CONTENTS
Early American Reading
Books .............................................................. 1
Major Acquisitions .......................................... 7
Exhibits .......................................................... 10
How Tampa Lost the
Fort Brooke Military
Reservation ..................................................... 11
Associates Events and Activities ...................... 18
In Memoriam .................................................... 19

Cover: Frontispiece from Charles Sanders' First Reader (c. 1845).
Programs, activities, and services of the University of South Florida are available to all
on a non-discriminatory basis, without regard to race, color, creed, religion, sex, age,
national origin, or handicap. The University is an affirmative action Equal Opportunity
Employer.

Ex Libris

Vol. 5, No. 1

Ex Libris is published by the USF Library Associates, University of South Florida,
Tampa, Florida.
Please address suggestions and comments to J. B. Dobkin, Executive Secretary, USF
Library Associates, USF Library, Tampa, Fla. 33620.

Not printed at State expense.

Except as noted, illustrations in Ex Libris are reproduced from works in the Special
Collections Department of the University of South Florida Library. Photography is by the
photography department of USF’s Division of Educational Resources.
Early American Reading Books

CAN YOUR DOG read?”, asks Lyman Cobb in his New Juvenile Reader No. 1 published in 1847. This work and more than 160 other reading books are included in the early school-book holdings of the Special Collections Department of the University of South Florida Library at Tampa, Florida.

Perhaps better than any history lesson, these volumes with their pages well-worn by little hands delineate the growth of the American spirit. Published during the years 1798 through 1866, these books reflect the changing American scene not only in the manner of their printing, writing style, and expected reading level, but most especially in the content of their reading selections.

During the Colonial Period, the very earliest reading materials for children were hymn books and the Bible which irrevocably influenced the content of future school books. By 1642, twelve years after the settlement of Boston, the General Court of Massachusetts charged parents with the responsibility of making sure that their children learned to read and write. This instruction was frequently provided by what was called a Dame School: a woman, usually a widow, kept school in her home. It was during this period that the first text, the Hornbook, came into general use. Not really a book at all, the Hornbook was only a three by four inch bit of paper fastened to a thin piece of board and covered with a translucent sheet of horn to protect it from little fingers. On it was printed the alphabet, a listing of vowels and diphthongs, and The Lord's Prayer. An example of such a hornbook is included in the Special Collections of the University of South Florida. Later in 1647, the law which is the foundation of the Massachusetts school system was enacted. The Preamble begins with this premise:

It being one chiefe project of yt ould deluder, Sathan, to keep men from the knowledge of ye Scriptures, effort must be made to thwart this ould deluder yt learning may not be buried in ye grave of or fathrs in ye church and commonwealth.

Thus the battle was joined, and this struggle between Man and Satan influenced the content of every American reading book. Religious themes dominated the early works, and even later after other subjects were introduced, the child was continually warned about the evils of blasphemy, thievery, lying, and even drunkenness. Unquestioning obedience was expected of all, or the "wages of sin" would result. As in the rest of the world during the 18th and 19th centuries, children were regarded as miniature-sized adults. Although there was a gradual decline in religious themes, the famous McGuffey Readers (1836-1920) retained religious content much later than others did.

In appearance, the early readers are very different from the modern variety. Much smaller in size (usually 3¼” x 4½”) and with fewer pages, the books intended for elementary children were bound with paper covers or very thin boards covered with paper or cloth. Because nearly all textbooks were printed on rag paper, the pages in the
readers are still in rather good condition much like the early American newspapers are.

Although early books utilized the elongated "S", this printing style ended in America about 1800. Two examples of this use of the elongated "S" in the USF Collection are, *The American Preceptor* (1801), and *The Columbian Orator* (1811), both by Caleb Bingham. Curiously, early textbooks were printed in much smaller type: eight or nine point as compared to the eighteen or twenty-four point type of today's readers. One can envision generations of children wearing bifocals before the age of ten!

Very few textbooks before the 1830's contained pictures, but the letters of the alphabet were usually illustrated. The inclusion of colored pictures did not become common until after 1890.

In the early days, American teachers were so poorly educated and ill-prepared that they depended heavily on textbooks for what to teach and how to teach. Accordingly, it was common for textbook authors to include teaching suggestions in their books either in the preface, or in the introduction, or in a special section addressed, "To the Teacher."

The earliest books contained either a preface or introduction and only rarely a table of contents. Indexes were not common until the later part of the 19th century, but notes and glossaries were never used. However, except for the very earliest books, some sort of visual aid, chart, or illustration was usually included. An interesting example of this in the USF Collection is the "earthquake" type printing in Ebenezer Porter's *Rhetorical Reader*: the words rise and fall on the page to indicate inflection.

Because of the absence of early copyright laws, railroads, and efficient mail service, there was no large scale publishing by individual firms.

The earliest American textbooks were produced by local printing shops who also sold books. Frequently, more than one local printer would reprint the same book in the same town. This is graphically demonstrated by the fact that 23 different copies of *Murray's Readers* of different dates and titles in the USF Collection were printed by 21 different printing shops, and six of them were located in Philadelphia. Noah Webster tried to prevent this practice by attempting to get the federal government to pass an early copyright law. But failing in this, he did succeed in persuading a number of states to
enact laws which enabled him to support his family with royalties from his books during
the writing of his dictionary.

Advertisements of other available texts in textbooks began about 1800 and became an accepted practice after
1850. Accompanying this advertising was the inclusion of recommendations for the text written by prominent
persons: Noah Webster, John Adams, and others. However, the rise of large publishing firms caused the
decline of this practice.

Another interesting characteristic of many of the early
textbooks was the use of long titles that described the
book. One such example in the USF Special Collections
is the incredibly lengthy title of this reader by Daniel
Staniford published in 1807. The complete title in all its
glory is, A Short But Comprehensive Grammar Rendered
Simple and Easy by Familiar Questions and Answers
Adapted to the Capacity of Youth, and Designed For the
Use of Schools and Private Families to which is added an
Appendix, Comprehending a List of Vulgarisms and
Grammatical Improproprieties Used in Common Convers-
tion. Considering that the textbook itself is only 76 pages
in length, this is a formidable title indeed. One would think
that the student deserved an "A" just for making it all the
way through the title!

The reading levels of the early textbooks are impressive because absolutely no
concession was made to the struggling student. There were no episodes of Dick and Jan
pulling Spot, the dog, in a wagon. Rather, the early American child was regaled with
passages from the King James version of the Bible or excerpts from the works of William
Shakespeare. Even the original stories written for the textbooks were peppered with
complex sentences, embedded clauses, and complicated vocabulary. The majority of the
eyearly reading textbooks must be classed as present-day college reading level. Only a very
few of the early school-book holdings of the USF Special Collections can be termed
elementary or basic readers. In the early days of America, the skill of reading, as well as
other subjects, was "taught to the tune of a hickory stick." The whipping of students by
the schoolmaster was not only an accepted but an expected practice. One suspects that the
majority of students diligently studied their readers and tried hard to meet the criteria of
the child in the following poem.

The Description of a Good Boy
The boy that is good
   Does mind his book well;
And if he can't read
   Will strive for to spell.
His school he does love;
   And when he is there,
For plays and for toys,
No time can he spare.

Although printing styles, reading levels, and other physical aspects are indicative of the developing country, it is the content of the early readers that most clearly mirrors the changes in American thought. This is evidenced by the use of the Bible and hymn books as the earliest reading materials in the Colonial days of America. For the early settlers, religion was the overriding characteristic of their lives. They considered their own values the only absolutely correct ones by which to live. A bit later, the early spellers were brought here from England, but some of the chief sources of reading for Colonial children were printed in America. The USF collection has a later edition of one such work. It is *The Union Spelling Book* which features an illustrated alphabet and lists of spelling words which, curiously, are not used in the accompanying reading lessons. There is also a musical alphabet with the letters placed on a staff of music. The contents include the usual heavy religious themes and warnings about the evils of disobedience and drunkenness. The work is definitely secondary school reading level.

The American Revolution brought about sweeping changes because the readers in post-revolutionary America had a new function to perform: developing loyalty to the new nation. An indication of this new patriotism was the replacement of King George's portrait with one of George Washington in the readers. An example in the USF Special Collection is an edition of *Fisher's National Primer* with a frontispiece of George Washington (looking angry). In keeping with the separation of church and state, the religious content of the new readers was reduced while more stress was placed upon inculcating morals. The readers also reflected the emphasis upon developing an intelligent and informed citizenry, a theme that influenced American thought during the Age of Jefferson (1776-1828). Thomas Jefferson, a Deist, doubted that organized religion works in behalf of the individual for his happiness. He believed it to be too restrictive: a carrot (Heaven) if one is good, or a stick (Hell) if one is evil. Jefferson contended that there is no need for the "carrot and stick" approach. It is necessary only to appeal to the good in people to cause them to make the right decisions. Further, people make wrong decisions because they are uneducated and need to be educated to gain understanding. Jefferson felt that education is crucial to teach people to care about others.

Appropriately, more readers appeared that exalted the positive virtues of Man: charity, caring for animals, the Golden Rule, and others. So the trend at the turn of the century was away from a Protestant ethic towards a social ethic. The works of both Caleb Bingham and Noah Webster which are represented in the USF Special Collection attained popularity during this period. Bingham's *The American Preceptor* (1801) and *The Columbian Orator* (1811) emphasized high-moral values and a political defense of democracy. Representative titles of some of the lessons are, "On the Duty of School..."
Boys" and "Filial Duty and Affection." Noah Webster's *An American Selection of Lessons in Reading and Speaking. The Third Part of a Grammatical Institute of the English Language* (1798?) also extols the virtues of leading a virtuous life. But the texts that outstripped all others in popularity were the Lindley Murray *Readers* written in England by the American-born Murray. The USF holdings include 23 different copies of Murray's works. The content of these readers includes the usual moral and religious themes, short excerpts from the Bible, and a surprisingly secular selection, a translation of Pliny.

The Age of Jackson (1824-1850) ushered in innovative ideas that caused the emergence of political parties in America. A new breed of professional politicians invented ways to involve and manage the people. The need to get the voter to the polls necessitated campaign methods that used slogans, campaign buttons, newspapers, rallies, and above all, campaign speeches. Accordingly, with the new emphasis upon public speaking, the "orator" or "speaker" texts which had been around for some time really came into their own. Their contents usually included poetry, prose, and patriotic speeches. Most popular of all was the above-mentioned *Rhetorical Reader* of Ebenezer Porter published in 1831 with its "earthquake" style of printing to indicate inflection.

During this same period, readers continued to emphasize the building of character through the development of proper moral attitudes and behavior. Sharp contrasts were drawn between right and wrong. Evil suffered prompt, severe punishment, and good was as promptly rewarded. Character reform was incredibly sudden, successful, and permanent in all cases. Two examples in the USF Collection illustrate this beautifully. George Merriam's *The Child's Guide* (1841) includes such literary gems as, "The Girl Who Ate Too Much," and "The Girl Who Told Lies," but best of all is the classic, "The Listener." This last recounts the trials and tribulations of a little girl who liked to eavesdrop. The work is illustrated, but unfortunately it is present-day secondary school reading level. The other work is William Cardell's *Story of Jack Halyard, The Sailor Boy; or the Virtuous Family.* Virtue triumphs in this "Horatio Alger" plot. It is illustrated, and although intended to be used as an early reader, it is present-day college reading level.

Readers in series made an appearance about this time also. Lyman Cobb of "Can your dog read?" fame holds the distinction of being the first author to conceive a really graded series of readers and to begin with the lowest reader. He had a realistic view of reading levels of works for children. Examples of his graded series are included in the USF schoolbook holdings, and they are among the few truly elementary level readers in the collection. But, unquestionably, the most widespread and influential textbooks ever used in American classrooms were *The McGuffey Readers.* From 1836 until 1920, 122 million copies of the series were printed! A quarter of a million were sold between 1920 and 1960, and the latest editions of the *Readers* are still printed and for sale. No other series
of textbooks under the name of a single person has ever equaled that record. Their success was due partly to their illustrations and format (the introduction of new words in logical progression), but primarily their success was due to the fact that they reflected the values in which Americans believed. They stressed individual salvation through hard work, thrift, and competition: the bywords of laissez faire capitalism. They set the standards of morality and social life for more than half a century.

Although William McGuffey is credited in print with the authorship of the series, his brother, Alexander, an authority on literature, did the major work on a number of the Readers and produced the most-praised Fifth Reader entirely on his own. For many American children, this Fifth Reader was their first introduction to good literature. Distinguished Americans who were reared on McGuffeys include such notables as Mark Twain, William McKinley, Lew Wallace, and Henry Ford among others. Indeed, Ford developed such a deep affection for the series that during the 1930's he had printed facsimiles of the early readers.

The McGuffery Era (1836-1920) included the Civil War Period in America, and the Readers faithfully reflect the concerns of that time. William McGuffey, a strong pacifist, was horrified at the slaughter of the "Brothers War." In the 1866 edition of the Fourth Reader, there is a dialogue between a father and his son, Charles, entitled, "Things by Their Right Names." When asked to tell a story, the father describes the "murder" of 20,000 people by 30,000 people. Not until the very end does the boy realize what his father is describing.

C. O, now, I have found you out! You mean a battle.
F. Indeed I do. I do not know of any murders half so bloody.

The Special Collection at USF includes 17 copies of various titles and editions of the McGuffey Series including both the famous Fifth Reader by Alexander, and the above-mentioned Fourth Reader of 1866, one of the facsimiles that Henry Ford had printed in 1930.

The early school-book holdings of the Special Collections Department, published during the years 1798 through 1866, represent a considerable segment of American history. Because these textbooks faithfully mirror the social and political growth of our nation, they provide an insight into the American spirit. But on a much more personal level they permit the reader of 1982 to glimpse, if only briefly, what it was like to be a child in the early days of American.

-by Jo Evans
MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

IN THE CONSIDERABLE interval since notes of acquisitions last appeared in *Ex Libris*, there has been major growth in most of the Library's special collections. Gifts ranging from single volumes to large collections have been received from friends of the USF Library in Florida and elsewhere in the nation. Although it is not possible due to space limitations to list here all of the rare and unusual items added to the USF collection, some of the more notable gifts and other acquisitions are listed below.

**Harry K. Hudson Bequest**

We have received from the estate of the late Harry K. Hudson a large bequest of children's books and dime novels totaling in excess of one thousand volumes. Many of the books filled gaps in the holdings of USF's Harry K. Hudson Series Book Collection, having been acquired for that purpose by Mr. Hudson before his death. Books duplicating volumes already in the USF collection were disposed of through a sealed bid auction, with the proceeds going to the Associates' endowment fund. The dime novels donated also filled many gaps in our holdings, while duplicates were traded for a considerable number of other needed dime novels. The bequest also included Mr. Hudson's personal papers relating to his career as a collector and student of American juvenile literature. The Hudson papers, occupying seven linear feet of shelf space, include correspondence with leading collectors and scholars of American children's literature throughout the nation, as well as Mr. Hudson's own research notes and writings. The Hudson papers constitute an invaluable resource for bibliographic and historical study of juvenile literature.

**Hampton Dunn Collection**

Noted Florida newspaperman and historian Hampton Dunn of Tampa celebrated his "Golden Anniversary" as a newsman and writer this January by donating his huge collection of Floridiana to the USF Library. The Dunn collection includes a vast array of materials relating to the history of our state, and is particularly rich in items dealing with the Tampa Bay area. In addition to more than a thousand books on Florida's past, the collection includes pictures, oral history tapes, manuscripts, historical newspaper editions, and memorabilia. Accompanying Mr. Dunn's research materials are copies of the more than a dozen books and innumerable articles on Florida history that he has written during this fifty-year writing career. The Dunn Collection is a truly major addition to the USF Library's resources, and will be coming to the Library in installments over a period of years. The first installment, a body of several thousand photographic negatives showing Tampa during the 1940's and 1950's, has already been placed in the Special Collections Department.

**Anthony Pizzo Collection**

Tampa historian Tony Pizzo has designated the USF Library as the permanent home for his unique collection of materials relating to the history of Tampa. Mr. Pizzo, a native of Tampa's Ybor City, is perhaps best known for his book *Tampa Town: Cracker Village With a Latin Accent*. The leading authority on Ybor City, Mr. Pizzo, during his research into the history of Tampa's Latin community, has gathered a phenomenal body of
documents, photographs, memorabilia, and other materials relating to Tampa's past. The Pizzo collection is a veritable treasure trove of source materials relating to the diverse groups that made up Tampa's unique immigrant community. Formal presentation of Mr. Pizzo's collection to the University will take place at a dinner program in his honor to be held at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Tampa on the evening of October 23. Associates members are encouraged to plan to attend this event, which will also be the occasion of the first Tony Pizzo Florida History Lecture. Further information on this event appears in the Events section of this issue.

**Alma Sarett Papers**

The Library has received the papers of the late Dr. Alma Sarett, former USF professor of speech. Dr. Sarett, wife of noted writer Lew Sarett, was personally acquainted with many significant 20th century literary figures such as Carl Sandburg, Archibald MacLeish and John Ciardi. Her papers include extensive correspondence files with letters from these and other of her literary acquaintances. Accompanying Dr. Sarett's papers are many presentation copies of 20th century American literary works which greatly strengthen the USF rare books collection's holdings in this area.

**Girls Series Books**

A gift of over fifty scarce girls' series books was received from Mr. Edward T. LeBlanc of Fall River, Massachusetts. Mr. LeBlanc is the editor of *Dime Novel Round-Up*, and a leading authority on American popular juvenile literature. He has in the past taken a benevolent interest in our collection, assisting us in developing our dime novel holdings. His current donation is a tangible expression of his interest that is very much appreciated. Growth in our girls' series book holdings over the past year, which has been entirely through gifts and Associates' support, has been very encouraging. The fact that this collection has become one of the finest of its kind in existence is due to the generous gifts of donors like Mr. LeBlanc.

**William T. Brannon Papers**

The Library has received the papers of the late William T. Brannon. Mr. Brannon was known as "the dean of American detective writers," and was the author of several books and scores of articles on crime. During his long writing career, he contributed widely to such detective magazines as *True Detective* and *Official Detective*. Many of his articles dealt with Florida crimes, giving his papers a particular relevance for our collection. The Brannon collection includes Mr. Brannon's research correspondence files, as well as copies of his works. The collection was obtained for the University through the efforts of USF faculty member Dr. Edgar Hirshberg.

**Horatio Alger Books**

St. Petersburg bookman and book collector, Mr. Wallace Robinson, recently presented to the Library a gift of over five hundred books by Horatio Alger. Including multiple editions of Alger's famous "rags to riches" novels, Mr. Robinson's gift more than triples USF’s Alger holdings, and provides an invaluable resource for bibliographic research into the publication history of Alger titles. The Alger books constitute the first installment of a large collection of books by Alger and other 19th century juvenile book...
writers which Mr. Robinson will be donating to the Library over the next few years.

**Brasser Book Sale Donation**

A special vote of thanks is due to Mr. Thomas Brasser of Brasser's Books in Seminole for his gift of over one thousand books for the annual Library Associates book sale scheduled for this November. Mr. Brasser's donation included books of all kinds, with books on history and crime being particularly numerous. Some of the latter have been added to the Library's main book collection, but the majority of the volumes have been added to our stock for the sale.

**Main Lobby Display Case**

Visitors to the University of South Florida campus library will notice a large new display case in the lobby on the first floor. This very impressive piece of equipment was given to the Library by Host International, concessionaire at Tampa International Airport. Over seven feet tall and fifteen feet long, the wood and glass display case was formerly used in the airport gift shop until replaced by new display facilities. This very useful gift was obtained through the good offices of Mr. Paul E. Camp, Sr. of Tampa. Thanks are also owed to Mr. James Olsen, Host Maintenance Manager, who was instrumental in seeing that the case reached USF.
Exhibits

EXHIBITS of rare and unusual items from the University's collections are displayed in the Library on a continuing basis. Display areas are located on the first floor of the library building in the main lobby, and on the fourth floor in the lobby and the Special Collections Reading Room.

**SEMESTER I, 1982-1983:**

*First Floor Lobby:*

"Early American Reading Books"

During the summer session and fall semester an exhibit of reading text books used in early American schools will be on display in the lounge area of the first floor lobby. Ranging in date from 1795 to 1865, these relics of American childhood will illustrate the development of the teaching of reading in the schools of 19th century America before the Civil War. Drawn from the Library's extensive collection of 19th century American schoolbooks the items comprising the exhibit will provide a useful accompaniment to the article on American school readers appearing in the current issue of *Ex Libris.* The exhibit will remain on display until October 15.

*Fourth Floor Lobby:*

"Oliver Optic: The Works of W. T. Adams"

William Taylor Adams (1822-1897) was one of the most successful American writers of children's books and stories during the second half of the 19th century. Writing under the pseudonym "Oliver Optic," he authored well over one hundred novels and over one thousand periodical articles for young people. In addition to his books and stories, he also edited *Oliver Optic's Magazine,* a popular children's journal. The exhibit for Semester I will display a selection of "Oliver Optic's" works drawn from the Library's collection. The exhibit will remain on display from September 1 to December 1.

*Special Exhibit*

On October 18, a special exhibit of items relating to the history of Ybor City from the collection of noted Tampa historian Tony Pizzo will be on display in the first floor lobby area. This exhibit will commemorate Mr. Pizzo's designation of the University of South Florida Library as the permanent home for his unique Tampa history collection (see "Major Acquisitions" section of this issue).

**SEMESTER II, 1982-83:**

*First Floor Lobby: "Recent Acquisitions"

During the second semester a selection of books, manuscripts, pictures and other rare and unusual items acquired by the Library over the past year will be on display. The exhibit will include rare Floridiana, historical and literary manuscripts, colorful early American children's books, dime novels ... in short, a full cross-section of the materials that have been acquired for the Library's special collections during past months. It will serve both as a celebration of the Library's continued growth and as unmistakable evidence of the generous support given to the Library by its many friends.

*Fourth Floor Lobby:*

"Two Florida Writers View Crime and Criminals"

The USF manuscript collection contains the papers of two Florida writers who, in a manner of speaking, devoted themselves to crime. The first collection is that of mystery
writer Baynard Kendrick, best known for his creation of the blind detective Duncan McClain. The second set of papers belonged to William T. Brannon, known as "the dean of American detective writers." Kendrick created a fictional world of sleuths and cunning villains. Brannon documented the harsh facts of crime in the real world. The exhibit for Semester II will display the works and manuscripts of these two Florida writers, illustrating how each viewed his own slice of the facts and fictions of crime.
How Tampa Lost the Fort Brooke Military Reservation

HOUSED IN THE Special Collections Department is an extensive and growing collection of material of tremendous value to the local historian. Of particular interest to the student of Tampa's history are two petitions of local citizens to Congress. These old documents help to illustrate a fascinating but inadequately recorded story; the long dispute over the title to the Fort Brooke Military Reservation land. It was the desire of many Tampans that this land should not be developed for commerce or industry, but set aside as a public park for its great natural beauty. In a letter home a soldier stationed on the reservation wrote of the many giant live oak trees, whose limbs were hung with "Spanish moss and with festoons of yellow jessamine." It would be a great opportunity for the town to have such a scenic landscape adjacent to downtown.

The larger petition is dated November 13, 1882, and is signed by 165 residents. It noted that that land now south of Whiting Street and west of Meridian Avenue would soon be abandoned as a military reservation, and expressed concern that the valuable tract would fall into the hands of speculators or railroad companies. The petitioners urged that the Senate vest the land in the town of Tampa for use as a "park or public pleasure ground for the recreation of the inhabitants." The second petition asked that Louis Bell be allowed to retain his home in the event that the land was sold. Bell, about eighty years old and a veteran of the Mexican and Seminole Wars, earned a "scanty subsistence" from his garden and had lived on the reservation land for years. It is evidence of the strong degree of interest in the ownership and use of the land that about 230 citizens in a town with a population of 1,450 signed one or both of the petitions.

Also in the Library's files are transcripts of several letters and telegrams, most of which are dated in the crucial early weeks of the controversy. They present a personal record of the events and are especially insightful as to the actions of such figures as community leader John T. Lesley and Florida's United States Senator Wilkinson Call.

Fort Brooke was established in response to the Treaty of Moultrie Creek, an agreement negotiated between the new American government in Florida and the Seminole tribes in 1823. Millions of acres in the central peninsula from Ocala to Charlotte Harbor were set aside for an Indian reservation. A military post was suggested for the Tampa Bay area to "protect" the Seminoles from outside influences, to forestall the introduction of weapons from Cuba, and to serve as a station for the Indians to obtain
rations and supplies. Lt. Col. George Mercer Brooke arrived with four companies of militia in January 1824, and began constructing the cantonment on the east bank of the Hillsborough River at the point where it enters Hillsborough Bay. This spot was chosen largely because of the improvements made by Robert J. Hackley, who cleared the land and built a fine home and wharf. This settler was promptly dispossessed of his land by Col. Brooke and was thereafter unsuccessful in attempts to reclaim his plantation.

Fort Brooke was the most important fort in Florida during the Second Seminole War but its utility decreased in later years. The last soldiers were shipped out in December 1882. In the following month responsibility for the 148 acre reservation was transferred from the War Department to the General Land Office in the Department of the Interior.

It was at this time that efforts were mounted to procure the land in the name of the town. John T. Lesley sought the aid and advice of Senator Wilkinson Call, who agreed to investigate a workable plan. Fearful that the land would be obtained by speculators within the Land Office itself, Call in turn discussed the situation with the Secretary of the Interior. Acting on the Secretary's suggestions, he had made preparations to secure the reservation by mid-March, 1883. Since the town itself could not homestead the land, a plan was devised wherein men residing near the Gainesville land office would file an application for homestead and make the accompanying cash entry payment. At the same time one from Tampa would file a claim of preemption; the right of an actual settler to purchase land before others. Call wrote that this scheme would serve to "secure both ends."

Accordingly, Dr. Edmund S. Carew and J.A. Carlisle of Gainesville were selected by the Senator. On March 19, Carew filed for homestead on the entire tract and Carlisle made the cash entry. On the same day Call telegraphed Lesley to proceed with the preemption. The cash payments of Carew and Carlisle were not accepted until late on March 22, when a plat of the land was received from the General Land Office in Washington. They had been advised by Senator Call of when the plat had been sent and so were prepared to make the payments within five minutes of its arrival in Gainesville. They were also instructed by Call to use his funds to pay the $421.00 entry money and homestead application fee. Call relayed this information to Lesley, who immediately paid the Gainesville men's draft on the Senator's account.

Clifford Herrick was apparently the man selected by Lesley and his associates to fulfill their "end" of Senator Call's plan. He filed for preemption on March 26, alleging in his required statement that he made settlement and began improvements on the land five
days earlier. The third man to claim the Fort Brooke land was old Louis Bell, who asserted his settlement rights by filing for premption on March 30. Call termed his claim to the entire tract a "Land Office trick," and was sure that he would "not be allowed to claim more than the single lot he has asked for repeatedly."

Carew soon arrived with his family to take up residence in the vacated officers' quarters near the present intersection of Platt and Franklin Streets. It is unclear from available records why Dr. Carew established his home on the reservation. He was supposedly informed beforehand that his homestead was only a means to prevent speculation on the land. It was to be turned over to the people of Tampa as represented by Lesley and his friends. Neither Carew nor Carlisle used his own money in the process, but rather that of Senator Call, and indirectly that of John T. Lesley. Furthermore, Carew paid only the $20.00 register and receiver's fee, while Carlisle paid the crucial $421.00 entry money.

A partial answer to this question may be found in the testimony of Lesley at an 1889 hearing called by order of the Secretary of the Interior. He claimed that an agreement was reached with Carew on the advice of members of the town council and other prominent citizens. It was decided that after six months the reservation would be divided into six parts. The town of Tampa was to make its selection first, with that lot to be used as a public park. The other sections would then be divided among William B. Henderson, John A. Henderson, Stephen M. Sparkman, John T. Lesley, and Dr. Carew. According to Lesley, he was astonished when Carew later rejected the terms of their oral agreement. The doctor said that he was the only man who had any rights to the land and he intended to hold it.

It is not clear when this understanding was reached. The report of the hearing officers indicated that it was prior to the March 22 homestead. Yet, the agreement was made between Lesley and Carew, who had no contact or correspondence before that date. If Carew was a party to this arrangement before March 22, or if he originally thought he was homesteading for Senator Call (as Lesley once claimed he had admitted), his homestead application would have involved perjury. By law, an affidavit was signed by each applicant wherein he swore that he was neither acting as an agent for, nor "in collusion with any person, corporation or syndicate to give them the benefit of the land entered."

The hearing officers concluded that at the time of his filing Carew was acting as an agent of Senator Call. He did not file in good faith for the purpose of making the land his home, but rather under an agreement to donate some of the land to the town of Tampa and hold the remainder jointly with several other persons.
When Carew announced his determination to settle all of the land, Lesley and his associates concentrated on advancing Clifford Herrick's claim. The strength of this claim was the fact that Herrick's settlement date was one day prior to Carew's homestead. John S. Turner, a Virginia attorney selected by Senator Call, warned Lesley that it was "very important that Herrick's settlement + Beginning of improvements should be fixed on March 21." He was confident that Stephen M. Sparkman, Tampa's future U.S. Representative, would see to the proper date. Sparkman had in fact telegraphed Lesley when Herrick was still in Gainesville to "continue improvements," and to have "Clifford keep off all trespassers." Attorney Turner felt that Herrick had the "inside track," and Call reported that the Secretary of the Interior felt that the Carew and Bell claims were inferior.

Nevertheless, there was apparently some reason to question the strength of Herrick's preemption. Turner thought it possible that Carew could cast doubt on the genuine nature of the claim. He also feared that Herrick might "go back on us and make a more profitable arrangement to himself by making a clean breast of it." Perhaps one of these contingencies was realized, for Herrick's claim is not considered in later Department of the Interior case reviews.

On April 2, 1883, the commissioner of the General Land Office ordered the local land office to accept no more applications for homestead or preemption. The subsequent attempts of Frank Jones, Daniel Mather, Julius Caesar, Andrew Stillings, and Enoch B. Chamberlain to file for all or part of the land were rejected. This was doubtlessly an unexpected development, and the unsuccessful applicants requested an appeal. After reviewing the case, the commissioner reiterated his decision in December. He held that the land was not, and never had been subject to homesteading or preemption. Because it lay adjacent to a town, the tract had a greatly enhanced value over agricultural lands normally available for homesteading. He concluded therefore that it was in the public interest that everyone have an equal opportunity to purchase lots. He ordered that the only proper method of disposal was by a public sale, and the claims of Carew, Herrick, and Bell must be cancelled. The commissioner's decision was upheld by Interior Secretary Henry M. Teller.

Two more important claimants emerged to compound the confusion. In September 1887, the heirs of Robert J. Hackley, the settler thrown off the site by Col. Brooke sixty-three years before, claimed the right of preemption and purchase. They argued that Hackley was guaranteed this right by an act of Congress in 1826, and upon his death it was transferred to them. In 1889 an act of the State Legislature created the new City of Tampa and extended its incorporate limits to cover the reservation. On this basis the city maintained that it was entitled to the lands for use as a public park.

Late in that year a hearing was held before the officers of the local land office to determine the character of the various claims. They ruled that the claim of the Hackley heirs was superior to all others. Hackley was the first settler and had twice attempted to regain the land by filing a claim of right of preemption. The claim of the heirs of Louis Bell, who died on the reservation in 1885, was found to be worthy of consideration, but only because of Bell's "good character." They reported that the homestead and entry of Dr. Carew was not made for the purpose of establishing a home and therefore was invalid. The claim of the City of Tampa was rejected since the rights of any legitimate settler could not be affected by a later incorporation. The officers recommended to the
commissioner of the General Land Office that the cases of all the claimants except those of the Bell and Hackley heirs be cancelled. All other persons living on the reservation land through 1883 were squatters, as the land was never legally opened to homesteading. The decisions of the local officers were appealed to the commissioner, who upheld them except in regard to the heirs of Louis Bell. He felt that if the Hackley claim was allowed, all others must be denied. The Hackley heirs alone at this juncture would be able to perfect their claim and have all of the land awarded to them.

Once again an appeal was requested, and the entire matter came before Secretary John W. Noble in November 1892. He agreed that the Carew homestead was not made in good faith, and that the claims of the other settlers or their heirs were also properly rejected. However, he went on to reverse the judgment for the Hackley heirs. The act of Congress in 1826 under which they claimed specifically exempted military reservations from those lands it made available for preemption and purchase. Furthermore, this act was not in effect during the time of Hackley's settlement. The appropriate law in force at that time made any settler upon the lands of the United States either a tenant at will or a trespasser. Hackely was the latter. As his settlement was illegal, he had no rights to the land which could descend to his heirs.

Secretary Noble's decision in effect meant that the status of the reservation was the same as when it was abandoned by the Department of War. The land would be sold at public auction at whatever date the Secretary deemed proper. For differing reasons, few in Tampa were satisfied with this state of affairs. The land was never made available for public sale, but a large number of squatters settled on the reservation with their tar paper and wooden shacks. The *Descriptive Pamphlet of Hillsborough County* (1885) conceded that the land's natural beauty was "marred by the fences which have been erected around and through" what was to have been an attractive public recreation area. The clouded title to such a valuable tract, with frontage on both the river and the bay, was an impediment to the town's growth. The development of the port was especially hindered. Finally, none of the claimants had been able to gain a clear title, and the years of confusion added much bitterness.

In this atmosphere it was charged that Senator Call had double-crossed the town. It was implied that there was something dishonestly secretive about Call's correspondence with Dr. Carew. A later author also cited the fact that Dr. Carew received the homestead application and entry money from the Senator to suggest that Call may have intended to obtain the land for himself. Both of these surmises are quite questionable. The plan to use Carew and Carlisle was known to Lesley and other prominent Tampans by March 19 at the latest. On that date Lesley received a telegram from Call notifying him that the two men were ready to act. While it is true that the Senator's money was used initially, it appears that this was done for the sake of
expediency. He wrote Lesley that, "There was no time to be lost, and all these several methods of defeating the land ring" were necessary. Call assured him that his role in the matter was "without any personal interest and solely in pursuance of your wishes."
Indeed, Call was involved for years in the effort to have the Fort Brooke land granted to the town.

The judgment of Secretary Nobel, which was favorable to none of the claimants, was appealed to his successor Hoke Smith. Secretary Smith ruled that the order of the commissioner of the General Land Office to accept no more applications for homestead or preemption after April 2, 1883, and to cancel all previous claims, was not proper. Although the commissioner had the authority to dispose of the lands either by public sale or under the homestead and preemption laws, once an entry had been allowed under one method he could not opt for the other. The revocation of the order of April 2 necessitated the re-examination of all applications before and after that date. Dr. Carew had died on the last day of 1886 and his widow remained in the officer's quarters. Lizzie Carew continued to press the claim as heir to her husband, but limited it to two of the seven lots into which the land had been divided. Although the Carew entry was twice rejected in the past because of a lack of good faith, Secretary Smith found no evidence to support that charge and ordered that the entry be allowed. The earlier findings were based on the testimony of John Lesley at the 1889 officers' hearing. The Secretary felt that Lesley's statements were suspect because they were made in a revengeful spirit by a person interested in discrediting Carew's claim. Also ordered allowed were the claims of Frank Jones, Julius Caesar, Enoch B. Chamberlain, the heirs of Louis Bell, and Martha Lewis, the mulatto widow of Andrew Stillings, to one lot each. The preemption application of Daniel Mather was rejected on the grounds that he never intended to reside on any part of the land, but filed only for speculative purposes. The claim of the Hackley heirs was again denied because Robert Hackley himself had no legal right to initiate a claim.

This 1894 ruling was not the end of the title controversy. Unsuccessful within the Department of the Interior, the Hackley heirs brought their case before the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Florida. This case was dismissed and the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals for the Fifth Circuit affirmed the dismissal. On November 7 and 8, 1904, the case known as Scott versus Carew was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States. Sally Field Scott and the other Hackley heirs were represented by an array of nationally prominent attorneys, including former Florida governor Francis P. Fleming. Lizzie Carew and the other defendants secured the services of William Wade Hampton, Edward R. Gunby, and Horatio Bisbee, Jr., the latter being for four years the area's Republican Congressman. A decision affirming the dismissal by the Court of Appeals was handed down on January 3, 1905. Justice David J. Brewer wrote for the Court that Hackley was a trespasser on the land and had had no legal right thereto. Carew and the other settlers of 1883 were the lawful owners.

After more than two decades of departmental and judicial contests, the title to the Fort Brooke land was finally cleared. To many, the reservation had been "lost," but certainly the day was long past when Tampa could have reasonably hoped to obtain the land for a park. It would be surprising if such prime real estate could have escaped development in a burgeoning young town. Today the live oaks are gone. One can only imagine the appearance of Tampa's waterfront in 1982 if the hopes of a century ago were realized.

-by Jeffrey Lewis
Hampton Dunn Reception
On January 25, 1982 Florida journalist and historian Hampton Dunn of Tampa commemorated his "Golden Anniversary" as a writer by donating his huge collection of Floridiana to the University of South Florida Library. The occasion was marked by a reception sponsored by the Library Associates in the Special Collections area of the Library. Receiving the collection on behalf of the University was the wife of the University of South Florida President John Lott Brown. The reception, which began at 7:30 in the evening, was very well attended both by members of the University community and by Mr. Dunn's many friends and admirers. At times the Special Collections reading room was literally "wall to wall with people." Featured at the event were displays of material from the Dunn Collection, an exhibit of Mr. Dunn's books on Florida history, and a showing of a sound and film presentation. For a description of the Dunn Collection, please see the "Major Acquisitions" section of this issue of *Ex Libris.*

First Florida Antiquarian Book Fair
On February 27, 1982 the Library Associates sponsored a reception in the Library's Special Collection Department for the antiquarian booksellers attending the Tampa Antiquarian Book Fair. The Book Fair, planned to be an annual event, drew exhibitors from throughout the nation, including some of America's leading antiquarian booksellers. The fair was held in the historic Tampa Bay Hotel, now the University of Tampa, and gave Bay area bibliophiles and collectors the opportunity of examining and acquiring top quality rare books and other antiquarian materials.

Dinner Program in Honor of Tony Pizzo
On Saturday, October 23, 1982, the Library Associates will hold a dinner program at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Tampa in honor of Tampa historian Tony Pizzo. The event will commemorate Mr. Pizzo's presentation of his unique Tampa history collection to the USF Library (see "Major Acquisitions"). USF President John Lott Brown will formally receive the donation for the University. The evening will begin with a reception from 6:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m., followed by a dinner in the Hyatt's Buccaneer Suite. After dinner, the first of the Tony Pizzo Lectures on Tampa history will be presented by Dr. Gary Mormino. This is planned to be an annual Associates event. It is hoped that Governor Robert Graham of Florida will be present for the evening. According to the Governor's staff, Governor Graham will plan to attend barring unavoidable conflicts in his busy schedule. Information relative to reservations for the evening will be sent to all members of the Associates in the Fall.

Fourth Annual Library Associates Book Sale
Coming up in November will be the annual Library Associates book sale, at which books acquired by the Associates during the year and not needed by the Library will be sold at bargain prices. The sale will again be held in the ballroom on the second floor of the University Center building at the USF Tampa campus. It will begin on Sunday, November 7, with the traditional preview session open to members of the Library
Associates only. The preview will run from 7:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. All members of the Associates are cordially invited to attend. Receiving first crack at the thousands of sale books is an important membership benefit that should not be overlooked. The public portion of the sale will open at 9:00 a.m. on Monday, November 8. The sale room will be open until 10:00 p.m. on Monday, and will reopen from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on the following day. Personpower for this year's sale is being provided by USF librarians under the co-sponsorship of the Library's Committee on Professional Concerns, which will receive a share of the profits. Donations of books for the sale have been received from many sources. Since the annual book sale is the major source of operating funds for the Associates, we would like to urge all our friends to donate any unneeded volumes they may have for the sale. Not only is such a donation a painless way to benefit the Library Associates and the USF Library, but it also helps get books that would otherwise be unread into the hands of people who will enjoy them. It also provides a useful tax deduction. Anyone wishing to donate books for the sale should call Mr. Jay Dobkin or Mr. Paul Camp at 974-2731 in Tampa.

In Memoriam

Harry K. Hudson 1911-1982

In each field of man's knowledge there is almost always one individual whose accomplishments place him or her into the forefront of that particular sphere. For those of us interested in the literature of the American boy, one name is constantly repeated as that of the leader.

Harry K. Hudson achieved the lasting respect and admiration of students and collectors of juvenile books by the compilation of his Bibliography of American Boys Books in Series 1900-1950. This work of love on Harry's part has provided us with a tool that makes our work with these books far simpler.

Not only is this bibliography acclaimed for its thoroughness and meticulous attention to detail, but it now serves as a guide for those who are working in the assembly of similar studies, a case in point being the publication of the University of Minnesota titled Girls Series Books: A Checklist of Hardback Books Published 1900-1975, which notes in its introduction that it is intended to parallel with Harry K. Hudson's bibliography. The University of South Florida Library plans to reprint the Hudson bibliography with additional data gathered by Mr. Hudson in the not too distant future.

As a collector Hudson created one of the leading bodies of material in existence in his field of interest. He began his collection before old juvenile books became popular with book dealers, libraries, or most collectors. By personal visit, by correspondence, and through advertisements in hobby magazines, Hudson kept in close contact with most of the people and institutions interested in his area of expertise. In looking through back issues of such publications as Dime Novel Round-Up, Yellowback Library, and Boys Book Collector, we find numerous articles by Harry relating to the solution of bibliographic puzzles, or imparting to an appreciative audience news of some hitherto unknown or unrecorded series or author.

Harry Hudson was a voracious reader of the literature that he collected and recorded. He seemed to relish the uncomplicated lifestyle delineated in the series books and dime novels. The always moral, if violent, stories of action played out in a masculine world were his antidote to the problems of today's society.
Without the collection that was put together over many years by Mr. Hudson, the University of South Florida could never have hoped to become an acknowledged leader in the juvenile book field. During the balance of his life after his personal collection was acquired by USF, Hudson actively sought for items needed to fill lacunae in the collection, and he presented those to us.

Harry Hudson continues to aid us even after his passing. At his wish and through the generosity of his widow we have received about one thousand books from his estate. Those items which duplicate our holdings are to be disposed of with the proceeds going toward Special Collections.

We regret the loss of this outstanding bookman, but we will always be able to point to the great and growing collection that bears his name. We will never be far from the influence of this scholar, bookman, and gentleman. It is with justifiable pride that we speak of the Harry K. Hudson collection of juvenile books - pride in the excellence of the collection, and pride in the accomplishment the name represents.
Any person who wishes to help in furthering the goals of the USF Library Associates is eligible to become a member. Regular, sustaining, patron, corporate, and student memberships are available on an annual basis. (September 1 to August 31). Student memberships are open only to regularly enrolled students of the University of South Florida, and are valid only so long as the member remains a regular USF student. Life memberships are also available to interested persons.

Membership in the Associates includes a subscription to *Ex Libris*, a journal of articles and news about Associates activities, library developments, and other topics likely to be of interest to Bay area bibliophiles. The member is also entitled to attend all Associates functions and, in addition, is eligible for book loan privileges at the University Library, subject to prevailing library regulations.

So, if you are interested in helping us to obtain a better library for the University and its community, and want to participate in the many services and activities offered to members by the Library Associates, please use the membership blank below and become one of us today.