Companies in the Antebellum South" (master's thesis in progress).
- Jeffrey Charbonnet— "Reform Politics in Alachua County, Florida, 1927-1973" (master's thesis in progress).
- James C. Clark— "The 1950 Florida Senatorial Primary Between Claude Pepper and George Smathers" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- David R. Colburn (faculty)— "Florida Boom and Bust, 1910-1932" (continuing study).
- David Dodrill— "The Gulf American Land Corporation and the Building of Cape Coral, Florida, 1957-1969" (master's thesis in progress).
- Herbert J. Doherty, Jr. (faculty)— "History of the Florida Historical Society"; "Biography of David Levy Yulee"; "Railroads of North Central Florida" (continuing studies).
- Michael V. Gannon (faculty)— "A History of Florida" (continuing study).
- Patricia S. Garretson— "Culture and Community in Late Antebellum Alachua County, Florida" (master's thesis in progress).
- Kermit L. Hall (faculty)— "History of the Federal Courts of Florida" (continuing study).
- E. Ashby Hammond (faculty emeritus)— "Florida Physicians of the Nineteenth Century" (continuing study).
- Yael Herbsman (librarian)— "Jewish Life in Florida, 1854-1900" (continuing study).
- Kate Hoffman— "Analysis of the Excavations of the National Guard Headquarters, St. Augustine" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Kenneth W. Johnson— "Potano and Utina Site Sizes, Community Systems during the Contact and Mission Periods in North Central and North Florida" (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

- Sherry Johnson– “Women in St. Augustine in the Second Spanish Period” (master’s thesis completed).
- William Johnson– “Chronology, Subsistence, and Settlement Patterns of the Belle Glade Culture: New Perspective on the Prehistory of the Lake Okeechobee Basin” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- John Paul Jones (faculty)– “History of the Florida Press Association, 1879-1968” (continuing study).
- Patricia Kenney– “LaVilla, Florida, 1865-1910: A Community in Transition” (master’s thesis in progress).
- Jane Landers– “Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose: Free Black Town in First Period Spanish Florida” (continuing study).
- Eugene Lyon (faculty)– “Pedro Menendez de Aviles”; “Pedro Menendez de Aviles and the Conquest of Florida: 1568-1577” (continuing studies).
- William E. McGoun– “Prehistoric Peoples of South Florida” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Jeffrey M. Mitchem– “Redefining Safety Harbor: Late Prehistoric/Protohistoric Archaeology in West Peninsular Florida” (Ph.D. dissertation completed).
- Susan R. Parker– “Settlers of Spanish East Florida’s Northern Rivers, 1784-1790” (continuing study).
- Samuel Proctor (faculty)– “Essays in Southern Jewish History” (continuing study).
- Fred C. Reynolds– “Albert J. Russell: His Life and Contributions to Florida Education” (Ph.D. dissertation completed).
- Donna L. Ruhl– “They Could not Live on Bread Alone: A Paleoethnobotanical Analysis of Sixteenth- and Seventeenth-century Coastal Spanish Mission Sites in La Florida” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Joe H. Rose – “*Epperson v. Arkansas*: Antievolution Laws Come to an End” (master’s thesis in progress).
- Michael A. Russo– “Modeling Archaic Adaptaion in Peninsular Florida” (Ph.D. dissertaion in progress).
- Rebecca A. Saunders– “Archaeology of Santa Catalina and Santa Maria Spanish Missions, Amelia Island” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).
- Michael R. Scanlon– “The At-Large Election in Florida: 1910-1980” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

FLORIDA HISTORY RESEARCH IN PROGRESS 349

Richard K. Scher (faculty)– “Towards the New South” (continuing study).

Susan Sowell– “History of Archer, Florida” (master’s thesis in progress).

Arthur O. White (faculty)– “William N. Sheats: A Biography, 1851-1922” (continuing study).

John E. Worth– “The Impact of European Contact on the Native Peoples of North Florida” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

*University of Georgia*

Charles Hudson (faculty) and Jerald T. Milanich– “Hernando de Soto and the Florida Indians” (publication forthcoming).

*University of Miami*

Greg Bush (faculty)– “Playgrounds of the USA: The Promotion of Leisure in Miami, 1896-1930” (continuing study).

Paul S. George (faculty)– “Surging in New Directions: Fort Lauderdale, 1911-1945”; “A Guide to the History of Florida” (publications forthcoming); “History of Fort Lauderdale, 1945-present: Volume Three”; “Port of Miami and Cubans in Early Florida”; “Settlers in Dade County under the Terms of the Armed Occupation Act” (continuing studies); “History of Tourism in South Florida” (exhibition forthcoming); “Little Havana”; “Early Fort Lauderdale” (films in progress).

Patricia R. Wickman– “Florida as Latin America: Contact and Early Settlement” (Ph.D. dissertation in progress).

*University of North Florida*

George E. Buker (faculty emeritus)– “Spanish-American War Fortifications, St. Johns Bluff, Florida” (completed study); “Jacksonville: The Janus Port, A Maritime History, 1562-1989” (publication forthcoming).

George E. Buker and David Coles– “Union Blockade of Florida, 1861-1865” (continuing study).

James Crooks (faculty)– “After the Fire: Jacksonville Becomes a New South City” (publication forthcoming).

Philip Miller– “Greater Jacksonville’s Response to the Florida Land Boom of the 1920s” (master’s thesis in progress).

Daniel L. Schafer (faculty)– “A West Point Graduate in the Second Seminole War: William Warren Chapman and the View from Fort Foster”; “‘A Class of People Neither Freeman nor Slaves’: From Spanish to American Race Relations in Florida, 1821-1861” (publications forthcoming); “Slavery in Northeast Florida”; “A History of British East Florida” (continuing studies).

*University of South Alabama*

Amy Turner Bushnell (faculty)– “The Archaeology of Mission Santa Catalina de Guale: Supporting and Supplying the Seventeenth-Century Doctrina”; “A Guide to the History of Florida”; “Archaeology and History of the Spanish Borderlands East” (publications forthcoming); “A Land Reknowned for War: The Indian Provinces of the Captaincy General of Florida” (continuing study).

*University of South Florida*

Mary Claire Crake– “Women’s Clubs in Tampa, 1900-1930” (master’s thesis completed).

Jack E. Davis– “Shades of Justice: The Lynching of Jesse James Payne and its Aftermath” (master’s thesis completed).

Nancy A. Hewitt (faculty)– “Working Women in Tampa, 1885-1945” (continuing study).

Gary R. Mormino (faculty)– “A Social History of Florida, 1492-1992” (continuing study).

*University of West Florida*

Mary Dawkins– “Roman Catholic Church in Pensacola, 1820-1910” (continuing study).

Jane Dysart (faculty)– “Creek Mixed Bloods”; “Antebellum Pensacola” (continuing studies).

*Valdosta State College*

Fred Lamar Pearson (faculty)– “Spanish-Indian Relations

in Seventeenth- and Eighteenth-Century Florida"; "The Guala Rebellion" (continuing studies).

*Consulting and/or Research Historians*

Anthony Q. Devereux— "Juan Ponce de León, the Discoverer of Florida" (continuing study).

John W. Griffin— "The History of Florida Archaeology" (continuing study).

Patricia C. Griffin— "An African Slave in St. Augustine" (continuing study).

Patricia R. Wickman— "Osceola's Legacy" (publication forthcoming); "Mosaic: The Jewish Experience in Florida" (exhibit forthcoming); "Stephen C. O'Connell Biographical Report" (continuing study).

Patricia R. Wickman, Miguel Bretos, and Fernando Garcia-Chacon, eds.— "Florida and the Gulf Territories in the Age of Charles III" (publication forthcoming).

*University Presses of Florida, Forthcoming Publications*

Edmund and Dorothy Smith Berkeley — *The Life and Travels of John Bartram* (reprint).

Arch Frederic Blakey — *Confederate Warden: Brigadier General John Henry Winder, C.S.A.*

Arthur S. Evans and David Lee — *Pearl City Remembers: A Florida Black Community in the 1930s and 1940s.*

Robin F. A. Fabel — *Shipwreck and Adventures of M. Pierre Viaud.*

Thomas Graham — *Bryan's Brains, Pulitzer's Headache: C. H. Jones, A Political Journalist.*

J. Arthur Heise, Hugh Gladwin, and Douglas McLaughen— *1989 F I U Florida Poll.*

Larry K. Jackson — *Citrus Growing in Florida.*

Stetson Kennedy — *The Klan Unmasked; Jim Crow Guide: The Way It Was* (reprint).

Alton C. Morris — *Folksongs of Florida* (reprint).

Kevin McCarthy — *Nine Florida Stories by Marjory Stoneman Douglas; Florida Lighthouses.*

R. L. Myers and J. J. Ewel — *Ecosystems of Florida.*

David Scheinbaum — *Miami Beach.*