

The Apalachee Redux

The Newsletter of the Tallahassee Historical Society

August 2019

Volume 2 Number 2



September 14 Board Retreat Will Examine Historical Society's First Principles

By Bob Holladay, President

Every organization during its lifetime needs to get back to basics, to examine its "First Principles" and its basic mission. Maybe those principles and the mission are changed; maybe they're not. But the mere act of examining them tends to revitalize and update the institution, and is crucial in a changing community.

The Tallahassee Historical Society will have such an opportunity of re-examination on Saturday, September 14, when we have the first of what I hope will be a regular annual retreat from 9:30 am to 2 pm at the Martin House. Again, this kind of meeting is not unusual among venerable organizations (we are 86 years old, after all); I liken it to chipping the rust off of a faithful ship that has carried us well for a long time, and which we want it to continue to do. The Tallahassee Historical Society is the second oldest historical organization in the state of Florida; it is older than the Southern Historical Association.

This is not what this meeting started out to be. When I became president in May of 2018, one of my stated goals was to raise the profile of the historical society in the community by taking part in more public events, such as Word of South, by starting a newsletter that we could send to our membership, etc. Early in the summer, board members were asked to submit a list of goals that they believe we should accomplish over the next year or two (we don't want to look too far ahead). The plan was to meet over the summer, discuss those goals, and then make recommendations.

But it is apparent that there are other questions that we need to ask, and attempt to answer, keeping in mind that this meeting is the beginning of a process. Inertia tends to build up in organizations like the Tallahassee Historical Society. Change is difficult; it should be difficult. This time last year, we had a board member resign because they

continued on Page 2

thought I was moving too fast and damaging the integrity of the institution; there are folks, I am quite certain, who will think we are proceeding at a snail's pace.

Among the things we are going to examine at this retreat are our bylaws. Are our rules of procedure adequate? Do we meet often enough, or too often? What should the process be for adding board members? What exactly are the powers of the president, vice president, etc? Have we become too lax and informal in our decision-making processes? One thing that will happen at this retreat is a refresher course on Roberts Rules of Order, rules of procedure without which any organization can verge on chaos.

The second issue that we will examine will be the goals that our board members have suggested. Which ones are practical? Which ones will help both the historical society and the larger community? How do we implement them?

The third issue we will examine will be the Tallahassee Historical Society's role in the Tallahassee/Leon County bicentennial. The actual date for that is 2024, not very far away at all, and again lots of questions need to be asked, for example, what exactly are we celebrating, the entire 200 year period, or our area's "second century," from 1924 on? Given the tumultuous history of the 19th and 20th centuries, who should be recognized and celebrated? These are going to be tough, often controversial questions while this retreat is limited to present board members, there will be other meetings where the broader membership will be asked to join the discussion.

Being on the board of an organization like the Tallahassee Historical Society requires a fair amount of commitment, which is why most (but not all) of our board members are retired from other professions. We have some difficulty in keeping younger, working age board members simply because they have other things to do. We want to make the Tallahassee Historical Society more inviting to younger people, students, young professionals, people of color, those who realize that the past and future are inextricably linked and that in diversity there is strength.

Please be part of our efforts to move the historical society forward. We need you.



The Tallahassee Historical Society is looking for a serious (well, not always so serious), sober-minded individual to join our board of directors as secretary. We know; you've seen this advertisement, or something like it before. It's not our fault this time, we promise. It's just that our present secretary, Nina Gonzalbez, is caught between being a full-time grad student and a full-time employee.

On a serious note, we really do need someone to be our secretary to take minutes of our board meetings and our general meetings and email them to the board and membership within a reasonable amount of time, two weeks to be exact.

In addition to acting as our secretary, you will be a voting board member of the second oldest historical organization in Florida, one which for 86 years has educated, entertained and helped focus the community on North Florida's historical legacy. You will have the opportunity to play an integral in the planning of Tallahassee's bicentennial.

If you would like to join the fun, or know a member who is too shy to come forward, send an email describing your/their qualifications and your/their love of history to Bob Holladay at President@ TallahasseeHistoricalSociety.org by September 5, which is approximately a week before the Board's retreat on September 14, and for which we really do need a secretary.





Claude's Corner

by Claude Kenneson, At-Large Board Member

A Few of Our Prominent Members from Past Years

The Tallahassee Historical Society was founded in 1933 and is believed to be the second oldest such group in the State, after the Florida Historical Society, which began in 1856 but was reorganized in 1902. THS was founded by W.T. Cash, a noted historian and Florida's first State Librarian. The Society attracted people from all walks of life, as we shall see. In the

February and March Apalachee Redux we considered only our past presidents. This time we will concentrate on some of our most prominent early members as found in the older lists (1933-1963).

PROMINENT POLITICIANS

We shall begin with J.B. Whitfield. Justice Whitfield was a lawyer and distinguished member of the Florida Supreme Court for 39 years including being justice three times: 1905, 1909-1913, and 1935-1937. Few have been able to match his influence on Florida state government, primarily because of his expertise in constitutional law.

Guyte P. McCord, Sr. was mayor of the city, 1919-1920 under the old mayor form of government and 1920-1922 under the commission-manager form of government. W.L. Marshall was another mayor of Tallahassee (1932-1933).

W.C. Hodge was a lawyer and politician who was a Florida Senator for 16 years (1923-1939) and was president of the State Senate in 1935. He acquired the celebrated Goodwood mansion and estate in the 1920s from Mrs. Fanny Tiers, a New Jersey lady who some said was the "world's richest woman."

Spessard Holland became the 28th governor of Florida (1941-1945) and then U.S. Senator from Florida (1946-1971).

Millard Caldwell became the 29th Governor of Florida (1945-1949). He previously served as U.S. Representative from Florida (1931-1941) and later as a Florida Supreme Court justice (1962-1969). He was Chief Justice, 1967-1969

Allen Morris was clerk of the Florida House from July 1, 1966, until his retirement, November 18, 1986. He continued to keep an office at the Capitol for several years afterwards, serving as clerkemeritus and historian. He was author of The Florida Handbook, an encyclopedia of facts on Florida government and history. It began publication in 1947 and continued through 28 more editions. He also was founder of the Florida Photo Archives (1951).

AUTHORS

There were so many, that I selected only a few.

One name I immediately recognized was Reinette L. Hunt (Reinette Gamble Long). Who was she, you might wonder? When her grandmother Ellen Call Long died, Reinette

> became owner of The Grove. She made it into a hotel from the 1920s until her death in 1940. She also taught china painting and pastels out of her home studio. In addition, she developed Grove-themed products, including soup and tomato sauce. She also authored Osola, a Florida epic: The Legend of the Mysterious Smoke of Wakulla (1922) and Historical Pageant of Tallahassee (1924).

Then there was Dorothy Dodd, who was Florida's first Archivist (1941) and Florida's second Librarian, replacing W.T. Cash; she held the position

J.B. WHITFIELD of Librarian until 1956. She wrote a couple of articles for the early Tallahassee Historical Society annuals and several for Apalachee (the original publication of the Tallahassee Historical Society). In the THS Annual, Vol. II (1935), she contributed "The Manufacture of Cotton In Florida Before and During the Civil War" and in Vol. III (1937), "Some Florida Secession History." For Apalachee, Vol. II (1946), she wrote "Bishop Pearce and the Reconstruction of Leon County;" Vol. III (1948-1950), "Horse Racing in Middle Florida, 1830-1843;" also in the same

> issue "The Corporation of Tallahassee, 1826-1860;" Vol. IV (1950-1956), "The Tallahassee Railroad and

the Town of St. Marks;" in the same issue "The Steamboats Home and Pulaski;" and finally Vol. V (1957-1962), "Old Tallahassee." (From 1934 to 1939 THS members wrote articles for their own journal Tallahassee Historical Society Annual and afterward Apalachee as it was called from 1940 to 1996. Our current newsletter, Apalachee Redux, is named in honor of our second scholarly journal). Dorothy also published numerous articles in other periodicals, as well as books on Florida History,

OROTHY DODD including Florida Becomes A State (1945) and Florida, the Land of Romance (1957).

> Susan Bradford Eppes, a descendant of Thomas Jefferson, wrote Through Some Eventful Years (1926); Verse from Florida (1938); The Negro in the Old South: a Bit of Period History (1941); Maria Jefferson Eppes and Her Little Son, Francis (1941).

> > continued on next page

Carrie Edward Elliot contributed "Aunt Memory at the Fair," Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Vol. II (1935), and "McDougall's Pasture," Apalachee, Vol. II (1946).

Sallie E. Blake wrote "Old Street Railway of Tallahassee" in Tallahassee Historical Society, Vol. II (1935). She had previously authored Tallahassee of Yesterday (1924).

Mary Lamar Davis contributed "Robert Butler--an American Pioneer," Tallahassee Historical Society Annual, Vol. I (1934), and in Apalachee, Vol. 1 (1944), "Tallahassee Through Territorial Days;" she also wrote an article for the Florida Historical Quarterly on "The Cornerstone of the Capitol" (October1941).

Clara Ryder Hayden taught at Florida State College for Women from 1922-1946. Additionally, she was a prominent member of the United Daughters of the Confederacy; the Clara Ryder Hayden Chapter is named for her. She contributed an article to Apalachee, Vol. III (1948-50), entitled "Confederate Postwar Organizations and History of the Anna Jackson Chapter." She wrote several books, including A Century of Tallahassee Girls as Viewed from the Leaves of their Diaries (1924); Art in the South before the Sixties (1929); Sounds and Pictures of Yesterday in Cape Girardeau (1933); A Tribute to Dr. Yonge and Dr. Wartmann (1934); Historical Pageant of the First One Hundred Years of the Presbyterian Church of Tallahassee (1934); and Pageant of Port St. Joe (1938).

EDUCATORS

LEWIS LIVELY Dr. W.G. Dodd was Dean of the FSU College of Arts and Sciences (1910-1944). Dodd Hall at FSU is named for him. He wrote "Ring Tournaments in Tallahassee," Apalachee, Vol. III (1948-1950), as well as articles for the Florida Historical Quarterly. Additionally, he published in 1952 History of West Florida Seminary, 1857-1901; Florida State College, 1901-1905. In 1959 he wrote Florida State College for Women Notes on the Formative Years (Typewritten and bound).

Marjorie Fain taught biology at Leon High School, Rickards High School, and Cobb High School. She retired from teaching in 1971. She wrote "Some extracts from the history of the Gamble family" in Vol. 1, (1934) Tallahassee Historical Society Annual.

Arthur Williams was Professor of Bible and Religious Education (1933-34) at Florida State College for Women (today's FSU).

Dr. Venila L. Shores is listed as a professor at Florida State College for Women in 1924 and is credited with organizing the first college course in Florida history in 1925. She served as chair of the History Department at FSU from 1941 until 1954. She wrote an article entitled "The Laying Out of Tallahassee" for Apalachee, Vol. V, (1957-1962) as well as several articles for the Florida Historical Quarterly.

Dr. Kathryn T. Abbey was head of the Department of History, Geography, and Political Science at Florida State College for Women. She wrote an article on "Lafayette and the Lafayette Land Grant" in Vol. 1, (1934)

Tallahassee Historical Society Annual and several articles for the Florida Historical Quarterly.

Dr. Arthur Romeyn Seymour was a professor of foreign languages at the Florida State College for Women (1926-1946). He co-authored with Adelaide Ellen Smathers Practical Spanish Grammar (1929). He also wrote "Social Aspects of Leon County Wills and Inventories, 1826-1845" in Apalachee, Vol. III (1948-1950).

SESAN BRADFORD EPPE Lewis Matthew Lively was the founder of Lively Technical School, now Lively Technical College. It opened in 1937 as a vocational school with one full-time and one part-time instructor. Today it serves thousands of students, with a faculty and staff of 85. He served for 12 years as a member of the county board of school trustees. Lively was a charter member of the Elks

> Lodge, an officer for many years and for two years an officer of the Grand Lodge. He also was a charter member of the Rotary Club and served as president in 1924-1925. Prior to 1920 he served as a City Council member.

> > Colins English, Sr. was Superintendent of Schools for Lee County from 1924 until 1932. He became State Superintendent of Public Instruction (1937).

Ruby Diamond was a lifelong resident of Tallahassee and a great philanthropist. She contributed to many charities in Tallahassee and across Florida and was a generous donor to more than thirty-seven organizations. She was also a political activist and fought for lower taxes and racial equality. In 1937, Ms. Diamond, her brother Sydney, and other members of the Jewish community, founded Temple Israel. Having graduated as one of the 13 members of Florida State

> was a generous benefactor to FSU and established two scholarships for disadvantaged scholars. She supported

College's 1905 class, she never forgot her Alma Mater. She

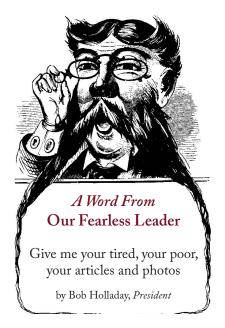
the Alumni Association and the Department of Educational Research, Development, and Foundations. For her contributions, FSU named its largest auditorium, located in the Westcott Building, for her. In 1971 she donated property in Tallahassee to the University, worth more than \$100,000. In 1981 she donated downtown property, also worth more than \$100,000 to partially fund an endowed chair of "national excellence" in the College of Education. Residing in

the Floridan Hotel, she no doubt was responsible for meetings of the Tallahassee Historical Society being held

there in 1934 and 1941.



continued on next page



Summer is winding down, though you may not know it from the temperature outside. It will probably be late October or early November before we notice much of a difference. That is, if a hurricane hasn't blown us away by then.

You will notice that your fearless leader, along with our fearless board member, Claude Kenneson, has written most of this newsletter. It's not something I like to do because it makes me look like an egotist. It's just that

nobody sent anything in for this issue except Claude and Mary May. In the year since we started it, we have had some really great contributions: Mary is always doing research, particularly among old newspapers, and sending in the results, some of them with a lot of irony, such as the news accounts concerning Confederate monuments, and the way that African-Americans were lauded for their service World War I, fighting for a segregated society. Joe Knetsch allowed us to excerpt one of his articles about how World War I impacted Tallahassee. One of our newer members, George Allen, sent in two articles, one about his family, and the other about Joe's Spaghetti House. One of my favorite articles came from Patricia Cheavers at Christmastime, about her memories of Tallahassee's old Sears, located at Monroe and Jefferson streets. Marti Pytel has sent in several articles about material culture, including Civil War bugles, and Seminole wear. She also wrote about the great 1968 Florida teacher's strike. Maybe if we get enough contributions one day we can collect them in a volume. I don't know about you, but ever since we got a real pro, Brendan Crellin, to design this newsletter, it's been a pleasure to look at.

We need your contributions; both written articles for this newsletter, and your participation at events where we are trying to be more visible. There are lots of historical organizations in this area, from Goodwood to The Grove, to the Riley House, to PAST, to the county historical societies around us, to the Department of State and the Bureau of Archeological Research (which allows us space at The Martin House). We should be actively cooperating with all of them. We also need your help in encouraging young people that studying history is fun. We would love to have articles from our students. We need to visit schools and sell ourselves; we need to foster closer relations with our local universities and colleges.

These are some of the things we're going to be talking about at our September 14 retreat, which I've written about elsewhere in this issue.

In the meantime, get ready for our new season, which starts on Thursday night, October 10, when we will hear from our Secretary of State, Laurel Lee. And send me those articles, photos, illustrations and ideas for our newsletter. I'm getting writers cramp.

Prominent Members, continued

CORRECTION

In the February *Apalachee Redux* I incorrectly identified Doak S.Campbell as a past president of the Tallahassee Historical Society. He was a member but not president. Doak S. Campbell was president of Florida State University from 1947-1957. Doak Campbell Stadium was named for him. J.T. Campbell, on the other hand, was the one who was president of the THS (1954-1955). He became the Director of School Administration in the State Department of Education in 1961 and still held that post in 1966. He also contributed to *Apalachee*, IV (1950-1956) an article entitled "The Charles Hutchinson Letters from Territorial Tallahassee, 1839-1843."

OTHERS

David A. Avant, Jr. and his brother George opened a photographic studio in Tallahassee in 1947. It was called L'Avant Studios. Several books were published by the L'Avant Studios including *Tallahassee Rotary Club: The First 75 years 1922–1997*, written by David himself. Some of his other works include: *Some Southern Colonial Families* (Vols. 1-5); *Illustrated Index, J. Randall Stanley's History of Gadsden County*; and *Sesquicentennial Pageant*. David was also a genealogist; he was named the Genealogical Scholar of the Year in 1998 by the Florida State Genealogical Society. He served as president of the Florida State Archives Association, the Sons of the American Revolution, Sons of Confederate Veterans, Tallahassee Art League, Men's Camellia Club, and Tallahassee Genealogical Society.

Joan Morris spent 40 years as curator of the state photo archives. She was the photo editor for nine books of Florida history, including Favored Land Tallahassee: A History of Tallahassee and Leon County (1977); and Seminole History: A Pictorial History of Florida State University (1987). She gave more than a 100 talks to groups about the Florida Photo Archives. She oversaw the move of the state photo archives from the FSU library to the Florida Department of State (1992), as well as the transition of the printed photo archives to the online website Florida Memory.com (1994-1995). In addition to the photo archives she also served on numerous state history committees. During the 1990s, she published a regular column on local history in the Tallahassee Democrat.

Walker Library to be Resurrected

By Martha Saconchik-Pytel

Built around 1903/04, the David Walker Library was located on the south side of Park between Monroe and Calhoun at 209 East Park Avenue. This was a private subscription library organized as the University Library in 1883 by Governor David Shelby Walker. It was first housed in rooms upstairs on the southeast corner of Park and Monroe.

It was Tallahassee's first library from 1903 to 1956. Since 1977, it had served as headquarters of Springtime Tallahassee, Inc., the organization that runs that annual festival.

David Walker was born in Kentucky on May 2, 1815. He came to Leon County in 1837 when he was 22 to study law and enter a career of public service. He served in Florida's first legislature in 1845 as a

senator from Leon and Wakulla Counties and then in the House of Representatives in 1848. From 1849 to 1854 he was the state register of lands and superintendent of public schools. In 1850, he set up the state's first system of free schools. In 1857, the school he helped establish in Tallahassee was absorbed into the new West Florida Seminary, forerunner of today's Florida State University. He was appointed Florida's eighth governor in 1865-1868

after the Civil War. In 1868, he returned to his



Official portrait of David Walker as governor. (*Florida State Archives*).

law practice and was appointed a circuit judge in 1876, a position he held until his death in 1891.

In 1884, local citizens accepted Walker's offer of two rooms for a library in a building he owned at the southeast corner of the Park and Monroe. Residents raised donations to buy books and create a reading room, which was open to the public. In 1903, after Walker's death, the building was sold in exchange for the lot next door on East Park Avenue. His widow donated the lot to the library association, which built the present red brick, white-columned building – with a large sign over the doorway that reads "Library" – named in honor of Walker for his support of the library.

The Walker Library served the community from 1903 to 1956, when the library moved into the basement of the Columns, an antebellum mansion two blocks west on Park



This 1962 photo shows the library was located between the former Cherokee Hotel and Western Union building, (*Florida State Archives*).

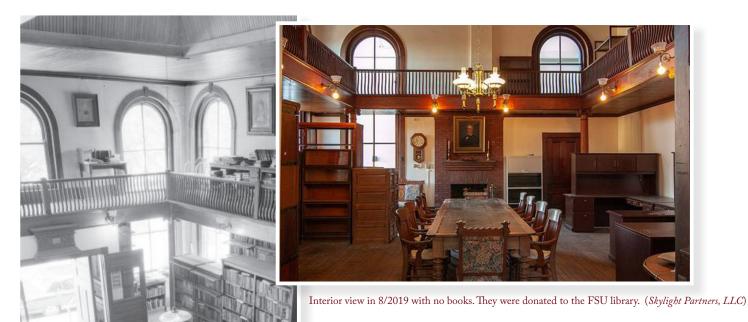
Avenue (a building since relocated to Duval Street and Park Avenue.) In 1962, the county library moved into the former Elks Club on North Monroe Street. In 1978, the library relocated to the basement of the Northwood Mall. In January 1991, the Leon County Leroy Collins Library opened in its present home at 200 West Park Avenue.

In 1922-1923, the four-story Cherokee Hotel was built on the east side of the Walker Library but was demolished in 1964. Its Westside neighbor, the building where Walker started his library, and known for decades as the Western Union building, was torn down in 1978, to build the Florida Home Builders Association building, which is now replaced by the \$20 million Ballard building that takes up the southeast corner of Park Avenue and South Monroe Street.



The Walker Library as it appears today. (Skylight Partners, LLC)

continued on page 7



Interior view of the Walker Library in 1967. (Florida Memory Collection)

In 1976, the Walker Trust fund had no remaining capital. In 1989 it became a visitor information center and home to Springtime Tallahassee. When the new Ballard building was under construction, Springtime Tallahassee, Inc., moved into temporary quarters at 501 E. Tennessee St., across from Leon High. It did not return to the Walker Library. What it did do was put out a "For Sale" sign at the library. Many did not see that sign as it was sold right away in May of 2019 for \$300,000 to Skylight Partners (You will see a lease sign with their name outside the library now).

Although Matt was born in Virginia he went to school at Sealy and graduated from Leon High School. He worked for the State of Florida and is now with a private data company here. He owns other rental properties in Tallahassee and counts this as his home. He hopes to rent the library with its old furniture and lighting fixtures and maintain the feel of the 103 year old building. There are no plans to change the outside in any way. An inside office partition, not of the initial structure may be removed. Modern desks will be removed but old furniture and fixtures will be retained. In the interview, it was apparent that future plans for the library seek to retain the inside historic look.

An ad for the library space can be seen on Craig's List. It states the library overlooks Bloxham Park on the Chain of Parks and is a short walk from the Capitol Complex. It also denotes the building has about 2300 square feet of usable floor space and that creative leasing options are available.

Suggestions from tenant interviews for the use of the library include: retail space, offices, a wine bar and photography



A marvelous sight is the Walker Library ceiling with its delicately crafted woodwork. (*Author*)

studios. However, before new tenants move in, repair work remains to be done on a corner of the roof and a section of the inside ceiling along with further cleaning of the interior. Until then, interviews will continue until Matt finds a "good fit for the library."

This author will keep in touch with Matt and relate to you the new use of the building with its resurrection date.

Bibliography

- 1. Ensley, Gerald, Tallahassee Democrat, Published 6:19 p.m. ET April 20, 2016.
- 2. Florida State Archives Photo Collection.
- 3. E-mails and interview with Matt Cooper on August 9, 2019 from 4:00 to 6:00 p.m. at the Walker Library.

Hot Off the Presses!

Some historical literature of the Second Seminole War

By Bob Holladay, President

I don't know if you read THS past president and current board member Dave Lang's column in the Democrat a few weeks ago, but you should have. When Gramling's Feed & Seed closed in June, Stan Gramling gave Dave a few documents that had been in the family 170 years: the original 1839 roster of the Company A, 7th Regiment, Florida Territorial Militia, and



the original commissions of his ancestor, Adam Gramling, as both second lieutenant and captain. They are pretty impressive documents.

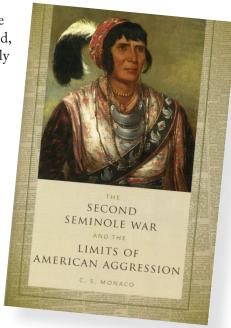
The Second Seminole War, which lasted from 1835-1842, was the longest and most expensive of all the wars in the 400-plus years of conflict between Native-Americans and European-Americans. It is only one of two wars the U.S. government ever fought (the other is the Korean War) where there was no peace treaty ending it. I suppose, technically, the U.S. is still at war with the Seminoles. It's a good thing they never got ballistic missiles.

There were three Seminole Wars stretching from 1817-1858, but the second one was the bloodiest, and gave us the most famous Seminole warrior of all, Osceola. It was a training ground for a lot of American soldiers—including William T. Sherman—none of whom looked back on it with any fondness. It is hard to escape the thought that if American politicians had studied the difficulty of fighting a guerilla war in a swamp, there might have been some second thoughts about committing American troops to Vietnam. Oh, well. It is also a conflict with a growing amount of historical literature.

It's the publication of a new book on the Second Seminole War that has made me want to briefly review what I've got on my shelves about it, what I don't have but should, and what I know I have but can't find. The new book is *The Second Seminole War and the Limits of American Aggression* by

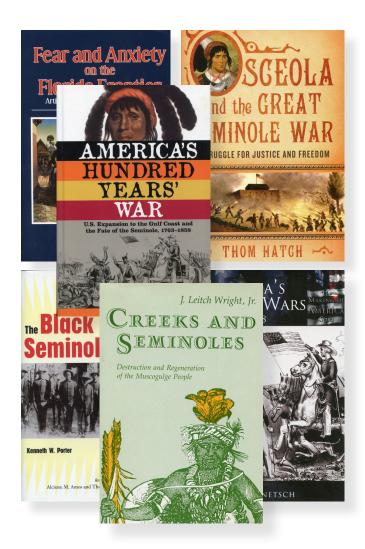
Dr. Chris Monaco, who teaches at The University of Florida. Dr. Monaco argues that the war is best understood in an "interdisciplinary" manner, not just as a military conflict, but as a political one in the second party era of Democrats and Whigs, and a war with significant environmental, medical, and social results. And, of course, it was a racial war, particularly over the involvement of the Black Seminoles who at its conclusion were forced west with all but a few hundred members of the nation. Dr. Monaco, as is clear from the book's title, refuses to accept long held views that

the "Indians were just as culpable as whites for the Indian wars." To that end, his epilogue is particularly critical of John and Mary Lou Missall's The Seminole Wars: America's Longest Indian Conflict (2004). Dr. Monaco calls the Missall's book "an ethical evasion" and labels the war as a "straightforward attempt to subjugate and remove an exceedingly vulnerable ethnic minority."



Dr. Monaco, I think, overestimates the tenacity

of what he calls the "folk belief" of mutual culpability for the Second Seminole War, certainly in academic circles. In fact, with the exception of the Missall's book, I don't know of anybody who believes the Seminole wars were anything but a land grab. Take longtime THS member Joe Knetsch whose two books, Florida's Seminole Wars, 1817-1858, and Fear and Anxiety on the Florida Frontier, are listed in Dr. Monaco's biography. Joe is very clear that "Certain segments of the white population wanted their land for cattle, sugar or other agricultural purposes. Others saw political or economic gain from the removal of the remaining Seminole and Miccosukee population." Or take Thom Hatch, whose popular biography, Osceola and the Great Seminole War: A Struggle for Justice and Freedom (2012) makes it very clear who was responsible for the war. Or finally, America's Hundred Years War: U.S. Expansion to the Gulf Coast and the Fate of the Seminole, 1763-1858 (2011),



a collection of essays edited by William S. Belko at the University of West Florida, whose overarching theme is that the Seminole Wars were part of a larger "aggressive and expansive" American policy that had major political ramifications leading up to the Civil War.

There are lots of other good books on the Seminole wars, including Kenneth Porter's The Black Seminoles: History of a Freedom Seeking People (1996), FSU History professor J. Leitch Wright's Creeks and Seminoles: Destruction and Regeneration of the Muscogulge People (1986), and The Only Land They Knew (1986). I'm sure I'm leaving some off the list that I shouldn't, so feel free to let me know what I've missed. One of the ironies about the Seminole wars, particularly the second one, is that most people who lived through it, and who fought in it, did not think it was anything but ethnic cleansing, as Dr. Monaco puts it. It was expensive, it was deadly, the United States did not act in good faith, and a good part of the rest of the country resented being asked to foot the bill.

An indication of how long historic preservation has been on people's minds...

Tallahassee Democrat - April 13, 1959

Special Committee May Be Named

Plan To Save Historical City Landmarks Studied

Provisions of the ordinance and how they are carried out to preserve buildings that have been designated as having historical and architectual value, are being studied by the Tailahassee City Commission which is interested in the movement to save early landmarks of Florida's capital.

Mayor Hugh Williams said yestedly have been supported by the conferred with members of the City Zoning Board in an effort conserved with members of the City Zoning Board in an effort to save Tailahassee's Historical to or repairs to or repairs to or repairs.

There is some indication the City Commission may designate a special committee to wrestle with the problem.

Any needed state law could e sought in the present session the Legislature. Otherwise, here would be a two-year wait

However, Commissioner W. T. (Billy) Mayo has come up with a suggestion that might provide immediate solution to much of

ORIGINAL STATE

It calls for a building ordin-ance amendment which would permit specified uses of histori-cal buildings provided they were maintained in their original

These uses could be, for example, offices for lawyers and architects or studios for artists

and designers.
Some of Tallahassee's historical dwellings are in residential zones where land values have caused taxes to sear. Owners, in some cases, can't afford to hold the properties for residential use only.
An example is the building on Calhoun street at the corner of East Virginia street. The ante-

east Virginia street. The antebellum home was built by Thom-as Randall who was appointed in 1827 by President James Monroe as district judge of the Territory of Florida. It was there he brought his bride, the daughter of William Wirt, U. S. attorney general and one of the prosecu-tors of Aaron Burr.

AS MOOSE HOME

It was used the past several years as a Moose Home and has been acquired by Mrs. Elise Du-vall who plans reconditioning if she can get permission to rent the interior for professional offices. Her petition goes before the City Zoning Board Monday night, April 20. The area is zon-ed residential and no business is permitted.

New Orleans found itself before establishing the Vieux Carre (French Quarter) Commission under a special ordinance some

molition, alteration of, addition to or repairs to any building in the French Quarter without a COMMISSION VIEW

tear down a building on grounds that it is unsafe. The Commis-sion takes the view that any building can be made safe by re-pairing and restoring.

It also takes the view where

It also takes the view where a property owner pleads finan-cial hardship, that it is his duty to transfer the property to some-one who is willing to undertake the necessary restoration.

"We know of no such property fransfer that has resulted in a loss to the property owner," according to a Commission report. The Commission is made up of nine citizens appointed by the Mayor with advice and consent.

Mayor with advice and consent of the City Council. One is from a list of two people recommended by the Louisiana Historical Soby the Louisiana Historical So-ciety. One is from a list of two recommended by the Curators of the Louisiana State Museum. One is from a list of two recom-mended by the Association of mended by the Association of Commerce. Three are qualified architects from a list of six re-commended by the New Orleans chapter of the American Insti-tute of Architects, and three nted at large.

2,532 PERMITS

2,532 FERMITS

They serve without pay, attend meetings and make inspections. During the past five and a half years, 2,532 permits have been issued for work ranging from repair of steps to replacing an entire building.

Detailed plans and specification must accommany each application must accommany each appli-

tion must accompany each appli-cation for a building permit. Stiff penalties are perscribed for vio-lations of the ordinance. The ordinance sets up complete spe-

Ryan Opposes Reapportion Suits In Court

county might acquire The Col-umns, historical mansion hous-ing the library, but federal tax entanglements stymied the pro-posal.

ON THE MARKET'

landmark is owned by the Stew

North Monroe street.

housing the Salvation Army.
The Salvation Army receipurchased a site for its new ho years" before the new questions a reality, accord Major Ruby Childress.

Now owned by a corporate white columned results.

the white columned residence was built before 1840 by Albert Hobbie, It once housed priceless furniture, glass and china and was lighted by brass chandel-iers.

antiquity of the whole Fr and Spanish quarter, the ensemble, so to speak, by fending this relic against ic clasm or vandalism. Presenting or prohibiting eyesores in such a locality is within the police pow-er and within the scope of the

THESE LAWS UPHELD
Similar laws enacted in other
states have also been upheld. urt held that the state legis ure had the power to establish the historic buildings and tricts in Nantucket, the took judicial notice of the



Write for the Apalachee Redux!

Publication Guidelines

The *Apalachee Redux* welcomes and encourages articles, photographs, illustrations, and writing about our community and North Florida. You do not have to be a member of the Tallahassee Historical Society to contribute. Every good publication, however, must have guidelines. Here are ours:

- Articles should be submitted as word documents. Please check for spelling/grammar. No PDFs since formatting is lost when copy-pasting. No text embedded in image since that will have to be retyped.
- Images should be submitted as separate files rather than embedded in the document (which causes loss in image quality). It's fine to embed if you want to show where they fit in the article but please also include as separate files.
- Leave a line break between paragraphs. No need to tab-indent new paragraphs.
- Single space between sentences.
- Images should be high-resolution whenever possible. Ideal resolution is 300 dpi or higher. Images taken from the web are usually 72 dpi.
- Contributors should submit articles and images to president@tallahasseehistoricalsociety.org no later than the 15th of each month to be included in the following month's newsletter. (If your editor and webmaster have the articles by the 15th, that will give us about a week and a half to do layout, distribute, and publicize.)

If you have an idea for an article, we'd love to hear it! Write to president@tallahasseehistoricalsociety.org.

