June 30, 1920—Steamer "Dinsmore", concrete tanker, 7,500 tons dead weight, launched by A. Bentley & Sons Co.

September 28, 1920—Steamer "Moffitt", concrete tanker, 7,500 tons, sister ship of the "Dinsmore", launched by A. Bentley & Sons Co.

This completes the list of steamers constructed at Jacksonville for the Government under the war-time contracts.

Camp Joseph E. Johnston

*Acting upon a recommendation of Gen. J. C. R. Foster, adjutant general, the Florida Legislature authorized the appointment of a commission with powers to select and recommend suitable ground for a permanent State Camp. This commission after careful investigation and full consideration with respect to transportation, physical lay-out and general suitability recommended in May, 1907, that a tract of land at Black Point (then known as Philbrofen), comprising 1,300 acres, or as much thereof as necessary, be acquired by the State for a camp site. The commission stated in the recommendation that it held an option on this property for $20 an acre; that the citizens of Jacksonville had already raised $6,000 toward the purchase of the site; and that $8,000 was available from Federal funds for the purchase of a portion to be used as a target range.

The recommendation of the commission was approved, whereupon the city of Jacksonville purchased and presented 300 acres of the tract to the State. This was the nucleus about which the reservation was built. Purchases were subsequently made from Federal funds until approximately 1,000 acres were secured. The first encampment of State troops at Black Point was June 8-15, 1909.

There was constructed on this reservation the second largest rifle range in the United States, only Camp Perry, Ohio, being larger. This range was twice used for National matches, in 1915 and 1916.

Both Federal and State governments contributed to the development of the reservation and its appointments. More than $250,000 was spent in establishing it prior to 1917.

The Federal government took over the reservation for war uses in September, 1917, and greatly expanded it by leasing land from private owners. It was used during the World War as a quartermasters training camp under the name Camp Joseph E. Johnston.

The pre-war resolution of the Jacksonville Real Estate Exchange, that Jacksonville be selected as a point for the