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SILVER AWARD

FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

Taking the waters

RICK KILBY



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

WATER AS HEALING SOURCE:

From ancient times, water has been imbued with almost magical curative powers.



TAKING THE WATERS IN FLORIDA

After the Civil War, visitors flocked to the state, drawn by a promise of the healing powers of the springs and the sea.

By Rick Kilby

Baron Charles D. Kaizer had certainly prospered in America after he immigrated from Germany. He fought for his new country during the Civil War and, by 1893, owned a thriving brewery in Mahanoy City, Pennsylvania. But despite his success, Kaizer lacked what philosopher Ralph Waldo Emerson called the "first wealth" — his health. And so, like Emerson, Kaizer would travel to Florida in an effort to recover from a lung-related illness. He arrived in St. Augustine on February 2, 1893, some 66 years after an ailing Emerson strolled the white sand beaches near the ancient city, occupying himself by "biting a green orange with a stick."

Kaizer and Emerson were far from unique. John Lee Williams, an influential early settler who moved to Florida in 1820 for his health, declared in 1837 that "invalids from every part of the United States" wintered in St. Augustine; the old city was especially "celebrated for restoring tone to the systems" of tuberculosis patients, he wrote. After the Civil War, invalids or those limited by illness in northern states learned about Florida's balmy weather and salubrious waters through a variety of travel accounts that appeared in guidebooks, newspaper travelogues, and popular illustrated magazines such as *Harper's* and *St. Nicholas*. Celebrated writers such as Sidney Lanier and Harriet Beecher Stowe published favorable accounts of their experiences in the state, spreading the gospel of Florida's healthfulness to an even larger audience. Readers soaked up descriptions of an exotic peninsula surrounded by saltwater and dotted with a thousand freshwater springs, many imbued with minerals.

Florida was thus well suited to become a haven for those who embraced the popular belief in the curative power of water. Several politicians even suggested that the entire state could become a national sanitarium, according to Florida historian Gary Mormino. Many visitors during the Golden Age of Bathing after the Civil War were consumptives — sufferers of tuberculosis — who sought

relief from harsh northern winters. Medical advice at the time maintained that fresh air and outdoor activity could offer a reprieve from the disease nicknamed the "white death." John Lee Williams had already observed that sea bathing restored more Florida visitors to health "than any other prescription" and also described the state's mineral springs as "highly medicinal," foreshadowing the growth in medical tourism that would follow.

Taking the waters in Florida

The tradition of soaking in and drinking water from mineral springs has ancient origins — the Greeks erected temples around springs, and the Romans constructed enormous bath complexes throughout their expansive empire. "Balneotherapy," from the Latin word *balneum* meaning "bath," is still practiced at health spas all over the world. During the Victorian era, the practice of "taking the waters" — the more commonly used term — came into vogue in this country at places including Saratoga Springs, New York, and Warm Springs, Virginia. As tourists developed in Florida in the late 19th century, perhaps as many as two dozen resorts were built at mineral springs, including a few that were among the grandest accommodations the state had to offer.

Florida's spa era began after the upheaval of the Civil War, when the state's warm climate lured wealthy Northern visitors, both healthy and infirm, to winter in what was hailed as the "Italy of America." Many entered the state through Jacksonville, which was well positioned to serve as a hub for travel farther south into Florida. Riverboats operated from the city's docks, embarking on trips up the St. Johns, which became a critical artery for shuttling visitors to health spas at springs along the river. Green Cove Springs, about 30 miles south of Jacksonville, was especially popular. Dubbed the "Strawhat of the South," it turns up in virtually all travel accounts about Florida written after the war. Harriet Beecher Stowe described a "peculiar feeling of refreshment and exhilaration" when taking the waters at Green Cove, while Sidney Lanier, writing travel guide for a railroad, focused on the quality of the accommodations. The grandest hotel there, the Clarendon House, boasted broad verandas overlooking the spring, a bowling alley, and a "billiard saloon" and could accommodate 200 guests at \$4 per night in the late 1870s. Today, the town that grew up around the spring remains the seat of Clay County, but little remains from Florida's era of

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Literary Florida

EDITOR: JACKI LEVINE; DESIGNER: DAVID MEEK;
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AND COLETTE BANCROFT



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
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Literary FLORIDA

Lessons of the Seas

Weaving history, science, and culture, Cynthia Barr
unlocks what we've missed about these ocean gem

By Ron Cunningham



Environmental author Cynthia Barnett in the light-filled office where she wrote *The Sound of the Sea*, I authored. The first three dealt with fresh water issues; this one "really completes the hydrologic cycle."

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Literary FLORIDA

One for the books

Florida Book Award winners talk about inspiration,
our state, and publishing in a pandemic

By Colette Bancroft

For the book publishing world, as it was for everyone, 2020 was a very strange year. Starting in March of 2020, the coronavirus pandemic closed bookstores, cancelled author tours and scrambled publication schedules.

But as people stayed home and found more time to read, it eventually proved to be a boom year for book sales. Bookstores filled mail orders, and authors mastered the art of the Zoom interview.

In Florida, our state's wealth of authors continued to write and publish, and the Florida Book Awards continued the tradition it began in 2006 of honoring their books.

In mid-April, the Florida Book Awards, coordinated by Florida State University Libraries, announced it had awarded gold, silver or bronze medals to 24 books in 10 categories that were published in 2020. We asked four of the gold medal winners to talk about being a writer in Florida and writing and publishing during a pandemic.

Ward Larsen received the gold medal in popular fiction for *Assassin's Strike*, a global political thriller. A former Air Force and airline pilot and federal law enforcement officer, he is the author of 12 books, seven of them Florida Book award winners. He lives in Sarasota.

Sibilia López won the Gwen P. Reichart gold medal for young children's literature for her book *Queen of Tejano Music: Selena*. Her previous books include Florida Book Award winner *Just Right Family* and *My Little Golden Book About Frida Kahlo*. She lives in Miami.

Gerald Posner received the gold medal in general nonfiction for *Pharma: Greed, Lies, and the Poisoning of America*. He is the author of 13 books, 12 of them nonfiction on a wide range of topics. Many of them have been bestsellers, and his book *Case Closed: Lee Harvey Oswald and the Assassination of JFK* was a finalist for the Pulitzer Prize in history. Posner lives in Miami.

Stacey Ramey received the Richard E. Rice gold medal for young adult book for her novel *It's My Life*. Her other award-winning YA books include *The Sister Pact* and *The Homecoming*. She lives in Wellington.

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"I grew up in Florida, which allowed me to spend a lot of time outdoors... All these adventures seem to find their way into my books."

-Ward Larsen, gold medal in popular fiction

Here are our questions and their answers.

What was the inspiration or spark that led you to write your award-winning book?

LARSEN: My book is part of an ongoing series. I try very hard to keep up with international events, and with the rise of China I've been steering the series to project what conflicts might arise in U.S.-Sino relations.

LÓPEZ: I was commissioned to write the book by the publisher, who contacted my agent and asked her to recommend an author. I was thrilled. It was a great opportunity to research and learn more about this performer (Tejano singer Selena), who became an icon to the Latino community and who overcame obstacles to achieve success.

POSNER: An investigative history of the American drug industry was something I had on my writing "to do" list since the late 1990s. As with many potentially good book ideas, however, it took a long time to bring to fruition. I did not turn to it full time

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BRONZE AWARD



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Parting Waters

WRITER: AUDREY PETERMAN;
EDITORS: JACKI LEVINE AND JANET SCHERBERGER



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WATER AS A DIVIDER:

Water is the central element in this — natural, vibrant, life-giving. But in the Jim Crow South, it was a stark physical reminder of an enforced separation.

PARTING the waters

In the bleak years of segregation, Florida beaches and pools were symbols of a great divide — and of rising up through persistent struggle.

By Audrey Peterman

As a Jamaican woman who developed a passion for nature at the stream in my backyard, I was fascinated when my American husband shared stories of growing up in Florida in the 1940s and '50s, when he could have been jailed for attempting to swim at the beach less than a mile from his house.

While time at my local waters meant calm, tranquility and an escape from the tropical heat, Frank was blocked as an African American from the beautiful stretch of sandy Florida beach in Dania that attracted people from all over the world.

Growing up near Fort Lauderdale in the age before air conditioning, Frank and his friends learned to get by, though their method for cooling off wasn't without its dangers.

"Me and my friends learned to swim in the Dania Cut-Off Canal on the edge of town, where the railroad tracks crossed the canal," he remembers. "We used to dive off the train trestles into the cool water."

Granted, they had to keep a keen eye out for the occasional alligator or water moccasin lying on the banks. And if a manatee went by, they learned to wait before leaping into the water, as inevitably other manatees would follow. "Oh, we manateed," he laughs, before adding with more seriousness of those days of segregation. "You have to remember, we weren't just sitting back and taking it. Community leaders kept pushing for change, walking in at the beaches to force the authorities to integrate them."

The idea that government could restrict its own people from the largesse of nature and cause them to risk their lives to enjoy the most basic amenities bogged my mind. Coming from a country that



A still image taken from a Highway Patrol film captures a confrontation between integrationists and segregationists at a whites-only beach in St. Augustine on June 25, 1964.

is predominantly Black, and reared in that proverbial "village" it takes to raise a child, the idea of separation by race was completely foreign to me until I came to America in 1978.

So it was with great appreciation that I learned how the Black community in Florida resisted the enforced separation from nature with success and eminent joy.

Using active resistance, ingenuity and entrepreneurialism, they secured their own places in the sun, while continuing to push for an end to segregation. The resilience of historic Black beaches strong around the Florida peninsula — from Dade County in the northwest across to Nassau County in the northeast and south to Miami-Dade County — tells that story.

I saw this story from the inside — both from Frank's experience as a child growing up in South Florida and as a result of our work in the environmental sector. As newlyweds, we drove around the United States in 1995 to see places such as the Grand Canyon, Yellowstone and Yosemite. We were shocked to learn that as part of the National Park System,

they were once as segregated as Florida beaches had been at the height of segregation. In the mid-'90s, the parks still reflected little diversity of employees or visitors. To Frank it was "akija vu all over again." To me it was an intolerable affront to humanity. To both of us, it bespoke a need to help change it.

Together, we created Earthwise Productions, Inc., offering consulting services to the National Park Service and other land management agencies interested in engaging more Americans of color. We organized park tours from the Everglades to Yellowstone so people could see what they were missing. We helped build upon a nascent movement, which today includes hundreds of groups around the country, to introduce people to the wealth of public lands, for recreation and employment. And we advocated in local government and the U.S. Congress for stronger protection and funding for public lands. In 2009, we published our book, *Legacy on the Land: A Black Couple Discovers Our National Inheritance and Tells Why Every American Should Care*.

At the turn of the 21st century, the tribulations flowing through our lives met up with those of other African Americans also striving to share the stories of Florida's Black pioneers. In South Florida, our friend, historian Dintanah Gene Tinsie, with whom we were working to heighten connections between South Florida's Black and Hispanic citizens and the Everglades and other national parks, invited us to a reunion on Virginia Key, site of Miami's first "colored beach," designated by authorities in 1946 for the exclusive use of Black citizens.

While Frank fondly remembers his dad driving him and his mom and younger brother to frolic on the beach in the 1940s and 1950s, we learned a much fuller story about the courage, resilience, and ingenuity it had taken to secure the beach.

Black community leaders had repeatedly challenged the county government to establish the bathing beach they'd long promised the "colored" population, according to Tinsie, founding member and chair of the Virginia Key Beach Park Trust.

Finally, they decided to put their bodies on the line to affirm their rights as humans and citizens. According to contemporaneous reports, Tinsie cited from the *Miami Herald*, community leaders — including attorney Lawson E. Thomas, Dr. Irs F. Davis, Judge Hankerson of the International Longshoremen's Association, and others — met at Davis' home in Miami's historically Black Overtown neighborhood to plan the event.

Audrey Peterman is an environmentalist and co-author with her husband, Frank Peterman, of *Legacy on the Land: A Black Couple Discovers Our National Inheritance and Tells Why Every American Should Care*. Audrey Peterman's latest book is *From My Jamaican Gully to the World: In 2012, the Petermans were part of the Next 100 Coalition of leaders that encouraged President Barack Obama to issue the Presidential Memorandum Promoting Diversity and Inclusion in Our National Parks, National Forests and Other Public Lands and Waters*.



For a list of Florida's historically Black beaches, please visit floridahumanities.org/black-beaches

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FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

History Unfolded

WRITER: DR. KENNETH SASSAMAN



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WATER AS OUR LIFE STORY:

From the earliest times, the lives of those who lived here were shaped by the level of the surrounding seas.

HISTORY UNFOLDED AS WATER SET THE COURSE

Lessons abound in the stories of our state's earliest inhabitants, as they coped with the rising seas.

By Kenneth Sassaman

7032 B.C., NEAR MODERN-DAY TITUSVILLE,
ON FLORIDA'S EAST COAST

As the end of her mortal life approached, the matriarch of the clan contemplated the future of her people. The world they knew was changing. Water was on the rise, in some places faster than ever. Indeed, the homeland of the matriarch had been much drier when she was a child. When her ancestors arrived in the area, the sea was further to the east, closer to the morning sun. The coastline had retreated over many generations, on the sea rose, but now groundwater was rising to the surface from below, from what her people called the Lower World. Known as a place of uncertainty and danger, the Lower World was also a place of renewal and rebirth. It was a fitting place to lay the matriarch to rest. She would join her kindred in the watery depths of a shallow pond, where a rejuvenated soul would find purpose in guiding the living into an uncertain future.

The water stories of ancient Floridians are worth hearing because they hold lessons for the future. They are the stories of ancestors of Native Americans who witnessed the rising water of global warming since the last Ice Age, long before written history and the Industrial Revolution. This story of a matriarch's water burial is imagined but is based on archaeological research, as are the stories that follow. The point of this tale is known today as Windover, near Titusville. It was encountered accidentally during a construction project in the 1980s and investigated by archaeologists from Florida State University. They determined that Windover was the resting place of scores of Native ancestors who died in the centuries following the last Ice Age. Several other

pond cemeteries in Florida attest to a burial tradition that took shape as the land was being flooded by the rising water of a warming planet.

As an archaeologist, I have spent much of the past four decades documenting human history with climate change well before it became a modern concern. In the stories that follow, I highlight some of the challenges ancient Floridians confronted as water rose and the peninsula grew wetter. As you learn about these challenges, you may draw parallels to our own future, as we, too, are faced with the realities of rising seas. Let us start at the end of the Ice Age, when sea level was much lower than today and freshwater was scarce on the broad peninsula that would become Florida.

An arid beginning

10,569 B.C., NEAR MODERN-DAY SARASOTA

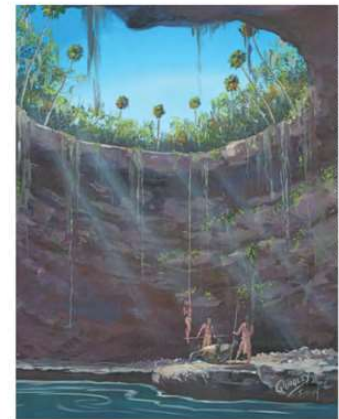
Seeing the huge hole in the earth was awesome to the young boy. He had come upon others, but nothing as big and as deep as this. Creeping close to the edge, he could see a pool of water near the bottom, beyond the ledge of rock that encircled the hole half way down. His grandfather had told him about this place, where water was rising up from the Lower World, and about an ancestor who climbed down a vine to the rock ledge, never to return. "Was the

man thirsty?" the young boy asked. "In a way," replied his grandfather. "He descended into the Lower World to make an offering to the spirits who could bring water to This World. The will understand when you are old like me that his offering was powerful."

Hard to imagine that Florida was ever a dry place, but it was when ancestors of Native Americans arrived 14,000 years ago. This was near the end of the last Ice Age, when much of the globe's moisture was solidified in the glaciers of poles and peaks. With sea level about 250 feet lower than it is today, the land mass of peninsular Florida was nearly twice its current size. It was much drier, too, because a lower sea meant lower water tables on land. The peninsula, of course, was huge platforms of limestone, a porous foundation capable of conveying water to the surface.

The first Floridians were tethered to potable water sources, like the sinkholes in the story above, which we know today as Little Salt Spring. But the depth of water in that sinkhole then — about 50 feet below the surface — challenged its use as well. Farther north, in Florida's Big Bend region, water was closer to the surface. Today in this region, concentrations of Ice Age stone tools attest to settlements adjacent to sources of reliable water, many of which were also sinkholes. Terrestrial mammals — including now-extinct megamammals, such as mastodons — were tethered to water sources, too, drawing together people and their quarry.

From the start, water meant more than just sustenance. Because water was on the move — rising quickly in the first centuries after the Ice Age, flooding coastlines and saturating land — people must have appreciated its force, its transformational power. It would not be long before freshwater rose to the surface through the limestone across much of the peninsula, freeing communities from the constraints of an arid landscape. Under increasingly wetter conditions, people dispersed across the land and flourished. They also started to bury their dead in freshwater ponds, a signal that emerging water was valued for its supernatural affordances. Water likely was known to them as a medium of renewal, as it is among people worldwide.



Artist Dean Quigley's painting "The Tortoise and the Ledge" depicts Paleoindian hunters descending into the sinkhole known today as Little Salt Spring to dispatch a now-extinct Ice Age tortoise.

With Water Came Shellfish, with Shellfish Came Shell Mounds

5066 B.C., NEAR MODERN-DAY LAKE GEORGE
ON THE ST. JOHNS RIVER

Building their cause up the spring run, two brothers from a distant tribe enjoyed watching muskrat jump from the clear, cool water. Waterways in their homeland were mostly murky and slack. Lengths of the big river flowing north were occasionally clear, especially at places where water from the Lower World gushed to the surface, such as at this place. The brothers knew it to be a sacred place, where generations of ancestors were buried. At its

Kenneth E. Sassaman is the Hyatt and Cio Brown Professor of Florida Archaeology at the University of Florida. His research in the Lower Southeast has centered on community formation, regional interactions, and technological change among ancient Native Americans. His *Falsetown* investigates the connection between the experience and expectation of environmental change with a new emphasis on late-19th century Euro- and African-Americans of the Cedar Key, Florida, locality. He has authored or edited nine books, more than 100 articles and chapters, and is co-author of the textbook *Archaeology of Ancient North America* (Cambridge, 2020).



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Chronicle Florida

WRITERS: GARY MORMINO, DAVID SHEDDEN,
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UNDER THE GA

How Florida's newspapers grew, prospered, and struggled
in a state rich in stories

By Gary R. Mormino and
David Shedden

I was 1762, the last year of the American Revolution, when British loyalist Dr. William Charles Wells arrived in St. Augustine. A member of a prominent Charleston, South Carolina printing family, he brought with him a pressman, a "considerable amount of printer's type," and a plan.

On February 1, 1763, after hiring an African-American carpenter to help assemble the printing press, Wells launched Florida's first newspaper, *The First Florida*.

And so began FI history.

In the almost 24 Charles Wells established newspaper on St. Augustine, newspapers most extraordinary history the Seminole and Civil War. No

For more information about newspapers in Florida, include Pulitzer winners, a complete timeline, and other resources

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Guardian, nearly a century after the first Colon newspaper made a first appearance in Florida. With Florida still British control, Wells part-time weekly the its allegiance with a coat of arms across of the page. It also its readers with who have considered no knowledge for daily third issues, readers about a new liquor and the quality of it and "riotous disorders caused the morals of the people" to be "harsh" and "corrupt." The British-Flag weekly lasted little a year, closing up shop coincidentally, as it returned to Spanish Florida's second paper didn't emerge. Fittingly, it was in St. short-lived *El Topo* supported the governor pirate Louis-Michel Florida" during his the island in December.

"... no more striking demonstration of the debilitating character of [Gainesville]... can be publication of a paper... by one of the newly e

I was with those words, published in September 1873, that Josiah T. Wells, born into slavery, yet again made history - as the publisher of Florida's first African-American newspaper. Just a few years earlier, Wells - a Union Army veteran - was elected Florida's first Black congressman. After establishing a successful farm in Alachua County and being admitted to the Florida bar, he purchased the Gainesville newspaper, *The New Era*, from fellow Union soldier, General William Sherman.

For more resources on the history of the Black press in Florida

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THE POWER OF BEING SEEN



Since 1873, Florida's Black newspapers have advocated, informed, and reflected lives often ignored.

AS NEWSPAPERS REINVENT....

Are nonprofits key to keeping Florida informed?

By Ron Cunningham

Two reports of Florida marine entrepreneurs, separated by a century and a half. "The wrecking vessels are usually small schooners. They anchor within sight of each other along the reef, and readily exchange signals when a wreck is seen. So promptly do these vessels come to the rescue that they are looked to the conduct that sweeps down upon its prey."

—Harper's New Monthly Magazine 1871

"Two and a half years after the Sea Ray plant shut down off Collier Lane, eliminating some 600 high-paying manufacturing jobs, the plant will reopen very soon under the banner of Boston Whaler... Boston Whaler will bring back 300 to 400 jobs within 18 months."

—The eyewitness account of salvagers pouncing on shipwrecks along the great Florida Reef came by way of one of America's oldest periodicals. The story about the return of boat manufacturing jobs to Palm Coast was delivered with a digital immediacy that perhaps only an online community news source can manage. Worlds apart in their methods of information delivery, Harper's and *Flagler Today* share an unlikely bond.

Harper, now the oldest general-interest monthly in the U.S., would have gone the way of the old Florida wreckers nearly half a century ago, if the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Foundation hadn't rescued it from bankruptcy and provided it a non-profit safe harbor.

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And Pierre Tristram might not still be a working journalist if he hadn't used his severance pay after being dismissed at the *Daytona Beach News Journal* to launch the non-profit *Flagler Live* in 2010.

"I knew I was going to be losing my job," Tristram recalls. "It was very clear in my mind" that a non-profit news business start-up "would be a viable way to go as long as it was driven by local news content."

"Frankly, the newspapers in our area were not doing what we were doing in Flagler County, producing one-and-one-half journalism."

Tristram is among veteran Florida journalists who have launched or joined nonprofits after being laid off by newspapers forced to shed staff and reduce content in the face of diminishing ad revenues.

Dan Christensen's investigative reporting for the *Miami Herald* helped send a Broward County sheriff to jail on corruption charges. After being laid off at the *Herald*, Christensen was obliged to re-emission his future in 2009, when he founded the *Florida Bulletin*.

With the help of generous ongoing support from fellow ex-Herald-reporter-turned-novelist Michael Connelly, and smaller donations from notable Floridians, such as former Gov. Bob Graham and one-time *Miami Herald* publisher David Lawrence, Christensen is able to pay a handful of stringers \$400 a story to write about the state's new anti-percent law, conflicts of interest among Florida legislators, runaway development in Cocoa Glades and much more.

By some accounts, there are now more than 700 digital news startups in the U.S. and Canada - this occurring at a time when thousands of daily newspaper jobs have been lost, says Rick Edmunds, media business analyst for the St. Petersburg-based Poynter Institute.

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Letter from the Editor

JACKI LEVINE



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
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Letter from the Editor

In praise of newspapers and other rare gifts

One day soon, I'm going to drive over to Mount Pleasant Cemetery in Gainesville, the city where I live, and find the grave of Matthew Lewey. Somehow, if belatedly, I'd like to connect with him.

Lewey was founder and editor of one of Florida's first Black newspapers, the *Gainesville Sentinel*, launched in 1868. Reconstruction ended.

He resumed it as the *Florida Sentinel* in 1894, moving the growing enterprise to Pensacola, and later to Jacksonville. And today, more than a century later, his paper's name lives on in a Tampa incarnation. But his name is for the most part forgotten.

Born in 1848 in Baltimore to free parents, he was a law Florida state legislator, mayor, and Union Army corporal wounded in battle.

By 1907, Lewey was prominent enough to be featured in *The Negro in Business*, by Booker T. Washington, his friend and fellow officer in the National Negro Business League.

Yet I'd never heard of him.

Through my years working at Gainesville's newspaper, city magazine, somehow the life of Matthew Lewey, in its end, no doubt, its struggles, slipped by.

In this issue of FORUM, we look back through the link of Florida's newspaper history. From its 18th-century loyal beginnings through its rip-roaring wonder years to today's ground-shifting transformations, the fortunes of newspaper Florida are forever linked.

In our story about Florida's Black press, you will meet generations of journalists, like Lewey and the Reeves family of the *Miami Times*, who marshalled their newspapers' might to fight discrimination and to depict the richness of Black lives in full.

Against today's backdrop of newspaper layoffs, we talk to newsroom elites pioneering a non-profit model of news gathering that offers a promising way forward.

I confess my bias, but as you read these stories, I hope you see what I see: the hard-working heroes of Florida journalism. Many do the work with little fanfare; others are acclaimed Pulitzer Prize winners, like the *Miami Herald's* legendary C. Miller, whose tenacious reporting and gripping prose helps free four people wrongly convicted of murder.

Either way, the reward is neither a fat paycheck nor a balanced lifestyle. When Miller died in 2005, an eulogist, Wilbert Lee told the *Herald*, "I think about all those nights weekends, over all those years, Gene spent working on my when he could have been home with his wife and children, was a very great person. He believed in justice and he was a fighter for justice."

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Working on this issue, soaking in these stories, has soaked some of my



Letter from the Editor

Visions of Florida, through a watery lens

By Jackie Levine

No matter where you might have wandered: the barrier island where I grew up, you can escape the awareness of inhabiting the man of slaves of land—the endless Atlantic Ocean 100 miles east, and Biscayne Bay to the west, between and the Miami mainland.

You know it even if you couldn't always see it. Years in broad ocean views had been lost behind marble-lobbed to mezzanine, and the Bay was demure behind wrought-iron gate obscured by the villa of the rich.

But on those pink sidewalks, in what passed for shade under swaying coconut palms, you always knew where you were. In my Miami Beach, we sat, I followed the air, spiced with hints of Coppertone, carried along by the tickle of an ocean breeze. And in this Miami Beach, my grandfather would sit at the pool, captain's hat jaunty upon his head, always ready the looks of it, for the call of the sea. And sometimes we would go—two hopeful landlubbers on a deep sea fishing trip, just before dawn. In these memories, I am only rarely seasick.

Just as the mighty conch contains the roar of the ocean within, Florida's memories echo with singular stories of water, ready to be told.

Like the humanities itself, understanding water and relationship to it offers mile markers to decipher where we came from, as Floridians and humans. With luck, in this we find small clues to forge a way forward.

In this issue, we dive into the relationship Floridians have with our waterways, as we continue to tell the story of Florida, written in water. I say "continue," because this is an ongoing commitment of Florida Humanities. In FORUM's archives, you'll find issues devoted to our springs, rivers, C of Mexico, lakes—the joy they evoke and threats they face.

In these pages, you'll learn about the Smithsonian Institution's upcoming Museum on Main Street "Water/W" exhibition, beginning its Florida tour in late June.

And, with the help of talented scholars and woodsmiths, ponder water through the prism of our history, lives, and art.

In "Water as our life story," eminent archaeologist Kenneth H. Stannum explores how adapting to the rising, shaped the lives of ancient Floridians.

"Water as a way of life," tells the stories of a Tarpon Springs sponge diver, by Janet Scherberger, and a Florida fishing guide.

In "Water as a bridge," marine biologist Annmarie Aron Altemus writes insightfully on the bonds forged across the

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Do you have a story to

Letter from the Editor

The tapestry that is us

When we look at the vibrant tapestry that is Florida's history, it's easy to lose sight of the individual Floridians who have contributed to its design, stitch by stitch, story by story, generation by generation.

I am reminded of this in the pages of this issue of FORUM, featuring some of the state's finest storytellers—the winners of the Florida Book Awards. Books avante Colette Bancroft spoke to several winning authors about how they practice their craft—in our state, and in this extraordinary time. And you can scan a list of the winning books and authors in a variety of categories.

Certainly the storytellers are essential weavers of the Florida tapestry, adding color and defining details. But no less important are all Floridians whose life stories bring richness and complexity to the design.

Organizers of a special celebration in Pensacola this summer know this, and are highlighting Floridians whose stories are often overlooked in recounting history's biggest moments. The city is commemorating the Bicentennial of the day in Pensacola that Spain handed over possession of Florida to the United States, July 17, 1821.

The focus will not be fixed solely on the likes of Andrew Jackson, who was on hand for the transfer and organized the state's first territorial government. They'll be celebrating the 2000 souls who lived there, free, enslaved, indigent, of high rank and no rank, with "1821: A Pensacola Sampler," a database that tells their stories, and allows individuals today to take part to honor each one.

Meet Florida Humanities' new executive director

Welcome Dr. Nahid Madyun as the new executive director of Florida Humanities. Dr. Madyun grew up in Helena, Arkansas, a town with a rich cross-section of important

historical periods: the Civil War, African American leadership during Reconstruction, and gospel and blues music heritage. He attended Mississippi Valley State University and Delta State University where he earned undergraduate and graduate degrees in history, and Southern New Hampshire University for a Masters of Fine Arts in creative writing. After working for the Department of Arkansas Heritage, he earned a doctorate in management, conducting research in nonprofit sustainability and organizational leadership.

Dr. Madyun has served as director of the State Museum of American Soul Music, director of the Texas State History Museum, president and general manager of Gibson Retail Group (a division of Gibson Music Instruments), director of the Art Museum and Archives of Hampton University, and

In this issue, you'll also meet 18 daring and pioneering Florida women. They may not be "hidden figures," but their stories should be better known.

And you'll meet Beniamin and Roberta "Bobbie" Vickroy, whose love for Florida—and desire to protect it—inspired their 40-year journey

collecting Florida-themed art. They recently donated their 1,200-piece collection to the University of Florida's Barn Museum—making it the largest art collection donated to the museum's history.

And don't miss our Heritage Kitchen featuring transplanted Floridian and chef Judi Gallagher, and our Traveler's Florida, where we get back on the road and off the beaten track.

And, saving another momentous moment for last, please see below and join us as we welcome Dr. Nahid Madyun, the new Executive Director of Florida Humanities.

Have a wonderful summer!

Jackie Levine



Florida HUMANITIES



BEST WRITING: FEATURE HEADLINES

ASSOCIATION/NON-PROFIT/
B2B MAGAZINES

CHARLIE AWARD

FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

Chronicling Florida

JACKI LEVINE



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

THE POWER OF BEING SEEN

Since 1873, Florida's Black newspapers have advocated, informed, and reflected lives often ignored

By Kenya Woodard



"... no more striking demonstration of the peaceable and law abiding character of [Gainesville]... can be given... than the publication of a paper... by one of the newly enfranchised."

I was with those words, published in September 1873, that Josiah T. Walls, born into slavery, yet again made history — as the publisher of Florida's first African-American newspaper. Just a few years earlier, Walls — a Union Army veteran — was elected Florida's first Black congressman. After establishing a successful farm in Alachua County and being admitted to the Florida bar, he purchased the Gainesville newspaper, *The New Era*, from fellow Union soldier, General William Henry.

At a time when the majority of Florida's formerly enslaved population was coping with unemployment, substandard housing and education, Walls' venture into journalism "was enormously treasured," says Yasuda McLeod, author of *The Miami Times and the Fight for Equality*.

By 1875, more than 100 Black newspapers had been established nationwide, starting in 1827 with New York City's *Freedom's Journal*. None were in Florida until Walls bought *The New Era*, McLeod says.

"This was a man who had seen and survived war and he comes back to build his community during Reconstruction," she says. "You can't build without a voice. He was very brave to do that."

Walls' first would pave the way for dozens of Florida Black newspapers to be both community informer and advocate.

In the years since, the state's Black newspapers have helped uncover injustices, elect candidates to office, and document the Black perspective on historic events.

In the years leading up to the Civil War, the pages of establishment newspapers

often upheld slavery and white supremacy. In the years after, negative stereotypes about Black people were often perpetuated. Black newspapers fully documented Black life and history, says McLeod, an adjunct professor of history and director of Communications and Alumni Relations at Florida A&M University's College of Social Sciences, Arts and Humanities.

"In the Black newspaper you see a holistic dynamic of Black life," she says. "Birth to death, joy and pain. It covered the good, bad, and the ugly."

FREEDOM'S JOURNAL

In their March 18, 1827 debut editorial, Samuel Cornish and John Russwurm — editors of *Freedom's Journal* — make their intentions clear:

"The civil rights of a people being the greatest value, it shall ever be our duty to vindicate our brethren, when oppressed, and to lay the case before the public."

Founded by a group of free Black men, *Freedom's Journal* served as a vehicle to call out wrongs against Black people — the publication itself a form of protest against establishment newspapers' racist commentary and support of slavery — and an organ to unite free Blacks for self-improvement and advancement.

But *Freedom's Journal* was short-lived. By September 1827, Cornish had resigned and Russwurm was the sole editor. His strong stance in support of the colonization of Africa by African Americans turned off readers. The paper folded in 1829.

But its focus on civil rights set the tone for hundreds of Black newspapers that have come since, McLeod says.

"Some Black newspapers were very conservative in their time, but they were still working toward the same end, which is Black equality," she says.

WINTER PARK ADVOCATE

It was a common practice for Black newspapers to state their missions as champions for the Black community and its cause.

In his first editorial in 1899, *Winter Park Advocate* publisher C.C. Henderson makes it clear his paper will adhere to its name, says Justin Chambliss, English and history professor and the Val Berryman Curator of History at the MSU Museum at Michigan State University.



Publisher C.C. Henderson was influential in the MSU Winter Park.



Born in 1842 near Lake City, Henderson tried his hand at farming and sales before settling on newspapering. A staunch Republican, Henderson's political activism predated his establishment of the paper.

Henderson was instrumental in the success of the city's incorporation in 1887. He encouraged registered Black voters — who outnumbered registered white voters — to support city founder Loring Chan's campaign to establish the city and ensure that the predominantly Black neighborhood of Hamilton Square be included.

His efforts also contributed to the election of the city's first Black alderman, Frank R. Lovell, and Walter B. Simpson.

But those gains were reversed by 1898, after the state upheld Democrats' complaints that the city's boundaries were improperly drawn, and Hamilton Square was removed from the city.

Two years later, Henderson was at the helm of *The Advocate*, penning editorials on the civil rights debate of the time, the poll tax. Henderson was against it, but advised paying it, Chambliss says.

"The paper is a form of activism," he says. "A lot of what you read is an advocacy for Black people that runs counter to the dehumanization of Black people."

Florida founder after W.M. Lewis, he was, once a Union Army soldier, then a and then a lawyer, appeared in 1901's *Portrait of the Negro in America*, by Bruce V. Thomas. One member of the National Negro Business League.



For more resources on the history of the Black press in Florida, visit FloridaHumanities.org/34p.

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**BEST WRITING:
PUBLIC SERVICE COVERAGE**
ASSOCIATION/NON-PROFIT/
B2B MAGAZINES

BRONZE AWARD



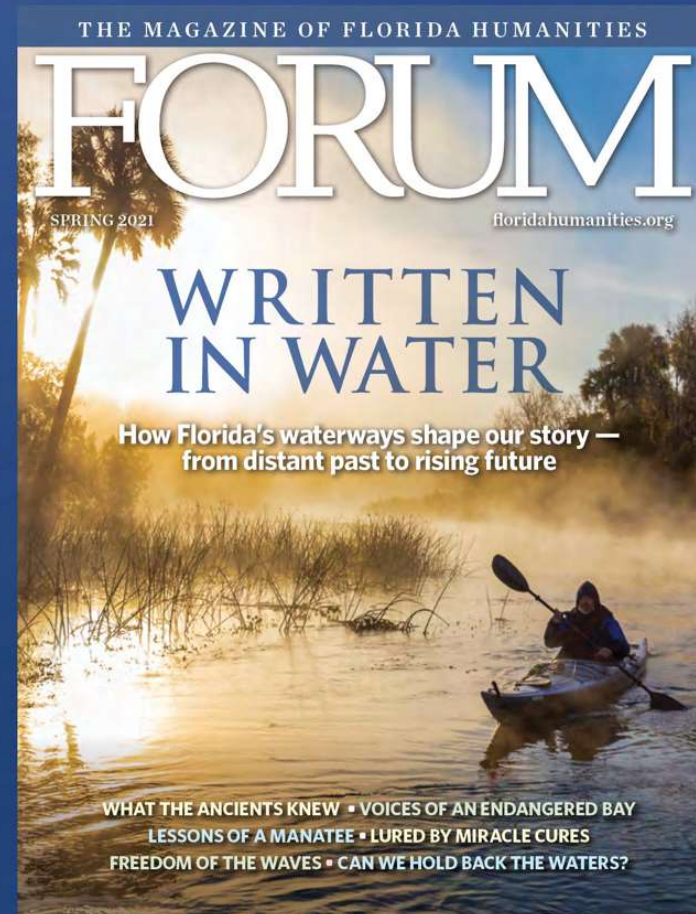
**FORUM: The Magazine of
Florida Humanities**

Written in Water

JACKI LEVINE, JANET SCHERBERGER AND TEAM



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS



**BEST PHOTOGRAPHY:
SINGLE FEATURE IMAGE**
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CHARLIE AWARD



FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

Written in Water

DESIGNER: DAVID MEEK;
PHOTOGRAPHER: ALEX FREEZE



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

Exploring the endless motion of water with Smithsonian

Florida Humanities brings the
wonder of the Smithsonian to
local communities in 2021-22



This year, explore the endless motion
of the water cycle—from water's
effect on landscape, settlement and
migration, to its impact on culture
and spirituality—with Smithsonian
Institution through Museum on Main Street. The
exhibition will be on tour from June 2021-August
2022.

Visitors will have the opportunity to experience
interactive exhibits in the Water/Ways exhibition
that explore water from both scientific and cultural
perspectives, as well as encourage conversations
about water's enduring impact on our daily lives
and culture.

Museum on Main Street (MOMS) is a collaboration
between the Smithsonian Institution and Florida
Humanities to bring traveling exhibitions and
engaging public programs to small towns across our
state. With an impassioned focus on local history,
education and community redevelopment, Museum
on Main Street is one of the Smithsonian's most
innovational and enduring outreach programs.

Since 2012, Florida Humanities has provided
funding for more than 50 exhibition tours in 27
counties, allowing nearly 200,000 residents to
experience a Smithsonian Institution exhibition in
their own hometown.

Learn where you can visit an exhibit near you at
<https://floridahumanities.org/programs/moms/>

WRITTEN IN WATER: FLORIDA'S STORY—AND OURS



A colorful sunset provides a dramatic backdrop to silhouettes of mangroves in the Ten Thousand Islands, the backcountry of the Everglades. PHOTO BY ALEX FREEZE

By Jacki Levine

It is said when Ponce de Leon's expedition made
landfall on our east coast in April 1513, he named the
region "La Florida," after both the lush, flowering
vegetation greeting him onshore, and "Pasqua
Florida," the Easter season he was celebrating.

But perhaps, had the Spanish explorer looked more closely, he might
have come up with another name, one inspired by what we know our state
to be: "Teres de Agua," Land of Water.

Lapped on one side by the Atlantic Ocean, the other by the Gulf
of Mexico, ours is the only state abased in both seas—a peninsula of
almost 2,280 miles of tidal shorelines, 11,000 miles of rivers, 700
freshwater springs, 33 of first magnitude, and some 1700 lakes. As
Floridians, most of us live within 60 miles of the ocean or the gulf.

Water is an omnipresent, we do more than consciously
think of it—we breathe it, live it, dream it—a source, at once, of
joy and of unease, as the seas that cradle our state continue to
rise. Just as water has throughout our history, it will play the
lead role in our future.

Our Florida story is written in water.

In the pages that follow, we explore how our lives as
Floridians are shaped by the most essential relationship.
Through archaeological clues, we trace how every
transformation, from rising seas to flooding banks, has
influenced the evolution of our culture, from where we've
settled to how we've buried our dead.

How the fortunes of coastal communities—and the
livelihoods of those who live there—rise and fall with the
preservation of their fragile waterways.

How a shared sea bridges deep political differences with
an island neighbor, connecting us through mutual concern for
marine life.

How water once illustrated and furthered our great divide,
separating us one from another through segregated beaches and
swimming pools.

How our briny seas and luminous springs lured
Victorian-era tourists with promises of healing, and still entice
the freedom-loving among us.

How our rivers, estuaries, swamps, inspire wellspring of
creativity, and spark uniquely Floridian artistry.

And finally, how our ability to bend and build to the sea
level's rise will determine how the next chapter unfolds in
Florida's eternal story of water, and us. ❧

FLORIDAHUMANITIES.ORG

FALL 2021 FORUM 11

**BEST PHOTOGRAPHY: SINGLE
DEPARTMENT IMAGE**

ASSOCIATION/NON-PROFIT/
B2B MAGAZINES

SILVER AWARD



**FORUM: The Magazine of
Florida Humanities**

State of Wonder

**DESIGN: DAVID MEEK:
PHOTOGRAPHER: JOHN A. MIDDLETON, JR.**



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

FLORIDA State of Wonder



'Home Sweet Tree'

By John A. Middleton Jr.

Striving to make my retirement enjoyable and fruitful, I invest time surrounded by Florida's natural beauty with a camera in hand. One recent steamy morning, I had a favorite place nearby to myself, enjoying some of the wonderful birds that nest there. Summer Tanagers were singing overhead, joined by the warbling song of a Blue Grosbeak and many others, when a Red-Headed Woodpecker alighted on the dead pine snag I'd been watching. The bird tapped the tree quietly and its mate appeared at the cavity's entrance. The pair stayed together, with one working inside as the other closely supervised. I found myself overcome

with gratitude - for the agency that manages this property so well; for the birds that grace this place with feather and song; for this pair's cooperation in posing for me, and for the gifts of being surrounded by the wonders of nature and the ability to experience it.

Now retired as senior pastor of the Joy Metropolitan Church Community Church of Orlando, John A. Middleton Jr. pursues his passion for nature photography in Lafayette County. See more of his work at FrogmoreFocus.com.

Do you have a photo for State of Wonder? Please email Lisa Lennix at lennix@fahum.org.

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SUMMER 2021 FORUM 59

BEST DESIGN:
USE OF PHOTOGRAPHY
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CHARLIE AWARD

FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

FORUM Magazine

DAVID MEEK



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

UNDER THE GAZE OF THE SUN

How Florida's newspapers grew, prospered, and struggled in a state rich in stories

By Gary S. Meehan and David Davidson

In 1876, the last year of the Reconstruction era, when African Americans, who had been freed from slavery, were beginning to assert their political and economic rights, a number of prominent Black leaders in Florida gathered in Jacksonville to discuss the future of the state. One of the main topics was the need for a Black newspaper that would provide news and information to the Black community. This led to the founding of the *Florida Afro* in 1878.

The *Florida Afro* was the first Black newspaper in Florida. It was founded by a group of Black leaders, including Dr. William Charles Wells and Dr. James C. Walker. The paper was published in Jacksonville and provided news and information to the Black community.



1878-1879, the first year of the Florida Afro newspaper.

For more information about newspapers in Florida, including a list of newspaper Hall of Fame members, please contact the Florida Magazine Association at 1-800-368-3683.

FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION



The *Florida Afro* was the first Black newspaper in Florida. It was founded by a group of Black leaders, including Dr. William Charles Wells and Dr. James C. Walker. The paper was published in Jacksonville and provided news and information to the Black community.

THE POWER OF BEING SEEN

Since 1873, Florida's Black newspapers have advocated, informed, and reflected lives often ignored



By Gary S. Meehan

The *Florida Afro* was the first Black newspaper in Florida. It was founded by a group of Black leaders, including Dr. William Charles Wells and Dr. James C. Walker. The paper was published in Jacksonville and provided news and information to the Black community.

FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION

WINTER PARK ADVOCATE

It was a common practice for Black newspapers to state their names as "advocates" for their communities. In the case of the *Winter Park Advocate*, this was no exception. The paper was founded in 1885 and provided news and information to the Black community in Winter Park.



1885-1886, the first year of the Winter Park Advocate newspaper.

FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION

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1885-1886, the first year of the Winter Park Advocate newspaper.

FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION

BEST DESIGN: TYPOGRAPHY
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BRONZE AWARD



FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

Under the Gaze of the Sun

DAVID MEEK



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

UNDER THE GAZE OF THE SUN

How Florida's newspapers grew, prospered, and struggled in a state rich in stories

By Gary A. Mormino and David Shedden

I was 1782, the last year of the American Revolution, when British loyalist Dr. William Charles Wells arrived in St. Augustine. A member of a prominent Charleston, South Carolina printing family, he brought with him a pressman, a "considerable amount of printer's type," and a plan.

On February 1, 1783, after hiring an African-American carpenter to help assemble the printing press, Wells launched Florida's first newspaper, *The East-Florida*

Gazette, nearly a century after the first Colonial newspaper made a fleeting appearance in Boston. With Florida still under British control, Wells' partisan weekly flaunted its allegiance with a British coat of arms across the top of the page. It also provided its readers with what it must have considered necessary knowledge for daily life. In its third issue, readers learned about a new liquor regulation and the quality of local bread and "vicious disorders" that caused "the morals of many of the people" to be "disturbed" and "corrupted."

The British-aligned weekly lasted little more than a year, closing up shop, not coincidentally, as Florida returned to Spanish control.

Florida's second newspaper didn't emerge for another 32 years. Fittingly, it was in Spanish. Fernandino's short-lived *El Telégrafo de las Floridas*, supported the government of French pirate Louis-Michel Aury's "Republic of Florida" during his two-month takeover of the island in December 1807.

In the almost 240 years since William Charles Wells established Florida's first newspaper on Coon Street in St. Augustine, newspapers have recorded the most extraordinary events in our state's history: the Seminole Wars, accession and a Civil War, Reconstruction, the

appearance of the first railroad and automobile, the 1920s Land Boom and Bust, the Great Depression, World War II and VJ Day, rocket launches, the 2000 election, 9/11, and the Great Recession. In his book, *Territorial Florida Journales*, historian James Owen Knauer writes that "at least 45 papers were published at one time or other in Florida" before it acquired statehood in 1845. Forty years later, the number had more than doubled, with the state boasting 94 newspapers that included advertising, according to the 1886 *Aper American Newspaper Annual*. Most were weeklies, but six published daily.



1909-10 Lewis White photo of a Tampa street vendor and paper boy. He is Tony Valenti, the son of an Italian immigrant who became a widely respected fruit and vegetable dealer in Tampa.

► For more information about newspapers in Florida, including a list of Newspaper Hall of Fame honorees, Pulitzer winners, a complete timeline, and other resources, please visit Floridahumanities.org/blog

Newspapers established during this time included Florida's first African American-owned newspaper, the *New Era*, founded in Gainesville in 1878 by Amiah T. Walls, who served three terms as a Congressman between 1871 and 1876. Also among Florida's late 19th- and early-20th-century African American newspaper editors and owners were Wells' friend and fellow Union soldier Matthew M. Lewry, who founded the *Florida Sentinel*, Gus C. Henderson from the *Winter Park Advocate*, and John Willis Menard from Jacksonville's *Southern Leader*. (See related story).

A ritual and a relationship

Newspapers mattered. For generations of Floridians, a morning without the *Winter Haven Daily Chief* or the *Belle Glade Sun* was empty. Its front-porch delivery came with a "thwack," a sound as familiar

as the clinking of milk bottles or a percolating coffee pot. From the *Appaloosa Chief & Florist* and *Apalachicola Times* to the *Zephyrus News* and *26th Springs Truth*, political candidates have been exposed, public education has been defended, and football coaches have resigned, because of dedicated journalists of the Fourth Estate.

Newspapers have observed the mundane: weddings, births, and funerals; junior high proms, football scores. They have played the role of civic booster, promoting philanthropic causes and helping secure new industries.



Boys with paper routes in an iconic memory of the '30s and '40s. In 1964, these Tabasco Democrat paperboys set up a newspaper-sponsored bike race.

And they've stood sentinal as Florida watchdogs, as investigative reporters uncovered corruption and laid bare the most powerful officials and institutions.

FLORIDA NEWSPAPER HISTORY TIMELINE 1783–2021

By David Shedden

Our state's evolving life has been mirrored in the pages of our newspapers, even as the landscape of Florida journalism grew, flourished, contracted, changed, and continues to transform. The record is found in a chronology that is part of the University of South Florida library's digital collection. You can find it here: digitalcommons.usf.edu/flc_publications/2021/ and here: Floridahumanities.org/blog.

1783 The Treaty of Paris between Great Britain and the United States ends the Revolutionary War. The British return Florida back to Spain. February 1 – Florida's first newspaper, the loyalist *East-Florida Gazette*, publishes its

first issue, in St. Augustine, during final days of British rule. Founded by William and John Wells, the newspaper's last issue is published on March 22, 1784.

1817 Florida's second newspaper, the short-lived Spanish-language *El Telégrafo de las Floridas*, is published in Fernandina, supporting the government of Louis-Michel Aury.

1821 Florida military territorial governor Andrew Jackson formally receives East and West Florida from the Spanish government on behalf of the United States.

Richard W. Edsall founds the first territorial newspaper, the *Florida Gazette*, in St. Augustine, which shuts down in October after Edsall dies of yellow fever.

Cary Nicholas and George Tinsell found *The Pensacola Gazette* and become the first official printers in the Florida territory.

1822 *East and West Florida* are unified into one United States territory. *East Florida Herald*, later *Florida Herald*, St. Augustine, is founded.

1824 Tallahassee is selected as the permanent capital of Florida. *Pensacola Gazette* is founded in the former office of the *Florida*.

1825 Ambrose Crane and Adam Gordon start Tallahassee's first newspaper, *The Florida Intelligencer*, and obtain government printing contract.

**BEST ADVERTISEMENT:
SELF-PROMOTIONAL**
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FORUM: The Magazine of Florida Humanities

FORUM

DAVID MEEK



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS



PHOTO COURTESY OF SAM GARR

Your Florida. Your legacy.

You love our state deeply—its history, culture, literature, and complex wonder—the same qualities that Florida Humanities is dedicated to preserving and sharing.

The heart of our mission is telling the stories of communities from the Keys to the Panhandle—including your own—that together form the vivid and diverse portrait that is Florida.

We can help you ensure this rich legacy continues for future generations with your planned gift to Florida Humanities.

Supporting us is easy and can provide true tax advantages:

- 1) Make a tax-deductible gift to us this year.
- 2) If you have an IRA, you can donate your required minimum distribution (RMD).
- 3) Provide for us in your Will or Trust—a simple paragraph added to your Will or Trust is all it takes.

For more information on legacy giving and annual or sustaining donations, please visit floridahumanities.org/support



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SILVER AWARD



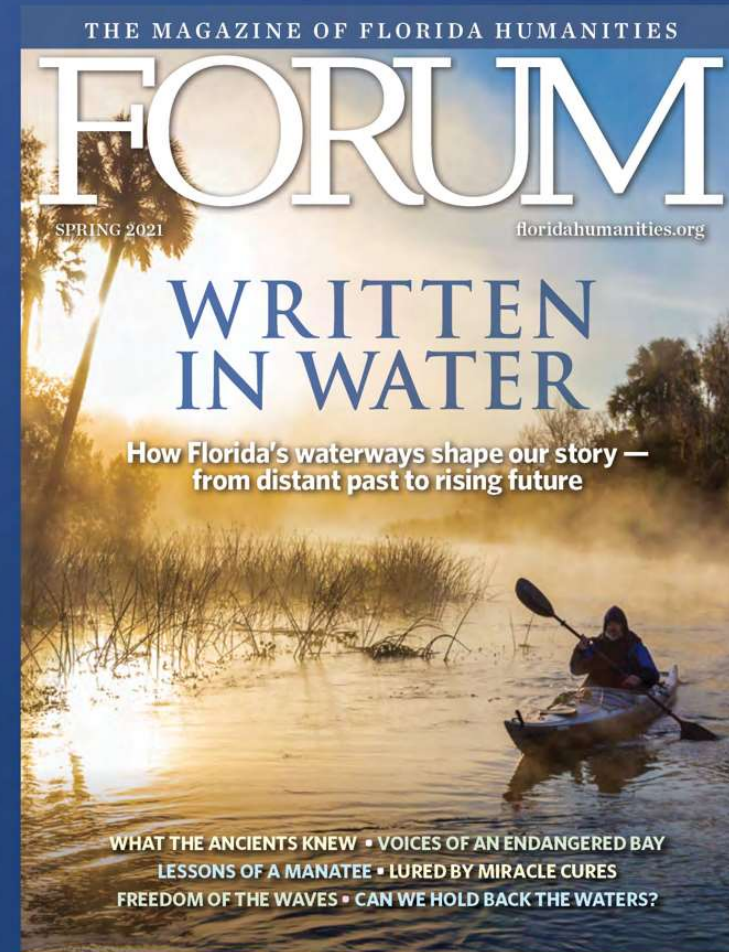
**FORUM: The Magazine of
Florida Humanities**

Written in Water

JACKI LEVINE, DAVID MEEK, JANET SCHERBERGER,
FLORIDA HUMANITIES STAFF



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS



BEST OVERALL: WRITING
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JACKI LEVINE, JANET SCHERBERGER AND TEAM



FLORIDA MAGAZINE ASSOCIATION
2022 CHARLIE AWARDS

