

STARS

Florida Historical Quarterly

Volume 1
Issue 3 *Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol 1, Issue 3*

Article 1

1908

Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 1, Issue 3

Florida Historical Society
membership@myfloridahistory.org



Part of the [American Studies Commons](#), and the [United States History Commons](#)

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq>

University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Full Issue is brought to you for free and open access by STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Florida Historical Quarterly by an authorized editor of STARS. For more information, please contact STARS@ucf.edu.

Recommended Citation

Society, Florida Historical (1908) "Florida Historical Quarterly, Vol. 1, Issue 3," *Florida Historical Quarterly*. Vol. 1 : Iss. 3 , Article 1.

Available at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol1/iss3/1>

Vol. I.

OCTOBER, 1908.

No. 3

PUBLICATIONS
OF
The
Florida Historical Society

QUARTERLY.

C O N T E N T S ;

Old St. Augustine
Richard Keith Call (concluded.)
Antiquities at and near New Smyrna.
O l d N e w s p a p e r s .
Editorial Notes.
Origin of the County Names of Florida.

PUBLISHED BY THE SOCIETY
Public Library Building
Jacksonville, Florida

The Florida Historical Quarterly

OFFICERS :

President,

Francis P. Fleming.

First Vice-President,

Arthur T. Williams.

Second Vice-President,

Wm. A. Blount.

Secretary and Treasurer,

Chas. S. Adams.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS :

Francis P. Fleming, ex-officio,

Arthur T. Williams, ex-officio.

Charles S. Adams, ex-officio,

William D. Bloxham,

William W. Hampton,

Fred W. Hoyt,

George B. Utley.

Annual Membership, \$ 5.00

Life Membership, 50.00



<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/fhq/vol1/iss3/> AN EARLY AND RARE VIEW OF THE HARBOR.
from an Engraving made about 1650, and now in the St. Augustine Museum.

THE
FLORIDA HISTORICAL SOCIETY
QUARTERLY.

OLD ST. AUGUSTINE.

HER HARBOR COME BACK TO ITS OWN.
(See Frontispiece.)

BY DeWitt Webb.

Twenty-five years ago the harbor of St. Augustine during society's season was white with the sails of many yachts; There were more than seventy-five of them. Each morning saw them- one by one- leaving the wharf, each- with its own pleasure party, bound. for some point on the beach or some place up North river or down the Matanzas. Some returned for lunch, but more were out for the day: Another party would go out in the afternoon for a shorter sail, returning at evening with the rest. The full beauty of the scene came when toward sunset they sailed slowly home in the glow of the setting sun. They sailed slowly, for the wind was going down with the sun, and the reefs taken in in the fresh breeze of the morning were now all shaken out to catch its last light breath before the calm of the evening finally fell. They did not all get to shore at sunset. Generally. in the distance as the sun went down one or two idly flapping sails might be seen slowly making their way homeward propelled by an "ash breeze;" the natural consequence of some party "from the interior" unaccustomed to the way of the wind in this part of the world, disregarding the warning of the skipper as to the falling of the wind

at sunset. Then over the harbor, as the sun went down, boomed the sunset gun as it had for 300 years ; for, from its founding St. Augustine had been a garrison town, and the flag came down for the night as the sound died away.

This was the life and beauty of the harbor for all the years. Every year had seen more graceful yachts built; every year saw more people sail them. Nowhere else was there such safe water; nowhere so few accidents. There were oyster roasts all along the beach, for the skipper could anchor his boat while he went on shore and assisted his sometimes rather green guests in the mystery of cooking these delicate bivalves close to the sea. Then the wanderings by the sea. Every morning if you so desired you could go down to the sea wall by 4:30 and get your fish from the cypress canoe you had seen paddled away from the lagoon the night before.

Then came the spell of the bicycle ; golf and tennis ; the saddle ; and then the larger crowd of people from the west and northwest who were not familiar with the sea and were afraid to venture in the little yachts lest they should capsize. So year by year the fleet grew smaller and one by one the skippers sought other callings, and a sad quiet settled over the harbor. Even the schooners that used to sail from Maine with ice and from New York with merchandise disappeared. The railway had come and their occupation was gone. So year after year the sad quiet grew, and the harbor which had floated the caravels of Ponce de Leon and Laudonniere and Menendez and the buccaneer crafts of Drake and Morgan, for the greater part of the time was without a sail upon its bosom. The shell road in the vicinity of the city had made the carriage ride possible, and so it seemed as if the glory of the harbor had departed forever.

Something else, however, was happening. Almost without observation the East Coast canal, that for twenty-five years had been slowly and under many diffi-

culties making its way, connecting the various arms of the sea along the coast, at last cut through the last barrier, leaving an open waterway from St. Augustine to the Florida keys. The time found the motorboat ready. It had been growing in perfection and speed each year, and so all the way from the little racer to the commodious houseboat the various craft came from the south by the newly opened gateway of the canal and from over the harbor bar from all places north. They were of all classes and dimensions, from the commodious houseboat in which the man and his family carried their home with them wherever fate or fancy might lead, to the tiny racer that seemed just alive for speed. A few carry masts and apologies for sails, but the assistant, the little engine chugging away below, does the work.

Most of the old sailing yachts even have been converted into motors and sail over their old ground with the same sailing master, but with a new motive power less at the mercy and favor of wind and tide. It does not matter, so that we are on the beautiful water.

The general view of the bay has changed less perhaps than any other in the country. There is no more interesting body of water because of the men who have sailed it.

Take a seat some day in a corner of a bastion- of the old fort and look seaward. You may see a sail creeping along toward the bar and the inlet. So if you had looked seaward over the sandhills of North beach on that spring day in 1513 you would have seen the ships of Ponce de Leon who, from the place where he had first come ashore a few miles further north, was making his way to the harbor where the inlet and the two arms of the sea reminded him of the holy cross. You can see him sailing away after his brief stay with a fleet of canoes filled with curious Indians from the village which lined the shore for many miles. Then for fifty years the canoes of the Indians alone sailed its sunlit waters. Then

you can see Laudonniere coming to take possession in the name of France. He too, sailed away for the St. Johns and built Fort Caroline. A year or two later the fleet of Menendez appeared and those ships that were light of draft came over the bar and sailing along came to anchor just in front of where you are sitting, and Menendez came ashore where the cacique had his large oblong habitation which he gave Menendez, and the Spaniard at once began to throw his earthworks around it.

This must have been on the very site of the present fort or just west on the reservation. Two days later he went a little way north to a spot you can see and mass was said: This was the first formal religious service within the boundaries of the present United States.

A day or two later Menendez went out with his dispatches for the king to the caravel lying beyond the bar, and even then Ribault's fleet was bearing down upon him and he barely escaped capture by getting inside of the bar just in time, while the caravel with his dispatches for the king sailed away. Even then the September gale was rising and Ribault was forced to sail away before it, and Menendez with the genius of the great commander seized the opportunity to make that memorable march through the woods in the face of the fierce gale to the assault and capture of Fort Caroline, but our tale is only of the harbor and the scenes it has witnessed. It takes no very vivid imagination to recall them, for the change in the setting of the picture has been very slight. The sandhills and the marshes are as they were then, and the waves are dashing over the bar as they were when the larger vessels lay in the offing, unable to cross the bar.

Barely twenty years passed and Sir Francis Drake, with his ships sailing to the Spanish Main, came in to find what he could and nearly destroyed the little town ; but there was little booty and so he soon sailed away to seek for richer plunder. And then Morgan, the bucca-

neer, not wishing to overlook anything on his plundering cruise, tried his hand.

After that for long years the quiet of the harbor was broken only when the ships from Spain came to bear troops and food for the colony. Otherwise all the harbor saw were the numerous canoes of the Indians from the large village on the site of what is now known as Casa Cola, eight or nine miles up North river, or from the large village at what is now Du Ponts, near Matanzas, or from the smaller villages between.

In the early summer of 1740 on a peaceful day the sails of the fleet of Gov. Oglethorpe, of Georgia, appeared beyond the bar. The greater number were of too heavy draft and so came to anchor beyond, while the lighter transports, after landing the troops four or five miles below, were able to sail over the bar with cannon and supplies, and the Spanish galleys took refuge near the mouth of the Sabastian well out of harm's way. One can fancy the troops erecting their batteries on Anastasia and on North beach and the beginning of the siege. The fort was completed just as you find it now, and the garrison seemed to have suffered very little from the bombardment.

It must have been of great interest and of little danger to those who stood where you are standing and saw the shots fired from the clump of trees still standing on Anastasia island and saw them harmlessly bury themselves in the walls of the fort. You have yourself seen some of these balls, rusty and rough, still preserved in the old museum down the street. But the early gales warned the commander of the fleet of impending disaster if he should remain off the bar, so the guns were shipped and the anchors weighed, the fleet sailed away and peace once more reigned.

Then the English came again, this time in peace, and in the harbor floated the English ensign. A few years later the Spanish flag again floated to be replaced by the

flag of the United States in 1821. In the long years of peace St. Augustine grew to be a very garden of oranges. Vessels from all along the coast came here for them. It is said as many as thirty vessels might be in the harbor at one time loading with oranges. The great freeze of 1835 destroyed all this and for many years there was no attempt at restoration.

For generations the sunset gun has boomed over the harbor, to be answered by the cry of the marsh hens from every marsh in reach of the sound. The fisherman has gone out in his canoe at night and returned early in the morning with the cargo he sold at the sea wall. And you look from the parapet and see the harbor alive with the motor craft to-day, while the seaward picture is the same as seen by Ponce de Leon or Menendez. St. Augustine harbor has indeed come back to its own- *Reprinted from Forest and Stream.*

RICHARD KEITH CALL.

BY HIS GRANDDAUGHTER, CAROLINE MAYS BREVARD.

(Conclusion of Article begun in the July Quarterly.)

From the early days of the organization of the Territory of Florida the inevitable struggle between the red and the white man had been foreshadowed. There were collisions and depredations when the white man would venture into the Indian reserves, or when the Indian would venture upon the white man's lands.

In 1826 the Indians became very bold and a whole family was murdered near the plantation of Colonel Achille Murat in Jefferson county, not more than twenty miles from the capital of the Territory. General Call placed himself at the head of a small force to seek out and punish the murderers. Quiet was restored for a while, but at intervals acts of violence and retaliation broke the peace until the outbreaks of 1835 aroused the country.

At the call for volunteers, General Call with about three hundred mounted men, marched to the Suwannee where he was ordered to unite with the East Florida volunteers, take charge of all, and to co-operate with General Clinch at Fort Drane. He joined Clinch on the 15th of December, and, as the volunteers had enlisted for only thirty days, the whole force was at once put in motion for the Withlacoochee.

Osceola, meanwhile had made haste to the south bank of that river, and the fight followed is described by General Clinch in these words: "About four o'clock on the 31st December after leaving all our baggage, provisions, etc., protected by a guard, the troops were pushed on with a view of crossing the ford and of surprising the main body of the Indians supposed to be concentrated on the south bank of the Withlacoochee river, but on reaching the river about daylight, we found, instead of a good ford, a deep rapid stream and no means of crossing except in an old and decayed canoe. Lieutenant-Colonel Fanning, however, soon succeeded in crossing the regular troops and in taking a position a little in advance, whilst Brig.-Gen. Call was actively engaged in crossing his bridge and in having their horses swim over the river; but before one-half had crossed, the battalion of regulars consisting of 200 men (about) was attacked by the enemy, who were strongly posted in the swamps and scrubs adjacent to the river. * * * * * The action lasted an hour, during which time the troops made three brilliant charges into the swamps and scrubs and drove the enemy in every direction, and after the third charge, although nearly one-third of their number had been cut down, they were found sufficiently firm and steady to justify the formation of a new line of battle, which gave protection to both flanks as well as to the position selected for crossing the river." He goes on to say that Gen. Call, after making every effort to get his men across, crossed over himself and "rendered important service

by his coolness and judgment in arranging part of his corps on the right of the Regular troops, which gave much strength and security to that flank."

On account of the strength of the enemy's position, their numbers, and the want of supplies in the American army, the forces were withdrawn across the river. "This was successfully done," wrote General Call to Governor Eaton, "in the presence of the enemy who covered our whole front. The war whoop was repeatedly given along the whole line, and we were in momentary expectation of a revival of the attack while crossing the river on a log, which in the course of the crossing had been prepared for that purpose. * * * * We returned the next day to Fort Drane."

On the 16th day of March, 1836, General Call was appointed Governor of the Territory of Florida, succeeding Governor Eaton who had been appointed minister to Spain. Col. Leigh Reid was now appointed to the command of the militia.

On the approach of warm weather, the regular troops retired to summer quarters. The volunteers had returned home. Most of the military posts having been abandoned, little resistance could be offered to the Indians who destroyed settlements and murdered families throughout the regions exposed to their invasions. The Creeks eluding the watchfulness of the army, were passing in larger or smaller bands from Alabama into the Peninsula of Florida, devastating the country in their march. No portion of the Territory was safe.

Governor Call strongly urged a summer campaign, believing that to be the only effectual measure for the protection of the country. Most of the officers of high rank were absent from the Territory. Some were on furlough ; some were engaged in conducting the war against the Creeks in Georgia or Alabama. Governor Call was given the command in Florida and authorized to conduct a summer campaign. The regular troops at

the different posts from Tampa to St. Augustine, few in numbers, were hardly able to hold their positions and furnish escorts for supplies sent from depots to interior parts. A force of about twelve hundred Tennesseans under General Armstrong were ordered to join Governor Call. With these, a small battalion of Florida volunteers and such of the regulars as might join him, or might be drawn from the military posts in East Florida, he was to pursue the Indians in the northern part of their reservation. General Jesup, according to plans agreed on with General Call, with forces from Alabama and the reinforcements he was expecting, would enter the enemy's country from Tampa Bay or the Withlacoochee.

On the 19th of September, Governor Call set out on the march from Tallahassee to Suwannee Old Town, thence to Fort Drane. Major Pierce at Black Creek was directed to advance with his forces and all the wagons with supplies for the army. A depot was ordered established on the Withlacoochee. Fort Drane was reached on the first of October. The plan of operation was to scour the Withlacoochee country from the mouth to the head waters, and to drive the Indians from their fortresses. A few Indians were killed near Fort Drane, and on November the 11th a camp was surprised, eleven warriors killed and some prisoners taken. The next day the passage of the river was attempted. It was much swollen and several men and their horses were drowned in trying to cross. The opposite bank of the river was held by the enemy who fired though without effect, upon the army. This fire was returned by two hundred riflemen of the Tennessee Brigade, though apparently with little effect. Another skirmish took place the same day between the Indians and a party sent to search for a ford. In this engagement the Indians were driven from their position with the loss of several killed and wounded. But "Indian Billy," the faithful guide of the army, fell. Other attempts to cross the river failed. A serious

danger threatened the army. The supplies were almost entirely exhausted ; expected supplies had not been met with, the country furnished no forage, and, in order to save the army from extreme suffering, it was decided to march at once to a depot of supplies.

On the 10th of October, Governor Call with a few regulars, the mounted Tennesseans and a regiment of Creek volunteers set out on a march from Fort Drane to a point on the Withlacoochee, thirty miles distant, where a crossing was effected on the 13th. On the next morning General Armstrong with a part of the Tennesseans attacked an Indian encampment. There was serious resistance but the attack was successful, and the Indians, were routed. Eleven of the attacking party were killed and wounded.

“On the morning of the 18th,” wrote. Governor Call, (1) “the baggage train was placed in a compact form, under the protection of two pieces of artillery, and a detachment of regular troops, commanded by Captain Thompson, and a guard of Tennesseans and Florida militia. At an early hour I marched at the head of 650 Tennessee troops, and about 11 o’clock after crossing the creek skirted with dense hammocks, which formed a part of the Wahoo Swamp, we entered a piece of open ground which brought us in view of a town which had been just abandoned and set on fire by the enemy. They were so closely pursued, that several of them were seen, as they entered the hammock, where they soon gave us to understand, they were prepared to receive us. The line of battle was immediately formed. The troops prepared to enter on foot, while a detachment of horse on each flank, remained in the open ground to act as occasion might require. While the men ordered to advance were yet in the open ground, and had approached within gun shot of the hammock; the enemy opened a deadly fire upon them. A charge was ordered and most gallantly made. Our troops entered the hammock and in a few moments

the whole line became engaged. It was soon discovered that the enemy, outflanked us on the right and left; and at one point showed themselves in force in our rear. Their numbers could not have been less than six or seven hundred. A part of the horsemen were ordered to dismount and charge on the right and left flanks, while others sent to disperse the Indians in the open ground, were fired upon in the rear from a distance. Capt. Fletcher, at the head of 18 mounted men, charged and most gallantly dispersed about fifty warriors from the open ground. Col. Bradford led the charge on the right, and Lieut. Cabal that of the left. Col. Trousdale and Lieut. Gill led the centre, and a more gallant and intrepid charge was never made on any occasion. In thirty minutes the enemy was driven at all points, and fled precipitately from the field. Our troops continued to pursue as long as the enemy could be seen, after which they returned in good order to the open ground, bringing the dead and wounded with them. The loss of the enemy on this occasion must have been considerable. In passing over the field twenty-five men were found dead, and it is believed many others were carried off during the fight, their wounded cannot be estimated. Our total loss of killed and wounded was fifteen.

“Too much cannot be said of the conduct of the troops on this occasion. * * * * * The next day, the 19th, being the day appointed for Colonel Pierce to unite with me, I marched down the road to Dade’s battle ground—still nearer the enemy - where I hoped to meet his division and enter the swamp on the 20th, but he did not reach that point until the following day at 12 m. The Swamp was about five miles distant and it was too late to march and enter it with the hope of accomplishing anything that day. The army had already been on half rations for several days, but I resolved to spend one day more in searching the swamp for the enemy. Accordingly, on the morning of the 21st after leaving our baggage under a

strong detachment, with the gallant Colonel Bradford, the army moved forward again to the swamp. It was soon discovered that the enemy was in the edge of it awaiting our approach. The line of battle was immediately formed. The Tennessee troops on the right, the Regular force in the centre, and the friendly Creeks on the left, while the horsemen constituted a reserve. So soon as the line was formed the Indians raised a yell in front, and opened a fire along the whole centre and right. A charge was ordered and our troops entered the hammock without discharging a gun, although they received a heavy volley from the enemy as they advanced in the open ground. For a few moments the fire continued heavy along the whole line, while the enemy gave way in every direction, being pursued until our troops lost sight of them. Some time was lost in finding the direction in which the main body of the enemy had passed to the left. The Regular troops with the mounted Florida volunteers under command of Colonel Warren, and the friendly Indians were ordered immediately in pursuit, while the Tennessee Brigade moved on to support them. The Regular troops under the command of Colonel Pierce, in their advance encountered a morass where the officers were compelled to abandon their horses and the men were sometimes above the waist in mud and water, and were at least one hour in advancing three quarters of a mile. The 2nd Regiment of Tennessee Volunteers, led by Col. Trousdale, encountered the same difficulty and experienced the same delay. In the meantime Col. Harvey Brown * * * had discovered a trail to the left avoiding the morass and passing over dry land through a dense hammock. At the head of about one hundred and fifty friendly Indians, he pressed forward with great intrepidity, and soon found himself engaged with a large body of Indians, strongly posted in a cypress swamp on the opposite side of a deep and boggy stream. A severe conflict ensued and while the brave Major Mon-

iac, one of the chiefs of the Creek Regiment was advancing to lead a charge across the stream he was shot down and sunk immediately in the stream. * * * Our total loss of killed and wounded in this engagement was sixteen.

“The conduct of all the officers and men engaged during the day was marked by the most deliberate courage, and that their success was not complete in every particular was owing to the nature of the ground and to the delay which was occasioned in crossing the morass. * * * The army had been on half rations for several days, a privation to which they submitted with cheerfulness, from anxiety to continue with the enemy as long as possible ; the wagon and artillery horses were without corn, while the grass of the country did not at this season afford them adequate support; consequently I felt compelled to march to this depot (Volusia) which we reached on the morning of the fifth day.”

Soon after this, General Jesup received the command of the troops, the number increased to eight thousand men, and Governor Call returned to Tallahassee to resume his duties in the executive office. Those duties were not easy. He was constantly hearing appeals from the frontier for protection or receiving news of murders and devastation committed by the enemy. The exposed territory was of great extent, the regular army was occupied for the most part in the peninsula and there was no means of maintaining any militia or volunteer forces that the governor might have raised. From the beginning of the war until a short time before the retirement of General Jesup from command, Governor Call defended Middle and West Florida with the militia and volunteers of the Territory. Except for a few weeks in 1836, until May 1, 1838, no regular troops were employed in this service. Great embarrassment was sometimes caused by the want of provisions, forage, and pay, so that the Governor was obliged to pledge his private fortune and bor-

row money to pay the troops. But, whatever the difficulties, he devoted all his powers to the protection of the people of Florida. He felt strongly that the executive should not only have the power of calling out the militia, but of maintaining them; a matter upon which he wrote plainly to the Secretary of War. A special message to the Legislative Council, February, 1839, recommended the raising of forces under the authority of the Territory, and acts were passed during this session conferring on the Governor the power for raising men to act under the authority of the Territory, also the power of issuing bonds to the amount of \$600,000.00 to maintain these troops. However the contingency did not arise which by the law would have authorized the issue of these bonds, and the Governor was disappointed in his plan of making another extensive summer campaign. Still we find that on the 28th of July, 1839, he wrote to the President, "I have two companies in the pay of and subsisted by the Territory, and I shall employ as many more as the limited resources of Florida can support, until the enemy shall have been driven beyond the reach of annoyance to the settlements."

These troops were employed in defending the frontier. Their number was increased to two hundred and fifty, and in September Governor Call made a persevering scout of thirty days through Middle Florida, dislodging the enemy wherever found. Two large settlements' were broken up. The troops on this expedition were subsisted at the expense of the Territory.

Meanwhile letters to the President and Secretary urged a more vigorous prosecution of the war. A deputation of prominent Floridians, (1) sent by the governor, went to Washington during the summer of 1839 to represent the condition of affairs in the Territory. This deputation urged that a large power and discretion be given the Governor in calling out and maintaining the militia and volunteers in emergencies, and for defend-

ing the frontier, that operations should not be suspended during the summer months; that "hollow truces" should not be made, but the operations continued with vigor until the enemy was subdued. The deputation was courteously received, but the only definite result of the interview seems to have been that permission was given for 300 troops, militia and volunteers, to be mustered into service, to be commanded by the Governor "in emergencies, or for frontier defence."

It is a thankless matter and perilous to one's advancement to call the attention of those in power to the inefficiency of their measures. This consideration had no weight with Governor Call, for he felt that the interests of the Territory and her people were at stake and it was his duty to speak plainly. His appointment as Governor in 1836 had been for three years. At the expiration of the term February, 1839, he was re-appointed for another term of three years. However, on the evening of the 24th of December he learned, through the medium of the newspapers, that he had been removed from office, Judge Robert Raymond Reid having been appointed his successor.

Governor Reid was hampered by the same restrictions and difficulties that Governor Call had known. During his brief term of office he labored with zeal to perform all his duty, but was disappointed in the conduct of the war, and wrote in his diary that he felt "Taylor was not the man for him."

During the presidential campaign of 1840, Governor Call did all in his power to secure the election of Harrison; for he felt that the re-election of Van Buren would be disastrous to the interests of the people. He spent the summer at the north, and made political speeches at a number of places, once speaking near "Kinderhook," the home of Van Buren.

One of the first official acts of President Harrison was to re-appoint Governor Call to office. This was in

March, 1841. The next year General Worth, after a vigorous "summer campaign," declared the Indian war ended. The few Indians who had not been sent west were assigned to a territory below Pease Creek, and so after years of warfare the people of Florida were freed from danger of the attacks and depredations that had menaced their safety and prosperity.

The question of the admission of the Territory into the Union as a State was one of moment, for the people as early as 1838 felt that they were entitled to the privileges of State government. The bill admitting Florida was passed and received the President's approval March 3, 1845, and Governor Branch fixed the date May 26, as the time for holding the first State election. Governor Call, who since 1840 had allied himself with the Whigs, was the candidate of that party. He was defeated by Wm. D. Moseley, the candidate of the Democratic party. This defeat ended Governor Call's political career.

His activities, however, in other directions did not cease. Space is too limited to permit more than brief mention of his interest in the development of the agricultural and industrial possibilities of Florida. He built the first railroad in the State, that from Tallahassee to St. Mark's and personally directed its operation for many years. He stood foremost in the ranks of intelligent planters, and wrote much in order to make known the capabilities of the soil and improved methods of its cultivation. He had engaged successfully in brick-making, established a saw mill and a grist mill. The little town of Port Leon, near the terminus of the St. Mark's railroad was owned almost entirely by him. But financial misfortunes came upon him now. This little town which promised to grow rapidly in importance, was after a few years almost depopulated by yellow fever; and storms destroyed the town itself. His mills were more than once destroyed by fire. His plantations, his railroad stock, in short, almost everything he possessed, had been mort-

gaged during his first term as governor. The general pressure of "hard times" affected all. Still these troubles did not crush him for, as he used to say, he "was like an arch," "strongest when bearing the heaviest weight."

Those who knew Governor Call in his private life were impressed by the breadth of his sympathies, for he lived always in closest touch with the lives of others. His generous hospitality has already been referred to. The stranger found a home under his roof, and the needy found in him a friend. The widow and the orphan he made his special care, and he gave practical aid to more than one young man making his start in life. He was a good master, looking carefully after the welfare of his servants in every way. He was a true friend, a loyal kinsman, and the tenderest of fathers.

Though no longer in public life, he still was always deeply interested in public matters. He was greatly distressed by the political disturbances leading to war between the States, and by the breaking out of that war. He had, from early manhood, been a "Union man," and now, with all the strength of his being he opposed secession. He advocated armed resistance to oppression, but held that resistance should be by revolution in the Union rather than by secession from it. In this view, however, he stood, it may be said, alone, and the ordinance of secession was passed almost unanimously.

War was inevitable, and the aged patriot, however wrung his heart at the breaking of old ties, did not hesitate in deciding upon his course. Without question he felt that his duty was first of all to Florida. In a public speech he declared that he was now too old to command, but might still be able to render some service in the ranks, and that he would do what strength permitted him for the defence of the State.

But it soon became evident that active duties were no longer for him. He had been so vigorous in every respect that the thought of age had never been associated with

him. Now the great changes, the distress of the country, troubles still to come, which with remarkable clearness of vision he foresaw - all weighed heavily upon his mind. His health failed, and he aged rapidly. He lived into the second year of the war, the last months of his life being filled with illness and suffering.

On the 14th of September, 1862, the end came. All day long a storm had been raging, and some feared that he would be disturbed. But he said he had always loved to hear the wind, and so he lay calm and undisturbed by the storm without. He had from his youth been a devout and humble Christian, and as now he lay dying, his lips moved often in prayer. Thus the day wore on and the evening came and he fell asleep, calmly and peacefully.

Antiquities at and near New Smyrna, Florida.

BY JOHN Y. DETWILER, New Smyrna.

These antiquities embrace at the present time, the "Spanish Mission," the "Old Fort" and the "Rock House," the latter within the last few years having been destroyed by the removal of the shell mound on which it was built, for road making purposes. This building as well as that of the Spanish Mission, however, has been perpetuated by photographs of which the Florida State Historical Society has authenticated copies.

Gradually, as the years advance, discoveries have been made of important archaeological ruins where none were supposed to exist. This is especially true in relation to the Spanish Mission, which from the earliest recollection of the oldest inhabitant, was known as the Turnbull Sugar house. The discovery of the Altar Lights, and other Paraphernalia pertaining to a Sacerdotal Edifice by Capt. Mathews, while removing an old stump to plant an

orange tree, gave rise to investigation, resulting from many corroborative evidences in the proof that the building was, originally designed as a church edifice.

The restored candlestick from the best preserved portions of the three discovered, can be seen by visitors to the rooms of the Historical Society.

The facts relative to the ancient Fort are these. For many years the shell mound was occupied by a residence owned by the Sheldon family, which was destroyed by the Federal gunboats during the early part of the Civil War and a less pretentious building was erected upon the site. This building was torn down a few years ago, and the shell of which the mound was composed was removed, revealing bastions on the northeast and northwest ends of the works. Further excavations demonstrated from the size and regularity, together with the arrangement and location, that other ideas than the mere foundation of an ordinary building had been the conception of the architect and engineer. The location of the Rock House commands a view of Musquito Inlet for miles, as well as the approaches both to New Smyrna, where the fort is located and to the northwestward through the channels to Spruce Creek and Turnbull Bay, formerly supposed to be an open waterway through the swamp southward to the Indian River.

The remains of what is supposed to be a gun traverse or stone platform, north of the Rock House, which was discovered by the writer twenty-one years ago, while securing data for the initial number of the New Smyrna Breeze, as original editor, showed quite plainly the circular mound about four feet high and approximately twelve or more feet across, with an opening in the center just twelve inches square. This opening contained the remains of a stick of live oak, evidently built in the masonry, but then decomposed until only a piece six feet long flattened diagonally, with a large tenon or pivot on the upper end remained. This stick was removed and

laid aside for preservation, but was not secured until eight years after. A piece of this oak timber is among the collections of the Society.

Upon further investigation and inquiry, it was learned from Mr. Bertola Pacetti, then living near the lighthouse, that many years before, he had removed the circular stones for the purpose of building a cistern and found that the structure was a low circular tower with a stone platform around it and a post in the center. The surroundings were then almost impenetrable, being located in the dense hammock. Such are the facts that indicate the old building was a fort.

The eastern coast of Florida has been inhabited by people for many centuries, as demonstrated by the vast accumulation of oyster shells in the vicinity of Mosquito Inlet.

Is the Spanish Mission what it is claimed, the work of Columbus on his second voyage, to introduce and perpetuate the Catholic religion in behalf of his patrons, King Ferdinand, and Queen Isabella in the newly discovered country ?

It is possible that the conditions topographically, at that time, were such that the newly-erected edifice was located a mile inland on a lagoon no less marked in its depth and outline, than the North Indian River is now, along the peninsula opposite New Smyrna ?

It will be observed that the most perfect cut stone arches of the Mission are fronting the west, a short distance only from a well defined swamp, and that the building in style of architecture is similar to those of California and Spain of from four to six centuries ago. The coquina rock being easily wrought, and everlasting in its nature, permitted the most perfect workmanship which would not be called for in the erection of a sugar house located in the wilderness. There being no deposits of coquina in the immediate vicinity, it is supposed the building material was transported by floats from quarries

located near the entrance of Turnbull Bay and the junction of Spruce Creek, about three miles distant. To realize the condition, let us imagine a triangle, due north and south four miles long, with its base one mile wide, this will represent the topography of the locality in the vicinity of New Smyrna and Mosquito Inlet. In the southeast angle locate the prehistoric Fort, three miles north locate the Rock House and the gun traverse with a long range cannon mounted, commanding the inlet a mile distant. The apex of the triangle would be the south side of the entrance of what is now Turnbull Bay, then a continuation of the Indian River proper. The southwest angle of the triangle is the location of the Spanish Mission, one mile west of the Fort, which would command three miles distant over the oyster beds and marshes of that time to the entrance of the inlet.

Realizing the importance of their newly discovered possessions, would not the crown of Spain endeavor to protect and preserve the only and original Mission by locating it in such a position that it would be impossible to destroy it by an invading enemy, comprising both French and English?

Modern discoveries may bring to light other features bearing upon these facts, just as the past few years, have shown by the discovery of the Altar candlesticks the nature of the edifice, by the uncovering of the bastions the presence of the Fort, and the probable use of the circular masonry as a gun traverse by the presence of the center post and its location near the "Lookout" or Rock House.

In preserving the landmarks and historical data, at the present time, we are only supplying the links of the chain that binds together the information obtained from successive generations and used in its entirety, serves to make history for the edification of mankind.

OLD NEWSPAPERS.

The, Florida Historical Society has recently acquired by gift and purchase several old newspapers, which are interesting reading, and are undoubtedly genuine. The first one in point of time is a copy of "*Ulster County Gazette*" published at Kingston, N. Y. by Samuel Freer & Son, dated, January 4th, 1800. The columns of the interior of the paper are turned and it is mainly filled with an account of the burial of President George Washington just deceased, the address of President John Adams and the action of the Senate of the United States. The paper contained an account of the battle of Zurich, a note of the capture of two Spanish frigates bound for "Havannah" having on board about \$3,500,000, by four English frigates, and other items of interest. It contains an advertisement of the sale of a saw mill together with a stout, healthy, active negro wench near Rochester.

The following advertisement would indicate that the storekeeper of the day was awake to the value of novelty in advertising:

LUTHER ANDRES

& Co. have this day

Been opening GOODS both fresh and gay,

HE has received near every kind,

That you in any store can find,

And as I purchase by the Bale,

I am determined to retail

For READY PAY a little *lower*

Than ever have been had before.

I with my brethren mean to live:

But as for credit shall not give.

I would not live to rouse your passions,

For credit here is out of fashion;

My friends and buyers one and all,

It will pay you well to give a call,

You always may find me by my sign,

A few rods from the house divine.

The following articles will be received in payment. Wheat, Rye,

Buckwheat, Oats, Corn, Butter, Flax, Afhes and Raw Hides. These articles will be taken in the Esopus prices. CASH will not be refused.

Warfink, Dec. 24, 1799.

The "*Carolinian*" published at Edgefield Court House South Carolina, under date of September 12th, 1829. This paper contains a note of a banquet held by Americans in Paris, presided over by Dr. Kirkland late President of Harvard College. Among the toasts was one to him who had labored, fought and suffered in the days of America's peril and who was afterwards a witness of her prosperity, with a response by General Lafayette, who observed that American institutions had commenced the era of new political civilization, founded on common sense and natural rights of man. The paper contained notices of the discovery of lead and silver mines in New Hampshire, and accounts of North Carolina gold mines. Legal notices of this day closely follow those published in these old papers. Under the head of poetry appears a piece copied from the *New York Mirror*:

FAMILIARITY.

Old Nick, who taught the village school,
Had won a maid of homespun habit.
He was as stubborn as a mule,
And she was playful as a rabbit.

Poor Jane had scarce become a wife,
Before her husband sought to maker her
The very pink of polished life,
And trim and formal as a quaker.

One day the master went abroad,
And sadly simple Jenny missed him;
When he returned, behind her lord
She gently stole, and fondly kissed him.

The husband's anger rose - and red
And white his face alternate grew;
"Less freedom ma'am," Jane hung her head,
And said, "I didn't know 'twas you."

The front page of the "*Edgefield Advertiser*" issued at Edgefield Court House, South Carolina, December 18th, 1844, is given up to the message of John Tyler. The paper announces the election of James K. Polk and the defeat of Henry Clay. It notes the revolution in Mexico under Santa Anna, and the inauguration of Governor Aiken, and contains interesting letters about abolition, the tariff and other public questions then being agitated.

As in the other papers the advertisements are of as much interest as the text. There are a number of them advertising the attractions of several male and female academies.

If the shoemaker offering a reward for the return of his apprentice was as economical in other things as in the size of the reward, one can hardly blame the apprentice for seeking other quarters:

61/4CENTS REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, an apprentice to the Boot and Shoe-making business, calling himself John Turner. Any person that will bring said Turner to my place, or the Edgefield Jail, shall be rewarded with the sum of Six and a Quarter Cents.

Dec. 11

2t

M. L. GEARTY.

46

The assassination of President Lincoln absorbs most of the space of an extra of "*The New York Herald*" dated April 15th, 1865. Besides an account of the tragedy itself it contains a letter and despatches of Secretary Stanton and other matter about the event. It copies accounts from the Richmond papers of the evacuation of that Capital and announces the terms of the surrender given by General Grant to General Lee, and contains extracts from Southern papers expressing appreciation for the liberal terms offered. Most of the advertising space of the extra is occupied by patent medicines.

An occasional examination of old newspapers is valuable in showing the reader the progress made in this

field and yet after all human nature as it appears delineated in the newspaper of to-day is not much different from that of a century ago.

Editorial Notes.

The annual meeting of The Florida Historical Society will be held at its Room, in the Public Library of Jacksonville, Florida, at 11 o'clock a. m. Tuesday, November 17th, 1908.

The membership of the Society has increased considerably and it is hoped that many members will be able to attend.

The objects of the Society cannot be successfully accomplished by the efforts of its officers, without the cooperation and support of some of its members. No other notice will be sent to the individual members. Remember the time and place and be there.

The serious illness of Governor Francis P. Fleming, President of the Florida Historical Society, has delayed this issue of the Quarterly. The purposes of the Society are so dear to its official head, that so long as it was possible, he taxed his strength to give it his personal attention and supervision. We present this issue with this explanation as our apology for its short-comings.

The members of the Society and all others interested in preserving some record of the present as well as the past history of our beloved State are urged to contribute articles and other literary matters to the Quarterly. We do not wish to confine contributions to relics and antiques, much as these are appreciated, because we need help in our endeavor to make this modest publication of general interest. The life story of the prominent men of Florida, sketches of historical value, reminiscences, observations

of our climate, soil and productions are all of value in this connection. If this is out of the particular line of the reader, yet you may know of some retiring individual who has the information others would appreciate. In such case let us know his identity and a particular invitation will be sent. Lend us a hand in this direction.

All members in arrears are requested to remit to Chas. S. Adams, Treasurer, Law Exchange, Jacksonville, before the annual meeting.

Since the publication in April, the following new members have been added to the roll of the Florida Historical Society: T. L. Acosta, Horatio Bisbee, Edwin Brobston, Rhydon M. Call, W. B. Clarkson, Geo. L. Drew, W. W. Frazier, W. E. Kay, *D. E. Maxwell, J. H. Norton, W. B. Owen, W. C. Powell, C. D. Rinehart, H. B. Race, Dr. H. R. Stout, W. M. Toomer, Geo. B. Utley, all of Jacksonville, Fla. ; R. M. Cary, J. A. Chaffin, T. A. Jennings, W. S. Keyser, from Pensacola, Fla. ; W. B. Henderson, H. S. Hampton, W. A. Morrison, G. A. Petaway, from Tampa, Fla. ; S. A. Smith, Madison, Fla. ; B. F. Hampton, Gainesville, Fla. ; R. W. Williams, Tallahassee, Fla. ; J. A. McDonald, Miami, Fla. ; J. G. Boyd, Bartow, Fla.; E. C. Stuart, Bartow, Fla. ; J. N. Fogarty, Key West, Fla. ; E. P. Porcher, Cocoa, Fla. ; A. B. Caldwell, Atlanta, Georgia.

The following gentlemen have been elected by the Directors to fill vacancies on the Board: Hon. Arthur T. Williams, 1st Vice-President in place of Hon. Geo. W. Wilson, deceased, and George B. Utley, Esq., as a Director.

The following interesting documents has been presented to the Society by Arthur T. Williams.

Map of State of Florida, published in 1856. Sometimes called the Jefferson Davis Map.

* Since deceased.

Map of "Theatre of Military Operations in Florida, 1835-36-37."

Map of Territory of Florida, published 1837.

Map showing railroads completed and in progress in the United States and their connections as proposed with the Harbor of Pensacola, prepared by order of the House of Representatives, 1st Session, 3rd Congress.

History of Florida by John Lee Williams, with map.

"Boundary Line between Florida and Georgia."
Senate Document No. 467.

B. H. Gandy of Jacksonville has recently presented the Society with a copy of *The Carolinian*, a newspaper published at Edgefield Court House, dated September 12, 1829, and a copy of the "Edgefield Advertiser," published at the same place, of its issue of December 18th, 1844.

Origin of the County Names in Florida.

BY GEO. B. UTLEY.

(Reprinted from August number of Magazine of History, by permission of author.)

The following article indicates briefly the origin of the names given to the various counties of the State of Florida. So far as possible the reason for the name is given, as well as its origin. In instances where counties were named for men of national prominence there is often no apparent significance except the desire to honor the memory of a national hero. Such is the case in the naming of the counties of Washington, Franklin, Hamilton, Clay, Polk, Calhoun, De Soto, Hernando and Leon. No attempt has been made to supply data relating to persons of eminent national reputation whose careers are familiar to all.

The number preceding the name of the county indicates the chronological order of its establishment, and the date following is that of its establishment. The total number of counties in Florida (in 1908) is forty-six.

6. **ALACHUA**. December 29, 1824. From a Creek Indian word meaning "grassy" or "marshy."

38. **BAKER**. February 8, 1861. Named for James McNair Baker (1822-1892), judge fourth judicial district of Florida, and Confederate States senator, 1862-65.

35. **BRADFORD**. December 21, 1858. Named for Captain Richard Bradford, the first Florida officer killed in the Civil War, who fell in the battle on Santa Rosa Island, western Florida, October 9, 1861. This county was originally named New County, the name being changed to Bradford, December 6, 1861.

25. **BREVARD**. March 14, 1844. Named for Theodore Washington Brevard (1804-1877). Native of North Carolina, and one of the distinguished family of that name there ; removed to Florida, 1847 ; comptroller of the state, 1853 to 1861. The county was originally named St. Lucie, the name being changed to Brevard, January 6, 1855.

20. **CALHOUN**. January 26, 1838. Named for John Caldwell Calhoun, United States senator from South Carolina at the time the county was established. Then at the height of his popularity as the champion of the doctrine of states' rights.

44. **CITRUS**. June 2, 1887. Named as an indication of the abundance of citrus fruit groves in the county.

36. **CLAY**. December 31, 1858. Named for Henry Clay.

16. **COLUMBIA**. February 4, 1832. From the poetical name for the United States.

19. **DADE**. February 4, 1836. Named for Francis Langhorn Dade, Major United States Army, soldier in the second Seminole Indian war. Killed near Fort King, Florida, December 28, 1835. All visitors to West Point;

N. Y., will remember the beautiful. Dade Monument there, on which are inscribed the names of the fallen, officers, and the simple yet eloquent line : "All of the detachment save three fell without an attempt to retreat;"

40. **DE SOTO.** May 9, 1887. Named for Hernando de Soto, the Spanish explorer of Florida. Hernando County is named after the same man. A unique instance of the kind.

4. **DUVAL.** August 12, 1822; Named for William Pope Duval (1784-1854), territorial: governor of Florida, 1822-34.

1. **ESCAMBIA.** July 21, 1821. Named from Escambia River, which probably derived its name from the Spanish *cambiar*, "to barter."

17. **FRANKLIN.** February 8, 1832. Named for Benjamin Franklin.

5. **GADSDEN.** June 24, 1823. Named for James Gadsden (1788-1858), American diplomatist. Native of Charleston, S. C. In 1818, as aide-de-camp to General Jackson, he took part in the campaign against the Seminole Indians, later becoming prominent in this war. His career as a diplomatist was subsequent to the naming of this county.

14. **HAMILTON.** December 26, 1827. Named for Alexander Hamilton.

22. **HERNANDO.** February 24, 1843. Named for Hernando de Soto after whom De Soto County was also named.

18. **HILLSBORO.** January 25, 1834. Named for Wills Hill, second Viscount Hillsborough (1718-1793). The Earl of Hillsborough, during the English occupation of Florida (1763-1783) received a large grant of land in Florida and was much interested in the development of the province.

27. **HOLMES.** January 8, 1848. Named for Holmes Creek, the eastern boundary of the county, which in turn was named from Holmes Valley, which received its name

either from an Indian chieftain who had been given the English name of Holmes, or else from one Thomas J. Holmes, who settled in that vicinity from North Carolina about 1830 or '34.

3. **JACKSON**. August 12, 1822. Named for Andrew Jackson, governor of the territory of Florida, 1821-22, and previous to that time active in the Seminole Indian wars in the territory. This county was named after Jackson before he became president, as the date of its establishment shows.

13. **JEFFERSON**. January 20, 1827. Named for Thomas Jefferson, president, who died July 4th of the year preceding the establishment of the county.

33. **LAFAYETTE**. December 23, 1856. Named for the Marquis de Lafayette. Congress granted him a township of land in Florida lying just east of Tallahassee, in token of gratitude for his services, and though he never visited Florida, he took an interest in the territory and sent thither many French emigrants.

43. **LAKE**. May 27, 1887. Named for the large number of its beautiful lakes.

42. **LEE**. May 13, 1887. Named for Gen. Robert E. Lee.

7. **LEON**. December 29, 1824. Named for Juan Ponce de Leon, discoverer of Florida.

26. **LEVY**. March 10, 1845. Named for David Levy Yulee (1811-1886) territorial delegate to U. S. Congress from Florida, 1841-45, the latter date being that on which Florida was admitted to statehood. U. S. Senator from Florida, 1845-51, and 1855-61, when he retired to join the Southern Confederacy. His name was originally David Levy, but in 1845 he added the name of his grandfather, Yulee.

32. **LIBERTY**. December 15, 1855. Named to voice the sentiment of the American people.

15. **MADISON**. December 26, 1827. Named for James Madison, president, the county being largely settled by Virginia colonists.

31. **MANATEE**. January 9, 1855. Named from the manatee, or sea-cow, found in the waters of its coast, and nowhere in the United States, except in Florida.

24. **MARION**. March 14, 1844. Named for General Francis Marion. The county was largely settled by emigrants from South Carolina.

8. **MONROE**. December 29, 1824. Named for James Monroe, president of the United States at the time the county was established.

10. **NASSAU**. December 29, 1824. Probably named from Nassau, the principal town of the Bahama Islands, as many emigrants came from the Bahamas to this section during the English occupation of Florida. An unique instance of an English name given American territory after the War of 1812.

9. **ORANGE**. December 24, 1824. Named from the abundant orange groves in the county. Originally named Mosquito County. Changed to Orange, January 30, 1845.

41. **OSCEOLA**. May 12, 1887. Named from the famous chief of the Seminole Indians, who was kidnapped by General Jesup, near St. Augustine, in October, 1837, and died in confinement at Fort Moultrie, S. C., January, 1838.

45. **PASCO**. June 2, 1887. Named for Samuel Pasco (born 1834), U. S. Senator from Florida, who was speaker of the Florida House of Representatives when the county was established, and who had also just been elected U. S. Senator.

39. **POLK**. February 8, 1861. Named for James K. Polk, president.

28. **PUTNAM**. January 13, 1849. Named for Benjamin A. Putnam, a resident of St. Augustine, prominent lawyer, officer in the second Seminole Indian War.

2. **ST. JOHN**. July 21, 1821. Named from the St. John's River, called by the Spanish discoverers San Juan Bautista, from the saint's day upon which it was discovered.

46. **ST. LUCIE.** July 1, 1905. Named for St. Lucy, of Syracuse; saint of the Roman Catholic Church. Name first given to a fort built by the Spanish near Cape Canaveral, 1565.

21. **SANTA ROSA.** February 18, 1842. Named for St. Rosa, of Viterbo, saint of the Roman Catholic Church. Name was probably first given to Santa Rosa Island.

29. **SUMTER.** January 8, 1853. Named for Gen. Thomas Sumter (1736-1832); patriot officer-in-the Revolutionary army, prominent in the southern campaigns; He was a native of South Carolina, and the last surviving general, officer of the Revolutionary army. This county was largely settled by emigrants from South Carolina.

37. **SUWANEE.** December 21, 1858. From an Indian word; *sawani*, meaning "echo river." One of the few counties in the United States whose name has been immortalized in song.

34. **TAYLOR.** December 23, 1856. Named for Zachary Taylor, president, prominent in the second Seminole Indian war, defeating the Indians in the decisive battle of Okechobee, for which he received the brevet of brigadier-general, and in 1838 the chief command in Florida.

30. **VOLUSIA.** December 29, 1854. Named from a settlement within its limits supposed to have been named from one Volus, an English settler.

23. **WAKULLA.** March 11, 1843. Named from an Indian word meaning "mystery," applied to the famous spring within its limits.*

11. **WALTON.** December 29, 1824. Named for Colonel George Walton, secretary of West Florida during the territorial governorship of Andrew Jackson, 1821-22; and secretary of the entire territory, 1822-26. Son of George Walton, governor of Georgia and Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Tallahassee (meaning

beautiful land) was so named by Walton's daughter, Octavia.

12. WASHINGTON. December 29, 1824. Named for George Washington.

Public Library.

Jacksonville, Florida.

*"The springs of Florida are indeed among its most peculiar and attractive features. Wakulla Fountain surpasses the others in every particular, and will hereafter live in my memory with the Saguenay River, Niagara Falls, the Mammoth Cave, and Tallulah Chasm. An adequate idea of it cannot be given by pen or pencil; but when once seen, on a bright, calm day, it must ever after be a thing to dream about and love. It is the fountain-head of a river, and wells up in the very heart of a dense cypress swamp, is nearly round, measures some four hundred feet in diameter and about a hundred and fifty feet in depth, having at its bottom an immense horizontal chasm, with a dark portal, from one side of which looms up a limestone cliff, the summit of which is itself nearly fifty feet beneath the spectator in a boat. The water is so astonishingly clear that even a pin can be seen on the bottom in the deepest places, and as you look perpendicularly into it it is as colorless as air, and the sensation of floating upon it is that of being suspended in a balloon. That the ancient Seminoles should have attached a legend to this, the brightest spot in their domain, was quite natural. At night, said they, may be seen around the shores and on the bottom of the fountain tiny fairy creatures, sporting and bathing, in noiseless glee; but at midnight, when the moon is at its full there appears upon the water a gigantic warrior, sitting in a stone canoe, with a copper paddle in his hand, from whose presence the affrighted fairies flee away, leaving, as the last object seen in the darkness of a cloud, the spectre warrior alone in his canoe, which seems anchored and immovable." -Charles Lanman, *Adventures in the Wilds of America* (1856), Vol. II., p. 143.

Florida National Bank

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

CAPITAL	\$500,000.00
SHAREHOLDERS LIABILITY,	500,000.00
SURPLUS AND PROFITS	60,000.00

U. S. Government, State of Florida, and City of Jacksonville
D e p o s i t o r y

Operates a Savings Department, paying 4% Interest,
compounded quarterly

C. E. GARNER, President

ARTHUR F. PERRY, Vice Prest.

C. B. ROGERS, Vice Prest.

W. A. REDDING, Cashier

G. J. AVENT, Asst. Cashier

ESTABLISHED HALF A CENTURY

D R E W ' S

Stationery, Book and Art Store



BOOKS Fashionable and Commercial Stationery
Engraving and Embossing Pictures *and* Frames
Fancy Goods a Leather Goods Souvenirs *and*
Novelties Artists' Supplies Typewriter *and*
Office Supplies Globe-Wernicke Book Cases Filing
Cabinets Office Furniture Baseball Sporting *and* Ath-
letic Goods • Printing *and* Binding

45-47-49 WEST BAY STREET

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.