

**ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF
PRIMARY AND SECONDARY REFERENCES
TO THE
TRANS-ATLANTIC HUMAN TRADE
ON
Pensacola, FL**

Compiled by Christopher Newman under the guidance of Stephanie Bryan, Ann Chinn, and
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for the Middle Passage Ceremonies and Port Markers Project 2024.

SELECTED SECONDARY SOURCES:

SPANISH PERIOD

Arnade, Charles W. (1959). "Tristan de Luna and Ochuse (Pensacola Bay) 1559." *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 37, no. ¾.

References the arrival of Juan Ponce de León and later Tristan de Luna into Pensacola (p. 203).

Bense, Judith A. *Presidios of Spanish West Florida*. University of Florida Press. 2022.
<https://www.jstor.org/stable/j.ctv29mvsjc>

Provides useful contextual information on the historical development of Pensacola; lacks information on African history.

Clavin, Matthew J. (2015). *Aiming for Pensacola: Fugitive Slaves on the Atlantic and Southern Frontiers*.

References Spain's early imperialist designs for Pensacola and its first encounters with Indigenous natives (p. 10). Also mentions Spanish aspirations to transform the settlement into a slave holding society (p. 16).

Duval, Kathleen, and Clavin, Matthew J. (2017). Reviewed Work: Aiming for Pensacola: Fugitive Slaves on the Atlantic and Southern Frontiers. *Early American Literature* 52, no. 1.

References Indigenous Creeks who, along with the Spanish, enslaved Africans after the Seven Years' War (pp. 220-221). Also mentions the surrender of *Negro Fort* to Andrew Jackson when he took troops at Pensacola (p. 221).

Lloyd, Robert B. (Jan. 1986). "Development of the Plan of Pensacola during the Colonial Era, 1559-1821." *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 64, no. 3.

References the development of Pensacola from the mid-16th century through the mid-19th century. Describes the 1752 hurricane, 1761 Indigenous attack, and 1763 Treaty of Paris (pp. 257-258).

Ford, Lawrence C. (1939). *The Triangular Struggle for Spanish Pensacola, 1689-1739* (Dissertation).

References the Occupation of Pensacola by Spain (see chap. 1); French arrival into Pensacola (see chap. 2); Spanish-French alliance against Britain (see chap. 3); English and French hostilities (see chap. 4)

Worth, Dr. John E. "The Presidios of Spanish Florida"

https://pages.uwf.edu/jworth/jw_spanfla_presidios.html Provides useful context in the historical development of Spanish Florida.

Worth, John, E (2017). "The Luna Expedition: An Overview from the Documents"

References the 1559-1561 expedition of Tristán de Luna which carried approximately 1,500 enslaved Africans into Pensacola. Also mentions the cause of the Luna Expedition's failure and departure from Pensacola shortly after arriving (pp. 1-4).

FRENCH PERIOD

Parks, Virginia, ed. (1998). *Santa María de Galve: A Story of Survival*.

References the arrival of the *Grand Duc-de Maine* and *Aurore* vessels into Pensacola from Dauphin Island, French abandonment of Dauphin Island and transference of materials into Pensacola, the arrival of the vessels *Saint Louis* and *Dauphine* into Pensacola, and the transferring into Pensacola the frigate the *Phillipe* (p. 75)

BRITISH PERIOD

Robertson, James A. (1924). *The Spanish Manuscripts of the Florida State Historical Society*
References hostilities between English and America during the early years of the American Revolution. Also mentions British reinforcements sent to Pensacola after the Seven Years' War (p. 34).

Williams, Edwin L. "Negro Slavery in Florida." *The Florida Historical Quarterly* 28, no. 2.

References the geography of British West Florida and that little to no plantation development occurred during British occupation (p. 97). Also describes the second Spanish occupation of British West Florida (p. 97) and the economic and social importance of slavery in Pensacola, St. Augustine, and Fernandina and other plantations along the St. Johns River (p. 101).

AMERICAN PERIOD

Bates, Thelma (Jan. 1928). "The Legal Status of the Negro in Florida." *The Florida Historical Society Quarterly* 6, no. 3.

References the development of slavery in Pensacola in the 19th century, including legislation on the rights to own enslaved men, women, and children, and enslaved men who worked at Pensacola's Navy Yard (pp. 165-168).