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## Soldiers Connected With Florida History Since 1812

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## SOLDIERS CONNECTED WITH FLORIDA HISTORY SINCE 1812

Military history forms the major part of the record of peoples and nations. This is especially true of our own country. We owe our government, our territory, and our continued existence to war or the intention to make war. No other state in the Union has been a battle ground over so many years as Florida. From its discovery, men have regarded it as a prize worth fighting for. The native Indians loved it so that they were unconquerable in their determination to die on its soil rather than find existence elsewhere. The Spanish, the French, and the English contended with each other for its mastery over centuries and the Red-man was a brave and relentless enemy of all. On its soil more tragedy is written than on almost any other spot of the earth's surface. Human life was cheap through centuries, and nowhere has the adage that all is fair in war been more shamefully proved. Those who enjoy today the blessings of its abundance and its privileges owe a debt to the men and women of preceding generations whose courage and sacrifices have bequeathed the State as a priceless legacy.

In accepting the request of the Florida Historical Society to speak of the soldiers of Florida, I desire to show my appreciation of the service of the Society in encouraging the study of our history and thus creating in the present generation a pride in the State and an enlightenment on one of the most adventurous stories ever told.

It would be too great a task to summarize the warfare prior to the Territorial status of the State. Time

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Note.-This address was delivered before the annual meeting of The Florida Historical Society, Feb. 10, 1931.

also forbids a detailed review of the military operations since that time. It is therefore my purpose to point out the patriotic spirit of the people, reflecting their struggle for existence, rather than to stress the part played by individual leaders.

The area including our Florida came into the possession of the United States through the chaotic conditions that prevailed in the Spanish colony and that became intolerable to the neighboring population. The small infiltration of Americans undertook to set up an independent government, but their efforts were too feeble to contend with the situation. With very little shadow of reason, Gen. Jackson appeared at Pensacola in November, 1814, with his volunteers and captured the Spanish forts. He quickly abandoned his advantage and hurried to New Orleans where he distinguished himself. However, his name became linked with Florida and this operation laid the foundation for his assignment to the command of the expedition that later wrote so much of history. The operations that began against the Spanish in Florida in 1817 were unquestionably without authority of the government, just as were many of Jackson's actions without authority of law. The bitter controversies that arose over the policy of the government to validate them reflected the real purpose of the United States to possess Florida as a natural intention of many years standing. There was never any intention of repudiating Jackson's treaty with the Spanish government of May 27, 1818. The adjustment was made by payment for the territory and it became a part of the United States through the treaty ratified February 19, 1821. It was logical that Jackson should be the first governor, though he occupied the office only a short time.

No sooner did the infiltration of settlers begin than the terrible conflict with the Seminoles commenced and ended only in their extermination. The story came

down to me in childhood through my grandparents who experienced the beginning and through my father who shared in its tragedies even as a boy. It is written in the annals of the Army and it has been made real to me through familiarity with the records of regiments and of leaders who gained their practical knowledge of warfare in the fastnesses of Florida.

While the regular army performed the major service of the campaigns, it is the purpose of this paper to emphasize the cooperation of the citizen soldiers whose help was invaluable. The first militia organizations were formed in 1835 under Gen. Call. The troops were ably commanded by Col. Warren, Col. Hernandez and Gen. Clinch. The historic calamity of the massacre of Maj. Dade's command of regulars on December 28 of that year has obscured the signal success over the Indians at the battle of the Withlacoochie on December 31 where the Florida troops under Gen. Clinch crossed the river under severe fire and by extending the line of the regulars contributed to the victory.

The war now assumed proportions of the first magnitude. Gen. Winfield Scott was placed in command January 21, 1836, and Gen. Gaines, of his own initiative, conducted an expedition from New Orleans to Tampa. We find the Florida regiments under Col. Sanchez from Alachua, and Col. Warren from Duval participating in the operations. Col. Charles Fitz Patrick of Tampa, Col. Gadsden, Maj. Gardner, Maj. Peterson, Maj. Leigh Read and others were conspicuous for their efficiency. Gen. Scott said:-

"The handful of regulars who were with me in the field never faltered in difficulty or danger; and if now and then they yielded the post of honor, it was purely in compliment to their countrymen fresh from civil life, who were cherished and assisted on every occasion. Those particular volunteers . . . . . generally brought with them to the war high chivalry, which

always inspires the wish of personal distinction, and this was frequently and nobly obtained in individual detachments." When Gen. Scott was relieved, it appears that the control of the operations devolved upon Gen. Call. In October, 1836, Gen. Jessup was ordered to Florida with his troops to cooperate with Gen. Call. Gen. Call, with Florida and other troops placed under him, attacked the Indians, October 21, 1836, at Wahoo Swamp on the Little Withlacoochie. Col. Warren's mounted Floridians and Maj. Gardner's Middle Floridians formed two of the columns for attack. Col. Benjamin K. Pierce in local command reported that Col. Warren, Lt. Col. Mills, Maj. Louis Fleming, Capt. Walker, Adj. Beckham, Lts. Beaton, Hooker and Ross and Capt. Fremouth with his St. Augustine Cv. behaved with great energy and bravery. Capts. Moniac, Ron, Watson, Boyd, Pierce, Searles, Johnson, Galt, Porter, Van Ness, Tompkins and Maitland and Lts. Burke, Nauman, R. H. Lee, and Hale with their companies are mentioned for conspicuous services. Ross, Maitland and a number of men were wounded. The attack was unsuccessful and the troops withdrew to Volusia.

In the summer of 1837, the Franklin County volunteers engaged the Indians at Alaqua. Capt. George S. Hopkins and Private Clark were wounded. Lieut. Robert Myers and Sergt. William W. Loring, afterwards a famous general, were members of the company. The names of participants in these campaigns are interesting as showing the racial origin of the early inhabitants of the State. Gen. Hernandez took a leading part in the campaigns of 1837 and 1838. The capture of Osceola and other chiefs, by violating the safe conduct which they had a right to expect, may have contributed to the campaign but it will ever be repugnant to the standards of civilized war. In this year, there appears the figure of Gen. Zachary Taylor who

gave proof of the ability that he subsequently displayed in Mexico. With about a thousand regulars and volunteers he marched down the Kissimmee, meeting stout resistance. He attacked the Indians at Lake Okeechobee on Christmas Day. His losses included 5 officers and 22 men killed and 111 officers and men wounded. Few campaigns have seen such hardships as were borne by the troops during this operation.

Hostilities were resumed in 1840. The Territory raised a force of 600 volunteers under Cols. Bailey and Blackburn and L. M. Collins, who served eight months. An additional force of four companies of mounted troops was organized but, as it was refused by the Federal government, the Territory was unable to maintain it. Later, the War Department authorized the formation of a regiment of volunteers and a brigade of 1500 cavalry under the command of Gen. Leigh Read.

The subsequent operations disclosed such names as those of Canby, Worth, Sprague, W. T. Sherman, Joseph E. Johnston, P. F. Smith and David E. Twiggs who here learned the art of war in which they were destined to be distinguished. The operations from 1835 to 1844 employed 20,000 volunteers and 4,000 regulars. Fifteen hundred lost their lives.

The population of the State was too **small** in 1845 to permit the allocation of a regiment to it for the Mexican War. However, two companies of volunteers were organized.; The independent company was officered by Cpts. Williams and W. I. Keely, 1st Lt. Hopewell Dorsey and 2nd Lts. A. H. Bright and John Parkhill. The other company was commanded successively by Capt. George Holmes and Capt. R. G. **Livingston** who died at Guadaloupe. 1st Lt. D. M. Stewart died at Vera Cruz. The other officers were 1st Lt. Ramon B. Sanchez and 2nd Lts. William L. Scott and Joseph Woodruff. William W. Loring became an offi-

cer of some distinction even at this time. He won the rank of colonel and lost an arm as he entered the City of Mexico at the head of his regiment. A sword was presented to him by the citizens of Apalachicola. Many Floridians enlisted in the troops from adjoining states. Florida volunteers also replaced the regular troops withdrawn from St. Augustine and Tampa for the Mexican War.

Indian troubles in 1849 again caused six companies of militia to be mustered into service for six months. Two of these came from Leon, two from Columbia, one from Alachua, and one from Duval. In 1850, the Legislature endeavored to force the Indians out by authorizing the organization of a brigade of two regiments under Gen. Allen G. Johnson. It did not become operative.

In 1855, hostilities with the Indians were again provoked by the action of the War Department in ordering Lts. John M. Schofield and A. P. Hill to survey a route for a line of posts across the peninsula, thus including the land occupied by the Indians. Three companies of mounted volunteers and some infantry were accepted by the Federal government. Other mounted companies under Capts. F. M. Durrance, L. G. Lesley, William H. Kendrick, and Abner Johnson and a detachment under Lt. Addison, in all about 400 men, fought three engagements in 1856, in which Lts. Carleton, Whiddon and Wm. Parker were among the killed. The organization of a brigade was begun at Ocala in April 1856 under Col. A. G. Johnson. At the expiration of the six months enlistment of the first troops formed, new companies were organized under Capts. T. L. Sparkman, L. G. Lesley and Robert Bullock, for Federal service. New State companies were enrolled under Capts. F. M. Durrance, W. H. Kendrick, Abner Johnson and E. T. Kendrick. These were commanded by Gen. Jesse Carter. In Alachua, two com-

panies under Capts. A. J. T. Wright and Stewart were placed in the field under Maj. M. Whit Smith. In 1857 Gen. Harney was authorized to enroll eight or ten Florida companies. In 1857 the State had a regiment in the United States service under Col. S. St. George Rogers and ten independent companies. In a skirmish at Palm Hammock, Capt. John Parkhill was killed. A boat company of Florida Volunteers under Capt. Mickler was mustered in to hunt the Seminoles along the streams and on Lake Okeechobee. Their wanderings have perhaps not been surpassed by any inland voyage of discovery.

Secession was considered by Florida as early as the Legislature of 1860. By it, the militia was reorganized and funds placed at the disposal of the Governor for the purchase of munitions. It is noted that secession was opposed by such men as Gen. Call, Gen. M. Parkhill, McQueen McIntosh, War d, Allison and Wright. The convention which met in December, 1860, was strongly for secession. The resolution adopted January 7, 1861, stated that "the State of Florida is hereby declared a sovereign and independent nation." At this time the white population numbered 77,747. The men of military age and fitness should not have exceeded 7,000. There was no money in the treasury and little in the hands of the people. Nothing else is as contagious or so compelling as the fever of war. The State cast its lot unquestioningly with the Southern Confederacy.

The Governor appointed Maj. Gen. Wm. H. Chase, a native of Massachusetts and an ex-army officer, to command the State forces. The first move was against the forts and the Navy Yard at Pensacola. Alabama troops assisted by the Pensacola Rifles under Capt. E. A. Perry took possession of the Navy Yard January 12, 1861. The Federal troops abandoned Forts McRae and Barrancas and moved to Ft. Pickens on January

10th. Southern leaders in Washington advised against an attack on Ft. Pickens whose commanding officer refused to surrender. One company of volunteer infantry under Capt. Perry A. Amaker from Leon County and one company under Capt. J. P. Anderson from Jefferson County occupied Chattahoochie Arsenal. Ft. Clinch on Amelia Island was occupied and on January 7th, Ft. Marion was seized. Defensive works were begun at the mouth of the St. Johns River and were occupied by the Jacksonville Light Infantry under Capt. Holmes Steele. Forts Taylor, Jefferson and Pickens were held by the Union troops throughout the war.

Upon the establishment of the government of the Confederacy, state troops were discontinued and all enlistments were for the Confederacy. The 1st Regiment was organized from Middle and West Florida for service at Pensacola. It was mustered in on April 5th. It was known as the 1st Florida Infantry and was commanded by Col. J. P. Anderson. The officers were generally distributed over the sections of the state. It reached Pensacola April 12th. At the same time a company was formed in Key West to cooperate with Union troops.

The 2nd Florida Infantry was mustered in at Jacksonville, July 13, 1861, under the command of Col. Geo. T. Ward. Among the officers are found the names of Rogers, Daniel, McClellan, Call, Perry and Fleming, representing the leading families of the state. One of the first to volunteer as a private was William A. Forward, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court. These regiments filled the quota of the first call of President Davis.

The 3rd Regiment was mustered in July 10, 1861, with Wm. D. Dilworth as colonel. The companies of the early regiments bore the names of local units reflecting the martial spirit of the people. This regiment was stationed in local defenses.

The 4th Regiment was organized in July 1861, under Col. Edward Hopkins of Jacksonville. It was assigned to duty on the Gulf coast. The first four regiments were enlisted for one year and were reorganized under the Conscript Law early in 1862.

In addition to the four regiments, the 1st Special Battalion of six companies was formed under Capt. Charles F. Hopkins and several companies of artillery were enlisted. Two other companies took part in the Mississippi River operations in the spring of 1862.

Two regiments of cavalry were formed by the Governor for State use. Independent companies for another regiment were enrolled. The 1st Florida Cavalry was organized for the Confederate government under Col. W. G. M. Davis.

The first Florida troops to join the army of the Confederacy was the 2nd Infantry that left Jacksonville July 15, arriving at Richmond July 21.

The first casualties sustained by Florida troops was during the attack on Ft. Pickens on October 9th. Among the killed was Lt. Bradford whose name was given to the county in which I passed my childhood. November 22 saw an artillery duel between Ft. Pickens and Fts. McRee and Barrancas that produced other casualties. Thus the first blood was shed on Florida soil.

In May, 1862, the Confederacy withdrew the troops from Pensacola and the 1st Florida Infantry was dispatched to Corinth, Mississippi to aid in the Battle of Shiloh. Pensacola was reoccupied by Federal troops.

In March a naval expedition moved on Fernandina. Col. Hopkins withdrew his troops from its defense. Jacksonville was occupied by Union forces March 12th. Small outpost engagements followed with the defending troops. At the same time, the Florida troops withdrew from Fort Marion and the Union forces found it unoccupied. Jacksonville was evacuated April

8th, but St. Augustine and Fernandina remained in possession of the Union troops. The remainder of the 10,000 troops furnished by Florida were organized early in 1862.

The 5th Regiment was commanded by Col. H. C. Hatley.

The 6th Regiment was formed at Chattahoochee Arsenal in March under Col. J. J. Finley.

The 7th Regiment was mustered in at Gainesville in April with ex-governor Madison S. Perry as Colonel.

The 8th Regiment was formed under Col. R. F. Floyd. All of the 1st Florida Cavalry went to the front and eventually served as infantry. The 2nd Florida Cavalry under Col. Caraway Smith was formed for the defense of the State.

In the summer of 1862, the 2nd Florida Battalion was organized by Capt. Theodore W. Brevard. Five other battalions were formed. Before the close of 1862, 130 companies were mustered into the Confederate service.

It would be a long story to follow the fortunes of the Florida troops. It is sufficient to say that they shared in the most important campaigns and sustained in full measure the toll of battle. 1862 saw a naval descent on St. Marks, a skirmish near Pensacola, a bombardment of the position on Tampa Bay and the second occupation of Jacksonville by Union troops for a short time. This was repeated in March, 1863, when a detachment of negro troops was sent to Palatka where an engagement took place with the cavalry under Capt. J. J. Dickison. Later Pensacola was abandoned by the Union troops and Fort Brooke on Tampa Bay was twice attacked.

The burdens of the war now fell heavily upon the State. The conscript law took all able-bodied men, leaving the women to toil in the fields. The government prescribed the crops and exacted a large portion

of the produce. Disease was abroad in the land. Lawless impressment of property and personal revenge under color of conscription demoralized the people. The Florida troops were sharing in the fiercest fighting. At Chancellorsville, Gen. Anderson reported "Brig. Gen. Perry and his heroic little band of Floridians showed a courage as intrepid as that of any others." The Brigade lost 21 killed and 87 wounded. At Gettysburg, again Anderson reported "Perry's Brigade under command of Col. David Lang advanced as bravely, as perseveringly and as far as any troops could have done in the same situation. They were hotly engaged and suffered heavier losses in killed and wounded in proportion to their numbers than any brigade in the army." So great were the losses in the 2nd Florida, that on the third day the regiment was led by Capt. Seton Fleming, one of the junior officers. Here were engaged the 2nd, 5th and 8th Florida. In the West, the 1st, 3rd and 4th were with Gen. J. E. Johnston for the relief of Vicksburg and with Bragg at Chickamauga. At the latter also were the 1st Cavalry and the 6th and 7th Regiments which took a prominent part in the capture of Snodgrass Hill. The losses here were 555. Later the Florida troops composed the Florida Brigade under Finley in the Army of Tennessee where they fought desperately at Missionary Ridge. Here they held steadfastly till swept over by the enemy assault and many were killed or captured.

With a view to establishing a Federal state government in Florida, an expedition of 7,000 men under Gen. Truman Seymour, was sent to Jacksonville February 7, 1864. The advance under Col. Guy V. Henry, brushed away the slight Confederate resistance and proceeded rapidly towards the Capital. Col. McCormick's cavalry was driven back. The Milton Artillery was captured and Maj. Robert Harrison's two companies of the 2nd Cavalry at the south fork of the St.

Mary's were compelled to retreat after making a stand of several hours. Sanderson was reached on the 10th and the advance was approaching Lake City on the 11th. Brig. Gen. Finegan in command of the Confederates had appealed to Gen. Beauregard at Charleston for assistance. Colquitt's Brigade was dispatched from Charleston to the aid of Finegan. In the meantime, Gen. W. M. Gardner in Middle Florida and Finegan collected about 600 men and opposed Col. Henry's troops two and one-half miles east of Lake City. The Federal troops then withdrew to Baldwin and Sanderson and intrenched till the 18th. An expedition to Gainesville had a skirmish with the East Florida Cavalry. Other Confederate reinforcements were sent from Harrison's Georgia troops, Clinch's cavalry and some smaller units. On February 13, Finegan had 4600 infantry, 600 cavalry and three batteries of artillery at Olustee. They occupied a skillfully placed and intrenched position. On the 20th Seymour advanced to the attack. The subsequent events of this battle constitute one of the most unique and picturesque engagements of the war. Instead of waiting for the assault, the Confederates advanced and the opposing forces met in the woods. The result was a defeat of the Federal troops who withdrew to the St. Mary's. The Confederates lost 7 officers and 86 men killed and 49 officers and 798 men wounded, and 6 missing. Total 946. The Federal troops lost 11 officers, 192 men killed, 42 officers and 1110 men wounded, 506 missing; total 1861. Five guns, 1600 rifles and 130,000 rounds of ammunition were captured. Seymour withdrew to Jacksonville and the Confederates took position near the city. On March 1, there was a skirmish at Cedar Creek where considerable forces were engaged. Operations about Palatka occurred in April, ending with the capture of the garrison of Welaka and Fort Butler by Capt. J. J. Dickison.

In March the operations elsewhere caused the withdrawal of the Federal troops. Gen. Finegan proceeded to Richmond and the Florida battalions and companies under him were formed into the 9th, 10th and 11th Regiments of Infantry. Perry's Brigade had lost so heavily in the Wilderness that it was consolidated with Finegan's whose command was engaged at Cold Harbor. Here the losses were very heavy, including Maj. Perkins B. Bird, Capt. Reynolds and Capt. Seton Fleming who fell gallantly leading the 2nd Florida. An officer wrote of him :-"No one in the 2nd Fla., nay, even in the Brigade and our division, has been so universally lamented, for he was a favorite with all who knew him." The Brigade continued at Petersburg and to a long list of distinguished names who had fallen, were added those of Col. Thompson B. Lamar of the 5th, and Lt. Col. John W. Pearson of the 9th.

In the West, the Florida Brigade bore its part in the Atlanta campaign, at Franklin, Murfreesboro, Nashville and the retreat through Mississippi. Here again, many distinguished names were among the killed and wounded, including in the latter Gen. Finley.

For the defense of the State the ages were extended to include all between sixteen and fifty and later to all who could bear arms. A number of additional home guards were thus organized. Jacksonville remained in Federal hands and raids were sent out to considerable distances, resulting in skirmishes. Marianna, Milton, St. Marks, Gainesville, Green Cove Springs, Palatka and St. Andrews Bay were among the places that witnessed sharp fighting. The Brigades in the east and the west shared in the last fighting and the surrender.

To single out a few individuals for distinction is a tribute to their leadership and does not in any way dim the courage, the sacrifice and the merits of the

thousands who in their spheres, were equally deserving :-

Thus history gives an especial place to Gen. Edward Kirby-Smith of St. Augustine, one of the seven full generals of the Confederacy.

Major General William W. Loring who served from Florida in the Indian and Mexican wars and a general officer in the Army.

Brig. Gen. Francis A. Shoup, of St. Augustine, who had resigned from the Army.

Maj. Gen. Martin L. Smith who had served in Mexico.

Maj. Gen. W. H. Chase of Pensacola.

Maj. Gen. James P. Anderson, who entered the war as colonel of the 1st Florida Infantry.

Brig. Gen. McQueen McIntosh.

Brig. Gen. Joseph Finegan.

Brig. Gen. Edward A. Perry.

Brig. Gen. William S. Walker.

Brig. Gen. G. M. Davis.

Brig. Gen. Jesse J. Finley.

Brig. Gen. William Miller.

Brig. Gen. Robert Bullock.

Brig. Gen. Theodore W. Brevard.

Col. David Lang.\* \* \*

During the years preceding the Spanish War the National Guard of Florida was organized and developed in accordance with the State and Federal laws. In 1898, it consisted of 20 companies, including two batteries of light artillery, organized into five battalions. When the call came for 125,000 volunteers, the entire twenty companies were assembled at Tampa. The quota allotted to Florida was one regiment of twelve companies. These were selected and the regiment formed under Col. W. F. Williams. Upon the resignation of Col. Williams, Maj. C. P. Lovell was made

colonel. It is of local interest to note that the name of C. Seton Fleming appeared again on the rolls as that of the sergeant major. The regiment remained at Tampa for some time and was sent to Fernandina when it appeared necessary to guard the coast. Later, it went to Huntsville, Alabama, where it remained until it was ordered back to the State. Its standing was described by the Governor when he said:-“The regiment had no superior in the volunteer service and the high encomiums poured upon it and its superior band by distinguished officers of the regular army were a source of pride to all Floridians.”

The eagerness with which men volunteered for service and the chagrin felt by the companies which could not be included in the quota demonstrated the martial spirit of the people and their fervent loyalty to the Republic. At the same time, Florida was represented by many officers and men in the Federal and other forces. Upon the organization of Immunes, one company of Florida troops was assigned to the 3rd Regiment and saw service in Cuba. Six officers and 95 men from the Florida Naval Militia served with the regular navy.

This war was notable for Florida, because Tampa was made the base for operations against Cuba and the 5th Army Corps sailed from that port. At the same time, the 7th Army Corps was encamped at Jacksonville and later proceeded to Cuba. The naval forces were based on Key West. All Florida ports became centers of intense military activity, thus demonstrating the strategic value of the harbors and coast line of the State.

After the war, the National Guard of Florida was increased to two regiments of infantry and a battalion of light artillery.

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For some time prior to the World War, the National Guard and the War Department had urged legislative action which would provide Federal Aid and improved organization for the State forces. A leading part in this effort was taken by Gen. Foster, Adjutant General of Florida. The result was the Federalization of the National Guard in the National Defense Act of June 16, 1916. During the Mexican Border troubles in 1916, the 2nd Florida Infantry and Field Hospital Co. No. 1, served from July, 1916, to May, 1917. When war with Germany was recognized the quota of the National Guard assigned to Florida was two regiments of infantry, one field hospital company and three companies of coast artillery. The 1st Regiment was commanded by Col. Samuel C. Harrison and the 2nd Regiment by Col. Albert H. Blanding. Later, the 1st was discontinued and the companies assigned to other commands. Col. Blanding was made a brigadier general. The 1st and 2nd Regiments and Field Hospital Co. No. 1 were incorporated in the 31st Division. The three companies of coast artillery became the 3rd, 4th and 6th Companies at Key West, Tampa and Pensacola. The National Army troops from Florida were incorporated in the 81st Division. The total number of men from Florida in the various forces was 41,443 of whom 36,105 were in the army. The record of their services is merged with that of the great National Army of over four million men. They contributed their full share to the achievements of all our armed forces. Thirty-two are known to have received the D. S. C. and twelve who were born in Florida received the D. S. M. The Roll of Honor numbers 1061 of whom fifteen officers and 82 men were killed in action, 1 officer and 28 men died of wounds ; 45 officers and 587 men were wounded.

The Florida National Guard is today efficiently trained and ably administered by Brig. Gen. Vivien

Collins, the Adjutant General. The members of the Officers Reserve Corps within the State are enthusiastic and responsive to the duties of their status. The Reserve Officers Training Corps units reflect the martial spirit of the youth and the patriotic convictions of the citizens.

Between 1821 and 1892, a period of 71 years, eleven cadets appointed from Florida, graduated from West Point. Of these, two became generals, three major generals and one brigadier general. Up to 1930, 125 have been appointed to West Point, 63 have graduated and eleven are still cadets.

We hope that our country may not again be forced to call its manhood to arms. Should such a recourse become necessary to maintain the sovereignty and the liberties purchased by blood and sacrifice, the history of Florida soldiers guarantees that her sons of the present and the future will not dim the glory of those of the past.

CHARLES P. SUMMERALL