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**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 in the main lobby on the first floor of the Library building, and on the fourth floor in both the lobby and the Special Collections reading room.

**CURRENT EXHIBIT**

*First Floor Lobby: "Recent Acquisitions"

During Semester II, 1982-83 a selection of books, maps, manuscripts and other special items added to the Library's collection over the past year will be on display. Included will be rare Floridiana, historical and literary manuscripts, colorful early American children's books, dime novels, and other items acquired during past months. The items comprising the display will provide a cross-section of the continuing development of the Library's research collections. Many of the books and other materials were acquired through support provided by the Library Associates, so this display will celebrate the increasing role the Associates is playing in the development of our Library.

*Fourth Floor Lobby: "Making Crime Pay: Two Florida Writers View Crime and Criminals"

The USF manuscript collection contains the personal papers of two Florida writers who, in a manner of speaking, devoted themselves to crime. Mystery writer Baynard Kendrick, best known for his creation of the blind detective Duncan McClain, dealt with fictional crime and criminals. William T. Brannon, long known as the "dean of American true crime writers," documented the often gruesome and all too real facts of crime. Kendrick often used Florida settings for his novels and stories, while many of Brannon's articles dealt with events in Florida and, not infrequently, in the Tampa Bay area. The current exhibit illustrates through their writings and manuscripts how these two Florida writers presented their individual viewpoints of crime and criminals.

**SUMMER SEMESTER, 1983-1984**

*First Floor Lobby: "Florida Schools and School-days, 1821-1921"

In summer when children are out of school, many teachers become students themselves. They come to USF to extend and improve their teaching skills. It is appropriate, then, that our summer exhibit deals with education and educators in the Sunshine State. Using books, journals, and pictures drawn from Special Collections, the exhibit illustrates the history of Florida education from the days of Territorial Florida to the early years of our own century. Through a wide range of materials ... photographs of early schools, students and teachers, books from the Florida Collection, old school yearbooks, and diverse other items ... it will provide a window into a century of American childhood.

*Fourth Floor Lobby: "Hoof, Claw and Fin: Hunting and Fishing in Early Florida"

Before Disney World or Busch Gardens, among Florida's main claims to fame were its unspoiled natural beauty and the profusion of its wildlife. During the 19th and early 20th Centuries, sportsmen (and women) were drawn to Florida from throughout the
nation and abroad to fish in Florida's waters and hunt waterfowl, deer, bear, and of course the ubiquitous Florida alligator. Florida presented a very different face to hunters and fishermen than it does today, and its resources in fish and game seemed inexhaustible. Hunting and fishing, and the myriad books and articles written by sportsmen, played a major role in publicizing Florida and bringing both visitors and settlers to the state. Through the medium of photographs, postcard views, books and manuscripts, this exhibit will reflect a Florida of not all that long ago when titled Englishmen and wealthy Northerners trekked to Florida with gun and rod ... a time when our state's wildlife resources seemed literally boundless.

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**Cover:** Palmetto Hotel in Tampa, 1885.

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SOME EARLY TAMPA HOTELS

TAMPA'S first hotel, located on the east bank of the Hillsborough River slightly north of Fort Brooke, was opened in 1837 by Captain Rufus D. Kilgore. He named the twelve-room frame structure the Tampa Hotel, but others sometimes called it the Kilgore.

Josiah Gates, a South Carolinian, leased the hotel in 1841 and operated it for a year before moving southward to the Manatee River, where he and his family established Gates House, a six-room cabin inn with detached kitchen. During the next few years Henry Clark, Major Robert Gamble, the Braden brothers (Hector and Dr. Joseph) and others joined the Gates family, and in 1855 these prosperous settlers on the Manatee formed their own county.

This was a blow to Tampa -their former county seat- and a severe yellow fever epidemic in 1858 further retarded the town's growth.

Despite these setbacks, Tampa boasted three hotels by 1860. They were the Palmer House, which had been in operation for some time and was then managed by one Reason Duke, the Washington House (Mrs. Ann M. Roberts), and the Florida House (Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Thomas). At the Florida House, board and lodging "of the finest" were offered at $1.50 a day, $8 a week or $30 a month. Built and owned by Captain James McKay, this hotel stood at the corner of Marion Street and Lafayette Street, later part of Kennedy Boulevard, according to the late Theodore Lesley.

The hotel which was to become Tampa's principal one for more than a decade, the Orange Grove, was built in 1860 by William B. Hooker, a wealthy cattleman, as his family home. It was located at the intersection of East and Madison Streets. Converted to a hotel after the Civil War, it was operated by Hooker's son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Henry L. Crane. Poet Sidney Lanier, visiting in 1876, described it as a "large three-story house with many odd nooks and corners, altogether clean and comfortable in appearance and surrounded by orange trees in full fruit."

When Henry B. Plant and some of his lieutenants in the South Florida Railroad first came to Tampa on December 1, 1883, it was at the Orange Grove Hotel that they were "royally entertained," after journeying eighteen miles by horse-and-buggy over railroad.

Several weeks later, when the railroad was completed, a big stag party was held- at the Orange Grove Hotel- to celebrate the event. Numerous speeches were made, and the festivities lasted until dawn was near. The committee in charge of this banquet included Judge James T. Magbee, Dr. Duff Post, Reverend T. A. Carruth, Henry L. Crane, John B. Spencer, Judge H. L. Mitchell, J. B. Wall, R. B. Thomas, John T. Lesley, Captain John Miller, G. B. Sparkman, S. A. Jones, Harry L. Branch, and John N. C. Stockton.

When poet Sidney Lanier visited Tampa in 1876, he stopped at Tampa's leading hotel, the Orange Grove. The old hotel, built in 1860, survived well into the 20th century.
Tampa, with its history of yellow fever epidemics, was the railroad magnate's second choice for a coastal town to develop as the southern terminus of his network of railroads, and the principal port for his shipping lines. He first had chosen Cedar Key, which had been a port for decades, and which was the western terminus of Florida's first cross-state railroad, originating at Fernandina.

But when Plant believed that he had acquired all the necessary properties at Cedar Key, he learned that the railway terminal at that village was not included, and was not for sale. Infuriated, Plant is said to have exploded: "I'll wipe Cedar Key off the map! Owls will hoot in your attics and hogs will wallow in your deserted streets!"

He then chose Tampa, its population diminished in twenty years from 885 to 720 because of recurrent fevers, and revised his plan. He bought the South Florida Railroad, which ran from Sanford to Kissimmee, via Orlando. It was facing bankruptcy, and its president, Henry L. Sanford, was happy to sell it to his friend and business associate.

The Plant Steamship Line came next, providing dependable service to Key West and Havana.

Tampa became one of the nation's outstanding boom towns, and into it poured men and women from every walk of life. The population increased from 722 in 1880 to 2,376 on December 1, 1885.

Such was the power of the Iron Horse.

The editor of the Ocala Banner exclaimed: "How this railroad service kills time and space! Only a little while ago it took two days to go from Ocala to Tampa and four days to reach Jacksonville. Now we can speed over the route in a few hours in comfort. Because of the railroads, this entire country is being magically transformed."

So many newcomers flocked to Tampa during the Winter of 1883-84- the beginning of a golden era for the town- that its hotels and rooming houses were filled. During the Summer of 1884 three new hotels were built: the H. B. Plant, the St. James, and the Palmetto, each of frame construction and each having about forty rooms.

The H. B. Plant, located on the east side of Ashley Street, between Lafayette and Madison, was owned by Jerry T. Anderson, who opened it on December 4, 1884.

The St. James, on the northeast corner of Franklin and Harrison Streets, had a billiard room and 405 feet of verandas. It was built by Dr. H. M. Bruce.

The Palmetto, built by Judge N. G. Buff, was advertised as "one of the largest and most commodious hotels in South Florida." It was three stories high, with a five-story observatory.

Tampa came alive, and gained Havana's cigar industry; Ybor City was born.

A prestigious restaurant-hotel in Ybor City was El Pasaje at Eighth Avenue and 21st
Street, which dated from the 1890's. For some forty years it welcomed guests, from Cuba's Jose Marti to Florida political leaders.

The Almeria Hotel, a three-story brick building, was built in 1886 by Dr. Howell T. Lykes at the northeast corner of the Franklin-Washington intersection.

Dr. Lykes, a prosperous physician and cattleman of Brooksville, named the hotel for his wife, Almeria McKay Lykes. It was one of Tampa's leading hotels for a number of years, then it was modernized and converted into office space for the Lykes brothers, sons of Dr. and Mrs. Lykes. The Lykes Brothers firm moved in 1968 to the Hillsborough Hotel.

Plant again waved his magic wand in 1887, announcing plans to invest millions in various improvements to Tampa. He built a railroad bridge across the Hillsborough River and extended his rail track southwestward six miles farther, to deep water, thus creating Port Tampa.

He constructed a wharf a mile long, and build Port Tampa Inn out over the water on stilts. Guests at the Inn could enjoy the novelty of fishing from the windows of their rooms.

In July, 1888, Plant laid the cornerstone of the Tampa Bay Hotel, described as "one of the most fantastic buildings this nation has seen."

Plant's offer to build the hotel was subject to extension of Lafayette Street a half-mile west of the Hillsborough River, and construction of a bridge over the river at that point, both of which improvements were made. The wooden bridge cost $15,000 and put an end to Jesse Hayden's ferry enterprise.

Moorish in architecture, the hotel was designed by J. A. Wood of New York, who also supervised the construction. Hundreds of craftsmen were hired to build it, including a new type-electricians.

Its 511 rooms were lighted by electricity, as were its 13 silvery domes and minarets, each bearing a crescent moon representing a month in the Mohammedan year. The exterior walls, 12 inches thick, were of concrete reinforced with railroad trackage, which became surplus when the rails of the South Florida Railroad were widened to standard gauge in 1886.
The hotel covered six acres, a walk around it was a mile long, and one of its main corridors was twelve hundred feet from end to end. Its cost was close to three million dollars. Mr. and Mrs. Plant toured Europe, where they and their agents spent about one million dollars on period furniture, statuary and the like, sending shiploads of these treasures to Tampa to be installed in the new hotel.

In these days of runaway inflation, when buildings might cost from ten million dollars upward, these dollar amounts seem less than impressive. For comparison of the value of the dollar, then and now: most first-class hotels of the 1890's charged $1.50 to $2 a day, less by the week, all meals included. Over on Florida's east coast, carpenters and other workmen employed in building Henry M. Flagler's lavish Royal Poinciana Hotel were paid from $1.50 to $2.25 a day.

Floors at the Tampa Bay were covered with thirty thousand square yards of red carpeting with a pattern of blue dragons, and walls were adorned with carved mirrors from Italy. All of the original window glass was imported from France.

Among the drawing room furnishings were a sofa and two chairs which had belonged to Marie Antoinette; four gilt chairs once owned by Louis Philippe; and a number of Spanish, French, and Japanese cabinets. Along the hallways were antique carved Dutch chairs and others of rare onyx, and the art collection which decorated the walls included beautiful oil paintings, water colors, and steel engravings.

A staff of three hundred persons was hired and kept busy preparing for the new hotel's formal opening ball on February 5, 1891.

About two thousand guests arrived for the event by train, in carriage and launches. Every room was filled. A New York orchestra played for dancing throughout the night. Champagne was abundant, while stronger drink was dispensed in the downstairs rathskeller.

In that rathskeller seven years later, some young Army officers awaiting shipment to the Spanish-American War in Cuba discovered that Cuban rum, mixed with a new soft drink from Atlanta with the improbable name of Coca Cola, poured over cracked ice, prompted the imbiber to exclaim, "Cuba libre!".

Opening festivities included operatic and popular music, and a tennis tournament in which Dr. Dwight Davis (of Davis Cup fame) was a contestant.

Some of the finest food ever prepared in America was served at the Tampa Bay, on Wedgwood china. The hotel's pastry cook had been with Delmonico's for fifteen years.

Plant kept a fleet of rickshas for transporting guests, not only about the hotel grounds but also through its long interior hallways.

Outdoor sports provided for guests included golf and tennis. Hunting expeditions could be arranged. The casino adjacent to the hotel contained a huge interior swimming pool which, when not in use, was covered by the movable casino floor.

Among artists who performed in the theatre were John Drew, Anna Pavlova, Sarah Bernhardt, and Paderewski.

The grounds of the Tampa Bay were beautified with more than 150 varieties of palm trees, ferns, and other tropical plants.

During the heyday of this luxury hotel, guests paid a base rate of six dollars a day per person, with meals. Suites ranged up to seventy-five dollars.

The Tampa Bay was only one of those built and/or owned by the Plant System. Others were the Belleview at Belleair, the Inn at Port Tampa, the Seminole at Winter
Park, the Kissimmee Hotel, the Punta Gorda, and briefly the Fort Myers later known as
the Royal Palm, built and furnished by Hugh O'Neill of New York.

In addition to the Tampa Bay, another of the Plant hotels which has survived
handsomely is the Bellevue, facing Clearwater Harbor, now known as the Bellevue
Biltmore. It is said to be the largest occupied wooden structure in the world, and is a
mecca for golfers.

An editorial about Plant in the Atlanta Constitution on October 27, 1895 noted:
"Above any other man living, he represents the great industrial revolution which has
come over the face of the southern states and which marks the success of free over slave
labor."

As a result of its role in the Spanish-American War, the Tampa Bay acquired a place
in history as one of the truly great American hotels. Dispatches and books written by
famous guests who stayed at the hotel during that time caused Tampa to become known
far and wide.

The DeSoto, built in 1892-93 by Captain R. F. Webb, was Tampa's major year-round hotel
until July, 1912, when the Hillsborough was completed. Built by a company headed by Lee
B. Skinner, who had made a fortune in the citrus industry at Dunedin, the DeSoto was the largest
commerical hotel in Florida at the time of its completion. Skinner's associates were Charles
Wright, a well-known Tampan, and J. L. Tallivast, who had made money in naval stores
in Manatee County.

The twelve-story Tampa Terrace Hotel and the eighteen-story Floridan were products of the
land boom of the mid-1920's.

A group of forty citizens invested one thousand dollars each, late in 1924, and bought
the northeast corner of Florida Avenue and Lafayette Street from Joe B. Johnson as the site
for the Tampa Terrace Hotel, which was financed by an Atlanta syndicate. After the
boom collapsed, the Tampa Terrace was sold to Barron G. Collier of New York, who had
made millions in street car advertising and was investing a good bit of his money in
Florida properties.

The Tampa Bay Hotel was sold in 1905—the magnificent building and all its
treasures, plus 150 acres of land, to the city of Tampa for $125,000 cash. The hotel
continued to be the center of Tampa's social life until 1920, although it was not
financially profitable. By the time of the Great Depression it had ceased to function as a
hotel.

The University of Tampa, which in 1933 was operating as a junior college at
Hillsborough High School, was offered the use of the Tampa Bay Hotel for one dollar a
year. Thus the grand old building was saved and restored, and a vital new university
found.
The Floridan was the tallest hotel in Florida in 1925, when it was conceived by A. J. Simms, who came to Tampa in 1907 and became a leading developer. He formed the Tampa Commerical Hotel Company, himself serving as general manager and secretary, and named a group of prominent citizens as company officials. Included were W. E. Dorchester, L. C. Edwards, T. N. Henderson, C. H. Constans, Abe Maas, J. W. Warren, Clarence Holtsinger, G. C. Warren, J. C. Vinson, Ben Cosio, Webb Clarke, and L. J. Efird.

Work on the hotel began on February 4, 1926, and it was opened on January 15, 1927. Like the Tampa Terrace, the Floridan passed into Collier's hands after the crash. Both were operated by the Collier Florida Coast Hotels, Inc.

The Floridan was bought on May 11, 1943, by a group of twelve persons, among whom were children of Paul H. Smith and Julian L. Cone. This group organized the Floridan Hotel Operating Company, buyer in 1946 of the Thomas Jefferson Hotel originally the Olive, which had been rebuilt and greatly enlarged in 1926 by Logan Brothers. Purchase price for the 162-room Thomas Jefferson was reported to be $250,000.

The Tampa Terrace Hotel was purchased on February 7, 1946, by a syndicate composed of Mrs. Angeles Corral and fifteen other persons. Overlord, Inc. was organized to operate the hotel. It was razed in 1965-66.

Other early Tampa hotels included the three-story Tremont, located on the northwest corner of the Tampa-Lafayette Street intersection; the ten-story Bay View; the Palmerin, on Davis Island; the Park-View, overlooking Plant Park; the Bayshore Royal, the first high-rise building to face Tampa's bayshore; the boom-time Mirasol, and others.

Excerpted in part from Chapter 5 of Florida's Fabled Inns
By Louise K. Frisbie
MAJOR ACQUISITIONS

SINCE THE LAST issue of Ex Libris our research collections have continued to expand in almost all areas of our collecting interest. A number of significant early American textbooks have been added to USF's holdings, including such items as a 1781 edition of Thomas Dilworth's A New Guide to the English Tongue and William Grimshaw's History of the United States ... to the Cession of Florida (1821). A group of thirty 19th Century American almanacs was added to our almanac holdings. The almanacs, including issues of Thomas' Farmer's Almanac, the Ladies Almanac and the Phrenological Almanac, range in date from 1810 to 1866.

Many useful additions have been made to the Library's 19th Century American Literature Collection as well. Among the items added were an interesting copy of Ann H.T. Bigelow's The Kings and Queens of England and Other Poems, published by the author in Boston in 1853. The copy is, in spite of its age, in excellent condition with its red cloth binding unfaded and its gilt lettering and decorations bright. A full page manuscript dedication letter from the author is written on the front end paper of the book discussing how the poems came to be written. Also acquired recently was a copy of Emerson Bennett's Clara Moreland, or Adventures in the Far Southwest (1853), an interesting early western novel. Also received were a respectable number of 19th Century children's books, adding to our strength in that area.

A number of interesting items were added to the Library's general rare books collection. The oldest book added was an edition of Sachsische Chronica (1585?) by Cyriacus Spangenberg in an elaborately tooled binding of blindstamped pigskin dated 1597. Our collection of classics was increased by a Baskerville edition of the comedies of Terence entitled Comediae of Publìi Terentii Afri. Published in 1772, this book is a very fine specimen of Baskerville printing. Also required were largepaper editions of two of Andrew Lang's famous books of fairy tales, both handsomely bound in full green morocco. The volumes acquired, The Red Fairy Book and The Blue Fairy Book, were published in London by Longmans in 1890 and 1889 respectively. They were part of a special issue on large paper limited to 113 copies.

A major addition to USF's holdings of literary manuscript was the donation of J. B. Dobkin of his collection of original letters and other documents written by 19th Century American authors. Each document was accompanied by either a contemporary engraving or photograph of the writer. The collection, totalling over thirty items, included letters or other holograph writings of such literary figures as Timothy Shay Arthur, Eugene Field, Bayard Taylor, Ann Sophia Stephens (author of the first dime novel, Malaeska), Joaquin Miller, and William Dean Howells. The addition of Mr. Dobkin's gift to USF's manuscript collection is a truly significant expansion of our holdings of American literary manuscript.

Among the first lot of items to arrive in the Library from the Tony Pizzo Collection was a copy of the Sanborn Insurance Atlas for Tampa, covering the period 1915-1925. This is an invaluable tool for the study of Tampa history. The Sanborn atlas, a 106-page volume measuring twenty-five by twenty-three inches, illustrates Tampa's streets in great detail. Literally every structure and lot in the city appears in outline, with notes as to use of the structure, construction details, and in the case of commercial structures, type of lighting and notes on watchmen and security arrangements. Each page is color coded, by
type of structure. Browsing through the atlas' pages is like taking a tour of the city, down streets and through buildings in neighborhoods that have in many cases either vanished or been altered beyond recognition. The atlas also covers Port Tampa City and other areas adjacent to Tampa proper. Originally issued in 1915, the atlas was kept up to date through 1925 with both supplementary pages and altered slips pasted over older entries. Covering the decade 1915-1925, the atlas shows the mushrooming of Tampa in the post-World War I era.

Material from the Hampton Dunn Collection has also begun to arrive in the Library's Special Collections Department. The first segment was a large (over five feet tall and two feet wide) metal cabinet containing several thousand photographic negatives of Tampa in the 1940's and 50's. These views of Tampa were taken by the commercial photography firm of Robertson-Fresh, and are an invaluable source of local history information. Each negative, most being eight by ten, is fully identified on its envelope as to the date, customer, and subject, information all too often missing from old photographs. The collection is currently unavailable for use, as it will be necessary to organize and prepare finding aids for the negatives before they can be used. It is planned to have prints made of the more significant items when a source for the necessary funding is found.

Also among the first items to arrive from the Dunn Collection were three volumes of original Alachua County court records. These important manuscript docket books cover the period from the 1840's to 1870's. They provide valuable insights on the economic and social conditions in Florida during this span of years. Particularly interesting are the sections dealing with Reconstruction, replete with tax sales and foreclosures.

We are very pleased to note that none of the fine books, manuscripts and other materials mentioned above cost Florida's hard-pressed taxpayers a cent. The significant growth in the Library's research collections has been the result of a combination of the generosity of individual donors and financial support generated by the Library Associates. From major benefactors like Hampton Dunn and Tony Pizzo to the many persons who have given the Library individual items, the degree of support for the Library from our community has been encouraging. Funds from the Associates allocated for acquisitions have enabled the Library to take advantage of opportunities to acquire important items at economical prices, most often well below market value. As the Associates continues to develop as an organization, it will become a continually increasing asset to the Library, an asset that has already begun to demonstrate its worth. At the beginning of the new year, we can properly congratulate ourselves on the important steps we have taken toward making the USF Library an institution worthy of the dynamic area it serves.
Floridiana is where you find it. Floridiana- or Floridana, if you'd "druther"- is to Florida what Americana is to the United States.

And the dictionary tells us Americana is "a collection of things relating to American history, folklore, or geography."

My vast collection of "things" revolve around Florida history.

In order to provide this unique accumulation, thirty years or more in the gathering, a good permanent home, I recently designated the University of South Florida the depository of "The Hampton Dunn Collection." It is my hope that this heap of "things" Floridiana will be useful to scholars, historians, and writers in keeping Florida history alive, in recounting it for future generations. It certainly has provided me a handy library in my own research and writing of our state's colorful past.

The cluster of nostalgia was started from "scratch," from zero. Well, I did have one fine book that I inherited from my late mother, a pioneer Florida school teacher who came to rural Sumter County from her native Georgia around the turn of the century and during the Florida phosphate boom.

I'm sure Mamma had few reference works to aid in her teaching duties. But when she started back in Big Creek, Georgia, she bought on June 30, 1897, from a traveling book salesman a valuable new volume, Dictionary of United States History, 1492-1897. Four Centuries of History, by J. Franklin Jameson, Ph.D., published in Boston in 1897. It was written concisely and arranged alphabetically in dictionary form. Of course, it's as good today as it was in 1897, as a reference.

Much Florida history up to that point is included, of course. Wonder about Major Dade? Under "D" on page 181 is this: "Dade, Francis L., born in Virginia, a lieutenant, captain, and in 1828, a brevet-major in the U.S. Army, was killed in a treacherous attack of the Seminole Indians, in 1835, near Fort King, Florida." The "treacherous attack" actually occurred at Bushnell, the very county where my Mamma taught, although Dade was enroute to Fort King from Fort Brooke in Tampa when he and his company were ambushed.

Well now, there was another book from my boyhood for starters. It was a copy of the Complete Works of William Shakespeare, given to me by my eighth grade teacher, the late Edwin B. Browning, in my home town of Floral City, in Citrus County. It was inscribed, "Boy, Read Shakespeare and Grow!" He did much to encourage me to read and study. I passed along the book to my eldest child, a daughter in Colorado, and I hope she passes it to her children with that same admonition.

In my job with the Peninsula Motor Club (AAA), I am on the road a majority of time. Most of my travels are in all parts of Florida. In these jaunts, I have an opportunity to
shop antique stores, second hand book stores, Goodwill and Salvation Army thrift stores, stamps and coin stores for postcards, and other interesting shops.

One day in Tallahassee, I paused at a Junior League thrift shop and there found a copy of *History of the Democratic Party in Florida, Including Biographical Sketches of Prominent Florida Democrats* by William T. Cash, then Florida State Librarian, published in 1936 and long since out of print. It cost me twenty cents cash! Too bad that book hasn’t been updated. And how about a history of the Republican Party in Florida?

Driving through the small town of Hawthorne on U. S. 301, I stopped at a jam-packed antique place and acquired a first edition copy of Harriet Beecher Stowe's *Palmetto Leaves*, published in 1873. The noted author lived, you'll remember, on the St. Johns River at Mandarin, and this book described Florida in those early days. The first edition set me back three dollars!

I've tried to add each edition of Allen Morris' *Florida Handbook* to my collection as they come out. But there were some early copies I did not have. One day in Ruskin, at the Goodwill store, I found his first edition, published in 1947-48, and it completed my collection of the seventeen Morris books. It cost ninety-nine cents!

During my fifty years of newspaper and magazine writing, radio and television broadcasting, and book publishing and historical lecturing, I have met many persons and made numerous friends with interest in Florida's past. And so many of these have been most kind and thoughtful and have added to my historical resources books, photographs, postcards, and other memorabilia.

Recently, a lady in faraway England, whom I did not know, sent me a package containing the 698-page volume, *The West Florida Controversy, 1798-1813, A Study in American Diplomacy*, by Isaac Joslin Cox. It happened to be the "Author's Copy" and was given to this lady as a reward for being Cox's best student. I was chosen to find a good home for permanent safekeeping of this gem. Of course, I deposited it at USF.

For years I sought the three-volume set of *Pioneer Florida* by D. B. McKay. It has been out of print and was truly "rare books." One day my wife, a teacher at Chamberlain High School at the time, brought home the two narrative volumes; a fellow teacher shared these with me, but she kept Volume III, which had the biographical sketches in it. Months later, I received a letter from a lady in Detroit, whom I did not know. She had spotted a copy of Volume III of McKay in a second hand book store there. They were asking ten dollars for it. Did I want it? Of course, I zipped off a check by return mail.

A lady, former Tampan now living in Indianapolis, stopped by my office one day with several wonderful pictures of the Seminole Sandwich Shop on Florida Avenue and said she wanted me to have them.

The late Sara Keller Hobbs, member of a pioneer Tampa family, gave me several historical photos showing her father Gordon Keller and other early leaders.

A friend of many years, John Mitchell, had for years possessed a fabulous panoramic
view of Tampa in 1914 taken by W. A. Fishbaugh, and he wanted me to preserve it. This was neatly framed and measures 74 inches wide and 13 inches deep!

When the *Tampa Daily Times* was sold to the *Tampa Tribune* in May, 1958, I was so sad at the closing, I did not grab any memorabilia of this great newspaper where I had worked for 22 years. A couple of years ago, I was out on Anna Maria Island and a friend had come across one of the two bronze nameplates, reading *The Tampa Daily Times*, that had hung at the entrance of the Times building for a half a century before the closing. I paid the fifty dollars my friend had paid for it at an estate sale.

It is my privilege to know many authors and historians. And I have a collection of autographed copies.

In 1946, I was a roving reporter for the *Tampa Daily Times* and covered the invasion-of-privacy-trial of Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings in the historic old red Alachua County Court House at Gainesville. The suit stemmed from her popular book *Cross Creek*. I purchased a copy to follow the questioning of the witness in the trial. Marjorie signed this copy, dating it and locating it at the Court House. My coverage of the trial won the Associated Press contest for the best spot news story in Florida that year.

Former Governor LeRoy Collins sent me a copy of his splendid *Forerunners--Courageous* stories of Frontier Florida. He graciously autographed it: "To Hampton Dunn, one of Florida's greatest believers and workers for a better future."

A friend in Tampa gave me a bronze and pewter loving cup trophy awarded by the Tampa Auto and Golf Club in 1913 to the "Winner of George Washington Birthday Handicap," C. S. Bonnacker.

A friend on Holmes Beach gave me a beautiful panoramic postcard showing the Tampa Bay Hotel and the waterfront of Tampa about 1905.

A friend in Gainesville turned up some old Territorial Florida Court dockets in a house there and presented the find to me, my oldest documents.

I have spent considerable cash for goodies. An 1845 map of Florida- the year the state was admitted to the Union- was found in an antique shop at The Homestead in Hot Springs, Virginia.

I belong to the Florida Historical Society and keep the *Quarterly* and have many years' supply. I also get the Orange County, and the Polk County, and other local histories. I have a complete set of *The Magnolia Monthly* which was published by the late Elizabeth Smith in Wakulla County.

My most profitable searches for old postcards are on trips out of state. In Colorado I found scores of excellent old-time Florida postcards at reasonable rates.

Many persons have contributed to my large private collection of historical pictures. These supplement the large batches of photos I got from the Burgert Brothers, Robertson & Fresh, and other big groups.

For more than twenty years now, I have been putting together vertical files. These are described in the appraiser's report on the collection thusly:

"This part (vertical files) of the collection is rather awesome, first of all, from the point of view of sheer mass. The file consists of 32 large (12" x 10" x 20") cardboard cartons, or about 40 cubic feet of material. Each carton contains approximately 20 legal-size envelopes, each of which is indexed according to subject, and stuffed with material-all kinds of materials- including: tens of thousands of newspaper clippings, letters from a variety of sources (including several fellow authors, and all of Florida's Governors within
recent memory), documents, booklets, photographs, brochures, notes, reports, etc...

"More importantly, however, is this collection's usefulness as a reference source. Use of the file provides the researcher with instant references for numerous Florida history-related topics. As such, the contents of this portion of the library will prove to be of estimable value to future generations of Florida history and scholars."

Add to these several score of old special editions of newspapers and newspapers with historic front pages, such as the September 1, 1939, issue of the Tampa Morning Tribune with a one-word headline, five inches high letters, announcing WAR. This I saved the day it was delivered to my bachelor apartment.

Sometimes when I speak, my hosts remember my interest in State history. A service club in Bradenton recently invited me to speak on Florida history. When I was through, the program chairman presented me with a bit of local history—a framed Report of Licenses issued by Manatee County for the month of January, 1892.

I mentioned my fellow authors. One prize I have is a copy of Dave Newell's amusing book, *If Nothin' Don't Happen*. It's about people and life in my home county of Citrus. Dave spent a while inscribing my copy—especially drawing an excellent likeness of a wild turkey.

Again, I say, Floridiana is where you find it.

Happy hunting!

by Hampton Dunn
THE INIMITABLE Irish commentator, Mr. Dooley, once scowled that he found history dreadfully boring. "Historians are only interested in what nations died of; I want to know what they lived of."

If Mr. Dooley still reads history, the news from Tampa gladdens his Celtic soul, because local historians have no excuse for not chronicling the fortunes of Florida's cavaliers and Yankees, immigrants and natives, folk heroes and scoundrels. The acquisition of the Hampton Dunn and Tony Pizzo Collections beckons local, regional, and national scholars to chart the eddies and currents of Tampa Bay history. It was not always so. Scholars and lay persons seeking the secrets of Tampa have heretofore encountered disappointment and heartache. Compared to other regions and cities, Tampa Bay suffered from a paucity of traditional sources—diaries, newspapers, and letters—and a climate more suitable for the Chamber of Commerce than the preservation of documents. Regrettably, students who wish to read the back files of the Tampa Times discover the first fifteen years of the paper lost; similar laments can be made for scores of less prestigious Spanish-language dailies and company records.

The Dunn and Pizzo Collections will provide an incalculable and indispensable guide to Tampa Bay's past. Their indefatigable pursuit of yesterday's trash has yielded a mother lode of memorabilia: photographs by the thousands, diaries trembling of yellow fever scourges, and letters expressing the ebullience of migrants and soldiers sparkle in the prosaic files.

This storehouse of information (pity the USF archivists whose job will be to file tons of documents) will enable historians to paint a richer portrait of Tampa's elites, but also capture the so-called under-class previously neglected in urban biographies, immigrants, blacks, and women. Sources such as city directories provide touchstones to Old Hyde Park, Tampa Heights, Six Mile Creek, and West Tampa, enabling historians to trace the movement of individuals over time as well as the changing composition of neighborhoods. To be sure, Dunn and Pizzo deserve the accolades of their citizenry, but the real heroes and heroines will be the workers and makers of Tampa's past, to be unearthed in documents as they once excavated a new city.

If each generation must re-write its own history, Tampans will indeed be enriched as 21st Century scholars debate the cutting edge of our past: the Spanish adventures or misadventures in Florida; the balmy days of Fort Brooke or the depredations against the Seminoles; the glory that was Ybor City or the grandeur of the new Tampa.

The new Tampa rushes to the millennium. In the milieu of the rechristened downtown, of Hyatt Regencies, of fifty-million dollar art centers and branch banks, of glass-paneled elevators and stainless steel corridors, let us pause and ponder what the old
Tampa was. In the midst of future progress, let us thank the men and women, who built the factories, who dug the ditches, who made Tampa what it is today.
ASSOCIATES EVENTS AND ACTIVITIES

Tony Pizzo Dinner Program

ON THE evening of Saturday, October 23, 1982, the Associates hosted a dinner program at the Hyatt Regency Hotel in downtown Tampa. The occasion honored Ybor City historian Anthony P. Pizzo, and commemorated the presentation of his unique Tampa history collection to the USF Library. The dinner was very well attended. Over two hundred gathered in Tony's honor for prime rib, wine, and good fellowship.

The evening began with a reception at the Hyatt at 6:30 p.m., followed by a pleasant dinner in the Hyatt's handsome ballroom. Associates' President William Zewadski began the evening's program, welcoming the assembly and introducing USF President John Lott Brown. President Brown formally received the Pizzo Collection on behalf of the University, and commented on its value to the Library and to historical research. President Brown was followed by noted Florida historian Hampton Dunn, whose own large collection of Floridiana has been placed at USF. Mr. Dunn, after a talk in which he acclaimed the collecting accomplishments and generosity of the guest of honor, introduced Tony Pizzo. Called to the podium, Mr. Pizzo spoke a few words about how he came to realize the importance of Ybor City's unique cultural heritage, and why he began preserving the valuable historical resources constituting the Pizzo Collection. After Mr. Pizzo's remarks, Dr. Gary Mormino of the USF History Department presented a highly entertaining talk on Ybor City's past and Tampa's immigrant background. Dr. Mormino's address was the first of the Tony Pizzo Lectures on Tampa History, a series planned as an annual Associates activity.

Dr. Mormino's presentation concluded what was certainly the most impressive Library Associates event to date. The evening was a most memorable one for all who were able to attend.

Fourth Annual Library Associates Book Sale

The annual Associates book sale was held on November 7-9 in the University Center ballroom on the USF Tampa campus. In terms of numbers of books sold, this was the largest sale yet, with an estimated ten thousand books on hand. Books on almost every subject were available, both in hardcover and paperback. The vast majority of the items were priced at twenty-five cents for paperbacks and fifty cents for hard covers. When one considers that stores in the Bay area selling used paperbacks are charging a dollar or more per book, these prices made the sale books about the best bargain in town. These bargain prices reflect the traditional Associates policy of making good books available to Bay area readers at prices anyone can afford, while still generating needed revenue for our organization.
The sale began at 7:30 p.m. on Sunday, November 7 with the traditional preview session open to members of the Library Associates only. Receiving first opportunity to purchase some of the thousands of bargain books is one of the major benefits of Associates membership. There were still many thousands of good books on hand when the public portion of the sale opened on Monday at 9:00 a.m. The sale room remained open until 10:00 p.m. Monday evening, and re-opened from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. on Tuesday.

Additional personnel to run the sale was provided this year by the USF Library Committee on Professional Concerns, using volunteers from the Library's professional staff. The Committee received a share of the profits realized from the sale, which will go towards supporting its activities. Thanks are due to those of the Library staff who, through COPC, donated their time to price, move, and sell the mountain of books. Particular thanks should go to John Keeth, USF Acquisitions Librarian, and Librarians Robert Bradley and Donna Reece for the major parts they played in making the sale a success. A debt of gratitude is also owed to Library staff member Walter Rowe for generously making available his truck (and labor), and to Librarian James Vastine for the use of his van.

Of course, the greatest debt of all is owed to the many friends of our Library who provided the key ingredient for the sale ... books. Since the annual sale is the major source for Associates' operating funds, donations of unwanted books for the sale are a wonderful and relatively painless way to help the organization while getting books that would otherwise remain unread into the hands of those who will use them. This year the most notable single gift of materials for the sale came from Mr. Tom Brasser of Brasser's Books in Seminole. His gift of over a thousand books provided a significant score for the accumulation of sale books. Another major donation came from our longtime friend Lucy O'Brien of Red Horse Antiques at Ybor Square.

We have already begun accumulating books for this year's sale, and would very much appreciate hearing from anyone with unwanted books to donate. Anyone wishing to find new homes for old volumes should call Mr. J. B. Dobkin or Mr. Paul Camp at 974-2731 in Tampa. All such donations are, of course, tax deductible.

History of Books and Printing Course

During the Spring Semester Mr. Dobkin is again teaching his popular course on the development of books and libraries from the beginning of writing to modern times. The course is offered under the auspices of the USF Department of Library, Media and Information Science as LIS 6110. Members of the Library Associates may attend the course on a non-credit basis free of charge. The course is offered annually, so if you have
missed it this time, plan to catch it next year.

Mr. Dobkin's class provides an excellent opportunity to learn more about the lore of books. A special feature of the course, which is held in the Special Collections Department on the fourth floor of the USF Tampa Library, is the use of actual specimens of early books to illustrate the lessons. When learning about, for instance, Babylonian cuneiform writing, it is very interesting to be able to see firsthand an actual specimen written over four thousand years ago. In addition to units on the historical development of books, printing, and libraries, the course also examines book binding and decoration, book collecting, the book trade, and how to identify and determine monetary values for rare books.
UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH FLORIDA
LIBRARY ASSOCIATES

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.