bone, having served through the war. As before, there was not much for this administration to do.

1867—Holmes Steele (Dem.); John Clark (Dem.)

The negroes under radical Northern white leaders began to experiment with politics even before they were enfranchised. Immediately upon the report that Congress had passed the "Reconstruction Acts", they met in the negro Baptist church here, chose a ticket for city elections, and adopted resolutions reading, "Resolved, That we have become bona-fide citizens of Florida and the United States; that there is now no distinction between the white and black man in political matters", etc. Their election did not take place, as it was prohibited by military order of Colonel Sprague, commanding the U.S. troops at Jacksonville.

Dr. Holmes Steele was appointed to succeed himself as Mayor. He died in office, May 7, 1867.

John Clark was unanimously elected by the City Council May 14, 1867, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Dr. Steele. Mr. Clark was a merchant and respected citizen; it was said that the selection was made at the suggestion of Colonel Sprague. Wm. Grothe was the Acting Mayor in the interim between Mayors Steele and Clark.

1868—Edward Hopkins (Dem.)

In the spring of 1868, Edward Hopkins was either elected or appointed, it is not clear which, to the position of Mayor. The Southern residents took no active part in it, as they had been practically disfranchised under the "Reconstruction" Acts of 1867.

1869—Edward Hopkins (Dem.)

Edward Hopkins was elected Mayor in 1869. The Constitution of 1868 had made suffrage universal, and the Southern residents were now entitled to vote. The freedmen showed little interest in this election; their efforts now were directed more especially to State offices and the "fundamental foolishness" at Tallahassee.

1870—Peter Jones (Rep.)

The administration of local government by radicals began in 1870, when alien politicians marshalled their forces and gave battle to the Hopkins party. Peter Jones, a newcomer