State Beverage

Orange Juice was designated by Senate Bill No. 234 of the 1967 regular session of the Legislature as the State Beverage.

Florida under Five Flags—Spain, France, England, Confederacy and United States
STATE FLAG
Adopted by Joint Resolution No. 4, 1899 Legislature and ratified at General Election 1900. "The Seal of the State, of one-third diameter of the flag in the center of white ground with Red Bars, extending from each corner toward the center, to the outer rim of the Seal." State Motto is "In God We Trust."

STATE SEAL
The present State Seal was adopted by the Constitution of 1868 and readopted by the Constitution of 1885.....with the "center thereof a view of the sun's rays over a highland in the distance, a cocoa tree, a steamboat on water, and an Indian female scattering flowers in the foreground."

From the pages of an exciting history of a state blessed from the bounty of our benevolent Creator, emerges a state destined to a position of national greatness. A vital part of this fulfillment is the Legislature of Florida.

The Senate, in presenting this booklet, invites you, especially the young and dynamic who are shortly to occupy the positions of leadership in our society, to visit our elegant capitol and observe the careful construction of the laws of our state. You will feel the stately significance of our past and sense the vibrance of our limitless tomorrow as you visit here in the capitol of Florida.

We hope that the following pages unfold an interesting explanation of the lawmaking process and that it will serve to interest you in becoming an active partner in the advance of the cause of democratic government.

Most sincerely yours,

VERLE A. POPE
President of the Senate
Florida's State Capitol

Three log buildings were erected in the summer of 1824 for the use of territorial officers and of the first Legislative Council to sit in Tallahassee. The exact location of these "government buildings" is not known, as the town of Tallahassee was not laid out until the following year, but according to local tradition the log capitol was on the present capitol square.

In 1826 one wing of what was expected to be the permanent capitol was built on the present site of the capitol. Efforts to complete the building were unsuccessful, and this small, two-story structure was used as the capitol until late in 1839 or early in 1840.

In March, 1839, Congress appropriated $20,000 for the erection of a "suitable State House" for the Territory. Construction started late in 1839, but the appropriation proved insufficient, and only after Congress granted an additional $20,000 in 1844 was the capitol completed in time for the first session of the General Assembly of the state in June, 1845. The capitol remained without noticeable change from 1845 until 1902, except for the addition of a small cupola in 1891. The Constitution of 1885, however (Art. iv., sec. 21), made the Secretary of State custodian of the capitol building and grounds. Additions were made to the north and south ends of the building, and the dome was erected, in 1901-1902. A second enlargement—the erection of the east and west wings—was made in 1921-1922. The north wing was built in 1935-1937 with the assistance of the Federal Government, and a south wing completed in 1948. The building is now "balanced" and attracts much favorable comment.

THE SENATE

"Once a Senator, always a Senator" is a catchy phrase of good fellowship that conveys something of the philosophy of the Senate.

The Senate takes every Senator to be a gentleman (although custom decrees that a Senator may not be addressed as a "Gentleman," as are Members of the House of Representatives: He is "the Senator from the Twentieth," for example, but never "the Gentleman from the Twentieth."). The Senate leans heavily upon tradition: upon written or remembered precedents. It is slow to change. Together, the houses work well, for this manifestation of the American system of checks and balances sees a bill become an Act only after it has passed both the Senate, with its aristocracy of men, and the House of Representatives, with its democracy of people.

The Constitution provides that in the event of the death or disability of the Governor, the Senate President becomes Chief Executive. If there is no Senate President, because of his death or for any other reason, the Speaker of the House steps into the breach. On two or three occasions the powers and duties of the Governor have devolved upon the President of the Senate.

The term of the Senate President runs from one session of the Legislature to another, since Senators serve four years, that of the Speaker, as a Representative with a two-year term, does not. Terms of all Representatives end on the general election day—the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each even numbered year.

Generations of Senate Presidents look down from the walls to heighten the atmosphere of dignity and responsibility that pervades Florida's most exclusive club. The following have been President of the Senate at the sessions listed:

President

Verle A. Pope (D) 12th District—Real estate and insurance
b. December 12, 1903, Jacksonville, Florida e. University of Florida
m. Edith Taylor of St. Augustine (deceased) c. Mrs. Richard O.
Watson (Margaret) of St. Augustine affiliations Kiwanis, Elks,
Moose, VFW, American Legion, and Shrine legislative service
Senate, since 1948. Appropriations, Education, Welfare, Pension-
Retirement, Claims, and Governmental Organization Committees
other public service Board of County Commissioners and District
Welfare Board church Episcopal military service Cadet, Army Air
Intelligence Officer. Recipient of Presidential Medal, Croix de
Guerre, and European Air Medal with eight clusters recreation
hunting, fishing, and golf addresses (business) Charlotte and
Treasury Streets, St. Augustine (residence) 55 Dolphin Drive, St.
Augustine (mailing) P. O. Box 519, St. Augustine, 32084 telephone
(business) 829-9061 (residence) 829-3245.

President Pro-Tempore

Dempsey J. Barron (D) 4th District—Attorney b. March 5, 1922.
Andalusia, Alabama. Florida, 1924 e. University of Florida, LL.B.,
1954. Florida State University, B.S., 1956. Delta Theta Phi m.
Louverne Hall of Panama City c. Stephen Dempsey and Stuart
Judson affiliations Chamber of Commerce, board of directors of
Cerebral Palsy, Florida and American Bar Associations, Interna-
tional Association of Insurance Counsel, Association of Insurance
Attorneys legislative service House, 1956 and 1958. Senate, since
1960. Chairman of Welfare Committee, 1965. Vice chairman of
Claims Committee, 1965 church Methodist military service United
States Navy, Pacific and European Theatres recreation hunting
and fishing addresses (business) 209 East Fourth Street, Panama
City (residence) 224 Woodlawn Drive, Panama City (mailing)
P. O. Box 1638, Panama City, 32401 telephone (business) 785-
7456 (residence) 234-2897.
DEMPSEY J. BARRON (D) 4th District—Attorney b. March 5, 1922, An- 
Phi m. Louverne Hall of Florida c. Stephen Dempsey and 
Juliet of St. Judson affiliations 
Chamber of Commerce, 
board of directors of 
Cereal Palsy, Florida 
and American Bar 
association, International Association of 
Insurance Counsel, Association of Insurance 
Attorneys legislative service House, 1956 
and 1958. Senate, since 1960. Chairman of 
Welfare Committee, 1963, Vice chair- 
man of Claims Committee, 1965 church 
Methodist military service United States 
Navy, Pacific and European Theaters rec- 
terview hunting and fishing addresses (busi- 
ess) 209 East Fourth Street, Panama City (residence) 224 Woodlawn Drive, Panama City (mailing) P. O. Box 1638, Panama 
City, 32401 telephone (business) 785-7456 
(residence) 234-2897

L. A. BAFALIS "Skip" (R) 33rd District—President of Adjutants International b. September 28, 1929, Boston, Massachusetts, Florida, 1952 e. St. Anselm’s College, A.B., 1952. Participated in all intramural sports m. Mary Elizabeth Lund of 
Lawton, Oklahoma c. Renée Louise Gregory Louris affiliates 
Northern Palm Beach County Chamber of Commerce, 
Vice-chairman of Palm Beach County Red Cross, 
vice-president of Palm Beach Lions Club, Board of Governors of Ahepa, North Palm Beach-Boca Raton Gardens Jaycees, Riviera 
Beach Lake Park Jaycees, Islanders, honorary 
director of South Florida Fair and Ex- 
position, Disaster chairman of Palm Beach 
County Red Cross, Fund chairman of West 
Palm Beach Red Cross, past president of 
Claims Men’s Association legislative serv- 
Elected to Senate, 1966 church First 
Christian military service United States 
Army, Captain. Artillery recreation golf, 
fish, and swimming addresses (busi- 
ess) P. O. Box 1031, 122 North County Road, 
Palm Beach (residence and mailing) 
419 Marlin Road, North Palm Beach, 
33403 telephone (business) 832-1719 
(residence) 848-3650

Barron

Bell

Boyd
1958. Vice-mayor for City of Palmetto, 1958. National Council of State Governments church Methodist. Chairman, board of stewards military service Merchant Marine historical H. E. Boyd, father, served in House of Representatives from Manatee County, 1940 highlights Government award from both Manatee County and Bradenton and Palmetto Junior Chamber of Commerce Clubs. Voted by members and press as one of the Outstanding Members of the House of Representatives, United States Jaycees award for Distinguished Service. Presented award by faculty and students for efforts on behalf of the Manatee Junior College. Sarasota Manatee Phi Delta Kappa award for Outstanding Service for Public Education recreation golf, fishing, and hunting addresses (business and mailing) 726 Eighth Avenue, Palmetto, 33561 (residence) 2117 Seventh Street, Palmetto telephone (business) 722-4525 (residence) 722-2122

JOHN R. BROXSON (D) 1st District—Real estate and insurance b. June 10, 1932, Holley, Florida e. Southwestern Assembly of God College, B.S., 1954, President of Student Body, President of freshmen and sophomore classes m. Christina Rose Cisnera of Tulia, Oklahoma c. Sylvia, Bobby, Cheryl, Bart, and Angela affiliations Jaycees, Board of Realtors, PTA, Kiwanis legislative service House of Representatives, 1963 Session. Elected to Senate, 1965 other public service Sheriff of Santa Rosa County church Assembly of God historical Bart D. Broxson, father, was Sheriff of Santa Rosa County recreation golf addresses (business) 31 Hoffman Center Drive, Gulf Breeze (residence) 420 Warwick, 1940 Gulf Breeze (mailing) P. O. Box 160, Gulf Breeze, 32561 telephone (business) 932-3581 (residence) 932-4398


J. EMORY CROSS “Red” (D) 7th District—Attorney b. January 26, 1914, Iron City, Georgia. Florida, 1935 Phi Delta Epsilon m. Dorothy Huffman of Live Oak c. Charles Emory, Gayle, and Betty Jean affiliations Past president of Young Democrats of Alachua County, Kiwanis, Elks, Moose, Knights of Pythias, Mason, past president of Alachua County Association for Mental Health, past first vice-president of Florida Association for Mental Health legislative service House of Representatives, 1952-1958. Senate, 1958-1966 and 1967-1968 other public service Assistant Attorney General, 1945-1946, County Prosecuting Attorney, 1948-1952 church Methodist, board of stewards highlights Twice winner of Allen Morris Award as “Member of Second Most Effective Legislative Delegation” and winner of same award as “Member of Most Effective Delegation,” 1961 to 1963 recreation fishing addresses (business and mailing) P. O. Box 699, Gainesville, 32601 (residence) 3524 Northwest 10th Avenue, Gainesville telephone (business) 376-5266 (residence) 376-8539


Chiles

Cross

Broxson

Clayton

Deeb

ROBERT H. ELROD “Bub” (R) 17th District—Citrus grower, president of Air Groves, Inc., director of Space Groves, Inc., and owner of an advertising agency b. March 15, 1926, Henryville, Indiana, Florida, 1960 e. Purdue University, B.S., 1957 President of Sigma Delta Chi, Delta Tau Delta m. Jean McAlister of Orlando c. Thomas B.S.A., and Deborah Ann affliations Director of Orlando Downtown Lions, Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce, Orange County Sportsmen’s Association legislative service House of Representatives, 1963-1965. Elected to Senate, 1966 church Episcopal, military service United States Army Air Corps, World War II recreation golf addresses (business) 1 North Orange Avenue, Orlando (residence) 1000 Second Avenue, Windermere (mailing) P. O. Box 106, Windermere, 32786

telephone (business) 424-6285 (residence) 876-2510


7751 Southwest 78 Court, Miami, 33143 telephone (business) 373-7755 (residence) 271-1567


Gunter

Haverfield

Robert M. Haverfield "Bob" (D) 41st District—Attorney. Vice chairman, Board of Managers of Manufacturer's National Bank of Hialeah b. October 26, 1918, Cadiz, Ohio. Florida, 1923 m. Ohio State University, University of Miami, B.A., LL.B., 1947. Sigma Chi, Phi Alpha Delta, Chief Justice of Honor Court, vice president of Law school m. Shirley O'Connor of Miami c. Betty Ann, Carol Louise affiliations American, Florida, and Dade County Bar Associations, American Judicature Society, Pilots Association of Greater Miami, Aviation Association, Kiwanis Club of Miami, National Council on Aging, Men-

tal Health Society of Greater Miami legislative service Senate since 1955. Chairman, Public Health "A", 1965 other public service Established Legal Aid Society of Dade County and served as first full-time legal aid attorney, Chief assistant city attorney for City of Miami, Dade County commis- sioner, 1958-1962, with two years as chairman church Lutheran military service United States Army Engineers, Civilian Historian, American Historical Metalace, great-great-grandfather, Representative in Kentucky Legislature, 1813. Representative of Kentucky in Congress, 1818-1828. Govermor of Kentucky, 1816. United States Senate, 1844. Drove first spike in first railroad going from Lexington to Frankfort. 1832 recreation pilot, horseback riding, swimming, hunting addresser (business and mailing) 1117 City National Bank Building, Miami, 33130 (residence) 10701 Southwest 62nd Avenue, Miami telephone (business) 373-7768 (residence) 667-9654

Southwest 62nd Avenue, South Miami, 33143 (residence) 5409 Riviera Drive, Coral Gables, Florida, telephone (business) 665-1175 (residence) M01-5859


ELIZABETH J. JOHNSON "Beth" [Mrs. Peter] (R) 224th District—Housewife b. December 12, 1932, Catskill, New York. Florida, 1962 e. Barbi- zon School of New York City m. Peter Johnson of Syracuse, New York c. Blair, Dinah, and Brayton affiliations Co- coa Beach Women's Republican Club, Cape Canaveral Young Re- publians, Cocoa Beach Woman's Club, Surfside Playhouse, Cape Canaveral Hospital Auxiliary, Press Club Wives of Canaveral legis- lative service Elected to Senate, 1966 church Presbyterian hobby flying, acting, and reading address 489 South Atlantic Avenue, Cocoa Beach, 32931 telephone 783-3585


pointed by State Bar of California to make survey of legal education and admissions to bar of California Law Schools, 1948-1949, and Florida, 1954. Contributor of articles in various law journals recreation golf addresses (business and mailing) 615 Marine Bank Building, Tampa, 33602 (residence) 125 Baltic Avenue, 33606 telephone (business) 229-9024

DENNIS J. PATRICK O'GRADY (R) 15th District—Building contractor and nurseryman b. December 9, 1943, Brooklyn, New York. Florida, 1945 affidavits Jaycees, Inverness Retail Merchants Association, Citrus County Friends of the Library Association, Citrus County Humane Society, Young Americans for Freedom, Chamber of Commerce legislative service Senate, 1967 church Catholic recreation hunting, swimming (business and mailing) U.S. 41 South, Inverness, 32650 South Apopka Avenue, Inverness telephone 726-1375


ING 101 East Kennedy Boulevard, Tampa, 33602 (residence) 614 South Oregon Avenue, Tampa telephone (business) 223-3991 (residence) 223-3741


phin Drive, St. Augustine (mailing) P.O. Box 519, St. Augustine, 32084 telephone (business) 829-9061 (residence) 829-3245

RALPH R. POSTON, Sr. (D) 46th District—Contractor. President of Poston Bridge & Iron, Inc. b. January 2, 1923, Miami, Florida e. 225 Baltic University of Miami and University of Houston m. Carolyn Sue Davis of Miami c. Ralph R., Jr., Mrs. Dorothy Barrier, and Sherry Lynne affidavits Mason, Mahi Shrine, Scottish Rite, Kiwanis, Moose, Tiger Bay Club, DAV, past president of Lions, president of Steel & Ornamental Erectors Association of South Florida, Inc., University of Miami Citizens Board, Advisory Board of Goodwill Industries, Engineering Contractor's Association, Advisory Board of Baptist Hospital, Business, Inc., Florida Road Builders, Sons of the American Revolution, Order of United Veterans, United Service Organizations, United Service Organizations, United States Navy highlights Started Poston Bridge & Iron, 1950 recreation golf, swimming, handball and fishing addresses (business and mailing) 3103 Northwest 22nd Street, Miami, 33142 (residence) 6282 Southwest 133rd Street, Miami telephone (business) 635-7303 (residence) 666-0465


County Chairman church Congregational military service United States Army, World War II historical John B. Hull, grandfather, was state senator in Massachusetts recreation fishing and swimming Pan American World Airways, Launch Complex Staff, Cape Kennedy (mailing) P.O. Box 162, Sarasota, 32261 telephone (business) 853-9671


ghished Flying Cross. Air Medal with seven clusters highlights Commander of First Guided Missile. 1949-1951. White House Aide. 1945-1946 recreation badminton—Florida Doubles Champion addresses (business and mailing) 333 31st Street, North, St. Petersburg, 33713 (residence) 220 Rafael Boulevard, Northeast, St. Petersburg telephone (business) 896-2714 (residence) 894-5749

ROBERT L. SHEVIN "Bob" (D) 43rd District—Attorney, instructor of Law Re-

fairs, secretary of Religious Affairs for President's Cabinet, Florida Blue Key, Hall of Fame, award for highest male law graduate scholastically, editor of Miami Law Quarterly, president of Stu


CHESTER W. (Chet) STOLZENBURG (R) 39th District—Insurance counselor b. February 8, 1911, Elyria, Ohio c. Miami University, Ohio State University m. Roberta Pierce of Birmingham, Ohio c. Mrs. Andrea Chase, Bing Stolzenburg affiliations Kiwanis, Christians businessmen’s Association, Lutheran Laymen’s League, Broward County Life Underwriters Association, Ft. Lauderdale Chamber of Commerce legislative service House of Representatives, 1963-1964. Elected to Senate, 1966 church Lutheran addresses (business and mailing) P. O. Box 10276, Wilton Manors Branch, Ft. Lauderdale, 33305 (residence) 4781 Northeast 16 Avenue, Oakland Park, Ft. Lauderdale telephone 566-0985

JERRY THOMAS (D) 35th District—Investment banking and commercial banking. Born 1929, West Palm Beach, Florida. Palm Beach Junior College, Florida State University, B.S., and A.A., 1952, and Graduate School of Government, Florida State University. Sigma Nu, Omicron Delta Kappa, Gold Key, Pi Alpha Sigma, Hall of Fame, senator and chairman of Student's Judiciary, president of Letterman's Club m. Jennie Hair of Tampa c. Robbie, Larry, Kenny, Jerry, and Cindy. 


HAROLD S. WILSON (R) 20th District—Attorney b. September 28, 1921, Chica- go, Illinois. Florida, 1958 e. University of Chicago, B.A., Harvard Law School, LL.B., 1953. President of senior class, University of Chica- go. Delta Sigma Pi m. Mary Ellen Rasin of Clearwater c. Jennie Ellen and Janice Mary legislative service Elected to Senate, 1966 other public service Former Assistant Publisher of Pinellas County, Associate Municipal Judge of In- dian Rocks Beach, and former City Attor- ney of Safety Harbor church Catholic military service United States Army Signal Corps, World War II. Served in New Guinea and Philippines addresses (business) 321-B Indian Rocks Road, Belleair Bluffs, Largo (residence and mailing) 460 Ponce DeLeon Boulevard, Clearwater, 33756 telephone (business) 584-7637 or 584-7638 (residence) 584-0578

THREE BRANCHES OF GOVERNMENT

Under its Constitution, the powers of the state government of Florida (like those of the United States and of the other American States) are divided among three branches. This division, known as the doctrine of separation of powers, is based on principles intended to protect the rights of every person.

The Legislative branch is the law-making branch, setting the main policies of the government through the laws it enacts. The Executive branch, headed by the Governor, sees that the laws are enforced and administers the day-to-day activities of the government. The Judicial branch, composed of the courts, interprets the laws—makes their meaning clear when it is questioned and, on the basis of their meaning, decides disputes between individuals or between the state and an individual.

Although the Constitution provides for these three separate and distinct branches of government, it provides for checks and balances to prevent any one branch from becoming all-powerful; for instance, the Governor is given power to veto acts of the Legislature and the Courts are given power to declare acts unconstitutional. Similarly, by amending a statute, the Legislature may revise a policy of one of the other branches. The three branches are, therefore, not wholly unconnected but are inter-locked in order to give each a constitutional control over the others.

The Legislative Branch
Composition, Organization, and Powers

Florida has a legislature composed of two houses—the Senate and the House of Representatives. Each house is the sole judge of the qualification and election of its own members and has the power to choose its own officers and to make its own rules of procedure. All sessions of the House of Representatives are open to the public; and sessions of the
Senate are open to the public except during executive sessions, when all outsiders are cleared from the chamber and the doors are closed. Either house of the Legislature may initiate legislation on any subject.

In 1962, the Florida constitutional provisions fixing the number of senatorial districts at 38 and the formula which resulted in 95 House members were declared invalid under the Federal Constitution. A special session, in August 1962, proposed a plan for 46 senatorial districts and 135 House members, but this plan was rejected by the voters of the state the following November. A special session, called immediately after the rejection, was unable to propose a new plan. The 1963 and 1965 Legislatures were apportioned under a plan adopted by a third special session held in 1963. It consisted of 43 senatorial districts and 112 House members with a grandfather provision for two Senators whose terms had not expired. Under the grandfather provision, the Senate in 1963 had 45 members and 44 in 1965.

The three judge federal court made it clear that the Legislature would have to accomplish a better apportionment formula for the 1967 session. Following the regular 1965 session, two special sessions dealing with apportionment were held and developed a plan providing for 48 senatorial districts and a House membership of 117. This plan was given approval by the three judge federal court and regular primaries and the general election in 1966 resulted in what was called the first fairly apportioned Legislature in many years. This Legislature convened one week after the 1966 general election pursuant to the constitutional amendment authorizing an organizational session. Presiding officers were elected, committees were appointed and the Legislature got off to an earlier start than had been possible before.

Following the inauguration of the new Governor, the Legislature was called into special session to deal with the question of constitutional revision. On the opening day of this special session on January 9, 1967, the Supreme Court of the United States reversed the three judge federal court holding that the variations in senatorial and representative districts were not properly justified and returning the case to the district court for further proceedings. Pursuant to the supreme court opinion, the constitutional revision session was then broadened by call of the Governor to include the question of reapportionment. A new plan was devised in the session calling for 48 Senators and 119 House members. The three judge court, however, rejected this plan as well as any formula based on weighted voting and any justification of the 1966 plan. The court then imposed its own plan calling for 48 Senators, each elected from a senatorial district, and 119 members of the House of Representatives. Primaries and elections were held and the present Legislature was elected March 28, 1967. The new members of the Legislature actually were sworn in and began work within one week after their election.

**Personnel**

The President of the Senate presides over the Senate, and the Speaker of the House presides over the House of Representatives. The President Pro Tempore and the Speaker Pro Tempore preside when requested to do so by the President or Speaker, or when either is unable to serve. These presiding officers are elected by their respective bodies and serve for two years. In addition to the presiding officers, each house elects other officers from outside its membership. The most important of these are the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House. They are responsible for keeping clear and accurate records of the proceedings of the body each serves. A Sergeant-at-Arms is elected by each house to assist the presiding officer in maintaining order and in making available necessary equipment, supplies, and services. Each house also selects pages, reading clerks, and a chaplain. In addition to these, attaches are appointed to perform the necessary clerical work.

**Compensation**

Members of the Legislature receive $1,200 per year in monthly installments of $100 each. While the Legislature is in a regular, special or extraordinary session, members also receive a daily allowance of $25 and travel expenses of 10¢ per mile for one round trip each week to and from home to Tallahassee.

**Election and Terms of Office**

The Constitution provides that members of the Legislature be elected at the general election in November of even-numbered years preceding the April meeting of the regular session of the Legislature. Candidates
are nominated in party primary elections held prior to the general elections. Members of the Legislature must be qualified electors (21 years of age and a citizen of the United States who has lived in Florida at least one year and has lived in his county at least six months) in the counties or districts from which they are chosen. No person may serve as a member of the Legislature while holding a profitable office or appointment under the United States Government or this state.

The Florida Constitution provides that each Senator serves a term of four years and each House member is elected to serve a term of two years. The terms created by the district court for all members of the Legislature expire with the general election of 1968. Further legislative action or court action will be required to determine the terms and make-up of the Legislature subsequent to the general election of 1968.

**Legislative Sessions**

Regular sessions of the Legislature begin on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in April of odd-numbered years and are limited to sixty days. A regular session may, by a three-fifths vote of the membership of both houses, be extended for no more than a total of thirty days. The extra days do not have to run without a break, and recesses may be taken by the joint action of both houses. However, a regular session may not be extended beyond the first day of September of the same year. During an extended session, no new legislation may be introduced except by a two-thirds vote of the members of the House seeking its introduction.

The Governor may call extra sessions of not more than twenty days each. When the Governor calls a meeting of the Legislature for a special session, the Legislature may consider no other business than that for which it is called or such other matters as the Governor may call to its attention, except by a two-thirds vote of each house.

The Legislature may call itself into an extra session for all purposes as if convened in regular session but limited to thirty days in the following manner: twenty percent of its members must file written certificates with the Secretary of State stating that conditions warrant an extra session; when the Secretary of State receives the required number of certificates, it is his duty to poll the members of the Legislature; when he receives an affirmative vote of three-fifths of the members of both houses, he notifies each member by registered mail of the day and hour on which the extra session will convene; the extra session must convene sometime between fourteen and twenty-one days after the Secretary of State has mailed the notices.

If during the regular session at which the Legislature is required to reappoint itself, it fails to do so, the Governor shall, within thirty days after the session adjourns, call a special session for the purpose of reappointment. During such a session, reappointment is the only business that can be considered, and the session cannot be adjourned until reappointment is accomplished.

**Rules**

Each session, each house of the Legislature adopts rules of procedure which are printed in booklet form along with committee assignments made by the presiding officers.

**Committees**

Standing committees which serve during a session are listed according to subject matter in the rules of each house. Members are appointed by the presiding officers of their respective houses on the basis of special knowledge and interest in the subject matter of a particular committee.

Most committees exist for the purpose of considering bills referred to them and recommending action to the house of which they are a part. A committee's work usually begins after a bill has been introduced and referred to it by the presiding officer. Persons desiring to speak for or against matters being considered by a committee may do so in hearings which are open to the public. When a committee completes its work, the bill is returned to the house from which it was referred. House committees may recommend the passage or rejection of a bill, passage of a bill with amendments, or passage of a substitute bill. Senate committees may make any of these recommendations. A bill with an unfavorable report cannot be considered further by either house unless two-thirds of the members present vote to consider it.

Committees also exist for the purpose of managing expenditures and employing necessary personnel, and some committees are designed merely to supervise the progress of legislation to make sure the rules are followed. The rules committees are designed to aid the presiding officers in the interpretation and enforcement of rules; and
THE FLORIDA SENATE 1967

**SENIOR**
- Reubin O'D. Askew (D) 2nd
- L. A. "Skip" Bafalis (R) 33rd
- Dempsey J. Barron (D) 4th
- William Dean Barrow (D) 3rd
- John W. (Jack) Bell (R) 38th
- Wilbur Boyd (D) 31st
- John R. Broxson (D) 1st
- Lawton M. Chiles, Jr. (D) 28th
- Ralph F. Clayton (R) 14th
- J. Emory "Red" Cross (D) 7th
- Richard J. (Dick) Deeb (R) 22nd
- Louis de la Parte, Jr. (D) 26th
- L. K. Edwards, Jr. (D) 13th
- Robert H. Elrod (R) 17th
- Dick Fincher (D) 47th
- John J. Fisher (R) 10th
- Elmer O. Friday, Jr. (D) 34th
- L. P. (Pete) Gibson (D) 6th
- Edmond J. Gong (D) 40th
- Ben Hill Griffin (D) 27th
- Bill Gunter (D) 18th
- Robert M. Haverfield (D) 41st
- Warren S. Henderson (R) 32nd
- George L. Hollahan, Jr. (D) 44th

**DISTRICT**
- Mallory E. Horne (D) 5th
- Elizabeth (Beth) Johnson (R) 29th
- Ray C. Knopke (D) 23rd
- David C. Lane (R) 36th
- Joseph A. McClain, Jr. (R) 24th
- John E. Mathews (D) 8th
- Dennis J. Patrick O'Grady (R) 15th
- T. Truett Ott (D) 29th
- Kenneth Plante (R) 16th
- Verle A. Pope (D) 12th
- Ralph R. Poston (D) 46th
- C. S. (Cliff) Reuter (R) 30th
- Henry Sayler (R) 21st
- Robert L. Shevin (D) 43rd
- Tom Slade (R) 9th
- Tom Spencer (D) 45th
- William T. Stockton, Jr. (R) 11th
- Chester W. Stolzenburg (R) 39th
- Richard B. (Dick) Stone (D) 48th
- Jerry Thomas (D) 35th
- Charles H. Weber (R) 37th
- Lee Wellesborn (D) 42nd
- Harold S. Wilson (R) 20th
- C. W. "Bill" Young (R) 19th
also, late in the session, they determine the order in which legislation shall be considered. There are also special committees which receive assignments not normally handled by standing committees. An important type of special committee is the conference committee. When the two houses cannot agree on a matter, the presiding officer of each appoints an equal number of members to serve as a joint committee for the purpose of trying to adjust the differences. This joint committee is called a conference committee. These special committees are terminated when they complete their assignments.

Interim committees are those which make legislative studies during the period between legislative sessions. Such committees are created by an act or resolution of the Legislature and may be assigned to do research and planning on any major State problem. Usually an interim committee is composed only of members of the Legislature; when such a study group is composed of both legislators and non-legislators, it is usually called a commission.

**Legislative Council**

The Legislative Council is a permanent committee of the Legislature; it is composed of twenty-six members—the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House, and a senator and a representative from each of twelve districts of Florida. Through subcommittees composed partly of Council members and partly of other legislators, studies are conducted on selected topics between sessions; these currently include agriculture, appropriations and auditing, constitutional revision, education, finance and taxation, natural resources and conservation, general legislation, government organization, health and welfare, higher education, insurance, mental health and retardation, personnel and retirement, roads and highways, state institutions and traffic safety.

The Legislative Council employs and supervises a permanent research staff known as the Legislative Reference Bureau; these employees are selected for their research ability and their knowledge in the fields of law, political science, public administration, economics, and governmental accounting. During a session the Bureau assists the entire Legislature and its committees; between sessions, it performs the research for the Council’s study committees; and assists interim legislative committees or commissions created by the Legislature. It is also available to answer the request of any legislator for factual information on legislative problems. The Bureau maintains a reference library on legislative subjects as a reservoir of information for all these functions.

The results of the Bureau’s research and of the Council’s studies and recommendations are made available to each member of the Legislature so that members can act on the subjects with more information than they otherwise might have.

**Journals and Calendars**

Each house publishes a daily journal and a daily calendar. These are placed on members’ desks before the session begins each legislative day. The Secretary of the Senate prepares the information which appears in the journal and calendar of the Senate, and the Clerk prepares the information appearing in the journal and calendar of the House.

Senate and House Journals are similar in form, each giving an account of all actions taken during a legislative day.

The calendars of the Senate and House show what business is scheduled for consideration each day. Bills are placed on the calendar in the order that the reports are received from committees. In the House, a bill receiving a favorable committee report may be placed ahead of its regular order on the calendar by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Committee on Rules and Calendar. In the Senate, a bill may be placed ahead of its regular order by a motion from the floor and unanimous consent vote of all members present.

**Forms of Legislative Expression**

Legislative proposals may be in the form of bills, joint resolutions, concurrent resolutions, resolutions and memorials.

A bill is a proposed law. A joint resolution is a proposal to amend the State Constitution. A concurrent resolution is a proposal expressing the opinion or will of both houses of the Legislature, whereas a resolution expresses the opinion or will of only one house. A memorial is a petition or prayer, addressed to the President of the United States, the Congress or some official agency of the United States Government, requesting action or expressing the Legislature’s viewpoint respecting a matter which is within the jurisdiction of the official or agency addressed; it is adopted by both houses in the same manner as that of a concurrent resolution.
OUTLINE OF MAJOR STEPS IN THE FLORIDA LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

SENATE
INTRODUCTION OF BILL BY A MEMBER
FIRST READING
BY TITLE ONLY
REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE BY PRESIDENT
COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION AND ACTION
PLACED ON CALENDAR OF BILLS FOR SECOND READING
SECOND READING
ENGROSSMENT
PLACED ON CALENDAR OF BILLS FOR THIRD READING
THIRD READING

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
INTRODUCTION OF BILL BY A MEMBER
FIRST READING
BY TITLE ONLY
REFERENCE TO COMMITTEE BY SPEAKER
COMMITTEE CONSIDERATION AND ACTION
PLACED ON CALENDAR OF BILLS FOR SECOND READING
SECOND READING
ENGROSSMENT
PLACED ON CALENDAR OF BILLS FOR THIRD READING
THIRD READING

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE
CONSIDERATION WHEN NECESSARY
GOVERNOR'S ACTION
(A VETO IS RETURNED TO HOUSE WHERE BILL ORIGINATED)
SECRETARY OF STATE
FOR INCLUSION IN OFFICIAL RECORDS AND PRINTING

Bills

There are several kinds of bills. A general bill contains proposed legislation which would affect the entire state. A local bill contains proposals which would affect a particular county or town named in the bill. A local bill must either be advertised in the area to be affected, prior to its introduction in the Legislature, or it must contain a provision whereby the voters in the area will be allowed to vote to accept or reject the measure should it be passed by the Legislature. A general bill of local application is designed to affect areas within a particular population bracket or other descriptions stated in the bill. The criteria used are usually chosen so that only one particular area is included in the effect of the bill.

Bill Drafting Service

The Attorney General provides a bill drafting service which is available to members of the Legislature and other public officials on request. Over half of the bills introduced during recent sessions have been prepared in the office of the Attorney General.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

The Introduction. Bills may be introduced by Senators or members of the House of Representatives in their respective houses of the Legislature. One or more members of either house may introduce a bill. When a bill has been prepared in its proper form, it is delivered to the Secretary of the Senate, if the bill is to be introduced in the Senate, or the Clerk of the House, if the bill is to be introduced in the House. It is checked for compliance with the constitution and the rules of the house in which introduction is sought, and it is given a number.

First Reading. If the bill meets the requirements, it is read for the first time by title only. The presiding officer then refers it to the committee he deems appropriate. The original bill is then delivered to the chairman or Secretary of that committee.

A second copy of the bill is given to the bill clerk, and it is kept by him for the use of the members. The third copy is given to the Sergeant-at-Arms, who makes it available for the use of the general public. The fourth copy is made available to the news reporters and the sixth copy goes to the other house for its files.
The fifth copy is for the Legislative Reference Bureau's use in preparing the daily legislative service. The Bureau summarizes all bills introduced each day and places a copy of the summaries on each member's desk before the next day's meeting of the Legislature, and it also keeps a record of the progress being made by each bill; this record is known as the progress docket. During the 1965 session, 4,465 bills were introduced. With such a large number of bills, members of the Legislature may find it difficult to be familiar with the subject matter of all of them, but by referring to the daily service, a member may secure quickly the contents of any bill being considered.

The committee of the Legislature to whom the bill was referred meets and considers the bill along with any others which may have been referred to it. When a decision is reached as to what further action should be taken on the bill, the committee prepares a report containing its recommendation. A Senate committee report is filed with the Secretary of the Senate and a House committee report is filed with the Clerk of the House.

Second Reading. If the report of the committee is favorable, the bill is placed on the calendar of bills on second reading. When the bill is reached on the calendar, it is the responsibility of the member who introduced it to make the proper motions for its disposition. The second reading of the bill generally is by title only, and it is at this time that it may be changed or amended. If the bill successfully passes the second reading stage, it is sent to the Engrossing Clerk to be examined for correctness as to outward form and to have amendments, if any, properly placed in it.

Third Reading. The bill is then returned to the Secretary of the Senate, if it is a Senate Bill, or the Clerk of the House, if it is a House Bill, to be placed on the calendar for its third reading. The constitutional requirement that the third reading of the bill be in full is usually observed summarily, by an abbreviated reading, because of the large number of bills which must be considered within the short period of two months.

Passage of a Bill. After a bill has had its third reading, it is explained and discussed on the floor. The members then vote upon the question of the passage of the bill. When a bill is passed, the action becomes final unless taken up again under the rule which provides for reconsideration. A bill may be reconsidered only once. If the bill passes, it is then sent to the other house of the Legislature, where it must be processed through each of the above steps, beginning with the first reading on through to final passage on third reading.

A Bill Becomes An Act. If the bill is passed by the other house, it is returned to the house in which it was originally introduced. It is then enrolled, placed in permanent lasting form on special paper, and signed by the President and Secretary of the Senate and by the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the House. The bill is then an Act and is sent to the Governor for his approval or disapproval.

Review by the Governor. Before an act can become a law, it must be presented to the Governor. If the Governor approves the act, he signs it and files it with the Secretary of State, and it becomes a law. If he does not sign or disapprove the act within five days, it becomes a law without his approval. When the Legislature adjourns, an act becomes a law if the Governor takes no action on it within twenty days after the date of final adjournment.

Governor's Veto. If the Governor disapproves, he writes out his objections and returns the act with his objections to the house of the Legislature in which it originated. This disapproval constitutes an exercise of the Governor's veto power. If both houses then pass the measure by a two-thirds vote of the members present, it becomes a law, notwithstanding the veto. After the final adjournment of the Legislature, the Governor has twenty days in which to veto a pending act by filing it with his objections in the office of the Secretary of State. This officer must present the vetoed act to the Legislature at its next session. If both houses then pass the measure by a two-thirds vote of the members present, it becomes a law.

Appropriations Bills

The most important bill passed during each regular session of the Legislature is the spending or appropriations bill. This bill sets forth the amounts of state funds which will be made available to support the various state agencies during the two-year period beginning July 1 after each regular session of the Legislature.

The procedure for preparing appropriations bills for introduction in the Legislature is quite different from that for other bills. Several months before the Legislature meets, the various agencies of State Government submit to the State Budget Director their requests for funds. The Budget Director compiles these requests and submits them to the Budget Commission, which is composed of the highest rank-
ing executive officers of the State — the Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, Treasurer, Comptroller, Commissioner of Agriculture, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. After holding public hearings, the Budget Commission decides what amounts it will recommend that the Legislature make available to the agencies. The requests of the agencies and the recommendations of the Budget Commission are printed and bound in report form and submitted to the Legislature.

Members of the appropriations committees of both the House and Senate meet with the Budget Commission for its hearings. After these hearings, the appropriations committees divide into four independent subcommittees. Each subcommittee is assigned a group of state institutions and agencies. It visits and confers with the officials of these organizations on their respective budgets and reports its findings to the main committee. This procedure enables the committees to secure information regarding agency requests before the session convenes.

When the Legislature meets, the appropriations committees hold hearings of their own to secure additional information when necessary. Each of the committees introduces an appropriations bill in its respective house of the Legislature. The bills take the same course as other general bills, but it is usually more difficult to get both houses to agree on all items in the bills, and a conference committee is usually appointed to resolve the differences. This conference committee is normally composed of the chairman and two other members of the appropriations committee of each house.

Although the Governor’s approval or veto of any other act applies to the whole act, he may veto any distinct item or items in an appropriations act without affecting the rest of the bill. The Legislature may override an item veto in the same manner as was described for the veto on any other act.

**Impeachments**

The Governor, members of the Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts of Appeal and Circuit Courts may be removed from office only by impeachment. The House of Representatives has the sole power to impeach; that is, to bring charges against any of the above-mentioned officers for a misdemeanor in office. The Senate tries all impeachments, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court presides at all trials except in the trial of the Chief Justice, when the Governor is required to preside. A two-thirds vote of the House of Representatives is required to impeach, and a two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to convict the accused. If convicted, the officer is removed from office and disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust or profit in the State Government. However, an officer may also be indicted, tried and punished, according to law, for the offense for which he was impeached.

**Enforcement of Authority**

Either house of the Legislature has the power to compel witnesses to appear at any investigation held by it or by any of its committees.

During a session of the Legislature, either house may punish by fine or imprisonment any nonmember who has been guilty of disorderly or contemptuous conduct in its presence or who has refused to obey its lawful summons. Imprisonment, however, cannot extend beyond the final adjournment of the session. Each house may punish its own members for disorderly conduct and may, by a two-thirds vote, expel a member.

**The Executive Branch**

The Florida Constitution vests the supreme executive power of the State in the Governor and provides that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed. It also provides that the Governor shall be assisted by the following administrative officers: Secretary of State, Attorney General, Comptroller, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Agriculture. These officers are generally referred to as the cabinet.

The Governor and members of the cabinet are elected in presidential election years for terms of four years. They take office on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January following their election in November. The Governor may not succeed himself in office but is not limited in the number of terms he may serve so long as they are not consecutive. A Governor who has been elected to serve for an unexpired term may succeed himself for a full term. Cabinet officers may succeed themselves and are not limited in the number of terms they may serve. The salary of the Governor is $27,500 per year, and cabinet officers receive $24,000 each.
To be eligible for election to the office of Governor, one must be a qualified voter, must have been a citizen of the United States for ten years, and a citizen and resident of Florida for five years.

Many boards and commissions are composed of the Governor and several or all members of the cabinet. The cabinet usually meets on Tuesdays of each week to transact the business of the various boards or commissions. These boards include: The Armory Board, Board of Commissioners of State Institutions, Board of Conservation, Board of Pardons, Budget Commission, Civil Defense Council, Department of Public Safety, Merit System Personnel Board, Purchasing Commission, State Board of Education, State Board of Administration, Sheriff's Bureau, Textbook Purchasing Board, Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, and the boards of trustees of the state and county officers and employees, and of the teachers' retirement systems.

Powers of Governor

The Governor is given the power to appoint all state and county officers when no provision is made for choosing them by popular election. In some cases the Senate is required to approve appointments made by the Governor. For causes set forth in the Constitution he may also suspend officers not liable to impeachment. Suspended officers may be removed, however, only with the consent of the Senate.

The Governor has several duties in connection with the Legislature, some of which have been included in the discussion of the Legislative Branch. He calls the Legislature into session on special occasions, stating the purpose for which it is called. He addresses the Legislature at each regular session, furnishing information on the condition of the State and recommending action he feels the Legislature should take. He may adjourn the Legislature when there is disagreement between the Senate and House as to the time of adjournment. He has the power to veto acts of the Legislature.

Powers of Cabinet Members

In addition to his cabinet duties, each member of the cabinet has primary duties as head of a division of State Government, briefly described as follows:

Secretary of State

He keeps records of the official acts of the Legislative and Executive Departments. He is custodian of the Great Seal of the State and he
has charge of the Capitol building and grounds. He issues charters and certificates of incorporation to corporations, and certificates of election to successful candidates for public office.

**Attorney General**

He is the legal advisor to the Governor and other officers in the Executive Department, represents the State in legal proceedings, and is responsible for the continuous revision of the Florida Statutes. He is the constitutional reporter of the Supreme Court.

**Comptroller**

He examines requests for the payment of salaries and other obligations of the State and issues warrants to pay them. He is the state bank examiner and also collects a major portion of the taxes levied by the State.

**Treasurer**

He keeps the funds and other securities belonging to the State, keeps the general accounts, and as Insurance Commissioner and State Fire Marshal, he enforces laws relating to insurance and fire prevention.

**Superintendent of Public Instruction**

He is the chief administrative officer over the public school system. He is also executive secretary of the State Board of Education. This board is the rule-making body for the public schools, and it has supervision over the Board of Control, which governs the State’s institutions of higher learning.

**Commissioner of Agriculture**

He has duties related to the protection of the agricultural industry of the State and inspects foods and drugs, weights and measures, and gasoline to see that the required standards are maintained. He keeps all records pertaining to public lands and has supervision of the State Prison.

“Little Cabinet”

The full-time administrative heads of several large state agencies, who are responsible to the Governor, are often referred to as his “little cabinet.” Through these administrators, the Governor carries out many of his campaign goals, political objectives and policies of government. These agencies are: the State Road Department, which constructs and maintains the major highways and bridges of the State; the Development Commission, which “guides”, stimulates and promotes the coordinated, efficient and beneficial development of the State; the Industrial Commission, which administers unemployment compensation, workmen’s compensation, laws relating to child labor and other matters affecting labor and industry; the Hotel and Restaurant Commission, which is responsible for the inspection and regulation of hotels, motor courts, apartment houses, rooming houses and restaurants in the State; the Beverage Department, which collects cigarette and alcoholic beverage taxes, and enforces the laws relating to the sale of alcoholic beverages; the Welfare Department, which administers assistance to the aged, the blind, the disabled and to dependent children; and the Racing Commission, which regulates horse and dog racing in Florida.

**The Judicial Branch**

The Judicial Branch of Florida’s Government is made up of the courts of the State. There are several kinds of courts in the counties of Florida; however the State pays the salaries of the Supreme Court Justices, of Judges of the District Courts of Appeal, and of Circuit Judges, while other judges are paid by the counties in which their courts are located. The kind of case which a court in a particular county may try depends upon the kinds of courts existing in that county and the types of cases over which each has been given jurisdiction by law.

The Supreme Court is the highest court in Florida. This court does not try cases but reviews important cases which have been tried in the lower courts and appealed to it. Similarly, less important cases are appealed to the District Courts of Appeal (at Tallahassee, Lakeland, Miami and Vero Beach).

Among other duties, the courts pass on the constitutionality of laws enacted by the Legislature, when questions arise requiring such rulings. When, in the opinion of the court, a law in question has not met all the requirements set forth in the Constitution or is not in keeping with its provisions, the law is declared unconstitutional. The Supreme
Court of Florida is the final authority on such questions unless issues of federal law are also raised.

The Supreme Court consists of seven justices elected for terms of six years. Every two years the justices elect from among their number the Chief Justice, who is the presiding officer of the Court. The terms of justices are staggered so that at least two must be elected every two years. A justice must be at least twenty-five years of age and an attorney at law. Justices receive an annual salary of $24,000.

There are three or more judges for each of the four District Courts of Appeal, some of which are elected each two years. Their terms are six years, and they may succeed themselves.

There are sixteen judicial circuits in Florida, consisting of from one to eight counties each, and a circuit judge for each 50,000 population or major part thereof. The Circuit Courts try the most important cases.

There is in each county a county judge who supervises the estates of deceased persons, minors and incompetents and presides over trial courts of limited jurisdiction in his county. In addition, there are special courts that exist in some counties, such as juvenile courts, courts of record for criminal or civil matters, or both, small claims courts, and others.

The procedure in all courts and the temporary assignment of judges are governed by rules adopted by the Supreme Court.

THE EXECUTIVE RESIDENCE

The Governor's Mansion is the official residence of each governor while he is serving his term of office. In 1953, the Florida Legislature appropriated $250,000 to remove the old mansion, which dated from 1907, and to construct a new mansion on the same location ten blocks north of the Capitol. The new mansion, now occupied by Governor Claude Kirk and his family, bears a superficial resemblance to Andrew Jackson's Hermitage near Nashville, Tennessee. Its stately white columns offset from a background of red brick portray a theme of Greek revival.
Shading represents area of Capitol Center. Not all property within this area has been acquired by State.

KEY TO MAP

A—The Capitol
B—Supreme Court Building
C—Legislative Building (proposed)
D—Millard F. Caldwell Building (Industrial Commission)
E—Spessard L. Holland Building
F—J. B. Whitfield Building (Public Service Commission)
G—W. V. Knott Building (Department of Education)
H—Nathan Mayo Building (Department of Agriculture)
I—Fred C. Elliot Building (Trustees, Internal Improvement Fund)
J—Doyle E. Carlton Building (Comptroller, Treasurer)
K—LeRoy Collins Building (Development Commission, Motor Vehicle Department)
L—Charley E. Johns Building
M—Farris Bryant Building (Game and Fresh Water Fish Commission)
N—Haydon Burns Building (Road Department)
O—William D. Bloxham Building
P—J. Edwin Larson Building (under construction)
Q—R. A. Gray Park
R—Curtis L. Waller Park

Note: Agencies named either are exclusive or principal occupants of buildings

Andrew Jackson ...........................................July, 1821 to 1822
William Duval ..................................................1822 to 1834
John H. Eaton ..................................................1834 to 1836
Richard K. Call .............................................1836 to 1839
Robert Raymond Reed .....................................1839 to 1841
Richard K. Call .............................................1841 to 1844
John Branch ....................................................1844 to 1845

TERRITORIAL

William D. Moseley .........................................1845 to 1849
Thomas Brown ...............................................1849 to 1853
James E. Brooke .............................................1853 to 1857
Madison S. Perry ...........................................1857 to 1861
John Milton ...................................................1861 to 1865
William Marvin ...............................................1865 to 1866
David S. Walker ..............................................1866 to 1868
Harrison Reed ................................................1868 to 1873
Samuel T. Day ...............................................1872
(Acting during impeachment proceedings against Governor Reed)
Ossian B. Hart ...............................................1873 to 1874
(Died in office)
Marcellus L. Stearns .........................................1873
(Acting, June to November)
Marcellus L. Stearns .........................................1874 to 1877
George F. Drew ...............................................1877 to 1881
William D. Bloxham .........................................1881 to 1885
Edward A. Perry ...............................................1885 to 1889
Francis P. Fleming ..........................................1889 to 1893

STATE
Henry L. Mitchell ........................................ 1893 to 1897
William D. Bloxham ..................................... 1897 to 1901
W. S. Jennings ............................................ 1901 to 1905
N. B. Broward ............................................. 1905 to 1909
Albert W. Gilchrist ..................................... 1909 to 1913
Park Trammell ............................................ 1913 to 1917
Sidney J. Catts ........................................... 1917 to 1921
Cary A. Hardee ........................................... 1921 to 1925
John W. Martin .......................................... 1925 to 1929
Doyle E. Carlton ......................................... 1929 to 1933
David Scholtz ............................................ 1933 to 1937
Fred P. Cone ............................................. 1937 to 1941
Spessard L. Holland ...................................... 1941 to 1945
Millard F. Caldwell ..................................... 1945 to 1948
Fuller Warren ............................................. 1949 to 1952
Dan McCarty ................................................ 1953 Died
Charley E. Johns, Acting ................................. 1953 to 1955
LeRoy Collins ............................................. 1955 to 1961
Farris Bryant ............................................. 1961 to 1965
Haydon Burns ............................................. 1965 to 1967
Claude R. Kirk, Jr. ...................................... 1967 -

Origin and Names of Florida Counties

Alachua—(From an Indian term, meaning “grassy or marshy”—1824).
Baker—(For James M. Baker, former Judge of the Fourth Judiciary
   District—1861).
Bay—(From St. Andrews Bay—1913).
Bradford—(For Captain Bradford, killed during the Civil War—
   1861).
Brevard—(For Dr. Brevard, said to have been the author of the
   Mecklenburg, N. C. Declaration of Independence—1844).
Broward—(For Governor N. B. Broward—1915).
Calhoun—(For John C. Calhoun—1838).
Charlotte—(For the harbor—1921).
Citrus—(For citrus, the orange variety of trees—1887).
Clay—(For Henry Clay—1858).
Collier—(For Barron Collier, a large land owner and developer—
   1923).

Columbia—(For the discoverer of America—1832).
Dade—(For Major Francis L. Dade, whose command was killed in
   the Seminole War—1836).
Desoto—(For Hernando DeSoto—1887).
Dixie—(For a popular term commonly applied to the South—1921).
Duval—(For Governor William P. Duval—1822).
Escambia—(From Escambia River, a Spanish term, meaning barter
   or exchange—1821).
Flagler—(For Henry M. Flagler, builder of the East Coast Railway—
   1917).
Franklin—(For Benjamin Franklin—1832).
Gadsden—(For James Gadsden—1823).
Gilchrist—(For Governor Albert H. Gilchrist—1925).
Glades—(For the last syllable of the word Everglades—1921).
Gulf—(For the Gulf of Mexico—1925).
Hamilton—(For Alexander Hamilton—1827).
Hernando—(For the first name of Hernando DeSoto—1843).
Hardee—(For Governor Cary A. Hardee—1921).
Hendry—(For an old and popular resident—1925).
Highlands—(For the abundant highlands in the county—1921).
Hillsborough—(For the English Earl of Hillsborough—1834).
Holmes—(For an early resident—1848).
Indian River—(For the river of that name—1923).
Jackson—(For Andrew Jackson—1822).
Jefferson—(For Thomas Jefferson—1827).
Lafayette—(For Marquis de Lafayette—1856).
Lake—(For number of Lakes—1887).
Lee—(For General Robert E. Lee—1887).
Leon—(For Ponce de Leon—1824).
Levy—(For U. S. Senator David Levy—1845).
Liberty—(For the common sentiment which actuates the American
   people—1855).
Madison—(For James Madison—1827).
Manatee—(For the existence of the sea cow, or Manatee, in its
   waters—1855).
Marion—(For General Francis Marion—1844).
Martin—(For Governor John W. Martin—1925).
Monroe—(For James Monroe—1824).
Nassau—(From Duchy of Nassau, in Germany—1824).
Okaloosa—(From an Indian word meaning pleasant place—1915).
Okeechobee—(From the Lake—1917).
Orange—(From number of orange groves in county—1824).
Osceola—(For a noted Seminole Indian chief—1887).
Palm Beach—(From local conditions—palms and seabeaches—1909).
Pasco—(For U. S. Senator Samuel Pasco—1887).
Pinellas—(The Pinellas peninsula was known to the early Spanish explorers as “Pinta Pinal,” said to mean “Point of Pines.” Out of Pinta Pinal comes the present name. It has the distinction of being the only word of the kind known to human speech—1911).
Polk—(For James K. Polk—1861).
Putnam—(For General Israel Putnam—1849).
Sarasota—(From the Indian word applied to a prominent feature of the shore line known as Point of Rocks extending into the Gulf near Crescent Beach—1921).
Santa Rosa—(For a saint of the Catholic Church—1842).
Seminole—(From the name of an Indian tribe—1918).
St. Johns—(From St. Johns River, called by Spanish explorers “San Juan Baptista”—St. John the Baptist—1821).
St. Lucie—(For a saint of the Catholic Church—1844).
Sumter—(For General Thomas Sumter, Revolutionary hero, for whom Fort Sumter was named—1853).
Suwannee—(From the river now renowned in song; an Indian word said to be “Sawni,” meaning “Echo”—1858).
Taylor—(For General Zachary Taylor—1856).
Union—(From the common term expressing unity—1921).
Volusia—(For a former town named for a settler known as Volus—1854).
Wakulla—(For a large spring; the word being Indian for “Mystery”—1843).
Walton—(For Colonel Walton, a prominent Georgian—1824).

Historical

Data Concerning Florida

Period of Exploration

1497 Sebastian and John Cabot, under Henry VII, of England, sail and probably map the entire Atlantic coast from Labrador to Mexico. First voyage of Americus Vespucius along the same route.
1500 Voyage of Gasper Cortreal (Portuguese) along the Florida coasts.
1502 Ponce de Leon sails with Ovando for Hispaniola (Hayti). Date of the Alberto Cantino Map. First map of Florida.
1504 Ponce de Leon appointed Adelantado of Hiquey, the eastern Province of Hayti.
1509 Ponce de Leon appointed Governor of Porto Rico by Ferdinand, king of Spain.
1513 Ponce de Leon embarks for Bimini March 3rd, in search of The Fountain of Youth, discovers land March 27th, on Easter Sunday (Pasqua Florida), christens it Florida, the Land of Flowers; landing a little north of St. Augustine April 2nd. Shortly returns to Porto Rico, after discovery and charting of islands and parts of the coast.
1518 Grijalva’s first slave raid to Florida and the Bahamas.
1519 Alvarez Pineda cruises up the Florida Gulf Coast and discovers the Mississippi River, naming it Rio de Santo Espíritu.
1521 Ponce de Leon’s second voyage to Florida. Wounded by an Indian arrow, is carried to Cuba; dies there and buried in his castle in Porto Rico.
1524 D’Allyson’s voyage to Florida coasts.
Probable date of voyage of Diego Miruelo from San Domingo to Florida, exploration of the Gulf of Mexico.
1525 D’Allyson’s vessels wrecked on their return on Florida coasts.
1528 Narvaez’s expedition embarks for Florida, landing near Tampa.
1530 Alvar Nunez Cabeza Vacu, treasurer of Narvaez’s expedition,
1531 wanders across the American Continent for seven years and was
1532 the first European to cross it from the Mexican Gulf to the Gulf of
1533 California.
1539 DeSoto lands at Tampa and marches to Anhaque (present Tallahassee) where he spends the winter.
1540 DeSoto travels on north to the headwaters of the Savannah River
1541 and thence west.
1542 His death and burial in Mississippi.
1543 Remnant of DeSoto's force arrives at Tampico. Loss of 700 men.
1544 Death of Bohadilla, DeSoto's wife, of grief.

PERIOD OF COLONIZATION
1556 Elaborate expedition planned in Spain to colonize and Christianize Florida. Don Tristan de Luna chosen to command.
1559 De Luna's departure from Mexico to Florida and landing near what is now Pensacola. Hurricane destroys his fleet.
1561 Remnants of De Luna's force return to Mexico. Complete failure of the whole expedition.
1562 Ribault's first voyage to colonize Florida. Discovers the River May (St. Johns), establishing colony of thirty men near Port Royal and returns to France.
1563 This colony, dissatisfied, builds ship and leaves for France; small remnant only arrive home.
1564 June 22nd, Rene Laudonniere arrives on the Florida Coast at the River May (St. Johns), builds Fort Caroline and explores the country generally.
1565 August 29th, marks the arrival for the second time of Jean Ribault, followed on September 4th by Pedro Menendez de Aviles.
1566 Menendez returns to Spain and receives royal welcome.

1568 De Gourges arrives at the St. Marys River and proceeds south to the St. Johns and destroys Ft. San Mateo and garrison, avenging his countrymen, returns to France.
1569 Menendez returns from Spain, rebuilds San Mateo, destroys St. Elena, then returns to Spain.
1570 Mutinies in the Spanish forts in Florida.
1574 Death of Menendez September 17th, aged 55, at the height of his fame, at Santander. Elaborate burial in Aviles, Spain.
1575 Hernando de Miranda appointed Governor of Florida to succeed Menendez.
1577 St. Helena, which had been re-established, again dismantled and inhabitants sent to St. Augustine.
1578 St. Augustine and Florida's importance stressed at the Court of Spain and appropriations made for same.
1584 Marked influx of missionaries to Florida from Spain.
1586 Drake destroys St. Augustine and loots its treasury.
1587 St. Augustine rebuilt and much improved, with funds from Spain.
1588 The destruction of the Spanish Armada on the English coasts.
1595 Hernando de Mestas plans to build the Forts at St. Augustine of stone, voyages to Spain for that object and obtains royal authority to do so.
1612 Eleven convents reported flourishing and active in Florida.
1613 First accounts of experimental tobacco growing in Florida.
1615 Probable date of building Mission near St. Marys. Walls still standing.
1630 Sir Robert Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, surveys and charts the coasts of Florida the second time.
1637 Expedition planned by Spain to conquer the Indian tribes of West Florida successful.
1638 Building of stone fort and other improvements commenced with forced labor of Indian prisoners.
1639 Large quarries opened on Anastasia Island to supply rock for fortification and seawall.
1642 Sir Robert Dudley surveys and charts the Florida coast from Cape Canaveral northward.
1645 Probable date of building fort at Matanzas.
1647 Population of St. Augustine reported as two thousand.
1649 Great activity in mission work and success reported in Christianizing Indians.
1665 Centenary of the establishment of St. Augustine by Menendez. The English freebooter Davis destroys the city.
1675 Expedition from Florida to destroy the British settlement at St. Helena.
1686 British succeed in conquering all Spanish territory to the north of St. Augustine and driving Spaniards out.
1696 D’Ariola founds Pensacola. Jonathan Dickenson’s shipwreck on the Florida coast, which later being published, excited great interest.
1697 Perdido River in West Florida accepted as a boundary between France and Spain.
1698 War being declared between France and Spain, reacts unfavorably on colonies in West Florida, formerly helpful to each other.
1704 Fort San Luis, two miles west of Tallahassee, destroyed; the last inland fortification maintained by Spain.
1715 Wreck of Spanish treasure fleet on Carysfoot Reef, Florida.
1716 English ships loot much of the recovered treasure amounting to $700,000, carrying it to Jamaica.
1718 Don Antonio Malini appointed Governor of Florida. All Indians driven away from Spanish settlements to their great loss.
1719 Flags changed four times this year at Pensacola, from Spain to France and vice versa.
1722 Peace in Europe concluded between France and Spain.
1725 Col. Palmer’s attack on Florida from South Carolina.
1726 Palmer returns home with immense booty in cattle, etc., looted from the Spaniards in Florida.
1739 England declares war on Spain. Oglethorpe instructed to harass Spanish possessions in Florida.
1740 Oglethorpe proceeds to Picotela, Florida, and besieges St. Augustine.
1741 Indigo culture first mentioned in Florida.
1742 Spanish expedition from Havana and Florida attack Oglethorpe in Georgia. Defeated at the battle of Bloody Marsh Island near St. Simons.
1743 Oglethorpe’s second expedition to Florida.
1750 Great suffering from yellow fever epidemic in St. Augustine.
1755 Fernando de Herreda appointed Governor of Florida, great building activity.
1756 Castle of San Marco in St. Augustine completed in this year after 118 years’ work on same.
1761 War again breaks out between Spain and England.
1762 Havana and Manilla captured by England’s navy with immense booty totaling $28,000,000.

1763 Havana restored to Spain in exchange for Florida. Peace.
1764 Great English immigration to Florida, mills and plantations started, great industry and activity.
1767 Dr. Andrew Turnbull receives grant of land and he and Sir William Duncan bring large colonies of Greeks and Minorcans to Florida.
1768 Mutinies and troubles break out on Turnbull’s plantations.
1769 The botanists, William and John Bartram, father and son, travel through Florida and compile valuable information for the Colonial government, works still extant.
1774 Governor Patrick Tonyn succeeds Governor Moultrie as English Governor of East Florida, bitterly opposes Dr. Turnbull.

CHANGING FLAGS

1777 Breaking up of the Turnbull (New Smyrna) colony.
1778 Revolutionary rumblings of France have a marked effect on Florida.
1779 Invasion of West Florida threatened by Spaniards in Louisiana.
1780 Don Galvez and Admiral Solana concentrate their forces to attack Pensacola.
1781 Forts of Pensacola under Col. Campbell (British) surrender to Spanish attack.
1783 September 3rd, treaty of Peace signed in Paris, ending the Revolutionary War. Florida exchanged for the Bahama Islands.
1788 William Augustus Bowles, military adventurer, attacks Spanish interests in Florida.
1790 Bowles assumes control of the Muscogee Indians.
1790 Treaty made between the United States and Creek Indians in Florida in which the Indians agree to return runaway slaves.
1791 Bowles captured, sent to Spain and later to the Philippines where he was imprisoned for six years.
1792 Indians and negroes enlisted by border ruffians to incite troubles with Spanish Florida.
1795 Treaty between the United States and Spain as to Florida’s western boundary.
1796 Boundaries finally agreed on by Commissioners of both countries.
1797 Bowles escapes from Spain, proceeds to England, there aided to harass the United States in West Florida.
1798 Second Boundary Commission, after delay of two years, reports their work completed as between Spain and U. S. A.
1800 Spain, by secret treaty, cedes Louisiana to France.
Part of Florida seems to be included.
Monuments later erected, satisfactory to both parties.
1801 Bowles captured the second time, sent to Cuba.
1803 The purchase from France of Louisiana for $15,000,000, giving the United States control of the Mississippi Valley.
Boundaries between this territory and Florida again questioned.
1806 Fernandina declared a free port, became a rendezvous for much questionable trade.
1809 Napoleon, having conquered Spain in Europe, claims all her colonies, Florida included. This was stoutly resisted by the United States and later in 1823 became elaborated in the Monroe Doctrine.
1810 Republic of West Florida organized September 10th, at Pensacola, to control disputed territory. Dissolved after an existence of 58 days by orders from Washington, without trouble.
1811 War imminent between United States and England.
Republic of East Florida, so called.
1812 June 18th, war declared on England by the United States.
Organization of Republic of Florida.
1813 All American influences withdrawn from Florida by order of President Madison, with apologies to Spain and pardon to former disturbers of the peace.
1814 Fierce engagement off Cape Canaveral, Florida, between British and American war vessels. British troops occupy Pensacola, speedily driven out by Andrew Jackson.
Articles of Peace signed in Ghent, Belgium, between England and United States, December 24th.
1818 Jackson's second invasion of Florida.
1819 Treaty drawn up in Washington for Florida's transfer to United States.
1820 October 24th, Treaty of Transfer duly approved and signed.
1821 Transfer of West Florida accepted by Andrew Jackson.
Flags changed at Pensacola from Spain to United States of America, July 17th.
July 10th, transfer of East Florida at St. Augustine, to Col. Robert Butler.
Ratification exchanged February 22nd.

**Territorial Period**

1821 July 21st, St. Johns and Escambia created Counties, and municipal government established in St. Augustine and Pensacola.

1822 John James Audubon, noted naturalist, visits and writes of Florida.
Civil government established March 3rd.
1823 Second Legislative Council held in May, in St. Augustine, and decision made that a central point of meeting be chosen for future Legislature.
First treaty made, September 18th, with Florida Indians at Moultrie Creek, signed by 52 leading chiefs.
1824 Dr. Simmons and John Lee Williams select Neomathla's village near Tallahassee for future State Capital.
1825 Appropriation of $25,000 by the Legislative Council to build road from Pensacola to St. Augustine.
Congress voted $200,000 to Lafayette and 23,000 acres just east of Tallahassee, Florida. Later settled by emigrants from France. Achille Murat, son of the King of Naples, emigrates to Florida, first living in St. Augustine, and later in Tallahassee; married a Virginia lady visiting Tallahassee, where he died in 1847.
1826 Congress grants to Florida the elective franchise for their representatives in Congress and State Legislature.
1828 Judicial District formed for the whole of South Florida Court to sit at Key West.
First bank organized in Florida, at Tallahassee.
1829 Privilege extended to elect all officers for Florida except the Governor, he being appointed by the President.
Commencement of era of wildcat banking and boom towns in Florida.
1831 Legislative Council encourages plans for roads and canals to aid internal transportation.
Bank of St. Augustine chartered.
1835 Beginning of Indian War. Dade massacre December 25th. Osceola becomes a prominent leader in Indian affairs.
1837 Osceola's capture and imprisonment.
1838 Osceola's death at Ft. Moultrie, near Charleston, S. C.
1839 Constitutional Convention held at St. Joseph adjourned, having given Florida its first Territorial Constitution.
1840 Murder of Dr. Henry Perrine at Indian Key and destruction of Lighthouse at Cape Florida by so-called Spanish Indians. Company of play actors murdered by Indians near Pineda.
1841 Closing scenes of the Indian War. Coacoochee captured and deported.
1842 Armed Occupation Act.
1844 Preparation to enter Statehood.
1845 March 3rd, Florida and Iowa become States by the same Act.
Dr. John Gorrie discovers process for making ice.
1847 War with Mexico, Florida largely drawn on for troops.
Lighthouse built at Cape Canaveral.
1849 Breaking up of the Indian River colony near Ft. Pierce by the murder by Indians of Trader Barker at Barker's Bluff.
1850 Swamp Land Act passed by Congress.
1856 Lands granted to the Florida Railroad Co., and construction begins on first through State railroad.
1858 Close of last war with the Seminoles.

UNDER THE CONFEDERACY

1861 January 10th, Florida secedes, and on February 17th, joins the Confederacy at the Montgomery Convention.
April 12th, first shot fired on Ft. Sumter, Charleston, S. C. Civil War commenced.
1862 During February and March all principal towns in Florida in occupation by Federal troops and its whole coast blockaded.
1863 Large numbers of Florida negroes enlisted in the Northern Army and various expeditions sent against the fortifications along the St. Johns River.
1864 February 20th, at Olustee, Florida, was fought the one great battle on Florida soil; more than 9,000 men engaged. Federals badly defeated.
1865 Lee's surrender at Appomattox to Grant, April 9th.
Abraham Lincoln assassinated April 14th.
Final surrender of Confederate troops May 26th by Gen. E. Kirby Smith in Texas.
President Jefferson Davis captured and imprisoned and his cabinet scattered, some finally reaching Cuba via the Indian River and the Keys.
May 20th, Tallahassee, only Confederate State Capital east of Mississippi not captured during war, yields peaceable possession to Federal troops.
1866 Reconstruction begins under Federal supervision.

RE-ESTABLISHED IN THE UNION

1868 Civil government re-established July 4th.
1879 First telephones installed in Jacksonville.
1876 Presidential election claimed by Democrats and Republicans on disputed returns from South Carolina, Florida and Louisiana.
Hayes elected.
1877 Federal supervision of Florida affairs ends and reconstruction times closed under President Hayes.
1881 Sale of four million acres of State-owned lands to Hamilton Disston and associates.
1882 Establishment of Institute for Deaf Mutes in St. Augustine, and Academy established in DeLand by H. A. DeLand.
1885 Constitutional Convention met in Tallahassee.
1887 Adopted by popular vote.
1889 Discovery of phosphate.
Special session of the Legislature called by Governor Fleming and State Board of Health organized with splendid effect on contagious and infectious diseases.
1891 Sub-Tropical Exhibition opened in Jacksonville, doing much to advertise Florida's products.
1892 Flagler railroad reaches Titusville and proceeds down the East Coast.
1893 World's Fair opened at Chicago. Florida represented.
1895 Severe frost, in February, destroys practically the entire citrus production of Florida for some years to come.
1896 Railroad reaches Miami June 26th.
1897 Activity in railroad building on the West Coast of Florida.
1898 Spanish-American War gives Florida great impetus.
1899 Fire destroys Miami.
1900 Last Democratic Convention held in Florida for nomination of State officers.
1901 May 3rd, 466 acres in Jacksonville laid waste by disastrous fire, with some loss of life and untold value in records, etc.
1914 Rebuilding of the Mayport jetties improves navigation of the St. Johns River to Jacksonville and large ships enter safely.
1905 First cut to the ocean for Miami Harbor.
Florida East Coast Railroad commences extension to Key West. Overseas railroad.
1907 Everglades drainage commences under supervision of Governor Broward.
1912 Florida East Coast Railroad runs first train into Key West.
1914 Germany declares war on France, and England on Germany, causing great uncertainty and depression in Florida business circles, especially in naval store, timber and phosphate; shipping at a standstill.
1917 United States enters the World War, April 6th. Shipyards and camps greatly increase Florida's activities.
1918 November 11th, Armistice declared which closes hostilities.
1922 Orange crop largest ever known to this date, 16,000,000 boxes.
1924 Renewed activities and increase in land values. Great road building program laid out and work commenced, giving Florida un-
exelled communication as never before dreamed possible.

1925
26 Florida land boom.
1926 Constitutional amendment passed to enable the State to appropriate money for free schools.
1929 Completion of Bok Tower at Lake Wales, containing carillon and connected therewith is a bird sanctuary.
1929-31 Measures taken for Florida to cancel bonded debts of the counties.
1933 Passage of Florida Probate Law.
1936 Completion of north wing of State Capitol.
1940 Creation of State Board of Welfare.
1947 Appropriation for education which marked the turning point in the advancement of education in Florida and the creation of Florida State University in Tallahassee.
1948 Completion of three large state office buildings in Tallahassee, also additional buildings at the two universities—Gainesville and Tallahassee.
Completion of south wing of Capitol.

STATE SONG—"SWANEE RIVER"

BY STEPHEN FOSTER

Way down upon de Swannee Ribber,
Far, far away.
Dere's wha my heart is turning ebben,
Dere's wha de old folks stay.
All up and down de whole creation
Sadly I roam.
Still longing for de old plantation,
And for de old folks at home.

CHORUS

All round de little farm I wandered
When I was young,
Den many happy days I squandered,
Many de songs I sung,
When I was playing wid my brudder
Happy was I;
Oh, take me to my kind old mudder
Dere let me live and die.
One little hut among de bushes,
One dat I love,
Still sadly to my memory rushes,
No matter where I rove.
When will I see de bees a-humming
All round de comb?
When will I hear de banjo tumming,
Down in my good old home?

* Designated by House Concurrent Resolution No. 22, Legislature 1935

STATE BIRD

The Mocking Bird was designated by Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 3, 1927 Legislature as the State Bird. This bird lives in Florida year-round and is possibly the most widely-distributed and best known bird in the State. Its chief delight is to imitate the songs and call notes of other birds, and scientists have given it a Latin name that means "mimic of many tongues." It is also one of man's best allies against harmful insects.

STATE FLOWER

The Orange Blossom was designated the State Flower by Concurrent Resolution No. 15, 1909 Legislature. Perhaps one of the prettiest and also the most fragrant scenes in Florida is Orange Blossom time when millions of graceful white flowers of the orange tree perfume the atmosphere for miles around, a tribute to one of the major commercial products grown in the State.

(See facing page for illustrations.)