

1-1-1927

## History of Volusia County, Florida

Pleasant Daniel Gold

Find similar works at: <https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-texts>  
University of Central Florida Libraries <http://library.ucf.edu>

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Central Florida Memory at STARS. It has been accepted for inclusion in Text Materials of Central Florida by an authorized administrator of STARS. For more information, please contact [STARS@ucf.edu](mailto:STARS@ucf.edu).

---

### Recommended Citation

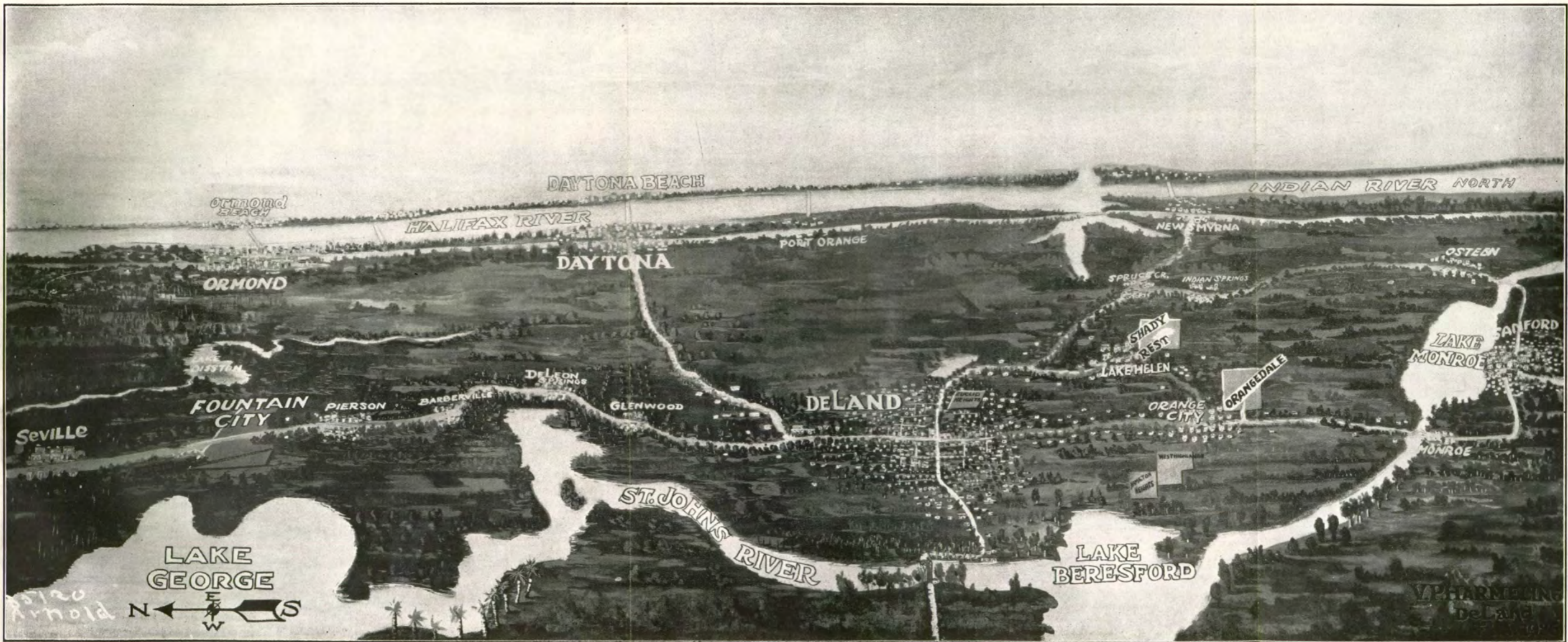
Gold, Pleasant Daniel, "History of Volusia County, Florida" (1927). *Text Materials of Central Florida*. 112.  
<https://stars.library.ucf.edu/cfm-texts/112>

ORANGE COUNTY LIBRARY SYSTEM



ZZ017751025

History  
of  
Volusia  
County  
Florida



PANORAMIC DRAWING OF VOLUSIA COUNTY IN 1925—LOOKING EAST.

*History*  
*of*  
**VOLUSIA COUNTY**  
**FLORIDA**

*By*  
**PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD**

*Author of "In Florida's Dawn"*



*Also*  
**BIOGRAPHIES OF PROMINENT PEOPLE**  
**OF VOLUSIA COUNTY**

THE E. O. PAINTER PRINTING CO.  
DE LAND, FLORIDA  
1927

Isla Call

Fla  
975.921  
2

COPYRIGHT, 1927,  
by  
PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD  
Daytona Beach, Florida

**EDITOR IN CHIEF**

Pleasant Daniel Gold, Daytona Beach, Florida.

**MANAGING EDITOR**

A. H. Cawston, Daytona Beach, Florida.

**ADVISORY BOARD**

Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Cary D. Landis, DeLand, Florida.

Franklin N. Wood, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Zelia Wilson Sweett, New Smyrna, Florida.

Mrs. George W. Parker, Daytona Beach, Florida.

Samuel D. Jordan, DeLand, Florida.

Mrs. C. M. Wilder, Daytona Beach, Florida.

George N. Rigby, Ormond Beach, Florida.

Mrs. Theodore Strawn, DeLand, Florida.

Dr. Louis B. Bouchelle, New Smyrna, Florida.

*I*N writing the history of Volusia County the aim has been to present simply a true chronology of events from the earliest explorations to the present time.

The story of the territory before the establishment of Volusia is so interwoven with that of East Florida that it was necessary to chronicle events connected with the discovery, exploration and early settlement of that area.

So far as known, no history of Volusia County has been published—therefore it was found necessary to consult the records not only of St. Augustine and Tallahassee, but of Washington, and of England, France and Spain. But the establishment of the Volusia of the present being of so recent date, the richest contributions are from those who aided in the erection of the county, a few of whom are still living.

Space has been given to biographical sketches of leading and representative men and women, living and dead, who have borne an active part in the various enterprises of life and who have been closely identified with the history of the county. Their places are here. They are the makers of the history of the later years, as the pioneers were the makers of the history of the past.

Grateful acknowledgments are hereby made to the Advisory Board and to all others who have assisted in the making of this story of Volusia.

PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD.

Daytona Beach,  
January, 1, 1927.

# *Contents*

CHAPTER	PAGE
I. EARLY HISTORY, INDIANS AND ANTIQUITIES . . . . .	7
II. FRENCH AND SPANISH REGIMES (1564-1763) . . . . .	13
III. THE ENGLISH REGIME AND MINORCAN SETTLEMENT AT NEW SMYRNA (1763-1784) . . . . .	19
IV. THE ENGLISH REGIME AND MINORCAN SETTLEMENT AT NEW SMYRNA (1763-1784)—(Continued) . . . . .	24
V. THE RETURN OF THE SPANISH (1783-1790) . . . . .	30
VI. SPANISH LAND GRANTS (1790-1821) . . . . .	34
VII. THE CHANGE OF FLAGS (1821-1824) . . . . .	39
VIII. MOSQUITO COUNTY (1824-1835) . . . . .	45
IX. THE SEMINOLE WAR (1835-1842) . . . . .	51
X. THE SEMINOLE WAR (1835-1842)—(Continued) . . . . .	57
XI. EFFORT TO CHANGE MOSQUITO TO LEIGH READ COUNTY (1842-1844) . . . . .	62
XII. ORANGE COUNTY (1845-1854) . . . . .	71
XIII. VOLUSIA (1854-1855) . . . . .	78
XIV. EARLY DAYS IN THE COUNTY OF VOLUSIA AND THE CIVIL WAR (1855-1856) . . . . .	85
XV. AFTER THE WAR (1865-1870) . . . . .	93
XVI. THE FOUNDING OF DAYTONA AND ORMOND (1870-1880) . . . . .	101
XVII. DELAND (1873-1890) . . . . .	111
XVIII. SETTLEMENTS AT ORANGE CITY, LAKE HELEN, DELEON SPRINGS AND ON THE EAST COAST . . . . .	118
XIX. THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS (1881-1891) . . . . .	128
XX. SEABREEZE, DAYTONA BEACH AND NEW SMYRNA (1887-1907) . . . . .	137
XXI. POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT (1870-1927) . . . . .	142
XXII. VOLUSIA OF OUR OWN TIMES (1898-1927) . . . . .	150



# *History of Volusia County, Florida*

## CHAPTER I

### EARLY HISTORY, INDIANS AND ANTIQUITIES

**J**UST as the history of the United States begins with the earliest settlement of the colonies that formed it, so does the history of Volusia County, Florida, begin with the earliest settlement of its territory, although the County under the name of "Volusia" was not organized until 1854.

Its present territory lies between the Atlantic Ocean on the east and the St. Johns River on the west and is bounded on the north by Flagler and Putnam and on the south by Brevard and Seminole Counties. It contains 718,720 acres of land and in 1925 had a population of 40,165.

The beginning of its history antedates that of any other County of the United States, with the possible exception of St. Johns County, of which it was originally a part, and with which it has always been so closely allied.

There is reason to believe, and some historians give credence to the story, that Ponce de Leon's first view of Florida in March, 1512, was of Turtle Mound that rises high above the sand dunes near the ocean shore in the southeastern part of the County. It is further claimed that his "Rio de la Cruze," where he landed in 1513 but was forced back to his ships by the fierce onslaught of savages, was at Mosquito Inlet, and the River of the Cross was the conflux of the Halifax and Hillsboro Rivers with Spruce Creek. \*1

In September 1565, it was upon the shore of the present Volusia that the fleet of Admiral Jean Ribault and his Huguenot followers was wrecked, somewhere near the site of the present city of Daytona Beach. Along its hard beach these Frenchmen marched north to Mantanzas Inlet, there to be massacred by Pedro Menendez and his Spaniards.

But long before the white man came, the region was occupied by a race of people whose origin remains a mystery. Whether they were the ancestors of the Indians who inhabited the territory in the sixteenth century or whether they were an earlier and different race is a matter of contention among scientists. Archaeologists claim that during the year 1926 pottery and crude weapons were discovered in mounds along the east coast of Florida similar to those found in the Aleutian Islands, giving rise to the theory that these ancient people came from Asia.

---

\*1. It is claimed that records have been recently discovered in Spain showing by exact longitude and latitude, that Ponce de Leon landed at Mosquito Inlet in 1513. This, however, has not been verified.

There are two distinct types of these mounds found in Volusia County, those on the east coast side, composed of marine species of shell deposits such as found in Turtle Mound, and those on the west side along the St. Johns River, composed of fresh water species.

Professor Jeffries Wynn formerly Curator of American Archaeology and Ethnology at Cambridge, Mass., made an exhaustive survey of these mounds in 1867 and 1868 and reports finding large ones, some covering several acres and rising to a height of fifteen to twenty-five feet at Old Enterprise, Huntoon Island, Orange Bluff and Silver Springs on Lake George. Smaller ones were found near Lake Beresford, at Blue Springs and at Volusia Landing. Most of the mounds are on long ridges parallel to the shore of the river and are covered with large trees and dense forest growth denoting ages of several hundred years at least. He believes that these shell mounds are the works of men, since the bones and shells are of animals used as food, even the human bones, which were broken up, being the remains of cannibal feasts. The mounds contained fire places in crude pottery, stone implements and weapons, fragments of bones of extinct animals as the mastodon, horse, ox, turtles and manatees, which had undergone changes that show they were not contemporaneous with the builders of the mounds.

He concludes—"Whether the builders of the mounds were the same people as those found there by the Spaniards and the French is uncertain. The absence of pipes in all and of pottery in some of the mounds and the extreme rarity of ornaments, are consistent with the conclusion that they were a different people. To these may be added the negative fact that no indications have been found that they practiced agriculture." \*1

Dr. Ales Hrdlicka of the Smithsonian Institution advances the opinion however, that Florida's only pre-historic man was the Indian. To quote his words, "As a matter of fact we have no human remains from Florida or any other part of the North or South American continent that could conscientiously be accepted as representing man of antiquity beyond a few thousand years at most and of other than the ordinary Indian type; nor are there apparent any indications that anything much older may in these parts of the world be yet discovered." \*2

Passing from the theories of antiquity to the records of history, we find that when the white man first came to this region it was inhabited by a cognate tribe of Indians called the Timucuan or Tumucuan. This was a powerful nation occupying the territory from Cape Canaveral on the east coast to a point to the north of the mouth of the St. Johns River and along the west coast from Tampa Bay to about the Ocilla River, commanding all the region contained in these boundaries. The nation was divided into local tribes named

---

\*1. See Jeffries Wyman, "Fresh Water Shell Mounds of the St. Johns River, Florida." Pub. Peabody Academy of Science, Salem, Mass., 1875, page 87.

\*2. See Ales Hrdlicka "The Anthropology of Florida." Pub. The Florida State Historical Society, 1922, page 68.

according to their localities. Of these local tribes, inhabiting the present territory of Volusia County, according to the Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, were the Surruque tribe on the coast and the Mayacas on the St. Johns River. "South of St. Augustine was a group of towns classed together in what the Spaniards called the Fresh Water District." The names of these towns are given but the exact location of only a few are described with sufficient detail to tell where they were.

Nocoroco is described as "A town at the mouth of a river bearing the same name, which was one day's journey south of Mantanzas Inlet." This answers to the description of the Tomoka River which was probably called Nocoroco by the Tumucuan. If not the Tomoka River, it may have been the Halifax, but description of other villages relative to its position leads to the belief that it was the Tomoka. Anacape is described as "20 leagues south of St. Augustine." A Spanish land league was 2.63 miles, hence this would be about fifty miles, in a direct line. There was a mission built there in 1655 called San Antonio de Anacape, so this is believed to have been where the ruins of the mission just north of the Tomoka on the Dixie Highway now stand. Circala is described as "3 leagues south of Nocoroco." Caparaca as "southwest of Nocoroco." Mayaca, as "several leagues north of Cape Canaveral on the St. Johns River, a town that gave its name to the Mission of San Salvador de Mayaca;" Mogote as "in the region of Nocoroco;" Pia as "a town on the east coast south of St. Augustine and Nocoroco;" Sabobche, "a town near the east coast south of Nocoroco;" Surruque "a town at Cape Canaveral." There are many others given but only described as being in the Fresh Water Country.

Later there were changes in these tribes and villages caused by conflict and destruction or slavery of the inhabitants. In 1680 the Yamasees were living at Anacape, having come down from Georgia. The maps of 1715 and 1735 show the Mayaca tribe still living on the St. Johns, but the Yamasees are shown in the Tomoka section and the Attawas around Mosquito Inlet, the Surruques having entirely disappeared. Reference is made by some historians to a small tribe living around the New Smyrna section at the time of the coming of the Spaniards and later called the Jororos, but their name does not appear in the list given by the Bureau of Ethnology.

The Indians inhabiting the country around Mosquito Inlet are reported by the Spaniards to have been especially warlike and cruel in the earliest days of the Spanish settlement. Pedro Menendez, the first Adelantado or Captain General of Florida, was so exasperated with them that he petitioned to the King of Spain that he might be privileged to export them as slaves, one affidavit dated in 1578 states, "This witness knows that the said Indians who live and dwell from the river of Mosquitos until one reaches Tocobago, having agreed to peace, broke it and killed many Spaniards under pledge of peace and friendship." \*1 Another states that "the Indians of Los Mosquitos have

\*1. See Colonial Records of Spanish Florida, Jeannette Thurber Connor, Vol. 1, page 69.

killed the people of two ships that were wrecked there," and still another that "they have a bad disposition, and gifts have no effect upon them."

But the influence of the Church was against enslaving the Indians and priests were sent among them instead. At first many of these were killed, but by perseverance the Franciscan Friars succeeded in making them friends of the Spaniards and missions were established among many of the Tumucuan tribes, and in time a large number of them accepted Christianity, becoming the allies and in many cases the subjects of the King of Spain. From about 1575 to 1703, a period of one hundred and twenty-five years, this reign of peace continued, during which time the powerful Tumucuan completely changed from their war like attitude of former days and became to be known as the Mission Indians. So when in 1703 the English settlers of the Carolinas, with their allies the Creeks and Catawbias, invaded Florida the Tumucuan were no match for them. The savage invaders over-ran the section, destroying the Missions and carrying away hundreds of men, women and children into slavery, while the remnant took refuge with the Spaniards at St. Augustine. Gradually under the constant inroads of the Seminoles or Creek Runaways the Tumucuan dwindled until the few remaining are believed to have been taken to Cuba by the Spaniards when they ceded Florida to the United States in 1821.

About 1706 there came into the region of the present Volusia County a small tribe called the Tomocos or Atimucas, a branch of the Savannahs, who had been driven south by the Creeks. They had previously settled near the Suwannee River but "at the devastation of their settlements by the English and Creeks in 1704 and 1706 they removed to the shores of Mosquito Lagoon sixty-five miles south of St. Augustine, where they had a village long known as the Pueblo de Atimucas." \*1

The Halifax River was then called Mosquito Lagoon north, and from the distance designated from St. Augustine, this village is supposed to have been on the present site of Town of Ormond and the Tomoka River to have received its name from them.

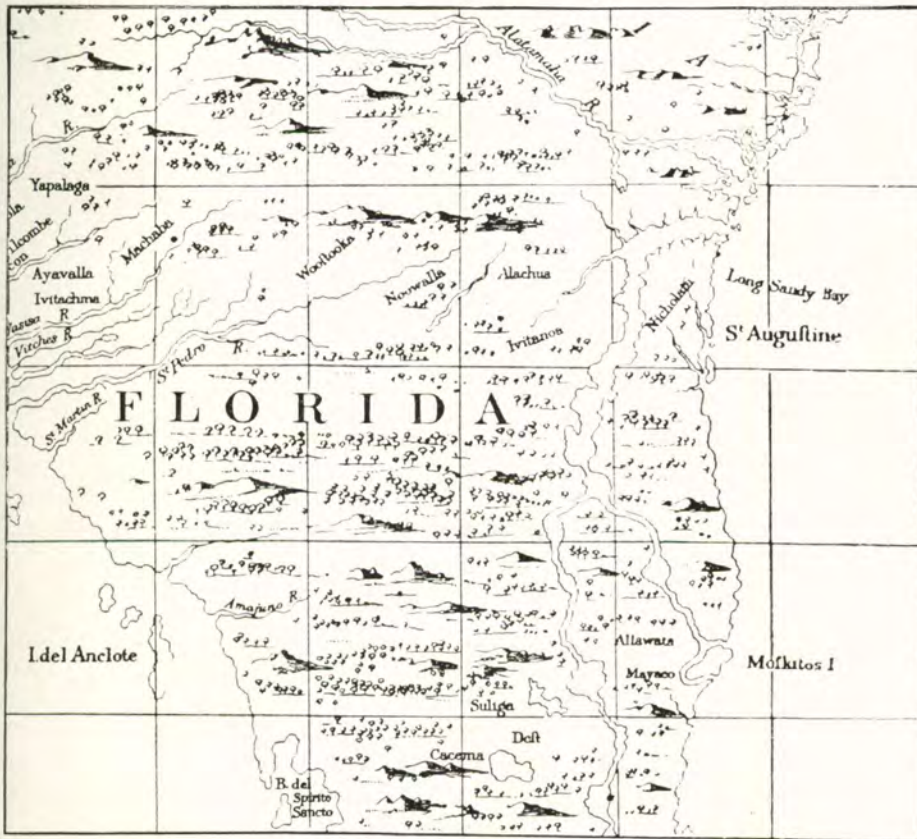
About the same date, 1706, another tribe called the Uchees came into the western part of the County and established themselves near the St. Johns River. As late as 1821 they had a village ten miles south of Volusia landing at Spring Garden. \*2

These tribes were eventually conquered by or amalgamated with the Seminoles, although the Uchees evidently were able to retain their identity longer than the others, for members of that tribe are named among the Indians transported by the United States in 1845 to the reservation beyond the Mississippi. However, wandering bands of Creeks and Seminoles held sway

---

\*1. Daniel G. Brinton—Notes on the Florida Peninsula, its Literary History, Indian Tribes and Antiquities. Philadelphia, 1859.

\*2. Ibid.



Map of part of East Florida about 1700, including the present territory of Volusia County. The Halifax River—then called Mosquito Lagoon North—is shown as a tributary of the St. Johns River.

over the region, when in 1763 Spain ceded Florida to England in exchange for Cuba. Later this warlike tribe, then amalgamated into the Seminoles, was assigned to a reservation by the United States government to the west of the St. Johns River, but in which confines they would not remain, as will be later shown.

This River of many names called by the Indians Il-la-ka, erroneously spelled Welaka, Riviere de Mai by the French, Rio de San Mateo and Rio de San Juan by the Spanish and the St. Johns by the English, has played an important part in the History of Volusia County. For many years it was one of the main arteries of traffic for the early settlers and even after the advent of the railroad it did not lose its importance.

## CHAPTER II

### THE FRENCH AND SPANISH REGIMES, 1564-1763

**P**ROBABLY the first white men to set foot upon the soil of Volusia County, after the coming of Ponce de Leon, were members of René de Laudoniere's colony of French Huguenots who in June 1564, built Fort Caroline on the St. Johns River a few miles above its mouth. In exploring the river a few months later they proceeded in their boats to a point south of Lake George, judging from a description of their journey. It was only exploration in search of gold, which was the lure of these adventurous pioneers, and as they found none they exhibited no further interest in this section. LeMoyne, the French chronicler, gives a map of the section in his *Brevis Narratio*.

Pedro Menendez, the founder of St. Augustine and Adelentado, or Governor General, of Florida for his Majesty King Phillip of Spain, having destroyed the French colony, turned his attention to exploring his domain. In August 1566, with one hundred soldiers and some sailors in three brigantines he ascended the St. Johns River, then called the San Mateo, for more than fifty leagues, or approximately one hundred and thirty-one miles. \*1 His objects were to make friends with the Indian caciques and to ascertain if there was an outlet by way of the river to the Gulf of Mexico. He succeeded in the first but failed in the second.

In the memorial of Gonzalo Solis de Meras, \*2 a full account is given of this expedition. Mendendez made a friend of Hotina, a cacique living twenty leagues up the river, and then after sending fifty of his men and one of the brigantines back to Fort San Mateo, formerly Fort Caroline, he proceeded "two leagues farther than the French had gone, as far as the domain of a cacique they called Macoya." This was the village of the Mayaca Indians where a century later was built the mission of San Salvador de Mayaca, and was evidently upon the site of the present Volusia landing.

Macoya, the Cacique of the Mayacas, declined to make friends with the Spaniards and refused them passage up the river, barring it with a row of stakes where it was narrow. \*3 Menendez, not desiring a fight with the Indians, turned back. About seven leagues down the river, probably below Lake George, he had more success with a cacique named Calabay (called Calanay by LeMoyne) who was friendly and with whom he left a cross and six men to teach them Christianity. These men remained in the village for

---

\*1. The old Spanish league was 2.63 miles, the French league 2.49 miles.

\*2. See *Pub. Florida State Historical Society* 1923, page 202.

\*3. The only place in this vicinity where the river is sufficiently shallow to allow stakes to be driven is on Volusia bar.

a time and were probably the first white inhabitants in the territory now comprising Volusia County. The Indians told Menendez that the river had its rise in the Lagoon of Maymi (Lake Okeechobee) from which another river ran into the Gulf of New Mexico and while he made effort to ascertain the truthfulness of this report by explorations on the Gulf, there is no record of his again returning to this section.

Mosquito Inlet was so named by the Spaniards, Mosquito is a Spanish word meaning a Gnat, and the Inlet and the land thereabout was called Los Mosquitos. Pedro Menendez Marques, a nephew of Pedro Menendez de Avilles and who succeeded him as Governor of Florida, made a voyage along the East Coast in 1573 and a description of the inlet and harbor is given by his chronicler. \*1 It says: "The Cape of Canaveral is in twenty-eight degrees and a quarter, and ten leagues therefrom is the bar of Mosquito, which at ebb tide has a depth of one vara and a half and at high tide a good two varas and a half. \*2 There are sand dunes north and south. He entered east and west, by a very narrow entrance, wherefore he came to the sand dune on the north, and the shoal to starboard; and once within he went to the port side, because the river could be sounded, and was unnavigable toward the south; until he came to a high sand dune on the port side, showing a beginning of a grove where there are some fish-weirs and there he anchored."

The harbor is also referred to as the "Port of St. Simon" by Captain Antonio de Prado in his memorial to the King of Spain dated November 16, 1569. \*3 He recommended that a fort be built there with a garrison of two hundred soldiers and also that a block house with a garrison of fifty soldiers be established at the Indian village of Nocoroco where the Tomoka River, then called by the Indians the Nocoroco River, enters the Halifax. His reason for these were the fact that the Indians in those localities were "our enemies and friends of the French." There is no record of his recommendations having been complied with.

The Spaniards were not successful colonizers in Florida, in that they took little interest in agriculture. Their principal objects seemed to have been the establishment of military posts and the conversion of the savages. As to the former, they appear to have confined themselves to their fortified towns of St. Augustine and Pensacola.

In their religious activities, however, the territory of Volusia County was the scene of long and valiant efforts of the friars of the order of St. Francis. From 1590 until 1763 there is little known of the section save that which has come through the activities of these faithful priests. At first the members of the Society of Jesus, or Jesuit priests, made an effort to Christian-

---

\*1. "Colonial Records of Spanish Florida," Connor. Vol 1, page 327.

\*2. A vara is 2.78 feet, therefore there were 4.17 feet at low tide and 6.95 feet at high tide.

\*3. See Colonial Records, Connor. Vol. 1, page 291.





Ruins of Old Spanish Mission, now in Flagler, formerly part of Volusia County.



Ruins on Tomoka River, believed to be the Mission of San Antonia de Anacape, built in 1655. The arches of coquina rock were closed when the building was used as a sugar mill during the English occupation.

ize the Indians. Probably through no fault of theirs, but rather on account of the suspicion and enmity of the savages, they did not appear to have been successful in this region.

Later, however, the Tumucuan became more amenable and the Franciscan friars had more success with them. In 1602 these missionaries report 1500 among them converted and 1200 were being catechised. In the Fresh Water province, which was practically the same territory as the present Volusia County, they reported "six or more towns of Christian Indians, besides the Mayaca Indians, who had not been visited by monks." \*1 The Mayacas later were converted and in 1606 the Bishop of Cuba visited all of this section.

At first the missions were mere palmetto huts, but as the influence of the Franciscans widened, the labor of the Indians was used in the construction of large ones of coquina stone, which was plentiful in this section. The ruins of some of these can yet be seen, one near New Smyrna, another near the Tomoka River and a third north of Volusia in Flagler County between the old Kings Highway and the canal that now connects Matanzas River and the Halifax. The New Smyrna mission is quite well preserved, due to the care of a public spirited citizen. The one on the Tomoka River is well outlined and the walls are still standing, and the ruins in Flagler County, the largest of all, have only crumpled walls to mark their location. The last noted covers a space about two hundred feet long by about ninety feet wide. All were used later as sugar mills by the English, but never by the Spanish. The filled in arches of the old missions with newer rock or brick can be plainly marked. There was still another within the bounds of Volusia, the name of which is historically authenticated, but its exact location is uncertain. This is the Mission of San Salvador de Mayaca, at the village of Mayaca, which according to both French and Spanish authorities, was located on the St. Johns River, supposed to be in the vicinity of Volusia Landing. It was built in 1680.

The Smithsonian Institution Bureau of American Ethnology, in its "Early History of the Creek Indians and their Neighbors" gives a list of all the Spanish Missions built in Florida. One of these named is San Antonio de Anacape, sometimes spelled Nacape, located "20 leagues south of St. Augustine." This is undoubtedly the mission, the ruins of which now stand near the Dixie Highway about two miles north of the Tomoka River, as twenty old Spanish land leagues is about fifty miles, the correct distance in a direct line. Furthermore, the Indian village of Anacape is described as having been taken from the Tumucuan by the Yamesee tribe in 1680, when they were expelled from Georgia by the English. They were not Christians as were the Tumucuan, and we find that later they asked for a missionary and one was sent them from San Salvador de Mayaca "sixteen leagues" distant.

---

\*1. Bulletin 37, Bureau of American Ethnology, Smithsonian Institution.

The same authority states also that the Yamasee Indians emigrated from Georgia and settled on the Tomoka River. This would seem to fix definitely the location of the Mission of San Antonio de Anacape as being on the Tomoka River.

The names of the other missions, however cannot be so easily traced. They are in the list of 1655, seventeen named as being located in the province of the Tumucucans, which was Florida, and ten in the province of Gaule or Georgia. The general location of twelve of these are given, two of which, Anacape or Nacape and Mayaca, can with reasonable assurance be located in Volusia County as before stated. The others are in the neighborhood, or north of St. Augustine, or in the Alachua Country west of the St. Johns. Five of them, however, are described merely as in the Indian towns of the same name, without referring to their locations. Anyone of these five may or may not be the name of the mission located at New Smyrna or the one to the north in Flagler County. There have been several names suggested as being correct, for these missions. The one at New Smyrna has been called San Josef de Jororo, from a tribe of Indians called Jororo, but in the list of missions published by the Smithsonian Institution, San Joseff Mission was in the province of Gaule or Georgia and in their list of Florida Indians the name "Jororo" does not appear. This mission has also been called Atocuimi but such a name does not appear in either the list of Missions of 1655 or of 1680, which seems to be a revision of the first list as some of the same ones are renamed. The name Tissimi has also been applied to the mission on the Tomoka, but here again the name does not appear in the list of the Smithsonian Institution.



Ruins of Mission at New Smyrna.

By whatever name they may have been called, the ruins of these missions stand as monuments to the Franciscan friars, who for over a hundred years worked among the savages of this coastal region as the vanguard of civilization. They turned a warlike tribe into a docile, peaceful people. Although the handful of priests were at all times at their mercy, there is during all these years but little evidence of foul play upon the part of the Tumucuan. It was the inroads of the unconverted savages that brought death and destruction to both priests and Christian Indians alike.

It was not until the invasion of Florida by Governor Moore of South Carolina, that the work of a hundred years was undone. The Spaniards and their English neighbors to the north had been constantly at odds. The English colonists claimed that the Spaniards encouraged and harbored their escaped slaves. In 1676 a small army from Florida had attacked one of the English settlements and in 1686 another had raided eastern South Carolina, plundering Port Royal and destroying several plantations. So in 1702, England and Spain being at war, Governor Moore undertook an expedition against St. Augustine. This was unsuccessful but in the following year he marched against the Indian allies of the Spanish, encouraging his Creek followers to take summary vengeance upon them. The result of this raid was the turning of the horde of Creeks into the Florida territory, who demolished the missions, destroyed the older tribes, took possession of the land under the name of the Seminoles, and, a hundred years later, caused the United States Government endless trouble. The destruction of the Spanish missions and other improvements in the present territory of Volusia County, as well as other parts of Florida, by these savages is most regrettable, and as a result, the Franciscan friars, who had begun their work in Florida at least twenty years before the foundation of the missions in New Mexico, and almost two hundred years before the beginning of those in California, were forced to give up their work, and the order of St. Francis turned its efforts to the western coast of the continent.

The greater part of the eighteenth century was a constant skirmish between the English and Spanish colonists. In 1733 Georgia was settled by Oglethorpe and in 1739 when war was declared between England and Spain, he led an expedition against Florida, followed by another in 1743. Scarcely had this war ended in 1748 when the famous French and Indian war between England and France was declared in 1754, continuing until 1762. Spain espoused the cause of France in this war and the fight between the colonists continued. With the English and their allies, the Creeks, a constant menace, the Spanish were compelled to confine themselves to defending St. Augustine. The outlying territory was forsaken. For over fifty years or until after the English took possession in 1763, few if any white men touched the soil of the present territory of Volusia.

## CHAPTER III

### THE ENGLISH REGIME AND MINORCAN SETTLEMENT AT NEW SMYRNA (1763-1784)

PEACE was arranged between England, France and Spain on November 3rd, 1762, and by treaty of Paris ratified on the 10th day of March, 1763; the provinces of East and West Florida were ceded to England. Havana, the most important city of the Spanish colonies had fallen before the British forces and England stood in a good position to bargain. She possessed the prosperous thirteen colonies along the Atlantic seaboard of North America and by this treaty obtained Canada from France and the Floridas from Spain, giving her an unbroken line in the northern half of the Western Hemisphere.

East Florida included all of the present State of Florida east of the Apalachicola River and West Florida extended along the coast of Alabama, Mississippi and a part of Louisiana. This was an enormous territory but it was an undeveloped region with only three settlements, St. Augustine, Pensacola and Mobile, having a total population of only seven thousand, all of the military and civil class, with practically no industry other than trade with the Indians.

The English immediately took possession of St. Augustine, with which the history of Volusia's early period has always been so closely allied. They began to put into effect the progressive methods of colonization which had proven so successful in the colonies to the north. The Spaniards were encouraged to remain, "the liberty of the Catholic religion" being guaranteed in the treaty and the privilege of remaining or retiring in safety was published by proclamation of the Governor. This, however, did not overcome their repugnance to passing under British rule and most of them moved away, some even destroying their homes in their hatred.

The English proceeded to replace them with their own people. The first real estate development in Florida was begun in 1764; agriculture was especially encouraged. Literature praising the advantages of the country, the climate and the fertile soil was disseminated throughout England and her colonies. Parliament in 1764 offered extensive land grants with bounties for the production of indigo, silk and cotton. To soldiers who had served in the late war these grants were free and very liberal. To a field officer five thousand acres was granted, to a captain three thousand, a staff officer two thousand, a non-commissioned officer two hundred and to a private fifty acres. \*1.

---

\*1. See Fairbanks History of Florida, page 213.

The first representative government ever known in Florida was established. Power was given to the Governor with the consent of members of the council and representatives of the people "to make laws for the public peace, welfare and good government as near as might be agreeable to the laws of England and under such regulations and restrictions as were used in other colonies. \*1

The response was immediate. Soon many of the representatives of prominent families in the Carolinas and Georgia had cast their lot in Florida. Some of these came to the Volusia section, while others who did not come took up land here. Major John Moultrie of South Carolina, afterward Lieutenant Governor of the province of Florida, established a plantation for the cultivation of rice and sugar on the Halifax near the mouth of the Tomoka River. Others came from England. Richard Oswald also developed a large plantation on the Halifax, which he called Mount Oswald, situated close by the Moultrie tract. A large plantation was established at Beresford on the St. Johns River and another one at Spring Garden. A colony of Scotch Highlanders also settled on the St. Johns but afterward moved to Georgia. \*2 About this time Mosquito Lagoon North was renamed the Halifax River in honor of George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, and Mosquito Lagoon South was named the Hillsborough River in honor of the Earl of Hillsborough.

The owners of these plantations in Volusia usually had homes in St. Augustine and the plantations were managed by overseers or superintendents. A Mr. Anderson was manager of the Oswald property.

Others, principally of the nobility and gentry, obtained grants but never came to the country at all, leaving the matter to agents whom they sent over to manage for them. Several of these took up land in Volusia territory. James Grant Forbes in his "Sketches of the Floridas" says: "At the same time, several noblemen in England, among whom were Lords Hawke, Egmont, Grenville and Hillsborough became the grantees of large tracts of land, and being desirous of improving them sent out agents with suitable means. None of these effected so much toward the population and settlement of the country as Sir William Duncan, Doctor Turnbull, Dennys Rolle and Richard Oswald Esqrs."

In 1766 the British Government attracted by the splendid groves of live oak in the vicinity of Mosquito Inlet and desiring the lumber for ship building, brought some forty families from Bermuda to engage in this industry. \*3 No further mention is made of them, however, and it is presumed that the venture failed.

---

\*1. See Fairbanks History of Florida, page 214.

\*2. Fairbanks History of Florida, page 270.

\*3. See Fairbanks History of Florida, page 214.

In April 1767, Andrew Turnbull, a Scotchman then residing in London, Sir William Temple, acting as trustee for George Grenville, then Prime Minister, \*1 and Sir William Duncan entered into a partnership agreement for the purpose of colonization in East Florida. Grants of 20,000 acres each, or a total of 60,000 acres, to be in one or separate tracts were obtained. The men were all of the highest standing personally and financially and no project was launched in those times under more favorable auspices.

Turnbull was to manage the whole affair. His wife was the daughter of a merchant in Smyrna, Asia Minor, and being familiar with that country he believed he could colonize these lands with Greeks who were restive under the tyranny of the Turks.

First, Turnbull came to Florida to select his land, as the grant gave him the privilege of any in East Florida then unclaimed. He arrived at St. Augustine in November, 1767, and was well received by James Grant, the Governor of Florida, who was ever afterward his friend and champion.

The selection of the site for this colony was due to information given him by William Gerard de Brahm, \*2 the Government surveyor, who told him of the harbor at Mosquito Inlet, the quality of the soil and the excellent timber in that section. Turnbull immediately set out for Mosquito by sail boat, passing down the coast by the present cities of Ormond and Daytona Beach and entering the Inlet after a two days' voyage. He was pleased with the surroundings and decided upon the land lying about the present city of New Smyrna, which he afterward named in honor of Smyrna, Asia Minor, where his wife had lived. He was so well pleased with the land in fact, that before returning to England he purchased a large cotton plantation near the Inlet and left an overseer in charge. \*3. There is no record as to the previous owners of this plantation, but they must have been the English emigrants who had arrived during the four years previous, for immediately prior to that time there were no plantations in the locality.

William Bartram in his "Travels through North and South Carolina, Georgia and East and West Florida," published in London in 1794, gives a description of the Mosquito section as he saw it a few years before Turnbull's arrival, and refers to a wild orange grove which the Indians said had been there for generations. This was said to have been on the land chosen by Turnbull and upon or near the site of the present city of New Smyrna. The fact is interesting for the reason that in the Bauskett files, now on record at Tallahassee and gathered from the Departmental files at Washington and colonial records at St. Augustine, the first orange grove of record was on Anastatia Island and owned by Jose Fish, Sr., and granted in 1763. This

\*1. See Doggett, Andrew Turnbull and the New Smyrna Colony, Drew Co., Jacksonville, 1919, page 18.

\*2. Doggett's Andrew Turnbull, page 24.

\*3. Ibid, page 27.

grove at New Smyrna was evidently the Seville, or bitter orange, planted by the Franciscan friars probably a century before, for the orange did not grow wild in Florida. Neither the French nor the early Spaniards speak of the wild orange tree, though they dwell at length upon the flora of the country. The seeds were brought by the Spaniards from Southern Spain, where they were carried from Africa by the Moors, who in turn obtained them through the Arabs from India and China, their original home. \*1 As the grove at New Smyrna antedated the one on Anastatia Island by many years, it is possible that Volusia County had one of the first, if not the first, orange groves in the present limits of the United States.

Turnbull and his associates, through five subsequent grants, increased their holdings to 101,400 acres. \*2 Among the conditions of these grants it was provided that at the end of three years, one-third of the land should average a settler for each one hundred acres and at the end of ten years all must be settled on the same basis or it would be forfeited to the Government. Furthermore all the settlements were to be Protestants. \*3

Turnbull returned to England to undertake his stupendous task of colonization. Writers of fiction have painted him as a villain and his wife as a co-conspirator in their treatment of the colonists. There is no doubt that conditions were terrible and that the colonists underwent great suffering, but it is also true that fictional writers have not been entirely fair to the memory of Turnbull, for the failure of his colony was due as much to circumstances and conditions as to any sin of omission or commission on his part. In the first place, on the matter of religion, the British Government waived the question as to the religion of Greeks which Turnbull had intended to obtain; for they being of the Greek Catholic faith were regarded as an affiliation of the Church of England. But Turnbull did not succeed in obtaining his colonists from Asia Minor for the Turkish Government objected. However, he managed to get two hundred wild mountaineers from southern Greece, whom even the Turks were probably glad to be rid of; then he passed on to southern Italy, where through the aid of the British Consul, he was able to induce one hundred and ten Italians to join him. Little inducement was necessary, for they were about to be deported from their country for misconduct.

In the Mediterranean, just off the coast of Spain, lay the Island of Minorca. Its inhabitants were Spanish in appearance and customs, with a similarity of language but living under English rule. Turnbull heard that due to successive crop failures the people of this island were almost destitute. There he went with his ships seeking more recruits and found them. They were glad to go—more than he needed. There were approximately twelve hundred

---

\*1. Encyclopedia Britannica.

\*2. Doggett's Andrew Turnbull, page 27.

\*3. Ibid, page 32.



Minorcans that embarked, aggregating fifteen hundred in the expedition according to Fairbanks. \*1

With this heterogeneous organization—wild Peloponnesian tribesmen, banished Italians, and simple peaceful Minorcans, who were devout Catholics and looked hopefully to the land of promise with their priests, who were allowed them, Turnbull sailed for Florida with the largest colony that ever started to the new world. The British Government evidently excused the breaking of the contract as to the religion of the colonists, for a British frigate convoyed the eight ships as far as the Madeira Island, as a protection against the Barbary pirates.

Turnbull's offer to the immigrants was transportation and sustenance for seven years; at which time, their labor having paid their debt, they were to receive fifty acres of land for each head of a family and five acres for each child. He had prepared the way for their coming by sending a ship to Africa for five hundred slaves, who were to proceed in advance, clear the land and build shacks.

It took four months to cross the Atlantic Ocean, in which time many died. "Twenty-eight are said to have been buried at sea from one vessel alone." \*2

Governor Grant, having been advised of the coming of the Minorcans, and fearing that their resemblance to the Spaniards might arouse any animosity which the Indians might have against their former rulers, personally visited the caciques in the Mosquito district and assured them that the Minorcans were "subjects of the great King" and had come to help their brothers the English. \*3 As fantastical as it may seem, this foresight of the Governor is said to have saved these peaceful people from the incursions of the savages who had been taught to hate all things Spanish.

Misfortune seemed to follow the indomitable Turnbull. When he reached Florida with his colony he learned that his ship load of five hundred slaves had been shipwrecked on the Florida Keys and every soul lost. But undaunted, he proceeded with his work and the immigrants were put to the task of clearing the land and building houses, which they had expected would have been done by the slaves. It was not only the great property loss occasioned by this shipwreck but the unpreparedness of it all, the arduous labor in the hot summer months, which caused the colony to begin its existence under misunderstanding and dissatisfaction.

---

\*1. Fairbanks History of Florida, page 216.

\*2. Doggett's Andrew Turnbull, page 42.

\*3. Doggett's Andrew Turnbull, page 37.

## CHAPTER V

### THE RETURN OF THE SPANISH (1783-1790)

WITH the exception of New Smyrna the plantations in the Mosquito section continued to prosper until 1783. At the outbreak of the American Revolution, Governor Tonyn had offered Florida as a haven for all loyal Englishmen then living in the colonies to the north, all of which had declared their independence of England. Several thousand Tories took advantage of this offer and settled in the province, many of them coming to the present territory of Volusia, some settling on the St. Johns River, others in the eastern part of the county. They brought their slaves, located their lands and were welcomed by the older settlers.

They had just begun to get their plantations in condition to reap benefits which would repay them for the expense of moving and starting life again in a new region, and their neighbors had already commenced to enjoy the profits of their past labors when a terrible blight fell upon the land. In the autumn of 1783 the first news was received by them of the coming disaster. On the third of September of that year a treaty had been entered into between Great Britain and Spain whereby East and West Florida had been ceded to Spain. In this treaty the liberal terms of the British toward the Spanish which had been exacted by the King of Spain in the treaty of 1763 was not reciprocated. On the contrary it simply provided that the English inhabitants would have eighteen months in which to remove their property or dispose of the same. The evacuation was to take effect within three months after the ratification of the treaty. Later the time was extended to twenty-four months and in 1786 the Court of Madrid granted permission to all British subjects that still remained in the province to retain their lands on taking oath of allegiance to Spain.

One can hardly imagine the miserable conditions these settlers of present Volusia were in; at that time they did not know they could remain under any conditions. The terms of the treaty left them but one purchaser, the Spanish, who could name their own terms or not buy at all. The Spanish furthermore were not planters and did not care for the lands, certainly not to pay for them when they knew that in a short time they could obtain them for nothing. But the total loss of lands and improvements was not all. Many of them, having supreme faith in the British Government, had left their homes in their American colonies where they were spurned as Tories and there they could not return. There was only left to them the option of taking their slaves to some other British Colony or going to England where their slaves would be of little value, or to face the odium of returning to the United States.

In June 1784, Governor Zepedez, the new Spanish Governor, arrived in St. Augustine and took possession of the province. Simultaneously a British transport fleet came to the mouth of the St. Mary's River to convey the English refugees to such points as they should choose to go. Some went to England, others to Bermuda and to Nova Scotia, but a large number with slaves cast their lot in Jamaica and the Bahamas. Those who had come to Florida from the States prior to the Revolutionary War and were not known as Tories, returned to their old communities and, according to the records, these people carried into the state of South Carolina, in 1784 alone, one thousand three hundred and seventy-two negroes.\*1

Thus the territory between the St. Johns and the Halifax and Hillsborough Rivers, still called the Mosquito country, again became a wilderness. The fair land which a year before, with the prospects of peace with the English speaking people to the north, had seemed destined to become a prosperous community, was left to the savages and the wild animals. The magnificent plantations became old fields of sedge and underbrush, the houses decayed, the Kings Highway was no longer kept in repairs and the bridges were allowed to deteriorate, for the returning Spaniards had no thought of agriculture.

The Spanish inhabitants of twenty years previous had been scattered into other lands, the new officials shut themselves within the walls of St. Augustine, attending to the affairs of Government, fearing the Indians and their neighbors, the frontiersmen of Georgia of whose attitude at the time they were uncertain.

The Indians, emboldened by the political changes began their incursions against their ancient enemies the Spaniards. The Seminoles, or Runaway Creeks, had by this time become organized. In their raid they passed through the Mosquito country, burning as they went and even destroyed Bella Villa, the beautiful country seat of Governor Moultrie, within seven miles of St. Augustine.\*2

The only white habitation known at that time within the present county of Volusia was the trading post of the firm of Panton, Leslie and Forbes, afterwards Juan Forbes & Co., an English concern that had been established during the English regime and had built up a large trade with the Indians. Their influence with the savages was such that the Spaniards evidently thought their presence would be of value, for special concessions were allowed them and they continued in business for many years. They had several trading posts in East Florida,\*3 one of which was on the St. Johns River near Lake George, presumably Volusia Landing.

---

\*1. Fairbanks "History of Florida," page 240.

\*2. Fairbanks "History of Florida," page 244.

\*3. Forbes "Sketches of the Floridas."

It was probably through the influence of this firm that Governor Zespedez was able to make a treaty with Alexander McGillivray, the principal Chief of the Creeks and Seminoles. He was the son of a half-breed Creek woman and Scotch trader, well educated and very shrewd. He received the rank of colonel under the British in the Revolutionary War and with his Indians was a valiant ally. In his treaty with the Spanish Governor, he agreed to become his ally and to prevent all white men from entering the Spanish territory without a Spanish permit, and for this received the rank and pay of a colonel. He was very useful to the Spanish in his control of the Indians. It is interesting to note that years afterward it was found that the wily Scotch Indian while in the employ of the Spanish was at the same time drawing pay from the United States Government as its agent. \*1

By virtue of this treaty with McGillivray, the Governor of Florida, issued a proclamation inviting settlers to come into the territory. In response to this some of the English refugees, who had gone to the Bahama Islands from Florida and were dissatisfied with their surroundings, returned to the Mosquito Country. Fairbanks states that they settled at New Smyrna, but Forbes who was living at the time, merely refers to the location as "near the Mosquito." The exact date is not mentioned but from the chronology of events of the same period it was evidently about the year 1787.

Forbes continues in his account—"But the want of protection from the Spanish Government rendered their settlements alike temporary and unproductive, and those whose property was free from incumbrances removed to the United States, from which in turn some of embarrassed circumstances, as well as others, withdrew to Florida and did much in improving the country, when the revolution of 1812 caused their removal." \*2 The revolution referred to was an uprising of the American frontiersmen along the St. Mary's River who set up the "Republic of Florida," with Col. John McIntosh as president. It was short lived, however, for the Spanish minister at Washington appealed to the President, who withdrew all Americans from East Florida in 1813. \*3

Forbes does not say what became of these settlers at Mosquito who were not "free from incumbrances," and did not move to the United States. They have been compelled by necessity to remain in the Mosquito country. If so, no reference is made to them, not even in the account of the spectacular attempt of General William Augustus Bowles to dispossess Spain of Florida in 1789, when he landed at Mosquito Inlet with a small force from New Providence. Bowles, who was a native of Maryland, was an officer in the British Army during the Revolution, and afterward at Pensacola where he was dismissed from service. He went among the Creek Indians, learned their

---

\*1. Brevard's "History of Florida."

\*2. Forbes "Sketches of the Floridas," page 141.

\*3. Brevard's "History of Florida," page 30.

language and married the daughter of a chief. When Florida was ceded to Spain he went to New York and from there to the Bahamas, where he conceived the idea of invading Florida, arousing the Indians, capturing the province and setting up a government of his own.

With sixty white followers he landed at Mosquito in 1789 and marched across the country to the St. Johns River to capture the trading post of Panton, Forbes & Co., near Lake George. Fairbanks gives the following account of the affair: "The traders had been advised by friendly Indians of Bowles' intentions, and the delay occasioned by his attempt to bring from his vessel several small iron cannon gave the traders time to prepare for him, and they had received fifty soldiers from St. Augustine. Bowles found them so well fortified that he was discouraged in making the proposed attack and directed his steps toward Cuscowilla, an Indian town in Alachua. \*1

It is not told how Bowles obtained his vessel, so he must have built it on the St. Johns River and dragged the cannon overland from Mosquito Inlet. This is the end of the affair in the present territory of Volusia, Bowles making no further attempt against the trading post at Volusia. He succeeded, however, in obtaining a following among the Indians, established himself in Central Florida and for several years was a thorn in the side of the Spaniards. He was finally captured and imprisoned in Morro Castle at Havana, where he died.

For many years following, with the exception of the trading post near Lake George, and the scattering Indian villages, there is no record of any one living in the section. Spain, like the rest of Europe, was in the throes of the French Revolution and its reaction which shook that continent from end to end, and little attention was given to the colony of Florida. The small garrison at St. Augustine contented itself with keeping close to its own fortifications. In 1795 Spain ceded all West Florida to France.

---

\*1. Fairbanks "History of Florida," page 247.

## CHAPTER VI

### SPANISH LAND GRANTS \*1 (1790-1821)

ON October 29, 1790, a Royal Order was issued by the King of Spain to the Governor of Florida, authorizing him to make certain grants of land of a certain description to foreigners under certain conditions. Previous to that time grants could only be made to subjects of Spain. Under this Royal order one hundred acres were allotted each head of a family and fifty acres to the other members. Governor Queseda however, upon his own authority required ten years continued residence of all foreigners before full title was granted, or that the oath of allegiance to the King be taken. One of these special grants was to Jose Boneley for six hundred acres on Turnbull Bay, on September 24, 1796. This grant was later confirmed by the United States Government. A grant of two hundred acres was made to Gasper Papy on June 3, 1797, the land being located about six miles northwest of the present town of Ormond, near the Tomoka River.

Gasper Papy died and later Ann Papy filed claim with the United States, which was confirmed. These two grants are probably the oldest in the county, and among the oldest in Florida. In 1802 Esteban Arnau settled on three hundred acres where the station of Blake now stands.

Don Enrique White, who succeeded Governor Queseda, on October 12, 1803, reduced the grant to fifty acres for the head of a family, twenty-five for every child or servant over sixteen and fifteen acres for every child or servant between the ages of eight and fifteen. It was required that the land must begin to be cultivated within a month from time of grant or be forfeited. Governor Kindelan in 1815 modified the ruling of Governor White by delivering titles upon proof that the grantees had cleared the land and made certain improvements, which practice was continued until 1817, when four years residence was required. There were also "mill grants" of five square miles or sixteen thousand acres for the erection of saw mills, in which the possession of the soil was not granted.

In addition to these there was a form of special grant for reward of services or compensation for some act performed for the Government, which carried no limit as to the amount of land nor continued possession.

These facts are important in the History of Volusia County, for the reason that the eighth article of the treaty ceding Spain to the United States provided "that all the grants of land made before the 24th of January 1818, by Spain, shall be ratified and confirmed to the same extent that the same grants would be valid if the territories had remained under the dominion of

---

\*1. American State Papers, Public Lands, Vols. IV, V, VI and VIII.

Spain." Therefore, the title to much of the land in the county rests upon these old Spanish grants.

Acting under this more liberal policy of the Spanish government settlers again began to come into the section. Fairbanks says that in 1803 another party of English people came from the Bahamas and settled near Mosquito Inlet. The names of seven families that came to the New Smyrna and Mosquito section that year are known, and the titles to their land were later confirmed by the United States, though it is doubtful if they came from the Bahamas. They are: Maria Ortega who settled near Turnbull Bay March 13, 1803 (claim transferred to Pedro Trope); Robert Walker, July 14, 100 acres on present Coronado Beach; George Murray, July 28th, 600 acres on Hillsboro River about four miles south of New Smyrna (Jane Murray Grant); Seymour Pickett, September 18th, 300 acres at New Smyrna; Henry B. Martin, September 11th, 400 acres north of New Smyrna opposite the inlet; Antonio Ponce, October 11, 1803, 175 acres "at the mouth of the Halifax River," now Ponce Park, and Robert Shepherd, December 30th, 100 acres adjoining Seymour Pickett's tract, just south of New Smyrna. \*1

Nothing further is known of Walker, Pickett and Shepherd but they were probably a part of a colony that came with George J. Murray. It is understood that Maria Ortega and Antonio Ponce had previously lived in St. Augustine. Martin and his family are said to have lived near the old "Rock House," (a stone building the history of which is unknown, which

\*1. American State Papers.



Ruins of "Rock House" Near New Smyrna.

stood upon a shell mound on the mainland opposite Mosquito Inlet). In 1808 Martin's house was burned and his plantation destroyed by the Indians and he was forced to abandon his holdings, but he left a tenant who "was still living in the Rock House in 1821." \*1

George J. Murray has several descendants now living in New Smyrna and other parts of the county. He was an engraver by trade, who had been living in St. Augustine and at the time was running a vessel between that port and Savannah, but his vessel was wrecked on the bar at St. Augustine and he accepted the offer of the Spanish Governor which allowed him and his family 600 acres and he took a colony to New Smyrna. On account of Indian raids he and his family were forced to leave in 1805; they moved to Philadelphia, where he died in 1822. His wife, Jane Murray, later made claim to the United States for this grant, which was approved, and in 1835 returned to New Smyrna with her daughter and son-in-law, John Dwight Sheldon. \*2

On account of lack of protection by the Spanish Government and the depredations of roving bands of Seminole, who were the only Indians that apparently gave any trouble, the life of the inhabitants was fraught with danger. Yet the years 1804 and 1805 saw some activity. On August 11, 1804 John Bunch was granted 2160 acres for "head rights," just north of the Tomoka River. On April 23, 1804 Andrew Pacety obtained a grant for 166.66 acres "at Mosquito."

In 1806 Samuel Bunch settled just south of the present town of Port Orange on the Halifax River and on February 2, 1812, Judge Andrew Hull of St. Augustine acquired a grant of 2600 acres west of New Smyrna. About the same time Gabriel W. Perpall of the same place acquired the Oswald plantation on the Tomoka and resumed its cultivation.

In 1815, there were three new settlements in the New Smyrna section, G. F. and Oliver Palmes acquired 999 acres in Turnbull Swamp near the mouth of Spruce Creek, Samuel Betts, 1000 acres south-west of New Smyrna and C. E. McHardy 1100 acres on the Hillsboro near the Haulover.

Up to this time there had been no grants on the St. Johns River within the present limits of Volusia excepting that of a special grant for services to Panton, Leslie and Forbes, of 150,000 acres at the south end of Lake George in 1799. This firm was succeeded later by Juan Forbes and Co., who abandoned the claim. \*3 In 1816 the first grant that was later confirmed by the United States was allowed Domingo Reyes, who settled east of Spring Garden.

On July 30, 1812, James Russell \*4 is said to have exchanged a

\*1. New Smyrna, Fla., by Zelia Sweett and Rev. J. C. Marsden.

\*2. History of New Smyrna by Zelia Wilson Sweett.

\*3. This should not be confused with the famous "Forbes Purchase" on the Apalachicola River, which is a different grant.

\*4. He is also referred to as John Russell but the description of the property is the same.



schooner for a grant of 5000 acres of land situated on a branch of the upper Halifax, later called Bulow Creek. He called the plantation "Good Retreat" and later sold it to Charles Bulow of Charleston. An affidavit is found among the Bauskett files showing how possession was confirmed in those days.

Francisco Jose Fatio, acting under an order from the proper authority, proceeded to the plantation with two witnesses chosen by himself, of which he makes affidavit as follows: "In conformity with the tenor of the order, I, Francisco Jose Fatio, accompanied by the witnesses assistants who subscribe this and by James Russell, we went to the place aforesaid, riding about on horseback, and taking said James Russell by the hand, I put him in possession of the lands referred to in my commission. Then he called aloud, pulling up the grass, threw sand up in the air, broke branches off the trees and did other things indicating possession, which he took quietly and without contradiction."

Following the modifications by Governor Kindelan in 1815 there was an immediate influx of settlers who rapidly took up the old sugar and indigo plantations on the west side of the Halifax River, which had been under cultivation during the English regime, but the title to which had been forfeited. On March 15, 1815, a "special grant for services" was issued to Fernando de la Maza Aredondo, Jr., for forty-five hundred acres on the west bank of the Halifax River covering the land including a part of the south section of the present town of Ormond, a portion of the development of "Rio Vista" and extending south through Holly Hill to the city line of Daytona Beach. A few years later this grant was transferred to Thomas Fitch, whose title was approved by the United States on October 26, 1825. North of it was the Henry Yonge grant, where is now the town of Ormond. South of the Aredondo grant, and adjoining it another for 1800 acres was made on February 5, 1816, to Francis Kerr, \*1, which extended along the river to about where the present Volusia Avenue is in the city of Daytona Beach. On August 29, 1820, Kerr sold it to John Addison who on Sept. 21, 1820, sold to Thomas Briggs and John Robinson—"otherwise Robertson." South of and adjoining this and extending to the present South Canal, or thereabout, a grant was made on April 17, 1817, to Samuel Williams for 3200 acres which was confirmed by the United States on Sept. 7, 1824. From the Williams heirs Mathias Day purchased this land and upon it founded the city of Daytona.

South of and adjoining the Williams grant was the land of Farquhar Bethune, upon which is now a part of the golf course of the Daytona Country Club. Immediately south of this tract was the grant of Estaban Arnau, before referred to, who later transferred it to Benardo Segui, whose claim was approved by the United States. Immediately to the west of the Arnau grant, which was a small one, lay the Bulow grant, near the community of Blake.

---

\*1. American State Papers, Vol. IV, page 361.

Thus, within a few years, all the land on the west side (but none on the east side) of the Halifax River for miles was granted with the exception of a narrow strip a few hundred feet wide lying just south of the southern boundary of the present city of Daytona Beach, between the Arnau grant and the river. For some reason this was omitted and came to the United States as ungranted land and title afterwards passed to Adolphus Swift from the United States Government.

During the years from 1816 to 1821, in which year the United States took possession of Florida, the following settlers came into the southern part of the Volusia section and acquired claims that were afterward confirmed: Juan B. Entralgo on Turnbull Bay; Rafael Andrew, 210 acres "on the Mosquito;" Francis Reyes, 1000 acres on the extreme southern end of present county on Mosquito Lagoon; Geronimo Avez, 500 acres on Hillsboro (Hawks Park); Patrick Lynch, 1100 acres on west side of Haulover; Nickolasa Gomez, at "Rosa Mosquito;" Patrick Dean, west of present Port Orange, afterward sold to John Bunch and became the famous Dun-Lawton plantation; Lindsay Todd 600 acres "on the Mosquito," John G. Montedeaca, 500 acres in Turnbull Swamp; Gertrude Carrello, 200 acres "on the Halifax River at a place called Surruquay.\*1 This is a name probably taken from the tribe of Indians called the Surruque, and is about where Harbor Oaks is now located.

During the same period the following settlers acquired grants in the northern section: Mary Kunen, 200 acres "on Smith's Point on the Mosquito River," supposed to be near the plantation now known as Knox and Beads; Gabriel W. Perpall, 150 acres "East of the Halifax River;" Francis Pellicer, 2000 acres on Tomoka; T. H. Dummitt, part of John Bunch tract about eight miles northwest of Ormond, Robert McHardy, the surveyor, 1000 acres near the Tomoka and John Addison 1414 acres on the Tomoka, "at a place called Carrickfergus."

In the western section, during the same period were: Domingo Acosta "on the St. Johns River;" Carlos W. Clark 639 acres on Lake George; Francis P. Fatio, 1000 acres on Lake Beresford (supposed to be part of the plantation of Lord Beresford during the English regime) and F. M. Arendonda, 1000 acres near Spring Garden.

In addition to these lands a "mill grant" was awarded to Charles F. Sibbald of Philadelphia in 1816 for 4000 acres in Turnbull Swamp southwest of New Smyrna, where he established a saw mill for cutting live oak for ship building.

Other "mill grants" were: To William Mills, Jan. 4, 1805, 16,000 acres on Mulberry Creek, Mosquito; to Samuel Mills, July 10, 1813, 16,000 acres on Indian River; to Bernado Segui, December 6, 1814, 16,000 acres on Indian River.

---

\*1. American State Papers.

## CHAPTER VII

### THE CHANGE OF FLAGS

(1821-1824)

**T**HE treaty whereby Spain ceded Florida to the United States was dated February 18, 1819, but it was not signed until October 24, 1820, over twenty months later. This delay proved to be of great advantage to the United States for it allowed the Secretary of State to demand the cancellation of a large number of land grants made by the Spanish Government. The King of Spain, following the beginning of negotiations for cession, had taken occasion to quickly bestow upon his favorites among the Spanish nobility all the ungranted land in Florida. President Monroe says in his third annual message dated December 7, 1819, "The declaration mentioned relates to a clause in the eighth article, concerning certain grants of land recently made by His Catholic Majesty in Florida, which, it was understood, had conveyed all the lands which, till then, had been ungranted. It was the intention of the parties to annul these latter grants and that clause was drawn for that express purpose, and for no other." \*1 This directly affected a large part of the land in the present territory of Volusia, which was included in the grants to these noblemen and which by this act reverted to the United States Government.

The treaty was finally ratified on February 19, 1821, and General Andrew Jackson was appointed Military Governor. He came to Pensacola and there the exchange of flag was made for West Florida on July 7, 1821, according to Brevard, but on July 21st, according to Fairbanks. General Jackson did not visit St. Augustine, the capital of East Florida, but sent a representative in his stead. Here again historians disagree. Brevard says it was General William O. Butler and Fairbanks says it was Colonel Robert Butler who met Governor Coppinger, the Spanish Governor. Anyway, his name was Butler and he was an officer in the American army and the date was July 10, 1821. It was not altogether a peaceful affair, for the Spanish Governor tried to take some of the papers and documents that were rightfully the property of the United States. It was necessary to force a room in the Governor's house and seize the boxes which had already been packed for shipment. \*2 Some of the inhabitants followed the Spanish officers and garrison to Cuba but most of them remained to become citizens of the United States, maintaining the atmosphere of Spain and Spanish customs for many years.

---

\*1. See "American State Papers," page 617.

\*2. Dewhurst "History of St. Augustine," page 144.

One of the first acts of General Jackson was to divide the territory into two counties, Escambia, comprising all the land to the west of the Suwanee River with Pensacola as the county site, and St. Johns County, being all of Florida east of the Suwanee River, with St. Augustine as the county site. The Volusia section thereupon came to be included first in St. Johns county.

By an Act of Congress passed on March 3, 1822, a territorial government was established and East and West Florida united. The civil government was to be administered by a Governor appointed by the President, who with "thirteen of the most fit and discreet persons of the territory" also appointed by the President were to form the Legislative Council. The Judicial power was vested in two judges, one for the eastern and one for the western district, and such inferior courts and justices of the peace as the Council should from time to time establish. The acts of the Legislative Council were subject to review by Congress.

William P. Duvall was the first Governor of Florida and Joseph L. Smith the first Judge of the Superior Court having jurisdiction over the territory of Volusia County.

The first Legislative Council met at Pensacola in June, 1822, and among other acts established Duvall County by cutting off the northern part of St. Johns. The following year it met at St. Augustine but the distance was so great between the east and the west that the next year the site of the present city of Tallahassee was selected as the location of the capitol, being half way between St. Augustine and Pensacola.

The present section of Volusia County, where once the Franciscan friar was the only white man within its borders, and where one-time English gentlemen, surrounded by their broad acres of cane, cotton and indigo, with their hundreds of slaves, had lavishly entertained their guests, was now part of the great American Republic in the County of St. Johns, with St. Augustine as its county seat. For the next twenty years, or until 1842, St. Augustine was to be the place where its records would be kept and the center of its activities, for though the County of Mosquito was established a few years later, there was no county seat within its borders.

Probably the only description now in existence of the section during this period is that of James Forbes Grant in his "Sketches of the Floridas," published in 1821. He describes his trip up the St. Johns River through Lake George to the old English estate of Beresford, mentioning the names of the settlements along the river that existed during the English regime, but does not tell of their exact location. "The most conspicuous of these were Mr. Fatio's New Switzerland, Mr. Levitt's Julianton, Beresford's, Mr. Marshall's Satonia, Mr. Penman's Jericho, Gov. Tonym's, Captain Bissett's, Messrs. Egan's Spaulding's, Forbes, Miller's, Pot's, Gray's, and Yellowley's." Many of these are known to be on the lower St. John, but Beresford's, Forbes' and perhaps others were in the Volusia section. He describes Lake George

as a beautiful lake with many islands, "one of them is an entire orange grove, with grand magnolias and palms."

He describes a trip down the eastern side of the Volusia section. "From Matanzas by means of rollers," he writes, "a boat may be hauled over a small space of land into Halifax River, which runs, like it, parallel to the sea; but its source, though certainly not so far from the St. Johns, is not well ascertained, although the land carriage to it is only four miles. Previous to coming to Mosquito Inlet, Tomokee \*1 river falls into it; here Governor Moultrie also had a valuable rice plantation; and Messrs. Bisset, Taylor, Penman, and M'Lean, had lands planted with indigo. Near them, Mr. Oswald, one of the peacemakers between the United States and Great Britain, had another valuable establishment, called Mount Oswald; the sugar cane was tried there, and the soil found most luxuriant and highly productive under the able management of Mr. Anderson, now of Georgetown, South Carolina. This valuable property has since become Mr. Perpall's, one of the most respectable inhabitants of St. Augustine."

"The river, from Mount Oswald, runs in a direct line south to the Pelican Islands, is from one to two miles wide, and navigable for small craft, having from four to five feet water; and from these islands to Mosquito bar along the Halifax, for six miles, it has from eight to ten feet water, the bar having seven feet at low water, and the tide flowing about six feet."

"Hillsborough River, flowing from the south, and Halifax River from the north, meet, and are both discharged into the sea. It is navigable for ten miles south, and presents at Smyrna a commodious and safe harbour, and is easy of access; the bar has eight feet at low water."

"About Mosquito Inlet, the country is low, and chiefly salt marsh; the highlands are covered with the cabbage and papau trees, and various tropical plants."

"At New Smyrna, the remains of the settlement are evident by the stacks of chimneys, some boilers and other traces of the sugar works, and some wells of most excellent water. The old town was most eligibly situated on a high shelly bluff, having three solid stone wharves, which a little repair would render of immediate service. There appears near this old settlement, a conflux of three rivers; on the north, Halifax; on the south, Hillsborough; and in the centre, running nearly west, Spruce Creek. The land in this quarter has always had the character of being rich, and adapted to the most advantageous culture. It is now owned, as has been stated, by Judge Hull. Messrs. Perpall, M'Hardy, Bethune, Stubbs and others, have plantations contiguous. There is in the rear of the town an extremely valuable hammock of level land, extending itself north and south about six miles in length, and about one-half that in width, having an excellent assortment of timber. This part of East Florida will, in all probability, attract the southern plant-

---

\*1. Now spelled "Tomoka."

ers, whose experiments in cotton have met with such unexampled success in the neighbouring states; and whose resources will enable them to extend their agricultural pursuits to the more fertile tracts which will be found, for the purpose of raising sugar, improving the vine, and of attempting the cultivation of tea, coffee and cocoa. If these latter can be produced in the North American Continent successfully, how happy must every American feel, in contemplating the advantages of so important a link in the chain of independence, as those luxurious products must afford; and that, in any state of political commotion, they may be derived from their own soil. What is to prevent this, under our liberal and enlightened government, devoted to the happiness of its citizens of every class, without distinction? To the industrious poorer classes, ease and competence can no where be more readily obtained. Corn, potatoes, and conti, (or arrowroot,) are easily raised; and as to oysters and fish, they are so abundant that, as some writers have termed the Banks of Newfoundland the kingdom of the latter, this may be considered the republic of both." \*1

Most of the people named by Forbes were residents of St. Augustine and their plantations were managed by "overseers." They had acquired these lands through Spanish grants and some had sworn allegiance to Spain. St. Augustine was really the center and Volusia was part of its back country. The entire population of East Florida in 1821 was only about twenty-five hundred white people, practically all of whom lived in St. Augustine, but as soon as the United States took possession of Florida there was an influx of new citizens. Dewhurst says "St. Augustine, immediately after it came under the jurisdiction of the United States began to receive a most desirable addition to its population in a class of Americans of culture and means, who had long desired to avail themselves of the benefits and delights of its climate, but had hesitated about becoming citizens of the place under Spanish rule. I have heard old citizens say that there was no town of its size in the country where there were so many persons of refined tastes and independent means as in St. Augustine at that time." \*2

This was the condition of the county seat of what is now Volusia County in 1823. In 1830 the census gave it a population of four thousand, of whom eight hundred and forty-four were free negroes. And yet for many years the place was largely Spanish and retained many of the Spanish customs. They are described as a quiet, temperate people, kind and courteous. The women were noted for their beauty, their expressive dark eyes and clear brunette complexion and appeared at church dressed in black silk with black lace mantillas over their heads. Their occasions of gayety were entered into with enthusiasm. Amusements and social customs were those of old Spain and Minorca. The "posey" dance, the "bouquet" dance, the carnival and "sheri-varees" were of frequent occurrence.

\*1. Forbes "Sketches of the Floridas," Van Winkle, New York 1821, pages 91 et seq.

\*2. Dewhurst "History of St. Augustine," page 151.

But in the Volusia section, which was then the "back woods," conditions were different. After the change of flags American settlers began to come in, most of them from the Carolinas and Georgia, hardy frontiersmen who had been accustomed to hardships and boldly entered the wilds to make their homes. A commission to clear land titles was appointed by Congress in 1822, and immediately proceeded to their work, making the securing of homesteads simpler. In 1821 Marver, a trader much beloved by the Indians, with Hines and Woodruff, established a trading post at Palatka. The St. Johns River provided a means of transportation and the western side of the county began to see settlers. Others came and settled along the Halifax and Tomoka.

There were a few large land owners, rich men who brought their slaves and bought the old Spanish grants, establishing large plantations, but these were the exception. The majority went into the wilds, built their log cabins, cleared and planted the land, drove out the wild beasts and herded their cattle, they were friendly with the local Indians. Game and fish were plentiful. Some of the settlers, especially on the west side of the county, lived in small communities and found their pleasure in logrollings, cornshuckings and quilting bees, but others went out and settled alone, miles from their nearest neighbor. Their usual means of transportation was the ox cart or on foot, or to the outer world in rudely constructed boats on the St. Johns, or the Halifax River, to its head and across the country by foot to St. Augustine.

Sugar cane and corn were the principal crops. The sugar mill was a vastly different outfit from those built on the large plantations during the English regime and later. It was a rude affair with rollers made of live oak, and where there were several families in the same community one mill served for all, the sugar grinding time from October to Christmas being an occasion for gatherings where the men and boys took turns at the grinding and the women and girls encouraged them by their presence.

The corn was ground in hand turned mills and Indian mortars. A stationary flint rock was usually used with another rock or a heavy piece of wood above it and so manipulated that the meal could be made fine or coarse. These were so simple that each family had one.

Such were the conditions in the present section of Volusia when it was part of St. Johns County and St. Augustine was the county seat, and until the outbreak of the Seminole war in 1835, when it had become a part of Mosquito County.

James Amanuel Ormond, whose grandfather, James Ormond, come from the Bahamas and settled north of Tomoka in 1815, writes as follows concerning the inhabitants of Volusia section in the period from 1800 to 1835:

"I think that after the English had given up Florida to the Spaniards, all the settlers left and went to the West Indies. The Halifax reverted to wild woods. Then the Spanish government invited them back and gave as inducements grants of land. Among those so induced to come over from the Bahamas were: Capt. James Ormond (my grandfather), Tom Addison,

John Addison, John Bunch, Mrs. Kerr, Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, Gen. Williams, Land and family, McHardy. Darley, I think, came later. J. J. Bulow was a Carolinian from Charleston. His father had made a fortune in cotton, time of the embargo, and invested in lands and negroes. Soon after settling the place he died and John J. came into possession of a large fortune, when only about 16 or 18 years old. He was pretty well educated but was wild and dissipated and soon after the way of all such, he died, and the property, I think, reverted to an only sister, a Mrs. Bicknor, wife of a New York broker and is, I think, still owned by her sons. The McHardy property fell into the hands of the Lawtons of Charleston; by them it was sold to Darley, or rather, I believe, exchanged for the Mount Oswald tract. The Bunch land was sold to Col. Dummett, an old West Indian, and made into a sugar estate, as already stated. I remember well an old West Indian sugar boiler he brought over from Barbadoes and his astonishment the first time he saw a white frost on the ground. He absolutely thought it was sugar."

"Douglas Dummett, son of the old colonel, settled the famous orange grove on the Indian river. After the death of John and Tom Addison, the estate was administered by Joe Hunter and sold to the two brothers, McRaes, and by them planted in sugar."

"The Anderson place on the Tomoka river, was, I think, planted in sugar. After the death of old Mr. Anderson, his sons, George and James, bought a place down the river, opposite what we called Pelican Island, and there established a large sugar plantation. They named it Dun-Lawton—Dun being the family name of their mother and Lawton the party from whom they bought. About the same time, one Major Herick \*1 from Charleston bought and settled a sugar plantation at a point on the river called then Orange Point, and near him two of Gen. Williams' sons, Sam and John, also settled a sugar plant. In 1832, or thereabouts, two New Yorkers, Cruger and DePeyster, bought the negroes of Ormond estate and settled a sugar plant near New Smyrna. All of these were doing well till the Indian war of 1836 broke out and destroyed them all. I forgot to add that the Darley estate was afterward sold to the Marquis De Faugeand, and at his death his heiresses returning to France—deeded the property to Bishop Verdy for the use of the Catholic church of St. Augustine."

---

\*1. Probably refers to Major Benjamin A. Heriot, who bought the Francis Kerr grant of 1800 acres from Briggs & Robinson about this time. This property is now the northern part of Daytona Beach, on the mainland, extending from about Bay street to the north line of the city.



## CHAPTER VIII

### MOSQUITO COUNTY

(1824 to 1835)

**T**HE County of Mosquito was established by the Legislative Council on December 29, 1824. It was taken from the territory of St. Johns County and embraced all the territory south of it on the peninsula, with the exception of Alachua and Monroe Counties, which had been established the previous year. Beginning at a point a short distance south of Matanzas Inlet it extended south along the Atlantic Coast to Jupiter Inlet, thence westward along the northern border of Monroe County, skirting the southern shore of Lake Ocochobee to the Indian reservation, thence northward along its border, which was not well defined, until it met the boundary of Alachua County, about the center of the State, and thence in a northeasterly direction along the southern boundary of Alachua and St. Johns Counties to the beginning. The boundaries seem to have remained unchanged for several years for John Lee Williams writing in 1837 describes the county as follows: "Mosquito County is 190 miles long and 60 miles broad, it is bounded on the north by St. Johns and Alachua Counties, west by Alachua and the Seminole reserve, south by Monroe County and east by the Atlantic Ocean." He adds "There is considerable settlement on Tomoka and Smith's Creek, on the Halifax River and New Smyrna, the balance of the County is unsettled." \*1

It appears from the records that St. Augustine continued as the headquarters of this vast territory. If there was a county site established within Mosquito it is not mentioned by historians, and a search of the Journals of the Legislative Council does not reveal the name. The county records, whatever there were of them, appear to have remained at St. Augustine, at least until 1843 when the Clerk of St. Johns County was ordered by the Legislative Council to turn them over to the proper officer. This was eight years after New Smyrna had been made the county site, which was done by act of the Legislative Council on January 29, 1835. Furthermore, up to that year Mosquito and St. Johns Counties had the same representatives in the Council.

Tomoka has been mentioned as having at one time been the county site of Mosquito. If so, no record of the fact seems available, in fact there is no information that it was more than a community of neighboring plantations.

There came into that community about this time a man who was greatly respected by his neighbors and for whom the town of Ormond was later

---

\*1. Williams "Territory of Florida."

named. This was James Ormond, who settled a few miles north of the Tomoka River on 1684 acres of land, the grant for which was confirmed by Act of Congress in 1826. \*1

In the same year Charles Sibbald, who had received a Spanish "mill grant" for certain land in Turnbull Swamp south of New Smyrna, was forbidden under threat of seizure to cut further live oak timber. The order was from the live oak agent of the United States Government on the ground that his title had not been confirmed. Sibbald filed claim for damages before Congress but this was denied in 1836. Later he evidently won in the courts, for the grant stands on record and title to this land is now traced back to him.

For the next few years the Land Claim Commission and Congress were active in settling claims and clearing titles in Florida, some of which were in Volusia. In 1832, three grants for land at De Leon Springs and Glenwood were confirmed by special act of Congress. These were Paul Dupon, 3,000 acres; J. B. Gaudry, 1215 acres; and E. DeCosta, 1932 acres. In the same year a grant for 2878 acres belonging to Moses Levy and located one mile east of Spring Garden \*2 was confirmed by special act.

In 1830, Congress had before it a vast number of claims filed by the owners of land on the Halifax and St. Johns River during the English regime. Among these were many descendants of the nobility: Hillsborough, Beresford, Grenville, Drummond and others. These claims were denied. On January 20, 1830, the Senate Committee on Land Claims reported adversely to claims of the heirs of Andrew Turnbull for 70,000 acres of land in and around New Smyrna. The report of the Committee does not embrace any history of the reasons which actuated Great Britain in making the grant, but claims that the colonization scheme was a failure. It is obvious that it would have been impossible for the United States Government to have admitted these claims which were in conflict with so many of the Spanish grants which had been guaranteed by the treaty with Spain.

The year 1831 saw the first effort toward education in Florida by the organization of the Florida Educational Society, at Tallahassee, with auxiliaries in various parts of the Territory. The St. Johns and Mosquito County Society with headquarters at St. Augustine was one of these, the object of which was "to promote the educational welfare in the counties for which it was named." It was required to report to the parent Society all the information regarding the educational interests of its citizens. Its report in 1831 states "according to the census taken last year, there are 579 white children of both sexes under 15 years of age, 10 in Mosquito County and 569 in St. Johns." \*3 The report proceeds to tell of the work of the nine schools in St. Augustine, three elementary and six primary, but nothing further is said regarding schools in Mosquito.

---

\*1. American State Papers.

\*2. American State Papers.

\*3. History of Public School Education in Florida--Cochran. Bulletin 1921, No. 1, page 2.

It can be easily imagined that a census over the extended area which Mosquito county covered would be very difficult especially in those days of sandy paths and Indian trails, and that there were probably many children in the "back woods" that were never counted, yet the statement of only ten children under fifteen years of age in a territory one hundred and ninety miles long and sixty miles broad gives some idea of the sparsely settled condition of Mosquito County in 1830. Of course under such conditions schools were impossible.

But during the few years following up to the outbreak of the Seminole War, there was a constant and steady growth. The Journal of the Legislative Council in 1832 gives the Representatives from St. Johns and Mosquito Counties combined as J. S. Sanchez and Charles Robiou, both evidently from St. Johns as there is no record of these names in Mosquito. In 1833, the representatives from the two counties jointly were Joseph L. Smith and James Riz. But in the same year we find Mosquito receiving appointments all its own. On February 16, 1833, the Governor made the following in Mosquito: Judge of the County Court, David R. Dunham; Sheriff, Wm. Williams; Clerk, Joseph Hunter.

Justices of the Peace: Daniel J. Griswold, Thomas H. Dummett, William H. Williams, George Anderson, Douglass Dummitt, John J. Bulow, William Williams, Wm. Depeyster, and David R. Dunham.

Auctioneers: William H. Williams, Wm. Depeyster and Joseph Hunter.

Notaries Public: William H. Williams, Wm. Depeyster, Thomas H. Dummett, Joseph H. Hunter, David R. Dunham.

Appraisers of the Union Bank: Thomas H. Dummitt, John J. Bulow, George Anderson, Douglas Dummett, David R. Dunham.

The Union Bank was opened January 16, 1835. It was a bank of issue, the capital for which was raised by "faith bonds" of the Territory. The Governor had the power of appointment of certain Directors, and appraisers of property taken as security for loans. The bank suspended special payment in 1837. It was located at Tallahassee.

Thomas H. Dummitt, George Anderson and John J. Bulow had neighboring plantations north of the Tomoka, and possibly Douglas Dummitt and David R. Dunham were in the same section. Practically all of the men named are known to have lived in the Volusia section of the County. Depeyster with his partner G. Cruger, had a large sugar plantation near New Smyrna, which they had purchased from the heirs of Judge Ambrose Hull. The duplication of offices shows the scarcity of men to fill the appointments at the Governor's hand.

John J. Bulow was the son of Charles Bulow, a wealthy merchant of Charleston, S. C., who purchased the James Russell plantation on Bulow Creek north of Tomoka. John J. Bulow inherited it upon the death of his father and developed it into one of the finest plantations in Florida. The ruins of the old sugar mill can yet be seen, deep in the jungle of palms and



Ruins on Old Bulow Plantation. The Words, "Bulowville, Jan. 26, 1831," are on the Stone Tablet in Center of Wall.



Ruins on Old Bulow Plantation. This Forest Was Cultivated Land a Hundred Years Ago.

live oak, miles from the nearest habitation, the massive walls rising from the tangled mass of vegetation giving some idea of the proportions of Bulow's plantation. At the north end of one of the buildings which was two stories in height the words "Bulow Ville, Jan. 26, 1831," can be plainly seen cut into the coquina, and on the west side the remains of enormous vats are discernible. It is said that the building and machinery cost over \$40,000 and that Bulow owned three hundred slaves. A half mile from the sugar mill was the landing on Bulow Creek, from which the products of the plantation were lightered down the Halifax River to Mosquito Inlet, where they were loaded on schooners.

John Lee Williams has the following to say regarding Mosquito County in 1835. "The plantation of Mr. Bulow is one of the finest in Florida. About 800 acres was cultivated before the Seminole war. Messrs. Lawton, Dummett, Anderson and Mrs. Anderson also have valuable plantations. All were in full operation before the Seminole war. The land cultivated by Col. Dummitt is salt marsh drained. His fields produce excellent crops six years in succession from rattons. He made about fifty hogsheads of sugar a year with a very small force, on the west side of the Halifax River."

"Messrs. Armstrong and Simmons, Harnet and Williams had opened extensive plantations, and at New Smyrna Messrs. Cruger and Depeyster and Mr. Hunter were also commencing extensive sugar establishments. The former had their manufactory erected and had commenced making up their last year's crop when the war broke out."

"Turnbull Swamp, extending from Spruce Creek to about five miles south of New Smyrna, was drained by Doctor Turnbull in 1768. Two long canals were cut from Hillsboro River, three miles back into the swamp and were cut nearly the same distance into Spruce Creek. They are connected by ditches that drain the swamp in every direction. It is thought that \$100,000 would scarcely procure labor that had been expended there. McDougals Swamp commences where Turnbills ends."

"The country west of Graham, Turnbull, and McDougal swamp is for about twenty miles a piney glade diversified with cypress swamps, grass savannahs and ponds. There is no line marked between the county and the Indian reservation. The St. Johns River runs through the heart of the county."

In 1834 the Representatives from St. Johns and Mosquito Counties were Joseph L. Smith and James Riz. At that session of the Legislative Council a resolution was passed urging the delegate in Congress to procure the passage of a bill allowing twenty-seven representatives in the Council and that St. Johns and Mosquito counties should constitute the second electoral district and that the representatives therefrom should be increased to three. Congress evidently passed the bill, for in 1835 Mosquito for the first time had its own representative, Charles Downing, who was afterward elected to Congress as a delegate from the Territory.

At the first session which he attended, he introduced a bill making New Smyrna the County Site of Mosquito County. This was approved and became a law January 29, 1835. In the same year, the Governor reappointed all the Justices of the Peace which he had appointed in 1833 excepting Griswold, George Anderson and Depeyster, and appointed S. H. Williams and John G. Anderson. S. H. Williams was the son of Sam Williams and had inherited his plantation on the west bank of the Halifax River where is now the city of Daytona Beach.

It was in 1835 that the section experienced the coldest weather of its history. There was a severe freeze and all the orange trees and most of the other tropical vegetation killed. Fairbanks says "During the month of February, 1835, East Florida was visited by a frost much more severe than any before experienced. A severe northwest wind blew ten days in succession, but more violently for about three days. During this period the mercury sunk to seven degrees above zero. The St. Johns River was frozen several rods from the shore. All kinds of fruit trees were killed to the ground; many of them never started again, even from the roots. The wild groves suffered equally with those cultivated." St. Augustine was described as being an immense orange orchard, the "white houses peeping from among the clustered boughs and golden fruit of their favorite tree." Dewhurst says "the fragrance of the blossoms in Spring was almost overpowering, and was said to be perceptible far out to sea." But in one night all this was destroyed. Bare limbs, robbed of leaf and fruit stood ghostlike above the dwellings, a reminder of the past splendor of the luxuriant foliage and the pecuniary loss to the inhabitants.

Following this disaster there came the news of trouble with the Seminoles. A war cloud hung over the west, for there along the St. Johns River was the home of the savages. There was no protection against them. An express rider on his way to Tampa Bay had been murdered. There were constant clashes between the Indians and the frontiersmen. General Thompson, the United States Indian Agent, was shot down from ambush. On December 27, 1835, Major Dade and his command consisting of one hundred and thirty-nine men were surprised near Tampa Bay and all but two were killed. The Seminoles were on the war path.

## CHAPTER IX

### THE SEMINOLE WAR

(1835-1842)

**W**AR destroyed the missions of the Franciscan Friars and their work of a hundred years. It was the result of the Revolutionary War, the defeat of the British arms in America, that caused England to desert Florida and make a wilderness of the prosperous plantations of her subjects on the Halifax River. Again, War was to rear its head upon this wondrous land, and make it uninhabitable just as prosperity seemed about to shine upon it.

The cause of the Seminole conflict was the inevitable strife between retrogression and progress; the savage's attempt to impede the advance of civilization. The Indian believed that the land was his. The settler would have none of the savage, and the Government had made a treaty whereby it was agreed that the Seminoles should confine themselves to a certain reservation. But the settlers would not abide by this and sought to enter upon their territory and they in turn would not remain within their own confines. Then began the movement to move the Seminoles beyond the Mississippi River. The Indians objected but finally consented to send a delegation to look at the lands, and a treaty was signed agreeing to migrate. This was in 1832 and three years were allowed in which to remove. But while the Chiefs made the compact the young warriors would not abide by it. Osceola was the leader of the younger Indians and led the revolt. One of the older Chiefs was killed by his own people for favoring removal.

Following the Dade Massacre the country was aroused and measures were at once taken to force the Indians to remove. The war lasted nearly seven years, costing the United States over nineteen millions in money, nearly four times the amount paid Spain for the entire State, the employment of nearly thirty thousand troops and the death of two hundred and fifteen officers and twelve hundred and fifty-one men. And yet the final outcome was not the entire accomplishment of its object for many of the Seminoles retreated to the islands of the Everglades where the foot of white man had never trod and there bade defiance to the United States. For the first and probably the only time in its history, the Government compromised with its enemy, a puny handful of men, and allowed them to go unmolested to this day.

The report of Adjutant General R. Jones to Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, on February 9, 1836, states that the number of Seminoles in Florida at that time was three thousand, of which sixteen hundred were females and fourteen hundred males and negroes.

In December, 1835, General Clinch, then in command of the United States troops in Florida, called for volunteers and was joined by Governor Call with five hundred men from Duvall and Nassau Counties. The fighting began in the central and western part of the state, but while the troops were engaged there the Seminoles made their attack upon the unprotected plantations of the Volusia section. The nearest troops for the protection of this district were stationed at a plantation called St. Josephs owned by General Joseph M. Hernandez at Matanzas where a depot was established December 18, 1835, under Major Benjamin A. Putnam of the second Florida Militia. There was also another military post at Mala Compra, near the northern border of Mosquito County, under Col. J. S. Sanchez, which plantation was also owned by Gen. Hernandez. This officer had married the widow of Sam Williams who owned the plantation on the west bank of the Halifax River conducted by his step-son Samuel H. Williams and where is now the city of Daytona Beach.

General Hernandez, who was in chief command of the troops in and about St. Augustine, was concerned regarding the unprotected conditions of the people in the Halifax country and on December 16, 1835, ordered Col. Sanchez to detail ten men, to be mounted on their own horses if possible, and to be posted at Dun-Lawton plantation. \*1

Captain R. S. Sheldon, now living in New Smyrna, is a son of John Dwight Sheldon who was living at New Smyrna at this time. He has related to the author the story of the first outbreak of the Indians in December, 1835, as told him by his father. "It was Christmas of 1835," the elder Sheldon said, "I was living here with my family on the Cruger and Depuyster plantation, the Stamp and Hunter plantation was a short distance to the north and there being no other white people. The night before Christmas the negroes were having a dance when several Seminoles appeared in war paint, which was a sign that they meant to cause trouble. We took our slaves and our families, crossed the Hillsboro River, where we left the slaves, and took the women and children on board a schooner which happened to be anchored at the inlet. At daylight I returned to find the slaves had escaped to the Indians, of which I found later there were 150 warriors. On Christmas Day they burned everything on both plantations. I returned to the schooner in my boat and taking our families off we proceeded up the Halifax to Bulow's plantation, where there was a stockade. Others living in the section began to arrive, seeking protection, and in about a week our provisions gave out. Seventeen of us started to Dun-Lawton plantation for supplies. We reached there at night and ran our boats ashore. It was high water. We found that the cattle had been penned up by the Indians. Two Indians came up and we killed them. Others came and we ran for the boats. In the meantime the tide had gone out and had it not been for the fact that the Indians were

---

\*1. Bauskett Files, Tallahassee.



drunk it might have been disastrous for us. Only one of our men was killed, a slave who belonged to Capt. Dummitt, who had a plantation near Tomoka Basin on the Halifax. I was hit twice. We returned to Bulow and took our women and children to St. Augustine."

Shortly after the Sheldons left New Smyrna. It is said that a French schooner was wrecked on the beach a few miles below that point and the survivors attempted to walk north to reach St. Augustine. The Indians saw their camp fires at the Inlet, crossed the river and massacred the entire party. "Massacre Bluff," a short distance south of Mosquito Inlet, is said to receive its name from this occurrence.\*1

The Seminoles overran the country destroying all the plantations in the section. Fairbanks tells the story as follows: "During the month of January, 1836, sixteen plantations employing from one hundred to two hundred negroes, were entirely destroyed, with all their buildings and improvements. The country was desolated in every direction and many of the settlers, men, women and children were ruthlessly massacred. The Indians made it literally a war to the knife. On the 17th of January, Major Putnam went to Tomoka in command of two companies of militia; they camped at Dun-Lawton and were attacked by a superior force of Indians under King Phillip, and compelled to retreat. Seventeen of the volunteers were wounded, two mortally, and a son of Hon. Elias B. Gould fell into the hands of the Indians and was killed by them."\*2

The Indians continued northward in their raid and destroyed property within a few miles of St. Augustine. The bridges over Spruce Creek and Tomoka River on the King's Highway were burned. The large plantation of John J. Bulow suffered with the rest.

In his campaign Major Putnam had made headquarters there.

In the testimony of Congressman-Delegate Charles Downing before the Claims Committee of Congress in 1839 he gives an account of a controversy that arose between Bulow and the officers of the militia. The executors of the estate of John J. Bulow filed a claim in 1839 for damages for property destroyed by the Indians, but the claim was rejected by the committee. According to the evidence it seemed that Bulow had opposed the occupation of his plantation by the troops on the ground that he with his "200 slaves" could defend his property against the Indians. Congressman Downing continues in his testimony: "and so rude was he (Bulow) in the reception of the officers, that they took possession of his house and would not admit him to their mess at his own table. He was pressed as a soldier and, it is said, put under guard for his opposition to this military occupancy of his premises; nay more, when the post was about to be abandoned his carts, wagons, and teams were all pressed to carry the soldiers' baggage and he was not permitted to put in them a single article."

---

\*1. History of New Smyrna by Zelia Wilson Sweett.

\*2. Fairbanks' History of Florida, page 295.

This was indeed severe treatment imposed upon the owner of what Williams, the historian, describes as "one of the finest plantations in Florida." It was followed by the entire destruction of an investment that must, from all reports, have amounted to upward of a hundred thousand dollars, which was a very large sum in those days. Bulow died within a short time thereafter.

In the petition for relief on account of damages to property at Dun-Lawton Plantation, which was filed before the Claims Committee of Congress by George and James Anderson on May 17, 1838, information is obtained pointing to the fact that following the affair at Dun-Lawton in December, 1836, it was occupied again by Lieut. B. Dummett in the following June. The petition reads as follows:

"The claimants ask Congress to remunerate them for their losses in Florida, on their plantation called Dun-Lawton, in the destruction of their property by Seminole Indians. The schedule of said property is estimated at \$23,055. James R. Anderson, David R. Dunham, Thomas H. Dummett and Douglass Dummett testify that they think the property was of the value affixed to it in the schedule." \*1

"It appears from a copy of an order given by General Hernandez, December 16, 1835, that Colonel Sauchy (probably meant Sanchez) was directed to detail ten privates under the command of a commissioned officer—to be mounted on their own horses if possible—and to post them at the plantation of Dun-Lawton on the Halifax River to scour and to protect the country up and down the river, and to the westward for the space of fifteen miles, and to render assistance and protection to every part of the country to a reasonable distance beyond the scope of country which it may be discovered stands in need of them."

"Ten privates were detailed and two of them were J. G. Anderson and James Anderson."

"D. Dummett, lieutenant commanding Company B, 2d battalion, 2d regiment, 2d brigade Florida militia, certifies under date of the 20th of June, 1836, that in accordance with the order of Colonel Sauchy, he occupied the post at the plantation called Dun-Lawton and remained there with his detachment until ordered away."

"Samuel Grice, of Philadelphia, testifies he was on the Dun-Lawton plantation cutting live oak timber; that George and James Anderson were preparing to defend their property by the erection of a block house and by collecting arms, with the intention of defending their property and defeating the foe, if possible, when their plans were arrested and defeated by a preemptory order from the commanding officer in that district to equip forthwith and join a company of mounted men then recruiting at Dun-Lawton, that on the 24th of the same month, December, said company, through Major Putnam, was ordered to march forthwith to Tomoka; that Mr. Anderson and all the

\*1. Bauskett Files, Tallahassee.

white men from the plantation on the river (Mosquito) were marched to Tomoka at less than an hour's notice."

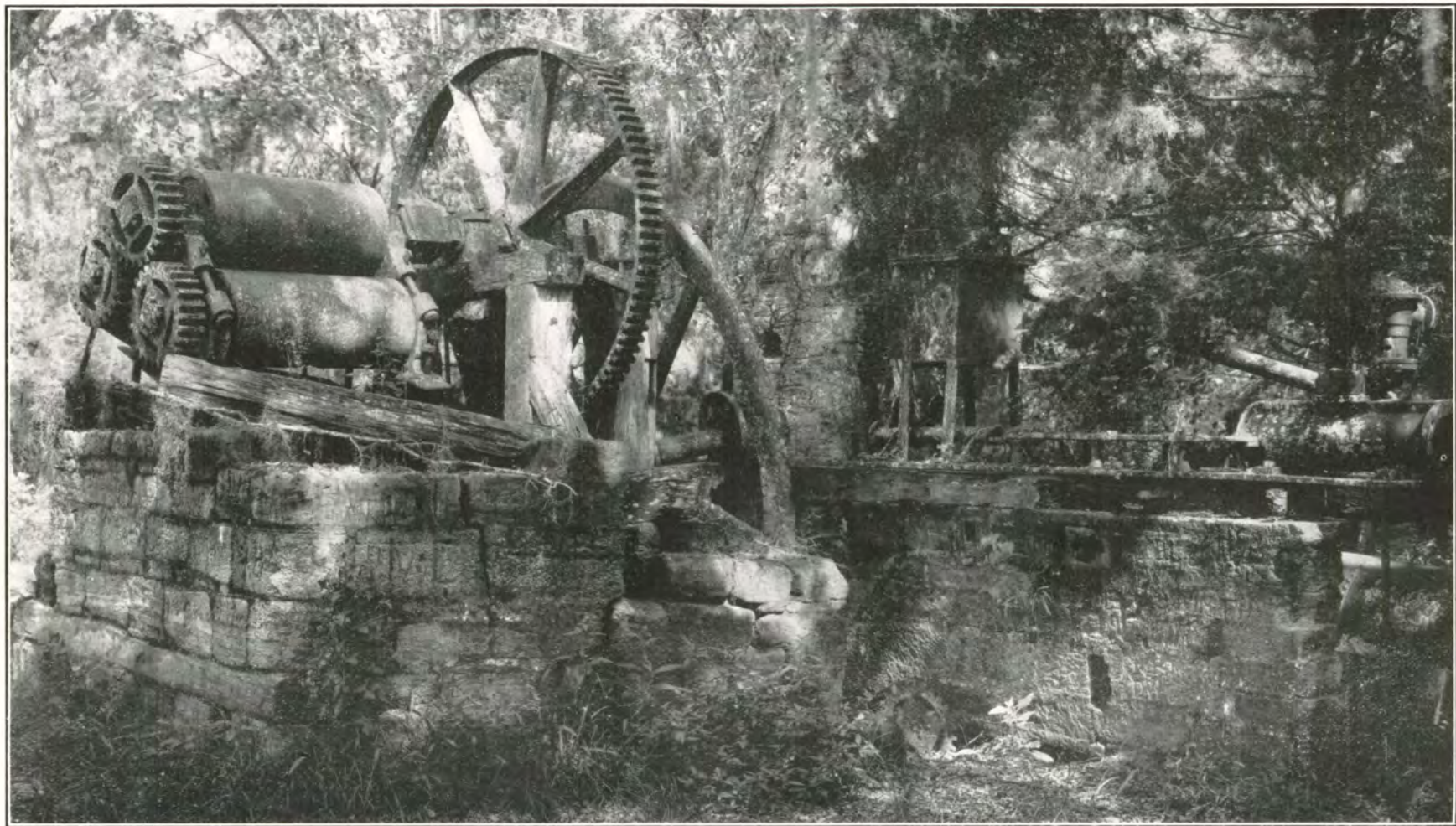
"As to the property on said plantation he says: 'Messrs. Anderson had a large number of working oxen and other cattle, and stock of various kinds, with a full proportion of farming implements, and an extensive sugar house and other buildings, steam engine, fixtures for sugar making, a quantity of lumber, a lighter, large canoes and boats—in short a full assortment of everything necessary for a sugar and provision plantation, with a fair prospect of making a good crop of sugar and corn; all of which was necessarily abandoned at the call of the country.' This witness left with his men, who were in much alarm, on the 26th of December and embarked on board of a schooner then anchored in the Halifax River, and barely escaped with their own lives; the hostile Indians arrived a few hours after they left the shore." \*1

In May, 1836, the Indians made another raid on the lower St. Johns and had attacked and destroyed the Dupont plantation near St. Josephs, killing a Mr. Joseph Long. Captain Dimmock was sent out from St. Augustine with a detachment and met the Indians and ran them off, killing two. They did not make another raid so close to St. Augustine again, for on account of the show of force that was now being organized they retreated to the reservation.

On January 21, 1836, General Winfield Scott was appointed Commander of the army in Florida and a vigorous campaign was planned. It contemplated three movements against the enemy, one from Fort Drane, one from Tampa and one from Volusia Landing on the St. Johns. There is no further mention of Volusia Landing, called Volusia, until Governor Call's arrival there in the autumn. In fact nothing was done in the summer, the regulars going into summer quarters and the volunteers returning home. But the Indians kept up their depredations, even attacking one of the forts in the west where troops were quartered. They destroyed plantations along the St. Johns River and the year 1836 proved very disastrous for the white people of Florida.

---

\*1. Extract from material collected by W. T. Bauskett, under appointment by Governor W. S. Jennings.



Ruins of Sugar Mill on Dun-Lawton Plantation Near Port Orange.

## CHAPTER X

### THE SEMINOLE WAR (Continued) (1835-1842)

**I**N November, 1836, Governor Call joined General Thomas Jesup at Volusia \*1 where he succeeded him in command of the troops. In the records of the War Department there is found a letter from Governor Call dated at Volusia, December 2, 1836, and addressed to Hon. B. F. Butler, Acting Secretary of War, in which he protests strongly against the action of the Department and declaring the letter of the Secretary in demoting him from his command to be "the most extraordinary document I have ever read."

In December, 1836, Col. Fanning established a fort on the west bank of Lake Monroe, near the present city of Sanford, as a military post. It was named Fort Mellon, for Captain Mellon who was killed there in a fight with the Seminoles in the following February. The post was occupied by two companies of artillery, a battalion of South Carolina volunteers, four companies of dragoons under Col. Harvey and thirty friendly Creeks under Paddy Carr.

On February 8, 1837, Philipp, Chief of the Seminoles, and his son Coacoochee, attacked with 400 warriors. The Steamer Santee was at anchor in the lake and was of great assistance with its fire. The Indians were repulsed with a loss of twenty-five killed and their Chief was wounded. The Americans had one killed and fourteen wounded.

According to the Historian, John Lee Williams, Fort Mellon, which was in Mosquito County, was the favorite place of the Indians to meet the white people. Here, he claims, began the first serious negotiations which led to the migration and peace. It was in April, 1837, the Seminoles collected there in large numbers for a "great ball play." The Government gave them rations, for the crops had been destroyed and the Indians were hungry. Powell, one of the chiefs, said he would bring the Indians together for "a talk." It was here that Coacoochee, when told by the white commander that unless they migrated they would be exterminated, replied, "The Great Spirit may exterminate us, but the pale face can not, else they would have already done so."

But peace was a long way off. The Indians had really gathered and had signed a treaty to embark at Tampa for the land beyond the Mississippi. By the middle of May a considerable number were at the rendezvous near Tampa where twenty-five transports were in readiness to receive them. General Jesup

---

\*1. The first mention made of the name Volusia in any of the histories of Florida, as far as the writer can find, is in the campaign against the Seminoles in 1836.

announced that the war was at an end. But he had not reckoned on Coacoochee, or "Wild Cat," as he was called, and Osceola.

These two young warriors aroused the Indians with reports that the whites intended to cut their throats as soon as they were on the transports and further spread the fear of small pox, measles having broken out among the white soldiers. They went with two hundred Miccosukies, a sub tribe of the Seminoles, and either persuaded or forced over seven hundred who were gathered at the rendezvous to return to the Everglades.

It is said that the presence of a large number of runaway negro slaves among the Seminoles aided Osceola in his efforts. Their fear of being returned to their former masters made them lend their influence against migration.

So the war continued and General Jesup laid his plans for a more vigorous campaign. Volunteers were called from all the Southern States and by December he had under his command in Florida nine thousand troops, of whom one half were regulars. \*1

Williams says "Volusia was abandoned in June, 1837. The troops were very sickly. About the same time, the troops at Fort Mellon were greatly afflicted with Cholera Morbus. It was attributed to the rapid falling of the water in the lake and river. This disease was not fatal, nor did it continue long, but the fort was ordered evacuated and Colonel Harney withdrew the garrison about the middle of the month."

The abandonment appears, however, to have been of short duration. In his report to the War Department General Jesup states that in October, 1837, the principal forces of the Seminoles were concentrated near the head of and along the St. Johns River, which was in Mosquito County, and that there were also some roving bands north of Fort Mellon.

Several detachments were sent out from various points. One of these was under Major Lauderdale, with the Tennessee volunteers, who came down the east bank of the St. Johns to Volusia Landing and on to Lake Monroe. In September, 1837, General Hernandez proceeded through the territory to the east, capturing Powell and Coe Hadjo, two Seminole chiefs, and also several prisoners at Spring Garden. In October he was ordered to New Smyrna, "his mounted men by land and foot, by water on the Atlantic," \*2 From the wording of General Jesup's report it is presumed that the infantry came by schooner to Mosquito Inlet, and therefore must have returned to St. Augustine from Spring Garden in order to embark.

General Hernandez caused posts to be established at New Smyrna and at the Haulover, "from Mosquito Lagoon and the Indian River." He then made arrangements to receive supplies west of the Indian River, after which

---

\*1. General Jesup's General Report, July 6, 1838.

\*2. General Jesup's Report.

he traversed the country to Lake Monroe, joining General Jesup at Fort Mellon, and together they proceeded south to the head of the St. Johns River. The result of General Hernandez's expedition was two Indians killed and the capture of two hundred and ninety-seven Indians and negroes.

During the autumn of 1837 Mosquito County was the scene of the greatest activity. There were five important posts within its district, Volusia Landing and Fort Mellon on the west side, New Smyrna and the Haul-over on the east. The fifth was established at this time at a point to the south of Mosquito Lagoon. Lieutenant Colonel Pierce with several companies of his regiment moved barges down the Indian River and established what afterward became to be known as Fort Pierce.

General Jesup had his headquarters at Fort Mellon, and Colonel Twiggs was stationed at Volusia Landing. It was at this time that Osceola and Coacoochee, who had become known as "Wild Cat" were, with several other chiefs and warriors, invited to a conference under a flag of truce and taken prisoners by General Hernandez. They were confined in the prison at Fort Marion at St. Augustine.

This affair occurred at Pelican Creek, about twenty miles south of St. Augustine, near the line of Mosquito County, and the Indians, according to statements made by them years afterward, had their camps in the swamps of the headwaters of the Tomoka River, which would be in the district between the present cities of Daytona Beach and DeLand.

There was much criticism of General Hernandez and his superior officer, General Jesup, at the time for his act. King Phillip, an aged Seminole Chief, had been captured and was allowed by General Hernandez to send a message to Wild Cat, his oldest son, requesting him to visit him. Wild Cat came with Coe Hadjo, another chief, bearing presents of a pipe and a plume to Hernandez from Osceola as a token of peace. Hernandez sent presents back to Osceola in the swamps of the Tomoka with the request that he come under a flag of truce and bring other chiefs for a peace conference. He was assured protection. Wild Cat left and returned in ten days to St. Augustine with the news that Osceola and a hundred Indians were on their way.

The following is the story as given by Joshua R. Giddings in his "Exiles of Florida," published in Columbus, Ohio, in 1858: They (the Indians), approached their encampment with great formality, Osceola and other chiefs bearing white flags, expecting to meet a suitable escort under General Hernandez, with the well understood intentions of entering upon diplomatic negotiations with that grave dignity for which the Indian is so much distinguished. These flags were kept flying in their encampment through the night and the next morning."

"At ten o'clock (Oct. 23), General Hernandez, accompanied by his staff and by most of General Jesup's staff, in full dress, met them as had been promised, with the apparent purpose of escorting them to headquarters at San Augustine. After the ordinary salutations had been exchanged, instead

of preparing to march, General Hernandez, from a written paper signed by General Jesup, read the following questions addressed to Osceola: 'Are you prepared at once to deliver up the negroes taken from the citizens? Why have you not surrendered them already, as promised by Coe-Hadjo at Fort King? Have the chiefs of the nation held a council on this subject?'

"Osceola exhibited the most perfect astonishment at hearing these questions propounded at such a moment. He appeared, however, instantly to comprehend his situation. Turning to Coe Hadjo, he said to him in his own dialect, 'You must answer; I am choked,' at the same time exhibiting unusual emotion for an Indian chief."

"At this moment, by a concerted signal, armed troops at once surrounded the whole encampment, gathered rapidly in upon the occupants, made prisoners of them, and at once disarmed them. They were then marched to San Augustine, and closely imprisoned in the ancient castle of that city."

Wild Cat escaped from Fort Marion by starving himself and taking roots, under pretense of illness, that would emaciate his body so that he could slip through the iron bars. The story of the escape is told by Wild Cat himself according to Giddings, "I then took the rope we had secreted under our bed, and, mounting on the shoulder of my comrade, raised myself upon the knife worked into the crevice of the stone, and succeeded in reaching the embrasure. Here I made fast the rope, that my friend might follow me. I then passed through the hole a sufficient length of it to reach the ground upon the outside (about fifty feet), in the ditch; I had calculated the distance when going for roots. With much difficulty I succeeded in getting my head through, for the sharp stones took the skin off my breast and back. Putting my head through first, I was obliged to go down head foremost until my feet were through, fearing every moment the rope would break. At last, safely on the ground, I awaited with anxiety the arrival of my comrade. I had passed another rope through the hole, which in the event of discovery, Talmeco Hadjo was to pull, as a signal to me upon the outside that he was discovered, and could not come. As soon as I struck the ground, I took hold of the signal for intelligence from my friend. The night was very dark. Two men passed near me, talking earnestly, and I could see them distinctly. Soon I heard the struggle of my companion, far above me; he had succeeded in getting his head through, but his body would come no farther. In the lowest tone of voice, I urged him to throw out his breath and then try; soon after, he came tumbling down the whole distance. For a few moments I thought him dead. I dragged him to some water close by, which restored him; but his leg was so lame he was unable to walk. I took him upon my shoulder to a scrub, near town. Daylight was just breaking; it was evident we must move rapidly. I caught a mule in the adjoining field, and, making a bridle of my sash, mounted my companion. The mule we used one day; but fearing the whites would track us, we felt more secure on foot in the hammock, though moving very slowly. Thus we continued our journey for five days,



subsisting on berries, when I joined my band, then assembled on the headwaters of the Tomoka River."

Osceola refused to escape with Wild Cat on the grounds that the white men had betrayed his confidence and they should voluntarily release him. He was afterward taken to the fort at Charleston, where he died.

In November, 1837, General Jesup accompanied General Eustis' command to Volusia Landing, joining the mounted force under Colonel Twiggs and Colonel Mills. He evidently only remained there a few days as his report shows that he was again at Fort Mellon on November 26. Here he met several of the Seminole chiefs in a "talk." They desired a new treaty, but were told that they must abide by the existing treaty to move beyond the Mississippi. It was at this time that Coacoochee escaped from the prison at St. Augustine. The Chiefs again consented to try to get their people to go. Messengers were sent out to bring them to a conference, but in the meantime Wild Cat had returned and his influence prevented the gathering of the Indians.

The war dragged on. The Indians were gradually driven beyond the St. Johns River and south into the swamps and hammocks toward the Everglades. In 1838 General Zachary Taylor succeeded General Jesup, and he in turn was succeeded in 1840 by General Armistead, who being unable to bring the war to a successful conclusion gave way in 1841 to General Worth. The Indians were finally captured or gave themselves up and were deported, all except a few under Arpeika and Bowlegs, who were confined to the south of Pease Creek. In 1845 Captain Sprague, in charge of the Indians in Florida, estimated the number left as three hundred and sixty.

There was little activity in Mosquito County after 1838. The fear of the Seminoles kept settlers away. It was indeed an intrepid spirit that had the courage to brave these wilds exposed at all times to the attacks of the remaining savages.

## CHAPTER XI

### EFFORT TO CHANGE MOSQUITO TO LEIGH READ COUNTY (1842-1844)

**A**T the close of the Seminole War there had begun the agitation for the admission of the territory of Florida as one of the States of the Union. As strange as it may seem there was some objection to this and one of the members of the Legislative Council who opposed the movement was the representative from Mosquito County. In 1841, a protest against "the early admission of the Floridas as one of the States of the Confederacy," was signed by W. H. Williams of Mosquito, member of the House.

About 1842 a few settlers began to return to their plantations in various parts of the county. Among these was John Dwight Sheldon and his family, who came to New Smyrna, also Captain D. D. Dummitt, Ambrose Cooper and George Petty, who also settled in the same vicinity. About 1843 Bartola and Gomezinda Pacetti purchased the Antonio Ponce grant at Mosquito Inlet and Bartola Pacetti took up his residence there. Gomezinda, his brother, was a sugar planter in Cuba and did not come to this country to live. Captain R. S. Swift and his brother from New Bedford, Mass., secured a contract with the United States Government to supply live oak lumber for ship building, and established headquarters at New Smyrna. Business began to increase and New Smyrna was made a port of entry a few years later, with Capt. D. D. Dummitt as the first collector. \*1

On the west side of the County settlers also began to arrive. While peace had been declared with the Seminoles, they still inhabited the hammocks and swamps in the southern part on the upper St. Johns, around Lake Harney and on the Kissimmee River. They regarded the land as theirs and roamed the country in the vicinity of Lake Monroe. Their presence was regarded a menace by the whites although they committed no depredations for several years.

A few families came into the Lake George region and Spring Garden section, several around Blue Springs and on Lake Beresford, while on Lake Monroe there were no less than a half dozen. In the Bauskett Files at Tallahassee are found a list of those who filed claims for homesteads of one hundred and sixty acres, under the Act of Congress of 1842. The following are those whose lands are described as being on the western side of the county.

*On or near the St. Johns River:*

William Huntoon, near Lake Beresford.  
John Baker, East side Lake Monroe.

---

\*1. "History of New Smyrna," by Zelia Wilson Sweett.

John Simpson, north side Lake Monroe.  
 John C. Houston, one and one half miles east of Lake Monroe.  
 Cornelius Taylor, north side Lake Monroe.  
 John O. Bethel, near Lake Monroe.  
 Charlotte Ayers, north side Lake Monroe.  
 J. E. Belknop, south east shore Lake George.  
 Jesse Gardner, near Blue Springs.  
 O. Baxter, near Blue Springs.  
 John Moore, near Blue Springs.  
 John M. Palin, near Blue Springs.  
 Samuel Gibson, on Lake George.  
 Edward McD. Roe, 6 miles from Enterprise.  
 Hammond Libby, 3 or 4 miles below Lake Beresford.

The following are those who were granted homesteads, under the same act, on the eastern side of the county.

*New Smyrna Section:*

Thomas Rook, 14 miles from New Smyrna.  
 Douglas Dummit, 10 miles south of Mosquito Harbor.  
 John D. Sheldon, 3 miles from the Hillsboro River.  
 Ambrose Cooper, 1 mile south of New Smyrna.  
 Wm. H. Williams, 10 miles south west of New Smyrna.  
 John Irwin, 14 miles south west of New Smyrna.  
 George Petty, Sr., 4 miles from New Smyrna.  
 Abraham Cato, south Hillsboro River.

It will be noticed that there were no permits granted in the Halifax or Tomoka section, which is explained in two ways. The destruction of the bridges on the King's Highway had made this section more difficult to be reached, and a large part of the land was privately owned from the old Spanish grants.

Many of the settlers of 1840-1842 moved away during the Indian uprisings of 1847-1849, others remained and their families were known to the older inhabitants of the present time.

Cornelius Taylor \*1 was the founder of Enterprise. He came to this section in 1841 and his homestead was at old Enterprise, about one mile due east of Enterprise where the old court house now stands. He served in the Legislative Council and introduced the bill changing the County Site from New Smyrna to Enterprise. He moved away from the section in 1847 and his homestead was bought several years afterward by Dr. James Starke, who built thereon in 1880, "Buena Retiro," the "most magnificent residence at the time in Volusia County." The house still stands on a knoll, not far from the shore of Lake Monroe, and the place still shows signs of its former splendor. In the yard near the house is a silent chronicler of the events of nearly

\*1. See Biography—Cornelius Taylor, Biographical History.

a century ago. It is a marble slab at the head of a grave. On it is the following epitaph:

*"Sacred to the memory of our beloved*

*POLLY*

*daughter of C. and C. Taylor,  
who departed this life of Typhus Fever  
Sept. 21st, 1842, age 13 years and 13 days.*

---

*Major C. Taylor was the first settler at Enterprise, Florida, in 1841, when the country was full of Seminole Indians and in the midst of their nation; there was no white settlement nearer than St. Augustine; and left in 1847."*

These words, the short and simple annals of a courageous frontiersman, who entered the savage-infested country, bringing his wife and children to make their home, eloquently tell the story of Volusia's early days. The Sheldons had not yet returned to New Smyrna, and there was no one there. Volusia Landing and Fort Mellon, across the Lake, had been deserted; St. Augustine was a week's journey.

John C. Houston came a little after, and settled near Major Taylor's. He remained on his homestead for several years and his son James Houston moved about 1870 to Osteen and is remembered by the older inhabitants.

John O. Bethel's homestead was near Lake Bethel and that Lake and Bethel Creek which connects it with Lake Monroe are named for him.

Jesse Gardner is remembered by the older inhabitants as living between Enterprise and the present Orange City. He died about 1882.

On January 21, 1842, a bill entitled "An Act to alter the name of Mosquito County" passed both Houses of the Legislative Council. This bill and the incidents surrounding it present so many interesting features that it is deemed worthy of a full report here. It is evident that much bitterness was engendered at the time in and about the State Capitol on its account.

The object of the bill was to change the name of Mosquito County to Leigh Read County, to honor a man who had lately been killed and who was very popular. Read had married the daughter of John Branch, Secretary of the Navy in President Jackson's Cabinet. He had covered himself with glory in the Indian War, having at great risk rescued a company that had been cut off in a block house. He had been commander of the militia, a member of the Legislative Council and, it is said, had a splendid chance to become Governor. His career was cut short, however, by a bullet as he was walking down the street in Tallahassee.

He had been challenged to a duel and had killed his man. The brother of the slain duelist in turn shot Read from a doorway and escaped on a horse, saddled and ready for use. The families of each of the men were prominent

and both had friends. The friends of Read wished to honor his memory and when the suggestion came to change the name of Mosquito, his name was chosen. The bill passed the House and the Senate but not without some contest. The Senate elided the complimentary expressions concerning Read which the House had inserted, and a "Select Committee" was appointed to straighten out the difficulties between the two branches of the Council.

W. H. Williams of Mosquito was Chairman of this Committee and made the report. The Journal of Wednesday, February 2, 1842, gives the following:

"The Select Committee to which was referred the amended Bill from the Senate, entitled 'An Act to alter the name of Mosquito County' report that the first section of the original bill introduced into this House, and which passed unanimously, was in the words following:

"Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, that (*as some testimony of the estimation in which the memory of the late General Leigh Read is held by the People of Florida,*) from and after the passage of this act the name of Mosquito County, in this Territory, be altered and changed, and that said County, from henceforth be called and designated as the County of Leigh Read."

"The Senate passed the bill, but a majority of that body ordered the words contained in brackets and italicized, to be stricken out."

"The House have unanimously agreed to insist on the original bill, without this alteration, but a majority of the Senate still adhere to it."

"The message of the Senate and the two bills have been referred to this Committee. The Committee, after deliberation upon the subject recommend that this House recede from its last resolution to insist on the original bill, without alteration, and pass the Bill as sent from the Senate."

"The object of the friends of this bill is to do honor to the memory of a distinguished and lamented Floridian, lately deceased."

"LEIGH READ came to Florida from Tennessee soon after he attained manhood. He was enabled by his talents and energy to assume in a short time, a prominent stand in our young community. Intelligent, ardent and intrepid to a fault, impelled by patriotic and laudable ambition, actuated by high principles of honor, and stern integrity, he would have been no common man in any Country."

"Commencing his official life in a civil capacity, in the humble but honorable station of Engrossing Clerk to the Council, he became in a few years twice a member, and once the presiding officer of this House; and received a highly flattering vote for the post of Delegate in Congress against a popular competitor. He was also chosen a Delegate to the Convention to form the Constitution for the State of Florida, from the most populous county in the Territory. Had he lived, he had as fair prospects as any citizen to attain the highest political honors in the gift of the People of Florida."

"He began his military career as Inspector General of the First Brigade Florida Militia, in which capacity he served at the battle of Withlacoochee, where he was wounded. He subsequently was elected to command the Battalion of Florida Volunteers which served in the campaign of 1836, during which year, by the rescue at the head of 'the corps of relief,' of the company left at Holloman's blockhouse, he won the proud name of 'Hero of the Withlacoochee Blockhouse.' He became, subsequently, by appointment of President Jackson, Brigadier General of the First Brigade of Florida Militia, and served in the campaign of 1837; and in 1840 the protection of the frontier was assigned to him, with a command of 1200 militia. He performed this duty faithfully, and afforded efficient protection to the frontier, and the exposed citizens thereof. In all the several stations he filled as a soldier, he so deported himself as to secure the character of a brave and skillful officer, patriotic citizen and honorable man. A few months previous to his death he received the office of U. S. Marshal for the Middle District of Florida from President Van Buren. He was displaced from his military command and removed from his civil office very soon after the inauguration of President Van Buren's successor, but entirely on *political grounds*. His proscription had strengthened the attachments of his friends, and the death of but few citizens could have been more sincerely regretted than his, when stricken down in April last by the lawless hand of violence."

"From the People of Florida, of whom he was ever the devoted friend, the tribute rendered by the bills referred to the committee, is but just and meet. And it is to be hoped all will appreciate the feelings, which, as well on account of both branches of the Legislature, on account of propriety, and for the reputation of Florida, forbid that a difference of taste in the phraseology of a bill relating to such subject, should be a matter of protracted discussion, between the two Houses. The law will show the intention and if not as well without as with the words expunged by the Senate, a reference to the Journals will afford the information. Let the House then set the example of promoting harmony, concur with the Senate, and let the Bill become a law or at least sent to the Executive for his decision."

Respectfully submitted,

W. H. WILLIAMS,

J. D. WESTCOTT, JR.,

CHARLES L. DELL,

*Committee.*

"The report was concurred in, the House receding, and accepting the amendment of the Senate, the Bill was passed. Ordered that the same be certified to the Senate."

Every one supposed that the Bill had become a Law and that the County of Mosquito had been changed to Leigh Read. On February 18, 1842, a report signed "W. H. Williams of Leigh Read County," was submitted to the Council. Eight days later, February 26, the Governor approved a bill

passed by the House and Senate entitled "An act to repeal an act providing for the safe keeping of the records of the County of Mosquito and for other purposes." It is as follows:

Section 1st. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, that the aforesaid recited act, be and the same is hereby repealed; and that it shall be the duty of the Clerk of the County of St. Johns on or before the 10th day of May next to turn over and deliver to the Judge of the County Court of the County of Leigh Read, late Mosquito, all the books, records and papers of said County to be placed by said Judge with the clerk of said county of Leigh Read, when qualified according to law.

Section 2d. Be it further enacted, That the Judge of said County Court of Leigh Read County be authorized to order an election to fill any vacancy that now exists or may arise in any county office of said County.

But the name of the County was not changed. The bill was never presented to the Governor for his signature within the time required and it did not become a law. There were charges that the omission was intentional, but this was never proven.

At the next session, on January 11, 1843, Mr. Cornelius Taylor, representative from Mosquito, moved that a committee of three be appointed to investigate the matter as to the change of name and why the bill had not become a law. The Committee was composed of Messrs. Taylor, Betton and Dummett, two of whom made the following report on January 16:

"The Select Committee appointed to inquire into the change of the name of Mosquito County to that of Leigh Read, beg leave to report:

"They have performed that duty and have ascertained that, at the last session of the Legislature, a bill for that purpose was passed by both Houses of the Legislative Council, which was signed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and President of the Senate—it was certified as passed by the Secretary of the Senate, but no certificate of the clerk of the House is placed on it. They have been informed by His Excellency, the Governor, to whom application has been made by your committee, that the bill above referred to, was first brought into the Executive Office about ten days after the adjournment of the last session, at a time when the Executive could not legally approve it, and when, by force of law, it was a nullity."

"Your committee also applied to Hugh Archer, late Chief Clerk on the same subject, and were informed by him that some days after the adjournment, he found said bill in the desk of one of the Clerks, which he took to the Executive, who refused to sign it, as the Legislative Council was not then in session. Your committee believing the facts above stated, derived from

the sources mentioned, to be authentic, ask to report a resolution for the adoption of the Legislative Council."

"Resolved, by the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That the name of Mosquito County has not been changed by any law of the land; and that the same is, and of legal right ought to be, called by the name of "Mosquito County."

"All of which is respectfully submitted."

C. TAYLOR,  
D. DUMMETT."

The failure to change the name of Mosquito did not seem to deter Mr. Taylor in making another attempt. On the same day that his report was submitted, he gave notice that he would, at a future date, ask leave to introduce a bill to be entitled "An Act to change the name of Mosquito County to that of Carroll." Nothing further, evidently, was done in regard to this name as the records show no further reference to it. But he did introduce a bill a few days later to change the County site from New Smyrna to Enterprise. The bill was approved by the Governor on February 24, 1843, and became a law. It is as follows:

An Act to establish a County Site in Mosquito County.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That from and after the passage of this act, Enterprise, on Lake Monroe, in the County of Mosquito, shall be, and is hereby declared to be, the county site of said County, and all suits that are or may be pending in the said County of Mosquito, shall be transposed to, and stand upon, the docket in the Clerk's office of said town of Enterprise.\*1.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all laws, and parts of laws, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, be, and the same are hereby repealed.

Previous to this time, on January 27, Mr. Taylor had introduced a bill authorizing William Fail to establish a ferry across the St. Johns River from Enterprise to Fort Mellon.

On February 16, 1843, the following appointments were made by the Governor for Mosquito County: William Fail, Judge of the County Court; John Simpson, Henry G. Demasters and Samuel Taylor, Justices of the Peace; Samuel Taylor, Auctioneer; Henry D. Crane, Notary Public; and on June 11, Nathaniel C. Scobie, Justice of the Peace.

The year 1844 saw continued activities in the County of Mosquito. The influx of settlers who took up homesteads made the establishment of mail routes a necessity. On January 17 of that year the Legislative Council passed

\*1. Enterprise at that time was situated one mile east of the Enterprise of later date, now Benson's Springs.



and the Governor approved a bill for "the establishment of a mail route from St. Augustine to some point on Indian River, via Mr. Dupont's residence on the western bank of the Matanzas River, New Smyrna and Enterprise; also from Enterprise to Tampa Bay."

The principal means of communication and entry into the territory now called Volusia was by boat on the St. Johns River to Volusia Landing or Enterprise, by schooner on the Atlantic Ocean to Mosquito Inlet, or by boat from St. Augustine down the Matanzas River to St. Joseph's plantation and across the country to the head of the Halifax and by boat down that stream. The last named route necessitated the hauling of a boat about twenty miles, which made that way impracticable. The bridges over the Tomoka River and Spruce Creek had been destroyed by the Indians and much of the old King's Highway had grown up and become impassable.

For this reason there were fewer settlements along the upper Halifax than on the St. Johns or at New Smyrna. Only a few of the plantations on the Tomoka were again cultivated. The larger landowners felt that the risk was too great, they had lost their all in the Indian raids. The Sam H. Williams plantation on the present site of Daytona Beach was left untouched, as well as others in that section. The newcomers now were small farmers who sought new homes in an undeveloped country and took up homesteads or bought land from the Government. The development of the New Smyrna section brought about legislation for the improvements in that vicinity. The Journal of the Legislative Council of 1844 shows that on January 23, Thomas T. Russell, the representative from Mosquito, introduced a resolution looking to the erection of light-houses at Mosquito Inlet and Cape Canaveral and the repairing of the one on Key Biscayne, at Cape Florida. On January 24 an Act to establish Pilotage on the waters and in the harbor of Mosquito was read the second time. It was passed on Tuesday, January 30, and approved by the Governor on February 28. On February 1, Russell offered a resolution proposing to request Congress to "appropriate immediately sufficient sum for cutting a canal between the headwaters of Matanzas River and Smith's Creek, a distance estimated at about ten miles, and between the headwaters of Mosquito, South Lagoon and Indian River, a distance of seven hundred and twenty-five yards, also, between the south prong of Indian River and Lake Worth, a distance of about one mile."

On February 13, 1844, Mr. Russell offered a resolution asking Congress to appropriate "a sufficient sum for repairing the bridges on the road leading from St. Augustine to New Smyrna, and also for cutting a road from New Smyrna to Fort Pierce, on Indian River, via Enterprise."

Hand in hand with the settling of the country went the development of the Judicial system. On March 15, 1844, an Act to establish a Superior Court in Mosquito County was read the first time, the rule waived and read the second and third time and passed, and signed by the Governor. On the same day the following appointments were made and confirmed: For the

County of Mosquito: Algernon F. Speer, Nathaniel C. Jacobi, E. F. Bernard, Justices of the Peace; E. F. Bernard, Notary Public.

The extreme distances from Enterprise, the County Site, to the lower end of Mosquito County, which was now being gradually settled, caused an agitation for the establishment of a new county to the south, to be named St. Lucie. A report dated March 5, 1844, in reference to the division of the territory into Judicial Districts contains the following: "the distance from Nassau Court House to the contemplated site of St. Lucie County, via Enterprise is not less than three hundred and fifty miles." This was in reference to the Judges having to cover so great a territory, in a time when travelling was so difficult. The burden on the citizens was equally as great and this year saw the cutting off of a large section of Mosquito into the new county and a rearrangement of the Judicial district.

On January 29, 1844, the following report was made the Legislative Council:

"The select committee, to whom was referred the petition of sundry citizens of the present county of Mosquito, praying for a division of said county, beg leave to report that they have had the same under consideration, and after carefully examining the geography of said county of Mosquito, perceive the great necessity for the division there called for. There are now a large number of settlers permanently located near the southern extremity of said county—that is to say, on Lake Worth, Jupiter Narrows and Indian River, and should those settlers be compelled to travel to the present county seat (a distance of near three hundred miles) for the transaction of any business, it would to them be a matter of great injury and serious inconvenience. The county seat, as now established, \*1 is distant from the town of New Smyrna eighteen miles; and should said county seat be removed further south, it would greatly jeopardize the interest and prosperity of the citizens of said town and adjacent country. The present county of Mosquito is entirely too large for the convenience and interest of the people; and your committee would respectfully recommend the passage of the accompanying bill, to be entitled "An Act to organize a county to be called St. Lucie County."

The report was accepted, the bill passed and on March 14, 1844, the southern part of Mosquito became the county of St. Lucie.

---

\*1. Enterprise.

## CHAPTER XII

### ORANGE COUNTY

(1845-1854)

**A**FTER the formation of St. Lucie County on March 14, 1844, the southern boundary of Mosquito County was established near the twenty-eighth parallel of latitude, or near the southern boundary of what is now Brevard County. In the election of November, 1844, the total number of votes cast in Mosquito was forty-four. \*1 The census of 1840 gave it a population of seventy-three, \*2 which included the territory of St. Lucie. This gives some idea of the sparsely inhabited district in 1840 and the growth during the succeeding four years. According to the usual calculation of four inhabitants to a male voter, there were probably about one hundred and seventy-five inhabitants in the area of Mosquito after St. Lucie was formed. In 1850, the census gave the same territory four hundred and sixty-six.

The effort to change the name of Mosquito at last bore fruit. On January 30, 1845, the Council passed, and on February 6, the Governor approved, the following act:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Governor and Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida, That from and after the passage of this act, the name of Mosquito County, in this Territory, be changed, and that said county from henceforth be called and designated, as Orange County.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That all officers heretofore elected or appointed for said county of Mosquito, and all records, pleadings, commissions, and other documents, heretofore designating said county by the name of Mosquito County, be held as appertaining to said county of Orange, the same as if the name of said county had not been changed.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That all laws and parts of laws so far as they conflict with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

On the following July 16 the Governor signed a bill changing the county site from Enterprise to Mellonsville.

"Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened,

---

\*1. Journals of Legislative Council, 1845.

\*2. Brevard's History of Florida.

That hereafter the county site of Orange County shall be at Mellonsville; and that all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed."

The difference in the wording of the two bills will be noticed. The one changing the name of the county was by the Legislative Council, the one changing the County Site was by the Senate and the House of Representatives. Between the passage of these two acts Florida had, on March 3, 1845, been admitted into the Union as a sovereign State. The first State election had been held on May 26, 1845, and Mellonsville was made the County Site by the first State Legislature.

During the year 1845 the following appointments were made in Orange County by the Governor: John Simpson, Henry C. Demastus and Samuel Taylor, Justices of the Peace; William B. Fail, Judge of the County Court; William H. Williams, Auctioneer; Henry A. Crane, Judge of the Probate Court; N. H. Buckhouse and Asa Munson, Commissioners of Fisheries.

There was also elected the same year, Wm. Marvin, Judge of the Southern District, and William P. Fail and Constant Potter, Assessors.

On December 22 a bill became a law, transferring the County of St. Lucie from the Southern to the Eastern Judicial District and consolidating the two counties for judicial purposes.

In the same month, a controversy arose over the boundary between Orange and St. Lucie Counties. A bill was introduced cutting off part of Orange. The matter was referred to the Legislative Committee on Propositions and Grievances and Thomas M. White, the chairman, made the following report on December 21, 1845:

"That they have given the subject that attention which it merits, and from the best information the committee have been able to obtain, they are of opinion that the bill ought to pass. The committee find that the most of the land proposed to be taken from Orange and added to St. Lucie County is covered by a grant to be known as de Lespin's grant, and as the dividing line now runs, this grant lies partly in Orange and partly in St. Lucie counties, thus creating confusion in the collection of the State revenue, which annually falls due on the same, the assessors not being able to arrive at the number of acres in their respective counties. By running the line as is proposed in the bill, this grant would be thrown entirely in the county of St. Lucie, and that difficulty removed. The committee have been informed that there is not an inhabitant embraced in that portion of Orange County which is proposed to be added to St. Lucie; therefore no inconvenience can arise to the citizens of either county by making the proposed division. The committee, therefore, returns the bill without amendment, and would recommend its passage, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject. All of which is respectfully submitted."

The report was adopted, and the bill became a law. Orange County was then bounded on the north by St. Johns County, on the east by the Atlantic



Map of Orange County in 1846, including the territory of Volusia, the year after the name, Mosquito County, was changed to Orange.

Ocean, on the south by St. Lucie County and on the west by Marion County, which had been taken from a part of Mosquito and from land formerly used as the Indian reservation and established on March 14, 1844.

According to a map compiled by the Bureau of Topographical Engineers in 1846, the southern boundary of Orange was a straight line beginning at a point on the Atlantic Ocean a little south of the present town of Melbourne, running west to about where the Town of Bartow is at present located, thence the boundary extended in a straight line north across Lake Apopka to the northern central part of Lake George, where it turned in a northeasterly direction running in a straight line to the mouth of Haw Creek on Dunn's Lake, now a part of Crescent Lake, and followed Haw Creek's northern branch to its head, continuing thence in a straight line northeast to the Atlantic Ocean at a point a few miles south of Matanzas Inlet.

In 1846, immigration was again halted by the menace of the Seminole Indians. For several years the remnant of the tribe had remained in the swamps to the south, which reservation had been tacitly allowed. But the old wanderlust took possession of them, and they roamed abroad, helping themselves to the property of the white settlers. In December, 1846, A. Jernigan, the Representative in the Legislature from Orange, was urged by his kinsmen and friends to come home, as parties of Indians had been in the neighborhood and had driven off some of the cattle. No serious damage was done, but the fear of the savages not only made new settlers take up land in the more protected area to the north, but caused the more timid to leave their farms.

Again in 1849, there was another outbreak, although this one, as well as the one in 1846, seemed to have been excursions of some of the younger and more impetuous members, rather than a concentrated effort of the tribe. In the latter disturbance two men were fired upon and wounded in Orange County, one on the St. Johns and one on the Indian River. In July of the same year three men were murdered, and General Twiggs was sent with several companies of regulars to investigate and take measures to prevent a recurrence of the outrages. "Billy Bowlegs," the chief of the Seminoles remaining in Florida, readily agreed to give up the five offenders who lived on the Kissimmee River in the southern part of Orange County, and the next day returned with three of these and the hand of the fourth, as a proof that he had been killed, and claimed that the other one had escaped.

The incident spread new terror throughout the county and caused a protest to the General Assembly, which body called upon the Federal Government to remove the remaining Seminoles to the west of the Mississippi. In St. Augustine, a mass meeting was held "to prepare a statement of facts and formulate resolutions for transmission to Washington." One of the statements of facts was that "all the settlements from New Smyrna southward on the eastern, or Atlantic Coast, have been entirely abandoned, many others have sought safety by congregating for protection, and all who remain are living

in constant alarm and anxiety. It will be seen at once that this state of things can not last, and that unless ample provision is extended to them, and the Indians removed entirely from our limits, the country must be given up to the savages and wild beasts and all hope of the future settlement of the State relinquished." \*1

Negotiations were begun by the Federal Government with "Billy Bowlegs" and his tribe, who were offered \$225,000 if they would migrate.\*2 Billy Bowlegs' answer was that neither he nor his tribe would go. In 1851, the General Assembly authorized the Governor to urge upon the President the necessity of removing the Indians, and if he failed to do so, that the State of Florida should appropriate the sum of two million dollars for the purpose of proceeding on their own account.

There was considerable correspondence between the Secretary of War and the State authorities; the Federal Government was desirous of following peaceable measures with the one hundred and fifty Indians, which was reported to be the number remaining, so in 1851 they sent Luther Blake of Alabama, who had been successful in persuading the Creeks to remove, to try his fortune with the Seminoles. Blake had the approval of the Governor of Florida and so went among them. In order to impress Billy Bowlegs with the power of the United States, Blake took him and three others on a tour to Washington and other northern cities. Bowlegs and his companions returned to the Everglades, thanked Blake, and announced that they were more pleased with Florida than ever. Blake did, however, persuade thirty-six Indians to go west, and seven of these died enroute. The experiment cost the Government \$48,000. \*3

In 1852, a delegation of Seminoles came from the Western Reservation with Lieutenant Gibbons to attempt to induce the Indians to migrate, but only a few were persuaded to go.

Tiring of these useless efforts, the Legislature took the matter in their own hands in 1853, claiming under the policy of States Rights that they had jurisdiction and control over their own territory. At the session of 1852-1853 they passed an act which the Governor readily vetoed, but they as readily passed it over his head. It provided "for the final removal of the Indians of this State, and for other purposes." The act made it unlawful for Indians, excepting those living with white people, to remain within the limits of the State, under the penalty of being transported. The act further required the Governor to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers and one of infantry, to assist the Federal troops if any were provided, otherwise to act independently as a protection to the frontier. For the purposes of the act, the sum of \$500,000 was to be borrowed at six per cent.

---

\*1. Bauskett Files, Tallahassee.

\*2. Brevard's "History of Florida," Vol. II, page 8.

\*3. Brevard's "History of Florida," Vol. II, page 11.

The Governor authorized Captain Aaron Jernigan, who had represented Orange County on the Legislature, to raise a company to protect the frontier and to examine the country. They were stationed at Mellonsville, the county seat, during the fall of 1851 and captured a few Indians around Lake Harney and on the upper St. Johns. But by December, the Indians had become sufficiently wary to retreat farther south into the swamps and as there was little to be done, the volunteers became wearied with the waiting game and the company was disbanded. The State took no further action against them, although there was a law upon the Statutes that no Indian could roam the lands freely. However, the results of Captain Jernigan's campaign was beneficial to settlers in the Volusia section for the savages were driven farther away from that territory.

Before closing the account of the Seminoles, it may be well to tell of the last days of a native son of Volusia, Coacooche, or Wild Cat, who was born in the southwestern part of the county when Phillip his father ruled over that region as the great Cacique of the Seminoles when the Spaniards ruled Florida. Wild Cat had finally surrendered and gone west under the promise of lands and a home. The Government, instead of giving the Seminoles a separate reservation in Indian Territory, had placed them with the Creeks and under the control of the Council of that Tribe. Wild Cat, now grown old, yet still retaining the fire of his youth, resented the denationalization of his people. His appeal to the Indian Agents was without results and he straightway collected several hundred Seminoles and migrated to Mexico, where he and his followers found a home of their own in the Santa Rosa Mountains. There he died of small pox in 1856.

Some of these facts had come to the knowledge of old Chief Billy Bowlegs, which made him mistrust the promises of the Government Agents. It was his firm stand that finally made the Secretary of War agree to give the Seminoles in the Indian Territory a separate tract of land, and the treaty was signed to that purpose. Then the members of the tribe in Mexico returned, and in 1858 old Billy Bowlegs consented to go west under the persuasion of forty-six of his tribe, who had returned from Indian Territory at the expense of the Government to use their influence with him. All the Seminoles of Florida migrated except less than a hundred, who remained hidden in the Everglades. The number was so small that they were not further molested. Their descendants live there to this day, in peace with their white neighbors. \*1

---

\*1. In November, 1926, the remnant of the tribe remaining in Florida numbering about three hundred men, women and children and who occupied lands in the Everglades west of Miami, made the first overtures to end the truce which they claim was made by Osceola with the United States. Their Chief, Tony Tommy, or Ha-Thon-Wa-Hai-Chee, wrote a letter to President Coolidge asking that they be allowed to become citizens of the United States. The New York Times of November 27th, 1926, says, "This is the first formal application for peace made by the Seminoles which will bring officially to an end a war that cost many lives and the expenditure by the Government of \$40,000,000."



After Captain Jernigan had removed the menace of the Indians, affairs in the county began to prosper. The Government offered a large quantity of land for sale in the county and settlers began to take advantage of the low prices. In 1847 the Secretary of War reported that the sum of \$1500, which had previously been appropriated by Congress for the building of a canal at the Haulover, was insufficient and that a larger appropriation should be made. In the same year Congress was asked to erect a lighthouse at Mosquito Inlet.

On February 18, 1851, the Legislature memorialized Congress, urging upon that body the necessity of placing buoys to mark the channel of Mosquito bar, and on January 3, 1853, for removing obstructions at the bar of Volusia on Lake George.

There were no schools in Orange County at this time. Throughout the older settlements of the state there had developed much interest in education during the past few years. The Federal Government had offered certain lands to be sold for the purpose, and to the fund was added "the net proceeds of five per cent of other public lands and of all escheated property and of all wreckage and flotsam found upon the coast." In 1850, county taxation for education was authorized and the Register of Public Lands was made ex officio State Superintendent of Education. In 1853, a common school law was enacted providing for the support of public schools by taxation, but Orange County disregarded the law and made no contribution to the Educational Fund.

## CHAPTER XIII

### VOLUSIA

(1854-1855)

**I**N 1852 the vast distances in Orange County, extending from the northernmost part of the present County of Flagler to the central part of the present County of Polk, made the location of County Site an important question among its inhabitants. The gradual elimination of the Indians opened the hill country of the western part of the county to settlers and those residing there objected to the long trip to Mellonsville on Lake Monroe.

In addition to this, the records of St. Lucie County were still kept at the Orange County Site. On December 21, 1846, an act had been approved making it lawful "for the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Orange and St. Lucie County to keep records, books and papers belonging to his office at his own residence in Orange County, except when the Circuit Court of said county shall be in session, provided he shall not reside further than five miles from the Court House of Orange County." \*1

On January 3, 1853, the Governor approved an act of the Legislature empowering the Judge of the Probate Court of Orange County to order an election for the selection of a County Site and the establishment of a Court House, each voter to declare on his ticket his preference for its location.

It was obvious that no selection could be made that would be satisfactory to all concerned and out of the agitation came the decision for the establishment of a new county east of the St. Johns River.

The name of the new county was to be Volusia, from the landing on the St. Johns, near Lake George. The origin of this word is shrouded in mystery. There are two traditions concerning it. One is to the effect that it is an Indian name but this is believed to be very doubtful, for the reason that the letter "V" seldom appears in the words of any Indian tongue, and in a list of several hundred given in Minnie Moore Wilson's "Seminole in Florida," not one word begins with the letter "V."

Another tradition is that a Frenchman or Belgian named Veluche, pronounced "Voolooshay," owned a trading post there at one time, some placing it in the English regime, others about 1818. It is claimed that the word Veluche after long usage became Anglicized into "Volusia."

Whether or not this is true, there is no record either in the Spanish, Territorial or County titles of any land being owned at any time in that vicinity or in the county for that matter, under the name "Veluche" or any name that resembles it. If such a man held title to land under the English regime, there would be no way of ascertaining the fact, as all English titles were denied. So

---

\*1. Chapter 96, Acts of 1846.

the origin of the name remains a tradition, but it should be given proper consideration, for tradition, after all, is a valuable ally of history.

The choice of the name, however, was fortunate, not only on account of its euphonious character but on account of the importance of the spot and the wealth of history connected with it for hundreds of years.

The first time the place is mentioned in history under the name "Volusia" was when Governor Call made it his headquarters in his campaign against the Seminoles in 1836. But here Laudonniere, the Frenchman, and Menendez, the Spaniard, had found a village of Mayaca Indians in 1564 and 1565. Here the Franciscan Friars built, with the labor of these same Indians, the important Mission of San Salvador de Mayaca.

The Indians had lived there for centuries. Today can be found an enormous shell mound, covering about twenty-eight acres, rising to a height of fifty feet above the banks of the St. Johns. Tons upon tons of material have been taken away for road building but scarcely a dent has been made in the endless layers of shells of fresh water snails, clams, backs of turtles, bones of deer and other animals, all perfectly preserved on account of having been cooked. At the bottom of the excavations the muck of the swamp land upon which the mound rested is on the same level as the banks of the river, proving that it is not a natural formation. Every few feet along the sides of the excavations, layers of ash can be noticed where the fires for the cooking had burned. It was an immense ash heap for generations. In it have been found human bones, usually broken, showing that the victims were evidently enemies and died by violence. Yet it was certainly not the burial place for members of the tribe, for a thousand feet to the north are a number of smaller mounds, in which have been found unbroken human bones, with pottery, pipes, arrow heads and other implements. A few years ago scientists exploring the smaller mounds found the skeletons of a woman and an infant lying together and in excellent state of preservation. All of which goes to prove that these smaller mounds were the burial places for members of the tribe.

On top of the large mound has been discovered the remains of stone walls,\*1, which undoubtedly marks the spot of the ancient Mission of the Franciscans, while near by Spanish coins of the date of 1680 and prior have been found, according to the claim of the present owners.\*2

On the large mound is an orange grove of very old trees, and it is said that there was a "wild orange" grove there in the memory of the oldest in-

---

\*1. The property is owned by Mr. Barney Dillard, who settled at Volusia in 1866. The stone walls are usually referred to as the ruins of a "Spanish Fort." It is a historical fact, however, that the only stone forts built in Florida by the Spaniards were at St. Augustine and Pensacola, but they did build stone missions in many places.

\*2. It is said that not only Spanish, but English and old American coins have also been unearthed there. The author has seen some of these now in the possession of Mr. S. W. Bishop of Bishopville. They were found by the ferryman at Volusia about 1908 when he was digging near the landing. An American half dollar of the date of 1817 is particularly interesting, as it is larger than the present coin, the head on one side is much larger and the figures and letters "50 C" appear under the eagle, which is quite different from the one shown on later coins of the same denomination.

habitants. The Franciscan Friars may have planted these originally, as was their custom at other missions.

On or near this spot there was located a trading post during the English and second Spanish regime, as before related, and evidently continued to the time of the Seminole War, when the entire county was deserted. After that war the place does not appear to have come into importance again until the introduction of the steamboat on the St. Johns, when it was the post office and supply station for the surrounding country, and continued as such until the advent of the railroad.

The County of Volusia was established in the latter part of 1854. In that year there were less than thirty families living in the territory comprised within its limits. With the exception of New Smyrna and Enterprise they were scattered throughout the central, southeastern and west side of the county, usually living miles apart in the forest primeval, engaged in cattle raising, cutting timber or farming in small patches.

In 1780, seventy-four years previous, there lived in this same territory over three thousand people, including slaves. It was a prosperous English colony then. New Smyrna had over fifteen hundred inhabitants. The west bank of the Halifax was a continuation of plantations raising sugar, indigo and long staple cotton. Several plantations were thriving on the St. Johns. But England had deserted her colonists. War brought its successions of tragedies. Now again the Anglo-Saxon race was beginning to carve its destiny out of the wilderness.

In the southeastern section there were in 1854 three families at New Smyrna, the Sheldons and the Lowds living on the west bank of the Hillsboro River and Captain D. Dummitt on the east side, at "Dummitt's Hill." On the north side of Mosquito Inlet was the home of Bartola Pacetti, where Ponce Park is now located. To the west a trail led through the scrub, crossing Deep Creek at the "old Spanish Ford" to Enterprise, thirty miles distant. Along its route was the home of George Sauls, afterward called Saulsville and later Osteen. To the north of him, in what is now the Lake Helen section lived James H. Chandler, a Methodist preacher and later very prominent in county affairs.

Enterprise was at that time located about a mile south of the Enterprise of later date and is referred to as Old Enterprise. It was founded by Cornelius Taylor, a cousin of President Zachary Taylor, who first came to Florida with General Taylor in the Seminole War, holding a commission of Major in his army. Major Taylor had a saw and grist mill at Old Enterprise, and was the owner of the first boat that plied between Mellonsville and Enterprise. He was also a large farmer, but in an epidemic of typhus fever he lost his daughter Polly and nine slaves, and disheartened he moved out in 1847. \*1

---

\*1. See Biography of Cornelius Taylor in Biographical History.

In 1854 a company was there cutting live oak for the Government. Ora Carpenter, who a few years later became the light house keeper at Cape Canaveral, and afterward lived at New Smyrna, is known to have been connected with this business. William Percival Grant is the name of another living there at the time, and was probably the owner of the lumber concern, for the first paper recorded in Volusia County was in the early part of 1855 and was a transfer of fifty-two slaves from Vance to James Ravenel of Charleston, S. C. The paper was executed in Enterprise and the notary was William K. Backman, so it is evident that he also resided there. The second recorded deed in the county was from H. H. Williams to Homer G. Gleason for land in Enterprise. Both were residents at the time.

In the vicinity of Enterprise were several families who had earlier taken up homesteads. John O. Bethel was on Lake Bethel to the south and John Moore to the north, both of whom had come in 1842, and the Thrasher family who had arrived about 1852. A few miles away was Francis Duston, the first Clerk of the Circuit Court. At Blue Springs landing was Lewis P. Thursby, the father of John and Benjamin Thursby now living at or near Orange City, while farther north near Lake Beresford was the Huntoon family, pioneers of 1842. Nearby lived John W. Stark,\*1 afterward a captain in the Confederate Army, who in 1851 had come from South Carolina and had bought the F. P. Fatio grant which was the Lord Beresford indigo plantation during the English occupation. He had developed this into a thriving plantation.

There was no one north of them until the section around Spring Garden Lake was reached. Here Thomas Stark,\*2 father of John W. Stark and Dr. James Douglas Stark, had come from South Carolina in 1854, purchasing the Rees plantation, the Paul Dupon grant, upon which was Garden Springs, now called DeLeon Springs. He owned a large number of slaves and later operated one of the largest plantations in the country. H. E. Osteen, a cattle man had settled near there. He afterwards moved to Saulsville, which place was later named for him. Close by was William Minchew, and still farther north, in what is now the Clifton section, was the home of Maleciah Harper, on the property now owned by "Champ" Henry Clifton. Maleciah Harper died about 1857 and his widow, Mary Harper, and her sons moved east near the Tomoka River. Two of these sons were killed in the Civil War and one, Frank Harper, is now living near Pierson at an advanced age. One of her grand-daughters is Mrs. W. T. Bennett of Ormond.

Walter Jackson Baker had arrived the year before and homesteaded east of Volusia Landing. Many of his descendants are now living around Pierson. On Lake George, in what is now the Seville section, the Belknops lived in 1854 or had only recently moved away. In the same section was Alfred Davis.

---

\*1. See Biography of John W. Stark, Biographical History.

\*2. Ibid.

In that vast area of flat woods lying in the northern central portion of the county, between Lake Diston and the upper waters of the three branches of Haw Creek and the Tomoka River, several families had taken up homesteads. John Smith lived farthest north. A little to the south of him was William Hull, who had three sons in the Confederate army, James, William and Ezekial. Farther east was William Starling, widely known as the great hog raiser of the country, who with his wife, Sarah Starling, executed one of the first deeds on record in the new county of Volusia. Nearer the Tomoka was John Alfred Groover, whose descendants are now living in and around Ormond.

To the east and south along the Halifax there were no settlers at this time, for the reason that practically all of this land was held under old Spanish grants, and the taking up of homesteads was impossible. This was an unsettled region from Bulow Creek to Spruce Creek.

There are four other names mentioned in the records of the time but the locations of their homesteads are not known. They are Thomas T. Brooke, D. F. Jones, W. A. Dupont and W. H. Holden.

This is the picture of the territory of Volusia when, just at the end of the year 1854, the new county was created. On the 18th of December the House of Representatives passed an act, enacted in the Senate on December 22, and approved by the Governor on December 29, entitled "An Act to Organize the County of Volusia." \*1

It is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Florida in General Assembly convened, That all that portion of the present County of Orange, as established by law, lying on the North and East side of the main channel of the River St. Johns, shall, from and after the passage of this Act, constitute a new County to be called the County of Volusia.

Section 2. Be it further enacted, That the Governor of this State shall appoint for said County of Volusia, a Board of County Commissioners, a Sheriff who shall be ex officio Tax Assessor and Collector, a Judge of Probate, and a Clerk of the Circuit Court, who shall respectively hold their offices until the first day of January, 1856, or until their successors are respectively qualified, and shall receive the same compensation as other like officers in this State.

Section 3. Be it further enacted, That the qualified voters of said county are hereby authorized to elect County officers, according to the election laws now in force in this State, on the first Monday of October next.

---

\*1. Chapter 624, Acts of 1854.

Section 4. Be it further enacted, That the Justices of the Peace now commissioned within said County shall continue in office until the expiration of the terms for which they are elected.

Section 5. Be it further enacted, That the Circuit Court of said County of Volusia and St. Lucie shall be holden at Enterprise, until the qualified voters shall choose some other County Site.

Section 6. Be it further enacted, That all suits, civil or criminal, which have been, or may hereafter, before the organization of the County of Volusia, be sued, prosecuted or commenced in any of the Courts of this State against any person or persons living and being within the boundaries of said counties of Volusia and St. Lucie, shall be tried, prosecuted and completed in the same manner they would have been had this act not been passed.

Section 7. Be it further enacted, That all proceedings before or in the Court of Probate upon estates of persons within said county of Volusia, shall be proceeded with in the counties where the same are now pending, as if this act had not been passed.

Section 8. Be it further enacted, That until otherwise provided by law, the said County of Volusia shall remain part of the same senatorial district to which it is now attached, and the respective inhabitants shall vote in the same senatorial district they would have voted, had not this Act creating said county been passed.

Section 9. Be it further enacted, That said County of Volusia shall be entitled to one representative in the General Assembly of the State of Florida, so soon as the population shall equal the existing ratio of representation, and in such case the Judge of Probate shall order an election for such Representative, according to law; and the Sheriff of said County shall take an enumeration of the inhabitants of said county whenever required by the Board of County Commissioners, the expense whereof shall be borne by said County, and the Judge of Probate shall forward a copy of the enumeration to the Secretary of State, of this State, before any election for such Representative shall take place.

Section 10. Be it further enacted, That the Circuit Court shall be held in Volusia County, on the Friday succeeding the day appointed by law for holding the Spring and Fall terms in the present County of Orange, and shall be held at the County Site.

Section 11. Be it further enacted, That one half of any monies now in the Treasury of the County of Orange, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of said County of Volusia.

Enterprise having been made the County Site under the act, the organization of the County was begun. James H. Chandler was the first Probate Judge, and Francis Dustin the first Clerk of the Circuit Court. According

to the customs of those days, legalized by an earlier act in reference to Orange County, Dustin kept the records at his home. Some of the older citizens remember him and the occasions of their fathers going to his house to transact business relative to County affairs. The name of the first Sheriff is not known, nor the names of the first Board of County Commissioners. In fact the first Commissioners' record now in existence is in 1868. Neither is there a record of the Circuit Court until that date.



## CHAPTER XIV

### EARLY DAYS IN THE COUNTY OF VOLUSIA AND THE CIVIL WAR (1855-1856)

**D**URING the years intervening between the establishment of Volusia and the Civil War, there was a constant flow of immigration. The census of 1860 gave the county 1158 inhabitants, part of whom were slaves, although, with a few exceptions, there were no large slave holders in Volusia. The western part increased more rapidly than the eastern, for the reason that homesteads were more readily obtained there and the St. Johns River offered the easiest entrance into the district. The names of many of these settlers are known and the dates of their arrival ascertained.

Probably the one man who rendered the greatest service to the newcomers was Jacob Brock, the father of the steamboat lines of the St. Johns River. The exact date of his arrival at Enterprise, where he settled, is not known but from the best sources of information obtainable it is probable that he came in the winter of 1855-1856. His presence was immediately felt. He founded a town about a mile from Old Enterprise and it straight-way became the more important of the two places and soon old Enterprise was abandoned. A traveler writing his impressions of the place in 1868 says, "Old Enterprise is about a mile above Enterprise on the lake shore. This was formerly the place, but Brock having the steamers had the power to establish a successful rival. Old Enterprise is nevertheless the place where Brock's hotel and orange grove should be, as it is higher and has from fifty to one hundred acres of cleared land in condition for cultivation, whereas Brock's Enterprise, beyond his garden and orange orchard, there is not one acre of thoroughly cleared land that we observed." \*1

Brock built a hotel, called the Brock House, which is standing after sixty years and which was far famed for many years as being the equal of any in Florida. Several years later he allowed the County to build the Court House upon his land, which they did, and where the building still remains close by the hotel. In 1868 desiring the land for other purposes he donated four acres several blocks away from the lake front, where a new court house was built. It is also uncertain as to the exact date that he placed the first steamboat on the St. Johns, but it is doubtful if he began regular schedules until about 1859.

On the eastern side of the county there was some activity in 1855. In that year the first Post Office was established at New Smyrna. The mail

---

\*1. "A Winter in Florida," by Ledyard Bill, New York, 1869.

was received once a month and was brought by schooner from St. Augustine. A few years later a weekly schedule was established via Enterprise, and this was probably the time that Brock ran his first boat from Jacksonville.

In 1855, Captain Adolphus Swift and his brother Elonza of Falmouth, Mass., came to the Halifax country for the purpose of cutting live oak timber for the United States Government. They established a camp on the present site of Daytona and had their wharf about where San Juan Avenue and Beach Street now join. They had a large fleet of schooners and in their employ as many as five hundred men at one time. Logging roads ran back into the hammocks on the Williams and the Briggs-Robinson grants, and the logs were cut, brought to the Halifax and lightered down the river to the inlet. They also bought the Henry Yonge grant at Ormond which they later sold to the New Britain Colony. The Swift Brothers continued business until the Civil War and after the end of the conflict resumed and continued until about 1870. It is said that an Island now located at Live Oak Point about a mile from the mouth of the Halifax River was formed by the ballast brought in their schooners and unloaded in a basin twelve to fifteen feet deep that once was situated there, and where the schooners anchored to receive their load of logs. As the place gradually filled above the water line the grass began to grow, followed by trees with which it is now covered. \*1

During the year 1855 John Padgett came into the county and located near Enterprise. It is said that he had first settled on the site of the present city of Orlando and had built the first house in the present limits of that city and sold it to Mr. Orlando, for whom the city is named. \*2 In the same year Henry Clifton, who had settled in Columbia County in 1847, came to the Spring Garden section and took up a homestead in what is now called the Clifton settlement. He was the father of a large family and many of his descendants are now prosperous citizens. One of his sons, Henry J. Clifton tells of his first trip to the Halifax Country about the year 1858. He went with his father and sold four yoke of oxen to Captain Adolphus Swift for \$300, receiving the money in United States currency, which he says was very scarce in those times in his vicinity where State Bank Notes and Spanish doubloons were the principal medium of exchange and simple barter or swapping of goods was generally the method used in business transactions. He said that the only ones living in the Halifax Country at the time, excepting the employees of the Swift Brothers, was the McDaniel family, now spelled McDonald, who had recently arrived from North Carolina.

About this time Dr. James Douglas Starke located at Old Enterprise and bought the property formerly owned by Cornelius Taylor and upon

---

\*1. Mr. John Andrew Bostrum who knew the Swift brothers and was on the scene in 1867 to 1870, vouches for these facts.

\*2. Statement of Mr. Wm. Padgett, son of John Padgett.

which he built several years later, Buena Retiro, said to have been the finest house in the county when built and is still standing near Lake Monroe.

In the following year Jeremiah Blackwelder came from North Carolina and took up a homestead on Lake Winona, Owen Hires of Georgia settled on Hires Lake, for whom it was named, and Ichabod Daugherty came into the section east of Spring Garden and founded the Daugherty settlement, where many of his descendants still live. Ichabod's son, John Daugherty, who became known afterwards as a large cattle operator, was then only four years of age.

In 1858 Robert Jones, now living at DeLeon Springs, came with his father from Georgia and settled in the Spring Garden section. He was then only fourteen years old. About the same time Jerry Watson came to Enterprise. His son, William B. Watson, was afterward captain of the Hattie, one of the early steamers on the St. Johns.

On the east side of the county there were also fresh arrivals. In 1858 Edward Archibald McDaniel, who became later known as McDonald, came from North Carolina and settled on the south side of Rose Bay. With him was his family, one of whom was William LaFayette McDonald, who is still living. Let him tell his own interesting story of those days. "We came in 'a barefoot cart' one with no tires on the wheels, all the way from North Carolina. Bartola Pacetti at the Inlet was our nearest neighbor. Later there came William Jones from Savannah who settled near by. He was bachelor and hunted and trapped for a living. Mitchel Sharp was near Dun-Lawton, and Jack Murray on Spruce Creek. The bridges over the Tomoka, destroyed in the Indian war, had not been rebuilt and to get to St. Augustine, the nearest market, we went in a canoe made out of a hollow cypress log to the head of the Halifax and walked to Matanzas and secured another boat there. In 1859 my father went to work for Captain Dolph Swift, buying steers. We moved to a shack about where Fulghams Beehive store is now located on Beach Street in Daytona. There were plenty of wild animals. I remember one day my mother heard the dogs barking and went out to see what was the matter and found a panther in a cabbage palmetto near the front door. She got the gun and killed it."

"When the war broke out, Captain Swift and his schooners quit coming, so we moved down on the Halifax to about where the Alligator House is now located in Port Orange, which became known as McDaniels, and there my father made salt during the war. We used the kettles from the old sugar mill at Dun-Lawton and made salt out of the Halifax River water and sold it to the people in the interior."

New Smyrna is said to have gained only one family since 1854. Ora Carpenter, who had left Enterprise and for a while was keeper of the light house at Cape Canaveral, gave up that position and came to New Smyrna. There he lived a few years until he moved to Saulsville, now Osteen. The Prevatt family settled to the north of him. In 1859 the Causey family set-

tled in the section later known as Seville. About the same time C. C. Sutton located on the Halifax south of McDaniels and the Wickwire family on Spruce Creek.

In 1859 a question arose between Volusia and Orange Counties as to the proper division of the monies as provided by the Act of 1854, incorporating the County of Volusia. The Legislature passed an act which the Governor approved on December 19, 1859, defining the proper division and ordering the Treasurer of Orange County to pay over to the Judge of the Eastern Circuit all the monies in question and that he make an equitable division between the two counties and upon the failure of the Treasurer of Orange County to turn over such monies, that he be proceeded against for default. \*1

On December 22 of the same year, an act was approved making the Clerk of the Circuit Court in Volusia County *ex officio* Judge of Probate. At that time, Francis Dustin was Clerk of the Circuit Court and lived near the present town of Osteen. At his house all the records of the County, as well as those of the Circuit Court, were kept except when the court was in session. To these documents were now added all the records of the Probate Court. Whether the absence of so many of the old records between 1854 and 1868 was caused by this method is not known, but it is presumed that the system would make such a loss possible. Combined with the fact that the Court House at Mellonsville was burned about 1849, destroying all the records there, the obtaining of official data in the years from 1849 to 1868 is very difficult.

Judge Dustin seemed to be the most important official in the County, at the time. By an Act of the Legislature approved by the Governor on February 2, 1861, he, as Judge of the Probate Court, was ordered to call an election on the first Monday in April of that year to select a County Site, each voter to designate on his ballot his preference, and that on and after the first Monday in October 1861 the place so designated by the voters should be the County Site, and that Court should be held there after that time. He was also empowered, in conjunction with the County Commissioners, to "cause a suitable building erected to be used as a Court House, wherein the records of said County shall be kept." \*2

But the election was not held. Before the first Monday in April came Articles of Secession had been signed and Florida had been declared "a free and independent nation." It had seceded from the Union and war was believed to be inevitable. Within a fortnight after the first Monday in April Sumpter had been fired upon and its echo reached even to the back woods of Volusia County. There were other matters more important than a County Site or a County Court House. The next session of the Legislature

---

\*1. Chapter 1036, Acts of 1859.

\*2. Chapter 1182, Acts of 1860.

extended the time for holding the election to the first Monday in April of the following year, but that election was never held.

Judge James H. Chandler of Volusia was one of the signers of the Articles of Secession. Although there was a difference of opinion in the county on the subject, the majority of the inhabitants had come from the Southern States and were in sympathy with the cause of the Confederacy. Judge Chandler undoubtedly expressed the sentiments of the majority.

During the war, Volusia kept the even tenor of its way, without increase or growth; immigration from the North was impossible and the South had no men to send. In fact the end of the war showed a net loss, for many of the young men did not return. There was no fighting within its borders until 1862, and then only minor skirmishes. But it did real service to the cause of the Confederacy in furnishing supplies. Florida became known as the Commissary of the Confederacy. Its vast grazing lands, safe during the first years of the war from the inroads of the Union troops, gave to the Southern Army practically all the beef cattle which it so sorely needed. Volusia contributed its share. The cattle men were exempt from military service, for theirs was an essential industry. Later, however, the demand for men in the Confederate Army became so great that even they were conscripted and only the older men and women were left to do the work at home.

Brevard's History of Florida says "the men of Florida volunteered with such eagerness that when the Confederate Congress passed its first conscript act, nearly all the men of the State capable of bearing arms had already enlisted."

Captain John W. Starke of Beresford raised a company from Volusia and Putnam Counties, which became Company H, 2nd Florida Infantry. \*1 The regiment served in the Army of Northern Virginia and according to the records only a skeleton was left when they surrendered at Appomattox in 1865. David L. Dunham was 1st Lieutenant and William B. Watson of Enterprise 2nd Lieutenant. Of the enlisted men known to be citizens of Volusia were Frank Baker, J. D. Baker, J. L. Chandler, who was wounded at Frazier's Farm and afterward captured, D. L. Grover, T. W. Harper, J. T. Hull, wounded at Chancersville and D. F. Jones.

In Company B, 3rd Florida regiment which served in the Western Army under Bragg, Hood and Johnston are found the names of three of the Leonardy family and one of the Osteens. All were either killed or wounded. Bartola Pacetti was in the same company and was mustered out April 26, 1865. John Padgett appears in the records as 2nd Lieutenant of Company A, 11th Florida Regiment.

In the roster of the several regiments that Florida supplied, there were probably many from Volusia County whose names cannot be identified as living in the county. Dr. James Starke is said to have raised a company later

---

\*1. Soldiers of Florida, pages 77 and 91.

in the war that fought in North Florida. Mr. Rudolphus Sheldon of New Smyrna, then a lad of eighteen, states that he was a member of his Company. \*1

R. S. Sheldon's name also appears in the roster of Company H, 2nd Florida Cavalry. This was the company commanded by Captain, afterward Colonel J. J. Dickson and was known as Dickson's Men. This famous command was engaged chiefly in East Florida, part of the time on the border of Volusia, in Putnam County, and its record is like a romance of adventure. In this command there are known to have been at least fifteen Volusia County boys, some of whom are still living. The following are shown in the roster of the company: D. Blackwelder, F. Blackwelder, R. D. Brock, Daniel Clifton, Jr., F. M. Clifton, Henry J. Clifton (now living near Barbersville), J. C. Clifton, D. O. Hiers, J. M. Hiers, L. W. Odum, Robert Jones (now living at DeLeon Springs), L. W. Odum, W. Osteen, James Prevatt, and R. S. Sheldon (now living at New Smyrna). \*2 Others who are known to have been in the Confederate Army from Volusia are John Glenn, Tobias Blackwelder, Wiley Blackwelder, William Jones, Jackson Brooke, Calvin Harper, Jacob Harper and William Shepherd. \*3

Early in the war Mosquito Inlet was of considerable importance to the Confederate cause on account of its convenience for blockade running. Cotton was shipped out in schooners to England and arms, munition and articles of much value to the Confederates brought in.

In March, 1862, the only engagement in Volusia County occurred at New Smyrna. Brevard's History of Florida gives the following account: "Notwithstanding federal control of ports, blockade runners would occasionally land their cargoes on the coast of Florida. Mosquito Inlet, fifty miles south of St. Augustine, was often resorted to by small vessels of light draught bringing arms from the British colony of Nassau, two of the most successful blockade runners being the Kate and the Cecile. In order to prevent such blockade running, Flag Officer Du Pont, commanding the South Atlantic Blockade Squadron, ordered the Penguin, under T. A. Budd, and the Henry Andrew, under S. W. Mather, to proceed to the inlet, where the latter was to cross the bar, establish an inside blockade, capture any Confederate vessels found there, and guard large quantities of live-oak timber which had been piled north of the lighthouse. Meanwhile Lieutenant Commander Budd, together with Acting Master Mather, organized an expedition from the two vessels and, on March 22, 1862, moved southward through the inlet, with four or five boats, carrying about forty-three men. They passed by New Smyrna to some salt works several miles away, which they destroyed, and then re-

---

\*1. Biography of Rudolph Swift Sheldon, Biographical History.

\*2. Soldiers of Florida, page 275.

\*3. Names obtained from members of families of veterans.

turned, and attempted to land near where the cargoes of the blockade runners had been landed."

"But two companies of the 3rd Florida Regiment of Infantry were at New Smyrna for the purpose of taking charge of the cargoes, arms and munitions of war, coffee, medicines, and other precious stores. These were stored in a palmetto hut until they could be taken to Enterprise, from there to be shipped to Jacksonville. The Confederates from the banks opened fire upon the Federal boats, killing eight men and wounding six. Though after this, no forces were kept at New Smyrna, cargoes were occasionally landed at the place, and conveyed into the interior, and frequently small schooners would carry cotton to Nassau."

Captain Dolph Sheldon, who received the account from an eye witness, states that both Commander Budd and Acting Master Mather of the Union forces were killed, besides the men mentioned, and that the others escaped across the Hillsboro river to the mangrove trees and proceeded down the river and found refuge on one of the gun boats, which were anchored at the Inlet, the other being outside blockading. The Confederate commander, Capt. D. B. Bird had the bodies of the Union officers and soldiers buried. Three days later Commodore DuPont came outside the Inlet with his flag ship and sent boats ashore under a flag of truce for the bodies of those killed. These were exhumed and the sailors buried on the east side of the river at "Dummitt's Hill," the home of D. Dummitt, and the bodies of the two officers taken aboard the flag ship.

There was no further conflict of importance in Florida until the year 1864. In January of that year, Major General Q. A. Gilmore, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the South with headquarters at Hilton Head, S. C., was directed by the War Department "to invest Florida, to cut off the source of supplies of the Confederate army, to recruit negro regiments, and to organize white regiments from deserters from the Confederate cause and to restore Florida to the Union." He occupied Jacksonville and in February proceeded west with his land forces to cut off the Confederate supplies from central Florida. At the same time a fleet of gun boats held the lower St. Johns River. Opposed to the Union forces was General Joseph Finnegan with his scattered brigades, most of them old men and boys, whose chief duty had been the guarding of supply trains. Reinforcements were sent by General Beuragard from Savannah.

Until the final surrender of the Florida troops, numbering 8,000, to General Edward M. McCook in May, 1865, there was continual skirmishes and battles throughout northern Florida. The Union troops frequently made raids into the central section, some of which were into Volusia County.

In May, 1864, several gunboats and transports proceeded up the St. Johns River for the purpose of capturing Enterprise. Captain Dickison and his command planted two guns at Horse Landing, a few miles north of the

Volusia line, and captured one of the gun boats, the Columbine, with all on board. \*1

Later as the Confederate forces were driven westward, these raids were more successful. Gunboats reached Lake Monroe and Enterprise. Fifteen hundred cattle are reported to have been taken with one hundred bales of cotton. \*2.

Stories are told of these raids by the older inhabitants of the western side of the County, for they were the only occasions where they actually saw the northern troops. One is concerning Mrs. Mary Harper; widow of Maleciah Harper, who was living deep in the flat woods west of the Tomoka. A company of Union soldiers had captured several hundred cattle and in driving them to St. Augustine passed Mrs. Harper's house, who was alone with her younger children, her older sons being in the war. The Union Commander asked her the best route to St. Augustine. She readily consented to inform him and directed him through a district in which even the most experienced cattle man would have difficulty in recovering his cattle. The consequence was the entire herd was lost and eventually wandered back to their original owners.

Although the citizens of Volusia saw but little of the Union troops, they were often at the mercy of bands of deserters, from both sides! \*3 Brevard says "about the latter part of 1863, deserters and men wishing to avoid the conscript law began to gather in the swamps and forests of middle Florida. There were also desertions from the Union army, and men from both armies banded themselves together and defied both civil and military power." These bands made frequent raids through western Volusia and their presence proved even more disastrous than the presence of the northern troops, who with rare exceptions are reported to have treated the inhabitants with due consideration.

---

\*1. Brevard's History of Florida, Vol. 11, page 96.

\*2. Bauskett Files, Tallahassee.

\*3. It has been claimed that Colonel Dickison had a battle at Volusia Landing with the Union forces but Mr. Robert Jones, now living at DeLeon Springs and who was a member of Dickison's company, states that the only fight he recalls here was a skirmish with a band of deserters, and that the fight referred to has probably been confused with the one at Horse Landing several miles down the St. Johns River.



## CHAPTER XV

### AFTER THE WAR

THE end of the Civil War left Florida paralyzed like the rest of the South. The survivors returned home, some crippled, all without means, except a few who were members of the cavalry and who were allowed by the terms of surrender to retain their horses. It was a matter of beginning life anew. There was no commerce, no currency, no legal status for a time, and even uncertainty as to possession of land, for although without authority there was talk of confiscation.\*1.

The Federal Government proceeded as rapidly as possible toward the formation of a new State Government. The Governor and Legislature were not recognized by the military authority, the former being declared guilty of treason for calling the Legislature in session.\*2 On June 14, 1865, martial law was declared.

These conditions seriously affected the older communities and the towns of the State. In Volusia there were no towns and no means of transportation into it. There were few visitors and little attention was paid it by the outside world. The people had so long been accustomed to the absence of currency and the system of barter was a method with which they were familiar. There were comparatively few negroes and the problem of the liberated slaves did not affect them as it did those communities where they outnumbered the whites. So the people of Volusia bravely resumed their tasks of developing this new country much as they did when they had first entered it a few years before.

Under the Federal order the County Judge of Probate was "to continue to take proof of wills and to issue letters testamentary," clerks of the Circuit Court were allowed "to take proof or acknowledgment of deeds and mortgages and to record them as formerly," and any person holding ministerial offices to perform their duties necessary for the transaction of business. Consequently there was not much difference in official affairs at Enterprise or at Judge Dustin's home five miles distance near Saulsville.

Immediately after the close of the war there began an influx of population that has continued to this day. Prior to the war immigration had been largely from the southern states. Afterward it was from all parts of the Union. Jacob Brock of Enterprise re-established his steamboat line to Jacksonville, and by January, 1866, the "Darlington" was making regular

---

\*1. Brevard's History of Florida, Vol. 11, page 114.

\*2. *Ibid.*, page 126.



What the Early Settlers of Volusia Found.

trips with his son, Captain Charles Brock, in command. This immediately became the popular means for transportation into the county.

In 1865 Oliver C. Arnett, of Bainbridge, Ga., bought a plantation near Enterprise from Hotchkiss and Poole, hotel men of New York, who had become interested there through Jacob Brock. Arnett began the operation of a large sugar plantation and grist mill. He sold this in 1868 to Frederick DeBarry of New York, the founder of the DeBarry Steamboat Line on the St. Johns River and the splendid estate of five thousand acres with the residence called DeBarry Hall, about two miles from Enterprise, is still maintained by Adolph DeBarry, son of Frederick.

Oliver Arnett moved away but William S. Thayer, who came with him, remained and his descendants are still living in the county. Mrs. Emily Wagner, now of Benson Springs, is a daughter of Oliver C. Arnett. She was six years of age when her father moved to Enterprise, and interestingly describes the life of the pioneers. She says she has seen her father on several occasions shoot deer from the door of his house.

In 1866 Barney Dillard settled at Volusia Landing, James Roberts a few miles to the northeast, John Daugherty in the Daugherty neighborhood, while on the east side of the county John Andrew and Charles C. Bostrom \*1 with John Mullison took up a homestead on the east side of the Halifax River at Silver Beach in the present city of Daytona Beach. The Bostrom brothers did not remain long in partnership with Mullison but in 1868 moved north to the site of the present town of Ormond Beach and there took up a homestead in their own right, on which Mr. John Andrew Bostrom is still living. Mullison left the same year and returned to St. Augustine.

In 1866 the Swift brothers returned with their fleet for live oak timber, on the Halifax, and the same year a logging company under Captain Albert Driscoll opened a camp on the St. Johns River near Lake George. With him was the father of William W. Jordan, now of DeLeon Springs, who settled near the Causey settlement, composed of Dan, Layton and Steve Causey, whose descendants are living in and around Seville. A few miles to the south of them, near the present town of Pierson, was the homestead of the Bennett family, who came in 1867, and among them were U. M. and Z. H. Bennett, Baptist preachers, who are remembered in that section. In the same year Arthur Rosseter bought a tract of land northwest of Enterprise from a Mr. Page who had settled there just before the war.

In 1866 the Florida Land and Lumber Company purchased the state land to the north of and adjoining the property of Bartola Pacetti on Mosquito Inlet and started a village there which they named Port Orange. It had been previously called Bob's Bluff. They built a large saw mill and opened a store. The company was organized in October of the previous year by Union Army officers who had been posted at Hilton Head, S. C., during

---

\*1. See Biographies in Biographical History.

the latter part of the war. Among the company was J. M. Hawkes, who writes as follows concerning the project: "The original design of the company was to start a colony of freed men and those who could be friendly to them on the public lands near the Mosquito Inlet. Homesteads were secured on the north side of Spruce Creek and at Dun-Lawton and at one time 500 families came here from Columbia, S. C."

Other authorities agree that two ship loads of about 1600 negroes, including men, women and children, from South Carolina and Georgia, came to Mosquito Inlet in 1866. The colonization scheme was under the auspices of the Freedman's Bureau, or officially "The Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands." This bureau was created in the War Department by an Act of Congress, March 3, 1865, to last one year, but extended until 1872 by later Acts passed over the veto of President Johnson.

This was the largest colony ever brought to Volusia in one body, with the possible exception of Turnbull's. It was a complete failure, both from the standpoint of the promoters, The Florida Land and Lumber Company, and from the colonist's. The negroes, accustomed to the broad cotton fields of South Carolina and Georgia, could get little comfort from the vast stretches of uncleared land to which they had been brought with the promise of forty acres each, rations and a mule with which to farm. Members of the colony who are still living do not complain of their treatment but the settlers in the section at the time describe their plight as being pitiful. They lived in palmetto huts, subsisted on fish, oysters and game, but lacked bread and would come to the homes of the settlers and beg a few ears of corn, which they would grind at the handmill to make their meal.\*1

Whether or not the promises made them were faithfully kept, few remained to take advantage of the Utopia represented by the Freedmen's Bureau. The white farmers of the interior counties heard of the abundance of colored labor that had been so suddenly introduced into Volusia and straightway came with their carts and it took little inducement to get these forlorn emigrants to go where they were assured of broad cultivated fields and homes. A few remained in the county. According to Hawks several took up homesteads north of the present town of Port Orange, on Spruce Creek, at Saulsville and in the western part of the county. When the settlement of Daytona was started a few moved there and four of these emigrants, Thad W. Goodin, Henry Crosby, Molly Crosby and Alice Overstreet, are still living, respected colored citizens of Daytona Beach.

In November, 1866, John C. Maley and his family came to Port Orange, now Ponce Park. He was employed as engineer by the Florida Land and Lumber Co. They came on the steamboat, "Darlington," to Enterprise and by cart to New Smyrna and by sail boat to Port Orange. In 1867 a post office was established there, but in the latter part of that year it was

\*1 Statements of Wm. Lafayette McDonald and R. S. Sheldon.

moved across the river to C. C. Sutton's home, still retaining the name "Port Orange." In 1868 it was moved to McDaniels, where it has continued until this day, making the present town of Port Orange the second oldest settlement in the eastern part of the county.

In 1866 J. D. Mitchel settled near "The Lagoon" on the Hillsboro River, planted an orange grove and started a settlement which later became known as Oak Hill. He afterward moved to the east bank of the Halifax, near Daytona Beach. In the following year W. W. Ross of Kansas, brother of the United States Senator from that state, entered a homestead at Palmetto Point, and for a while had a post office at his house called Palmetto. His brother-in-law, Mr. S. P. Wemple, lived there for two or three years, at which time both returned north.\*1

During this time the western part of the county was equally active. In 1867 Andrew Alexander\*2 of North Carolina took a homestead on the St Johns River which was known for years as Alexander's Landing. The following year Count Frederick DeBarry bought the plantation of Oliver Arnett, to which he added other property by purchase, and in 1870 built DeBarry Hall. About the same time he established the Frederick DeBarry Steamboat Line on the St. Johns, which many years later was sold to the Clyde Line.

In 1868 John Andrew Bostrum was elected on the Board of County Commissioners. Bostrum states that all the voters in the county were necessary to organize the Court, hence every citizen of voting age was compelled to go to Enterprise. To reach there from his home in the present town of Ormond, he went by sail boat to Port Orange and walked thirty miles, crossing Spruce Creek, Deep Creek and other streams by tying his clothes on his head when the water was too deep for wading. He had to go only twice that year, but when serving on the Board of County Commissioners in 1869 and 1870 it was necessary for him to go at least every two months, and sometimes more often.

There are no records of the Sheriff or County Commissioners prior to 1869. The first record of a Board Meeting was that of March 29, in that year. The Board consisted of Henry G. Lungren, President, John A. Bostrum and Henry Clifton, with Wm. Thayer, Clerk. From the deliberations of this meeting it is shown that Reuben Marsh was Tax Collector in 1867, and Milton H. Daniels, Clerk and Treasurer in the same year, as settlements were made with them for that year. John H. Mulleson was ordered to appear before the Board and explain discrepancies in the tax books of 1868. Dr. John M. Hawks was appointed Road Commissioner for the Second District, and a road ordered established "from Dun-Lawton by way of Mrs. Murray's to the Smyrna-Enterprise Road." A Commission was also appointed, consisting of William B. Watson, George Sauls, Louis M. Connor,

---

\*1. Hawks, East Coast of Florida, page 56.

\*2. See Biography, Biographical History.

David W. Carlisle, John Harrison and J. M. Feaster "to survey out a road to run from Enterprise to Sand Point." \*1 The Legislature was also requested to define the line between Volusia and Putnam Counties.

In the next meeting, April 24, 1869, William Buckner was appointed Deputy Clerk. Bill for three benches for the Jury Room was approved. The account of J. L. Chandler, County Solicitor, was examined and he was allowed twenty-five cents per day or \$7.50 for the month of December. Evidently this salary was entirely satisfactory to the Attorney, for he continued in office and in the following October was ordered paid \$19.75 for three months' work.

At the same meeting the question was discussed as to moving the Court House which was on the land of Captain Jacob Brock, and the chairman was requested to consult him. At the next meeting the report was made that Brock would not allow the Court House to be removed but that he would donate two acres for a new one. The Clerk was ordered to get the deed and to thank the Captain. Nothing further seems to have been done regarding the Court House but the following year a jail fourteen by fourteen feet was ordered built.

The various petitions and orders for roads during the years 1869 and 1870 is an index to the development of the County. Among these were "straightening road from Spring Garden to Enterprise;" road from Port Orange to New Smyrna for which \$100 was allowed "to pay the expense thereof and to build a bridge or for lightering across Spruce Creek;" road from Rose Bay north "to Riverside on the margin of the Halifax River;" road from Wickwires old place to Dun-Lawton to be diverted to a more direct route to Port Orange; road from Prevatt's settlement to intersect with road leading from Cabbage Bluff to New Smyrna. \*2 Stephen Snow was ordered to remove part of a wharf that obstructed the road from Dun-Lawton to Port Orange.

In October, 1869, a petition was presented asking that the County Site be moved from Enterprise to Spring Hill. \*3 An election was ordered for December 30 following. The result was 74 votes for Spring Hill and 21 votes for Enterprise. The overwhelming majority for Spring Hill did not seem, however, to greatly impress the commissioners, who decided that they were "unable to decide upon the proper construction of the law," and at the next meeting held that there had not been a sufficient number of votes cast for the proposed change and that the Court House should remain at Enterprise. And there it did remain for another eighteen years.

---

\*1. Now Titusville.

\*2. Prevatt's settlement was later Seville, and Cabbage Bluff was on the St. Johns near Crow's Bluff.

\*3. Spring Hill was near the present site of DeLand, which had not then been established.

The members of the Legislature in 1869 were Senate, Arthur Ginn of Mellonsville; House, J. D. Starke, Enterprise. In 1871, Senate George E. Brantly of Mellonsville; House, B. R. Wilson, Enterprise.

The first record of the Circuit Court is that of 1869. Hon. J. G. Price was the presiding Judge, J. G. Long, States Attorney, A. H. Alexander, Sheriff, and Wm. S. Thayer, Clerk. In the names of the grand and petit juries there are several duplications, the limited number of the citizens of the County requiring several to serve on both. Henry Clifton, now living, was one of these, John Andrew Bostrum, now living, a member of the grand jury. John C. Maley was on the petit jury. In fact the list of the two juries was practically a roll of all the voters of the county in 1869. The tax levy in that year was "80% of the state tax to be raised, and school tax 20% of state tax to be raised." The amount collected in 1868 was \$1485.59 and in 1869 \$2459.84.

The picture of Enterprise, the scene of these activities, is interestingly told by Mr. Ledyard Bill in his "A Winter in Florida."\*1 He visited Enterprise in the winter of 1869 on account of the health of a friend, and states in the preface to his book that at the time he could find nothing published concerning conditions in the state.

"A half dozen buildings is the sum total of Enterprise, about which so much is heard by travelers on the river. A feeling of disappointment is inevitable; notwithstanding the traveler soon accommodates himself to the fact of utter barrenness in a country which has been for a century forgotten; yet, that at the head of navigation, the termini of steamships and travel, there should be found but one house, is beyond all belief! This is, however, the case; though a new dwelling was in course of erection during our visit. The hotel, the Brock House, the center and circumference of this city, is also a disappointment but it is in this case an agreeable one. From Jacksonville up to Enterprise, no hotel equals this. It is a genuine Northern looking hotel, such as you may see at a watering place on the seaboard. It stands broadside to the lake, one hundred and ten feet long, and two stories and a half in height, with a veranda its entire front, broad and airy. The house is well painted, and has attractive green blinds, and comfortable accommodations for upward of fifty guests."

"A very attractive sight is the orange orchard standing at the left of the wharf, and owned by Capt. Brock, who is also proprietor of the hotel, and, for that matter, of everything else of any account at Enterprise, not excepting the steamboat line which brings you and on which you have to return. This grove is a very handsome one, and covers a couple of acres across the roadway from the hotel."

---

\*1. Published by Wood and Holbrook, New York, 1869.

“Enterprise is the point at which passengers land who are bound for New Smyrna, Mosquito Inlet, Hillsborough, or Indian River on the sea-coast, and directly eastward, a score and a half of miles from this place.”

“There the banana, fig, and pine-apple are seen, and the coffee-plant grows wild and luxuriant.”

The Legislature passed an Act which was approved by the Governor on February 14, 1870, fixing the boundary between Volusia and Orange Counties as “the old River running on the south and west side of Huntoon Island.”



## CHAPTER XVI

### THE FOUNDING OF DAYTONA AND ORMOND (1870-1880)

**I**N 1869, two schooners began to ply regularly on the Atlantic Ocean between Jacksonville and Mosquito Inlet. One of these was the "Rover" with Captain Bennett as the skipper and the other, name unknown, commanded by Captain Albert N. Haig. This was the first scheduled transportation established on the East Coast.

In April, 1870, Dr. John M. Hawks, while in Jacksonville, met three gentlemen, Mathias Day of Mansfield, Ohio, Judge Lindenbower and a Mr. Walker, both of Kansas, who were looking for a chance for investments in Florida.\*1. He persuaded them to come to Port Orange to look at the country. They accepted and came with him on the "Rover," arriving there on April 20, 1870. They spent several days looking over the territory up and down the Halifax River and Day became especially interested in an old sugar plantation called the Samuel Williams grant. There is no evidence that Judge Lindenbower or Walker invested in this section.

Mr. Day returned to St. Augustine and communicated with the owners of this grant for its purchase. This grant contained 3200 acres and was made by Governor Jose Coppinger on April 18, 1817, to Samuel Williams, and was confirmed by the Commissioners of Land Claims of the United States Government on September 7, 1824, to "Joseph M. Hernandez, as Attorney for his wife, late widow of Samuel Williams, deceased, and the other heirs."\*2 Later Samuel H. Williams, son of Samuel Williams, took possession, cultivated the land and lived thereon until 1835. His farm house was near the river, about the present corner of Loomis and South Beach Streets and was burned by the Indians in that year. The sugar mill was near the present corner of Loomis and Ridgewood Avenues. Through a Sheriff's sale in 1861, on account of a judgment against Samuel H. Williams, Christina Relf, supposed to be the sister of Samuel H. Williams, acquired title to this land. It was from her that Mathias Day purchased the tract in the Fall of 1870, paying, it is said, the sum of \$1,200.\*3

Mr. Day returned to Mansfield and immediately set about the work of colonizing his newly acquired possessions. In the winter of 1870-71 the first work was begun. He brought with him his nephew, Calvin Day, a Mr. Webber and a Mr. Skelton. Webber and Skelton built a saw mill on Beach

---

\*1. Hawks "East Coast of Florida," page 59.

\*2. American State Papers, Vol. IV, page 414.

\*3. William Lafayette McDonald states that he heard Mathias Day tell his father that he paid \$1200 for the Williams grant.

Street between Cedar and South Streets, which was the first clearing. Then a hotel was built called the Colony House to accommodate the settlers until they could erect homes of their own. This hotel faced the river on Beach Street, at the corner of Loomis, and was afterward enlarged and called the Palmetto Hotel. It was conducted by Mrs. Hoag.

The first residence built in the colony of Mathias Day was the Riley Peck home on South Beach Street across Loomis from the Colony Hotel. This was not, however, the first house built within the present limits of Daytona Beach. In 1868 Alfred Johnson of New Jersey settled on the original Francis Kerr, afterwards the Briggs-Robinson, grant, and built a log cabin on the present corner of First Avenue and Beach Street.

This property, consisting of 1871 acres, had become known as the Heriot tract as it was acquired by Benjamin A. Heriot from Briggs & Robinson, to whom it was confirmed by the United States Government, though



Old Colony House, afterward the Palmetto Hotel. First House built in Mathias Day's colony on the Halifax, in 1871, which later became a part of Daytona

Francis Kerr was the original claimant. It was always known as the Kerr place. On November 12, 1846, it was foreclosed under mortgage and purchased by John Robinson, whose heirs sold it on July 15, 1858, to Elijah Swift of Falmouth, Mass., for \$2,500. On September 21, 1868, Oliver C. Swift, son of Elijah Swift, sold the property to Alfred Johnson and James Sawyer, the latter having come that year from Fond du Lac, Wisconsin, settling at Port Orange. \*1 Swift, however, reserved the right to cut live oak timber for eight years on the north half of the property.

\*1. Mrs. Doty Hobart of Daytona Beach, granddaughter of Alfred Johnson, has these old deeds in her possession.

Alfred Johnson was the father-in-law of George E. Coleman,\*1 the first physician in Daytona, who bought a one-eighth undivided interest in the tract on April 5, 1871. Upon the death of Alfred Johnson in that year Mrs. George E. Coleman, his daughter, inherited this grant, an interest in which was later sold to Benjamin Mason, and afterward a part sold to George W. Kingston.\*2

Upon these two Spanish grants—Samuel Williams and Francis Kerr—the city of Daytona was built. Mathias Day was the founder of the city but Alfred Johnson was the first settler, and members of his family have been continuous residents to the present time.

There were no houses along the river north of the present Live Oak Street to the present corner of Magnolia and Beach Street, where a Mr. Duvall lived. Further to the north on what is now the Burgoyne property were two small cabins, and near what is now Second Avenue Prof. S. N. Chamberlain, a naturalist, resided. Dr. George E. Coleman occupied the Johnson house at First Avenue. In all there were eight dwelling houses and one hotel, all except Dr. Coleman's built within a year. Besides there were several tents back in the woods, in which the latest arrivals lived.

The first school was in a dwelling house built by Mr. William King, near the corner of Beach and Oak, now Live Oak, in 1871. On August 4, 1872, the first school opened in this building with fifteen pupils. It was a private school and was taught by Mr. J. W. Smith.

The settlement continued to grow slowly and in 1875 the following account is given by a citizen who signs himself or herself as H. and was printed in a pamphlet called "Florida," published by George J. Alden in that year:

"Daytona is located on the west bank of the Halifax River, twelve miles north of the Inlet. The ground upon which it stands is quite dry, having a gradual rise as it recedes from the river, until, at the distance of thirty rods, it attains an elevation of some fifteen feet above the water. Its whole area is thickly covered with a second growth of oak, hickory, pine, palmetto, mulberry and a variety of other trees usually found in the hammock lands. These trees are from fifteen to fifty feet in height, thrifty in growth and very beautiful in appearance. They are one of the most attractive features of this locality, as such a growth is not often found immediately upon the bank of the river. A street, appropriately named Ridgeway Avenue, has been opened through a forest of these trees, offering the most desirable situation for residences, as such redundant, varied and beautiful vegetation could not be produced in years by any expenditure of money."

---

\*1. See Biography George E. Coleman, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography George W. Kingston, Biographical History.

"It is laid out upon a tract of land comprising some 2,000 acres. North of it is another tract of 1,000 acres, and, to the south, still another of equal area. These tracts have recently been surveyed into lots of from one to forty acres in extent, and may be had at prices varying from \$1 to \$10 per acre. River front lots in Daytona are held at higher prices. The quality of the soil varies from light pine to heavy hammock, and this division of pine and hammock land is common to the whole extent of country adjacent to the Halifax River. All the pine, and what is known as light hammock land, is susceptible of immediate cultivation as soon as cleared, but varies somewhat in productive quality. The heavy hammock has first to be drained, but it is of inexhaustible fertility."

"It numbers at present a population, all told, of some seventy persons. Nearly every section of the country is represented, the majority being from the Northern States. We have some twenty framed houses, several of them neat and tasty cottages. There are two stores, one of them several years established, doing a thriving business, and keeping on hand, at fair prices, everything desired by settlers in a new country. We have several good house carpenters, a blacksmith shop, managed by a competent and thorough workman, an experienced physician and surgeon, a bricklayer, a boat builder, and a shoemaker. We have, during the summer, an excellent private school. We have a commodious boarding house, kept with scrupulous neatness. The grounds present a striking and pleasant contrast with what is sometimes witnessed in new countries. Visitors here will be provided with every reasonable comfort, and find themselves surrounded with the refinements and amenities of the best social life. We have neither church, jail, minister, nor lawyer, yet there is no settlement of its size, either North or South, East or West, that contains a more respectable, law-abiding and industrious population."

"The climate of this part of Florida is nearer perfection than any other one thing in the world. Lying far enough to the south to be beyond the reach of winter cold, yet we are exempt from the too ardent heat of the tropics. Our winter winds are cool and bracing without the least suspicion of harshness, and the warmth of the summer sun is tempered by an ocean breeze that is grateful to every sense without the least effect of enervation. The river itself is a benediction to every inhabitant upon its banks. Its tepid and saline waters make bathing a luxury at any season of the year."

The principal means of transportation at this time were sail boats. Dr. G. E. Coleman had the first horse and later J. D. Bryan, the first marshal of the town, owned a mule. These were the only beasts of burden in the

settlement. Beach Street was a sandy trail and there was only one street opened running west, Orange Avenue, which was a path as far as Canal Street, now Palmetto. There was no road to the outer world. The three ways of entrance or exit were, by sail boat to Port Orange and by foot or cart to Enterprise; by sail boat to the Inlet and schooner to Jacksonville; or by sail boat to the head of the Halifax and over land to St. Augustine. The stage road to Volusia Landing was not opened until 1876 and the first stage was driven by George W. Kingston.

In 1875 the community had grown to the extent to allow the subject of incorporation to be discussed. It is said that one of the reasons advanced was "to keep out the hogs." The Florida "razor back" or "piney woods rooter," a breed of hog combining fleetness of foot and ability to escape, with his value as a food product, roamed the woods by day and insisted on sleeping beneath the houses of the inhabitants at night. This method of living on the part of the hog was a source of discomfiture to the people, as it filled the houses with fleas, of which there seemed to be no riddance. The stock law allowed the hog to run at will and a fence was small bar to his transgressions. Incorporation and local ordinances to keep the animals out seemed to be the only preventative of the evil. A story is told of a lady who was asked by a new comer "How do you stand the fleas," "We have to stand them," replied the older resident, "what can we do, we can't die."

In June, 1876, the agitation for incorporation reached the point where a few of the citizens met to discuss the question. This was on the 14th and on the 26th another meeting was held which resulted in a call signed by Edgar N. Waldron, J. Wilkinson and M. Huston for a mass meeting, to be held on July 26, 1876, in the hall over Jackson's Store, located on Beach Street just south of Orange.

There were twenty-five citizens present and upon the question, twenty-three voted for incorporation and two against. Application was made for the charter, which was duly granted, with Daytona, Volusia County, Florida, as the official name and with the following officers: L. D. Huston, Mayor; C. E. Jackson, Town Clerk; members of the Town Council, William Jackson, \*1 D. D. Rogers, \*2 J. Wilkinson, G. R. Puckett, J. C. Maley, M. Huston and G. M. Wallace. J. D. Bryan was elected Marshal and Collector; G. E. Coleman, Assessor, and E. N. Waldron, Treasurer. The corporate limits extended from the Kingston line on the north to the South Canal on the south, and from the main channel of the Halifax River west to Fourth Street.

The name Daytona had been applied to the settlement for several years. It was in honor of Mathias Day, its founder, and according to Mr. John Andrew Bostrum, was selected in 1872 by Mrs. William Jackson, Mrs. Riley

---

\*1. See Biography Wm. Jackson, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography D. D. Rogers, Biographical History.



Jackson's Store and Hall where the first meeting of citizens was held on July 26, 1876, to incorporate the town of Daytona. The house to the right is the home of William Jackson. This property is now occupied by the business block in Daytona Beach, located on Beach Street from Orange Avenue south to Cottage Avenue.

Peck and himself as a committee, who chose it from the three names under discussion at the time, viz., Daytown, Daytonia and Daytona.

On July 27, 1876, the new Mayor was sworn in, and William Jackson elected President of the Town Council, the first meeting of which was held at the Palmetto Hotel. Mr. C. E. Jackson failed to serve as Clerk and Laurence Thompson \*1 was appointed to serve until regular election, at which time he was elected and held the office for several years.

The first Ordinance related "to the public peace, the public health and the public morals." Soon afterward one was passed for the purpose of eliminating the hog as a nuisance.

Apparently the most serious problem that confronted the first City Fathers was a matter of drainage. D. D. Rogers was the first Town Surveyor. Previous to October 26, 1876, all meetings of the Council were at the Palmetto Hotel, but after that date they were held at D. D. Rogers' office for a time and he was frequently consulted as to the method of caring for surface water. Another problem was drinking water, and there were several epidemics of malaria until flowing or "bored" wells gave an abundance of pure water, and after that time Daytona was for years known as the "Fountain City."

In 1876, the first school building was erected on Canal Street, now Palmetto Avenue. It contained one room and was used as a community

\*1. See Biography of Laurence Thompson, Biographical History.

house for all kinds of gatherings, church and prayer meetings, "sociables" and parties, as well as for school purposes. It was built by popular subscription and was called "the public school to differentiate it from "the private school" previously conducted on Beach Street by "Parson" J. W. Smith, but it was in no way connected with the public school system of the county or state.

In the election of May 30, 1877, G. M. Wallace was chosen Mayor and remained in that office until the election of 1887, when he was defeated by G. R. Pucket, having been re-elected for ten consecutive terms.

The first tax rate was established on March 15, 1877, and was fifteen mills on the dollar. The early income was small, being only \$1,144.16 during the three years from September, 1877, to July 19, 1880. Of the amount raised \$926.10 was from taxes and the remainder was derived from licenses, fines and sale of riparian rights. The expenses, however, were also small, the total disbursements for the three years being only \$907.31, leaving a balance of \$236.85 in the town treasury.

The community grew very slowly. In the election of 1881, five years after incorporation, there were only forty-five votes cast. Communication with the outer world was difficult, though the stage road to Volusia Landing on the St. Johns, with a fork at John Smith's on the Tomoka that led to Crescent City, made some improvement. A ferry had also been established across the Tomoka, putting the old King's Road again into use, thus shortening the journey to St. Augustine. On June 23, 1880, the Town Council protested to the Post Master General against the mail coming by way of Haw Creek inasmuch as it caused a delay of twenty-three hours.

While not within the corporate limits of Daytona, the territory across the Halifax on the Peninsula had begun to be settled. J. D. Mitchell, in 1870, built a house on the homestead of his father Alanson Mitchell, and in 1873 J. W. Smith took up a homestead which he called Memento. He also laid out a cemetery there.

While Daytona was being established there were other activities in the Halifax country. The town of Ormond to the north was being founded. In the Fall of 1873 Daniel Wilson, George Millard and Lucius Summers, all of New Britain, Conn., were authorized by Philip Corbin of the Corbin Lock Company of the same place, and by which company the three men were employed, to come to Florida to purchase land for a colony to be established there. They arrived in St. Augustine and there secured an ox cart, by which means they reached the Halifax country, where they met John Andrew Bostrum and his brother Charles C. Bostrum, who showed them over the section. Through the assistance of the Bostrums the new-comers arranged with Captain Adolphus Swift to purchase the Henry Yonge grant of 810 acres lying on the west bank of the Halifax. They also secured a small tract of government land in addition. The three men returned to New Britain, Conn., and gave glowing reports of the country. The property was

divided into twelve parts to be allotted to the families of the three named and to the following: Philip Corbin, James E. Francis, Eldron Moses Penfield, Chester N. Penfield, Frank Penfield, A. A. Hull, George Brigham, William G. McNary, Ruth and Eliza Dix. The proposed settlement was named New Britain.

Wilson, Penfield and McNary returned in 1874 to clear their lots for houses. Daniel Wilson immediately began the erection of his home, and as there was no saw mill at hand, the lumber was brought from Jacksonville. This, the first house built in the present town of Ormond, was called the Colony House for the reason that it was intended to be the home of the colonists until they could build their own homes. It was situated at the cor-



Airplane View of Ormond Beach and Ormond Beach Hotel.

ner of what is now South Palmetto and Tomoka Avenues. Wilson's family arrived in the Spring of 1875, and in October following, the families of Francis, Penfield and Brigham also came. Their route was by the way of Volusia Landing, thence across country in dump carts drawn by mules, spending the night with a family named Elsworth, who lived in the flatwoods west of the Tomoka.

In the winter of 1875-76 James E. Francis opened the first store.\*1 Each year brought more from New Britain, Connecticut, and in time others joined the colony. In 1879 the first school was established. It was a dwelling house standing on the corner of Lincoln and Ridgewood Avenues, and

\*1. See Biography, James E. Francis, Biographical History.



the first teachers were Mrs. Chauncey Bacon and Mrs. Florence Corpe. Later Mr. Philip Corbin gave land for a school building.

In 1876 Reverend E. Y. Pinkerton began to hold religious meetings, out of which grew the first church, which was organized in 1882, embracing all the Protestant denominations. It was called the Ormond Union Church, the building being erected in 1885.

Among the early settlers who were not from New Britain, Conn., were Joseph Dowling Price \*1 and John Anderson. The former came from Kentucky and the latter from Maine. Price homesteaded on the Peninsula across the Halifax River from New Britain. He and Anderson soon entered into partnership and were active in the development of the community. They built the Ormond Beach Hotel which was opened on January 1, 1888, with Dr. S. E. Churchill as the first manager. Later Anderson and Price took charge of the property and afterward sold it to Henry M. Flagler but continued its management until 1910.

In 1875 Sidney Lanier, the author and poet, visited Florida for his health and wrote interestingly in a book entitled "Florida, Its Scenery, Climate and History," published in 1876. He refers to New Britain and also the Bostrum House as offering splendid accommodations. He says, "the sections may be reached directly from Jacksonville by water, three schooners ply between Port Orange and Jacksonville, and though not meant for passenger packets offer tolerable accommodations. Larger schooners also run from New York to Mosquito Inlet during the winter, transporting live oak."

In 1879 Leonard B. Knox and G. Fred Beade purchased part of the Bulow grant on Bulow Creek, a few miles to the north of the settlement, where there was a wild orange grove. They rebudded the trees and developed a fine grove, which has been since known as Knox and Beade's plantation.

By the year 1880 the settlement had grown to that extent that its citizens desired its incorporation. There was some objection to the name "New Britain" and a new one was suggested. The one chosen was Ormond and under that name the town was incorporated on April 22, 1880. The name was in honor of James Ormond, a Scotchman who came from the Bahama Islands at the invitation of the Spanish Governor of Florida and was granted on April 18, 1816, two thousand acres of land at "Damietta, Mosquito." \*2 Ormond spent the remainder of his life on the property and died there. His grave is located a few miles north of the town. His grandson is said to have

---

\*1. See Biography Joseph Dowling Price, Biographical History.

\*2. American State Papers, Vol. IV, page 260.

been a frequent visitor to New Britain about 1880 and was very popular. This fact, with the historical significance attached to the name, made it quite acceptable.

The first Mayor of Ormond was Daniel Wilson and the following were the members of the first Town Council: Elijah Craig, John Dowling Price, Loomis Day, John Andrew Bostrum and J. C. Seiser. \*1

---

\*1. These names have been given by some of the older citizens from memory. The early records of the town have been lost, destroyed, or at least are not available.

## CHAPTER XVII

DELAND  
(1873-1890)



HENRY A. DELAND

**I**N 1870, the population of Volusia was 1723, by 1880 it had increased to 3294.

While Daytona and Ormond were being established on the eastern side of the county, there was a constant influx of settlers on the western part. The St. Johns River had become a highway of travel. Early in the seventies two steamboat lines were making regular schedules, one the Frederick DeBarry line and the other the old Brock line. These were later increased by an independent line, and the St. Johns River fleet had by 1880 a dozen steamers plying between Jacksonville and Lake Monroe. The DeBarry line carried the mail daily, stopping at several landings in Volusia County. The steamers of this line were, the Fred DeBarry, Captain Shaw commanding; the George M. Bird, Captain Amazeen; the Rosa, Captain Smith; the Florence, Captain Brock; and the Sylvan Glen, which had previously been running on the New York and Harlem Line. The "Pioneer" or Brock Line comprised four vessels, the Arrow, Captain Payne, which ran twice weekly; the Volusia, Captain Lund, which ran weekly; with the Fox and Daylight, which were used largely as excursion steamers. The Independent Line had only one boat, the City of Sanford. Captain Rhodes commanding, which ran twice weekly. In these days, before the building of the railroads the St. Johns River could boast of more traffic than at the present time.

In the center of the county, in the section where Orange City and DeLand are now located, settlers began to arrive from the northern states in 1873. In that year Captain John Rich took up a homestead upon the site of the present city of DeLand and built the first house. Vincent Kirk came to Enterprise in May, 1874, and walked north to Alexander's Landing, now Beresford, looked over the country and took up a homestead the same year east of Rich's on what is now East New York Avenue, DeLand. In 1875 Benjamin F. Colcord, in partnership with David Felt, opened a store at Alexander's Landing, also J. B. Jordan of Kentucky, Henry B. Austin of Indiana and John Cannon during the same year, which were the first stores between Volusia and Enterprise. Beresford on the St. Johns River was the post office

and trading post for the settlement which rapidly built up on the high rolling lands that lay a few miles to the east.

J. B. Owen, J. B. Jordan, Captain J. B. Wood, Dr. G. W. Lancaster and B. F. Finical, all of Kentucky, and Henry B. Austin of Indiana, took up homesteads in 1875 and built log cabins in the pine woods, near Capt. Rich's. Other early settlers in the vicinity were Dr. Voorhis, Frank Bucknor, John Camp, Hugh Wheeler, H. Canfield, C. A. Miller,\*1 O. P. Terry, Samuel Swing, E. R. Dean, E. Scott Brown, John Cannon, J. F. Allen, Hiram Waters, J. S. Craig, Judge C. H. Wright, J. J. Banta, Fred Hampson and N. R. Scovil, who either took up homesteads or bought land. In March, 1876, Henry A. DeLand, a baking powder manufacturer of Fairport, N. Y., came with his brother-in-law, O. P. Terry, to visit this new country. Writing in 1895 of this visit Mr. DeLand says: "We went up the St. Johns River to Enterprise. The trip was delightful but the country on each side of the river didn't captivate me, or even interest me. We staid over Sunday at Enterprise. Monday, leaving my family at Enterprise, Mr. Terry and I started out in a one-horse rig to visit his homestead, and those of others, near where DeLand now is. For two or three miles after leaving Enterprise the ride was far from enjoyable. The sand was so deep, the country so desolate, that I begged Mr. Terry time and again to turn around and go back. He kept saying: "Better country beyond."

It was not long before we reached the high rolling pine lands, and I was then willing to go on. A short distance further on I saw new houses being built and land being cleared and I said: "This looks like the West. Here is snap and push. I am willing to go on." This was the Wisconsin settlement, called Orange City.

We drove on. I saw only one house between there and Alexander's Landing, Beresford. Thence to Capt. Rich's cabin, a ten-acre enclosure with good solid fence, some orange trees and lots of chickens. This was the only house, the only improvement that there was in what is now the City of DeLand.

I enjoyed my ride through the pines, over the high rolling lands with no underbrush, where one could gaze for a long distance through the pine woods. The face of the country reminded me of my own loved Western New York. We passed one orange grove in the pine woods and I saw that the orange trees would grow on the high pine land. I thought what a charming country this would be if settled like Western New York, or the Northern States, with pleasant homes here and there among the pines and orange groves dotted here and there and no standing water near. I thought it would make a healthful home for the year around. I met some eight or ten settlers and their wives, who then lived out among the pines, their homes scattered in all directions from the little log cabin of Captain Rich. I found

\*1. See Biography Charles A. Miller, Biographical History.

them young, intelligent, cultured and enterprising. I thought what a first-class nucleus these people constitute for a town. During my stay with Capt. Rich, I enjoyed the luxury of sleeping on the floor, where I could put my hand out between the logs. Capt. Rich and his charming wife made me feel at home and gave me lots of fried chicken, and in every way were most hospitable.

While at Capt. Rich's I met Fred Hampson and his wife. Hampson had entered the homestead east of Capt. Rich's, on which the Putnam House now stands, at the southwest corner, and the College Arms at the southeast corner. I bought out Mr. Hampson and they returned to Brooklyn, N. Y. While at Capt. Rich's he invited to his forest home the few settlers, some eight or twelve in all, that were located in the vicinity. We had a most delightful visit. While there it was remarked that there ought to be a post office nearer than Beresford, and the question was asked "What shall we call it?" Someone said "DeLand." It was so voted and that same evening letters were written headed DeLand, Florida, Beresford postoffice. Soon after, at a meeting in the woods, the streets were named."

In this manner was the settlement of DeLand established. It soon became the center of trade instead of Beresford. Colcord and Felt dissolved co-partnership in the mercantile business at Beresford in 1877 and J. B. Jordan moved to DeLand settlement and opened the first store there. Austin and Cannon did not remain long at Beresford. Benjamin F. Colcord married Miss Anna Kirk, daughter of Vincent Kirk, which was the first marriage solemnized in the DeLand settlement. The first child born was Clara Bell Rich, in 1876.

Mrs. Hettie B. Austin, wife of Henry B. Austin, began to collect money in 1876 to build a church. Henry A. DeLand offered to give an acre of ground, with financial help as well, to build a school house to be used as a place of worship. His proposition was accepted and the building was erected in 1877 on the northeast corner of Boulevard and Indiana Avenue. Rev. M. S. Leete, brother-in-law of Mr. DeLand, was the first minister. Mr. DeLand was the public benefactor of the community. He continued his business in Fairport, N. Y., but made visits to the settlement in 1877 and 1878. Then for two or three years he did not return to DeLand, but matters did not progress in the new settlement as fast as he desired and he decided that he could do more good there than in Fairport. To quote his own words: "So I concluded to sell out my business in Fairport that had been paying me from five to twenty-five thousand a year, and to give my undivided attention to making this (DeLand) a religious, educational, business and social center."

The remainder of his life was given to the upbuilding of the town. He did not stint in time or money in his efforts for its advancement. He established the DeLand High School, which opened on November 5, 1883, with Dr. J. H. Griffith as principal and with thirteen students the first day. This

was the beginning of the present John B. Stetson University. Mr. DeLand paid all deficiencies and the school gradually grew in attendance and usefulness. After two years Dr. Griffith was succeeded by Prof. J. F. Forbes and it became known as DeLand Academy. In 1884 DeLand Hall was built and later the institution passed into the hands of the Baptist State Association and became DeLand University.\*1

A charter was obtained from the Legislature, but Mr. DeLand retained his close affiliation with it, aiding with time and money. About this time, Mr. John B. Stetson became interested and made large donations. At the suggestion of Mr. DeLand the name was changed in 1888 to the John B. Stetson University, and as the years passed it has steadily widened its activities until it is today among the leading institutions in the South.

In the Fall of 1877, a post office was established at DeLand. Previous to that time the nearest post office was at Beresford. The first post master was Dr. G. W. Lancaster with T. J. Southworth as assistant. Mail came by steamer to Cabbage Bluff and the first mail carrier was J. W. Watkins, who was succeeded by E. O. Painter and later by John Cannon. In 1878 J. B. Jordan sold his store to G. A. Dreka, which business continues to the present time. On May 10, 1877, there appeared the first newspaper in the county, the Volusia County Herald, under the editorship of Reverend M. S. Leete and T. J. Southworth. In May, 1878, this paper was succeeded by the Florida Agriculturist, which was published by Kilkoff and Dean and edited by Col. C. Codrington, who later bought it and continued its publication until 1885. The first hotel was the DeLand Grove House, later the Putnam Inn, and was managed by Mrs. O. P. Terry, sister of Mr. DeLand. In 1881 the Baptists erected their first church.

Settlers continued to arrive from all parts of the country and the community increased in population. The question of incorporating was discussed for some time and finally came to a successful issue. An election was held on the eleventh of March, 1882, at which time the following officers were chosen: Judge Cyrenus H. Wright, Mayor; H. C. Strack, Clerk and Treasurer; D. M. Cooney, Marshal and Collector; and members of the Board of Aldermen, J. Y. Parce, J. J. Banta, H. C. McNeill, C. Codrington, G. A. Dreka and Vincent Kirk. On the evening of March 13, 1882, the oath of office was administered in the "cabin" which was then occupied by Judge Wright. A charter was applied for and according to the present records was dated April 20, 1882.

The Florida Agriculturist of 1897 says, "Thus began the municipality of DeLand and for nearly sixteen years the city fathers have so thoroughly looked after the interests of the town that today we can boast of being the best, having the best paved streets, supplied with the purest water, and above all the healthiest town of its size in the south."

---

\*1. Bauskett Files, Tallahassee.

On December 13, the Volusia County Bank, the first bank in the county, began business under the management of J. T. Whitmore. On April 7, 1883, F. S. Goodrich bought the business and continued it as a private bank for a number of years, when it was incorporated.

In 1884 the first railroad entering DeLand was built by E. W. Bond, who had recently come from Willoughby, Ohio. It ran from DeLand to the St. Johns River, a distance of about five miles, and on July 28, 1884, the road was formally opened to traffic and travel. The road was a narrow gauge and the rolling stock consisted of one engine, two flat cars, three box cars, one passenger coach, and was found to be of great convenience in bringing freight from the boat landing. In 1883, the first ice factory in the county was built by A. G. Kingsbury.

On September 27, DeLand suffered from a fire which consumed two blocks or practically all of the business section of the town. Out of the ashes, however, a more substantial business section sprang. The fire started in Wilcox's saloon, and that was the last saloon in the city.

It was about this time that the campaign was started to move the county seat from Enterprise to DeLand. The movement was looked upon by the people of the southern part of the county with much disfavor, as well as by those in authority at the Court House in Enterprise. Isaac Stewart,\*1 a lawyer, who had come to DeLand from Kentucky in 1885, was a leader in the movement. A petition was circulated throughout the county to which there were 825 signatures of registered voters, being more than one-third of the total registered voters of the county. On February 8, 1888, Mr. Stewart presented this petition to the Board of County Commissioners in Enterprise. The petition received scant encouragement from that Board, however. A motion was made that an election should be held on the 15th of March, 1888, but no other member of the Board would second the motion and "the same was declared lost."\*2

The supporters of the removal evidently did not take their defeat lightly, for the minutes of the Board show that on February 17, one week after the previous, or regular, meeting, the Board was called in extra session, "pursuant to written notice and call served by the Chairman and a writ of mandamus for the purpose of taking action on the petition for removal of the county site." At this meeting an election was called for March 29, 1888, on the question of location. As was the custom of the times, each voter recorded his vote for the town of his preference. The Board canvassed the returns on April 3.

It was evidently a meeting that carried intense interest. When precinct number five was called, they requested that their vote be passed, to which

---

\*1. See Biography of Isaac Stewart, Biographical History.

\*2. Minutes of Board of County Commissioners, Volusia County, February, 1888.

D  
e  
L  
a  
n  
d

F  
l  
o  
r  
i  
d  
a



*Science Hall  
Stetson University*



*Blue Springs  
College Arms Hotel*



*Clyde Line Steamer  
at  
De Land*



*A De Land Grove*



Mr. Stewart strenuously objected. The Chairman ruled against him, and the vote proceeded without number five's count. When number eight was called William Jackson of Daytona objected to the vote being cast on the ground that the place of holding the election was illegal. His objection was overruled and 110 of their votes went to Enterprise, 39 to DeLand, 3 to Daytona, and one to Lake Helen. Finally, when the other votes had been recorded, number five was allowed to vote and gave 77 to DeLand and 9 to Enterprise. The final vote was for DeLand, 1,003; Enterprise, 439; Lake Helen, 251; DeLeon Springs 84; Orange City, 80; Daytona, 3; Port Orange, 2; Ormond, 1; and New Smyrna, 1. DeLand, having received a majority of 142 of all the votes cast was declared the County Site on April 3, 1888. The Board of County Commissioners at the time were D. Freeman, Chairman; G. D. Bryan, T. L. Rodgers, J. D. Ross, and J. G. Poppell, with J. H. Faulkner, Clerk. Freeman, Ross and Faulkner were appointed a committee to procure buildings at the new County Site for the safe keeping of the county records.

The friends of Enterprise, however, did not give up the fight to retain the Court House at that place. J. H. Bodine and John Sauls brought suit against the County Commissioners to restrain them from removing the county records from Enterprise to DeLand. The Supreme Court of Florida dismissed the case on June 8, 1888, and here the fight apparently ended. The Commissioners ordered J. H. Faulkner, the Clerk of the Circuit Court, to superintend the removal of the records to DeLand and that Ezekiel Clifton, County Judge, assist him. A Court House was built in 1895. The removal of the County Site caused an impetus in the growth of DeLand.

In August, 1888, the DeLeon Springs Courier moved there and its name was changed to the Volusia County Record. Norton's Handbook of Florida gives its population in 1890 as two thousand with three excellent hotels and "a general air of business prosperity."

The census of the same year gave Volusia County 8,467.

## CHAPTER XIX

### THE COMING OF THE RAILROADS

(1881-1891)

**A**LL of the settlements in Volusia County heretofore referred to were before the coming of the railroads. Previous to their construction the only means of transportation to the outside world had been by steamer on the St. Johns River, by steamer or schooner on the Atlantic Ocean, or by stage to St. Augustine. The last named route had come to be used in the early eighties by way of the old King's Highway from St. Augustine to Daytona, and by it mail was brought once a week. Long before the railroads actually came there were many schemes projected for this means of transportation, but none of them were fulfilled. One of these was from DeLand to Daytona called the Stetson Road; one to Seville, of which Dr. Lent was secretary, one to the St. Johns River by way of St. Augustine, of which A. T. Blake was president, and a narrow gauge road from St. Augustine to Daytona.

In fact there were many schemes in those days other than railroads that failed. One of special interest was projected about 1877, called the anti-ague canal. It was for the purpose of ridding the country of malaria. It was believed that by making the water of the Halifax more salty this could be accomplished. A plan was devised to dig a canal across the peninsula from river to ocean to admit the briny waters of the Atlantic. The point selected was north of Ormond and about a mile south of the present Smith Creek bridge. Mr. E. N. Waldron gives the details in an article in the Halifax Journal about ten years later.

"Many thinking a good current of salt water would improve the health and also give us better fishing, got together at a public meeting at Wm. Jackson's store in the spring of '77. D. D. Rogers was appointed for Daytona and Charles Bostrom from New Britain, now Ormond, to survey and lay out a canal about the mouth of the creek or head of the river. The same was dug by contributions, some paying cash, others giving labor, sweet potatoes, etc.\*1

The cost of the canal was about \$1500, counting labor at \$1.25 per day as it was at the date of the digging of the canal. Its length was about 2500 feet. We counted on the spring flood tide to rush in, cutting the canal to its proper depth. But when the storm came up Charles Bostrom was the only one there. The outcome was a lot

---

\*1. Chas. A. Ballough states that his father contributed one hundred dollars in cash and gave five days of labor.

of palmetto and other logs were washed in the mouth of the canal, choking it full and Mr. B. was not able alone to remove them and the chance to save the canal was lost, which drifted full of sand."

The minutes of the Town Council of Daytona show that on June 23, 1884, a right of way was granted to the Seville and Halifax River Railroad Company to build its lines on any street of the town they desired. The first railroad actually built in Volusia County is believed to have been from Orange City to Blue Springs Landing in 1881. It was two miles long and the car was drawn by a mule. S. B. Wilson, the present Tax Assessor of Volusia, tells of riding as a passenger on a loaded flat car, drawn by this mule, from Orange City to the Landing. When near the landing the mule was unhitched and the car allowed to run down to the river by its own momentum. The brakes, however, did not work and Mr. Wilson was forced to jump. The old negro who was in charge of the brakes, however, remained at his post and succeeded in stopping the car a few feet from the river bank. This was the beginning of railroading in Volusia. This road was built by W. W. West, whose plan was to build to New Smyrna, but he failed financially and the property was sold to a Mr. Twing, who incorporated the Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic Railroad. He is said to have received donations of land along his right of way and graded the road, but never laid the rails. He is also said to have failed financially, and E. R. Chapmen completed the road about 1886. About the same time a road was also graded from DeLand to Lake Helen, but the rails on this were never laid.

The second road in the county was built in 1884 by Mr. E. W. Bond, which has been previously referred to and which ran from DeLand to the St. Johns River, a distance of about five miles. These roads were all within the county. The first railroads to enter the county were begun in 1885, when two entered practically simultaneously. They were the St. Johns & Halifax River Railroad from Palatka south along the eastern side of the county, and the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad down the west side.

The St. Johns & Halifax River Railroad was built by Mr. Utley J. White. The road was first a lumber road built by him, twelve miles in length, running from Ralston, about five miles above Palatka, to Dinner Island, which is now a station on the Florida East Coast Railroad. Starting there in August, 1885, White built a line through to the Tomoka River, naming the terminus Garfield. This road did not touch Hastings, but came out through Dinner Island and Bunnell along the present line of the Florida East Coast Railroad, and was completed to Garfield in the winter of 1885-86. For several months thereafter passengers for Ormond and Daytona were ferried across the river and travelled in hacks to those towns. Encouraged by this traffic, Mr. White decided to build into Ormond and Daytona.

The minutes of the town of Daytona show that on May 11, 1886, the St. Johns & Halifax River Company presented a petition to be allowed the



Map of Volusia County in 1885. The St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad (the present Florida East Coast Railroad) is shown with its terminus at Garfield, in the north-eastern part of the county. This station was later discontinued.

same right of way which had been granted to the Seville and Halifax River Railroad on June 23, 1884, and which they had not used. The St. Johns and Halifax River Company agreed to construct and equip the railroad by June 1, 1887. The Town Council declined to grant the privileges previously given for right of way over any street, but confined the new company to a right of way running north or south over any street lying west of Ridgewood Avenue, and over any one street running east and west by which they could reach their proposed terminals on the river. The rails were laid into Ormond and freight was moved into and out of that town in November, 1886, and the first rails were laid across the corporate line of Daytona about December 1, 1886. The road was narrow gauge. Mr. W. G. Nash of Daytona Beach, then a lad of thirteen and living in Daytona, writes:

“What an event it was to the life of our entire community when we were told that a railroad was fast nearing completion from San Mateo to Daytona. Finally we school children were told that we might lay aside our studies for the rest of the day and join the whole town by going up to Kingston and see the first train roll in. Those first trains were a combination of both freight and passenger, and while Kingston remained the terminus of the road for a short while, the line was quickly extended as far south as Orange Avenue, thence down to the river where the new depots were built, across City Island, and out to the end of a long dock to deep water.”

From December, 1886, until 1892, Daytona was the terminus of this road. The minutes of the Town Council show that on June 6, 1887, complaint was made that the railroad was not maintaining a crossing on Canal Street, now Palmetto Avenue. On October 31, 1888, at a special meeting of the Town Council a resolution was passed prohibiting “the operation of any railway train in the town of Daytona that stops or slacks to a speed of less than four miles per hour” while passing through the town of Ormond. This was on account of the yellow fever quarantine.

About 1890 H. M. Flagler purchased the St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad. The Town Council, under date of April 14 of that year, received a proposition from him to build a hotel on Jackson Island, later known as City Island. On May 24 following, a special resolution of good will was passed and a special committee was appointed to meet Mr. Flagler with reference to his new hotel. Mr. William Jackson offered to give the island for the purpose, but Mr. Flagler asked for thirty years exemption of taxes, which Mr. Jackson, who was a member of the Council and very influential politically, declined to consider.\*1 The minutes of the Town Council have no record of the request for tax exemption. However, Mr. Flagler made no further effort to build a hotel at Daytona. The next reference to the

---

\*1. Statement of Chas. A. Ballough.

railroad is made in the Town Council in 1892 when the company asked to cross the necessary streets in the extension of the railroad south. About this time Mr. Flagler began his work of building his line to New Smyrna, Oak Hill and down the East Coast, which line became the Florida East Coast Railroad.

At this time Daytona was a town of about twelve hundred population. It had its first telephone in 1882 as shown by the records of the minutes of the Town Council, when permission was asked "to erect a telephone wire to connect the store of L. Thompson with that of G. L. Thompson & Company." Its first bank was opened in 1887 by Mr. Robert Woolsley on the corner of Magnolia and Beach streets, and continued for a few years, when it failed. The first fire department was in 1887. On March 23, the Town Council passed a resolution to purchase apparatus to be drawn by horses, for the price of \$2,800.00 "provided owners of property residing within the village part of the town, who, over their own signatures, would give consent." Previous to this time notice had been given by the Town Council of a levy of five mills for this purpose. In 1882 L. Thompson was granted a license for an opera house. The following story of Daytona in 1887 will show its growth since it was incorporated in 1876:

"Mark the contrast that eleven years have wrought. Daytona now has 1200 to 1500 inhabitants, an organized municipal government, with schools, churches, newspapers, markets, ice factory, bakers' shops, stores, and in fact everything to make life worth the living and to enable one to get the most comfort and enjoyment out of it. There is a Masonic Lodge and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Of the two newspapers, the Halifax Journal, edited by F. A. Mann, is the oldest. The East Coast Messenger, edited by J. M. Osborne, is democratic, and the former republican, but neither are bitter partisans. The hotels are the Palmetto House by Mrs. Hoag, Daytona House by W. H. Richardson, Ocean View by W. H. Trainer, and Stanley House by Gatch & Williamson. Photographer, shoemaker, tailor, dealer in books and stationery, jeweler, furniture dealer and undertaker, ice manufacturer, attorney-at-law, tinner, stove dealer, blacksmith, well-driver, butcher, dairyman, one of each; drugs and medicines, saw-mills, oysters and ice cream, real estate agents, painter and dentists, two each; carpenters, three; physicians, four; dry goods and miscellany, three; groceries and general merchandise, ten; nurserymen, four; bakers, two.

"Along the ridge on the highest land, about two blocks from the river, is Ridgewood avenue, a beautiful driveway, paved with marl and shaded by the native growth of forest trees. Northerly this avenue continues to Holly Hill, three miles, and to Ormond, six

miles, there connecting with a road northerly to St. Augustine, and another westerly to Crescent City. The southern extension of Ridgewood avenue continues straight through Blake, two miles, to Port Orange, six miles, and on southerly to New Smyrna, and a branch leads westerly to Enterprise and the St. Johns." \*1

The St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad ran through Holly Hill, which in 1888 was a promising village of fifteen families. It had a post office, store, job printing plant, a Congregationalist church supplied by a minister from Daytona, and a school of fifteen pupils. Mr. Fleming named the place in honor of his old home in Delaware. It was incorporated in 1901. The first mayor was Vet. Cave; Clerk, W. H. Bostrom; Treasurer, George Harris; Marshal, C. S. Harris; the members of the first Town Council were, A. H. Carter, I. M. Mabbitt, W. A. McBride, Lote Cave and A. E. Mason.

Ormond at this time was a thriving village. Its corporate limits extending one and a half miles along the river front and one and a half miles west and easterly from the river to the Atlantic Ocean. There were two dealers in general merchandise, each having substantial steamer wharves, one real estate dealer, five carpenters, a blacksmith, shoemaker, painter, machinist, dairyman, wagon maker and taxidermist. There were two resident clergymen, two school teachers, fifteen truck farmers, eighty-two orange growers, three boarding houses, six contractors, two barbers, two boat builders, five teamsters and the Ormond cornet band of twelve pieces.

North of Ormond was a station called Harwood, named for the owner of the property in that section. Harwood had come here about 1883 from Minnesota and bought the John Addison grants together with much surrounding land and had enclosed about 1700 acres of this with wire fences for cattle raising. He bought several hundred cattle, and at one time had as many as five hundred men working for him. Before he had fully developed his ranch, he is said to have been thrown from a horse and died from the effects of the injury.

While the St. Johns and Halifax River Railroad was being built on the east side of the county, the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad was under construction in the west. Its history begins with the Tampa, Peach Creek and St. Johns River Railroad, which was incorporated in February, 1878, under the general laws of the State of Florida. No construction was ever done by that company and by resolution of the stockholders on June 27, 1881, its name was changed to the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company. From 1882 to 1884 fifty-five miles of railroad was constructed from Jacksonville to Palatka and operation begun on March 6, 1884. On March 4, 1881, the Palatka and Indian River Railway Company was chartered, which constructed in 1884-85 twenty-nine miles of railroad from Palatka to Seville, which began operation in October, 1885. This

\*1. John M. Hawks' "East Coast of Florida."

same road constructed forty-one miles of road from Seville to Sanford in 1885-86, which began operation on February 22, 1886. It also constructed three and nine-tenths miles from Enterprise Junction to Enterprise in 1885-86 and commenced operation on February 22, 1886. On April 4, 1887, the Palatka and Indian River Railroad was consolidated with and into the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Company, whereby the latter railroad acquired the lines from Palatka to Sanford and the lines from Enterprise Junction to Enterprise. Under date of February 27, 1880, the Orange Ridge, DeLand and Atlantic Railroad had been incorporated. There is no record, available, however, of the date of its organization. There was a road constructed from DeLand to DeLand Landing by Mr. E. W. Bond, already referred to, who on March 4, 1881, acquired control of all of the stock of the company and constructed the road from DeLand to DeLand Landing. It seems that he individually operated this line from the latter date as the DeLand and St. Johns River Railway until April 10, 1886, without securing a separate charter, and apparently without officially taking any steps looking to a reorganization of the Orange Ridge, DeLand and Atlantic Railroad. On April 10, 1886, Mr. E. E. Bond and wife conveyed this railroad to the DeLand and St. Johns River Railroad, which was incorporated and organized on that date. This company continued to operate the railroad from DeLand to DeLand Landing on the St. Johns River until the latter part of 1887, when that part of the railroad between DeLand Junction and the river was abandoned and the tracks taken up. DeLand Junction was where the road crossed the line of the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad. The DeLand and St. Johns River Company continued to operate the four and one-third miles of road into DeLand until May 27, 1890, when they conveyed it to Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad Company.

On April 8, 1893, James H. Durkee was appointed Receiver for the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad under foreclosure suit and the road was operated by the Receiver from that date to April 21, 1899, when the property rights, etc., with the exception of the Sanford and Lake Eustis Division, were conveyed under foreclosure sale to the Plant Investment Company. On April 22, 1899, the Plant Investment Company leased the line running from Enterprise Junction to Enterprise to the Florida East Coast Railroad Company, by which company it has since been operated. On June 5, 1899, the Plant Investment Company conveyed the railroad from Jacksonville to Sanford to the Jacksonville and St. Johns River Railroad Company, such conveyance being subject to the lease of the Enterprise Branch to the Florida East Coast Railroad Company. On the same date the Jacksonville, St. Johns River Railroad Company conveyed this property to the Savannah, Florida and Western Railway Company. On April 10, 1902, that company consolidated with and into the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company, which has had control of the properties since that date.



As the railroad was advanced through the northern part of Volusia from 1884 to 1886 stations were established along this line. The northernmost of these was Seville, and next to the south was Pierson, named for Peter Pierson and his brothers, who settled here in 1876.\*1 A few miles farther south was established the station of Eldridge, the post office of which is Bishopville, named for Robert J. Bishop.\*2 This was near the settlement of Emporia, which had been established a few years before between Bishopville and Volusia Landing. To the south of Eldridge was Barberville and a little farther south DeLeon Springs, the history of which has been previously given. Next to the south was Glenwood and south of DeLand was Beresford and Orange City Junction. By 1888 the Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic Railroad from Blue Springs Landing to New Smyrna was in operation and freight cars were running over it to the wharf on the Hillsboro River. The St. Johns and Atlantic Railroad connecting Enterprise on Lake Monroe with Titusville on the Indian River had been completed.

Other means of transportation were also being provided. The route of the schooners or steamers on the Atlantic from Mosquito Inlet to St. Augustine and Jacksonville carried an element of hazard. The creation of an inland waterway by connecting the various rivers and arms of the sea along the east coast had long been the desire of the citizens of Volusia and their neighbors to the north and south. By digging a canal from the North River to the Matanzas and from the Matanzas to the Halifax River, and from Misquito Lagoon to the Indian River a continuous channel would be created. To accomplish this purpose a corporation was chartered on August 3, 1881. It was called the Florida Coast Line Canal Company and its initial capital was \$100,000. Its incorporators were John Wescott, Henry Gailard, James M. Hallowes and James L. Colee, all of St. Augustine. The application for the charter says:

"The canal or artificial water course for the passage of boats and vessels to be constructed, maintained and operated by said company shall extend from some point near the head of Matanzas River in St. Johns County in the State of Florida, southward, through or near Smith's Creek to the head of the Halifax River in Volusia County, also a canal or artificial water course from a point beginning on Misquito Lagoon, within four miles of the Haulover southward across the land to Indian River; or Hillsboro River with Indian River, and to open a continuous route for transportation by the company, of persons and property by steamers, barges and boats or vessels from Lake Worth on the south to St. Augustine and North River on the north, a distance of 260 miles."

---

\*1. See Biography of Peter Pierson, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography of Robert J. Bishop, Biographical History.

This company first began to construct their waterway south of Mosquito Inlet and the connecting of the Matanzas and Halifax Rivers was not completed for several years. In 1887 a canal had been cut from Misquito Lagoon to the Indian River, about a half mile west of the old Haulover Canal, previously built by the United States government about 1845, and called the new Haulover Canal. Prior to the building of the government canal, the early settlers were compelled to haul their boats over the narrow strip of land between these two bodies of water and for that reason it became known as "The Haulover." When the canal was constructed the name was retained.

The canal from the head of the Halifax to the Matanzas River was not completed and opened until after 1890. As the work of canal building progressed, the demand for a continuous waterway along the entire east coast became insistent and the State of Florida through the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund entered into contract with the Florida Coast Line Canal Company by which the State deeded them various grants of land, as their work progressed, amounting in all to 1,030,128 acres in the nature of a subsidy to complete the entire water route from the St. Johns River to Miami. The final contract entered into with the corporation by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund was a grant of 330,000 acres executed during Governor Broward's administration on December 1, 1906. In this contract it was stipulated that the corporation maintain the canal at a depth of six feet at mean low water the entire length of the canal.

## CHAPTER XX

### SEABREEZE, DAYTONA BEACH AND NEW SMYRNA

(1887-1907)

**I**T was in 1887 that the first bridge was built across the Halifax River from Daytona to the Peninsula. This was the beginning of activities which laid the foundation of the municipalities of Seabreeze and old Daytona Beach. It was called the Central Bridge and was built from Fairview Avenue in Daytona to Seabreeze Avenue, now Main Street, on the Peninsula, in old Daytona Beach. The earliest settlement there was by John H. Mullison, John Andrew and Charles Bostrom \*1 in 1866, who homesteaded where Silver Beach is now located. About 1869, however, the Bostroms moved to the present town of Ormond and Mullison went to St. Augustine and the place was abandoned. The next settlement was by Alanson Mitchell, who took up a homestead in 1868, extending from the present concrete bridge to the central bridge on the river and about half way across the Peninsula. Alanson Mitchell died in 1869 and the property was inherited by his daughter, the wife of J. D. Mitchell, \*2 then living at Oak Hill. In 1870 J. D. Mitchell built a home on the river about one block south of the present Main Street, and improved the property so that within a few years it had become somewhat of a show place. He lived there until 1895, when he died and it became the property of his widow and his daughter, Mrs. Clara W. Carter, now of Holly Hill.

About the same time that Mitchell took up his homestead, John Bottiphur, a ship builder and sea captain, who had been living in Swatow, China, came with his family and settled on the river about a mile south of Silver Beach. He built rather a pretentious house and filled it with Chinese curios. It is said that at the time he was a man of wealth and had a span of horses and a carriage, the only one in this section, and his family were probably the first ones to use the world's famous beach as a driveway. For years he appeared prosperous, but finally suffered reverses. It was found that his house was not built on his own land and he was forced to move it. He died in Daytona Beach at an advanced age. About 1873 J. W. Smith took up a homestead which he called "Memento," lying to the north of the present Main Street, including Pinewood Cemetery. In 1884 David D. Rogers \*3 purchased forty-seven acres of land extending from the present Seaside Inn, south on the ocean to Harvey Street and west across the Peninsula to Pinewood Cemetery. This property he cut into lots and named Seabreeze.

---

\*1. See Biographies John H. Bostrom and Charles C. Bostrom, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography J. D. Mitchell, Biographical History.

\*3. See Biography of D. D. Rogers, Biographical History.

In 1885 Charles A. Ballough\*1 took up a homestead north of the Smith and Rogers tracts in what is now the Seabreeze section. The property lay in a triangular shape, its base on the Halifax River, crossing the Peninsula to the ocean where the Clarendon Hotel now stands. He later bought other property to the north as far as the present University Boulevard, and platted the entire tracts into streets and town lots. About 1886 Laurence Thompson built a house on Silver Beach and moved there from Daytona. In 1887 Chas. H. Brush\*2 took up a homestead of sixty acres extending from a point about where the present Main Street approach to the ocean is located, running north to the Ballough homestead and about half way across the Peninsula. In 1888 he sold half of this homestead to Rev. Wm. P. Stewart, whose son, Corris Fletcher Stewart\*3 developed the property with Brush under the name of The Brush & Stewart Sub-division.

In 1886 a post office was established on the Peninsula and called Halifax. It was in the home of Mr. Wm. Kitchell, located on the river front near the present Main Street. Mrs. Wm. Kitchell was post mistress. In 1890 the Post Office Department changed the name of this post office to Seabreeze on account of the name of the development of D. D. Rogers. Old Daytona Beach was, therefore, at one time called Seabreeze. In 1890 J. W. Smith became postmaster, the post office being removed to Mr. Smith's home, where it remained until 1896, when John W. Williams became postmaster and a small building was built by J. W. Smith on the corner of Seabreeze Avenue and Valley Street, now Main Street, and Halifax Drive. In 1898 Mrs. Mary Herrick was appointed post mistress.

In 1892 C. C. Post and his wife, Helen Wilmans Post,\*4 bought a half interest in the property of Chas. A. Ballough, and they platted the present town of Seabreeze, which Mrs. Post named "City Beautiful." They opened Ocean Boulevard from Valley Street, now Halifax Drive, to the ocean and paved it with marl. At this time there were several houses along the river between the present Ocean Boulevard and Main Street owned by Ballough, Lund, Smith and Myers. The Mitchell, Thompson and Bottiphur homes were on the river south of Main Street. Mr. Post built a store, a printing office on the corner of Ocean Boulevard and what is now Peninsula Drive, a residence on the corner of Ocean Boulevard and Valley Street, and Mrs. Post began the publication of a paper called "Freedom," on the subject of Mental Science.

In 1890 the Seaside Inn, a hotel of twenty rooms, was built by C. H. Stewart. It burned a few years later and was rebuilt in 1900. About 1896 a hotel was built by Mr. Borden of New York, which he named The El

---

\*1. See Biography of Charles A. Ballough, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography of Charles H. Brush, Biographical History.

\*3. See Biography of C. F. Stewart, Biographical History.

\*4. See Biography of C. C. Post and Helen Wilmans Post, Biographical History.

Borden. It was located on the ocean just north of the present Seaside Inn. In 1896 C. C. Post and C. A. Ballough built the Colonnades Hotel near the corner of Ocean Boulevard and Valley Street.

In 1897 the Post Office Department gave permission to move the post office called Seabreeze on the corner of Seabreeze Avenue and Valley Street, north to Ocean Boulevard. This was done and the building was put on rollers and moved up Valley Street, and for two days Mrs. Herrick, the post mistress, distributed the mail while the building was en route. The moving of this post office caused much dissatisfaction to the citizens on the south end of the settlement along Seabreeze Avenue and was the primary cause of the existence of the two municipalities of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach on the Peninsula. In 1898 the citizens in the south end of the settlement petitioned the Post Office Department, and through the influence of Congressman Ernest Goodall of Maine, son of Thomas Goodall, a winter resident living just south of the present concrete bridge, a new post office was granted under the name of Goodall, and was located at the corner of Seabreeze and Valley Streets with A. S. Harroun as post master.

In 1899 the south bridge was built from City Island to the Peninsula and it is said that H. M. Flagler gave assistance. In 1901 the citizens living around the Seabreeze post office decided to incorporate the settlement under the name of Seabreeze, and on May 24th of that year, held an election at the Pavilion on the ocean at Ocean Boulevard, at which election twenty-eight votes were cast. C. C. Post was elected the first Mayor; W. A. Baggett, Clerk; C. P. Lund, Collector; W. Herrick, Assessor; E. F. Britain, Treasurer; A. T. Sims, Marshal; Chas. F. Burgman,\*1 President of the Town Council. Other members of the Town Council were E. E. Starkey, R. M. Mallory, C. A. Ball, and L. S. Morrison.

In 1888 C. A. Ballough had built a beach cottage on the ocean front about the site of the present Clarendon Hotel. This cottage was later enlarged and named the Clarendon. In 1902 Dr. E. L. Potter leased this hotel for five years with the privilege of purchasing it, and during the first year of his lease bought it. It was on the south side of Ocean Boulevard. C. C. Post had previously built a casino with a pier running out twelve hundred feet into the ocean. Dr. Potter bought this pier and also the Breakers Hotel, which stood on the north side of Ocean Boulevard and had been built in the nineties and was owned by H. F. Kochersberger. The Clarendon and Breakers were connected into one large building and continued by Dr. Potter under the name of the Clarendon Hotel. The casino was moved to the south part of the property where it now stands. On February 14, 1909, the building caught fire and was entirely consumed. This was in the height of the season and the house was full of guests, who were accommodated at the Colonnades Hotel. In December, 1909, the Colonnades also burned,

\*1. See Biography of Charles F. Burgman, Biographical History.

but was never rebuilt. In 1910 Dr. Potter began the construction of a fire-proof building and opened the new Clarendon in 1911. In 1908 Mrs. Ada W. Powers built the Princess Issena Hotel, which she sold to Henry W. Haynes \*1 in 1913.

In 1902 a bridge was constructed from Ocean Boulevard in Seabreeze to the main land north of Daytona and became known as "The Seabreeze Bridge." This bridge was built by a private stock company and was used for several years, when it was sold and later abandoned. It was rebuilt in 1922.

In the meantime the settlement of Goodall had remained unincorporated, but on January 28, 1905, the citizens assembled at Keating's Studio for the purpose of considering the matter of incorporating. Several meetings followed and finally on March 25, 1905, an election was held at which forty-one votes were cast. The first Mayor was E. E. Johnson; Clerk and Assessor, H. W. Craig; Treasurer, C. F. Stewart; Marshal and Collector, Theo. Carter; Councilmen, John Butler, Geo. H. Gardner, \*2 Thos. H. Keating, E. S. Howard and John Thompson.

During this time the citizens at New Smyrna were considering the subject of incorporation. On the second day of June, 1887, a meeting was held in Bryan Hall for that purpose in accordance with a call signed by A. B. Hawley, P. N. Bryan, C. R. Dilzer, C. Westall, and G. R. Pitzer. The notice of this meeting was published in the New Smyrna Breeze, and on June 6 it was held and those present voted unanimously to incorporate, and adopted the name of New Smyrna as the corporate name of the municipality. At the election held the same day the following officers were elected: Mayor, P. N. Bryan; Clerk, C. L. Dohn; Treasurer, Milton Bryan; Town Collector, C. R. Dilzer; Town Assessor, J. R. Finegan. Members of the Board of Aldermen were: Christopher Westall, John A. Ball, and Geo. R. Pitzer for one year, Frank W. Sams and A. B. Hawley for two years. Hawley was elected president of the Board of Aldermen. The charter remained in effect from 1887 to 1903, when it was amended, and on June 3, 1915, the governor approved: "An act to revoke and abolish the present municipal government of the Town of New Smyrna, and to organize a City Government for the said Town."

In 1883 John Y. Detwiler \*3 came from Toledo, Ohio, and settled close by Dummitt's Hill across the Hillsboro River from New Smyrna. That section was then called New Smyrna Beach. In 1885 Foster C. Austin took up a homestead about a mile south of Detwiler's in Section 15, and named his place Coronado Beach. A few years later a Mr. Nolan built a hotel there and later established a post office. In 1894 the hotel burned and a Mr. Sharp,

\*1. See Biography of Henry W. Haynes, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography of George H. Gardner, Biographical History.

\*3. See Biography of John Y. Detwiler, Biographical History.

the proprietor, continued the post office in a small lodge which he had built nearby. In 1895 the post office was moved to a hotel which had recently been built at New Smyrna Beach near the Detwiler place, retaining the name of Coronado Beach, by which name the settlement has been known since that time. In 1925 a new bridge was built across the river and the place was incorporated.

On January 4, 1886, the first disastrous freeze occurred that is recorded since 1835. No exact data can be found as to the temperature, but it is reported to have reached eighteen above zero. The inhabitants living along the Halifax and Hillsboro Rivers state that the cold came so suddenly that clouds of vapor arose from the river on account of the great difference in the temperature of the air and water. Large turtles became so numb with the cold that they floated on the surface of the water, and fish killed by the cold were washed ashore in such large numbers that they had to be buried by the inhabitants. All the leaves and fruit fell from the orange trees, the bark split and they were killed to the roots.

On December 27, 1894, another freeze occurred, but was not as disastrous as the one in 1886. The cold weather continued until the 31st of December, but only the leaves and fruit fell and the trees were not killed. However, a few weeks later, just as the young shoots were beginning to appear on the bare limbs of the orange and grape fruit trees, there was a sudden drop in the temperature and the third disastrous freeze of Florida history occurred, the first being in 1835, second in 1886, the third in 1895. \*1 It lasted from February 7 to February 11, 1895. The thermometer at New Smyrna dropped to sixteen degrees above zero. The sap in the fruit trees froze, splitting them open and again they were killed to the roots. Fauna as well as flora suffered; turtles and fish in the river were killed and so many of the bees in the colonies around Hawks Park starved for lack of food from the orange blossoms that the industry was seriously affected.

---

\*1. There may have been others but no record is found of any with such disastrous results as these three.

## CHAPTER XXI

### POLITICAL, EDUCATIONAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

(1870-1927)

**T**HE senators and representatives in the Legislature from Volusia County elected in 1869 and 1871 have been given. Those from 1873 to 1927 are as follows:

	Senate	House <small>(designated as the Assembly to 1879)</small>
1873	Arthur Ginn	J. D. Starke
1875	George C. Brantley	B. R. Weson
1877	George C. Brantley	Charles Dougherty

Both senators, Ginn and Brantley, were from Mellonsville, Orange County, which at that time was in the same senatorial district with Volusia.

	Senate	House
1879	Seth French	Chas. Dougherty
1881	Seth French	Chas. Dougherty
1883	Charles Delano	Chas. Dougherty (speaker)
1885	Charles Delano	H. Seagrave Adams
1887	Charles Delano	C. P. A. Bielby
1889	Chas. F. A. Bielby	E. W. Green
		A. B. Hawley
1891	W. H. Bristol	R. D. Coulter
1892	W. H. Bristol	Jas. E. Alexander
		P. N. Bryan
1895	Chas. Dougherty	W. S. Thayer
1897	Chas. Dougherty	A. W. Street
		W. S. Thayer
1899	Frank W. Sams	A. T. Pattillo
		G. P. Healy
1901	Frank W. Sams	Chas. A. Smith
		T. J. Sparkman
1903	Frank W. Sams	Chas. A. Smith
		T. J. Sparkman
1905	Frank W. Sams	Chas. A. Smith
		T. J. Sparkman
1907	Frank W. Sams	D. F. Morrison
		John B. Parkinson
1909	Frank W. Sams	Macon Thornton
		Jas. E. Alexander



	Senate	House
1911	Jas. W. Perkins	Jas. E. Cade Chas. Dougherty
1913	Jacob B. Conrad	John G. Leonardy John A. Van Valzah
1915	J. B. Conrad	Jas. E. Cade H. G. Putnam
1917	Jas. E. Alexander	David Sholtz H. G. Putnam
1919	Lincoln D. Hulley	Murray Sams J. J. Tillis
1921	Lincoln D. Hulley	H. G. Putnam Murray Sams
1923	Howard G. Putnam	J. A. Harper E. L. Shear
1925	Howard G. Putnam	R. D. Craig R. J. Kepler, Jr.
1927	Howard G. Putnam	C. L. Vining J. A. Harper

Charles Dougherty, who represented the county six terms in The Assembly, in one of which he was elected speaker, is the only citizen of Volusia who ever held a seat in Congress. He was born at Athens, Georgia, on October 15, 1850, and educated in the public schools of Athens and the University of Virginia, living there until seventeen years of age, when he became a sailor. His father, William Dougherty, had bought the Dun-Lawton plantation south of Port Orange, which Charles Dougherty later inherited. He claimed Port Orange as his home, but spent much of his time at the Ocean House at New Smyrna with the Sams family and in Daytona with William Jackson, who was his steadfast friend. Jackson was one of the most powerful politicians in Volusia at the time, but held no office himself, preferring to help his friends. Dougherty was elected to the 49th and 50th Congress, serving the two terms from 1885 to 1889, after which he appears to have held no public office for twenty years. In 1911 he again went to the Legislature.

Of the many legislative acts regarding Volusia there is one in 1879 fixing the boundary between Volusia and Brevard counties. The southern boundary of Volusia established by this act began at a point on the Atlantic Ocean on the line between Townships 19 and 20 and followed that line westward until it reached the line between Ranges 33 and 34, which it followed south to the line between Townships 21 and 22, and along that line westward to the middle of the St. Johns River, thence south, following the middle of the stream to the line between Townships 23 and 24. By this act, a part of Volusia was cut off and annexed to Brevard.

In the same year, 1879, the Legislature "directed the Senators and requested the Representatives in Congress" \*1 to make an effort to obtain an appropriation to deepen Volusia Bar at the head of Lake George on the St. Johns River. The Legislature of 1891 established a Criminal Court of Record requiring all criminal cases of the Circuit Court be transferred to it.

In 1899 the line between St. Johns and Volusia County was defined. The new boundary began on Lake George, south of the Acosta grant and ran to the southern part of Dunn's Lake, crossing it to the mouth of Haw Creek, which it followed to Middle Haw Creek, following it to the line between the Townships 12 and 13, thence east to the King's Road, which it followed in a northerly direction to the dividing line between the Bulow and Ormond grants, along which it went easterly, crossing Bulow Creek to Smith's Creek, which it followed to the line between Sections 30 and 31, and along that line to the line of Township 12, where it turned east to the Atlantic Ocean. In 1907 another act was passed identical with the one supposed to have been repeated on account of some error in the previous bill.

In 1919, the "act of 1891 creating a Criminal Court in Volusia County" was repealed and the Court abolished, cases being transferred to the Circuit Court. The Legislature of 1917 created Flagler County out of a part of St. Johns and Volusia counties. They cut off from Volusia that part south of Haw Creek to the line of Section 19 of Township 14 running east to the line between Sections 22 and 23 of Township 14, cutting out a territory of rectangular shape on the north side of the county, including Lake Diston and the area in that vicinity. This did not appreciably affect the tax income of Volusia as the territory was sparsely settled.

The educational history of Volusia County centers in the growth of its public school system. Prior to 1884 there was little interest taken in public schools. The rural districts were so sparsely settled that it was difficult to gather a sufficient number of children in one community to justify the payment of a teacher's salary, and in the villages the citizens either depended upon the private school or raised subscriptions for a community school. The apathy and poverty of the people, the lack of competent teachers and suitable school houses made the progress of the public school system very slow. A story is told of William Jackson of Daytona, when in the early days of the public school of that town a mass meeting in the interest of the school could not be held because the people would not attend. Jackson went and found he was the only one there, but he promptly rang the fire bell and a crowd gathered and the meeting was held.

An account has already been given of the pioneer work of Henry A. DeLand, followed by John B. Stetson, culminating in the establishment of

---

\*1. The wording of this act is interesting, but would not be used by a Legislature of the present time. In 1879 senators were elected by the Legislature and congressmen by popular vote. The Legislature "directed" the senators whom they themselves elected, but "requested" the Congressmen, the servants of the people.

the John B. Stetson University, which is now the pride of the entire citizenry of Volusia. The University, however, is not a part of the public school system of the county. Another valuable educational institution of Volusia was the Daytona Institute, established in 1880 by Miss Lucy A. Cross, which was located on Beach Street near Loomis Avenue. It had a faculty of nine teachers, giving full preparatory work for the best colleges. Many of the citizens of Daytona received their education in this institute.

For the public schools a county school tax ranging from  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 4 mills on the dollar on all taxable property had been required by law in 1884 and the average length of the school term had been increased to eighty-two days. In the period between 1884 and 1892 there were several changes in the school law that made for greater efficiency. The County School Board of Public Instruction was elected by the qualified voters, the members of the County Board were reduced from five to three, the county unit of organization for administration of schools was adopted, the appointment by the County Board of one Supervisor of each school to take the place of the old local Board of five members was put into effect, the provision for Special Tax Districts and for the election of three school trustees for each district was instituted, and the authorization of a District school tax of three mills and the requirement of the county school tax of from three to five mills were other innovations. In addition there was delegated to the County Board the sole authority for the appointment of teachers and the Board was required to prepare the elementary courses of study. During this same period a law was enacted providing for high schools in the public school system and the average school term was increased to one hundred days.

These were laws of the state, but Volusia was slow in responding. The great awakening in education came in the years following 1892, from which year dates the passage of a law that further aided the advancement of education. The county tax was increased from seven to ten mills and the authorization of an additional district school tax of five mills whenever bonds had been issued for the exclusive use of the public schools. Instead of the old system of apportioning state free school revenue to the county on the basis of the school population, the apportionment was based on the school attendance, which was made compulsory between the ages of seven and sixteen. Uniform text books were adopted and the County Board was required to furnish them to indigent children not over fifteen years of age. Uniform courses in the elementary and high schools were required, medical inspection provided for, kindergartens established, vocational education encouraged, and many other progressive methods instituted that aided in the progress of the public school system. Election by popular vote of the members of the County School Board brought the schools closer to the people and the appointment of a State Board of Examiners for the certification of teachers materially aided in the efficiency. Finally through a succession of laws the present system became established whereby all children between six and

twenty-one years of age were admitted to the schools and those under six to the kindergarten when ordered by the County Board, the courses ranging for twelve consecutive years in grades, one and two in the primary, three to six intermediate, and seven to eight grammar grades. The high school included the ninth, tenth, eleventh and twelfth grades.

The first public school in the county was established in New Smyrna in 1872 and came as a result of the following petition dated September 5 of that year, which was circulated among the citizens:

"Aid being required to erect a school house in this district, all persons feeling themselves interested in having a public school are cordially invited to donate all the money, labor or materials as they feel able, to accomplish this purpose."

The amount subscribed was \$42.00, besides considerable labor and materials for the building, which money was expended under the direction of Champ H. Spencer, then superintendent of the schools of Volusia County. The building, an humble affair, was erected next to the Ocean House and the first teacher was Miss Delia Stowe of New York, who had come south as a governess for the Sams family. The school was continued in this building for several years, but it was found later to be inadequate and through another public subscription and help of the county, the school was located in the Pitzer building, corner Live Oak and Canal Streets. This was in 1896 and Dr. B. F. Fox was superintendent of the schools of the county at the time. In 1912 the first high school at New Smyrna was established, which carried the student through the full twelve grades. The first high school in the county was established in Daytona in 1906.

In the school year of 1916-17 the enrollment of the public schools of the county was 4612, with 174 teachers and the cost of maintaining the schools was \$99,000. To give a comparison of the advancement of the public school system in the last ten years: the number of students enrolled in 1925-26 was 11,121 with 329 teachers, at a maintenance cost of approximately \$600,000. At the beginning of the present term of 1926, there were 385 teachers and it is estimated that before the end of the session the number will be increased to 400 and the student enrollment 12,000.

The county directory prepared by the County School Superintendent shows there are the following schools at present in the county:

Town	White	Colored	Town	White	Colored
Barberville	2	0	Emporia	1	0
Daytona	4	3	Samsula	1	0
Port Orange	2	1	Holly Hill	2	0
New Smyrna	3	2	Clifton	1	0
Oak Hill	1	1	DeLeon Springs	1	1
Enterprise	1	1	Pierson	2	0

Town	White	Colored	Town	White	Colored
DeLand	4	2	Seabreeze-Daytona Beach	3	0
Orange City	1	1	(Peninsula Section)		
Lake Helen	1	1	Seville	2	1
Osteen	1	1	Glenwood	1	1
Glencoe	1	0	Maytown	1	0
Ormond	1	1		—	—
			Total	37	17

There have been forty-three Special Tax Districts in the county. One of the first to be established was No. 6 in Daytona, which was by act of the Legislature in 1915. In 1919 the Legislature authorized the County Board of Public Instruction to borrow money not to exceed \$60,000 to pay the indebtedness of \$12,000 against Special Tax District No. 6, \$6,000 against Special Tax District No. 8, New Smyrna, \$8,000 against Special Tax District No. 12, DeLand, and to provide \$24,000 for building and equipping rural public school buildings.

At various times some of the Tax Districts have been consolidated so that at present there are only twenty-one, which are as follows:

Barberville No. 2	Glencoe No. 19
Turnbull Bay No. 3	Ormond No. 23
Daytona No. 6	Emporia No. 27
Port Orange No. 7	Samsula No. 28
New Smyrna No. 8	Holly Hill No. 32
Oak Hill No. 9	DeLeon Springs No. 38
Enterprise No. 11	Pierson No. 39
DeLand No. 12	Daytona Beach-Seabreeze No. 41
Orange City No. 13	Seville No. 42
Lake Helen No. 14	Glenwood No. 43
Osteen No. 18	

The press of Volusia has been one of the most important factors in its industrial and educational growth. As previously cited, the first paper to be established in the county was the Volusia County Herald at DeLand by Rev. M. S. Leete, succeeded the following years by the Florida Agriculturist, edited by Col. C. Codrington. Other early papers established were the Orange City Times by B. E. Prevatt, Florida Star by Charles Coe of New Smyrna and the New Smyrna Breeze by J. H. Benjamin, The Coast Gazette at Ormond by F. A. Mann, but later sold to the Daytona News and became known as the Daytona Gazette-News, published by Martin L. Murray, the Halifax Journal of Daytona, also established by Florian A. Mann in 1884, the Daily Daytonian, Freedom by Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post at Seabreeze, and the DeLand Courier, established a few years earlier, was in 1888 moved to DeLand and the name changed to the Volusia County

Record. The papers at present published in the county are the DeLand News, DeLand Sun, Daytona Beach Journal and Daytona Beach News, now consolidated under the same management, New Smyrna News, the New Smyrna Breeze and the Orange City Press.

The Woman's Clubs of the county have played a prominent part in its social development. The first one to be established was at Ormond on January 9, 1891, when several of the women of that town, including Mrs. J. D. Price, Mrs. Washington Watson, Mrs. James Carnell, Mrs. Ellen Pinkerton, Mrs. Ellen L. Gardner and daughter Penelope met and organized the Village Improvement Association of Ormond. The meeting was held in the Union Church. On January 16th following, the organization was made permanent with Mrs. J. D. Price as president. The objects of the association were "to promote general neatness in the town, to beautify and adorn the streets and public places and encourage the maintenance of healthful conditions and to maintain a public library and reading room and other desirable features for the improvement of the town." At first it was financed by social affairs. In August, 1894, a house was purchased on the river front for \$1200.00, which building was used for twenty-one years. On April 2, 1910, Miss Margaret Howe conveyed a house and lot to the association and the old property was sold and in 1915 a new building was erected and called The Anderson and Price Memorial Library Building. Mrs. Price was president for twelve years, Mrs. Milo McNeal for the following five years and Mrs. Macon Thornton succeeding her and served five years. In 1916 the Constitution was amended so that no officer could hold the same office for more than two consecutive years. In September, 1894, the club became federated with the Florida Federation of Women's Clubs and later with the National Federation.

The Palmetto Club of Daytona was organized as a reading circle with fifteen members on December 27, 1894, with Mrs. Julia Higgins as the first president. A year later each member was allowed to propose one new member and the circle was organized into a Woman's Club of thirty-six members. The objects of this club have been philanthropy, literature, civic advancement, music and conservation. It has established two kindergartens for negro children whose parents are compelled to be away from home during the day. In 1896 the Club joined the State Federation of Women's Clubs and also the National Federation. It owns its own club house, built in 1905, and rebuilt it in 1915. The present president is Mrs. G. W. Parker. The club now has a membership of three hundred. One of the most recent clubs to be organized is the League of Penwomen, which is a branch of the National Association of the same name, with headquarters at Washington, D. C. It was founded in 1924 by Mrs. Marion Leland, a winter resident of Daytona Beach and a member of the New York League. Many women prominent in literature and art are among its members. The Peninsula Club of Daytona Beach was first organized as the Sans Souci Club at the home of Mrs. Emma

Freeman in 1908 with eleven charter members. Mrs. Freeman was the first president. It was federated in 1915. It continued as a parlor club until 1918 when Judge N. C. Sears, a winter resident of Daytona Beach, gave it a club house and its name was then changed to the Peninsula Club. In 1923 a new club house was built at a cost of \$25,000. There are three hundred members. The Woman's Club of New Smyrna and the Woman's Club of Port Orange have taken active part in the social life of their communities. The DeLand Woman's Club was organized about 1900 and has had a wide influence in DeLand and the western part of the county. All of these clubs own their own buildings. There are in all thirteen Woman's Clubs in the county interested in civic advancement, beautification, philanthropy, literature and art.

Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, the Daughters of the Confederacy, the Business and Professional Women's Club, The Volusia County League of Women Voters, the Women's Auxiliary of the American Legion, the Y. W. C. A., the Garden Club of the Halifax Country, besides other Garden Clubs aid in the educational and social development of the county.

## CHAPTER XXII

### VOLUSIA OF OUR OWN TIMES

(1898-1927)

**V**OLUSIA COUNTY did its part in the Spanish American War, though none of its men were in action. Upon the call for troops at the outbreak of hostilities the Daytona Military Company, being Company K, Second Regiment, Capt. Chas. M. Bingham \*1 commanding, was ordered to Tampa where a Provisional Regiment was formed out of the two regiments of Florida Troops and was called the First Florida Infantry. Twenty men from the Daytona Company were assigned to a company organized from St. Augustine and Ocala and called Company G. The first Florida Infantry was ordered into camp at Fernandina and later sent to Huntsville, Ala., where they were mustered out at the end of the war. There is a Camp of Spanish War Veterans in Daytona Beach composed of thirty-four members, twenty-four of whom are from Daytona Beach, six from New Smyrna, three from Port Orange and one from Edgewater, formerly Hawk's Park, many of whom, however, did not enlist from Volusia. About sixteen veterans live in Daytona who were not members of the Camp. There were no military companies in DeLand and New Smyrna at the time and the men who went from these towns and the country were assigned to various companies of the First Florida Infantry.

In the World War, again Volusia furnished its quota. Nine men were either killed in action or died in service. They were Allston Dryer, Charles F. Hickman, Arthur Helm, James R. McConnell, Lee W. Pitzer, Harold E. Waldron, Russell C. Warner, Paul Hon, and Lawrence Peacock. The Daughters of the American Revolution have erected a tablet near the corner of South Beach Street and Orange Avenue in the City of Daytona Beach in memory of these men. Another Volusia County boy, whose name is not in this list, was Fred Shepherd, who volunteered in the Canadian Aviation Service and was killed in an aeroplane accident in Canada.

The advent of the automobile resulted in improved highways in Volusia County. In 1903 there was organized the Florida East Coast Automobile Association for the promotion of sports, and especially for automobile races on the Ormond-Daytona Beach, one of the finest roadways in the world. On this beach the shell of the coquina clam or donax is ground and pulverized by the lashing of the waves and becomes almost perfectly rounded, which with the chemical effect of the briny water, packs it solidly with the fine sand creating a hard surface with each receding tide. The beach is about three hundred feet wide at low water and makes a perfect speed-way.

---

\*1. See Biography of Charles M. Bingham, Biographical History.



Among the early promoters of the automobile races was J. F. Hathaway, who brought one of the first cars to the Halifax Country in 1901, C. W. Semans, and a Mr. Morgan. Charles G. Burgoyne was the first president of the Association and was succeeded by Edward M. Steck of Philadelphia, a winter resident of Daytona, John B. Parkinson was secretary, and others interested were John Anderson, John D. Price of the firm of Anderson & Price, managers of the Ormond Hotel, George H. Clark \*1 and Louis Adler \*2 of Daytona. In 1904 the Association erected a club house in Daytona Beach on the ocean side and there were about 200 members at that time among whom were men of national reputation including W. K. Vanderbilt, H. M. Flagler, Howard Gould and John Jacob Astor. On March 26, 1903,



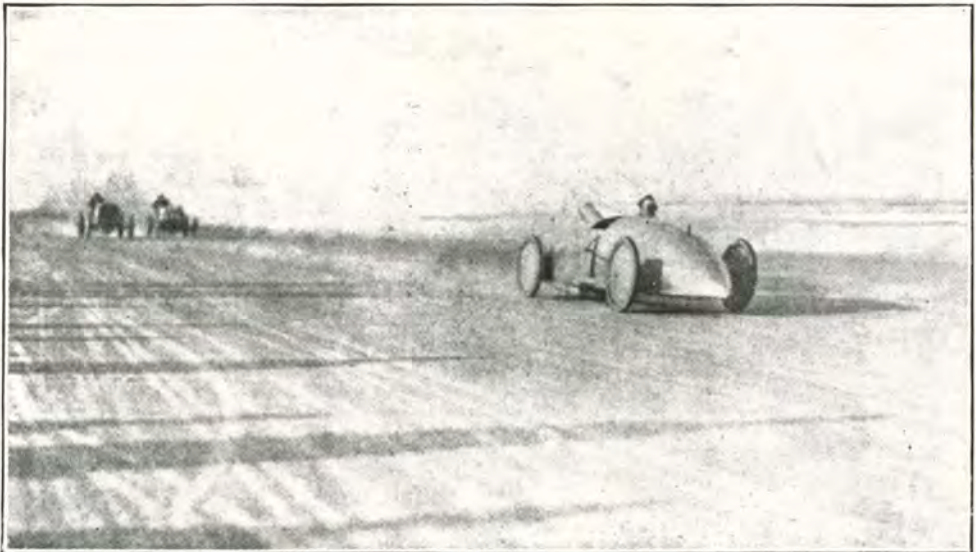
The Ormond-Daytona Beach.

the first meet of the Ormond-Daytona Races were held. It was rather an impromptu affair, but it was sufficiently successful to encourage the members to have a meeting the following year on a larger scale and in 1904 there was a large attendance of amateur drivers and in these races W. K. Vanderbilt made a record of a mile in thirty-nine seconds. The big meet was held in 1905 in which drivers of national reputation participated. Among the car owners were W. G. Vanderbilt, Jr., W. Gould Brokaw, E. R. Thomas, and J. L. Breese. Among the drivers were Barney Oldfield, Walter Christy, A. C. Webb, Chas. Canaut, C. Duplus, A. C. McDonald, Paul Sartori and

\*1. See Biography of George H. Clark, Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography of Louis Adler, Biographical History.

H. W. Fletcher. This meet was held from January 26 to January 31, 1905, and from many standpoints it was a success, but there were some unfortunate circumstances. The weather was very cold, in fact cold enough to freeze the water in the radiators of the cars. It was run under the auspices of the American Automobile Association and there was some disagreement between the local association and the national organization. Some of the famous world's records were made at this meet, however, H. W. Fletcher driving an eighty horse-power De Dietrich won the Vanderbilt cup, making 100 miles in 1.18:24, breaking all previous records. Another trophy was the Burgoyne cup given by C. G. Burgoyne in the fifty-mile handicap and was won by Sartori. Mrs. Howard Gould offered \$10,000 prize for the hundred-



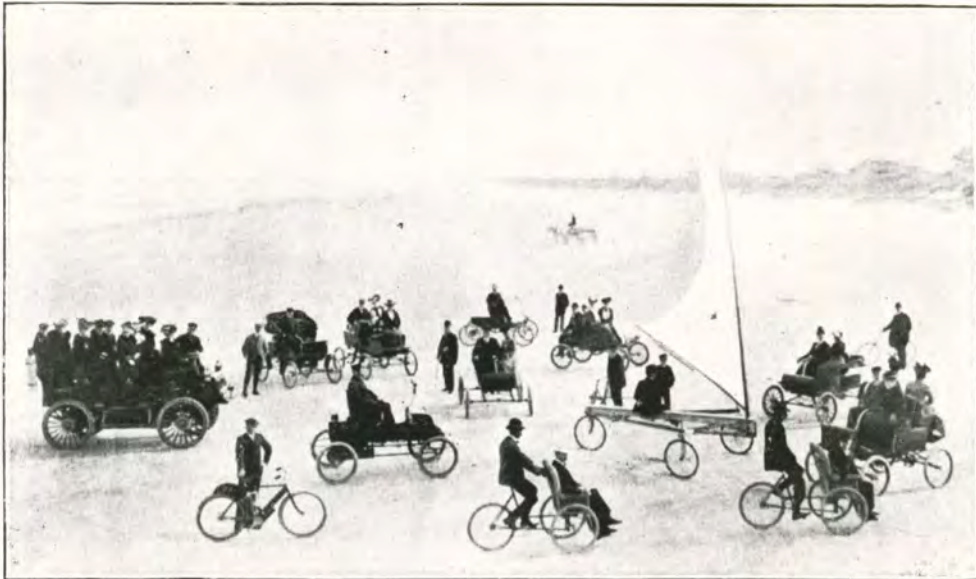
Vanderbilt Cup Race on Ormond-Daytona Beach, January 30, 1905.

mile race for gentlemen drivers in stock cars. In 1907 and 1909 races were held at which time T. E. Fitzgerald was secretary of the Association.

From time to time the records on the beach have been lowered. In 1922 Sig Haugdahl broke the world's record by gaining a speed of 180:27 miles per hour and in 1925 Johnnie Seymour made a record with a motor cycle of 131 miles in an hour. The far reaching effect of these meets was the publicity given the Ormond-Daytona beach and the interest it created in good roads.

As early as 1902 there had been made a beginning in road building. The sandy trails were being covered with oyster shells, of which there was an abundance in the mounds left by the Indians. Coquina rock was plentiful and easy to quarry and made good road material. The white marl found in the neighborhood of Ormond and Daytona was also of value. In 1903 shell and marl were put on the road between Daytona and New Smyrna, and the

river road from Daytona to Ormond was improved, but it was not until several years later that the real strides in road building were made through bond issues. The year 1927 finds excellent highways throughout the county. Part of these were built by local taxation and part by the State Highway Department. On the west side of the county there was built in 1924 a road running from the county line north to Seville and connecting with Crescent City and other points to the north of it, and running south by way of DeLeon Springs, DeLand, Orange City and to the south side of the county leading to Sanford and Tampa. The Dixie Highway traverses the county from north to south on the east side. The state is preparing to improve the highway from Daytona Beach north. County roads have been built by local taxation



Scene on Ormond-Daytona Beach about 1904.

from New Smyrna to DeLand, and from the New Smyrna road through Osteen to the St. Johns River. From Osteen northwest to Benson Springs, formerly Enterprise, the road is being constructed and will be soon completed to the State Road south of Orange City. Bonds have been voted and sold for the Ocean Shore Boulevard, which is now under construction from Daytona north along the ocean through Flagler County, crossing the Matanzas Inlet on a new bridge to Anastasia Island and St. Augustine. In 1925 \$2,000,000 bonds were voted for the Ocala Highway, which is to run from Daytona west through Barberville to Volusia Landing and west through Lake and Marion counties. It has been found since the bonds were voted that a legislative act is necessary in order to validate them. It is understood that this legal technicality will be overcome and construction of the road will probably be begun within a year.

In 1926 elections were held to vote bonds for building a port at Mosquito Inlet. The amount of these bonds was one and one-half million dollars. The election was carried, but objection was raised to the validation of the bonds and the case is still pending.

Since 1910 the citizens of Volusia on the east coast and the neighbors to the north and south have continued to demand government ownership and control of the Florida Coast Line Canal, on account of the fact that the canal had not been kept open to a sufficient depth. The Associated Chambers of Commerce of the East Coast of Florida have for several years directed their efforts to have the government purchase this canal. They have succeeded in having the United States Engineers survey the property and these engineers have recommended to Congress that \$4,221,000 be spent in the



Halifax River Yacht Club at Daytona Beach.

development of the canal providing for a continuous channel 75 feet wide and 8 feet deep. Their efforts have finally been rewarded and in December, 1926, such a recommendation was made to Congress. On December 21, 1926, the United States Senate passed a bill appropriating \$4,221,000 for the development of the canal and \$125,000 a year for its maintenance, provided that right of way was obtained and given to the government.

For several years there has been a movement for the consolidation of the three municipalities of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into one city. Finally in 1925 election for this purpose was held and the citizens voted for such a consolidation, which took place on January 1, 1926. In accordance with a legislative act approved by the governor on November 30, 1925, entitled:

“An Act to Abolish the Present Municipal Governments of the City of Daytona, Town of Daytona Beach and Town of Seabreeze,

in the County of Volusia and State of Florida and to Establish, Organize and Constitute a Municipality to be Known as the City of Daytona Beach in Volusia County and State of Florida. To Define its Territorial Boundaries and to Provide for Its Jurisdiction, Powers and Privileges."

Since the building of the bridges from the mainland to the Peninsula in the present City of Daytona Beach tolls have been charged. A constant effort has been made to have these bridges become free. In 1921 a Free Bridge Committee was organized and some years later bridges owned by private corporations were sold to the county and the tolls used to pay for them. In the fall of 1926 the county issued time warrants for the purchase of the three county-owned bridges and the Seabreeze Bridge, owned by a stock company, with the intention of making them free on or about January 1, 1927.

In 1922 the Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (north) became interested in the Daytona Normal and Industrial School, which had been founded by Mary McLeod Bethune, a negro woman, in 1904. From a small beginning in a cabin with only five pupils and with boxes for desks, Mary Bethune created an institution of educational value for the colored race. The Methodist Episcopal Church appropriated \$100,000 in 1924, the same amount in 1925 and a contribution of \$20,000 annually thereafter, combining the school with the Cookman Institute of Jacksonville under the name of the Daytona Cookman Collegiate Institute. Theodore Roosevelt and others of national prominence are on the Board of Trustees.

The first open forum in the south was organized in 1918 by Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes \*1 in the Casino Burgoyne at Daytona. In 1919 Simon J. Peabody \*2 of Daytona Beach and Columbia City, Indiana, George F. Johnson of Seabreeze and Endicott, N. Y., and other public spirited citizens built a large auditorium in Daytona Beach to house the Florida Forum and Assembly, which has become one of the culture centers of the South. It later became affiliated with the National Open Forum and the Chautauqua Institution of Chautauqua Lake, N. Y.

The gradual rise in the value of land in Volusia County began soon after the end of the World War, finally culminating in the "boom" of 1925. During that year there was considerable increase in the population and a rapid rise in the price of land, which became greatly inflated, and wild speculation followed. The same conditions existed generally throughout the state of Florida. Millions of dollars poured in for investment and speculation. It was drawn from the banks of the north and west, which resulted in a concerted effort on the part of the bankers of the country to

\*1. See Biography of Robert Shailor Holmes., Biographical History.

\*2. See Biography Simon J. Peabody, Biographical History.

put a stop to the withdrawing of capital from their sections. The result was a sudden toppling of prices. Volusia County suffered with the rest of the state. Two banks in Daytona Beach and one in Lake Helen closed their doors. Some of the banks later re-opened.

DeLand, located in the center of a splendid citrus fruit section, is now a thriving city of 12,500 people. The annual value of the oranges, tangerines and grapefruit totals approximately three million dollars. Its bank deposits for the year 1926 were nearly nine millions, showing a large increase over the previous year. Its lumber and naval stores products are estimated to be upward of one million dollars and it has a large and growing business in live stock, dairy, cigar manufacturing and ferneries. During the year 1926 two hundred and seventy-six new houses were built. There are thirty-six hotels and boarding houses with a capacity of eighteen hundred guests. DeLand has three golf courses. In the public schools there are fourteen hundred children, three fourths of whom are white and one fourth colored.

Daytona Beach is growing steadily; consolidated under one management it is now a city of an estimated population of 30,000. According to the statement of its Chamber of Commerce, there was 126 per cent increase in 1926 over 1925 in the building permits, which amounted in the first six months to \$2,558,125. The winter tourist population is estimated to be 126,500 and summer tourists 25,000. There are fifty-nine hostelrys with thirty-one hundred and sixty rooms. In the schools are three thousand one hundred sixty-four children enrolled. There are three thousand eight hundred ninety-two telephones in operation and its postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1926, were \$85,203.97, an increase of 40 per cent over the previous year. Its bank deposits on April 30, 1926, were \$14,300,668.00, which was nearly five million dollars less than on the previous October during "the boom," but was five times greater than the deposits of 1920. The area of the city has been greatly enlarged through the consolidation and the municipality contains 38.15 square miles.

New Smyrna has a population in 1926 of eight thousand, which is four times the population of 1920. According to the statement of its Chamber of Commerce, the building permits for the first five months of 1926 amounted to \$320,737.00. The assessed value of its property was \$12,000,000, six times greater than in 1920. Its postal receipts for the year ending June 30, 1926, were \$25,851.79. The combined bank resources on June 30, 1926, were \$3,174,862.79. It shipped over four hundred thousand boxes of citrus fruit in 1926. The Florida East Coast Railroad shops, valued at \$1,700,000, are located there.

Ormond is growing steadily. There has been a Luncheon Club recently organized which functions much the same as a Chamber of Commerce. Rio Vista and Arlington are two suburbs in which there has been much building during 1925 and 1926. Holly Hill and Port Orange are also progressing rapidly.

On the west side of the county the towns of Seville, Pierson, and DeLeon Springs on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad are steadily growing, and Orange City and Lake Helen to the south and east of DeLand are having considerable building activities. The name of Enterprise was changed about 1924 to Benson Springs, where the Florida Public Service Company have built a large power station.

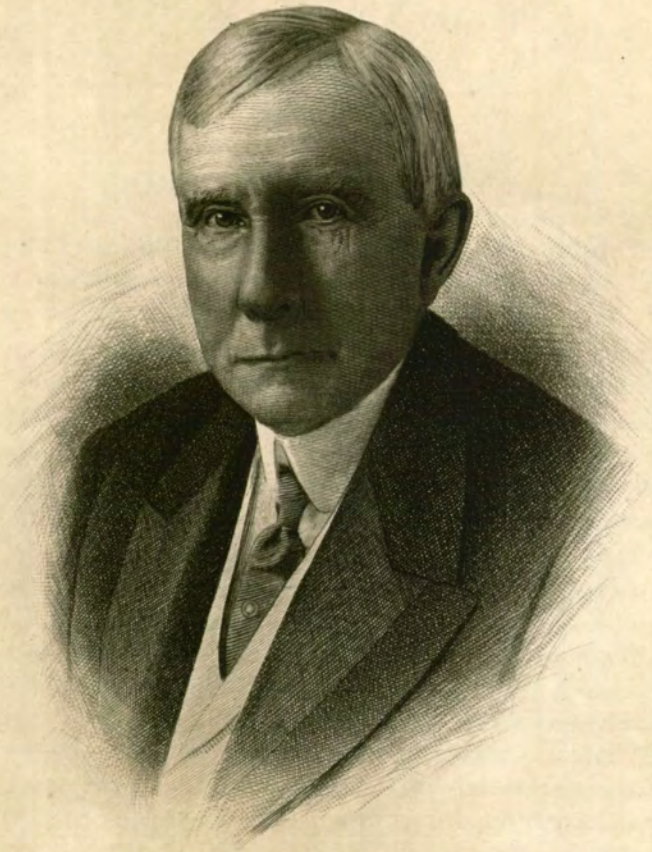
In fact all parts of Volusia County are having a remarkable growth. The 1926 tax assessments were \$35,380,000, and the taxes received were \$2,600,000. In 1925 the tax assessments were \$30,358,951, and the total taxes collected, \$2,070,363.30. According to the report of the Florida Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Immigration, the average citrus fruit crop for Volusia County for 1925 amounted to over one million boxes, excellent in quality, specializing in three varieties of seedless oranges, the Enterprise, Hamlin and Lue Gim Gong. The last named variety is derived from the name of its discoverer, Lue Gim Gong, a Chinaman who came to America as a child before the enactment of the Chinese Exclusion Act, and worked in a factory in North Adams, Massachusetts, and who embraced the Christian religion. The climate in North Adams being too severe for his health, he was enabled through the beneficence of the residents of that city to come to Florida, where he spent his life in orange culture, owning a grove near DeLand up to the time of his death.

The various Drainage Districts of the county are opening up new farm lands. The Volusia County Fair, organized about 1920 at DeLand, has created a new interest in agriculture. Strawberries, raspberries, lettuce, tomatoes, potatoes, peas, cauliflower, cabbage and celery are now being raised and shipped. There is not a day in the year when some crop is not growing. The honey industry, which was quite prominent before the freeze of 1895, has again become profitable, as much as four hundred pounds per five being produced.\*1 Fern and bulb growing is an industry that in the last few years has shown great advancement. There are about one hundred and twenty-five ferneries scattered over the county and are proving very profitable. Volusia has become the bulb-growing center of Florida. Poultry and dairying have also become important industries. In fact, the Bureau of Immigration refers to the county as "Versatile Volusia." Yet Volusia's versatility is but a promise of its future possibilities. Thousands of acres in the county remain untilled. Land that one hundred and fifty years ago brought wealth to its English owners is now uncultivated. Its area can feed a population twenty times the present number. With its natural resources, its development only begun, Volusia stands on the threshold of its opportunities.

\*1 Report of Bureau of Immigration Florida Dep't. of Agriculture, 1926.

# BIOGRAPHICAL HISTORY





The National Cyclopaedia of American Biography

*John D. Rockefeller*

*Biographies of Prominent People*  
of  
*Volusia County*  
*Florida*

---

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER

JOHN DAVISON ROCKEFELLER was born at Richford, New York, July 8, 1839. His father was William Avery and his mother Eliza (Davison) Rockefeller.

He received his early education in the schools of New York and of Cleveland, Ohio, where he moved in 1853 at the age of fourteen years.

After completing his education his first work was as a clerk in a commission house; he rapidly rose, however, and at the age of nineteen became a partner in the firm of Clark & Rockefeller, commission merchants. He was successful from the beginning and later the firm became Andrews, Clark & Company, which engaged in the oil business.

In 1867 Mr. Rockefeller organized the firm of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler and broadened his field of endeavor in the oil business, opening a large refinery in Cleveland. The business grew so rapidly that in 1870 it was consolidated with others into the Standard Oil Company. This business expanded to the point that in 1882 there was a co-ordination of several of the large companies engaged in the oil business under the same name. From this time on the business of the corporation increased by leaps and bounds until it became of national and international importance. Mr. Rockefeller was President until December 4, 1911, when he retired.

It is estimated that Mr. Rockefeller has given for philanthropic and charitable purposes upwards of a billion dollars. About four-fifths of this sum has gone to the four great charitable associations which he created: the Rockefeller Foundation, General Educational Board, The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial and The Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research. It is not only the enormous funds which these corporations have had at their disposal, but the care and ingenuity with which these organizations have been created, and the manner in which they have, after investigation, used these funds for the best interest of mankind, which will always stand as a monument to the ability of Mr. Rockefeller.

In the year 1914 Mr. Rockefeller found it desirable to change his winter residence in the South to the Halifax Country, Volusia County, Florida. The

first winter was spent at Hotel Clarendon in Seabreeze, now a part of Daytona Beach. During the winters of 1915, 1916 and 1917 he lived at the Hotel Ormond, Ormond Beach. In the summer of 1918 he purchased a home at Ormond Beach on the Halifax River, which he enlarged and improved, and for the past eight years he has spent his winters there.

He is an ardent golfer and although in his eighty-eighth year he can be found on the golf links every morning of the week day when the weather permits.

He was married in Cleveland, Ohio, September 8, 1864 to Miss Laura C. Spelman, who died on March 12, 1915. To the union was born four children: Bessie (Mrs. Chas. A. Strong, dec.), Alta (Mrs. Parmalee Prentice), Edith (Mrs. McCormick) and John Davison Rockefeller, Jr.

#### *RUDOLPHUS SWIFT SHELDON*

RUDOLPHUS SWIFT SHELDON, who is the oldest native resident of Volusia County, was born at New Smyrna, Florida, February 13, 1845. His father was John Dwight and his mother Jane (Murray) Sheldon. John Dwight Sheldon came to Florida and settled at New Smyrna before the Seminole War in 1835 and Jane Murray Sheldon, his mother, was a daughter of George Murray, who settled on the Packwood place near New Smyrna in 1803. For many years the Sheldons were the only family living in New Smyrna.

Rudolphus Swift Sheldon, usually known as Captain Dolph Sheldon, attended school at Greenfield and Deerfield, Mass., and was there at the outbreak of the Civil War. He returned to New Smyrna and in 1863, at the age of 18 years, enlisted in the company of Dr. James Starke of Lake Beresford, Fla., and served under Capt. Starke for the remainder of the war, all his activities being in the northern part of Florida.

After the war he engaged in boating on the Hillsboro and Indian rivers; he was Captain of the "Sweeney" which ran from New Smyrna to Rockledge, Fla., for several years in the early eighties. Capt. Sheldon tells some interesting experiences of those pioneer days when he would start from New Smyrna early in the morning, traveling down the Hillsboro River, crossing over through the Haulover Canal, to the Indian river and reaching Rockledge far into the night and sometimes early in the morning. He returned the next day, which trip would take approximately the same time, nearly twenty-four hours.

He was a member of the County Commission of Volusia County for two terms and Mayor of New Smyrna several times.

On October 7, 1874, he was married in Madison County, Fla., to Miss Martha Rossetter and they have two children, John Dwight Sheldon, who is now living in New Smyrna and connected with the Florida East Coast Railroad, and Alice (Mrs. W. A. Fitts of Sanford).

*LAWRENCE YATES SHERMAN*

LAWRENCE YATES SHERMAN, Lawyer, was born in Brown Township, Miami County, Ohio, November 8, 1858. His father was Nelson and his mother, Maria (Yates) Sherman. He is descended from English ancestry to the third and fourth generations.

His family early moved to Illinois where he received his education in the district country schools. Later he attended McKendree College at Lebanon, Ill., where he read law and graduated from the law department in 1882. The same year he moved to Macomb, Ill., where he lived and practiced his profession until 1905. During this period he was elected and served as County Judge of McDonough County and also represented that county as a member of the Illinois Legislature from 1896 to 1904; during this time he was also Speaker of the Illinois House.

In 1905 he was elected Lieutenant Governor of the State of Illinois and that year moved his residence to Springfield, the capital of the state. His term of office lasted until 1909, during which time he was also president of the Illinois State Senate. In 1909 he was elected Chairman of the Illinois Board of Administration, having charge of all the charities of the state. In 1913 he was elected U. S. Senator from the state of Illinois and served continuously until 1921, at which time he voluntarily retired, after a continual service in public office from 1896, when he became a member of the Illinois Legislature, over a period of twenty-five years. He declined to be a candidate for renomination for re-election. He was elected for his first term as U. S. Senator by the Illinois Legislature and the second time by direct vote of the people.

Since 1917 Senator Sherman had been a winter resident of Daytona Beach, and being so well pleased with its climate and delightful surroundings in 1924 he came to make it his permanent abode and took up his citizenship here.

In December, 1924, he was elected president of the First National Bank of Daytona Beach; later he was succeeded by Mr. Richard Eaton Niven, in 1926, but was elected chairman of the Board of Directors and Trust Officer.

Among the fraternal organizations he is a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons; a Knight Templar; a member of the Consistory, or 32nd degree Scottish Rite, of Chicago, Ill., and a 33rd degree Mason honorary of Boston, Mass. He is a republican in politics and has been a practicing lawyer since 1882.

He was twice married, his first wife being Miss Ella M. Crews whom he married in 1891 and who died in 1893; they had no children. His second marriage was in 1908 to Miss Estelle Spitler, who died in 1910. Both marriages were in Illinois. Of the second marriage there was born one daughter, Virginia Sherman.

*WILLIAM P. WILKINSON*

WILLIAM P. WILKINSON was born in Nelson County, Virginia, June 22, 1872. His father was John P. and his mother Lucy J. (Martin) Wilkinson. His father was born in England and came to America in 1850 and first went to Texas; and later he fought in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

The subject of this biography received his early education from his father and mother, who had both been school teachers and gave the best training to their son.

In 1883, John P. Wilkinson, the father, came to Glencoe, Volusia County, Florida, and was engaged there in doing such work as was necessary for the early pioneers to do to make a living.

William P. Wilkinson came to Florida with his father and in the same year, although still a boy, he helped his father in his work at Glencoe, after which the family moved to Hawks Park near Edgewater; later John P. Wilkinson took up a homestead at El Dora, where he planted an orange grove and developed a plantation.

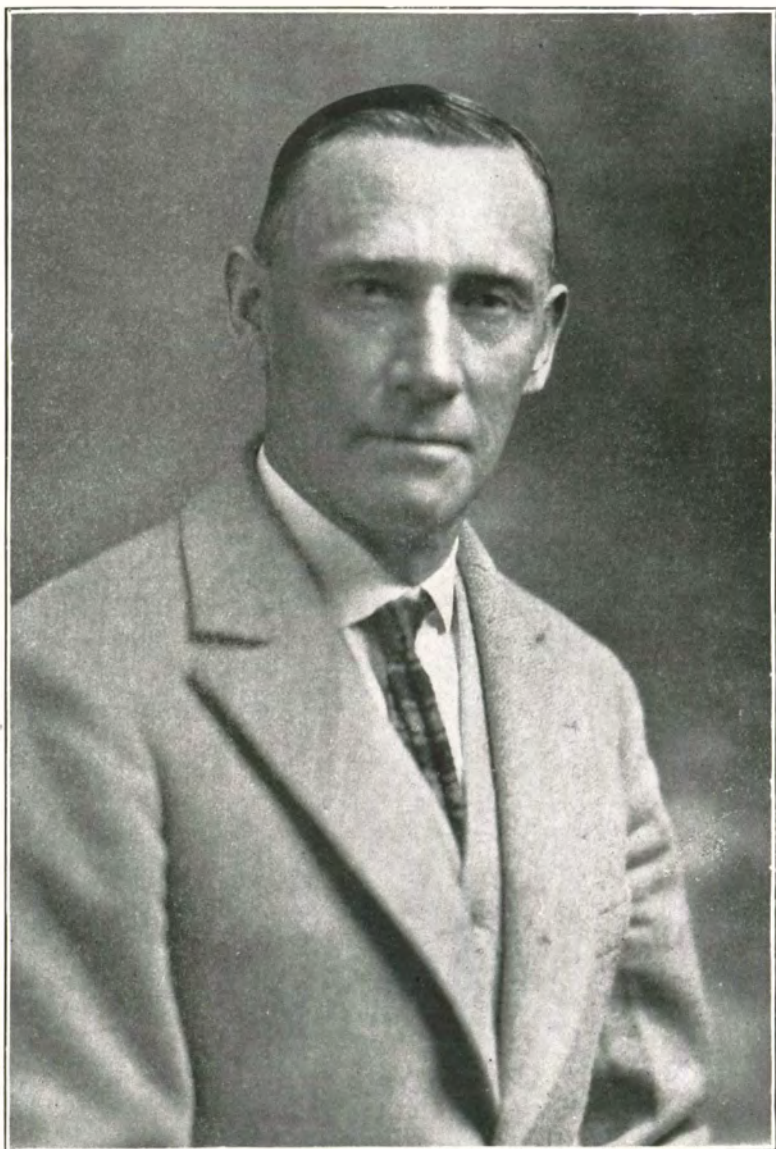
William P. Wilkinson subsequently developed an orange grove west of Hawks Park, which he successfully operated until the freeze of 1895 which caused damage to the whole state of Florida.

After the freeze he went to Swampscott, Mass., in 1898, where he went into the mercantile business with his father-in-law, remaining there until 1901. In that year he returned to New Smyrna, Florida, and opened a grocery and provision store on property which he still owns at the corner of Douglas and Hillsboro Streets. He ran the business for about twenty-three years, when he sold the store, and is now devoting his time largely to his own property, including his orange groves at Oak Hill and Glencoe.

Mr. Wilkinson has always taken an active interest in the development of his town and county. He was appointed by the Governor of Florida in 1910 to fill the unexpired term of S. B. Owens as a member of the Board of County Commissioners; at the expiration of that term he was elected again for two years, and was again elected in 1924. In November 1925 he was once more elected and is now serving as Chairman of the Board, which position he has held since 1924. While a member of the Board he has been much interested in the road building and one of his special hobbies has been the erection of a new County Court House.

In local affairs of his town he has served on the City Commission for a number of years. He was also Bond Trustee for the bond holders of the town. He is much interested in the new harbor at New Smyrna, for which bonds have recently been voted.

Among his private enterprises he is now promoting a pier and casino at Coronado Beach.



*W. P. Wilkinson*

He is a member of the Citrus Association at New Smyrna and was for 14 years vice-president of the State Bank at New Smyrna, but has recently sold his interest.

In his fraternal affiliations he is an Odd Fellow.

He was married in 1897 at Edgewater, Florida, to Miss Florence Holden, who died in 1924. They have three children, Robert H., who is now a midshipman at the U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Eleanor now attending the Florida State College for Women at Tallahassee, and Winston P.

### *CORNELIUS TAYLOR*

CORNELIUS TAYLOR, founder of Old Enterprise, was born in Virginia, the exact date of his birth not being known.

He founded "Old Enterprise" on Lake Monroe in 1841.

He was a first cousin of President Zachary Taylor and served with him in General Taylor's early fights against the Indians both in the West and in Florida.

When a young man he left Virginia and settled in Indiana and after a stay there he went to Illinois, from which state he came to Florida.

At that time he had attained the rank of Major and visited the family of Phillip Dewees, who had come to this country from England in 1792 and had obtained from the Spanish government a large grant of land between St. Augustine and St. Johns River. There he met the daughter of Mr. Dewees and they were married.

He lived for a time at Old Pablo, near St. Augustine, during the Seminole War, 1835-1842, in which he served part of the time under General Zachary Taylor. In 1841 he moved to Enterprise on Lake Monroe, where he took up a homestead and built his home on a knoll overlooking the lake. He had a large number of slaves and erected a sawmill, which he owned and operated. He also owned and operated the first steamboat on the St. Johns River and was a successful farmer.

He was the first settler in that section but soon acquired a wide acquaintanceship and influence over Mosquito County, of which New Smyrna was at that time the County Seat. He was elected to the Legislature for Mosquito County in 1843 and served one term. He introduced a bill into the Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida changing the County Site of Mosquito County from New Smyrna to Enterprise, which at that time was one mile east of what was later known as Enterprise and is now Benson Springs.

Major Taylor cleared his land and put his plantation and sawmill in successful operation. He brought orange trees from Martinique and planted a grove which bade fair to be very prosperous. Just at this time a typhus epidemic broke out, and he lost his daughter Polly and nine able bodied slaves. The death of his daughter was such a blow to him that he never recovered and in 1847 he left his property and moved West.

It was his intention to go to California but stopped in Texas, where he remained for several years. He was lost at sea when a steamer on which he had taken passage went down during a hurricane in the Gulf of Mexico. His body was never recovered.

He had three children: Arabella, called Polly, who is buried on the old homestead and whose tombstone still remains in the grounds of "Buena Retiro," the home built by Dr. James Starke in 1880, a daughter Elizabeth Carroll and a son Charles Downing. A daughter of Elizabeth Carroll is Miss Kate C. Hedrick, now living in Jacksonville, Fla., and Charles Downing, Taylor's oldest son, was the father of Robert Taylor of Miami, Florida, who died in April, 1926.

#### *BASIL FRANKLIN BRASS*

BASIL FRANKLIN BRASS, the first Mayor of the consolidated city of Daytona Beach, is a native Floridian. Basil Franklin Brass, better known to his intimate friends as Ben Brass, was born in Marion County, July 20, 1891. His father was Henry Brass and his mother, Arie Annie Brass. His paternal ancestors were English, while on his mother's side he is of Scotch-Irish ancestry, both parents settling in the South, the men taking an active part in the Civil War on the Confederate side.

Mayor Brass graduated at Dunnellon High School in 1910, and received an A. B. degree at Stetson University, DeLand, Florida, in 1914, LL. B. in 1916, and M. A. degree in 1921 from the same institution.

During the years from 1916 to 1921 he practiced law in Jacksonville, with Ex-Governor, W. S. Jennings. In 1921, he came to Daytona where he organized the law firm of Gardiner & Brass, with which firm he is still associated, engaging in general civil practice with special attention to public and private corporations, special road and bridge districts, and Halifax Drainage District. Among the outstanding achievements of Mayor Brass during his five year residence in Volusia County, are two of far-reaching importance. One was the fight for county-owned bridges, the other, his efforts toward consolidation of Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into Greater Daytona Beach. As an attorney he carried the bridge matter through court for two years, ending in an agreement with the private owners whereby the bridges passed to the county. In the campaign for consolidation of the triple cities he was chairman of the Central Committee. He says he is not a politician, and never will be. He is simply a Mayor trying to do his best for the municipality.

In service to his country he was for seven months in the Navy during the World War, and is now a member of the American Legion. He is a Mason and a Shriner, Knight Templar, a member of the Kiwanis Club, Old Colony Club, Daytona Beach Realty Board, Daytona Golf and Country Club, Y. M. C. A., and Volusia County Fair Association.

On March 7, 1925, he was married in Orlando to Mrs. Louise Tucker Hines.





*L. J. P. Jones*

*CHARLES B. JONES*

CHARLES B. JONES was born in Jacksonville, Florida, July 30, 1877. His father was Charles M. and his mother Glennia (Sallors) Jones. His grandfather, born at Fernandina, Florida, was an Indian fighter and a scout in the U. S. Army. His maternal great grandfather and great grandmother were massacred in Fernandina by the Indians. His father was born in Georgia and was a Lieutenant in the Confederate army, and in fact several of his family were prominent in the War of 1812 and in the Civil War. He is eligible to the Society of Cincinnati.

Charles B. Jones was raised in Clay County, Florida, where his father was engaged in the sawmill business. He received his education, however, in the schools of Jacksonville, afterwards attending the business college there.

After receiving his education he went into the lumber business with his father and afterwards for himself near Palatka. He built a mill at Ocean City and later at New Smyrna, he also had one in Jacksonville. He later sold out all of his mills and organized the Eureka Milling Company.

In 1920 he came to Ormond and built a mill on the Little Tomoka for T. B. Coslan and afterward bought a grocery store in Ormond, which he later sold, becoming interested in the fern business.

He now occupies his time growing a variety known as the "Cortie" fern. He leases land in Flagler County and around Ormond for wild ferns. He was the first one in the Ormond section to put the asparagus fern in greenhouses. He now ships his products all over the United States and has developed a large business in this line. He has under lease about 1800 acres of fern land in Flagler County and about 200 acres in Volusia County, besides owning about 100 acres in his own right.

He also has a small orange grove at Ormond.

He has become interested in the real estate business and owns a small subdivision just outside of the city limits of Ormond called "Daytona-Oakridge" which was put on the market in 1925.

In June, 1925, he was nominated and in November elected on the Board of County Commissioners in the fourth district. The planks of his platform were free bridges and the re-districting of his county to give three commissioners for the eastern side.

He has also taken much interest in local affairs, being a member of the Board of Managers of Ormond for the western district and is serving a second term as Chairman of the Board.

He is a member of the Ormond Luncheon Club, the Chamber of Commerce of Ormond and Daytona Beach.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and a Shriner.

He was married at Palatka, Florida, September 7, 1917, to Mrs. Annie Miller of Pierson, and has two step-children, Charles and Carey.

*EARL WESTFALL BROWN*

EARL WESTFALL BROWN, Mayor of DeLand, and one of the live wires of Volusia County, was born at Milford, Pike County, Pennsylvania, on August 29, 1890. He attended the public schools at Milford, and at the age of eighteen came to DeLand, where he attended Stetson University for two years.

He early became interested in the development of the section and city and was active in the local organization for its advancement which was first called the Commercial Club, and later the Chamber of Commerce. For several years he has been its secretary and manager. He was the first City Manager of DeLand, a member of the City Council for six years, from 1912 to 1918, and in February, 1926, was honored by being elected Mayor of the city.

He has the faculty for "putting things over" for his community, to a degree that commands the admiration of his fellow citizens. One wonders that he has the time to successfully fill the many positions which he holds, yet he does and does well, whatever he becomes interested in. Nor has he confined his energies to the city and county alone. He is President of the "Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Solid Central Section of Florida," a new organization formed for the purposes for which its name implies, to advance the interests of the central part of the state.

He is either an officer or director in the following organizations: American Poultry Association, Volusia County Poultry Associations, West Volusia Poultry and Pet Stock Association, Black Bear Trail Association, and of the most importance, perhaps, he is secretary of the Volusia County Fair, the success of which is almost entirely due to his management. The Volusia County Fair is credited with being one of the finest county fairs south of the Mason and Dixon line. The grounds were donated to the Fair Association by the McBride estate and are soon to be developed into a beautiful park for the use of the entire county.

If he has a hobby, and most men have, it is his interest in the development of parks and good roads. DeLand can thank him for both, for he has been responsible for city parks and was one of the original promoters of State Road No. 3.

He is also an ardent sportsman, hunting and fishing being his great delight. Some of his fishing stories have found their way into magazines of national reputation. Other of his memberships include the DeLand Angler's Club, the DeLand Gun Club and the DeLand Country Club. He is also an Elk and a K. P.

On May 11, 1911, he was married to Miss Rose May McCormick and they have two children, Elizabeth and Ollie May.



*E. W. Brown*

*WALTER A. RICHARDS*

WALTER A. RICHARDS, the first City Manager of the consolidated city of Daytona Beach, was born in Washington, D. C., February 23, 1891. His parents were William H. Richards and Katherine Richards.

He received his early training in his home city; first in the Grade Schools until he was fifteen years of age. He then entered the McKinley Manual Training School in Washington. Then he completed a four-year course and entered the Virginia Military Institution at Lexington, Va., 1910. In 1913 he received from that institution the degree of Bachelor of Science, in Civil Engineering. During the vacations of his college year he engaged in the U. S. Government Engineering, surveying in the west.

After graduating he became a resident engineer of The Hydro Electric Construction Co., and continued as such from 1913 to 1917, when at the outbreak of the world war he volunteered for service.

His war record is especially deserving of mention. He served for fifteen months in France, was wounded twice and was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for bravery under fire. He was First Lieutenant in the 326th Infantry, 82nd Division.

After demobilization, he spent three years 1919-1922, in charge of the construction of a cotton mill and village of two hundred homes at Columbus, Georgia.

In 1922, he was appointed City Manager of Columbus, Georgia, a city of 45,000 population in which position he continued until January 1, 1926, when he came to Daytona Beach to accept the position of City Manager of the newly consolidated city.

The organization, adjustment and blending of the variety of interests of the three municipalities into one entity, was a huge and difficult task. The new City Manager energetically entered into the work and after overcoming many obstacles has succeeded in making what is believed to be a comprehensive plan for orderly development of the community.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Alpha Delta Sigma Fraternity. Of the local clubs he is a Rotarian and a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

On December 22, 1917, he married Miss Margaret Gordon, of Columbus, Georgia, from which union have been born three children, Margaret, Catherine and Rosanna.

*WILLIAM C. CHOWNING*

WILLIAM C. CHOWNING, M. D., was born at Merry Point, Virginia, on the thirteenth day of November, 1882. His father was James A. and his mother, Lelia A. (Coppedge) Chowning. His family were very old settlers in Virginia, pioneers of the seventeenth century, the family on his mother's side landing there as early as 1636. Through successive generations the Chownings have always been identified with the patriotic movements of the history of old Virginia.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Virginia, after which he attended the University of Maryland, where in 1904 he received his degree of M. D.

He began his practice in the small town of Hawthorne near Gainesville, Fla., where he remained from 1906 to 1909, in which year he came to Daytona, Florida, where he continued his profession for a year and a half. In 1911 he moved to New Smyrna and since that date has been engaged in general practice, not specializing in any particular branch but confining himself entirely to the duties of a physician or family doctor.

He has watched New Smyrna grow from a small town of about 1,000 inhabitants to its present population of 7,500, and in the growth he has taken a prominent part. To him can be accredited many of the permanent and lasting improvements of which the town can now be proud. He was intensely interested in the paving of city's streets and largely responsible for this accomplishment.

He was elected Mayor at one time to fill the unexpired term of Mayor Gaddis and was later elected Mayor by the Commission in May, 1925, which office he still holds.

Since he has been associated with the City Commission fourteen miles of street have been paved. Also the area of the city has been doubled to its present proportion of approximately five miles long and two miles wide, and during this time the light and water facilities of the town have been largely increased and the small lights on the Dixie Highway to the south of the town have been supplanted by large arc lights. He also has been interested in the establishment of the City Park now being made at the foot of Canal Street, for which a \$100,000 bond issue was passed, the size of the park being 400 by 1200 feet.

Besides the large practice which Dr. Chowning has built up he is one of the local surgeons for the Florida East Coast Railroad.

He was married at Ottoman, Virginia, on the twelfth day of June, 1907, to Miss Mary Blakemore and has three children—Virginia, Elizabeth and John S.



*W. C. Channing M.D.*

*GEORGE AUGUSTUS DREKA*

GEORGE AUGUSTUS DREKA, Merchant, was born at Sassafras, Kent County, Maryland, November 18, 1857. His father was Augustus and his mother, Mary (Schnepp) Dreka, both of whom came from Germany when about the ages of eighteen, and were married in Maryland where they had settled.

George A. Dreka's ancestry was of the sturdy German stock, of the class that came to America in large numbers in the last century, and made such splendid citizens. There were three of the Dreka brothers that came over, one migrating to California in the days of the gold rush, another settled in Philadelphia, and became the head of the large engraving firm that bears his name, and Augustus, the father of the subject of this biography, who settled in Maryland and engaged in the milling business.

George A. Dreka received his education in the local schools of his community and later attended Rock Hill College at Ellicott, Maryland. Before the age of twenty-one he came to Florida, arriving in DeLand, in 1878.

The growth of DeLand, and the attainment of success by George A. Dreka, can almost be told in the same story. There were less than half a dozen families in the settlement when he came in company with his sister and brother-in-law, J. K. Kilkoff, having bought a stock of goods to establish a store, but finding that the store that had been operated for a short time by J. B. Jordan could be bought, they acquired this and combined with their own stock. Since that day he has continued the business, which is the oldest mercantile establishment and the largest department store in the county. Its growth has been gradual and steady. His first store stood upon the present site of the Landis, Fish & Hull building, but in 1882 he moved to the present location, the southeast corner of Woodland Boulevard and New York Avenue, and erected a new building. In 1885 he enlarged it to a four-story wooden structure and in 1909 replaced that with the first fire-proof building in the city, having three stories and a basement.

He early became interested in orange culture and is regarded as authority on the subject. In matters of civic advancement he has always taken an active interest. He is an ardent advocate of beautification, and it is partially to his credit that DeLand has such wonderful shade trees upon its boulevards and streets.

He was a member of the City Council which made the unique proposal that property holders should be remitted taxes in proportion to the number of shade trees planted. The sacrifice upon the part of the city's exchequer was more than compensated, as time has proven, by the added beauty of the city. In matters of road building and public utilities, he has taken a leading part, having participated in practically every bond issue in the community.



He is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Of the social orders he is a member of the Elks, and in religion he is a Catholic.

In 1884, he was married to Miss Katherine Maulsberger, of Kent County, Maryland, who died in 1897, and is survived by three children, August F., a shoe merchant of Atlanta, Georgia, Jerome G., manager of the business of G. A. Dreka and Company, and Raymond, manager of the Dreka Realty Company. The latter served for a year and one half in the World War in the Naval Reserve, being stationed at Charleston and Berkley, Virginia.

In 1901, Mr. Dreka married Mrs. Eliza Hixon, a native of Volusia County, daughter of Philip N. Bryan of New Smyrna.

#### *JEROME GODFREY DREKA*

JEROME GODFREY DREKA, Merchant, was born in DeLand, Florida, on June 9, 1889. His father was George A., and his mother, Catherine (Maulsberger) Dreka.

He received his earliest education in the schools of DeLand, after which he attended St. Johns College, Washington, D. C., and Manhattan College, New York.

He obtained his first job when quite a young man, being page in the House of Representatives at Washington, where he lived for five years. After completing this work in the national capitol he returned to DeLand in 1907 and became associated in the business of George A. Dreka & Company, owned by his father; he has been with that firm for nineteen years and is now General Manager.

It can be said of Mr. Dreka that he has practically grown up with the town, as it was only a village when he was a small boy. The growth of the town has been in proportion to the way he has grown and developed the business of which he is manager. The firm is the largest department store in Volusia County and under his management has increased 25 per cent per year.

He is now President of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club of DeLand, which name was changed at his suggestion. He is also a member of the Country Club and the DeLand Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He is a director in the Brevard Fruit Company, owners of 150 acres of bearing orange trees in Brevard County, Florida.

In 1913 he was married at DeLand to Miss Grace Hebner of Philadelphia and they have one child, Blanche Elizabeth.

*HARRY LEWINGTON MERRYDAY*

HARRY LEWINGTON MERRYDAY, M. D., was born in Palatka, Florida, November 17, 1884, son of William Arthur, and Ella Loretta (Lucas) Merryday. His father was born in England, and at the age of sixteen, in company with two brothers came to America, and for a time lived near Macon, Georgia, but later came to Florida to engage in orange growing. They settled at Norwalk, near Drayton Island, which in those days of the early seventies was a wild country and the Merryday family led the life of pioneers in a land where even the wolf was not a stranger. But the family prospered until the freeze of 1883 which destroyed so many fine groves in Florida. William A. Merryday then moved to Palatka and engaged in the mercantile business later branching out into the wholesale grain business and the manufacture of fruit crates, which he has since continued with success.

Doctor Harry L. Merryday received his early education at the public schools of Palatka, and after completing his course at the high school, accompanied by his family, went on an extended trip to Australia and New Zealand. Upon his return to America he entered the University of Kentucky in Lexington, in 1907. Later he studied medicine for one year at the University of Louisville and continued his course at the Jefferson Medical College for two years after which he returned to the University of Louisville and received his degree in 1914.

He immediately returned to Florida and selected Daytona Beach as his home. Here he has practiced continuously since 1914, with the exception of his annual attendance at the Harvard Medical School in Boston during the past five years. He has given special attention to the diseases of children. He is closely allied with various medical societies being a member of the American Medical Association, the Southern Association, the Florida Medical Association, and the Volusia County Medical Society.

While he is a diligent and earnest worker and student in his profession, he has always found time to do his bit in matters for the advancement of his community. For seven years he has been City Physician, for two years he was a Director in the Chamber of Commerce, and is an active member of the Rotary Club.

In social affiliations he is member of two college fraternities, Pi Kappa Alpha, Academic and Alpha Kappa Kappa, Medical, and of local organizations the Elks and the Halifax Yacht Club.

On June 27, 1914, he was married to Miss Sallie K. Walton, of Gallatin, Tennessee, and they have one child, Martha Ellen.

*FREDERICK N. CONRAD*

FREDERICK N. CONRAD, Banker, was born in Seneca Falls, New York, on September 14, 1875. He was educated in the Myndrise Academy in Seneca Falls, and later attended the Rochester Business University at Rochester, New York.

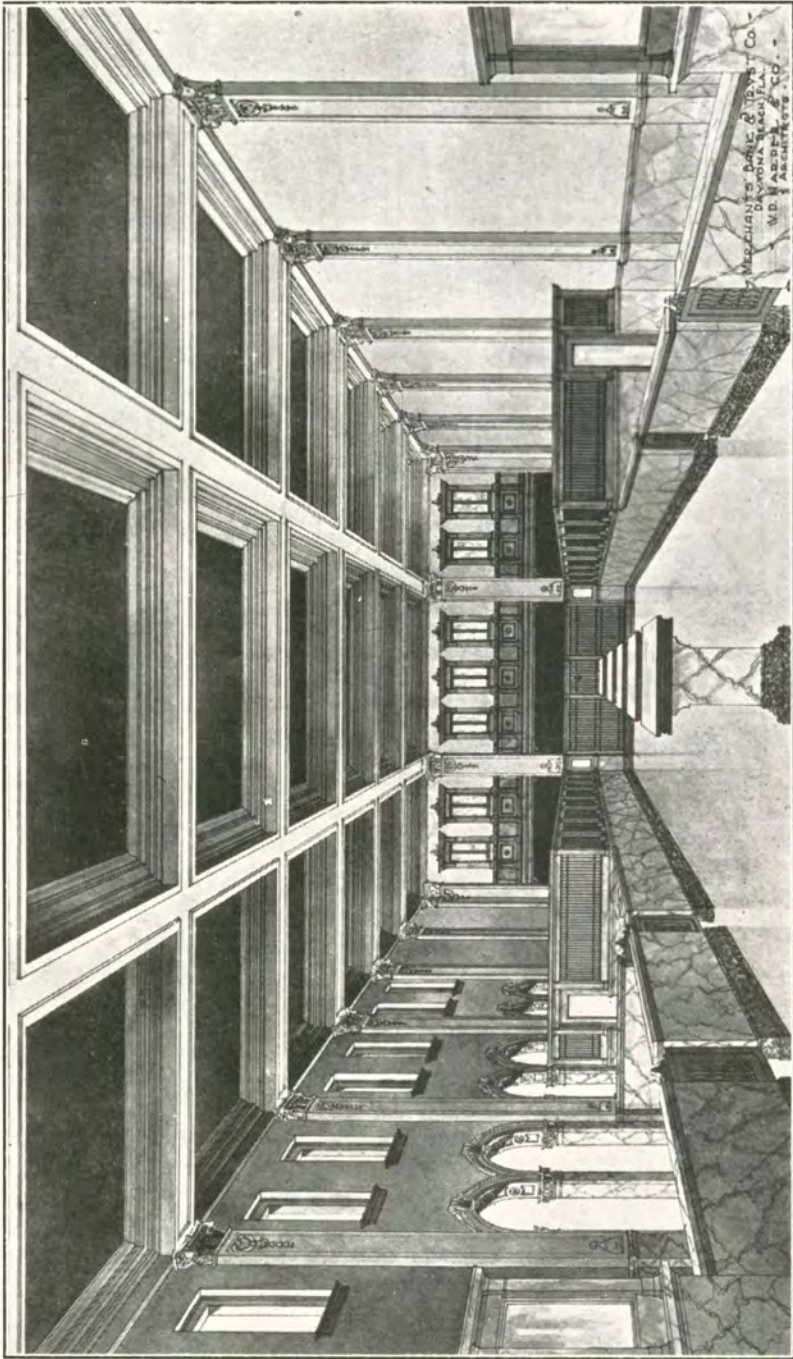
At the age of twenty-one he came to Florida with the intention of engaging in the lumber business, and accepted a position with the Bond Lumber Company, of DeLand, but by one of those circumstances which changes the course of a man's life, he became a clerk in the Volusia County Bank, which was the fourth bank organized under the laws of Florida. This was in 1896, and since that date he has been one of the most important factors in the financial history of Volusia County. In the same year the Volusia Bank decided to open a branch in Daytona, and made Mr. Conrad its cashier, manager, clerk and in fact he was the entire office force. Until the bank had deposits of \$186,000, he continued to manage the entire business of the branch. The business continued to grow, and was called the Merchants Bank, branch of the Volusia County Bank until 1913 when it was chartered with a capital of \$100,000, and a surplus paid in of \$25,000. He was its first cashier, and continued so until the death of his brother J. B. Conrad, when he succeeded him as President. In 1923, the name was changed from the Merchants Bank, to the Merchants Bank & Trust Company. The growth of this institution typifies the energy and business judgment of the subject of this biography, and is an index to the growth and progress of the community and its faith in him. From the small beginning of \$34,392.65 deposits in 1897, it has reached the sum of \$5,450,768.91 in 1926. And this increase has not been sudden, but a steady growth year by year. In the first five years the increase was just a little over fifty thousand dollars, but in the next five years the increase was a hundred and fifty thousand dollars, the next five, it was over a half million increase, during the following period of five years the increase was over a million and each year since 1922 the increase has been approximately a million a year. This speaks more eloquently than any encomium of words. Now, this institution has the largest resources of any bank in Volusia County and is one of the strongest on the East Coast of Florida.

The interior of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company was completely built over in 1926, a great deal more floor space was added in the main lobby besides additional space for the bookkeeping staff. Complete new equipment was installed including new vaults and a large amount of very costly marble work. The interior of the bank now compares favorably with that of banks in the larger cities of the country.

Fred N. Conrad has always taken an active interest in matters for the advancement of Volusia County and the city of Daytona Beach. Until the time of the consolidation of the city with its neighbors he was City Treasurer, and it was largely due to his good judgment and wide experience that



*J. H. Conrad*



MERCHANTS BANK & TRUST CO.  
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.  
W.D. WOODRUFF & CO.  
ARCHITECTS

Merchants Bank & Trust Co., Daytona Beach, Florida.

the credit of the city has been in such splendid standing. As the first secretary of the Board of Public Works of Daytona he handled the issue and sale of the first bonds for the building of the Water Works.

In the World War he was Chairman of the Liberty Loan drives and succeeded in carrying Daytona over its quota, and has always been prominent in patriotic movements. He is a Past Exalted Ruler of the Daytona Lodge of Elks, a Mason and a Shiner.

Besides being President of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, he is President of the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company of Daytona Beach, Vice President of the Volusia County Bank of DeLand, a Director in the Atlantic National Bank of Jacksonville, Vice President of Conrad and Donnelly Company, Insurance and Real Estate, Vice President of the Bond Lumber Company and Vice President of the Malby-Conrad Lumber Company. He has been interested in some of the largest real estate developments in the county, among which can be named the Harbor Point Land Company and "Daytona Gardens."

In September, 1905, he was married to Miss Kate O'Connor of Minden, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Jean Francis.

#### *E. T. CONRAD*

E. T. CONRAD was born in Seneca Falls, New York. Came to Daytona, Florida, in 1895 and is still there.

#### *ISAAC STEWART*

ISAAC STEWART, born at Barbourville, Kentucky, January 10, 1854, has been prominently identified with the history of Volusia County for the past forty years. His father was William Stewart and his mother, Sara (Brannaman) Stewart. His great grandfather was Isaac, and his grandfather Alexander Stewart, who came from Scotland at the age of eighteen and settled in Virginia, but moved to Kentucky in its earliest days.

The subject of this biography graduated at the University of Kentucky Law School in 1876 and afterward attended the Louisville Law School, where he graduated in 1878. He began the practice of his profession at Mt. Vernon, Kentucky, where he continued until 1885, during which time he was elected County Attorney of Rock Castle County.

It was in 1885 that he first came to Florida, choosing DeLand as his residence, where he formed a partnership with Arthur G. Hamlin under the style of Hamlin and Stewart, which continued for about twenty years. The partnership with Arthur G. Hamlin was dissolved, and then a partnership with Egford Bly under the style of Stewart & Bly was formed. This partnership was also later dissolved and a partnership entered into with his son Thomas;

later his daughter Mary S. Howarth joined the firm. The law firm now composed of father, son and daughter under the name of Stewart and Stewart is located where Judge Stewart started practicing law forty-one years ago.

He is the oldest practicing attorney in Volusia County and during his long practice has appeared in many important cases. For twenty years he was Judge of the Criminal Court, at the time he was appointed being the youngest judge in the state, and was always noted for his determined efforts in favor of law and order. He was at one time a member of the County Commissioners.

Politically and socially Judge Stewart has exerted a wide influence during his long citizenship, being instrumental in moving the county seat from Enterprise to DeLand. He is a large property owner.

In 1881 he was married to Miss Kate C. Brinley of Louisville, whose father was the inventor of the well known Brinley Plow. Two children were born to the union, Thomas Stewart and Mary (Mrs. Mary Stewart Howarth). Mrs. Stewart died in 1922.

#### JOHN E. PEACOCK

JOHN E. PEACOCK, Lawyer and County Judge, is a real Floridian, being a native son of a native son. His paternal grandfather was an early settler in Volusia County, and his maternal grandparents, John and Margaret Daugherty, came to Volusia County immediately after the Civil War.

The subject of this sketch was born seven miles north of DeLand, on the first day of May, 1889. His father was S. D. Peacock, and his mother Mattie (Daugherty) Peacock. He was educated at the public schools in DeLand and afterward attended Stetson University where he received the degree of LL. B. from the Law School in 1912.

He began the practice of his chosen profession in DeLand in 1914, and from the beginning has been prominent in county affairs. In 1916 he was elected County Solicitor and held that office until it was abolished in 1919. In 1922 he was elected County Judge to fill the unexpired term of Judge McCrory which ran for two years. When in 1924 he stood for election, it was a heated campaign, but he won by a close vote over his opponent and now holds the office for a four-year term from 1924.

Since he has become County Judge, the business of the office which includes Juvenile, Civil, Probate, Criminal and Insanity cases has increased ten times over, and it is his opinion that another court is now much needed to care for the large amount of business which this office must handle.

During the World War he served as a private in the Marine Corps for seven months. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Woodmen of the World, and the Maccabees.

In 1923, he was married to Miss Ione Hough and has one child, John Edward, Jr.

*NORMAN A. HOTARD*

NORMAN A. HOTARD was born in New Orleans, La., in 1890. His father was Albert E. and his mother Lillian (Thibodaux) Hotard. His parents were of French lineage and are members of the old families of New Orleans.

He received his education in the grammar and high school in the city of his nativity and afterward entered Tulane University, where he graduated in 1914 with a degree of Bachelor of Engineering.

For five years, until 1919, he was with the Civil Engineering Department of New Orleans, later engaging in the general contracting business for two years. In 1921 a large municipal job brought him to Florida and he became interested in the Halifax country. He was first located at Daytona Beach, where he did engineering work for one and a half years, part of it locally and part on the engineering project at Green Cove Springs. About the same time he opened an office in New Smyrna and it is seldom that a business increases as rapidly as his patronage has. He is, or has been, for a time city engineer for the following municipalities: Holly Hill, Winter Park, Ormond, Seabreeze, Coronado Beach, New Smyrna, Bunnell, Flagler Beach, Fernandina, Port Orange, and also for the counties of Volusia and Nassau.

It happened that soon after the time of opening his office that an extensive road program was undertaken in Volusia County. In July, 1925, the County Commissioners sold bonds for road and bridge purposes to the amount of \$1,025,000, which with premiums received, netted \$1,060,700. Included in these divisions were the DeLand-Lake Helen Road \$600,000, \$225,000 for the Turnbull special road, \$130,000 for the Orange City-Enterprise special road and bridge district, and the contemplated road to Lake Beresford, and the road to Lake Winnemissett and two bridges across the river to New Smyrna. On all of this work Mr. Hotard has been engineer.

His business has grown during the past four years to upwards of \$12,000,000 worth of work and he now has an elaborate organization with forty-two engineers under him, with headquarters at New Smyrna. He is noted for his close application to his work, his thoroughness and correctness, and the agreeable way in which he handles his business. It is generally said regarding any engineering project which he undertakes that, "If Hotard says it's right, it's right."

His record in the World War is especially deserving of mention. For twenty-six months he was in the Engineering Corps of the 7th Engineers, 5th Division, with the rank of First Lieutenant, for a time serving at Camp Dix and Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and afterwards in France and Luxembourg.



Even with his multitudinous duties in his profession he takes an active interest in local affairs at New Smyrna, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1923 he married at New Smyrna Miss Irene Brown, daughter of George W. Brown, prominent banker, and they have two children, Pamela and Norma.

#### *EDSON H. WEBSTER*

EDSON H. WEBSTER was born at Hamilton, Ohio, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1858. His father was Dr. James K. and his mother, Augusta (Hughes) Webster. His family had been residents of Ohio and prominent there for many years. Dr. Webster, who died in 1894 at the age of 59 years, was a graduate of the Pulte Medical College of Cincinnati and practiced in Dayton, Ohio, until 1883, when he brought his family to Florida, and located at Altoona, Lake County.

Edson H. Webster was reared and received his early education in Dayton, Ohio, and was twenty-five years old when he came to Florida with his father and family. He engaged in the citrus fruit culture with his father, assisting in planting an orange grove of twenty-five acres, which continued in a high state of cultivation and was very profitable until the famous freeze of 1895. He continued, however, in an endeavor to raise oranges until 1903, when he gave it up and took a position as a clerk in a store at Altoona and was later also associated with the firm of Miller & Co. of Palm Beach. After remaining there two years he became interested in the Halifax country and in 1905 came to Daytona Beach and opened a store, which was one of the first to be located on the Peninsula. The store was at Main Street and Peninsula Drive and has continued at the same location for twenty-one years. It is the oldest grocery store in Daytona Beach. In 1908 he purchased the property, which he still owns.

Mr. Webster has always been regarded as one of the safe and conservative business men of the community, public spirited in all matters that pertain to the civic advancement, but clear in his discernment as to what was best for all.

He is a director of the Atlantic Bank & Trust Co., and also of the Volusia County Bank & Mortgage Co. In politics he is a democrat and in religion a Methodist.

On January 1, 1883, he married Miss Harriet Porter, daughter of A. J. Porter of Connersville, Ind., to which union was born one child, Howard H., who died when about eight years old.

*EUGENE COLLINS PULLIAM*

EUGENE COLLINS PULLIAM was born in Ulysses, Grant County, Kansas, May 3, 1889. His father was Irvin Brown Pulliam and his mother Martha Ellen Pulliam. His father's family came to Maryland from England and were pioneers in Kentucky, after which they moved to Missouri. His mother's family came to Maryland from England and afterwards were among the early pioneer settlers on the Wabash River in Illinois.

Eugene Collins Pulliam, after his High School education, graduated from Baker Academy in Baldwin, Kansas, in 1906 and the DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, in 1910.

He was always interested in newspaper work and chose that as his profession. He first became associated with the Kansas City Star in the capacity of reporter and staff correspondent. He later owned and edited the Franklin (Indiana) Star from 1914 to 1923. Then he purchased the Lebanon (Indiana) Reporter, of which he is still owner and editor.

In September 1926, he came to Florida with Raymond A. Thomas, and purchased the Daytona Beach Journal, of which he became editor. Two months later in association with Mr. Thomas and T. E. Fitzgerald he effected a consolidation of the Daytona Beach Journal and the Daytona Beach News and is at present editor of the consolidated papers. He also is a contributor to various magazines.

His record in the World War is especially deserving of mention. He volunteered for military service eight times, but was rejected each time on account of defective vision. He joined the corps of those who fought behind the lines by raising the necessary sinews of war. He was Vice-Chairman of the Publicity Department of the Liberty Loan drives in the State of Indiana, and the success in going over the top in that state was in part due to his efforts. He was also Chairman of the County Council of Defense in Johnson County, Indiana.

Mr. Pulliam has only been a resident of Daytona Beach for a few months and has not had time to take that active part in local affairs in the community that his record shows he is capable of from his past performances. He was the first President of the Franklin, Indiana, Rotary Club. He also served as Group Governor of the Indiana Rotary Clubs. He is a member also of the Lebanon, Indiana, Rotary Club and is affiliated as a member of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club.

Of fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Delta Kappa Epsilon and Sigma Delta Chi college fraternities; he is also an Elk and a Mason. Of the clubs to which he belongs can be named the Ulen Country Club, Lebanon, Ind., Columbia Club and Indianapolis Athletic Club.

He was married on May 6, 1919, to Miss Martha Ott at Franklin, Ind., and they have three children, Eugene Pulliam, Jr., Martha Corinne and Helen Suzanne.

*ROBERT SHAILOR HOLMES*

ROBERT SHAILOR HOLMES was born at Unadilla, Livingston County, Michigan, February 8, 1870. His father was William Shailor Holmes and his mother Adelia E. Holmes. The Holmes family were Baptists of Northern England, and emigrated to Ireland at the time of the persecution by the Catholics. David Holmes, the grandfather of the subject of this biography, came to America in 1809 and settled in Michigan, where he was a pioneer and took up land there, the Holmes homestead, which is still in possession of the family.

Robert Shailor Holmes received his early education in the Lansing schools and high school, and afterward attended the Detroit Business University and the Metropolitan School of Music.

After leaving school he became a partner in the firm of W. S. Holmes & Son, music business, in which he remained for ten years, from 1889 to 1899. He then became President of the Holmes Realty Company, in which line he continued until 1918.

On December 1, 1904, he came to Daytona Beach for the first time as a winter tourist. During this time he was traveling widely and wrote twelve volumes of travelogues in collaboration with Mrs. Holmes. He was also Vice-President of the American Baptist Home Mission Society and a member of the Baptist Board of Foreign Missions for several years.

By 1912 he became so well pleased with Florida, its climate and surroundings that he became a permanent citizen.

From the beginning he had taken active interest in local civic affairs, especially along literary and artistic lines. In 1914 he organized the Christian Forum in the Community Methodist church, which was so successful that the church was enlarged three times in five years to accommodate the growing audiences. This led to an even wider field and in 1918 he opened the first Open Forum in the south, which was organized in the Burgoyne Casino in Daytona Beach, then Daytona, meeting with over-flowing audiences from the first meeting. In the fall of 1919 eight public spirited citizens, all winter visitors, led by Simon J. Peabody, gave the money for the erection of the present Auditorium on the Peninsula to house the Forum and the Assembly and Artists course features, which have made Daytona Beach famous. The Florida Forum and Assembly has become the cultural center of the south and provides three months program each winter unequaled south of the Mason and Dixon line. It has become affiliated with the Chautauqua Institution at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y., and Winona Lake Assembly at Winona Lake, Ind. A branch of the National Open Forum Speakers' Bureau is conducted in connection with the Daytona Beach Open Forum. An itinerary of forums covers Florida with a two-weeks' program in twelve different cities, all speakers furnished by the Daytona Beach office. Dr. Holmes is secretary of the National Open Forum Council.



Wm. Hain Bms

In 1924 the University of Georgia honored Robert Shailor Holmes with the degree of Litt. D.

Dr. Holmes' reputation has gone abroad until now he is internationally known as a writer and speaker.

Besides being the founder of the Florida Forum and Assembly, and President of the Florida Forums, he is also President of the Rotary Club of Daytona Beach and organizer of the DeLand Rotary Club.

Among the books published by him is "Builders and Other Poems" published in 1925.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner.

On October 4, 1923, he was married at Detroit, Mich., to Miss Katharine L. Ayers.

### *WILLIAM P. SHRYOCK*

WILLIAM P. SHRYOCK was born at St. Louis, Mo. His father was S. W. and his mother Adelaide (McKace) Shryock.

The subject of this biography spent his earliest childhood in St. Louis, Mo., where he attended school but at an early age went to work for 50 cents a day and boarded himself.

He arrived in Volusia County in 1878, first settling at El Dora, situated on the beach a few miles south of New Smyrna and he started a small orange grove which proved unprofitable, and in 1887 moved to New Smyrna, where he worked for G. R. Pitzer in his grocery store. In 1889 he opened his own store. At first this was a grocery store but he gradually enlarged it into various departments until it became a department store and he is now the oldest merchant in continuous service in New Smyrna. Later he bought the building across the street and has occupied it continuously since 1893. It is conducted under the style of Wm. P. Shryock.

Mr. Shryock has always taken an active interest in the development of the city of New Smyrna. He has been a member of the City Council several times and was Town Clerk in 1888, in fact was the second town clerk of the city after its incorporation.

When he came to New Smyrna it had a population of only 100, now it has upward of 7,000.

He is a director of the State Bank of New Smyrna and has been since the first year of its opening. He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias.

He has been married three times, the first time in Virginia and the second time at New Smyrna in 1900 to Annie M. Baker and the third time in New Smyrna in 1913 to Miss L. L. Davis.

*JAMES E. RAWLINGS*

JAMES E. RAWLINGS, M. D., was born in Raphine, Va., March 6, 1879. His father was B. C. and his mother Florence (Gibbs) Rawlings. B. C. Rawlings served in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, obtaining the rank of Captain.

His grandfather, James E. A. Gibbs, built the town of Raphine, Va., and was the inventor of the Gibbs-Wilcox Sewing Machine.

James E. Rawlings received his early education in the local schools and later attended the University of Maryland, where he obtained his degree of M. D.

In 1898 at the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, Dr. Rawlings came to Florida with the 2nd Virginia regiment and served during the period of that conflict with Spain. He became interested in Florida at that time and returned to Virginia, but later decided that he would make Florida his home and came to Daytona Beach, which place he selected as being the most attractive of any he had seen. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession and has been in the general practice of medicine here ever since. He has built up a large practice and is widely known for his genial manner and careful attention to his profession.

When war was declared against Germany in 1917, he joined the Medical Corps and was awarded the rank of First Lieutenant. On May 28, 1917, he was promoted to Major and served over seas, being attached to the British Army for twenty-two months. After serving two years he returned to Daytona Beach in 1919 and resumed the practice of his profession.

He is a member of the Golf and Country Club and of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce.

*HARRY O. WATSON*

HARRY O. WATSON was born in Salem County, N. J., August 31, 1868. His father was John H. and his mother, Mary (Nearlin) Watson.

He received his early education in the schools of Salem, N. J., completing his education in the High School there.

For several years he was engaged in business in Salem and also in Wilmington, Delaware, after which time he went with Weaver Brothers and located in Taylor County, Florida. In 1910 he associated himself with the Weaver Loughbridge Company in Perry, Fla., where he was engaged for five years. In 1912 he removed to Daytona Beach and settled at Holly Hill on the old Drake homestead.

His first occupation in Daytona Beach was with the Green-Adler Co., in the automobile business. He was with them for several years when he became associated with Green Brothers, where he remained five years. In 1924 he went into business with a partner under the firm style of Watson

& Braduer, handling automobile tires and accessories and located on Volusia Avenue.

Since being in Daytona Beach he has been an ardent member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having held practically all of the important offices in that organization, in fact he has never missed a meeting or a ceremony since he joined. After passing through the successive offices of the organization he was in April 1926, elected Exalted Ruler, which office he still holds. When he first became a member of the Elks Lodge the membership was only 200, he has seen it grow until now the lodge has over 600 members.

He is also taking considerable interest in the order of Moose, becoming a member at Shreveport, La., where he was Past Dictator, and has also been honored with the same office in Daytona Beach Lodge, with which he is now affiliated.

In 1897 he was married at Salem, N. J., to Eva. S. Myers and they have one child, Anita.

#### *JOHN R. PARKINSON*

JOHN R. PARKINSON, was born at Daytona Beach, Florida, December 16, 1898. His father was Colonel John B. Parkinson and his mother, Annie (Sanborn) Parkinson.

His father, Colonel John B. Parkinson, was born at Charlestown, Ohio, June 10, 1865, and came to Florida in 1883, where he was married August 7, 1894, to Miss Annie B. Sanborn of Cincinnati, Ohio. Colonel Parkinson was always interested in matters in connection with the town of Daytona, then merely a village and in the county in which he resided he held the office of County Superintendent of Volusia County and at the time of his death was one of the representatives in the State Legislature. He was also a Lieutenant Colonel of Second Regiment, Florida State Troops. During his life time he was successful as a practicing attorney, being the law partner of F. W. Pope, Jr.

Mr. John R. Parkinson, although still a young man, is following worthily in the footsteps of his father. He received his education at Daytona High School, where he graduated, after which he attended Yale, receiving therefrom the degree of A. B. He studied law in the New York Law School and also in the office of the late Governor Nathan L. Miller of New York.

In December 1925, he began the general practice of law in Daytona. In 1926 he was elected Municipal Judge of the newly consolidated city of Daytona Beach, election being by the City Commission.

Judge Parkinson has taken great interest in the local and civic affairs, being an enthusiastic Kiwanian and a member of the Daytona Beach Advertising Club. He is a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club and in his affiliations is a Mason and an Elk.

He has never married.

*LAURENCE THOMPSON*

LAURENCE THOMPSON, Merchant, and one of the original builders of Daytona Beach, was born at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the eleventh day of March, in the year 1848. He was the son of Laura and William Henry Thompson, who were descended from an old line of English settlers in Virginia. He died in Daytona Beach on February 18, 1920, greatly honored and respected by the citizens of the community, which he so long labored to advance.

He and his family lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, where he attended school, completing his course at the High School in that city. He afterwards engaged in the hardware business for several years but meeting financial reverses, sought other scenes and was attracted by the proposal of Mathias Day, to establish a town on the Halifax River in the State of Florida. In 1875 he arrived at the new settlement then unnamed, and was an active participant in the organization and incorporation of the town of Daytona, on July 26, 1876. He was in fact, really the first Town Clerk of Daytona, for C. E. Jackson, who was elected Clerk at the first meeting, failed to perform and Mr. Thompson was appointed in his place by the Town Council and afterwards elected by the vote of the people for several terms, after which he also served on the Town Council.

His name appears as one of the signers of a petition to grant municipal suffrage to women, who were owners of real estate. This was probably the first movement toward woman suffrage in the State of Florida, and while it was not successful, subsequent events prove that Mr. Thompson's vision was well in advance of the times.

He established one of the first mercantile establishments, which continued in business as Laurence Thompson and afterwards as Thompson Brothers, for many years, at a point on Beach Street between Oak (now Live Oak) and Loomis Streets. Later he sold this business to Mr. C. C. Buckman of Jacksonville, and moved across the river on the Peninsula where he built a home.

The lumber for his store was brought from Jacksonville to the Mosquito Inlet, where the boat was wrecked and the lumber had to be collected and brought up the Halifax River. Such were the difficulties encountered by the pioneers of Daytona.

He early took an interest in Orange culture and planted a grove on the land where the City Hall of Daytona Beach now stands.

In 1909, together with Colonel Chas. M. Bingham, he established a real estate and insurance firm, under the style of Bingham and Thompson, which is the oldest establishment in that line in the city.

On May 25, 1870, he was married to Miss Mary E. Coffin, from which union were born three children, Lilian G. Laurence H. and Harry C. Thompson, all of whom are now prominent citizens of Daytona Beach.





*Laurence Thompson*

*LAURENCE H. THOMPSON*

LAURENCE H. THOMPSON, Insurance and Real Estate, usually known to his friends as "Bert," was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, March 26, 1875. His father was Laurence Thompson and his mother Mary E. (Coffin) Thompson, who were among the earliest settlers of Daytona Beach, Florida. His ancestors first came from Virginia, where they were early pioneers of old English stock.

Laurence H. Thompson came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, in 1875, at the age of eight weeks. His father was one of the founders of Daytona and was the first Clerk of the city. They lived on South Beach street in one of the first houses erected in Daytona. He was reared in the new settlement, which at the time he first came, had not been incorporated. but as he grew in boyhood the village was becoming a thriving place, for then a railroad was being proposed instead of the stage road to Volusia Landing, on the St. Johns River, and the sail boats on the Halifax, which were previously the only means of transportation.

He first attended the public school which was only in session four months a year and had not then developed into its present degree of efficiency, but Daytona was fortunate in having a splendid teacher who came from the north in 1879, and who opened the Daytona Institute in October, 1880. This was Miss Lucy A. Cross, a graduate of Oberlin and a former member of the Wellesley College faculty. Young Laurence H. Thompson attended this school which included both academic and collegiate departments. After completing his studies at Daytona Institute, he studied law in the office of W. H. Baker at Jacksonville, Florida, and was admitted to the bar. At the outbreak of the Spanish-American War in 1898, he volunteered his services with the Jacksonville Light Infantry which became the First Florida Volunteer Infantry. He spent eleven years in Cuba, connected with the forces of the American Army of Occupation. He was secretary to Major, afterward General Tasker H. Bliss, who was Collector of Customs for Cuba and for the Port of Havana, and was later appointed on the commission for the settlement of Spanish-American war claims called the Spanish Treaty claims. This commission adjusted about three million dollars of claims during a period of four years, which work was completed in 1910.

In that year he returned to Daytona Beach and bought out Colonel Charles M. Bingham's interest in the firm of Bingham & Thompson, the oldest real estate and insurance business in the city, which he and his brother, Harry C. Thompson, still continue.

For six years he served in the State Militia, being a member of the first military company in Daytona Beach. He also held the rank of colonel in the Cuban revolution which deposed President Palma.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and takes a keen interest in the community's advancement. He is also a member of

the Daytona Golf and Country Club, and is affiliated with the Elks and the Maccabees.

In September 1913, he was married in Washington, D. C., to Miss Elsie Blackstone and they have three children, Eliza, Katherine and Patricia.

#### *HARRY C. THOMPSON*

HARRY C. THOMPSON, Insurance and Real Estate and Capitalist, is one of the few prominent business men of Daytona Beach, who is a native of the city. He was born in Daytona Beach, then Daytona, on February 8, 1883. His father was Laurence Thompson and his mother, Mary E. (Coffin) Thompson, both early settlers in the city, who came even before the town was incorporated. His father was one of the founders of Daytona and was its first Town Clerk and served on the Town Council in the early days. The family came from Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1875, but were originally from Virginia, being descended from old English stock. His father was a pioneer merchant and lived on South Beach street in one of the first houses built in the town. Here Harry C. Thompson was born, but his father sold the house and moved across the river about 1886, when Harry was very young.

The subject of this biography attended the first school that was opened on the Peninsula. Later he attended Daytona Institute, conducted by Miss Lucy A. Cross on South Beach street on the main land, after which he went to Rollins College in preparation for a course at Cornell University at Ithaca, New York, where he remained for three years. Having completed his course at Cornell, he returned to Daytona and was for one year employed in the Merchants Bank. The confinement of this clerical position, however, did not suit his ambition for activity and he became the first manager of the local telephone company. He filled this position with credit, but the advent of the automobile appealed to him with its possibilities. He secured an agency and from the first was successful, being one of the first automobile salesmen in the city. This developed into the organization by him, of the Daytona Auto Supply Company, in 1910, with agencies for the Buick and Overland. He sold this business, however, but four years later repurchased it, and it has now become the Standard Auto Company, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, having the agencies for the Cadillac and Nash cars under the management of Messrs. Edmondson and Williaume.

In 1924, he purchased an interest in the firm of Bingham & Thompson the oldest real estate and insurance establishment in the city, joining his brother, Laurence H. Thompson, in the work.

Few men have done more for the advancement of the Halifax Country than Harry C. Thompson. He is regarded a safe and conservative business man, yet progressive along the right lines, with a keen insight into conditions and seldom influenced by the false glamour of innovations that so often deceive the unwary.

He is Director and Vice President of the Atlantic Bank and Trust Company. He is a member of the Halifax Yacht Club, a charter member of the Daytona Lodge of Elks and a member of the Daytona Golf Club.

On September 12, 1912, he was married to Mrs. Lucy E. Smith, a sister of Fred J. Niver, and to this union have been born two children, Mary and Harry C. Jr.

#### LILLIAN G. THOMPSON

LILLIAN G. THOMPSON, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio. Her father was Laurence Thompson and her mother Mary E. (Coffin) Thompson, who came to the Halifax Country before the establishment of Daytona, and who were pioneers in its development. The family came originally from Virginia and belonged to a line of old English stock, early settlers of America.

Miss Lilian Thompson came to Daytona Beach with her parents when a very young girl, and saw the municipality of which her father was one of the founders, the first Town Clerk, and one of its honored citizens, grow from a straggling village to its present splendid proportions. Her childhood days were spent in one of the first houses built in the city, which stood between Oak (now Live Oak) and Loomis Avenues, when the only means of transportation to the outer world, was by stage to Volusia Landing on the St. Johns River, by stage to Enterprise on the same river or by sail boat on the Halifax. About 1886, her father sold the home on South Beach and moved across the Halifax River to the Peninsula where he had built a home. Miss Thompson now owns that home and has lived there continuously for forty years. She received her first education from Miss Lucy A. Cross, a former member of the faculty of Wellesly College, who in 1880 founded the Daytona Institute.

After her course at the Institute, she attended Holliston, Mass., High School, where she graduated, after which time she was for two years at the New England Conservatory of Music.

In 1920, she became associated with the firm of Bingham & Thompson, the oldest real estate and insurance business in the city, which had been established by her father, Laurence Thompson, and Colonel Charles M. Bingham and with which firm her two brothers, Laurence H. Thompson and Harry C. Thompson are also associated.

Miss Thompson has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs, being alive to the best interests of the community. Her father was one of the signers of probably the first petition ever promulgated in Florida for municipal suffrage for women, who owned real estate, showing by this act that he was far in advance of the times, as now women suffrage has become a part of the fundamental constitution of the land. Like father, like daughter, she is also progressive in her ideas as to civic betterment. She has largely to do with the management of the insurance and real estate business and is regarded a capable and far sighted business woman.

*JOHN C. CALHOUN*

JOHN C. CALHOUN, Chief of Police of Daytona Beach, Florida, was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., on December 14, 1881. His father was John C. and his mother Mary Ann (Marshall) Calhoun.

He graduated from the public schools in Pittsburgh, Pa., and completed his education at the Iron City Business College at Pittsburgh, Pa.

From his boyhood days he took a prominent part in athletics of all kinds and became very proficient in baseball and we find him at the age of twenty-one a member of the St. Louis club of the National League. He played with this club during the season of 1902 and for the next fifteen years was either Captain, or Manager of the following clubs: 1903-4 in Haverhill, Mass., of the New England League, this club winning the pennant in 1904; he was sold to the Toledo Club of the American Association in the fall of 1904, but refused to report to this club and joined Harrisburg, Pa., of the old Tri-State League and played with this club during the seasons of 1905-6-7-8. In the fall of 1908 he was sold to Jersey City, N. J., of the International League; in the fall of 1909 he was sold to the Elmira Club of the New York State League where he played during the season of 1910-11-12, when his release was purchased by Geo. F. Johnson (a present winter resident of Seabreeze and who lives in Endicott, N. Y., and is President of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Co.,) to manage a club owned by him at Binghamton, N. Y. He remained with this club during the seasons of 1913-14-15-16, where he won two pennants, and finished second and third. This club was also a member of the New York State League. In the fall of 1916 his release was purchased by the Wilkes-Barre Club of the same league to manage their club and he won two pennants for this club. This league disbanded in the fall on account of the World War. During the winter season when not playing ball and in all the years following 1917, Chief Calhoun was connected with the Pittsburgh Police Department. In 1902, he was also connected with the old city of Alleghany, Pa., in the engineering department and was then appointed a plain clothes man for this city in 1907. When this city consolidated with the City of Pittsburgh, Pa., he continued to hold this position until appointed a detective and in the year 1918 he was appointed a Commissioner of Police and assigned to the East End District, which is known as the residential district of Pittsburgh, where most of the millionaires live and is the largest police district in Pittsburgh; he had about one hundred and sixty men under his command in this district. After remaining in this district for about two years, he was then transferred to the down town district where all the banks and most of the business houses of the city are located and this is considered the real test for all police commissioners. After remaining in this district until the first of January 1922, he was appointed Superintendent of Police of the entire city of Pittsburgh, where he was in charge of about one thousand men and

women. He held this position for two years and when a change of politics was made, he was made a commissioner of police in the Oakland district where the University of Pittsburgh, the Carnegie Tech, the Pittsburgh baseball grounds, the Schenley Park, the largest one in the city, and in fact most all social activities takes place in this district. It is the smallest district of the city, but the hardest to police on account of the large crowds one must handle. In 1924 he resigned from the police department and went into the real estate business in Miami and in Panama City, Florida. He owns considerable property in Florida and pays large taxes in the State. He is a married man, having been married to Miss Maderia Reber in New York City in the year 1906. Is also a life member of the Shrine, the Masonic bodies and the Eagles.

While living in Miami he was called to Daytona Beach by City Manager Walter Richards to help re-organize the police department of this place, March 15, 1926, which police department has been made up of three cities namely, Seabreeze, Daytona and Daytona Beach.

He has made a splendid record in efficiency and giving the City of Daytona Beach real service with its department since its re-organization.

#### *JOSEPH A. SCARLETT*

JOSEPH A. SCARLETT, Lawyer, was born at Newport, Kentucky, January 18, 1888. His father was Joseph A. and his mother, Elizabeth (Evans) Scarlett, of Scotch, Irish descent. He spent his boyhood days in Cincinnati, attending the local schools there, and later went to Yale University, where he graduated with the degree of Ph. B. in 1910.

He afterwards came to DeLand, Florida, and taught in Stetson University, where he also studied law, receiving the degree of LL. B. from that institution. In 1917, he began the practice of his profession in DeLand, and from the beginning success crowned his efforts. In 1919, he became associated with Ray H. Jordan, under the style of Scarlett and Jordan, and their practice continued to increase until in 1925, they admitted into the firm two other attorneys, Messrs. J. E. Futch and W. S. Fielding, continuing under the style of Scarlett, Jordan, Futch and Fielding, which firm is enjoying a large practice today.

Mr. Scarlett has taken an interest in the politics of the county, while he has preferred not to win his distinction by seeking public office, but rather by the practice of his profession. He has many business interests, however, taking a prominent part in the economic development of this section, being especially interested in the growth of citrus fruits, Vice President of the Volusia Fruit Company and Vice President of Alexander-Baird Company, and President of the Brevard Fruit Company. In financial matters he has also done his part in the community's advancement, having for a long time

been a Director and Attorney, for the First National Bank of DeLand. Another activity is his interest in the DeLand News, one of the oldest papers in the county, being a Director in The News Publishing Company.

He is a Mason and Shriner.

In 1912 he was married to Miss Dorothy Storm and they have two daughters, Elizabeth and Dorothy Storm Scarlett.

#### *CLYDE CLEMENT BOHANNON*

CLYDE CLEMENT BOHANNON, M. D., was born at Lynville, Indiana, July 8, 1875. His father, who is still living at the age of eighty-six years, is Daniel A. Bohannon, and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Dial) Bohannon. His ancestry is Scotch-Irish, and English stock, who came early to America and settled in the middle west. Daniel A. Bohannon was born in Kentucky, and moved to Indiana where he has always lived, serving with distinction in the Civil War.

Doctor Bohannon was educated in the public schools of his native town and after completing the course in the high school, attended the Literary College at Oakland City, Indiana. In 1902 he completed the course at the St. Louis Medical College, receiving there the degree of M. D. He practiced at Hazelton, Indiana, for one year after graduation. In 1904 he came to Daytona Beach, and began the practice of his profession, and has continued since that time having the distinction now of being the longest in active practice of any doctor in the city of Daytona Beach. He has followed the custom of taking post graduate courses each summer at various medical schools and hospitals in order to keep in close touch with the most advanced discoveries in medicine and surgery. In 1908 he attended Mayo's Hospital at Rochester, Minn., later at Chicago, for eight years at the New York Polyclinic Hospital, and also at the New York Post Graduate Hospital.

In 1910, he established a private hospital in Daytona, under the name "Bohannon Hospital," primarily for the practice of surgery in which particular branch of the profession he specializes. In 1926 this hospital had twenty-five beds.

Dr. Bohannon has always taken a live interest in the local Medical Society, having held the office of Secretary and Treasurer, as well as President of the Volusia County Medical Association. In matters pertaining to the advancement of his city and community he has also taken an active part. He is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and of the Daytona Golf Club.

In 1923, he was married in New York City to Miss Elizabeth Mae Heideloff, of New York, and they have two children, Elizabeth Mae, and Clyde C., Jr.; by a previous marriage he also has two children, Clyde David, and Hoyt Hallett.

*MAX LEIDERSDORF*

MAX LEIDERSDORF was born in Milwaukee, Wis., December 27, 1865. His father was Bernhard and his mother Sofia (Schmidt) Leidersdorf. His family are of German descent and among the early pioneers who came to America and settled in the great Middle West and helping to build that empire. They were energetic, thrifty people, sturdy pioneers and patriotic Americans, who stood ready at any time to assist in the country's advancement.

Young Leidersdorf received his education in the private schools of Milwaukee, after which he attended the Morgan Park Military Academy of Illinois. Having completed his schooling he entered into the tobacco business in his home town and afterwards broadened his field in Chicago and then on to New York City in the same line.

In 1909 he was attracted by the opportunities in Florida and on May 9, of that year, came to New Smyrna, where he engaged in developing a large acreage for the purpose of colonization, and had under his control 37,000 acres of the Samsula development. For four years he remained at New Smyrna in the real estate business when in 1914 he came to Daytona and opened up a general real estate office, in which line he continued for himself until 1919, when he bought one half interest in the firm of R. L. Smith & Co. In 1922 he sold that interest and again established a business in his own name under the style of Max Leidersdorf. In 1925 he incorporated this business under the style of Max Leidersdorf, Incorporated, having a capital stock of \$25,000. He was very active and did a large business in general brokerage lines and in handling large acreage and developments, increasing to the extent, that in June 1926, he increased his capital to \$50,000. He is president, Gordon S. Lewis is vice-president and A. J. Leidersdorf is treasurer. Among the developments which he has promoted and successfully handled, may be named "Rosemont," "Country Club Gardens" and "Hillside." His business in 1925 grew to the point that it was necessary to open two offices, one on the Peninsula and one on the mainland.

Mr. Leidersdorf has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of the town and especially in developing along the line of permanent building. It was through his efforts that the Peoples Building and Loan Association was organized in 1924, of which Association he is now a director.

He is an active member of the Rotary Club in which he takes a great interest, also the Chamber of Commerce. While he is not a golfer he shows interest in sports by being a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club and still retains his membership in the Milwaukee Athletic Club, of Milwaukee, Wis. Since he has been in Daytona Beach he has been one of the very active members of the Daytona Lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having held several important offices in that organization.

In 1910 he was married at Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss Agnes Jean Daniels, of Milwaukee, Wis.



*JOSEPH P. ESCH*

JOSEPH P. ESCH, M. D., was born in Kausen, Germany, April 8, 1849. His father was John A. and his mother Gertrude Esch. His ancestry was a long line of distinguished men who made history in Germany over a period of several hundred years. The Knights of Esch were in the first crusade and the ancestral castle is still one of the land marks of the old country.

Joseph P. Esch, attended schools in his native town, but at an early age his family came to America, and he completed his education in this country. Receiving the degree of M. D. both at Wooster University, and at Western Reserve University. He began the practice of his profession at Cleveland, and later at Huron, Ohio.

In 1897, he had the urge to come to Florida, and the sight of Daytona Beach, its surroundings and wonderful climate confirmed his decision to remain and make it his home. He has since resided here and for thirty years has been one of the leading practitioners of the community.

Not only in medicine has he been successful, but early realizing the opportunities of investments in real estate he judiciously purchased, and has been rewarded by his foresight and judgment. He is now the owner of large properties and in financial matters he has also taken a keen interest. At one time he was connected with one of the banks in Daytona Beach, but later sold his interest and founded the Bank of Ormond in 1924, of which he is now the President. He has built the largest store building in Ormond.

He is a Mason and Shriner and a member of the Daytona Lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

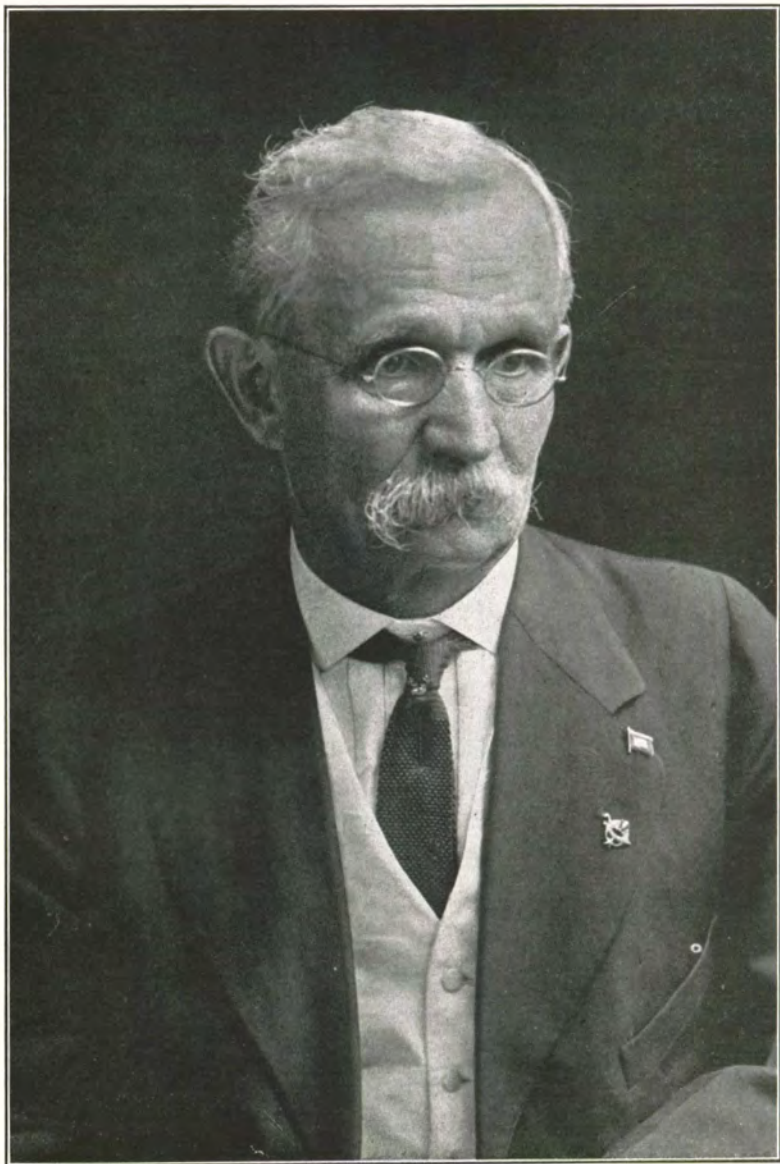
On February 3, 1893, he was married to Miss Gertrude Wright and they have two children, Mrs. Eirene E. Milligan and Winthrop W. Esch.

*ROYAL AMASA POWERS*

ROYAL AMASA POWERS was born in Sandusky, Ohio, March 3, 1885. His father was DeWitt C. and his mother Mary L. (Alvord) Powers. His family on both sides were English descent, early pioneers in America, who did their part in the building of the nation.

His early life was spent in Sandusky, where he received his education in the public schools, after which he entered the real estate business in Sandusky and afterwards at Cleveland, where he was very successful.

He was attracted to Florida first for the reason that members of his wife's family had lived here for several winters, and he had visited Seabreeze, which is one of the triple cities, which later formed Daytona Beach. He therefore, knew the beauty of this section and its attractiveness. Although he had a business in Ohio, he decided to come to Daytona Beach and make it his home, believing that his long experience in the real estate



Joseph H. Lusk M.D.

business would be of value here, so in 1921 he became a permanent resident.

From the beginning he was prosperous in his new home, he noticed that most of the real estate developers were specializing in high priced property and he decided that there was an opening in organizing developments for the "average man," or property at prices that would meet the pocket book of those who did not have large capital. He has successfully organized and sold several developments, all of which he has called the Powers Sub-divisions; several at Ormond, Holly Hill, Port Orange, Bunnell and at New Smyrna. The correctness of his judgment has been exemplified by his success.

He has built several houses in Seabreeze, including his own home on Palmetto Avenue.

He has held no political position in the city, but has kept a keen eye on public matters and taken an interest in all that stands for the good of the community.

He is a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

On October 2, 1920, he was married in Sandusky, Ohio, to Miss Carlea Jarecki and has one child, Marie Louise.

#### *LEON H. ROWE*

LEON H. ROWE, Jeweler, was born in Columbus, Pa., August 17, 1885. His father was Fred M. and his mother Minnie (Rodes) Rowe. His family is of Dutch descent, his ancestors having come to this country in the early days and have been for many generations prominent citizens.

He first attended the public schools in Corry, Pa., and having completed his course there went to the Philadelphia Horological Institute, where he completed his course in 1904. On December 28, in the same year, he came to Daytona Beach and opened a jewelry store on Beach Street, which has continued in business for twenty-two years, always at the same location. The style of the firm is L. H. Rowe & Co., and is the oldest jewelry store in Daytona Beach, as well as Volusia County. It has grown from two employees to sixteen and now carries during the winter season a stock of \$100,000. His father, Fred M. Rowe, was a partner until the fall of 1904, when Mr. Leon H. Rowe purchased his interest.

He has always taken a live interest in the affairs of the city and is a progressive citizen. Among his civic affiliations can be numbered the Lions Club, Advertising Club and the Chamber of Commerce.

Of the social organizations he is a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, being the oldest charter member of Elks Lodge No. 1141, member No 4.

On September 28, 1922, he was married in Orlando, Fla., to Miss Mary D. DeMedio.

*V. W. GOULD*

V. W. GOULD, Insurance and Real Estate, has been a prominent figure in the development of DeLand, and the western part of Volusia County for the past forty years. He was born in Saginaw, Mich., May 15, 1870. His father was Gardiner D. and his mother Mary E. Gould. His father served in the war between the states in 1861-1865.

V. W. Gould attended the public schools of his home town in his early days, but at the age of fifteen his father moved to Florida, selecting DeLand as his home. Mr. Gould, Sr., owned the Putnam Hotel, which he managed until his death in 1890, after which the subject of this sketch continued the management in his own right until 1906, when he sold it to Mr. B. E. Brown. Mr. V. W. Gould, however, is at present the secretary of the new Putnam Hotel Company, which was subsequently formed.

Mr. Gould early engaged in real estate, and is now the pioneer Realtor of DeLand, his firm, V. W. Gould Agency, was organized about twenty years ago, and since its beginning it has been one of the important factors in the advancement of the city. Mr. Gould, as its owner and proprietor, has been President of the Realty Board for seven years, since its organization. But he has had time to do more than his part toward furthering the public weal. As a member of the City Council in the early days, he aided in the upbuilding of the city, and as chairman of the County School Board, for a continuous period of fourteen years, having recently been elected for another term, has given his time and energies to all the county, that the future generation may profit.

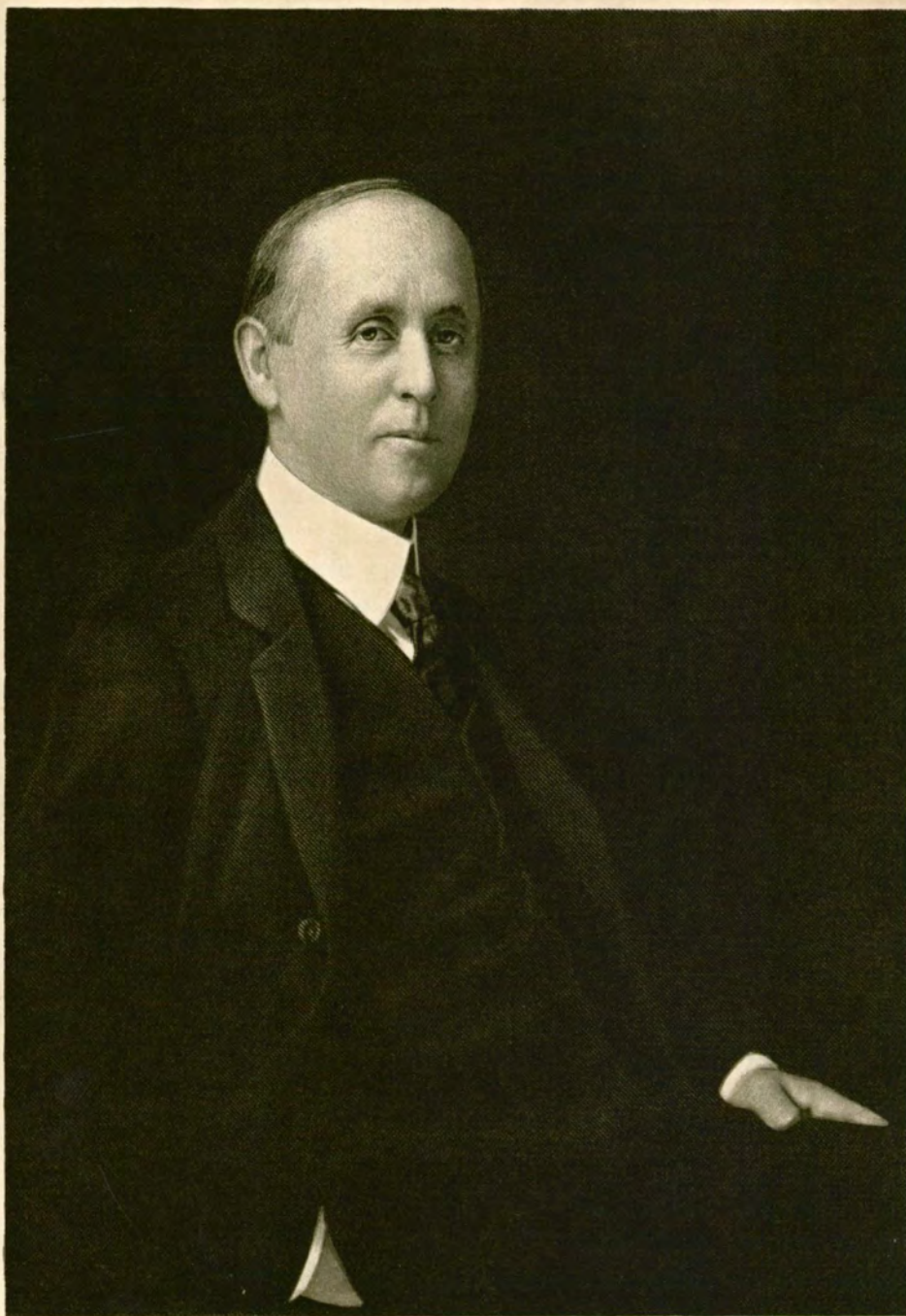
In later years he has widened his influence in many lines of business. His fire and life insurance has grown to be an important factor and in the State he has been honored by his associates, by being elected on the Board of Governors of the Florida Association of Real Estate Boards. He is now successfully developing a number of properties and has a force of salesmen on this work. He is owner of considerable property and is President of a realty holding company styled the Athens Realty Company. Other interests are, Director of the First National Bank of DeLand and Secretary of the Florida Bulb Company.

He is an ardent believer in Young America and is District Representative of the Boy Scouts, and a member of the Board of the Young Men's Christian Association.

In 1904 he was married to Miss Mabel E. Howard, and they have three sons, Howard, who is attending the University of Pennsylvania Medical School, Frank G., who is a student at Stetson University and Vincent W. Jr., in DeLand High School.



*V. W. Gould*



*Photo by Blank & Stoller, Inc. N.Y.*

*Theodore Strain*

*THEODORE STRAWN*

THEODORE STRAWN was born at Ottawa, Ill., on August, 30, 1870, and died April 21, 1925. His father was Robert and his mother Elizabeth (Rhodes) Strawn. The Strawn family were pioneers in that part of Illinois for three generations.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Ottawa, after which he attended Northwestern University, and then studied law in Ottawa and was admitted to the bar in 1896. From the beginning he had a successful career as a lawyer, practicing in Ottawa, besides dealing largely in real estate, buying and selling farms.

His mother spent several winters in Florida and he accompanied her as a boy. Later he spent several winters in Florida and was attracted to Volusia County and especially to DeLand. In 1913 he came to that city to locate permanently.

He became very much interested in the orange culture and even as a winter visitor had at various times bought orange land, the first of which was in 1904 and 1905 near DeLeon Springs. He continued to buy from time to time and at his death was the owner of over 300 acres of bearing trees, all located in the same vicinity near his first purchase at DeLeon Springs. In addition to these bearing groves he planted 200 acres of trees, which are now coming into bearing. These are mostly of the "Enterprise Seedless" variety and "Valencias," and has also some grapefruit in his groves.

His ambition was to cultivate a particular brand of orange that would be a stamp of merit and he early adopted the name of "Bob White" and "Bob White" oranges are favorable known throughout the country.

The business is still conducted by his widow, Mrs. Candace Richey Strawn and his four sons, and the estate represents one of the largest individual growers of oranges in the State of Florida. They have a large packing plant located near DeLeon Springs which was recently built, the former one having been destroyed by fire. The new one is completely fireproof in every detail, the floors and supports being of reinforced concrete and the remainder of steel and glass, with a saw tooth roof of copper alloy steel, affording the greatest efficiency in lighting and ventilation.

The operation of the plant is thoroughly modern and up-to-date in every particular, having 7000 square feet of floor space and the most improved machinery.

Mr. Strawn in his lifetime took an active interest in everything that pertained to the civic affairs of DeLand and Volusia County, and at his death the county lost a progressive and valued citizen.

He was a member of the Methodist Church. In his recreations he was a great lover of nature and especially fond of hunting and has left a valuable collection of guns.

He was married at Lostant, Ill., in 1897 to Miss Candace Richey, who survives him with four sons: Robert, who married Miss Marian Warner and has one son, Robert Kirk; Chester, Theodore, Jr., and Gordon.

#### *CANDACE RICHEY STRAWN*

CANDACE RICHEY STRAWN was born at Lostant, Ill., on the seventeenth day of January, 1869. Her father was John and her mother Clara (Col-lester) Richey. The family were of English descent, having ancestors on both sides who fought in the Revolution.

Mrs. Strawn received her early education in the schools of Ottawa, Ill., and the high school of that city and afterwards attended Northwestern University for three years, where she was a member of the Delta Gamma Sorority.

She was married at Lostant, Ill., in 1897 to Theodore Strawn and in 1898 came to DeLand, Florida, on a visit. Each winter thereafter during several years she visited DeLand and she and her husband became so much interested in the community that in 1913 they made it their permanent residence.

Her husband was prominent in orange growing, being at his death one of the largest growers in this state. She has successfully continued her husband's business and owns a large and modern packing house near DeLeon Springs, where the "Bob White" brand of oranges, known throughout the country for its high standard, are packed for market.

Mrs. Strawn has always taken an active part in civic affairs; she is a prominent member of the Daughters of American Revolution and has served as State Regent, and was a charter member of the Colonel Arthur Erwin Chapter in DeLand. She is also chairman of the committee for marking historical spots, and in addition holds several other offices, one of which is State Regent for the Kenmore Association of Frederickburg, Virginia.

Mrs. Strawn is also a member of the Advisory Board for the publication of this volume, "The History of Volusia County."

She has four sons, Robert, Chester, Theodore, Jr., and Gordon Strawn.





*Candace Richey Strawn*

*JAMES E. FRANCIS*

JAMES E. FRANCIS was born in New Britain, Conn., on January, 1846, and died in 1914 on the eighth day of March. His mother belonged to the Stanley family, one of the most prominent of New Britain, Conn.

He received his early education in the schools of New Britain, after which he was with the P. and F. Corbin Co., until 1876, when a colony was formed to move to Florida. He joined this colony and came to the present town of Ormond and was one of the founders of that place, which was first named New Britain after the earlier home of the colonists. He acquired a large tract of land in the heart of Ormond and also planted orange groves near there. He continued the orange culture with success, his grove was very profitable until it was killed by the famous freeze of 1895. He then went into the mercantile business and opened a store at Ormond, which developed into a large business, carrying a general line of all kinds of wares and which became a department store, being the largest and oldest store in Ormond and in fact the oldest in the Halifax country and is still in existence, and Mr. Mahlor H. Whittelsey, a brother of Mrs. Francis, is the manager.

Mr. Francis was one of the real pioneers of the Halifax country and Volusia County. He was a well known and highly respected man in this section, progressive and active in the advancement of his community. He was always interested in real estate; he was at one time Mayor of Ormond and was City Treasurer of the town for many years; he was very much interested in the building of the boulevard through Ormond and gave the land for it. In 1878 he built a home which his widow now occupies.

He was a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons and has done much for Masonry in the country in which he was a pioneer.

He was married in 1871 at Hartford, Conn., to Miss Georgiana Winslow, who survives him. They had two children, Dr. Nelson W. Francis and Ethel Francis McNary, both of whom are deceased.

*CHARLES A. CLEMMER*

CHARLES A. CLEMMER, M. D., was born near Staunton, Va., on March 5, 1881. His father was George Lewis and his mother Letitia (Lange) Clemmer. Through his father's side he is descended from a family of Pennsylvania Dutch, who migrated to America in 1770. On his mother's side he is descended from French Huguenots who came to Virginia in 1779. On both sides he is, therefore, descended from a sturdy stock of pioneers who did their part in building the commonwealth of Virginia.

Most of his young life was spent in the beautiful Shenandoah Valley, where he attended school, until 1897, when he matriculated at Hampden Sydney College, one of the leading Presbyterian colleges of that state, re-

maining there until 1899. He later entered the University College of Medicine in Richmond, Va., where he graduated in 1907, receiving his M. D. degree.

Leaving the medical college he took up the practice of his profession, at first in West Virginia, where he practiced for eleven years until the outbreak of the World War, at which time he volunteered and became Captain of the Medical Corps and was stationed at Camp Gordon, Ga. At the close of the war, receiving his honorable discharge, he again took up the practice of his profession at Ferguson, Mo., in 1920, where he continued until 1923. At that time, being attracted by the opportunities of Florida, he came to the state and visited Daytona Beach and immediately decided to make it his permanent home, where he has remained ever since, engaging in the general practice of his profession at 913 Main Street on the Peninsula.

From the beginning Dr. Clemmer has been favorably received by the people of the town and has become well and widely known. He has followed the general practice, having a large clientele, being quite willing to assume and fulfil the role of family physician.

He was honored by the brothers of his profession by being elected president of the Volusia County Medical Society, for the year 1926.

While he has avoided politics and held no political office, he has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs and watches the advancement of the community with pride. One organization in which he takes a special interest is the Daytona Kiwanis Club.

Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Mason and a Shriner, and also belongs to the Medical fraternity, Kappa Psi.

In 1911 he was married to Miss Hattie Dukes of Caroline Co., Md.

#### *OTTO H. VOSS*

OTTO H. VOSS, now residing at Benson Springs, Florida, formerly Enterprise, was born at Lubeck, principality of Holstein, Germany on the third day of June, 1855. At that time it was an independent Grand Duchy. His father was Fritz and his mother Marie Caroline (Relling) Voss. He is descended from Holland nobility, his great grandfather belonged to the Court of King William of Holland and at the time the country was overrun by Napoleon First, his lands were confiscated and Fritz Voss fled with others to Holstein, where he became a merchant and cattle raiser.

Otto H. Voss received his early education in Germany at Flensburg in Schleswig, where he graduated, after which at the age of eighteen he came to America in order to escape military duty in Germany and settled in Ulster County, New York state.

He remained in Ulster until twenty-six years old, working in a furniture factory, at which time he was taken ill with pneumonia. He was ad-

vised by physicians to go as far south as possible, so he came to Florida. His route was by steamer to Savannah and railroad to Jacksonville, where he took the river boat on the St. Johns to Enterprise, landing there in 1877.

At that time Enterprise was a thriving village and the county seat of Volusia County. He went from there to Saulsville, now called Osteen, about five miles away and lived with the family of George Sauls during the winter and returned to Ulster County, N. Y., in the spring. He was again taken sick and came to Enterprise again in the fall of 1878, living at Orange City during the winter and working as a painter in J. D. Ross's wagon shop.

The following year he returned to Enterprise and managed an orange grove for Dr. Hale of Chicago.

In 1880 he returned to New York again, but could not stand the climate and in 1881 returned to Enterprise to make Florida his permanent residence.

In 1882 he sent to Ulster for Miss Ella McArdle to come to Florida to marry him. He met her at Fernandina and on the river steamer from Jacksonville, they were married as they crossed Lake Monroe. They went to live at Buena Retiro owned by Dr. James Starke and later managed the Brantly House in Enterprise for one year. In 1885 he moved to Titusville and managed the Titus House. In 1886 he bought the Sanderson homestead at Enterprise, where he started an orange grove, which was very profitable until the freeze of 1895.

In 1888 he ran a hotel which was the old Bryan House at Enterprise, in which year there was a yellow fever epidemic, with a shot gun quarantine, and one dozen of the inhabitants died out of about one hundred white people.

In 1895, after the destruction of his orange grove he moved to Miami, where he lived until 1924, when he returned to Enterprise, the name of which the same year was changed to Benson Springs.

His wife died in 1910.

#### *WALTER C. HARDESTY*

WALTER C. HARDESTY was born at Dover, Ohio in 1879. His father was Alonzo H. and his mother Mary C. (Baker) Hardesty. On his father's side he is descended from Dutch and English ancestry, some of whom came early to America, and it is said that one of the Hardestys established the first Social Club of any kind in the United States at Baltimore, Maryland. On his mother's side he is of German and English descent, the family first settling in Philadelphia. One of his ancestors on his mother's side was Commodore Elliot, who took such a prominent part in the battle at Lake Erie, and

who, it is said, was largely instrumental in winning this battle, for which Commodore Perry has received the credit in history. For generations his father's people were interested in manufacturing, while on his mother's side the family were bankers.

Walter C. Hardesty was educated in the schools at Dover, Ohio, and after completing his education began business in his home town, and where even at the early age of twenty-two became interested in real estate development, laying out and building one of the best residential sections of the city. Later he organized a manufacturing business known as the Hardesty Manufacturing Company, manufacturers of Arts and Crafts furniture, where he gained considerable experience in designing. Later he sold out his interest in this plant at Dover, Ohio, and moved to Akron, Ohio entering the real estate business there, where he presented to the city of Akron its second largest public park, known as Hardesty Park. Among large properties that he developed during his five years stay in Akron were "Maple Heights" and "Parkview."

In 1922, realizing the possibilities in Florida, he visited the State and was immediately attracted by the advantages of Daytona Beach, where he decided to make his home. He purchased a tract of land lying along the shore of the Halifax River and commenced a development of large magnitude, under the name of "Rio Vista on the Halifax." Six months later he bought additional land adjoining and from time to time continued to buy, until at present he has a total of 1200 acres. Actual development began on February 1, 1923, and there are now a total of 3600 lots, a large number of which have been sold, and many are today graced with handsome residences. To be specific, there are fifteen miles of improved streets in "Rio Vista," five miles of boulevards, with excellent street lighting, a large hotel, Mr. Hardesty's own home, one of the most beautiful in the Halifax Country, and thirty-seven other houses already built. There is also a Casino, a Boat and Canoe Club, Riding Academy, Gun Club, Zoological Garden and Recreational Fields. In all, about two million dollars have been spent in developing and improving. Consequently "Rio Vista" is today acknowledged to be one of the most beautiful developments in the State of Florida.

Mr. Hardesty has taken great interest in everything that tends to the advancement of his city or state. He is an active member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce.

In social organizations he is affiliated with the Daytona Golf and Country Club, the Halifax River Yacht Club, Halifax Trap and Game Club, Florida Association of Real Estate Boards, Akron City Club, Congress Lake Club.

On the 25th day of April, 1903, he was married to Miss Annie Haines at Sabetha, Kansas, and they have four children, Walter C. Hardesty, Jr., Henry H., Homer A. and Josephine Hardesty.

*GEORGE S. MORGAN*

GEORGE S. MORGAN was born in Waco, Texas, on the 6th day of September, 1886. His father was W. J. and his mother Annie S. (Bryant) Morgan. His family on both sides came originally from Georgia, his father having moved to Texas in 1878.

The subject of this biography received his early school education in Waco, both in grammar and high school, after which he attended Baylor University at Waco.

Following his school days he was connected with the Texas Power & Light Company at Dallas for nine years. He then became associated with the S. A. Lynch enterprises at Dallas, having charge of the office operating a chain of one hundred theaters in the middle west; he was engaged in this business until 1923.

In April, 1925, Mr. S. A. Lynch purchased an interest in the "Coquina Highlands" property which was located in the western part of Daytona Beach, then Daytona, and Mr. Morgan came to Daytona Beach to take charge of this development. He became executive vice-president, which office he still holds.

The company has created a highly restricted home region around the hills and among the lakes that lie to the west of the city, known as Mt. Ararat Ridge. The name of Coquina Highlands was changed to Daytona Highlands that the community of which it is a part might have advantage of the nationwide publicity campaign that was immediately launched by the developers. An army of men and machinery went to work laying sidewalks, asphalt pavements, building a golf course, laying out and landscaping parks, installing White Way and service lighting, laying water mains from the city's plant, constructing telephone lines, deepening the lake system by use of a huge suction dredge and otherwise perfecting the suburb for residential purpose. A huge gateway of Spanish type, called Tarragona Tower, designed by D. J. Emery and adjudged one of the most pretentious of all Florida's great entrances, was built, over one thousand cubic yards of solid coquina rock, taken from the property, being used in its construction. The Tower faces east and stands two and one-half miles from the Atlantic Ocean. The property ranges from 26 to 70 feet above sea-level and is rapidly building up, under protective restrictions, with homes of unusual attractiveness, reflecting, for the most part the Mediterranean trend in architecture. There are 503 acres, or 1,600 lots in the development, of which 86 per cent has been sold since Mr. Morgan took charge. The company has built the Daytona Highlands office on Beach Streets, which is one of the handsomest in the city.

Mr. Morgan has been very active in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, Daytona Golf & Country Club, and also still retains his membership in the Dallas Athletic Club. He is also a Mason.

In 1906 he was married at Dallas, Texas, to Miss Anna Smith of St. Louis.

*GUY A. KLOCK*

GUY A. KLOCK, M. D., was born April 5, 1876, at Edwardsville, N. Y. His father was James Orville and his mother Helen (Hadlock) Klock. His family dates back many hundred years, one of his ancestors being Johann Van Klock who is mentioned in a book published in 1583 as a crusader. One of his family came to America about 1750 and was a pioneer in Mohawk Valley, New York. The old house built at that time is still owned by a descendant.

James O. Klock, the father, was born in 1849 and has spent his life as a successful farmer at Harrisville, N. Y. Helen Hadlock Klock, his mother, was born May 13, 1843, and died December 8, 1902.

The subject of this biography spent his boyhood on his father's farm, attended the public schools and later attended the State Normal School and after graduating taught at Newton Falls, N. Y., in 1900-01. At that time he entered the medical department of the University of Michigan and remained for five years, paying his expenses in the medical school by working as a barber in the winter and as a painter in the summer.

After receiving his medical degree Dr. Klock, being attracted by the opportunities in Florida, came to Daytona Beach in June, 1906. He was compelled to borrow the money to pay his railroad fare and arrived without funds, but fortune smiled on him from the beginning for he made fifty cents the first day after landing. This small beginning was followed by a gradually increasing practice and in a few years he had built up one of the best in the city. He specialized in surgery and in 1907 opened the first private hospital at 42 Second Avenue in the old town of Daytona. He later bought property at 532 South Beach Street and moved there, enlarging his private hospital, and it still continues at that address.

In 1912 he went to Europe and attended the International Meeting for Research Work at Dresden, Germany, paying especial attention to the subject of tropical diseases. Again in 1925 he went to Vienna for two months to study and enlarge his experience for his profession.

In 1917 he volunteered under the Red Cross for the United States Public Health Service and for a long time held the title and performed the duties of Acting Assistant Surgeon of the U. S. Public Health.

During the World War he was stationed at Panama City, Fla. He later joined a company of the Florida National Guard as private and was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1919 and in 1920 the Adjutant General appointed him State Surgeon of the Medical Corps of the Florida National Guard with the rank of Major. The Governor of the state also appointed him on the Board of Medical Examiners from which position he resigned.

In the fall of 1920 he was one of the five physicians appointed by the United States Government to receive post-graduate training in the Army



Dr. G. A. Klock



Medical School at Washington, completing his work and receiving his diploma on May 26, 1921.

In 1920 he took an active part in the organization of the white Republican party in Florida and was nominated for the United States Senate, receiving a flattering vote for that office.

Notwithstanding his duties as physician and surgeon and his other activities, he has taken a great interest in local affairs, serving eight years as a member of the City Council and twelve years as City Health Officer of old Daytona.

He is a member of the Association of Military Surgeons and he recently represented Florida at the Association's meeting in Washington.

In 1898 he married Miss Frances Fearon of Morrisville, N. Y., and in 1923 he was again married to Miss Wilbe H. Tallman at Baltimore. Of the first marriage he has three children: Maude (Mrs. William McCoy), Dorothy and Floyd, and by the second marriage one daughter, Betty Ann.

#### *WILLIS P. B. WACHTEL*

WILLIS P. B. WACHTEL was born at Petoskey, Mich., April 17, 1886. His father was Philip B., and his mother, Alice W. (Salisbury) Wachtel. His father owned and organized the first bank there.

The subject of this biography left home early in life, entering the Security business in Cleveland, Ohio. From this experience, which gave him a splendid training in finance, he was offered a position with the Cleveland Life Insurance Co., of Cleveland, Ohio, and in their employ was advanced to the position of Superintendent of the Casualty Department. He continued with them until he was attracted by the possibilities of Florida and coming south looked over the territory and selected Daytona Beach as being in his opinion the ideal place for a location, where he established himself in 1923.

His first association was as fiscal agent for the Peoples Building & Loan Association and he sold the entire issue of the capital stock of that company in the short space of eight months. In 1924 he organized the Bankers Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Co., and became its first president. He also organized the Haines City Bond & Mortgage Co., of Haines City, and became president of that organization.

In order to further his system of organization of financial institutions he formed the Wachtel Company and became president of it and in that capacity proceeded along the line of organization and financing of building and loan institutions and mortgage companies throughout the states of Florida and Georgia. He has successfully organized and sold the stock of nine companies, which are in successful operation, and he is now engaged in organizing and selling the stock of five building and loan associations in the state

of Georgia. Seeing the opportunities in this section for the financing of commercial paper and mortgage loans he has organized the Union Finance Company of which he is now president, which has for its purpose the handling of all trade acceptances, sales and motor vehicle contracts.

Since coming to Daytona Beach Mr. Wachtel has taken a prominent interest in local affairs, being especially enthusiastic in the upbuilding and advancement of the consolidated city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Old Colony Club of New York and the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

In 1916 he was married at Ft. Wayne, Ind., to Miss Hazel W. Wiant and they have two children.

#### *WILLIAM B. GOLDENBERG*

WILLIAM B. GOLDENBERG was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, May 28, 1884. His father was Herman and his mother Elizabeth (Exler) Goldenberg. The parents were both natives of Cincinnati and lived there until 1921, when they came to Daytona, the elder Goldenberg being at that time seventy-six years of age and his wife sixty-two. Herman Goldenberg had been a carpenter but amassed sufficient property to enter the grocery business. William B. was one of five children; Joseph, engaged in the plumbing business at Daytona Beach, Clara (Mrs. George B. Mersch of Cincinnati), Harry, who conducts his father's business in Cincinnati, George and the subject of this sketch.

William B. Goldenberg received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, but at the age of thirteen decided to go to work, and entered the Norton Iron Works to learn that business. Before he was seventeen he completed his apprenticeship and with \$10 in his pocket started for Chicago; of this amount he paid \$6 for his round trip ticket and after landing in Chicago, sold his return part for \$2, leaving him the princely sum of \$6 to begin his life in a strange city. He bravely faced the proposition and quickly secured employment in the plant of Lammert & Lamm and was their youngest employee. He saved his money and sent it home to his father and eventually returned to Cincinnati, hoping to enter the motor cycle business, but his father did not appreciate the future of the motor cycle and refused to allow his son to squander his money in such an experiment, so "Bill," as he was known to his friends, left home and went to Pittsburgh, securing employment with the Westinghouse Electric Company. His special work was on the turbine engine and it can be very well imagined that with his investigating turn of mind he was soon thoroughly versed in all its details. After a time he returned to Lammert & Lamm in Chicago, stayed with them for a while and then went with the C. A. Coey Company, who was the agent for the famous "Thomas Flyer" automobile.

The energetic young man could not remain there but was determined to strike out in business for himself; he organized the Modern Sales Bureau, which manufactured a mechanical starter, but he had hardly had this perfected when the electric starter was invented, which put him out of business. Almost broke, Mr. Goldenberg borrowed \$75 on his insurance policies and came to Florida in 1911. His first employment was with the B. E. Williams garage, with which he remained until 1916 when he organized the Daytona Machine Works. This continued until 1920, when he became associated with Louis Adler, they together organized the Alder-Goldenberg Company, of which he became the first president, Mr. Adler treasurer, M. Schon vice-president and A. Malone secretary. The company was a success from the beginning; the garage was thoroughly equipped and has 31,000 square feet of floor space, of which 21,000 square feet are on the lower floor. They obtained the agency for the Buick automobile and their place became known as the Buick Garage.

Mr. Goldenberg's career had been one of steady advancement by industrious effort from the beginning, when in 1898 he assisted in building the first automobile in Cincinnati. This was only a crude affair but it laid the foundation for his ambitions. He is now regarded as one of the best local authorities on automobiles. He was for a long time president of the Daytona Motor Club.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and was a member of the Daytona City Commission, the first year of managerial form of government. He has taken a great interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and for a long time was a member of the Executive Board of that organization. He has done great work in the development of the roads of this section, particularly of the Atlantic Coast Highway, which is still under development and which, when all the links are completed, will be the shortest line to New York.

Of fraternal organizations he is an enthusiastic member of the Elks, a Mason, a Knight Templar and a Scottish Rite Mason and a Noble of the Mystic Shrine.

In 1911 he was married to Miss Erma Williams.

### *MARCUS L. SMITH*

MARCUS L. SMITH was born in New London, Conn., on the 26th day of July, 1824, and died in May, 1902.

He was a Forty-Niner in California, attracted there by the gold rush. After spending four years there he returned to New London, Conn., for a time, after which he removed to Plainfield, Ill., and engaged in farming, owning large farms in Kendall County in that state.

In 1875 he was attracted to Florida and visited this section, his attention being called to the new settlement of Mathias Day of Mansfield, Ohio,

who was settling on the banks of the Halifax River. He was so well pleased with his surroundings that he purchased land, but returned to Illinois and in the following year came back to the settlement of Daytona and made it his permanent home.

He was one of the founders of the town, returning the fall of 1876. He immediately became interested in the citrus culture and owned a large orange grove within the present city limits of Daytona, which at that time was on the outside of the town. This grove developed into a large nursery and he furnished the young budded trees for others of the population. He seems to have had a vision of the future of the city, for he invested largely in real estate, buying property in the different sections at various places along the river, as well as an entire block on Ridgewood Avenue. He also owned a large tract of land at Holly Hill.

After the freeze of 1895 he gave up the growing of oranges and went to Arizona for a few years, where he started a fruit farm, after which he returned to Daytona and bought the property at the corner of Magnolia and Beach Streets. This property extended from Magnolia to Palmetto and is owned by his daughter-in-law, who has leased it to the Woolworth Co., on a ninety-nine year lease, where has just been completed the new Woolworth building. He built the first post office of Daytona as well as several other buildings located on Beach Street.

He was a public spirited citizen and a liberal man, at one time he gave twenty feet of his valuable property in order to widen Palmetto Street. He always took an interest in everything that was for the advancement of his community. To him may be largely credited the wondrous beauty of Ridgewood Avenue, for he is largely responsible for the wide street and the retention of the beautiful trees along its parkway.

He was one of the men who assisted in the founding of the first paper in Daytona, the Halifax Journal, lending financial aid in this enterprise.

Mr. Smith was one of the pioneer builders of the city and left a large amount of real estate both here and in Arizona.

He was married in 1853 to Miss Caroline L. Fox at New London, Conn. The children, Andrew H., George F., and Walter N., are all deceased.

#### *GEORGE F. SMITH*

GEORGE F. SMITH was born in Plainfield, Ill., May 3, 1856, and died at Daytona Beach. His father was Marcus L., and his mother, Caroline L. (Fox) Smith. His father came originally from Connecticut and settled in Illinois but later moved to Daytona, Florida, where he became one of the pioneer builders of that city.

George F. Smith received his early education in the schools of Plainfield, Ill., and later engaged in farming on his father's farm in Illinois.

In 1883 he came to Daytona, Fla., purchasing land in Holly Hill, where he planted and developed a splendid orange grove and was largely interested in the orange culture from the time of his arrival until the freeze of 1895.

He bought considerable property in the same community in which he lived as well as at Ormond. Even after the freeze he continued in the growing of oranges and that was his only business until the death of his father in 1902, when he turned his attention to the management of his estate, which consisted of much valuable Daytona property. At that time he moved to Daytona and took considerable interest in the public affairs of the town. He was City Assessor of Daytona for two years and was also a member of the City Council for two terms, and he was much interested in street work.

He was a Mason, Chapter and Commandery.

He was married in Plainfield, Ill., on the 24th day of December, 1878, to Miss Katherine Spangler. They had one son Claude S. and one daughter, Caroline L., now Mrs. Ira H. Miller. His widow survives him and has lived on the same property for forty-two years.

#### *MAHLOR HEWITT WHITTELSEY*

MAHLOR HEWITT WHITTELSEY was born at Hartford, Conn., on the twenty-fifth day of December, 1861. His father was William F., and his mother, Isabelle (Lathrop) Whittelsey.

Mr. Whittelsey received his early education in the schools of his home town, after which he engaged in the mercantile business in Hartford. Later he went with The Mercantile Agency at Dayton, Ohio, where he was engaged for ten years as a maker of stamped envelopes for the U. S. Government.

In 1914 he came to Ormond, Florida, to take the position of manager for the business of James E. Francis, his brother-in-law, who died that year. This business had been established in 1877 and had been continued without interruption in the general mercantile line since that date. Mr. Whittelsey took charge and has built it up into the largest business in Ormond and it now stands as probably the oldest in the Halifax country.

Mr. Whittelsey became an enthusiastic citizen of his new home and has taken active interest in the growth of the town. He has been Mayor of Ormond and served on the City Council. He takes an active interest in the newly organized Ormond Luncheon Club which has as its object "Advancement of Civic Interests."

He was married in Hartford, Conn., on the twentieth day of August, 1885, to Miss Jennie A. Winslow. They had one child, Isabella, now deceased.

*SIMON J. PEABODY*

*SIMON J. PEABODY*, Philanthropist, was born in Noble County, Indiana, September 29, 1851. His father was John L., and his mother Hannah (Ayers) Peabody. The family is descended from the same family as the well known philanthropist, George Peabody.

John L. Peabody was known for many years as prominent in the lumber business and also as a maker of mathematical and surveyors' tools.

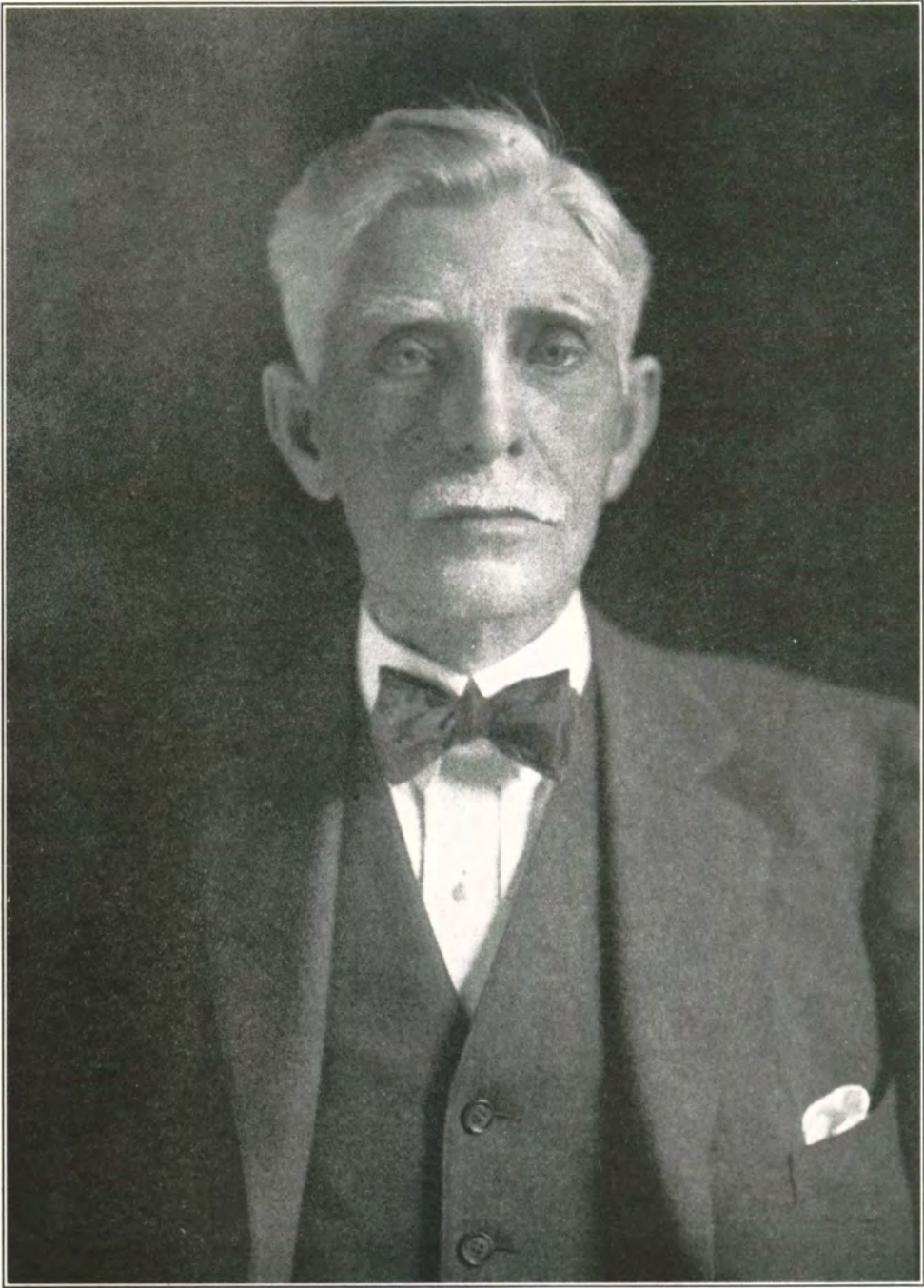
Samuel J. Peabody attended the public school of Allen County, where he lived as a boy and at the age of fifteen years took his first job with the Pennsylvania Railroad, running an engine used for sawing wood for locomotives at a time wood was used for firing locomotives. After three years he became head sawyer in a sawmill. As the mill did not run continuously, and having an eye for opportunities, he bought the old 10-horse-power engine with which he had previously cut wood for the Pennsylvania Railroad and started a shingle mill of his own.

In 1871 he sold his shingle mill and started a sawmill at Taylor Station, where the Eel River Railroad was being built through Whitley County. With his capital of \$500 which he received from selling his shingle mill he began operating his own mill as manager, head sawyer and bookkeeper. The panic of 1873, with all its disastrous results, struck the country; the outlook was gloomy but the young man faced the situation, kept his mill running and went to Chicago for business. The Rock Island Railroad gave him an order for three carloads as a try-out. Mr. Peabody hurried back to his mill and with great energy filled the order in a short time, which resulted in larger orders from the Rock Island. He was soon furnishing lumber for the Pullman Palace Car Company, the C. M. & St. Paul, the C. N. & W. and the C. B. & Q. railroads. The supplying of these three carloads of wood so well and so quickly was the basis of his fortune and of his wonderfully successful lumber career.

The business grew until he owned or controlled twenty-one mills, twenty of these were in Indiana and one in Arkansas, and besides furnishing orders for the railroads had a large business for wagons and agricultural implements. "Give Jack Peabody the order and you will get the lumber" was a common phrase in those days in Indiana.

Besides the lumber business he was a stockholder in the Michigan Peninsula Car Company of Detroit, stockholder in the First National Bank, The Provident Trust Company and the Whitley County Telephone Company, all of Columbia City, Indiana. One of his interests was the Wilkeswood stock farm of 1,000 acres, where he raised fine trotting horses, being owner of the celebrated stallion, "Wilkeswood," which he purchased in Kentucky in 1886 for \$3,025 and sold in 1893 for \$10,000.

Mr. Peabody has been coming to Florida for the past twenty years but in 1921 became a permanent winter resident of Daytona Beach. Since he



*S. J. Peabody*

has been here he has been one of its most progressive citizens, to him can be most largely credited the building of the auditorium located on the Peninsula, which was erected in 1920. He gave the ground and paid about half the cost of construction, and since its establishment has given much time and money to keep it up to its high standard. It may be said that he, together with Dr. Robert Shailor Holmes, are the real founders of the auditorium. Mr. George F. Johnson of Endicott, N. Y., and Daytona Beach, Fla., contributed the second largest amount. There is possibly no institution in Daytona Beach, or in Florida for that matter, that has been so far reaching in value to the community; here is held the Open Forum, for which men of international reputation come to speak, where citizens may exchange their views, and in the entertainments are the best artists of the world. Among the well known artists who have appeared at the auditorium in recent years are Fritz Kreisler, Paderewski, Schumann Heink, John McCormack and Albert Spalding. During the winter of 1925 and 1926 a season of Grand Opera was held at the auditorium at which a number of the world's leading opera stars appeared and it is a significant fact, in view of the small size of Daytona Beach, that this opera season was financially successful.

Mr. Peabody's philanthropies for the city have also included the gift of the Peabody Playground located near the auditorium which has been a most popular amusement center for old and for young.

One incident of Mr. Peabody's life shows the character of the man; at one time a bank in Indiana, of which he was President and Director, would have failed on account of defalcation of an officer, but within twenty-four hours' notice Mr. Peabody paid in \$300,000 to save the bank.

Mr. Peabody was twice married. His first wife was Miss Hannah B. Swift of Marion, Mass., and a lineal descendant of Peregrine White, the first white child born in this country after the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. Miss Swift and Mr. Peabody were married May 22, 1875, and had one child, who died February 20, 1879, the mother passing away a few days later. The second marriage was on October 9, 1882, when he was united with Miss Mary E. Tobey of Richmond, Ind., the youngest daughter of the Rev. Ruben Tobey, a prominent minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

### *RODERICK DOUGLASS*

RODERICK DOUGLASS was born at Gloucester, Mass., in 1853, and died at Coronado Beach, Florida, in 1906. His father was Daniel and his mother, Hannah (Friend) Douglass. His family were all seafaring people for several generations.

About 1876 he had occasion to become acquainted with Florida and the territory around Mosquito Inlet and in that year he took up a homestead of 160 acres on Coronado Beach, where he lived for the rest of his life.



He had determined to forget the sea and engaged for many years in farming and fishing. However, he could not resist the temptation and part of that time was spent as a pilot. He had his Master's papers from the United States government.

He was married to Miss Edith Webster and they had three children, Donald Friend Douglass, who is now a prominent citizen of New Smyrna, Roderick and Theodore.

#### *DONALD FRIEND DOUGLASS*

DONALD FRIEND DOUGLASS was born at Coronado Beach, Florida, April 6, 1892. His father was Roderick and his mother, Edith (Webster) Douglass. Roderick Douglass, the father, came to Coronado about 1876 and took up a homestead near the Inlet.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Volusia County at Coronado Beach and after completing his education he began as a carpenter in New Smyrna. Later he was located in Orange City for three years and afterwards spent one year in Michigan.

In 1917, upon the call for troops he joined the 81st Engineers Division, stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and Camp Severe, at Greenville, S. C.

Upon being honorably discharged from service he returned to New Smyrna and went into the contracting business in 1919. Since that time he has had many very important contracts, among which is the building of the North and South Ridgewood Avenue schools at Daytona Beach, the Seabreeze north side school, the school building at Port Orange, the Wheeler House at Wilbur-by-the-Sea; the Victoria theater, the Fidelity Bank and new Post Office building, and the three-story Willard Battery Station apartment building at New Smyrna, besides many of the best residences in New Smyrna. His brother, T. S. Douglass, is associated with him in business.

During the year 1926 he constructed the new building for the State Bank and Trust Company of New Smyrna, costing about \$100,000, this is an all steel frame building.

He is now building the horticultural building for the State University at Gainesville, costing over \$100,000.

He has always taken an active interest in the Masonic order, being Master of the local lodge in 1923, and also a member of Oriental Commandery No. 9, at Daytona Beach, and member of Florida Consistory No. 2, and is a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married on the sixteenth day of April, 1917, to Miss Benna Chilton, and they have one child, Donald F., Jr.

*GEORGE FORBES HURLBERT*

GEORGE FORBES HURLBERT was born in Chautauqua County, New York, September 13, 1860. His father was John F. and his mother, Maria (Griswold) Hurlbert. His father was born in New York, and his family was of English lineage, and one of the Hurlberts was an early settler in the Empire State.

George F. Hurlbert, affectionately known by his intimate friends as "Colonel" Hurlbert, received his early education in the public schools of Forestville, New York, which he later completed in Buffalo. After leaving school he engaged in the hotel business, starting at the bottom and learning its every branch. For forty-seven years he engaged in this business, and in that time was host to many thousands of visitors, in the various hotels which he managed, and was regarded one of the most popular hotel men in the country. He has managed hotels in Ohio, New York City, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, and Jamestown, New York, of some of which he was owner as well as manager. Two of the important hotels which he managed were, The Samuels at Jamestown, New York, and the Grand Hotel in New York City. In January, 1923, the lure of Florida's climate and business possibilities won him and he came to the state selecting Daytona Beach, with its wonderful surroundings as his future home. He immediately became active in the development of the city. Taking great interest in its civic advancement, purchasing large properties and thoroughly identifying himself with the community. He is now the owner of considerable real estate, including several pieces of property on Beach Street. He is Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bankers Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Company, which has a capital of \$1,000,000.00, and of which he was one of the organizers. He owns one of the most attractive homes in "Rio Vista," a beautiful suburb lying along the shore of the Halifax River just north of the city.

In civic affairs, he is an earnest worker in the Chamber of Commerce, serving on some of its important committees, and is an enthusiastic member of the Daytona Kiwanis Club. In his religious affiliations he is a member of the Christian Science Church, and of the social orders he is a Master Mason and has assumed the obligations of the various branches to the 32nd degree, and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On August 6, 1904, he was married in Boston to Miss Sophia Louise Lewis, and has two daughters, Lamar (Mrs. William J. Goucher, of Jamestown, N. Y.) and Julia, who resides in New York City.

*DAVID BELL TUTEN*

DAVID BELL TUTEN, Banker, is a Floridian, being born in Jasper, Florida. In a state where there has been so large an influx of population it is the exception to find a man who can claim to be a native son of a native son, but Mr. Tuten has this distinction, his father, John E. Tuten, having been born in Florida and homesteaded near Jasper. His mother was Lottie (Moore) Tuten, who died when her son David was only two years of age. His grandfather, whose name was also John E. Tuten, was a native of South Carolina and served in the Confederate Army with the rank of Major.

David B. Tuten spent the early years of his life on the farm in Hamilton County, first attending the local public schools, and afterward the Jasper Normal Institute. Later he took a course at Massey Business College in Jacksonville, paying his own way. In 1903 he came to Volusia, and until 1910 was employed as bookkeeper by Dreka & Company, merchants of DeLand. In that year he resigned his position and went with the First National Bank of the same city with which institution he has since remained and the rapid growth of which can be largely credited to his untiring energy and business acumen. At first he was Assistant Cashier, in 1914 he was made Cashier and a Director, in January, 1924, he was elected Vice-President and later Executive Vice President. Now he is the second largest stockholder. Under his management was built in 1924 the largest office building in the county, the home of the First National. It contains, besides the handsome bank quarters, twenty-eight offices and five stores and cost \$250,000.00.

Although a busy man in the bank's affairs, Mr. Tuten has had time to devote to public matters. For two terms (1914-1915) he was a member of the City Council of DeLand and President for one term. He is a Mason and a Shriner, and Elk, Odd Fellow and a Past Master of St John's Lodge No. 37 A. F. and A. M. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and active in Sunday School work. In the Chamber of Commerce he is active, being Vice President and member of the Board of Governors and was prominent in the organization of its predecessor, the DeLand Commercial Club.

He owns considerable real estate and among his outside business interests are included the following: President, The Abstract Corporation, of DeLand; Vice President, DeLand Building and Loan Association; Director, DeLand Bond and Mortgage Company; Director, DeLand Amusement Company and Director Brevard Fruit Company.

In October, 1923, he married at DeLand, Miss Ruth Houston, formerly of Niagara Falls. They live at 812 North Boulevard where he has recently completed an attractive residence.



*W. A. L. L. L.*



First National Bank, DeLand, Florida.

*GEORGE H. WILKINSON*

GEORGE H. WILKINSON was born at Abbingdon, Virginia, in 1880. He is the son of John P. and Lucy J. Wilkinson. John P. Wilkinson the father was born in England, came to America in 1850 and was a pioneer in Volusia County having come to the southern part of the county in 1886 and being one of the early developers of that section. Mr. G. H. Wilkinson came to Daytona Beach in 1908 and immediately went into the automobile business, first on the mainland and later on the peninsula. He had a large well equipped garage on Atlantic Avenue opposite the Clarendon Hotel property, which he operated for a number of years. In 1926 he built a splendid new garage on the corner of Grandview and Glenview avenues in Seabreeze. This garage is one of the most modern and best equipped in the Halifax Country and Mr. Wilkinson enjoys a very large patronage and has developed an extremely profitable business due to the satisfactory service he renders his customers.

Following in the footsteps of his older brothers, one of whom has been County Commissioner for many years and one brother Mayor of Edgewater, Mr. G. H. Wilkinson has always been interested more or less in politics. He has the distinction of having been a member of the last Town Council of the old town of Seabreeze before it was consolidated into greater Daytona Beach. He was a member of this Council for four years, during which time much of the constructive work was done in Seabreeze which resulted in its becoming one of the best improved and most beautiful towns in the State of Florida.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and also a Mason.

He has never married.

*WARREN C. JACKSON*

WARREN C. JACKSON was born in Roberson County, North Carolina on the 7th day of June, 1864. His father was Allen and his mother was Catherine (McCall) Jackson. He came from old North Carolina stock, early settlers in that state.

He received his early education in the public schools of Roberson County and after completing his education entered the Naval Stores business, which at that time was a leading industry in that section, but as the county built up the pine woods were cut out and the naval stores men gradually went farther into timber area; this led him into Georgia, where he was for some time engaged in Bryant County. In time, however, he sought new fields and came farther south into Florida and operated in various sections of the state.

In 1901, attracted by DeLand and its educational advantages, he came there and located, largely for the benefits of education for his children. He

still, however, retained his interests in the timber and turpentine business for a time.

He is a director in the Tomoka Land Company, owners of a vast area of land from which the largest timber has now been cut. He is also vice-president of the First National Bank of DeLand.

He is now practically retired from business excepting the interests already named and his interest in Volusia County. Three times he has been elected on the Board of County Commissioners and is now serving his third term.

He has taken great interest in bond elections for good roads. At the present time \$600,000 has been voted for this purpose and he is devoting a great deal of his time to this work.

He has also taken a great interest in the advancement of DeLand, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1890 he was married in Roberson County, N. C., to Miss Sallie McMillen and they have five children: Thomas L., Neal S., who has recently been elected County Prosecuting Attorney, Warren C., who is living at Orlando, Ruby, and Katie (Now Mrs. L. Cobb).

#### *RAYMOND C. GREEN*

RAYMOND C. GREEN was born in Greenwich, N. Y., July 29, 1898. His father is Spencer B., and his mother, Margaret J. Green.

When he was an infant in October, 1901, his parents moved to Volusia County and settled in Daytona Beach, then Daytona. He received his early education in the schools of Daytona, graduating from the Daytona High School and in 1917 attended Stetson University until he withdrew to join the army.

His first work after completing his education was in the automobile business, in which he engaged in partnership with his brother, Ernest Green, under the style of Green Brothers, which firm was organized in 1920. They secured the agency for the Dodge Brothers Motor Cars and soon built up a large and lucrative business. After the death of his brother, Ernest Green, he continued the business, becoming president of the corporation of Green Brothers.

The business has continued to grow and the corporation now has a branch in New Smyrna.

Mr. Green has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, being one of the leaders of the community in everything that tends towards its advancement.

He owns considerable real estate in Daytona Beach, including the Luther

Restaurant property. He is president of the Alderay Holding Company which owns the Anthony-Balch corner on Beach Street.

He is vice-president and director of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce, he is also a member of the Rotary Club and is on the Board of Directors and is ex-secretary of the club.

In outside business interests besides his own he is a director and third vice-president of the Southern Title & Trust Company and director and chairman of the Peoples Building and Loan Company. He is also a director in the Y. M. C. A. at Daytona Beach and a member of the Episcopal Church, of which he is also a vestryman.

Soon after the World War declaration by the President of the United States he volunteered his services, enlisting in the Motor Transport Corps of the army.

#### *BENJAMIN A. LEWIS*

BENJAMIN A. LEWIS was born at Racine, Ohio, on the 15th day of January, 1871. His father was William H. and his mother, Nannie J. (Ripley) Lewis.

He received his early education in the schools of West Virginia, after which he went into the contracting business and was engaged in building in Oklahoma for two years. From there he removed to Canada and was for eight or nine years engaged in contracting in Warner, Alberta, Canada.

In 1910 he came to Florida and settled at New Smyrna, there being associated with Lopez & Company, Contractors and Builders.

About 1916 he started in business for himself and since that time has been very prosperous in his line, having built a large percentage of houses erected in New Smyrna during the past ten years. Among these are included many which he has built for himself and which he has sold.

Throughout his career it has fallen to his lot to witness many homestead openings throughout various parts of the United States and Canada, but he has never taken up a homestead himself.

In his record he has avoided at all times court litigation and can truthfully say that he has never sued any man nor in turn been sued.

He is a charter member of the Builders' Exchange of New Smyrna and can be included as one of the real builders of the city.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows and Woodmen of the World.

In September, 1895, he was married at Charlotte, W. Va., to Miss Margareta Lutz, who was born in Switzerland, and they have three children: William, who was born in Charleston, W. Va., and is now in partnership with his father and is secretary of the New Smyrna Builders' Exchange; Robert, who was born in old Oklahoma territory before it became a state; and Greta-Mae, who was born in Alberta, Canada.



*REV. CHARLES M. BINGHAM*

REV. CHARLES M. BINGHAM was born in Canandaigua, N. Y., June 16, 1828, and died in Daytona, Florida, May 23, 1906. His father was Sluman and his mother Clementina (Williams) Bingham. On his father's side his first American ancestor was Thomas Bingham, who came from England and settled at Norwich, Conn., in 1642.

He received his early education in the public schools of New York State. After completing his education in the high school he taught for a number of years, first in New York City and afterwards at Waukesha, Wis.

Giving up teaching he entered the Theological Seminary in Chicago and completing his course there, became a Congregational minister. His first charge was at Udina, Ill., afterwards at Monroe, Iowa, where he remained for two and a half years; in 1874 he became the pastor at Millburn, Ill., where he remained until 1880. In that year he came to Daytona, Florida, to take charge of the meetings of the Congregational Church, which were held in a school house, located on Palmetto Avenue. He also had charge of the congregation at Port Orange.

In 1885, under his pastorate, the First Congregational Church was built at Daytona, which still stands at the corner of Volusia and Palmetto Avenues. He was pastor of the church for twenty-three years. He resigned a few years before his death and retired.

At the time he first came to Daytona there were twenty members in the Congregational congregation and at the time of his resignation it had increased to several hundred. For a number of years his church was the only one in Daytona and as a pastor he was very popular, and it is doubtful if ever a man lived in Daytona Beach more beloved than Rev. Charles M. Bingham.

He was one of the original trustees of Rollins College at Winter Park, Fla., and was also school trustee at Daytona for some years.

He always took an active interest in civic affairs and matters of public interest.

At first he was a Republican but later became a member of the Prohibition Party and was always interested in politics, and filled an unexpired term as Mayor of Daytona.

On May 31, 1864, he married Miss Myra P. Osborne and to the union were born two children, Charles M. Bingham, Jr., who is now a prominent citizen of Daytona Beach, and one daughter, Grace D. Bingham, who is still living at Daytona Beach. His widow survives him at the age of 89 years.

The Halifax Journal of May 23, 1906, has the following to say in reference to his death:



Chas. M. Bingham Sr

"Rev. Charles M. Bingham died at his home on Palmetto Avenue in this city, this (Wednesday) morning at 7 o'clock, after an illness of only four days, from heart failure. He had been very ill since his seizure Friday evening but was seemingly better yesterday and announced himself as feeling better early this morning.

"Mr. Bingham was for over twenty years pastor of the Congregational church in this city and was greatly beloved by his people, highly esteemed by every one who knew him and the most widely known of any of our citizens."

*CHARLES M. BINGHAM, JR.*

CHARLES M. BINGHAM, JR., was born at Waukesha, Wis., December 15, 1865. His father was Rev. Charles M. Bingham and his mother Myra T. (Osborne) Bingham. His father was a prominent Congregational minister who was for over twenty years pastor of the First Congregational Church of Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida. He is descended from old English ancestors who settled in Connecticut in 1642. He is distantly related to Brigadier-General Thomas A. Bingham, U. S. A., and afterwards police commissioner of New York City and to Col. Robt. Bingham of the famous Bingham School at Asheville, N. C.

Charles Mortimer Bingham, Jr., received his early education at Monroe, Iowa, Udina, Ill., and Milburn, Ill., at which places his father was at various times pastor of the Congregational church. He came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, with his father in 1880, and continued his education there.

His first business was that of insurance and he later formed a partnership with Silas B. Wright. He later bought out Wright's interest in the business and sold one-half interest to Lawrence Thompson, with whom he formed a partnership under the firm name of Bingham & Thompson. They took up real estate in connection with insurance. This firm continues to this day as one of the most successful in its line in the section and is the oldest in the city.

Later he sold his interest in Bingham & Thompson and in 1901 organized the firm of Bingham-Maley Company, of which he was president. This company did a large furniture business and conducted an undertaker's establishment, continuing until about 1923, when they sold out.

Mr. Bingham was one of the charter members of Company K of the Second Regiment of the Florida State Troops and arose rapidly in official rank until he became Colonel of the Second Regiment. He was retired at his own request in 1906.

Col. Bingham always takes an active interest in civic and political affairs. He was for a time Deputy County Clerk and served as clerk and tax assessor in the town of Daytona for many years, and was also a member of the City Council and at one time president of that body. He was the first Mayor under the commission form of government.

In religion he is a member of the Congregational Church and in politics a Democrat.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons in all branches, including the Shrine, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and Past Exalted Ruler of the Daytona lodge.

He is a stockholder, director and vice-president of the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, and is also President of the Equitable Building & Loan Association, the oldest in the county and one of the oldest in the state.

He has been married three times; the first time to Miss Helen Maley at Daytona Beach, Fla., to which union there were born four daughters, Mabel (Mrs. Mabel Wright), who was a regular army nurse during the war, Elizabeth (Mrs. Walter M. Stewart), Lillian and Florence (Mrs. Geo. A. Isley). His second marriage was to Mrs. Emma Botsford at Daytona Beach and his third marriage was to Mrs. Edith Ione Taylor Jameson.

#### *WILLIAM PETERSOHN*

WILLIAM PETERSOHN was born near Cologne, Germany, July 4, 1874. His father was Theodore and his mother Mary Petersohn. His mother died in Germany in 1878 and in 1881 the father, Theodore Petersohn, came to America with his two sons, John and William. They first located at Mendota, Ill., and two years later moved to Aurora, Ill.

William Petersohn was only seven years old when he reached Illinois and there he obtained his education in the schools of Mendota.

He early learned the cement trade in which he engaged for several years in Aurora, first as an apprentice, later as a journeyman, and after he obtained sufficient capital, as a contractor.

His first trip to Florida was in 1902 on account of his health, which winter he spent in St. Petersburg. On his next trip he came to Daytona Beach and being so well pleased with it and its surroundings he decided to locate there permanently. In the meantime, however, he had contracted and completed work on both the east and west coast of Florida. In 1911 he opened a cement plant at Daytona Beach, which now is one of the largest businesses on the peninsula.

He has built a large number of houses on both sides of the river. His business is located on Wild Olive Ave., just south of Auditorium Boulevard. It is 150 by 190 feet in area and is fully equipped. He has broadened his business which was at first only straight contracting, to that of general contracting.

In later years he became very much interested in real estate and especially in development of sub-divisions, he has one called "Pasadena Park," on the western part of the city in the Daytona Highlands district, this comprises twenty acres of about 125 lots and belongs to him personally. He has installed water and will soon begin the construction of his houses.

He has always taken an interest in civic affairs, although he has never held any public office, but has taken part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. He is a Director of the First National Bank of Daytona Beach.

In his affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1900 he was married to Miss Susan Hiemanz at Aurora, Ill., and they have three children: Arthur N., Carl N., and Mary Caroline.

#### *H. H. ROBERTSON*

H. H. ROBERTSON was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., February 28, 1883. His father was Andrew and his mother, Jean (Foster) Robertson. Mr. Robertson comes from a distinguished family, his father was a member of the United States Congress from Pennsylvania and for many years was chairman of the Allegheny County Republican Committee and a candidate for U. S. Senate in Pennsylvania.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Pittsburgh, after which he attended Lafayette College and graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

After leaving college he obtained a position with the firm of Swift & Co., and was with them for nine years in Cuba, being promoted to the General Manager of one of their districts on the island.

In 1922, attracted by the opportunities in Florida, he came to Daytona Beach and made it his home. For the first year while here he was with Walter C. Hardesty in the development of Rio Vista and was manager of their office on the Peninsula. In 1923 he joined George H. Miller as sales manager and did a large brokerage business and for the last three years has had the same association and has been very successful, especially in 1925.

He has taken an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement and prosperity of the Halifax country, being ready at all times to use his money and efforts in its behalf.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the college fraternities of Theta Delta Chi and Theta Nu Epsilon. Fraternal organizations which he has joined since he left college are the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, the Moose, the Blue Lodge of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons and the Royal Arch Masons.

In 1913 he was married at Havana, Cuba, to Miss Rosa Blanca Iglyias, who died in 1919. There were three children born of this union, Alice, Edward and Rosa Blanca.

*GEORGE W. BALCH*

GEORGE W. BALCH, merchant, was born in Oswell, Oswego County, New York, on May 26, 1872, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, on September 3, 1926. His father was John W. and his mother, Mary (Cutler) Balch, of a long line of English ancestry dating back by direct lineage to 1623. John Balch came from Bridgewater, England, to New York.

George W. Balch received his early education at the local schools of his native town, afterward attending Business College to prepare himself for a commercial career. He engaged for several years in the clothing business in northern New York, where he was successful.

In 1905 he went to Palm Beach; being attracted by the advantages of Florida he investigated the condition in the state and in 1908 became acquainted with Daytona Beach. He saw an opening here for an up-to-date business in his own line and in addition was the lure of the delightful climate. He quickly made his decision and became connected with the Daytona branch of Anthony Bros., with whom he had been connected in Palm Beach.

George W. Balch was always a careful and conservative business man and found by actual experience that his first impressions of the advantages of Daytona Beach were correct. He was vice-president of Anthony Bros., for about ten years, later he purchased the controlling interest in the business and the name was changed to Anthony-Balch Company, a corporation with a paid-in capital of \$100,000. The Company continued in the same business, having the largest business of its kind in the Halifax country and one of the largest in Volusia County.

The death of the subject of this biography came with a suddenness that shocked the community. He was stricken while at his post of duty and lingered but a few hours. There were few more popular among fellow men than he. All races and conditions respected him for his sterling merit and worth. He was progressive yet conservative, taking an interest in all that was for the advancement of his city and its people, and was ever ready with his time and pocketbook to help where help was needed.

He was active in the Rotary Club, and he was an Elk that practiced the principles of that order with sincerity and enthusiasm. He was a true Mason and had assumed the obligations of its various classifications including the Ancient Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

While he was not active in out-of-door sports he always took an interest in them and was a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club. In the Chamber of Commerce he was quite interested.

On December 13, 1905, he was married to Miss Mable Gass of Oswego, New York, who with two children, George W., Jr., and Beatrice, are left to mourn their loss.



*Geo. W. Balch*

*JOHN HENRY TATUM*

JOHN HENRY TATUM, Banker and Capitalist, was born in Tatnel County, Georgia, April 9, 1866. His father was John Friendly and his mother, Nancy (Dukes) Tatum. His family on both sides were old settlers of South Georgia that came there in the early days and were the builders of that state.

He received his early education at the county schools in Georgia until he was eight years old, when his father and mother moved to Florida, first locating in Hillsboro County in 1874, when the country was sparsely inhabited. Later the family moved to Polk County where he spent his youth and in January, 1900, at the age of thirty-four moved to Barberville, Volusia County, engaging in the turpentine and naval stores business. He was one of the largest naval stores operators in this part of the country and here laid the basis of his fortune. For seven years he remained at Barberville and in 1907 moved to DeLand, where he has since resided. He continued the turpentine and naval stores business with headquarters in DeLand, operating throughout the surrounding country until 1924, when he sold out his entire holdings in that line.

Soon after he came to DeLand he was elected president of the First National Bank, in which institution he is the largest stock holder. Mr. Tatum owns a large amount of real estate locally, besides being personally and financially interested in various other enterprises. He is vice-president and director of the Jacobs Lumber & Supply Co., of DeLand; vice-president and director of the Mortgage and Acceptance Corporation of DeLand; also a director in the Baldwin-Lewis Paste Company of Jacksonville, Fla.; president and owner of the Fields Garage of DeLand; president of the DeLand Amusement Association which owns the Athens Theater.

Mr. Tatum is regarded as one of the stable conservative business men of Volusia County.

During the twenty-six years he has lived here he has taken an interest in the civic affairs of DeLand and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and fraternally he is a member of the Masons and Elks.

He was married to Miss Pattie L. Pittman on the 3rd day of January, 1897, at Hildreth, Sewanee County, Fla. They have raised a large family consisting of Jewell M. (Mrs. G. W. Roberts of Lawtey, Fla.), J. P. Tatum of DeLand, Pearl, Monso, Charles P., Ralph S., James Alonzo, Luella, all of whom are living and John H., Jr., deceased.



*CHARLES H. BRUSH*

CHARLES H. BRUSH was born in Alliance, Ohio, March 10, 1841, and died at Daytona Beach, Fla., November 2nd, 1907. His father was Charles and his mother, Edith F. Brush. On his mother's side his family goes back to the Revolutionary War.

Charles H. Brush received his early education in the public schools of Ohio and later attended Mount Union College in that state. He also attended Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

For a number of years he was Postmaster of Beloit, Ohio. Later he was with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad for several years and afterwards came to Jacksonville, Fla., where he remained for two years. He had an orange grove at Jacksonville but realizing that it was too far north to escape the frost and cold he decided to come further south to engage in the orange industry and selected the section of Daytona Beach as being the most favorable. Having visited the old city of Daytona and with an unerring vision realizing the opportunities upon the Peninsula, which at that time was Government land, he came here and took up a homestead on the Peninsula across the Halifax River from Daytona. This homestead amounted to sixty acres and extended from a point about where Main Street, Daytona Beach, is now, north to where the present Clarendon Hotel stands and west about half way across the Peninsula towards the river.

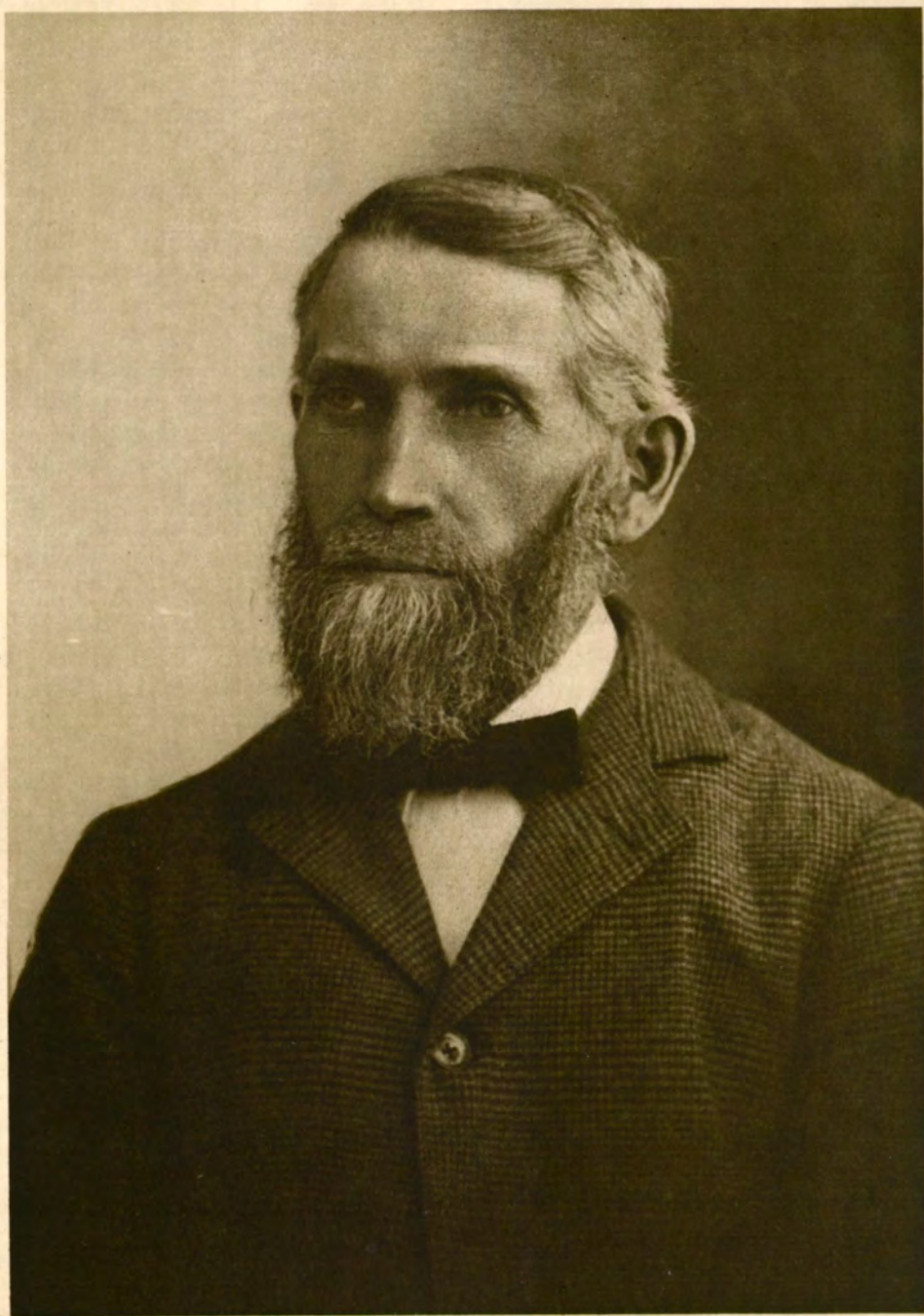
In 1888 he sold half of this homestead to Rev. William F. Stewart, a Methodist minister, who gave it to his son, Horace Fletcher Stewart. He and H. F. Stewart developed this property.

At the time he took the homestead there were only six houses on the Peninsula, but he and his partner, Mr. Stewart, commenced to develop the territory which was at that time only an acreage of saw palmetto with an occasional sandy path. They cut roads through this mass of vegetation, laid oyster shell roads, laid off the property into city blocks, sold lots to people and watched the community grow into a thriving settlement. This has been known, and the title to the property still remains, as the Brush and Stewart division. He sold Mr. Stewart one-half interest in this property in 1888 for \$2,000 and the assessed valuation now runs into the millions.

Mr. Brush later bought considerable property on the mainland and cut Arlington Avenue through his property, developing that section. He built a large number of houses on both sides of the River and can be classed as one of the pioneer builders.

He was known as a fair and just man, honest and upright, and left a name and reputation which is revered by all who knew him.

Just before he died he dissolved partnership with Mr. Stewart in 1907 and all the lots were divided, which was very fortunate as it enabled his heirs to continue the sale without legal complications.



*Chas. H. Brush*

February 27, 1873, he was married to Miss Jennie Vernon at Woodbury, N. Y., and they had one child, Edith, who is now Mrs. E. H. Shoemaker of Daytona Beach.

#### *E. H. SHOEMAKER*

E. H. SHOEMAKER was born at Eldena, Ill., December 14, 1877. His father was George H. and his mother, Mary J. Shoemaker. In February, 1882, his father came to Florida and located at DeLeon Springs, Volusia County. He had a blacksmith shop and the smithy of George Shoemaker was well known in that section. Later he was Postmaster at Glenwood, Florida.

The subject of this biography was five years old when his father came to Florida, he spent his childhood at DeLeon Springs and attended the county schools there. He attended Stetson University and later went to Washington, D. C., and took a course in the Bliss Electrical School, where he graduated and took up the work of electrical engineering.

He later accepted a position with the Westinghouse Electrical Co., of New York, which business he continued for several years, when he returned to Florida in 1907 and met Miss Edith Brush, whom he married November 12, 1907. They have one child, Charles Hilton. Mr. Shoemaker has spent most of his time in looking after the large holdings of the estate of Charles Brush, to which his wife is sole heir.

He has taken an interest in local affairs at all times and has watched the city grow from a small village to its present splendid proportions.

He is one of the Board of Directors of the local Y. M. C. A.

#### *EDITH BRUSH SHOEMAKER*

EDITH BRUSH SHOEMAKER was born at Alliance, Ohio. Her father was Charles H. Brush and her mother, Jennie (Vernon) Brush, who was a physician and practiced in Daytona a number of years.

Her family lived in Alliance, Ohio, but moved to Daytona Beach, where her father became one of the large property owners on the Peninsula. He died in November, 1907. He had come to Florida in the early eighties, being attracted by the orange growing business, first in Jacksonville and then in the Daytona Beach section on account of the favorable climate. He took a homestead on the Peninsula across the river from Daytona and in 1888 sold one-half interest and became associated with H. F. Stewart and began the Brush and Stewart development, which now stands as part of the old town of Seabreeze and Daytona Beach and through which the title of all this property comes. Besides this he bought considerable property on the mainland and developed the section through which Arlington Avenue now runs. Mrs. Shoemaker inherited from her father his real estate holdings here.

Mrs. Shoemaker came to Daytona Beach as a child in the eighties by stage coach from Volusia Landing. She received her early education in the schools at Daytona Beach and afterwards attended college at Baltimore and Atlanta. In Baltimore she received a degree of D. D. S. from the Baltimore College of Dental Surgery, in 1901 she took the examination in Florida and became the first woman dentist in the state. She practiced her profession for several years in Daytona. Later she gave up this work and gave her entire time to looking after her father's estate, which consisted of a large amount of Daytona Beach property.

She has been a member of the State Dental Society for twenty-five years and at the State Convention held at Daytona Beach in 1926 the honorary degree of "Good Fellowship" was conferred upon her and two men, the only three persons who have been members of the Society for twenty-five years or more.

She has always been interested in club work and is an enthusiastic member of the Palmetto Club and is also a member of the American College Society for Women.

She was married at Daytona, Florida, March 12, 1907, to E. H. Shoemaker, and has one child, Charles Hilton.

#### *LOUIS ADLER*

LOUIS ADLER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, on July 18, 1860, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida (then Daytona), on March 18, 1924. His father was Jacob and his mother Eva (Westphalia) Adler.

He received his early education in the schools of Evansville, Ind., and after completing same moved to Louisville, Kentucky, where he was for several years engaged in the tobacco business and afterwards in the newspaper business.

In 1897, he came to Florida for the first time to spend the winter. He liked it so well that he returned from time to time and in his visits was attracted by the climate and surroundings of Daytona and in 1902 moved there permanently.

From the very first he had visualized the future of the community and bought considerable property. He further invested his capital by building several buildings, among which were the Adler Building in 1916 and also the garage, in 1920, known as the Alder-Goldenberg Garage, and at the time of his death was treasurer and owned controlling interest in the company.

He was always interested in the automobile business and was one of the leading spirits that brought about the famous Vanderbilt Automobile Races on the Ormond-Daytona race course, which has done so much to make the World's Wonder Beach famous.

He was a director of the First National Bank of Daytona, which took over a bank that had previously failed. He worked very hard on this situation



*Louis Adler*

to save the deposits of the old bank and succeeded in opening the new bank and every depositor was paid off in full.

He was an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and it was largely through his instrumentality that the Elks Club Building was erected.

He was also one of the ruling spirits in the original organization of the Kiwanis Club at Daytona and was a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club.

He always took an active interest in the progress and development of the town, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

He was married at Louisville, Ky., to Miss Wallei Rempp.

#### *MRS. E. P. STENGLE*

MRS. E. P. STENGLE was born in Seneca County, New York. Her father was Anthony and her mother, Mary J. Cooley.

She received her education in the country schools of Seneca County.

Mrs. Stengle, with her son, F. N. Stengle, has been interested in Seabreeze, now a part of Daytona Beach, since 1909.

In 1900 they built the Geneva Hotel at Thousand Isle Park, N. Y., which has forty-seven rooms and has been conducted by them for twenty-six years. In the fall of 1909 she came to Daytona Beach and for the first two winters had a hotel on Main Street called the Geneva, now the "Dixie." In 1911 she bought the corner where the Geneva Hotel in Seabreeze now stands.

She came back in 1911 and started building the present Geneva Hotel, which had at first twenty-two guest rooms. In 1918 she purchased the lot on the west and built the west wing, giving twenty-seven additional rooms. In 1924 she tore down the old part and rebuilt it, giving a total of seventy-five guest rooms, sixty-five baths, hot and cold water, steam heat and telephones in every room, the hotel being thoroughly modern and up to date in every particular. Associated with her in this enterprise is her son, Frank M. Stengle.

Mrs. Stengle has always taken an active interest in local affairs, business, social and civic. She owns considerable real estate, including ocean front property and is one of the organizers and directors of the First National Bank of Daytona Beach.

On November 2, 1876 she was married at Geneva, N. Y., to Edward P. Stengle, who was born in Seneca County, N. Y. They have four children: Floyd B. of Geneva, Blanche (Mrs. L. W. Fanning), Francis and Frank N.

#### *FRANK M. STENGLE*

FRANK M. STENGLE was born in Seneca County, New York, May 7, 1886.

He received his early education in the schools of Seneca County and at Geneva, N. Y., graduating from high school there.

He early entered the electrical trade and learned the business, working at this from the time he was fourteen years old until he came to Florida in 1909. Then he located in Daytona Beach on the peninsula and was associated with his mother in the hotel business.

He was also a partner with her in her hotel, "The Geneva," at Thousand Isle Park, as well as the Geneva at Daytona Beach.

In 1909 they had the hotel called the Geneva, now the "Dixie," on Main Street, but in 1911 they bought the corner on Ocean Boulevard in Seabreeze where they built the Geneva Hotel. In 1918 they bought an additional lot on the west and enlarged it, and again in 1924 made additions, and now have seventy-five guest rooms, sixty-five baths and every modern improvement. He is now manager of the hotel.

As well as the hotel business he has always been active in real estate on his own account, having bought and sold many pieces and is now the owner of valuable property.

During the World War he did his bit by working in a munition factory in Newark, N. J.

He has always been active in civic affairs, being a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club, being an enthusiastic golfer and very proficient in that sport.

He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and the Elks.

On November 25, 1909, he was married at Sayre, Pa., to Miss Hattie Horton.

#### *LOREN Z. BURDICK*

LOREN Z. BURDICK, Contractor and Builder, was born at Clifford, Susquehanna County, Pa., May 24, 1850. His father was Zebadiah and his mother, Susan (Irish) Burdick. His father was a native of Rhode Island and his mother a native of Connecticut, but spent their married lives in Susquehanna County, Pa., where each died when fifty-five years of age.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Clifford, at the completion of which he began to learn the carpenter's trade. When twenty-three years old he engaged in the building business, which he has followed continuously for about fifty years.

He remained in Pennsylvania until 1895, when he came to Daytona Beach, where he has since resided. Since that time he has been one of the most prominent builders in the Halifax country. As well as being a builder and contractor he has combined architecture in his work, preferring to draw his own plans and carrying out his own ideas of architectural design.

When Mr. Burdick first came to Florida in 1896 it was largely on account of Mrs. Burdick's health and the move has been the means of restoring

her health completely and a splendid one from his standpoint, as he has been eminently successful in his line.

When he arrived in Daytona it was not the beautiful city it is at present but largely a collection of small houses and the wonderful improvement has been largely due to his progressive ideas. Within thirty-one years he has built over four hundred buildings in Daytona Beach, among the most prominent ones can be noted the residences of F. N. Conrad and F. J. Niver, the Palmetto Club, Christian Science Church, and Drake residence on North Ridgewood. It has long since become a pet phrase "Burdick Built Means Well Built."

He has always taken an interest in the advancement of affairs for the city and for four years was Postmaster of Seabreeze.

Mr. Burdick has now come to the point where he can rest upon his laurels and has practically retired from active work. He is still vitally interested in anything for the good of the town and was one of the founders of the First National Bank of Daytona Beach and is a director.

On April 10, 1876, he was married to Miss Eva Young, who was born in Benton Township, Luzerne County, Pa., and is the daughter of Julius Young, a lifetime contractor and who is now living at the advanced age of ninety-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Burdick have one daughter, Grace (Mrs. J. F. Llewellyn).

### *HARRY W. PRAHL*

HARRY W. PRAHL was born on the 7th day of January, 1897, in St. Louis, Mo. His father was John G. and his mother, Dorothy (McWilkins) Prahl.

He received his early education in the public schools of St. Louis and at night attended the St. Louis School of Technology. Harry W. Prahl is essentially a self-made man; although at this writing he is under thirty years of age his accomplishments would suggest a man past fifty.

His first work was at Erie, Pa., where he organized and became president in May, 1920, of the H. W. Prahl Construction Co. The company has done since its organization over \$22,000,000 worth of work in various parts of the United States, in which can be included the New York State Coliseum at Syracuse, N. Y., large school buildings and bank buildings in Ohio, Pennsylvania, Texas and other parts of the country.

In 1925, appreciating the opportunities for construction in the rapidly developing territory of Florida, he came to the state and desiring a suitable, substantial city of culture, selected DeLand, where he established the H. W. Prahl Construction Co., and in 1926 purchased a tract of eighty acres of land one block west of Stetson University. In the first section he laid out 180 lots, with paved streets, arc lights, etc., on which eighteen houses have already been built and eighteen more contracted for, the average value of these houses



being about \$15,000. The name of this development is "University Terrace," located on the rolling hills of the northeast residential section of the city. It derives its name on account of its contiguity to the campus of the Stetson University which it overlooks.

Associated with Mr. Prah is Mr. A. W. Mitchell of Erie, Pa., who is vice-president of the company. Mr. Mitchell, who is a capitalist and prominent attorney in Erie, Pa., and the head of or interested in about twelve financial institutions, has shown his faith in Mr. Prah by giving his full financial aid in the projects.

Mr. Prah is a Mason, a Shriner, and an Elk.

In 1922 he was married at Erie, Pa., to Miss Winifred Naomi, and they have one son, Harry W. Prah, Jr.

### *ROBERT THOBURN*

ROBERT THOBURN, who was one of the builders of Seabreeze and its sister city of Daytona Beach on the Peninsula, was born in Carlyle, England, on April 27, 1861, and died December 23, 1925 at Daytona Beach. His father's name was John and his mother was Mary Thoburn, descendants of an old English family.

Robert Thoburn was educated in England, but as a young man emigrated to America, and settled in Philadelphia, where he was engaged in the yarn business, becoming a prosperous yarn merchant.

In 1913, seeing the possibilities of Florida, and attracted by the climate he came to the state and visited Daytona Beach, the charm of which decided him to select it as his home. He immediately began to purchase vacant property, and construct houses which he sold or rented, filling the need of the winter visitors who came to the Halifax country. About 1918, he built houses on three corners of Grandview and Auditorium Boulevard. In 1924 he developed the Thoburn Subdivision in Coronado Beach. He was a builder in the true sense of the word. Sincere and conscientious, of retiring disposition. He labored without ostentation for the advancement of his community.

The people honored him as Mayor of Seabreeze, which position he filled for one term, with honor to himself and credit to the municipality.

He was a devout member of the Methodist church. Socially, he took great interest in the Peabody Community House, and was a member of the Peabody Bowling Club.

On August 6, 1883, he was married to Miss Mary McLauchlan, to which union there were born two daughters, Mary, now Mrs. E. A. Donovan, of Daytona Beach, and Annie, now Mrs. Robert Gray. Mr. Thoburn also had one son, Robert, Jr., by a former marriage.

In Robert Thoburn's death the community lost an honest and valued citizen.



*Robert Thoburn*

*STANLEY MCINTOSH*

STANLEY MCINTOSH was born at Stanford, Lincoln County, Kentucky, June 7, 1887. His father was James W. and his mother Belle (Coulter) McIntosh. His father came from Scotland and was a village blacksmith. On his mother's side the family dates back to the Mayflower.

He received his early education in the schools of Stanford, Ky., and afterwards attended Normal College there.

He taught a country school in Lincoln County, Ky., and afterwards went into the banking business and from 1906 to 1911 was cashier and director of the Waynesburg Deposit Bank, and the Farmers Deposit Bank of Middleburg, Ky., which were neighboring towns.

In 1911 he moved to Indiana and became connected with several banks there, organizing nine in the state, among which were the Washington State Bank of South Bend, the Farmers and Merchants Bank of Mishawaka, the Indiana State Bank of Indianapolis, and also the Cragin State Bank of Chicago, Ill. He was Vice-President of four banks in Indiana.

Later he left Indiana and moved to California, where he organized two large financial institutions, one of which was the General Building & Mortgage Finance Corporation.

He came from California to visit Daytona, Florida, and was so favorably impressed with the surroundings, the climate and the high quality of the people that he decided to make it his home.

He purchased an interest in the Bankers Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Company and expects to open offices in all parts of Florida and in the East. The idea is to get outside money to loan on mortgages. He also expects to organize a Land Bank in connection with it, the idea being to encourage agriculture in the state.

In August, 1926, he was elected vice-president and director of the re-organized East Coast Bank & Trust Company. He is also vice-president and director of the Bankers Guaranteed Bond & Mortgage Co.

Mr. McIntosh is widely acquainted with the bankers of the country, having always attended the Bankers' Conventions all over the United States and knows about five hundred of these financiers.

He is keenly interested in the welfare of Daytona Beach and this section and is encouraging all of his friends to come to Daytona and see its opportunities.

He has always taken active interest in civic affairs wherever he has lived. He was County Treasurer for the Democratic campaign fund, both county and national while living in Indiana.

He still retains his membership in the Miami Country Club of South Bend, Ind.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, 32nd degree, and a Shriner, and also a member of the Elks.

He was married in 1916, at Indianapolis, Ind., to Miss Cecile Hadley and they have one child, Betsy Bell.

### *GOUVERNEUR MEDWIN PEEK*

GOUVERNEUR MEDWIN PEEK was born at Palatka, Florida, January 26, 1900. His father was G. F. and his mother, Rebecca M. (Hyde) Peek. His father was a druggist at Palatka, where he lived for several years and where the subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools.

Later he attended Stetson University, where he graduated in 1920 with a degree of Bachelor of Science. After graduation he went to Harvard University, where in 1923 he received the degree of Master in Architecture. Here he was honored by being President of his class in the graduate school and President of the Pen and Brush Club.

It can be seen from the date of birth that Gouverneur Medwin Peek is still a young man but the following statement of the things that he has accomplished would do credit to a man in middle life.

In 1924 he was sent abroad by the Metropolitan Museum as a member of their Egyptian Expedition, he spent several months in Egypt making restoration drawings of Menthu-Hotep and Hat-Shep-Sut Temples across the Nile from Luxor and also made drawings of a temple known as Hibis Temple at the Kharga Oasis in the Sahara desert. After leaving Egypt he spent six months traveling, studying and sketching the architecture of Greece, Turkey, Asia Minor, Italy, France, Switzerland, Spain and England.

During his course at Harvard, he worked for two years in the office of Allen and Collens, Architects, of Boston, and after returning from abroad he continued the practice of his profession.

In February, 1926, he came to DeLand, where he located and opened an office. He has been practicing there less than a year but has made a remarkable record during that short time. He has prepared the plans of the new City Hall of DeLand, which is costing about \$60,000 and will be one of the finest City Halls in the state. It is a modern adaptation of the Mediterranean architectural style, has a perfectly balanced plan which includes all features necessary for the demands of public offices, and in addition combines a fire station and a court room, a combination which requires difficult designing in order to obtain the artistic proportions. Among his other works are the Barnhill Hotel of fifty rooms, which is being erected on South Boulevard; also several handsome residences such as that of T. L. Jackson, which is a type of Italian farm house, all electric lights and the exterior grille work being of hand wrought iron.

He made the plans for the new DeLand Elks Club and the remodeling of the Volusia County Bank building; in addition to these twenty-five other jobs.

He served in the U. S. Navy during the World War.

Besides his multitudinous duties in his profession he has taken an interest in the civic affairs and is an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and the Sigma Nu college fraternity.

He is not married.

### *ALFRED HOWARD ABERNETHY*

ALFRED HOWARD ABERNETHY was born near Sewanee, Tenn., July 16, 1879. His father was Jesse Jones, born in Sussex County, Virginia, and his mother, Sarah E. (Howard) Abernethy. His father's people came from Scotland to the United States. There were three brothers, one remaining in the north, one locating in Virginia and the other went west. Dr. Abernethy, his father, located in Tennessee and about 1836 joined the Tennessee Volunteers in the war against the Seminole Indians in the Halifax country, Florida. He was in the campaign of Volusia County but was sent home on account of malaria. He was afterwards very prominent in the Tennessee Medical Society and became its president. Miss Sarah E. Howard, his mother, whose people were from Baltimore, Md., when a young woman came to Florida and taught school at Ocala in 1875. It happened that Miss Howard knew Dr. Abernethy, the father of the subject of this biography, who up to that time had married twice and his second wife was living. Dr. Abernethy advised Miss Howard to go to Florida but never to marry. After three years the latter returned to Tennessee and the second wife had died, Dr. Abernethy straightway advised her that his original diagnosis was incorrect and he advised her to marry him.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the local schools and afterwards completed his education in the School of Pharmacy of the University of the South at Sewanee, Tenn. When not in school he spent his early life on the farm and afterwards had four years at the Hospital School of the U. S. Navy from 1903 to 1907. He has lived at various times in Texas, California, New Mexico and New York.

On November 29, 1920, he came to Daytona Beach, Fla., and accepted a position as pharmacist with M. N. Bogart, with whom he remained for one winter, then became manager of the Halifax Pharmacy in Daytona, on the mainland, where he remained until 1924, when he purchased the business of M. N. Bogart on the peninsula and established the business of The Abernethy Pharmacy at 226 Main Street. Since he has taken charge of the business it has rapidly increased.

In addition to his pharmacy he is building up a splendid business in "Bogart's Ant Poison" which is being sold all over the country.

Mr. Abernethy states that when he came to the Halifax country in 1920 he weighed only 134 pounds, and now he weighs 170 pounds. That is the result of living in Florida and the Halifax country.

He is a member and director of the Daytona Kiwanis Club, a Mason, Knight Templar and Shriner.

On December 5, 1923, he was married at Toronto, Canada, to Miss Mabel C. Jenny.

#### *DAVID D. ROGERS*

DAVID D. ROGERS was born in Plainfield, N. J., August 5, 1850, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1919. His father was Daniel B. and his mother, Mary A. (Titsworth) Rogers. The family were old settlers in New Jersey.

The subject of this biography was educated at Cooper Union Institute in New York City.

At the age of twenty-three, in 1873, he came to Florida and settled on the Halifax River at a small settlement which afterwards became the city of Daytona and later Daytona Beach. This was three years before the incorporation of the town. At the time of the organization when twenty-five of the settlers gathered at Jackson's store in July, 1876, David D. Rogers was one of them and one of the signers for application of charter. He was a member of the first City Council and can be truthfully be designated as a city father.

He took up a homestead at the head of the Halifax River, and also purchased land on the peninsula, the property extending from where the present Seaside Inn stands south to Harvey Street and running back towards Halifax River to where Pinewood Cemetery is now located. The property contained forty-seven acres and he cut it up into lots and named it "Seabreeze." This was the first subdivision on the peninsula and he was the builder on the first lot there.

He built the first ice plant in the city of Daytona and he also cut through Main Street on the Peninsula, the first street on that side of the river, and dug the first well on the Peninsula.

By profession he was a civil engineer and continued in that profession until 1913. He always took an active interest in all that was conducive to the advancement of his community. Besides being a member of the City Council he was a member of the first School Board.

He was married March 6, 1872, to Miss Julia F. Davis and to the union were born the following children: C. M. Rogers, now a prominent citizen and civil engineer of Daytona Beach, Dr. Mary Josie Rogers, the only woman physician in Daytona Beach, Mable T. Rogers and W. D. Rogers.



*W. D. Rogers*

*DR. MARY JOSIE ROGERS*

DR. MARY JOSIE ROGERS was born at Daytona, Florida, on the twenty-sixth day of November, 1876. Her father was David D. and her mother, Julia F. (Davis) Rogers. Her father came to the settlement of Daytona in 1873 before its incorporation in 1876, and was one of the founders of the municipality, being a member of the first Town Council.

Dr. Rogers received her early education in the schools of Daytona until twelve years of age, when she attended the Ocala high school. Afterwards she was for three years at Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y., after which she studied nursing in the New York Hospital and the Hahnemann School of Chicago, where she obtained her degree of M. D. in 1907.

She immediately afterwards started the practice of her profession in Daytona Beach, then Daytona, engaging in the general practice of medicine, but specializing in the diseases of children. She has continued until the present time and is the only woman doctor in Daytona Beach.

She has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and had the honor of being at one time Mayor of Daytona Beach, being the only woman who ever held that office.

She has also for many years been School physician.

She has taken active interest in club work, being a member of the Palmetto Club and a member of the Business and Professional Woman's Club.

*FRANK S. TAYLOR*

FRANK S. TAYLOR was born in Brookline, Mass., on the 2nd day of July, 1855. His father was William H. and his mother Lucy A. Taylor. His family is of English and Scotch descent.

He received his early education in the schools of Brookline, Mass., including high school.

In 1875 he visited in Jacksonville, Fla., with his father and later moved to Orange City, where he purchased an orange grove.

He managed his father's orange grove until 1895 and also bought and sold considerable real estate in and around Orange City. He was one of the original directors of the First National Bank of DeLand, which office he still holds.

He has always taken an active interest in the advancement of his home town, which when he first came to it was only a small settlement. He has watched its steady growth and has done his part in the town's advancement, having been several times a member of the City Council.

He was married on the 17th day of October, 1885, to Miss Effie D. Preston at Columbus, Ohio.



*PETER PIERSON*

PETER PIERSON was born at Aslef, Skone, Sweden, August 29, 1857, and died June 13, 1926. His father was Nels and his mother, Hannah (Nelson) Pierson.

His family came to America in 1869 at the time the subject of this biography was twelve years of age. The elder Pierson, prior to coming to America, was a professor and school teacher in Sweden and from the association of the erudite parent there was engrained into the son a love for study and literature which was a distinguishing feature of his life, even in the sparsely settled community in which he was located. The family lived for several years in Connecticut, where his father besides being engaged in teaching also became interested in the buggy manufacture.

Peter Pierson received his early education in Sweden and afterwards continued it at New Haven, Conn., later joining his brothers in Cromwell, Conn., where a large florist business was in process of being formed. One of his brothers, A. N. Pierson of Cromwell, was known as the rose king of America, so extensive were his floral interests.

In 1876 he came to Florida, joining a brother Nels who had preceded him a short while. Later the two were joined by another brother, Carl. They located in the northwestern part of Volusia County before there was a railroad in that section. From Jacksonville they came on the St. Johns River to Volusia Landing at the Volusia Bar on Lake George. They travelled inland and picked out the land for their homes, which they homesteaded, and the wisdom of their selection has been proven by the later development of the town of Pierson and the vicinity, which is noted for its splendid citrus groves and floral culture.

Peter Pierson can well be classed as one of the builders of Volusia. It is a remarkable fact that even as a child he had dreamed dreams of coming to Florida, of which country he had read. When he came here he had no money and it was through manual labor, hard and diligent effort, that he carved out of the wilderness the foundation of his fortune. His first homestead was only 160 acres but he bought until he had about 400, selecting it around the beautiful lakes which dot this territory. At the time of his death he had over 45 acres of bearing trees, about 50,000 citrus nursery stock, besides four acres in ferns, the growing of which he was a pioneer, having first introduced this culture into the county. He was also interested in the propagation of rubber and palm trees, in his nursery there being 500,000 rubber plants alone. He was one of the few who was not discouraged by the famous freeze of 1895 which destroyed the citrus groves, but started all over again re-budding the old trees; his efforts were later rewarded by the splendid groves which are now left to his family. Throughout his life he has been an experimenter in the propagation and hybridization of citrus and floral plants, his latest success before his death was the crossing of a grapefruit with a lemon.



*Eng'd by Campbell NY*

*Peter Pierson*

Throughout his life he was an ardent student of the Bible and was a consecrated follower of the International Bible Students of America.

The town of Pierson was named after him and his family and he will always be known as the father of this community. In life he was kindly, sincere and steadfast, as well as forgiving and merciful. He always was proud to say that he never had a law suit, he never had sued his fellow man nor been sued by others.

In 1880, soon after his arrival in Volusia, he met Miss Roxie Bennett, to whom he was married. To this union was born three children, one son, Eugene A. Pierson, two daughters, Lois (Mrs. C. H. Merriam) and Edna (Mrs. J. H. Jackson), all of Pierson.

### *BOYD DECKER*

BOYD DECKER was born in Ulster County, New York, on the 18th day of July, 1859. His father was Clark and his mother, Mary (Hoey) Decker.

He received his early education in the public schools of New York State, after which he went to New York City when a boy; he was employed by Park & Tilford for a time and later was a steward at the old Windsor Hotel on Fifth Avenue. He left that position to become steward and manager of the Savoy Hotel, then one of the most famous hostelries in New York. He was there for three years, from 1892 to 1895.

For twenty years he was chief steward in charge of all the purchases of the Manhattan Hotel and it is said that he has fed more celebrated people, including royalty, than any other hotel man in the United States, with the possible exception of Oscar, the manager of the Waldorf.

He was for one year at Atlantic City and was for one year manager of the Greenwich Country Club of Greenwich, Conn., and during the world war was manager of the National Republican Club of New York City.

He came to Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1922, and purchased the Oaks Hotel there, which he has successfully run since that time. He is now enlarging the hotel and when the additions are completed will be able to accommodate one hundred guests. The hotel is run by the Decker Hotel Company, of which his son, Kenneth C. Decker, is secretary, treasurer and manager. He also conducts the Madison Beach Hotel at Madison, Conn., in the summer.

In 1926 he went to Europe with the American Hotel Men's Association.

Since his residence in Daytona Beach he has taken active interest in affairs along his own line of business as well as civic affairs. He is ex-president of the Hotel Men's Association of Daytona Beach. He is a Mason of long standing in New York City.

He was married at New York City in 1888 to Miss Fannie T. Raymond and they have four sons, Raymond B., Kenneth C., Ralph K., Lawrence D.

*WILLIAM H. MCBRIDE*

WILLIAM H. MCBRIDE was born in Georgia, July 12, 1864, and died at Seville, Volusia County, Florida, on May 24, 1921. His father's name was Peter and the family were of Scotch ancestry, early settlers in Georgia.

William H. McBride received his early education in the schools of Georgia and afterwards entered into the mercantile business in Montgomery County of that state.

When yet a young man he was attracted by the opportunities of Florida and came to Volusia County, settling at Seville, a new station recently built on the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, where he opened a store and was engaged in the orange culture, as well as truck farming. He continued in this until the time of his death and was very successful. By continued purchase he became the owner of about one thousand acres of land in and around Seville and had about forty acres of bearing orange grove.

He was honored and respected in his community and is remembered as one of the pioneers and builders of the northwest section of Volusia County.

He always took an active part in the civic advancement of his section and the advancement and progress of his county. For about twelve years he was a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

He was intensely interested in the development of the county through good roads and was on the Board of Trustees of the St. Johns Scenic Highway, which he assisted in promoting, as well as the majority of the good roads in his part of the county.

In fraternal affiliations he was a member of the Masons and Elks.

He was married at Seville, Florida, in 1890 to Miss Malvina Braddock, to which union there were born the following children: Halycon McBride of Seville, Bernalyn Forrest of Alabama and William H. McBride, Jr., of Seville, who has recently been elected County Commissioner.

*WILLIAM H. MCBRIDE, JR.*

WILLIAM H. MCBRIDE, JR., was born at Seville, Florida, August 25, 1900. His father was Wm. H. McBride and his mother Malvina (Braddock) McBride. He is of Scotch ancestry and his family were early settlers in Georgia. His father came from that state as a young man and settled at Seville in the northwestern part of Volusia County and was one of the pioneers and prominent men of this section, serving on the County Commission for twelve years.

William H. McBride, Jr., received his early education in the schools of Seville and DeLand, Florida, and afterwards attended Stetson University for one year, later entering the University of Florida, where he graduated in 1922 with a degree of Bachelor of Science in Agriculture.

Immediately after leaving college he went into the business of citrus culture and became manager of the A. C. Haynes orange groves and packing house at Seville. He also owns orange groves in his own right in and around Seville, some of which he inherited from his father and about fifty acres of his own planting.

Although a young man he has shown great ability in organization and executive management.

He has taken an active interest in the progress of the county, especially in good roads, of which his father was a constant advocate, and was honored by being elected in November, 1926, to a member of the Board of County Commissioners, being probably the youngest county commissioner ever elected in Volusia County.

During the World War he was a member of the Students Army Training Corps at Stetson University. While at the University of Florida he received the distinguished scholastic honor of being elected to Phi Kappa Phi fraternity, membership of which is based entirely upon scholarship. He is also a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon, and Alpha Zeta Agriculture fraternity.

In fraternal affiliations in active life he is a member of all branches of the York Rite of Masons, including Royal Arch, Knight Templar and Nobles of the Ancient Order of the Mystic Shrine. In addition to this he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He has never married.

#### *ARTHUR N. OTIS*

ARTHUR N. OTIS was born in Syracuse, N. Y., January 7, 1892. His father was Edgar F. and his mother Addie (Talbot) Otis. His ancestors were prominent in the early history of Vermont, where they first settled and took part in the Revolutionary War. They afterward moved to New York State.

Arthur N. Otis received his early school education in the public schools of Syracuse, afterward attending the high school in Carthage, N. Y. Then he matriculated in the University of Pennsylvania and for two years was in the Wharton School of Finance, known nationally as one of the best of its kind.

In December, 1911, he came to Daytona Beach and his first position was with the Merchants Bank, now the Merchants Bank & Trust Company, and with that institution he has remained up to this time. His first position was that of bookkeeper, he has successfully climbed the ladder of promotion through offices of teller, assistant cashier, cashier and now he holds the title of Vice-President and Cashier.

In 1914, realizing the need for an up-to-date book and stationery store in the city he organized the Daytona Book and Stationery Company, which he

still owns. It is today the largest stationery store in the county of Volusia. Besides this line they also make a specialty of office furniture and carry the largest stock of any carried in the county.

Mr. Otis has always taken an active part in the civic advancement of the community. He has been a resident for a long time on the peninsula side, which was formerly the town of Daytona Beach. He has twice been on the Town Council of this municipality and was elected Mayor and was the last Mayor of this town before it entered the consolidation of greater Daytona Beach.

Besides his offices in municipal government, he has always taken an interest in its commercial progress, being a Director of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also active in home building, being a Director in the Peoples Building & Loan Association.

Of his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In religion he is an active member and Treasurer of the Congregational Church.

Appreciating the value of sports and entertainments for the building of the community, he has taken a prominent part in the athletic organizations, and while classed as neither a golfer nor yachtsman, he is on the Board of Directors of the Halifax River Yacht Club and is a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

In 1915 he was married at Daytona Beach to Miss Ella Willaume and they have three children: Louise W., Ramona C., and Joanne T.

### JOHN A. ROGERS

JOHN A. ROGERS, Architect and Builder, was born in Louisville, Ky., April 12, 1870. His father was Jos. M., and his mother, Katherine (Gamble) Rogers.

His father, who belonged to an old Kentucky family, began many years ago to spend his winters in Florida and was a resident of Seabreeze section of Daytona Beach for twenty years, up to the time of his death a few years ago.

Mr. Rogers' brother, James Gamble Rogers, of New York, is an architect of national and international reputation.

John A. Rogers received his early education in the local schools of Chicago, after which he attended Northwestern Academy and University for four years. Later he took a course in architecture at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, class of 1894. After that time he practiced architecture in Chicago and lived there for over thirty years, being a member of the firm of Rogers & Woodyatt.

He often visited his father in Daytona Beach through the winters and in 1916, attracted by this wonderful climate and appreciating the value of

it to his health as well as its business opportunities, he decided to permanently locate in Daytona Beach. Since here he has been very active in the building of the city. Among the buildings which he has constructed are the Peninsula Club, the new club house of the Daytona Golf and Country Club, the Osceola-Gramatan Hotel, besides having built about one hundred dwelling houses, among which are some very beautiful homes, including those of T. J. McReynolds, Sr., and C. M. Bray on the ocean front. He has recently built for himself a very attractive home at Allendale.

He has not only taken an active interest in civic affairs but has been associated with the city government, being a member of the City Council of the old City of Daytona for one term of two years.

He also has a splendid military record. During the World War he was for two years a member of the U. S. Navy as commanding officer of the Naval Port Guard of Key West, with the rank of Ensign, and Commander of the U. S. S. "Anton Dohrne." He was also secretary of the local branch of the American Red Cross for three years and was the first Post Commander of the Daytona American Legion.

He is an active member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. Of social affiliations he is a member of the Delta Psi college fraternity, a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club and the Halifax River Yacht Club, and is Commodore of the Allendale Yacht Club now being organized.

In 1899 he was married to Miss Elizabeth Baird and they have three children, James G., the eldest, Dartmouth '25, one daughter, Elizabeth W., and son, Baird Rogers, Dartmouth '29.

#### *THOMAS J. MC REYNOLDS, SR.*

THOMAS J. McREYNOLDS, SR., Banker, was born in Decatur, Ill. His father was B. O. McReynolds and his mother Thomas Ann (Hutchinson) McReynolds.

His early education was received in the public schools of Decatur, where he graduated from high school and afterwards attended Cornell University at Ithaca, N. Y.

His family originally came from Kentucky of the old pioneer stock that early settled that country. His father was president of the National Bank of Decatur, Ill., for thirty years.

After leaving Cornell University Mr. McReynolds spent a number of years on a Kentucky farm, later moving to Hopkinsville in that state, where he was active vice-president of the Planters Bank & Trust Co. He was active in civic affairs in Kentucky and was a member of the personal staff of Gov. Morrow, with the rank of Colonel.

For many years he has spent his winters in Florida and became interested in an orange grove near Palatka; Fla. In 1923 he came to Daytona Beach and accepted the position of executive vice-president of the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company, which was established in 1922 by F. N. Conrad, at which time the new bank building on Main Street of the Peninsula was built. He has held the office of executive vice-president ever since and during the first two years of his service the deposits of the bank increased four times over.

From the beginning of his stay in Daytona Beach Mr. McReynolds has taken an active part in the civic advancement of the town. He was the first president of the Seabreeze-Daytona Beach Association and a charter member of that organization, which began the development work on the Peninsula.

He was one of the original organizers and the first president of the Halifax Summer Frolics, which has become an annual festivity held on or about July fourth.

He has been vice-president and on the board of governors of the Chamber of Commerce. He is an active member of the Rotary Club and has been vice-president of that organization. He is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

On July 18, 1889, he was married to Miss Mary Johnson at Allensville, Ky., and they have four sons: B. O. McReynolds of St. Louis, Mo., Hudson J. and Thos. J. McReynolds, Jr., of Daytona Beach and George E. McReynolds of Palatka.

#### *THOMAS J. MC REYNOLDS, JR.*

THOMAS J. McREYNOLDS, JR., was born in Allansville, Ky., March 1, 1896. His father is Thomas J. McReynolds, Sr., and his mother Mary J. (Johnson) McReynolds.

He received his early education in the schools in Hopkinsville, Ky., where he spent his life to young manhood.

His first work was in the gravel business at Arkansas City, Kansas; later he was for one year employed by the Sun Oil Company and opened up the territory of Florida East Coast from Palatka South for these people.

In January, 1920, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, being attracted by the opportunities there. One year after his arrival he went into the real estate business. He was first employed by R. L. Smith & Co., one of the oldest real estate establishments of the city and beginning at the bottom became thoroughly acquainted with every branch of the business. For two years, up to 1923, he worked as salesman and in that year he was taken into the firm and became vice-president and general manager.

He has been a real builder in Daytona Beach, having built eight houses in different parts of the city. He is popular and well known for his affable manner, his close attention to his business; he has always taken an in-



terest in public affairs and was the first King of the Halifax Frolics, an organization established for holiday festivities on or about July 4 of each year.

During the World War he served in the Infantry from 1917 to 1919. He entered as a private and was honorably discharged with the rank of Second Lieutenant. Practically all the time he was stationed at Camp Shelby and Camp Mills.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Daytona Lodge of Elks, he is also a Kiwanian. In business organizations he is a member and has been an officer in the Halifax Realty Board. He has taken a great interest in the Chamber of Commerce and has always been a willing worker for the good of the community. He is also a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club and the Halifax River Yacht Club.

On February 4, 1919, he was married at Hattiesburg, Miss., to Miss Alberta D. McSwain and they have one daughter, Mary Ann.

#### *FRANK WILLIS POPE*

FRANK WILLIS POPE, Attorney at Law, was born at Madison, Florida, September 13, 1880. His father was Frank Willis and his mother, Julia (Smith) Pope. His parents were old settlers of Florida.

He received his early education in the Jacksonville public schools, afterwards attending the famous Bingham Military School at Asheville, N. C. After completing his education there he entered Stetson University Law School, where he received his degree in 1902, being a member of the first class in law to graduate.

He immediately began the practice of his profession in Jacksonville, where he remained for four years, and afterwards came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, where he has engaged in general civil practice for the past twenty years. He is the oldest lawyer in point of service in Daytona Beach.

Mr. Pope has always given close attention to his profession, being strictly a lawyer, building up a general civil practice, and while he has taken a keen interest in all that tends to the civic advancement of his town, he has taken little active part in other than that which was strictly in the line of his profession.

He has held the office of City Attorney for the old city of Daytona Beach and other offices of like nature.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on November 23, 1912, at Daytona, Florida, to Miss Maria Huston Davidson, whose grandfather was Doctor L. D. Huston, one of the founders of Daytona and Mrs. Pope was one of the first, if not the first, white child born in the old settlement.

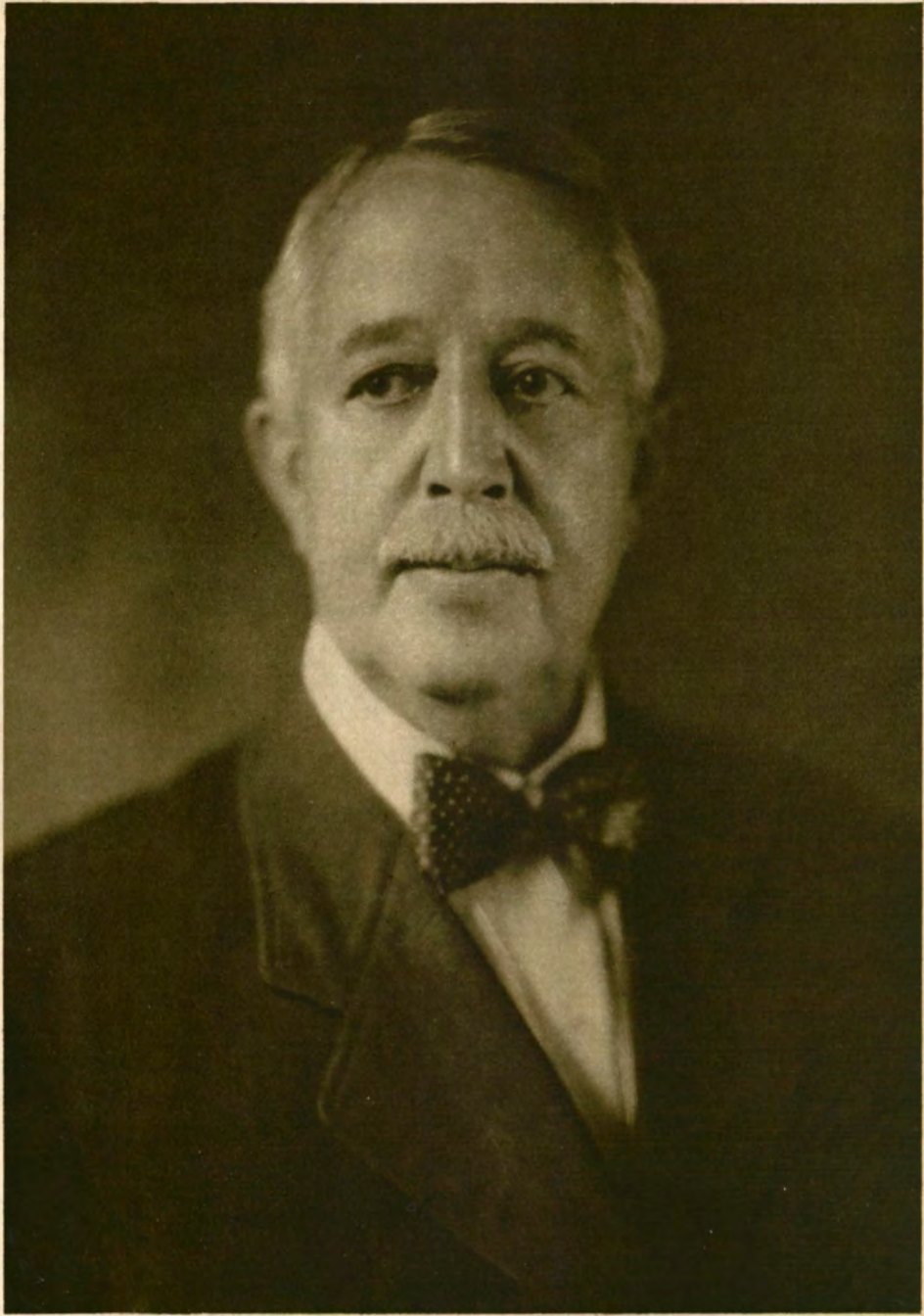
*JOSEPH R. ELLICOTT*

JOSEPH R. ELLICOTT was born in Batavia, N. Y., March 22, 1858. His father was Joseph Sherman and his mother, Mary L. (Remington) Ellicott. He is descended from a family that has been very prominent in the history of the United States. The first of the family came to America from Colmpton, Devonshire, England, about 1730, and settled in Buckingham, Bucks County, Pa. The family were manufacturers for several generations. His grandfather, Major Andrew Ellicott, great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a special surveyor for General George Washington during the Revolutionary War and afterwards in 1791, at the special request of Thomas Jefferson, Secretary of State, and President George Washington, he laid out the District of Columbia and located the longitudinal meridian of Washington. He afterwards was engaged in surveying much of the public lands for the United States Government, and his name is often found in the records of the American State Papers.

Joseph Sherman Ellicott, the father of the subject of this biography, went west with his family when Joseph R. Ellicott was a boy and the son received his early education in the schools of Grand Rapids, Mich., but at an early age went to work, choosing the railroad business as a profession and had a long and successful career in that line. He went first with the C. B. & Q. railroad and later with the Chicago and Northwestern, for which company he was traveling auditor. Most of this time he had a residence in Chicago but his work carried him all along the line of the system, which gave him great experience in that new country "out where the West begins."

Giving up this work in the west he came to New York and established an agency in New York City dealing in railway supplies. About 1891 he sold out the General Agency Company, which had its office at 165 Broadway, New York City, and which included the Standard Airbrake Company, to the Westinghouse Company and became the Eastern manager for the Westinghouse Airbrake Co., and remained with them for about twenty-five years. The business developed to the point that he had 7,000 square feet of floor space in his New York offices, with an annual business running into many millions of dollars. During this time he had an attractive home at Grandview on the Hudson and was Mayor of that town for twelve years. In this period he had the acquaintanceship of some of the biggest men of the country and it was during this time that many of the large trusts were organized, such as the United States Steel Corporation, and he was closely associated with the men in this field.

In 1911 he retired from business and came to Florida, and made Ormond his residence, building a home on the mainland on the river front. Here he remained for several years when he purchased a large tract of land on the Ormond Beach side of the Halifax, where he artistically laid out grounds and built a beautiful home, where he now resides. There are over forty-eight acres in this estate.



*Joseph Bellicott.*

Although retired from business he has taken a keen interest in civic affairs and everything that pertains to the advancement of the community, and his wife is especially interested in such matters. Mrs. Ellicott has been one of the most active workers for the beautification of Florida, being the first president of the Florida Federation of Garden Clubs and founder of the Garden Club of the Halifax Country, the first garden club organized in Florida. She is also a member of the Beautification Committee of the State Chamber of Commerce and the Florida leader of the National Committee for restriction of outdoor advertising. Mrs. Ellicott is also a member of the Daughters of American Revolution in the New York City Chapter.

He was married at Grand Rapids, Mich., January 20, 1884, to Miss Adelaide Yates and they have three children: Charles R., who now has his father's position with the Westinghouse Company as Eastern Manager at New York City, Joseph R., Jr., who is also a resident of New York City, and Jessie Louise, now Mrs. H. H. Oltman, wife of a prominent Wall Street broker.

#### *HOWARD G. SKILES*

HOWARD G. SKILES was born in Owen County, Kentucky, October 8, 1889. His father was Oliver H. and his mother, Addie (Rude) Skiles.

He attended the local public schools and graduated from the Shelbyville, Ky., high school in 1906.

He early entered the banking business and was for several years engaged in that line in Louisville, Ky. In 1920 he was a member of the Kentucky House of Representatives. While living in Louisville he became interested in Florida and its prospects and visited Daytona Beach. He was so delighted with its climate and surroundings and business opportunities that he decided to make it his home. He arrived there in July, 1923.

He became the first president of the American Bank and Trust Company organized in 1924, which, under his management, made great strides in growth, deposits increased month after month until it became the second largest bank in the Halifax Country.

Howard Skiles, as he is affectionately known by his friends, has ingratiated himself with the people of the community who come in contact with him; he is known for his affable, pleasing manner.

He has always taken an interest in civic affairs and has been active in the work and growth and advancement of the city, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an ardent and enthusiastic Kiwanian.

On April 7, 1909, he was married to Miss Allie May Fawkes at Shelbyville, Ky., and they have three children, Howard, Jr., Charles and Dorothy Alene Skiles.

*JANE WINFREE PARKER*

JANE WINFREE PARKER (Mrs. George W. Parker) was born in Hopkinsville, Kentucky, April 7, 1877. Her father was George W. Winfree and her mother, Lutie (Caskey) Winfree. On her father's side she is of French Huguenot ancestry and on her mother's side she is of Anglo-Irish ancestry. Her great-grandfather, Joseph Caskey, was a Revolutionary soldier fighting through the war under General Washington and was granted a tract of land in Christian County before Kentucky was recognized as a state.

Her early education was received under a private tutor, later attending South Kentucky College at Hopkinsville, Ky. She is also a graduate of the Southern School of Osteopathy at Franklin, Ky.

After leaving college she practiced in Kentucky for fifteen years.

On December 12, 1900, she was married at Hopkinsville, Ky., to Dr. George W. Parker.

In January, 1919, they came to DeLand, Florida, and two months later, in March of the same year, to Daytona, Dr. Parker buying a home there in the Spring of 1919, in which they have since resided.

Mrs. Parker took an active part in the World War; she served as food detective for Hopkins County, Kentucky, and was also a Red Cross assistant in Over Seas Equipment, receiving an award of service from Herbert Hoover.

She has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, both in Kentucky and Daytona Beach. The following are the clubs and civic organizations in which she holds office now or has held office in the past: Organized and was Secretary of the Public Health Association, Hopkins County, Kentucky; President Women's Club, Madisonville, Kentucky; Secretary United Daughters of the Confederacy, Madisonville, Kentucky; President Palmetto Club, Daytona Beach, Florida; Member of Daughters of American Revolution, Daytona Beach, Florida; Vice-President Volusia County Federation of Women's Club, Florida; Member of Board of Public Recreation, Daytona Beach, Florida; Member of Chamber of Commerce, Daytona Beach, Florida; Member of American Legion Auxiliary, Daytona Beach, Florida; Member of the Executive Board of Halifax Summer Frolics, Daytona Beach, Florida.

*DANIEL P. SMITH*

DANIEL P. SMITH was born in Lake City, Florida, on the 25th day of May, 1862. His father was D. P. and his mother Cornelia (Hopkins) Smith. The senior D. P. Smith fought in the Civil War and was afterwards Tax Assessor and Collector for Duval County, Florida, for many years.

The younger D. P. Smith received his early education in the schools of Jacksonville, Fla. In 1877 he came to New Smyrna, when he was fifteen



*Mrs George W. Parker*

---

years of age. His first work was as Agent for the Steamship Line between New Smyrna and Jacksonville, which position he held for several years.

When the railroad was built from New Smyrna to Blue Springs Landing on the St. Johns River he took a position with it, this was called the Blue Springs, Orange City and Atlantic Railroad. He was their local agent at New Smyrna.

In 1889 he was elected Tax Collector of Volusia County. When his present term of office expires he will have been in continual service for forty years, with the exception of one term of four years. He holds the honor of being the oldest county official in point of service in Volusia County and probably the oldest of any county official in Florida, and the only office he has held has been that of Tax Collector. When he first took this office the taxes of the county were about \$30,000. In 1926 he will collect over \$2,500,000, which is about \$500,000 increase over that of 1925, which is due to improvements on the property rather than to any increased assessment. When he was first elected he performed all the duties of the office alone, now he has ten assistants.

Besides his long service for the county he has always taken an active interest in New Smyrna, his home town. He is Vice-President and one of the organizers of the Fidelity State Bank of New Smyrna. He is Secretary and Treasurer of the Howell Investment Company of New Smyrna and one of the organizers and director of the New Smyrna Investment and Loan Company.

Notwithstanding his long service in the county and his outside business interests he has also taken an active part in the civic affairs of his town, being a member of the local Chamber of Commerce.

Of fraternal affiliations he is a member of the New Smyrna Lodge of Masons, a life member of the Shrine and a member of the Daytona Beach Lodge of Elks.

He was married on the 6th day of November, 1889, to Miss Carrie E. Lowd at New Smyrna and they have three children: Cornelia (now Mrs. Henry A. Paul of Daytona Beach), Gladys, Victoria and Allan, who is a student in the University of Florida.

#### *CARL D. ABERCROMBIE*

CARL D. ABERCROMBIE was born at Douglasville, Georgia, June 26, 1885. His father was James B. and his mother, Annie (Dorsett) Abercrombie. He is of Scotch descent. His father, James B. Abercrombie, was one of the pioneers of Seabreeze, Florida, part of the present city of Daytona Beach, and was for many years marshal of that town; he was popular and highly regarded by all who knew him and he was killed suddenly while discharging the duties of that office.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Atlanta and at the Douglasville Military Academy of Douglasville, Ga.

He had first come to Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1897, with his family, but left in 1900 and was away for twenty-two years. After leaving school he entered business in Birmingham, Ala., where for fifteen years he was in the dry goods business. Afterwards he worked in various parts of the country and returned to Daytona Beach in 1922 to reside permanently.

He was first engaged as salesman in specialty lines, later he became connected with the Seabreeze Post Office and was made Assistant Postmaster in October, 1924. When the town of Seabreeze was consolidated with Daytona and Daytona Beach as greater Daytona Beach he was appointed Superintendent of the Seabreeze Station.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic order.

He was married on the 16th day of October, 1926, to Mrs. Florence Robbins Yearty.

#### *GEORGE W. BROWN*

GEORGE W. BROWN, Banker, was born in Anderson, Texas, March 19, 1861. His father was G. W. and his mother, Louisa (Scott) Brown. His family went from Alabama to Texas in the early days and his ancestors were early settlers of the old south.

He received his early education in the public schools of his home town and then attended college at Georgetown University, Georgetown, Texas.

His first venture in business was in the mercantile line in Anderson, Texas, and he later went to Hillsboro, Texas, where he became Vice-President of the Sturgis National Bank of Hillsboro, continuing in that office for ten years.

In 1909 he became interested in the prospects of Florida and its business opportunities and in that year visited the state and selected New Smyrna as his future home. He was attracted by the orange business and bought 1,000 acres of land, sixty of which were in bearing grove.

In 1921 he became the President of the State Bank of New Smyrna, which has a capital of \$100,000 and a surplus in undivided profits of \$80,000. However, at the time he became president, four and a half years ago, the capital was only \$15,000 and the surplus \$10,000, showing a remarkable growth under his management. In the present year (1927) the bank is erecting a splendid new building, for which credit can be given to Mr. Brown.

He has always taken an active interest in everything for the progress of New Smyrna and this section. While his main business is that of banking, he still remains in close touch with the citrus fruit business of this part of the state and is Vice-President of the Florida Citrus Exchange at Oak Hill, which is one of the largest packing houses on the east coast.



In 1880 he was married at Anderson, Texas, to Miss Pamela Foster and has three daughters and one son: Luella (Mrs. J. L. Copeland of Jacksonville, Fla.), Hattie Sue (Mrs. K. H. Hollister of Madison, Fla.), Irene (Mrs. N. A. Hotard of New Smyrna, Fla.) and O. F. Brown of Lakeland, Fla.

### *HENRY U. WHIPPLE*

HENRY U. WHIPPLE was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on September 15, 1873. His father was Nelson M. and his mother Agnes (Swinnerton) Whipple. His father was a native of New York and was a successful architect and contractor, being especially interested in the erection of churches. His mother's family was from New Jersey.

Henry U. Whipple was one of a family of six and obtained his early education in the public schools of New York City, after which at the age of fourteen he began to assist his father in his business. Later, however, he branched out for himself and went to Monticello, N. Y., where he was proprietor of a woodworking plant.

In 1916 he was advised by his physicians that it was necessary for him to seek a more temperate climate and he turned his eyes towards Florida. He selected Daytona Beach as being suited entirely to his purpose for his home and located here. At the time it was doubtful whether his health would permit him even to reach Daytona Beach, but not only did he succeed in this respect but he was so much improved that in a short time he was able to engage in business.

He purchased the Magnolia Novelty Works, which company was engaged in all kinds of millwork which was then a small affair but which he has increased to thirty-five employees. The concern specializes in all kinds of store and office fixtures, as well as anything in connection with the interior of stores, offices or residences. He has been very successful in building up this business, which now is one of the largest of its kind in this city; he has been the builder of many stores, churches and residences in Daytona Beach.

He is a director in the Peoples Building & Loan Association and is a stock holder in several other local corporations. He has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, active in the Daytona Kiwanis Club and is a member of the Masonic Lodge. He is also an active member and steward in the Methodist Church.

In 1897 he was married at Monticello, N. Y., to Miss Mary Harding, daughter of William Harding of Rock Hill in that state. They have two children, Richard H., who was at the officer's training camp of Stetson University during the World War and is now associated with his father in business, and one daughter, Miss Bessie M. Whipple, a student at the Greenville Woman's College, Greenville, S. C.

*JOHN H. HIBBARD*

JOHN H. HIBBARD was born at Utica, N. Y., July 7, 1862. His father was Theodore and his mother Annie (Whitney) Hibbard. He is of Scotch descent, his family being early settlers of New York State and builders of that empire.

He received his early education in the schools of Utica, afterwards attending McCreary's Business College in the same city.

At the age of twenty-one years he came to Volusia County, Florida, and first settled in DeLand in 1884. He immediately entered into the growing of oranges and had a grove near DeLand and lived in that city for twenty-eight years. When he first arrived it had just become an incorporated town and he saw it grow, not only in population but as a cultural and educational center.

During his residence in DeLand he held the position of Postmaster for eight years.

In 1899 he sold out his orange business and went into the contracting business for street paving. He laid the first shell streets in DeLand, which work was done about 1894. He continued in the contracting business for several years, and in 1910 moved to New Smyrna, where he organized the Pitzer Hardware and Furniture Company. In a few years his partner, Mr. Pitzer, died and he changed the name of the firm to the Hibbard Hardware Company. He is now secretary and treasurer of this corporation and owns controlling interest.

Mr. E. S. Robinson of DeLand, his son-in-law, is President of the company and Whitney Hibbard, his own daughter, is Vice-President. The capital and surplus of the company is over \$50,000. He has a large business and it is one of the largest mercantile establishments in Volusia County.

He has always taken a very active interest in civic affairs, not only when living in DeLand but since he has gone to New Smyrna.

In 1925 he built the Hibbard Building, the largest business building in New Smyrna. He was elected to fill an unexpired term of City Commissioner in 1926, serving about five months. He is now president of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Exchange Club.

Of fraternal organizations he is a Mason, Shriner, Knight of Pythias and Woodman of the World, all of which organizations he has been a member of for over thirty years.

He was married at DeLand, Florida, to Miss Elizabeth Fearn and has three children, Emily (Mrs. E. S. Robinson of DeLand), Fearn (Mrs. John T. Robertson of San Pedro), and Whitney. His son-in-law, John T. Robertson, is in the U. S. Navy.

*FRED N. BURT*

FRED N. BURT was born at Buffalo, N. Y., April 7, 1863. His father was Henry W. Burt and his mother, Charlotte L. (Lathrop) Burt. He is descended from distinguished English ancestry, the activities being recorded as early as the twelfth century, when Sir Thomas de Burt is mentioned in connection with the grant of a manor. Later Thomas Burt was the first labor member elected in the British House of Commons. One of the members of the family, Mary Burt, was the wife of the German Marshall Von Molkte. The first member of the family to come to America and from whom the subject of this sketch is directly descended was Henry Burt, who came in the ship "James," in 1635, to Roxbury, Massachusetts. For many years the Burt family have been prominent in that state politically, furnishing a governor and many officers in the military and naval service.

Mr. F. N. Burt received his early education at Buffalo, N. Y. After completing his education he was engaged for several years in the printing, lithographing business, and manufacturing of paper boxes, drinking cups, etc., which developed into a mammoth enterprise and which was very profitable. This was called the F. N. Burt Company, Ltd., of Buffalo, New York, and Toronto. He is also Vice-President of the Pacific Burt Co., of San Francisco.

After carefully examining throughout Florida for an ideal place for a home he chose DeLeon Springs in Volusia County and in 1909 purchased several thousand acres of land there. When Mr. Burt came to DeLeon Springs it was an undeveloped country offering opportunities which only a bold man with vision could see and with which only a man of means could successfully cope. He has carved out of this undeveloped territory a wonderful development and is now reaping the rewards of his efforts. He has now a model farm, a stock ranch, splendid orange groves and a beautiful residence equipped with every modern improvement.

He has built roads, cleared great tracts of land, built miles of fences and developed a subdivision with many handsome houses. The result is a revelation of what talent, energy and capital can do. His Spring Garden Ranch is a model. He has built a race track on this farm which will probably be one of the best in Florida.

After seventeen years the manufacturing capitalist of Buffalo has gratified a life-long ambition to own a ranch and farm on a large and profitable scale.

While he has never taken an active part in politics he has always had a keen interest in civic matters, especially in good roads. His influence in this work was reflected in the county, where he has taken a leading part in the promotion of this movement.

In fraternal orders he is a Mason, both of Scottish and York rites, being a 32nd degree and a Knight Templar. He is also a member of the Order of Cincinnati, a very exclusive organization, founded by George Washington.

He is a member of the Buffalo Automobile Club and the Buffalo Yacht Club and was vice-president and one of the most active members of the Florida State Livestock Association.

He has always taken a keen interest in education and was a school trustee for the DeLeon school district.

In outside business interests he is a director in the First National Bank of DeLand and a member of the Florida State Horticultural Society.

He was married on the 11th day of January, 1888, to Miss Katrina C. Wynkoop.

#### *THOMAS KELLAR APGAR*

THOMAS KELLAR APGAR was born in Plainfield, N. J., October 30, 1891. His father was Neaf and his mother, Ellen (McCarthy) Apgar. His family are of Irish descent.

He received his early education in the public schools of New Jersey, after which he went into the airplane business in New Jersey, where he continued for a few years and in 1918 came to Daytona Beach, Florida.

He first started clearing land and then went into the building business and later general contracting, and has built up a splendid business in that line and is now one of the largest contractors in the community. Among the important buildings which he has erected are the First Presbyterian Church on the Peninsula, the Halifax Creamery, the R. H. LeSesne building on Palmetto Ave., and the addition to the Merchants Bank & Trust Company on Beach Street. He is president of the Builders' Exchange of Daytona Beach.

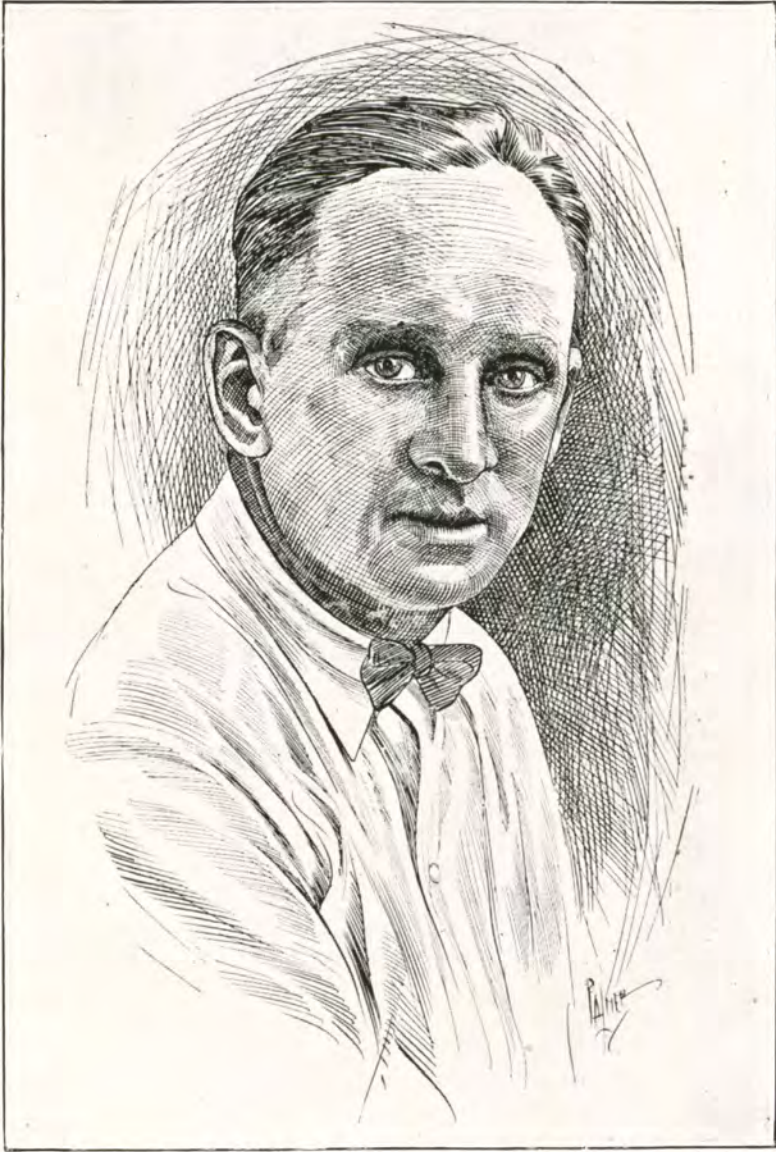
During the World War he was connected with the Aviation Department of the Government.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs of Daytona Beach, being a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the State Fish and Game Commission.

While he has built up a splendid business and has been especially successful in his line, he has found time to engage in his favorite sport, that of hunting. He is one of the best marksmen in the country, having won many cups and prizes in trap shooting. His father was a wonderful shot and his son Gordon, although a boy of fourteen, has obtained quite a reputation. From his splendid record Mr. Thomas Apgar has been honored with a life membership in the American Trap Shooters' Association. He is also president for the second term of the Halifax Trap and Game Club, and president for the second term in the Florida Trap & Game Association.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Civitan Club and an enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at East Orange, N. J., June 12, 1912, to Miss Laura Gordon and they have three children: S. Gordon, Madelyn and E. Aline.



*D. K. Apgar*

*CLARENCE NASH*

CLARENCE NASH was born in 1833 at South Norwalk, Conn., and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1910. His father was Daniel K. and his mother, Sally Nash. His ancestors came to Connecticut and were among the first settlers of that colony and one of his family was the first white child born in South Norwalk.

The subject of this biography received his early education in his native town, after which he engaged in the sheet metal business at South Norwalk and later established a plant under the firm style of F. H. Nash & Brothers. This business was established many years prior to the Civil War.

In 1883 Clarence Nash moved to Florida and settled in the old town of Daytona, continuing his sheet metal business which he had previously had in South Norwalk, his firm in Daytona being known as Clarence Nash, the shop being located on North Beach Street. He was also engaged in the general merchandise business, associating himself with a partner under the name of Nash & Loudon, whose store was on Beach Street. He later gave up his merchandise business and moved the metal business in 1890 to Volusia Avenue, where the store is still conducted and probably stands as the oldest continuous business of any concern in the city.

In 1904 Clarence Nash's son, Will G. Nash, who up to that time had been located in New York City and Pittsburgh, returned home to his family and entered the firm under the style of Clarence Nash & Son.

Mr. Clarence Nash was well known among old residents as one of the substantial business men of the town, conservative and cautious, yet keenly interested in anything for the advancement of his community.

In the year 1861 he was married at Lambertville, N. J., to Miss Annie Durand and they have two children, Mabel (Mrs. C. H. Stewart) and Will G. Nash, now the proprietor of the firm of Clarence Nash & Son.

*WILL G. NASH*

WILL G. NASH was born in South Norwalk, Conn., on March 7, 1873. His father was Clarence and his mother Annie (Durand) Nash. His ancestors were the early settlers of Connecticut and one of the Nash family was the first white child born in South Norwalk.

His father was engaged in the sheet metal business in South Norwalk for many years and came to Daytona Beach in 1883 and established the firm now known as Clarence Nash & Son, first under the name of C. Nash Sheet Metal Works and afterwards under its present style. He died in 1910.

The subject of this sketch, Will G. Nash, received his early education in South Norwalk, Conn., and coming to Daytona Beach at the age of ten went to the Daytona schools until he was fourteen years old, when he started to work for the Florida East Coast Railroad as water boy. After hold-

ing this job for a time he became commissary clerk for the company in 1887 and later was newsboy on the trains running between Daytona and St. Augustine.

In 1890 when seventeen years of age he left Daytona and went to New York, where he became a machinist and tool maker. For six years he was with the Western Electric Company and one year in a factory in Pittsburgh. In all he was away from Daytona for fourteen years, returning in 1904 and joined his father in the sheet metal business under the firm style of C. Nash & Son. After his father's death in 1910 he became the sole proprietor, at which time he entered into the manufacturing of sheet metal specialties, one of which was the manufacture of metal tanks of all descriptions and since that date the company has manufactured over 20,000 of these.

He is also a pioneer in the installation of furnaces in Florida, which has developed into considerable business.

Mr. Nash in his long association in the affairs of Daytona Beach has taken an interest in the advancement and upbuilding of the town and has always been known as a progressive citizen. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce of the city.

In 1898 he was married in Jacksonville, Fla., to Miss Alma Martin and they have one son, Clarence M. Nash.

#### GEORGE W. KINGSTON

GEORGE W. KINGSTON, Founder of the town of Kingston, now part of Daytona Beach, Florida, was born at Metamora, Illinois, on the 9th day of July, 1832, and died at Daytona Beach in 1916.

He received his early education in the Illinois schools and afterwards for several years engaged in farming in that state.

In 1875 he was attracted by the opportunities in Florida and especially by the new settlement which had recently been established by Mathias Day of Mansfield, Ohio, and came to Volusia County, settling in this new settlement called Daytona. He bought a large tract of land, part of the Francis Kerr Spanish grant, afterwards called the Briggs-Robinson grant, which lay north of the settlement of Daytona and began the development of what is now the Kingston Addition.

He founded the town of Kingston, gave the land for the post office and for schools and churches. He was a public benefactor and his fair and liberal business methods brought many inhabitants to his new settlement and his fair dealings have made his memory endeared to all who knew him. Besides being active in city building he owned a large orange grove, which was very successful and profitable until the freeze of 1895, when the destruction of his grove decided him to give up the citrus fruit industry.

He lived to see the land which was a virgin forest when he came to Daytona dotted with comfortable homes and happy people.

He was married twice. First at Metamora, Illinois, to Miss Ellen Farrell and had five children as follows: George, Mary (Mrs. H. F. Stewart), Fred, Lee and Julia. He was married the second time to Miss Emma C. Jones and from this union were born three children as follows: Winifred, Rubye (Mrs. Bonner), Pearl (deceased).

### *HORACE FLETCHER STEWART*

HORACE FLETCHER STEWART was born in Chicago, Illinois, December 15, 1859, and died at Atlanta, Ga., in 1915. His father was William F. and his mother, Julia Ann (Hutchins) Stewart. William P. Stewart, his father, was a Methodist minister who served his church for over fifty years.

Horace Fletcher Stewart received his early education in the public schools of Chicago, after which he attended Northwestern University. Upon leaving college he became a photographer in Chicago, where he worked for several years.

In 1888, attracted by the opportunities in Florida, he came to Volusia County. His father had, previously to this time, bought a half interest in the homestead of Charles H. Brush, which property was located on the Peninsula of the old town of Daytona Beach and extended from just north of the Seaside Inn to the Clarendon Hotel. Charles H. Brush continued the ownership of the other half interest and this became known as the Brush and Stewart tract and through them comes the title of all the property in this section of Daytona Beach and Seabreeze. It is said that the earlier Stewart paid \$2000 for the half interest in this property in 1888, its assessed value at the present time would run into the millions.

The subject of this biography, together with Mr. Charles H. Brush, developed this property, building some cottages along the ocean and they themselves moved over to the Peninsula side in 1888, which then had very few inhabitants. About 1894 he built the Seaside Inn, which at that time was considered a good sized hotel, although it only had twenty rooms; it was later burned and the present Seaside Inn was built a few years later.

Mr. Stewart was one of the pioneer builders on the Peninsula; he and his partner cleared away the acreage of saw palmetto, ran streets and laid shell roads through the waste land, laid the town off into blocks and saw a young city rise out of the wilderness.

In his affiliations he was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1889 he was married in Daytona to Miss Mary L. Kingston, daughter of George W. Kingston. They had five children, of which four survive; Fay (Mrs. S. D. Riddles), Mary R. (Mrs. J. Goebel), Horace Floyd, Virginia Elizabeth, and Edward L., deceased.



*SAMUEL BEAUFORD CROSBY*

SAMUEL BEAUFORD CROSBY was born in Carroll County, Missouri, July 30, 1868. His father was James W. and his mother, Margaret E. (Yager) Crosby. His father was born in England and his mother in Kentucky.

He received his early education in Grammar and High School in Litchfield, Ill., after which he attended De Pauw University at Green Castle, Indiana, graduating in May, 1890.

After leaving college he entered the railroad business, in which he was engaged for several years. He later became Assistant Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce of Toledo, Ohio, which office he held from 1912 to 1914. In the latter year he accepted a position as Assistant Traffic Manager of the Overland Automobile Company, at Toledo, Ohio, where he remained for two years, and resigned to become the southern representative of the Traffic Department of The International Shipbuilding Corporation, owned by Stone & Webster, in the construction of Hog Island shipyards near Philadelphia, with headquarters at Jacksonville, Florida, where he remained through the years 1917 and 1918. During the last named year he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and started farming on a small scale.

In 1920 he became Secretary of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce and held that office for two years, at the end of which time he resigned and went into the real estate business. His first venture was as sales manager for the Daytona office of the Hollywood Company, promoters for the development of Hollywood in southern Florida.

In 1925 he organized the Florida Re-sales Corporation, which engages in the general real estate brokerage business.

While Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce he began the agitation which led to the adoption of the City Manager form of government, through the preparation of a paper which was read at the Rotary Club and afterward published in full by the local papers. While he held this position in the Chamber of Commerce he was also on the Board of nineteen different organizations and companies.

At the present time, besides being engaged in the real estate business, he is president of the Mineral Exploration, Inc., a corporation exploring for oil in northwest Florida.

He is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Advertising Club and was a charter member of the Rotary Club, and is president of the City Baseball League.

He was married at Indianola, Nebraska, on December 15, 1892, to Miss Josephine McLyman of Toledo, Ohio, and they have four children: Helen (Mrs. C. Odum), Maurice A., Henrietta, Assistant City Clerk of Daytona Beach, and Ruth.

*DAVID SHOLTZ*

DAVID SHOLTZ was born at Brooklyn, N. Y., October 6, 1891. His father was Michael and his mother, Annie (Bloom) Sholtz. His father was born in Germany and at the age of fifteen came to the United States and settled in New York. Through his industry and ability he became a very successful manufacturer of that city and later retired from business. He maintains a winter home at Palm Beach, Florida. He was for many years active in the development of Florida and was at one time president of the Central of Florida Railroad, the Concrete Bridge Company, the old East Coast State Bank and the Daytona Electric Light Company, besides other large interests.

The subject of this biography spent his early life in Brooklyn, where he attended the public schools, and having graduated from same entered Yale University, graduating in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. One of his teachers was Judge William Howard Taft of the Supreme Court of the United States.

Immediately after leaving Yale he came to Volusia County, Florida, in June, 1914, and in 1915 studied law at Stetson University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Law, and began the practice of his profession at Daytona Beach in 1915. He has also received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1921 from Stetson University.

From the beginning he was very successful in his profession, besides taking an active interest in business affairs he also found time to take an interest in politics and in 1917 was elected a member of the Florida State Legislature from Volusia County. He served for two years and was afterwards appointed state's attorney for the Seventh Judicial District. He held that position until 1921, when he was appointed Judge of the Municipal Court of Daytona Beach.

On account of his growing law practice, however, he was compelled to sever his political connections and since that time has devoted his time to the practice of his profession, without holding any further political office.

In 1921 he formed a law partnership with Alfred A. Green under the firm name of Sholtz & Green with offices in the Nelson Building. Later on account of the increase in the practice his firm secured a large suite of offices in the Princess Building and Messrs. Daniel and West were admitted to the firm and the style changed to Sholtz, Green, Daniels and West.

His World War record is deserving of special mention. He volunteered in April, 1917, and was commissioned as Ensign in the Navy in June, 1917, and served until February, 1919. He represented the Navy Department on the Censorship Board and was stationed at Key West and Havana, Cuba.

Notwithstanding the fact that he has a large practice he gives much of his time to the economic advancement of his community. He has been for two terms elected President of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce,

and in addition has been honored by being first elected and then re-elected President of the East Coast Chamber of Commerce, being an association of the various Chambers of Commerce on the East Coast of Florida.

In fraternal organizations he is one of the founders and was for one term president of the Rotary Club of Daytona.

He is a member of the Masons, belonging to all the branches of the York Rite, including the Shrine. He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, past exalted ruler of the Daytona lodge, and has been elected president of the State Association of Elks. He is a past dictator of the Loyal Order of Moose and a member of the Acacia Club.

He is also a member of the East Volusia Bar Association and Florida State Bar Association and the American Bar Association.

He was married in December, 1925, to Miss Abbie May Agree.

#### *ELVA A. SIMPSON*

ELVA A. SIMPSON was born at Aucram, N. Y., on the 13th day of March, 1874. His father was Ambrose N. and his mother, Hannah C. (Williams) Simpson. His family date back to the early Dutch settlers of New York State.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, after which he went into business at Hartford, Conn. He was very successful and became widely known as a business man there. He also owns considerable real estate there.

In 1905 he became interested in Florida and a few years later came to Daytona Beach. In a partnership with Mr. D. C. Pope a large tract of land north of Seabreeze was purchased, which they named "Ortona." The property first contained only 102 acres but by additional purchases they increased it to 500 acres, and altogether the property aggregated about 2500 lots. The style of the firm is Simpson & Pope and 34 houses have been built on this property. They were the pioneer developers of large subdivisions in the Halifax country and a large percentage of their property has been sold.

Mr. Simpson has spent his winters in Daytona Beach but his summers are spent in Hartford, Conn., where he still is active in the real estate business.

The subdivision, "Ortona," for a long time was outside of the city limits but the firm has built water works and made improvements there, and in 1926 when the three towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were consolidated into greater Daytona Beach, "Ortona" was included within the corporate limits.

He is a member of the Masons and a Shriner and is also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on the second day of November, 1904, to Miss Sadie C. Winch and they have one son, Winch W. Simpson.

*WILLIAM H. COURTNEY*

WILLIAM H. COURTNEY was born at Bartow, Florida, June 18, 1887. His father was Mortimer and his mother Neala (Daniels) Courtney.

He received his early education in the public schools of West Palm Beach, where his family had moved when he was a child.

In 1903, at the age of 16, he moved to Daytona Beach and his first work was clerk in a store. In 1912 he started in the real estate business on the Peninsula with Mr. C. A. Kenny and was associated with him for one and a half years, when he opened his own office. In the early part of 1914 he bought property at 813 Main Street and added a store to an old building, where he conducted his business and is still conducting it. In fact he is a pioneer real estate man of the Peninsula. He has been very active and successful.

He developed El Pino Parque on the east coast of the Halifax River, north of Seabreeze, which has now become one of the most beautiful sections of greater Daytona Beach. Among the beautiful homes there is his own, which faces the river on Halifax Drive.

He also has a large insurance business, which has grown year by year.

He has been active in municipal affairs, having been Town Clerk of the municipality of Seabreeze for two years, from 1920 to 1922. In 1924 and 1925 he was active in the promotion of the Ocean Shore Boulevard and was elected one of the commissioners which has the oversight of the construction of this magnificent drive along the ocean front from Daytona Beach to St. Augustine.

He is an ardent worker in the Chamber of Commerce, an enthusiastic member of the Kiwanis Club and a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is an Elk and a Mason.

He was married at Daytona Beach in 1915 to Miss Cora King.

*EDWARD S. BEEBE*

EDWARD S. BEEBE was born at Momence, Ill., December 23, 1900. His father was Frank J. and his mother Dora E. (Bradley) Beebe.

He received his early education in the schools of Momence, Ill., and in Seabreeze, Daytona Beach, after which he attended Stetson University, DeLand, Florida, where he graduated in 1923 with the degree of B. S.

He was a winter resident of Florida for a number of years and has been a permanent resident since 1925. In December of that year he bought the Peninsula Ice and Cold Storage Company and changed the name to the Beebe Ice Company. He is president and treasurer and Dr. D. H. Rutter is secretary. It is one of the two ice companies in Daytona Beach and the capacity and output has been tripled since he took charge, now being about fifty

tons daily. The value of the plant is approximately \$200,000 and the territory from Daytona Beach south to Port Orange and north to Bunnell is covered.

Mr. Beebe is also president and treasurer of the St. Cloud Ice Company of St. Cloud, Florida, and president and treasurer of the Sebring Ice Company of Sebring, Florida. His father, F. J. Beebe, is financially interested with him.

Since he has been in Daytona he has taken an active interest in the building of the town, and he is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club.

He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Delta College Fraternity, Stetson University Chapter.

He is not married.

#### *DR. LOUIS B. BOUCHELLE*

DR. LOUIS B. BOUCHELLE was born in Emmanuel County, Georgia, on the 17th day of September, 1869. His father was L. B. and his mother Sarah (DeLoach) Bouchelle. He was descended from a family of French Huguenots who were early settlers in Maryland and took a prominent part in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Bouchelle was reared at Thomasville, Georgia, and received his early education there and at the Atlanta Medical School, now Emory College, where he received the degree of M. D. in 1891. He afterwards took a post graduate course at Harvard and McGill and started the practice of medicine at Haynesville, Alabama.

In 1892 he moved to Jasper, Florida, remaining there two years and in 1894 he came to New Smyrna and began the practice of his profession there, he also owned a drug store which he later sold. He built up a large practice and was very successful but is now practically retired.

In later years he has been very active in real estate and has bought and sold considerable real estate and still owns a large amount of valuable property in and around New Smyrna.

He founded the New Smyrna Investment & Loan Association, of which he is now president. He was also an active promoter of both banks in New Smyrna, first the State Bank and later the Fidelity Bank. This was about the year 1912.

He owns a splendid orange grove at Turnbull Hammock which was noted for its fertility 150 years ago during the days of Turnbull's colony.

Dr. Bouchelle has always taken an active interest in city and county affairs. He was a member of the New Smyrna City Council several times and was for two years a member of the Board of County Commissioners, from which office he resigned at the outbreak of the World War.



*L. B. Bouchelle*

During 1917 and 1918 he was a member of the Medical Corps with the rank of First Lieutenant with the Depot Brigade at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club of New Smyrna. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason.

He was married at New Smyrna in 1898 to Miss Ann Sams and they have three children, Louis B. Jr., Zelia Francis and Anderson C.

#### CHARLES L. BEERS

CHARLES L. BEERS was born at Emporium, Pa., September 23, 1872. His father was J. L. and his mother Katherine (Zacharias) Beers. His father is of English descent, his ancestors having come to America in 1750. His mother's family are of Dutch descent. His father fought in the Civil War in the Army of the Potomac and participated in most of the battles fought in Maryland and Virginia, being wounded at the Battle of Gettysburg.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the local schools of Volusia County and two years at the High School of Chambersburg, Pa., from which he graduated at the age of 17 years.

In 1878 his family moved to Florida and located at Emporia, Volusia County, where his father had an orange grove of about 150 acres. The son worked in this grove until it was destroyed by the freeze of 1895.

In 1898 he moved to Ormond and worked on the Ormond Beach Hotel. In 1900 he came to Daytona Beach and has been engaged in the building business there since that time. His work has been that of general contracting, principally house building. Among the homes that he has built is that of H. B. Cassin in "Daytona Highlands."

In 1919 he was appointed Justice of the Peace to fill an unexpired term and has been elected twice since that time for District No. 8 of Volusia County, which covers old Daytona and vicinity. He was the first Justice of the Peace in Volusia County to pass sentence after the County Criminal Court was abolished; now the business of his office has increased about three times that of the time when he was first appointed.

He has always taken a keen interest in the growth of the city.

He is a member of the Carpenters' Union and was made a member of the Ancient Free and Accepted Masons in 1893, being Past Master of Volusia Lodge No. 77.

He was married on the 28th day of April, 1897, at Emporia, Fla., to Miss Kate Carter and they have one child, Edith, (Mrs. L. R. Herstedt).

*GEORGE R. BENNETT*

GEORGE R. BENNETT was born at Bayonne, N. J., November 11, 1886. His father was Frank and his mother Jennie F. (Mowry) Bennett. His grandfather was a pioneer in Bayonne, N. J., having built many of the houses there and at his death was the owner of considerable property in that city.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of his home town and at Trinity School in New York City.

After completing his education he became a produce commission merchant in New Jersey, he owned a farm there and had a large trucking business there and in New York.

In 1919 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida and entered the real estate business. In 1922 he opened an office with E. L. Hawkins under the firm style of Hawkins & Bennett and developed a general real estate and building business on a large scale, with offices on Main Street on the Peninsula.

Mr. Bennett has built a number of houses on the Peninsula and owns considerable property at the present time.

He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, having served for several terms on the City Council of Seabreeze, one of the triple cities which afterwards became Daytona Beach. He was a member of the Port Commission of the Daytona-New Smyrna port. He helped to organize the Daytona Beach-Seabreeze Association and was active in the consolidation of the three cities into the greater Daytona Beach.

He is an ardent member of the Chamber of Commerce, an enthusiastic Kiwanian and a Director in the Daytona Golf and Country Club. He is prominent as a golfer.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Newmarket, N. J., October 30, 1912, to Miss Bessie Schenck and they have two children, Elizabeth Francis and Pauline.

*WILLIAM J. BRADDOCK*

WILLIAM J. BRADDOCK was born in Putnam County, Florida, February 24, 1871. His father was Joseph D. and his mother Louisa J. Braddock. His grandfather, James A. Braddock, was a large cattle owner. His father, Joseph D. Braddock, was born in Nassau County, Florida.

When the subject of this biography was quite young his parents moved to Seville, Volusia County, and engaged in cattle raising, farming and orange growing.

William J. Braddock received his early education at Seville, attending the public and high school, after which he attended Smith's Business College at Lexington, Ky.



For eleven years he was with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

In 1913 he came to Daytona Beach, Fla., and was for several years engaged in the banking business, and in 1920 became actively engaged in buying, selling and developing real estate. His developments were "Palm Place," Daytona, "Braddock Park," Daytona Beach, "Oakwood Park," Daytona, and "Braddock Heights," Ormond Beach.

He has always been very active in the affairs of Daytona Beach and Seabreeze, for a time being on the City Council of Seabreeze and also being at one time City Treasurer of Daytona Beach.

He was married at DeLand, Florida, on the 17th day of March, 1897, to Miss Ida V. Burgess and they have one son, Walter B.

### CALVIN WYLIE

CALVIN WYLIE was born in Pittsburgh, Pa., June 19, 1895. His father was J. C. and his mother Annie (Thompson) Wylie.

He received his early education in the schools of Pittsburgh, after which he entered the banking business, in which he was engaged for twelve years. He was for five years with the Union National Bank at New Brighton, Pa., after which he was for five years assistant cashier of the Ambridge National Bank at Ambridge, Pa. For one year he was assistant secretary of the Sewickley Valley Trust Company of Sewickley, Pa. For three years he was examiner for the War Finance Corporation at Washington, D. C.

In May, 1925, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he became secretary of the Peoples Building and Loan Company at 138 Magnolia Avenue. He is in reality the active head of this organization, which was organized in January, 1924, by local business men including David Scholtz, A. T. Reynolds, Max Leidersdorf and others, with a capital of \$550,000 fully paid in. It is strictly a mutual, or non-profit, loan and savings institution organized under the laws of the state of Florida and operating under the supervision of the State Banking Department. Its funds are conservatively invested in first mortgages on desirable improved property. It is in reality a home builder, for the majority of its loans are made to people for building their homes. Their business is that of making residential and construction loans, devoting its largest interests to the territory of Daytona Beach, and is the largest loan company of its kind locally.

Mr. Wylie has taken an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, and is also a member of the Lions Club.

He was married at Washington, D. C., January 5, 1925, to Miss Helen I. Klock.

*CHARLES F. BURGMAN*

CHARLES F. BURGMAN was born at Muenden, Hanover, Germany, July 21, 1853. His father was a military man and his mother the daughter of a Lutheran minister.

He received his early education in the schools of the former kingdom of Hanover, being especially interested in Geography, History and Music. After completing the common school, according to the German custom it was necessary for him to serve an apprenticeship for a practical trade. He chose that of tailoring in one of the high class establishments of the city of Hamburg.

In March, 1872, at the age of nineteen, in order to escape the compulsory military service in the German Army, he went to London, England, and found employment there. He attended socialist meetings and by close contact with Karl Marx and his followers became interested in the theories of Inter-Nationalism. Leaving London he arrived at the port of New York, in September, 1873. This was the month and year of the famous Black Friday on Wall Street which caused the great panic with its widespread disastrous results. Employment seemed impossible for the immigrant. He joined the United States Army in November, 1873, and was assigned to Company L of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, stationed at Fort Riley, Kansas. During his term of five years military service he participated in a number of Indian Campaigns, among which was the Miles expedition against the Cheyennes in 1874. In 1875 the Sixth Cavalry was transferred to Arizona, where he was stationed at Fort Bowie, there the activities of his regiment carried him over an extensive portion of the great southwestern part of the country and parts of Mexico before the days of the railroad.

In 1878 he received his discharge and built the first house and store at Dos Cabezos, (situated at the western spur of the Chiricahua range of mountains), Arizona, then a newly opened mining camp. In 1879 he sold this business and went to the Pacific Coast, where he worked at the tailoring trade in San Francisco for a time. There he became prominent in the ranks of organized labor, representing the Tailors Union of the city in the Trades Assembly, being the central executive body of organized labor in California. This body elected him as representative of organized labor of the Pacific Coast to the Labor Congress of 1881 held at Pittsburg, Pa., in November, 1881, from which resulted the organization of the American Federation of Labor. He was elected Second Vice-President and a member of the first Executive Board of that organization, serving with Samuel Gompers, who was First Vice-President. Mr. Burgman was particularly charged by organized labor on the Pacific Coast to point out to this Labor Congress the dangers of Chinese Immigration and it was largely through his efforts that the first Chinese exclusion act was passed by Congress in 1882.



Chas Burgman

From 1882 to 1884 he was business manager and writer for Truth, a labor paper published in San Francisco, and then for seven years was engaged as a merchant tailor there, but sold this business and from 1893 to 1899 he held the office of Great Chief of Records (State Grand Secretary) of the Improved Order of Redmen of which Order he is a Past Grand Sachem. He became the founder and publisher of The Insignia, the official organ of this fraternity, which still maintains this publication.

In 1898 Mr. Burgman and his wife made their first visit to Florida for the purpose of visiting Mrs. Burgman's mother, Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post. He was so impressed with the future possibilities of the Halifax Country that he decided to remain and took charge of the publication of Freedom, a paper with a world-wide circulation, published at Seabreeze by Mrs. Post in the interest of mental science. He remained at Seabreeze, now Daytona Beach, until 1903, when he went to Philadelphia for two years, but returned to Seabreeze and associated himself with his sons, Jerome A. and Leo C., in the job printing business known as the Peninsula Publishing Company. This was later transferred to Daytona and is still conducted under the name of Burgman Brothers.

Since 1909 Mr. Burgman has been engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business located in Daytona.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. He was elected to the presidency of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce in May, 1923, and served until May, 1925. In October, 1924, he became the founder and organizer of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the Florida East Coast which organization at this writing is represented by thirty-five East Coast cities and wields a strong influence for good in the development in this section of the State of Florida.

During the summer of 1925 he took a trip to Europe, visiting the scenes of his childhood, and wrote interestingly of his visits there and other parts of Europe visited by him at that time. In fact, he is a writer of ability, having written many articles on the subject of the labor movement in which he is well versed. He has also extensively written about the State of Florida, its climate, its soil and its agricultural possibilities and gave platform lectures in numerous cities throughout the United States on these subjects as far back as the years 1900-1901.

He has served the municipality of Seabreeze in various public capacities and now in his seventy-fourth year is still full of vigor and thoroughly alive on all public matters. At this writing Mr. Burgman is, and since his retirement as President of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce has been, chairman of the Committee on Inland Water Transportation; as such he has directed the movement for Government ownership of the Florida East Coast Canal advocated by him since 1910. He also holds the chairmanship of the Committee on Public Relationship for the Daytona Realty Board. For more than twelve years he fathered a movement to build a great highway across

the State of Florida, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, having its start in the City of Daytona Beach, crossing Volusia County, connecting at the St. Johns River at the old Astor Ferry across Lake County and thence entering Marion County and passing through the city of Ocala and thence due west to the Gulf of Mexico, reducing the distance between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf between these points to 108 miles.

A bond issue of \$2,000,000 was carried in 1925 by the people of Volusia County interested in the section covered by this proposed road. This bond issue awaits approval by the Florida Legislature of 1927. Marion and Lake Counties having practically completed their part of this great highway including the completion of a great steel bridge across the St. Johns River at Astor Ferry as a connecting link. This road, which will likely be completed by the end of 1928, cuts across the narrowest point of the Florida Peninsula and will intersect several hundred thousand acres of the finest agricultural lands within the State.

Mr. Burgman was married in 1883 in San Francisco to Miss Florence Nightingale Baker, whose father was a California forty-niner, and after his death the mother became the wife of Col. C. C. Post. Mr. and Mrs. Burgman have four children: Jerome A., Leo C., Carl F., and Helen E. (Mrs. B. B. Baggett). Since 1908 he has been successfully engaged in the Real Estate and Insurance business.

#### *ANDREW S. MACREADIE*

ANDREW S. MACREADIE was born at Wigtonshire, Scotland, July 18, 1873. His father was Thomas J. and his mother Margaret Macreadie.

He received his early education in the schools of Edinburgh, Scotland.

In 1889 he emigrated to America and first located in Chicago, Ill., where he was associated with the Chicago City Railways. In 1903 he went to Portland, Maine, where he was for twenty years connected with the City Railways of that city as Superintendent.

In 1923 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and for one year was manager for Walter C. Hardesty, developer of Rio Vista.

In 1924 he opened an office of his own, engaging in general real estate business, which he still continues, now being located in the new Woolworth Building on Beach Street and being manager of this building for the Woolworth Company.

He has always taken an active interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, especially in the drive for new members, being a major in the drive of 1926 and led all others in number of new members obtained.

His World War record is deserving of special mention. He volunteered at the outbreak in 1917 and was assigned to the Transportation Department of Railway Work at Camp Dix, N. J., with the rank of Captain. Since the

war he has taken an active part in the American Legion, especially in the Russell C. Warner Post at Daytona and was very active in the building of the American Legion home there. He has been honored with the position of chairman of the Executive Committee of that organization.

He is a member of the Advertising Men's Club, and Kiwanis Club. He is also an Elk and Mason, 32nd degree and Shriner.

He was married at Portland, Maine, 1899, to Miss Bessie Cheney, of Portland, and they have three children: Margaret (Mrs. John R. Wood), Andrew and Carolyn.

### *MALCOLM N. BOGART*

MALCOLM N. BOGART was born at Washington, N. C., August 5, 1876. His father was David N. and his mother Mary C. (Morton) Bogart. His family were of Dutch descent. His grandfather, Gilbert Bogart, was an early settler in New York. He came to North Carolina, however, when a young man and married there. His father, David N. Bogart, was a prominent druggist in his home town and served in the Civil War on the Confederate side. He lost his life in service in 1893, at which time he was Lieutenant Colonel, First Regiment North Carolina State Guard.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of North Carolina, after which he attended the Southern College of Pharmacy at Atlanta, Ga., where he received his degree.

Afterwards he went into the drug business at Washington, N. C., continuing there five years in that business.

In 1911 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and conducted the Daytona Beach Pharmacy on Main Street, the only drug store on the Peninsula at that time. Later he ran the Clarendon Pharmacy for two years, after which he went to Orlando, Fla., for two years, but returned to Daytona Beach. In 1916 he established Bogart's Pharmacy on Main Street and also operated the Clarendon Pharmacy, both stores being on the Peninsula. In 1922 he sold the Bogart Pharmacy to Alfred H. Abernethy, also the rights on Bogart's Ant Poison, which is still made and sold by the Abernethy Pharmacy throughout the state. At the same time he sold out the Clarendon Pharmacy and went into the real estate business.

Mr. Bogart is a great believer in Daytona Beach and has made many investments, including stores, apartments and homes, many of which he still owns. He also owns a business block in Port Orange.

He has been very active in the civic affairs of the town of old Daytona Beach. For two years he was a member of the Town Council and was instrumental in getting many of the best streets paved, introducing some of the most prominent ordinances on street paving.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In religion he is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Daytona Beach, Fla., in 1915 to Miss Ethel Strother, daughter of Henry and Jennie Strother, who was born at Daytona Beach. They have two children, Robert S. and Mary Catherine.

#### *FRANK BRADLEY*

FRANK BRADLEY was born in London, England, on the 26th day of August, 1854. He came to the United States at the age of two years, when his parents settled in Cleveland, Ohio, and he received his early school education in Chagrin Falls, a suburb of that city,

After finishing school he became active in mercantile business and local affairs of the town. For four years he served as postmaster during the first term of President Grover Cleveland's administration. He was also City Councilman, City Treasurer, Tax Collector and Treasurer of the Cuyahoga County Fair Board and was always active in the advancement of his home town and county.

In business he was engaged in general merchandising in Chagrin Falls and in Cleveland at different times.

In 1917 he came to Daytona Beach, Fla., and settled on the Peninsula. He purchased real estate as soon as he arrived in that city and at the present time is owner of valuable property, among which are the Manor Apartments, fronting 90 feet on the ocean and containing ten apartments; also the Fenn Apartments on South Atlantic Avenue.

He has always taken an active interest in the government of the town, being a member of the City Council of old Daytona Beach, having been elected twice. During his term of office a large part of the permanent improvements of the city were effected, most of the principal streets were paved and a new water system installed, and forty acres on the mainland purchased for a garbage incinerator. During the second term of office he was made President of the Council. He was also very active in the uniting of the three towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into the consolidated city of Daytona Beach.

One of his ideas which he has always advanced as being practical, and which may yet become a possibility, is that the water for the city of Daytona Beach should be brought from DeLeon Springs.

Mr. Bradley has always been interested in the matter of free bridges. He was prominent in the first movement to purchase these bridges from private interests and make them free of tolls and when finally the county did purchase them he was made one of the Bridge Trustees by the County Commissioners.

He is also one of the original promoters of the idea of a boulevard along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean from Daytona Beach to St. Augustine and was elected a member of the board for the construction of this boulevard. When it is completed it is said it will cost approximately two million dollars and will be one of the finest roads in Florida.

He was married on October 25, 1917, at Cleveland, Ohio, to Mrs. Estella M. Van Valkenburg. By a former marriage he has three children, Lloyd G., Clifton R. and Thomas B., all of Cleveland, Ohio.

#### *MRS. MARION C. DOUGLAS*

MRS. MARION C. DOUGLAS was born in Orange City, Florida, July 23, 1886. Her father was Joseph E. Coulter and her mother Belle (DeYarman) Coulter. Her mother came to Orange City about 1876.

She received her early education in the schools of Orange City and DeLand and afterwards attended Stetson University, graduating from the Academy there.

Immediately after graduation she went into the DeLand post office, where she spent eight years, four years of which she was Assistant Postmaster. After that time she was married and went out of the service for eleven years, but returned as Postmaster in 1924, being elected for a four-year term and still holds that office.

The Post Office at DeLand is an office of the first class and is the only one in the County of Volusia where the United States government owns the property.

She has always taken an active interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of DeLand.

She is Treasurer of the Women's Auxiliary of the DeLand hospital.

She was married on the 7th day of September, 1913, at Daytona Beach to Samuel Douglas, who died in 1924. To the union were born four children: Samuel, Robert, Richard and Jean.

#### *D. T. DEEN*

D. T. DEEN was born at Waycross, Ga., September 18, 1891. His father was George W. and his mother Augusta (Ketterer) Deen. His father was in the State Senate of Georgia and is said to have introduced and secured the passage of more bills than any other Senator. He afterwards became interested in Florida and was the first colonizer at St. Johns Park, Flagler County, where he purchased 30,000 acres, which he cut up and sold in small parcels. "Deen Road," between Bunnell and Crescent Park, was built by him at a cost of \$10,000.



On his mother's side he is descended from an old family who have been famed in the history of the state of Georgia.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Waycross, after which he attended Emory University, later the University of Georgia, where he received the degree of LL. B. in 1913, after which he took a post graduate course in Columbia University, New York.

After completing his education he practiced law in Waycross for seven years and was City Attorney there for five years.

In 1921 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and began the practice of his profession there, and has continued to this date. He has built up a large practice and has become one of the best known attorneys locally.

In 1925 he was elected City Attorney of old Daytona Beach before the consolidation, in which position he continued for one year.

He has always taken an active part in public affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias, also the Delta Tau Delta college fraternity.

He was married January 16, 1924, at Savannah, Ga., to Miss Minnie Gruener.

#### *SYDNEY HAIGH*

SYDNEY HAIGH was born in Winchester, England, April 8, 1869, and died in Seabreeze, Florida, February 24, 1921.

He received his early education in England, and at the age of twenty decided to seek his fortune in the United States. He came to this country and settled in Florida at Mandarin, where he engaged in the orange culture. He planted an orange grove and was successful in that line until 1895, when the freeze ruined his grove, after which he came to Daytona and settled across the river on the peninsula, which was afterwards known as Seabreeze, but which at that time had not been incorporated as a town.

He saw the Peninsula develop from an almost pathless area of scrub palmetto into the thriving, prosperous and beautiful little city of Seabreeze. He bought considerable property and early appreciating the value of roads, spent a considerable part of his time in building them on the Peninsula. After the Colonnades Hotel was erected in Seabreeze he managed it for several years. He opened a garage on Atlantic Avenue which was called the Seabreeze Garage. This establishment is now conducted by his son, Harry Haigh.

Mr. Sydney Haigh built one of the largest houses in Seabreeze on the corner of Ocean Boulevard and Peninsula Drive.

He always took a very keen interest in the advancement of Seabreeze and was a member of the City Council at various times. He can well be

classed as one of the pioneers of the town which has now become an integral part of the present city of Daytona Beach.

He was married at Mandarin, Florida, February 19, 1895, to Miss Catherine Williams and they had three children: Katherine May, John Henry (Harry) and Evelyn Dorothy.

### *JOHN HENRY HAIGH*

JOHN HENRY HAIGH was born in Seabreeze, Florida, on May 4, 1900. Harry Haigh, as he is well known to his friends, is one of the few business men who is a native of Seabreeze, which is an integral part of the present city of Daytona Beach. His father was Sydney and his mother Catherine (Williams) Haigh. His father was one of the pioneers of the town, having come to the community several years before the town was incorporated and saw it grow into the thriving resort town which it afterwards became.

The subject of this biography received his early education at the Seabreeze public schools and the Seabreeze High School, after which he attended Stetson University in DeLand, Fla., for one year. After returning from the University he entered the real estate business in Seabreeze, which he continued for several years.

In 1924 he was appointed Deputy Town Clerk by the Town Council of Seabreeze. After serving one year as Deputy Town Clerk he was honored by the electorate of Seabreeze with the office of City Clerk in 1925, and was the last City Clerk elected before the consolidation into the city of Daytona Beach.

He was also elected City Assessor and Chief of the Fire Department of Seabreeze, and was the last one to hold these offices before the consolidation. After the consolidation he was appointed Captain of the Seabreeze Station of the Daytona Beach Fire Department and continued in that office until September, 1926, when he resigned to go into business for himself, and is at the present time conducting a garage on Atlantic Avenue which was started as the Seabreeze Garage by his father, Sydney Haigh.

At the time of the outbreak of the World War he was too young for service but attended the Army Training Corps at Stetson University in 1918.

He has always taken an active interest in the American Legion, of which he is a member. He is also a Mason.

On March 14, 1925, he was married at Seabreeze to Miss Audrey E. Brooks and they have one child, Joanne.

*GEORGE E. COLEMAN*

GEORGE E. COLEMAN, M. D., was born at Towanda, N. Y., January 4, 1839, and died January 4, 1883. His father was Joseph H. and his mother Sarah (Roberts) Coleman.

He received his early education in the schools of New York and later attended a medical school at Fond du Lac, Wis.

About 1866 his father-in-law, Alfred E. Johnson, had come to Jacksonville and in 1867 had settled on the west bank of the Halifax River, purchasing from Oliver Swift eighteen hundred and seventy-one acres of land, known at the time as the Herriott tract, but being the old Spanish grant of Francis Carr; this he purchased with James Sawyer. Sawyer later located at Port Orange and Alfred E. Johnson purchased his interest. Mr. Johnson built a log cabin on a shell mound on the present corner of First Avenue and Beach Street, which was the first house built in the present limits of Daytona Beach.

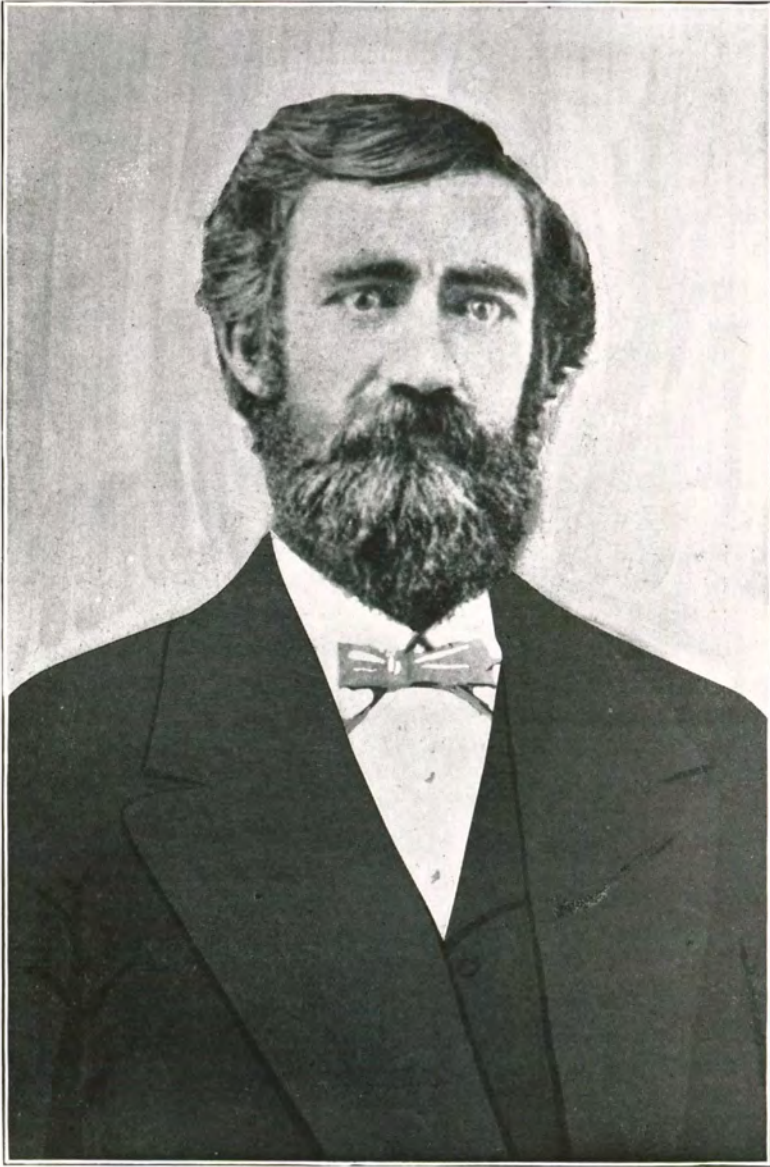
Dr. Coleman came on a visit to his father-in-law and liked Florida so well he decided to remain and in the early part of 1871 purchased an undivided eighth interest in the Herriott tract. At that time Mathias Day had purchased the Williams grant adjoining Alfred E. Johnson's property on the south and had started a settlement which afterwards became Daytona. The latter part of 1871 Alfred E. Johnson died and the wife of George E. Coleman inherited his interest.

About 1875 Dr. Coleman sold the north half of the Herriott tract to George W. Kingston and approximately the same time sold one-third of the remaining property to his eldest brother, Silas H. Coleman and to Benjamin Mason, son-in-law of Silas H. Coleman. This south half of the Herriott tract, which included all the land between the Kingston line and the North Canal near Bay Street in the present city of Daytona Beach became known as the Coleman-Mason and Coleman tract. In July 1876 when Daytona was incorporated its corporate limits embraced practically all of the Sam Williams grant and all of the Coleman-Mason and Coleman tract to the Kingston line. This property was sub-divided and sold into lots. Practically all of the present northern part of the city of Daytona Beach on the mainland was once owned by Dr. Geo. E. Coleman, the subject of this biography.

He was the first doctor in Daytona Beach and one of the first in Volusia County. Coleman, Mason & Coleman, of which he was a member, was the first real estate firm in Daytona Beach.

He was the first Tax Assessor of the old city of Daytona and served on the Town Council for many years.

Dr. Coleman owned the first mule in the community and for a long time this mule with the Coleman's buggy provided the only means of conveyance in the town.



*George E. Lobman*

Dr. Coleman carried the mail for several years from St. Augustine to Daytona in connection with a livery business which he previously operated between Volusia and Daytona.

He was married in Wisconsin January 17, 1867, to Miss Ella E. Johnson, who moved west in a covered wagon. To this union was born one daughter, Harriett M. (Mrs. Doty Hobart of Daytona Beach), who was born at Port Orange, December 4, 1869.

### *MRS. DOTY HOBART*

MRS. DOTY HOBART was born at Port Orange, Volusia County, Florida, December 4, 1869. Her father was Dr. George E. Coleman and her mother Ella E. (Johnson) Coleman.

Mrs. Hobart's father and mother had been residents of the Halifax country for about a year when he went to Port Orange to take charge of the Post Office for his old partner, James Sawyer, and while at Port Orange Mrs. Hobart was born. She is one of the first white children born in the Halifax country and her parents came back to Daytona when she was a few weeks old and she is the oldest inhabitant in point of continuous residence in Daytona Beach.

She has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. She is a charter member of the Daughters of American Revolution. For twenty-two years she has been a member of the Palmetto Club and has always worked assiduously for the interest of the city.

She was married on December 14, 1923, at Santa Monica, California, to Doty Hobart and has two children by a previous marriage: Everett C. Willaume and Ella Willaume (now Mrs. A. N. Otis).

### *HARRIETT PUTNAM*

HARRIETT PUTNAM, Realtor, was born in Nevada, Missouri, in January, 1890. Her father was John Cockrell and her mother Grace (Wheelock) Cockrell. Her mother was descended in direct line from John Alden and related to the founder of Dartmouth College. Her father's family were Virginians, the earliest of them receiving his grant of land, more than 1,000 acres, from the King of England. They were a family of large land owners and magistrates.

She received her early education at the local schools and afterward attended Drury College at Springfield, Mo.

She was married in December, 1906, to Israel Mercer Putnam, descendant of General Israel Putnam, and at that time was given her choice of a honeymoon in Europe or in Florida and Cuba, and chose the trip to Florida, for which she has always been glad for ideas of the State were acquired

at that time which eventually led her to become a citizen of Daytona Beach, Florida.

After leaving college she lived in Cincinnati, Ohio, from which city she came to Daytona Beach in December, 1920, where she has since resided. On her arrival she engaged in the real estate business in 1921 under the style of the Putnam Company, being the first woman to open a real estate brokers office in Daytona and has been continuously successful both as a broker and operator buying and selling property in various counties of the State.

She believes Florida to be the land of infinite promise, and that it could and should literally become America's Tropical Garden. Mrs. Putnam is endeavoring to demonstrate this idea on 160 acres of land lying west of Daytona in an area already established as a commercial bulb-growing section.

Mrs. Putnam has been a director in two of the local banks, an officer in several substantial corporations, a member of the Peninsula Club of Daytona Beach, of the local chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution, of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce, and of the Local and National Realtors Association. She believes that the real estate broker who has a real knowledge of values and places the sincere use of that knowledge at the door of the public is a definite factor for good in the upbuilding of town, county, and state and characterizes her business as the pursuit of real estate investment knowledge and the giving of service.

Her record in the World War is especially deserving of mention, she was Chief of the Personnel Service of the Bureau of War Risk Insurance in Washington.

She has one daughter, Drewry Putnam.

#### *ABNER B. TEAGUE*

ABNER B. TEAGUE, was born near Dyer, Tennessee, July 15, 1899. His father was Dr. A. J. Teague, and his mother Minnie G. (Harper) Teague. His family have been prominent in that section of Tennessee for generations. Abner B. Teague's early education was partially obtained in the local schools, but chiefly through night study after his daily duties were done. He attended West Tennessee College, at Dyer, Tennessee, and later a school of pharmacy. He practiced pharmacy in Tennessee for four years.

In 1920, partially on account of his health, he left Ridgely, Tennessee, where he was then living and practicing his profession, and came to Ormond, Florida, where he remained for one year as the manager of the Westside Pharmacy. In 1921 he moved to Daytona Beach and became manager of the Seaside Pharmacy on the Peninsula. In 1922, seeing the possibilities of the real estate business, he became associated with Charles A. Kenney and after one year's experience decided to launch in the business for himself, opening an office in 1923 under the name of The A. B. Teague Investment Company.

From the beginning he has done a large business, dealing largely in Ocean Front property between Daytona Beach and St. Augustine. He has also handled considerable acreage, negotiating one sale of 96,000 acres in St. Lucie and Brevard Counties for \$2,000,000.00, including land and timber. He has represented considerable foreign capital in his investments in the state and his business has grown to the point where he now conducts an investment department, legal department, mortgage and bond department and brokerage department in his suite of offices on the Peninsula. He also became interested in the development of Coronado Beach near New Smyrna and bought and sold many large tracts of land there; in fact, Mr. Teague bought the first tract of land that had been sold at Coronado Beach for many years, and became one of the pioneer developers of that resort.

Mr. Teague has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. He was one of the original workers for the consolidation of the Triple Cities into the Greater Daytona Beach. He is strongly in favor of the proposed Board Walk to be built on the World's famous Beach, and was an ardent advocate for the Ocean Shore Boulevard now being built from Daytona Beach to St. Augustine. He has always favored good roads and was one of the delegates who went to Tallahassee in 1923 in behalf of the East Coast Highway. His accomplishments in obtaining good roads for the east coast of Florida will long be remembered.

Mr. Teague has always taken an interest in literature. He has been a great reader and occasionally writes, sometimes his taste running to poetry. At the present time he is studying law in conjunction with his business, obtaining this knowledge by night study in the same way he obtained his knowledge of literature and medicine. He is totally a self-made man.

He is a member of both the local and national Realty Boards and the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, and while it was in existence was an active member of the Seabreeze-Daytona Beach Association.

He was married at Ridgely, Tennessee, September 1, 1920, to Miss Ruby F. Marshall, and has two children, Marshall Pleasant and Gloria Fonda.

#### *WILLIAM H. EDMONDSON*

WILLIAM H. EDMONDSON, was born near Atlanta, Georgia, November 11, 1849, and died at Holly Hill, Florida, January 25, 1926. He was descended from an old Georgia family and his father distinguished himself in the military activities of the Civil War.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the country schools near Atlanta and afterwards engaged in farming in that state.

In 1877 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, which was then the town of Daytona, and had only been incorporated the previous year. He immediately entered into the business of growing oranges and had a grove on the edge of the town near where is now the DeLand road. He had also a

grocery store on Beach Street, which he sold and went into the real estate business.

As years passed on his activities were interrupted on account of his health and he moved to Holly Hill, where he gave his attention to some real estate business and starting a chicken farm.

He took great interest in the problem of the drainage of the hummock land west of the city and was one of the prime movers in this system, becoming a Commissioner in the Halifax Drainage System.

Later his health improved and he became very active in the real estate business and was quite successful.

He was married at Daytona Beach on the third day of December 1882, to Miss Luna Eastman. Mr. Hewitt Edmondson, now a prominent citizen of Daytona Beach, is the only surviving child of this union.

#### *HEWITT EDMONDSON*

HEWITT EDMONDSON was born at Daytona Beach, Florida, October 7, 1888. His father was William H. and his mother Luna (Eastman) Edmondson. His father was one of the early settlers of Daytona Beach, coming to the old town of Daytona in 1877, a year after its incorporation, and was long associated with the growth and activities of the city.

Hewitt Edmondson received his early education in the schools of Daytona, graduating at the high school. He early entered the automobile business and had the Ford Agency under the name of Edmondson & Miner for about two years in Daytona.

When the world war was declared in 1917 he joined the 6th Division in the Quartermaster Corps; he entered as a Sergeant and was promoted and received his honorable discharge as 1st Lieutenant. During this time he spent one year in France, besides being stationed at several points in the United States.

Returning from the war he was associated with the Daytona Public Service Company until December 1919, when he, with E. C. Willaume, took charge of the Clarendon Garage at Seabreeze where they were quite successful with the agency of the Nash automobile. They continued here until 1922, when they moved to Daytona and founded the firm of Edmondson & Willaume, in which Harry E. Thompson and Fred N. Conrad later became interested and they incorporated under the style of Standard Automobile Company. This corporation now has the agency for the Nash and Cadillac automobiles. Mr. Edmondson is secretary and treasurer.

While never holding a political office he has always taken an active interest in civic advancement of the community and is an enthusiastic member of the Rotary Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is an Elk and a Mason.

He was married at Daytona Beach October 15, 1919 to Miss Margaret Reed.



*WILLIAM JACKSON*

WILLIAM JACKSON was born at Barrhead, Scotland, March 8, 1848, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, Monday May 14, 1917, at the age of 69 years.

He was educated in Glasgow, Scotland, where he studied law, when he decided to come to America in 1863. Soon after his arrival in this country he enlisted in the Union Army and was assigned to Battery D, Fifth Artillery of New York under Capt. Griffin. After the close of the war he continued in the service as a clerk for a year and a half at Key West, Florida.

After being mustered out he went to Spruce Creek, Volusia County, in 1867, where he conducted a store or trading post.

In 1873, just after the settlement of Daytona was started, he made his home there, and held the position of Deputy Postmaster under Mrs. J. C. Maley.

Later he bought out a small general store, which was conducted in a wing of the Palmetto House, then the only hotel in the city at that time. This business he moved to a small ware-house which stood on Beach Street, about half way between Orange Avenue and Cottage in Daytona Beach. He later built a store on the same site that is now occupied by the Daytona Hardware Company.

It was in the old Jackson store that the first meeting for the organization of Daytona was held.

He bought and sold real estate at various times, several pieces on Beach Street, one of which was on the corner of Orange and Beach where the Rexall store is now located, where he had his home, and also one on the corner of Magnolia and Beach, where the store of Anthony Balch Company now is located. He afterwards sold Jackson's store, the old landmark, to T. L. Rogers.

He was appointed Postmaster at Daytona in 1913 and held this position until he died. He was also a member of the County School Board and served on the Board of County Commissioners for several years.

He took an active part in civic affairs of the county and although he aspired to no public offices in the gift of the people of the county he has been credited for many years with holding complete control of political offices, being often referred to in those days as the "King of Volusia." It was said that the political upheaval finally destroyed his machine, after which he took no active part in politics.

He can well be designated as one of the fathers of Daytona, for he was one of the original twenty-five that applied for the city charter and was a member of the first Town Council.

He was a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and an earnest worker in the Masonic Order. For years the local lodge held its meetings on the second floor of his store, which was known as Jackson's Hall.

In October 1875 he was married to Miss Madaline Maley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Maley, who were among the earliest settlers of Daytona. There were three children, Madaline, Dolly and Sabel, the last two named being deceased.

*GEORGE H. CLARK*

GEORGE H. CLARK was born at Cambridge, England, on the seventeenth day of February, 1840, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, on the fourteenth day of January, 1920. He was descended from an old English family and received his early education in that country and after finishing his education he spent five years in South Africa and then came to Canada, and from there he moved to the United States, settling first in Chicago, and afterwards in St. Louis.

In 1880 he was attracted by the opportunities of Florida and came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, which had been incorporated only four years previously. He established the first jewelry store in this young town and later the first book and stationery store.

He was an early builder of the city, having erected one of the first stores on Beach Street, which was originally built on the east side and was used by the first bank as well as the village post office. Later this store was moved across the street. An interesting story is told of the moving of this building, it originally faced west and it was intended in moving it to turn it around and let the front face east, but the problem of turning the building in the street was found to be impracticable and it was necessary to move the building into its place on the west side of Beach Street with its front facing west and a new frontage built on the east side toward the street. This store still stands at Nos. 234 and 236 South Beach Street.

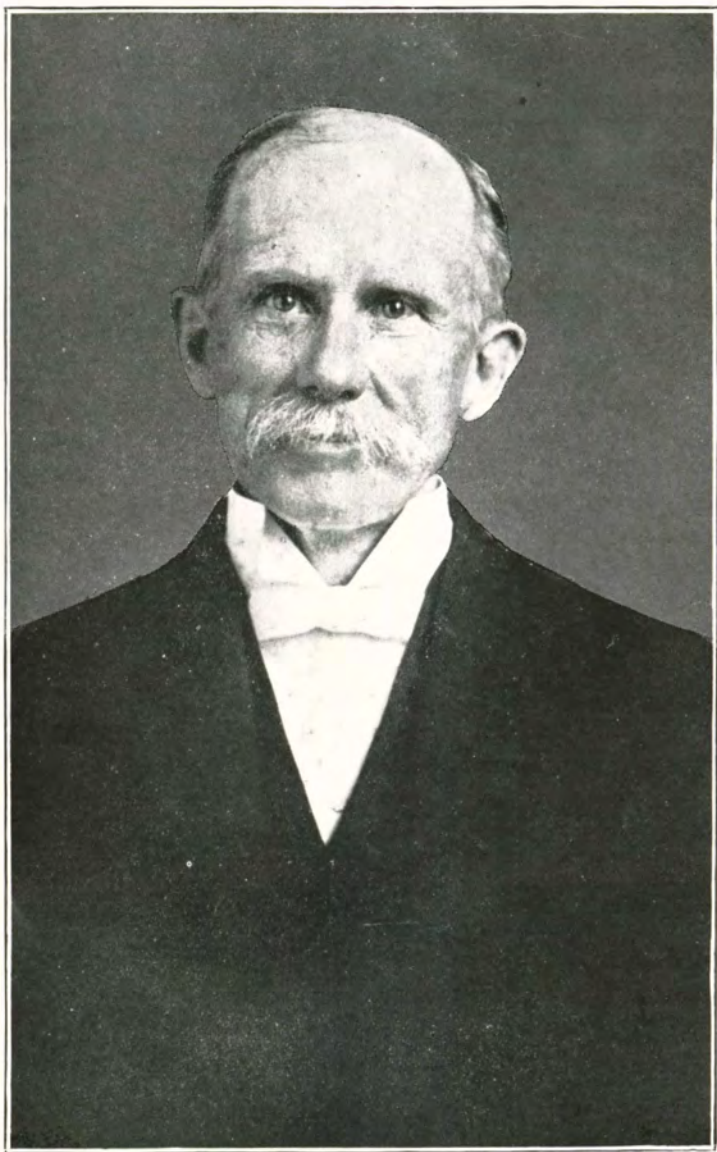
The book store was called Clark's Book & Stationery Store and was sold in 1914 to Mr. Arthur N. Otis and continued as the Daytona Book & Stationery Store.

Mr. Clark always took an active interest in the civic affairs of the town, being a member of the City Council for years and also Postmaster at Daytona from 1881 to 1886.

He also took quite an interest in real estate and sub-divided several pieces of land in Waycross section and Daytona of this section. He was one of the pioneer "sub-dividers." He was also one of the first persons to grow green vegetables in Daytona Beach and had a large family garden.

In religion he was a devout member of the Christian Science Church and was on the building committee of First Church of that denomination in the city.

In local clubs he was a member of the original East Coast Automobile Association and also a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club.



*Geo. H. Clark*

In fraternal affiliations he was a charter member of the Masonic Lodge of Daytona Beach and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Royalton, Wis., on the twenty-six day of May, 1874 to Miss Miriam Eastman, to which union there were born three children: Evelyn, Neville, deceased and Ruth Lucille, deceased.

#### *PETER BLAINE DYGERT*

PETER BLAINE DYGERT was born in Clayton, New York, March 7, 1889. His father was Chas. Dygert and his mother Anna Dygert.

He received his early education in the public schools of Clayton, New York, later attending Business College at Albany, N. Y.

After completing his education he went to Watertown, N. Y., and became connected with the United Drug Company, later being associated with them in New York City.

In November 1911, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and accepted a position with the Hawkins Drug Co., for five years and later joined the Gulf Refining Company, with which concern he has been for ten years. He is the oldest oil agent in Daytona Beach in point of service. The storage capacity of the plant since he has taken charge has increased in the past ten years from 30,000 gallons to 267,000 gallons. He has now six employees and five trucks. The agency only covers the city of Daytona Beach, handling all classes of petroleum products.

He has taken an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the Rotary Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on the 4th day of March, 1920 at DeLand, Florida, to Mrs. Edna Talbot and has one stepson, William Judge.

#### *JOHN W. STARKE*

JOHN W. STARKE was born in Fairfield County, S. C., in 1826, and died at Marietta, Ga., in 1882.

He was educated in Virginia, where he studied law.

His father was Thomas Starke, who was born on the family plantation at Lynchs Creek, S. C., in 1789 and came to Florida in the early 50's and settled in the western part of Volusia County. In 1854 Thomas Starke bought the property at "Garden Springs," or "Spring Garden," now DeLeon Springs. This was the old Spanish grant originally of 3000 acres to Paul DuPon, and was afterwards a famous plantation of Col. Rees, who had a large plantation prior to the Seminole War. Audubon, the naturalist, describes a visit to this plantation in January 1831 as "flowing into Spring Garden Creek and then

into Rees Lake," which was afterwards called Spring Garden Lake. Thomas Starke died in 1862 leaving Spring Garden and the other plantations to be administered by the subject of this sketch, Capt. John W. Starke, who had two brothers, Thomas and Dr. James Douglas Starke. Thomas Starke settled on the Ocklawaha River and Dr. James Starke settled at Enterprise, now Benson Springs, and purchased the property of Cornelius Taylor at old Enterprise and built there what was said to be the most magnificent home at the time in Volusia County, which he called "Bueno Retiro."

He served in the Civil War as Captain and also as a member of the Legislature from Volusia County. He was educated in Philadelphia, practiced medicine in Florida and died in Gainesville.

Capt. John W. Starke, the subject of this biography, bought the F. P. Fatio grant near Beresford, Florida, in 1851, which was the Lord Beresford indigo plantation under the English regime.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he raised a company of volunteers at the very beginning, which became Company H of the 2nd Florida Regiment, which regiment was assigned to the army of Northern Virginia, where he served through the entire war and when they surrendered at Appomattox it was only a skeleton of the original company.

He was married in South Carolina to Miss Isabella Milling and they had seven children as follows: Mary, deceased; Thomas, Isabella (Mrs. Arthur T. Williams); Lucy, John W., James D., deceased; Lewis.

Mr. John W. Starke, Jr., has for many years been the manager of the old home place at Beresford.

#### *EDWARD BEARDSLEY ALLING*

EDWARD BEARDSLEY ALLING was born in Hamden, New Haven County, Connecticut, on the 12th day of May, 1879. His father was Theodore B. and his mother Charlotte E. (Beardsley) Alling. On his father's side he is a direct descendant of John Howland, who came in the Mayflower to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620 and of Roger Alling who was among the first settlers of New Haven, Connecticut, in 1639.

On the maternal side he is descended from William Beardsley, who settled in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1638 and from Thomas Payne, who came in his own ship and settled in Salem, Mass., in 1637. Mr. Alling also traces his family lineage to the Athelings, the ancient name of Alling, who settled in England in the sixth century and on his mother's side to Hugh de Payen, the Crusader-Knight who was the founder and first Grand Master of the order of Knights Templar in A. D. 1118.

The Alling family have played an important part in the history of Connecticut from the earliest times in both military and civil affairs. Mr. Alling

has five direct ancestors who served in the American Revolution, one of whom was killed in battle. He has in his possession the sword of Captain Caleb Alling who was a Revolutionary soldier as well as a Congregational minister.

Mr. Alling's early life was spent on the farm and he attended the district school in his native town, completing his studies at the Gile School for Boys, a private educational institution. After completing his education he served an apprenticeship as a pattern maker with Sargent & Co., of New Haven, Conn., where he remained for some years, removing to New Britain, Conn., in 1906. He later successfully engaged in business on his own account and ran a pattern jobbing shop for several years.

In 1914 attracted by Florida and its opportunities, he came to Volusia County and settled in Orange City. In 1919 he bought out the insurance and real estate business, formerly conducted by the late J. L. True, it being the oldest established business in Orange City. In this venture he has been successful and under his management the business has grown steadily. He has always been a very busy man, giving freely of his time and talents in many directions. He has been for many years a careful student of affairs, is a great reader and his advice is sought by many people in matters of business.

In private affairs he is connected with many business institutions and holds memberships on several boards of directors. He is one of the founders of the Orange City Bank and is Secretary and Treasurer and a member of the Board of Directors; the bank having a capital of \$50,000. He is one of the founders of the DeLand Country Club and until recently was a member of the Board of Directors. He is a Trustee of the Orange City Library Association, which owns and maintains the Orange City Library which is housed in one of the most beautiful library buildings in Florida. It was at his suggestion that the Permanent or Endowment Fund of the library was created. He is also Treasurer of St. Timothy's Episcopal Church of Orange City.

He served the town of Orange City as its Mayor in 1923 and assisted in formulating the plan which resulted in the paving of the city streets. He is a firm believer in Orange City and in its future and is a prominent member of the Orange City Chamber of Commerce. In March 1926 when the 14th Justice District of Volusia County was created he was appointed by Governor J. W. Martin to the office of Justice of the Peace.

In his fraternal affiliations he has always been prominent as a Mason, being a member and Past Master of Day Spring Lodge No. 30 A.F. & A.M. of Hamden, Conn. He is a Knight Templar, Shriner and a 32nd degree Mason. In 1921 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council of R. & S. M. of Connecticut.

He was married August 30, 1911 to Lillian Atkinson of New Britain, Conn. He and Mrs. Alling are members of the DeLand Country Club and are often seen together on the links enjoying the royal and ancient game.

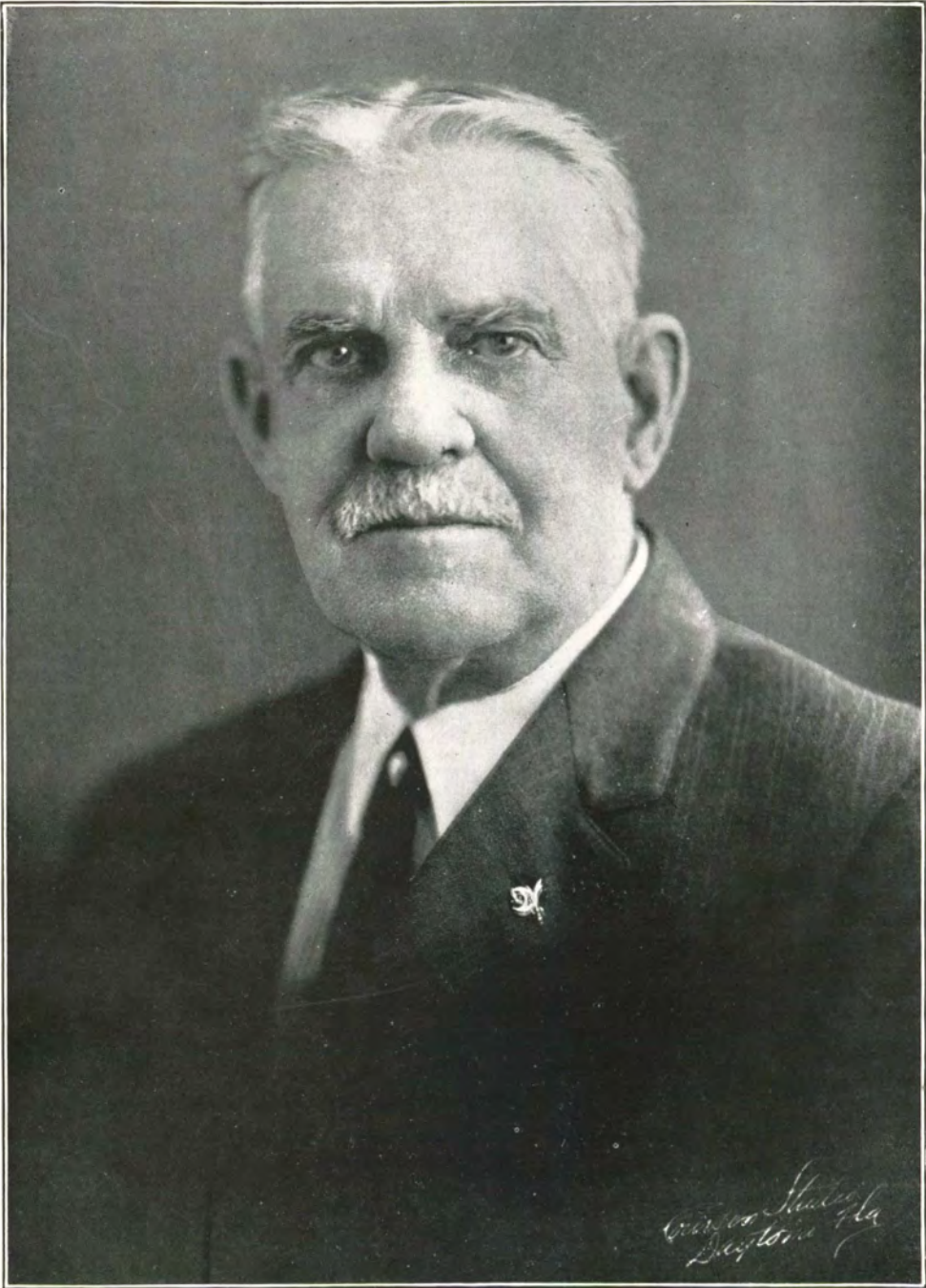
*SUMNER HALE GOVE*

SUMNER HALE GOVE, Architect and Builder, was born in Lynn, Mass., April 7, 1853, and died in Daytona Beach, Florida, Wednesday, October 27, 1926. His father was W. A. and his mother Emeline (Spence) Gove. His father and mother were neighbors of Charles Sumner and Edward Everett Hale and for this reason the young son, the subject of this biography, was named for these two distinguished men. His father was of English extraction and his mother of English descent also.

He attended the schools of Nahant, Mass., where his family lived, and completed his course with credit. After leaving school he went to Cambridge, Mass., where he worked for Prof. Agassiz, the great naturalist of Harvard; later he returned to Nahant and went into the building business and stayed there until he was nineteen years old, when he went to Newport, R. I., and later to New London, Conn., being in the building business at each place. He was in New London for ten years and during that time served two years in the Connecticut Legislature. While there he built a number of magnificent homes for well known Wall Street men. From New London he went to Westerly, R. I., where he lived for four years, being the head of a large building concern and continuing an extensive building program all over the state of Rhode Island.

In 1888 his business brought him to DeLand, where he met Mr. Charles Ballough of Daytona Beach, then Daytona, who was a member of the County Commission of Volusia County. He became interested in the Halifax section from a story told him by Mr. Ballough and accepted an invitation to make a trip to Daytona and at once fell in love with the place. In fact he was so attracted by the surroundings that he bought a corner lot at Volusia and Ridgewood Ave., which his son, now owns, and which is now leased to Mather-Barnes Company, where they have built their mammoth furniture store.

In 1889 he went to Texas where he stayed until 1891 at which time he returned to Daytona Beach, to make it his permanent home. From the very beginning of his permanent residency there he took an active part in the growth and building of the town, not only mechanically but from a civic standpoint. He made plans for the Armory and built most of the stores on Beach Street that were erected during the following fifteen years, among which were the Rexall Store, the Anthony building, the Conrad building, the Prince George Hotel; in addition to these can be included the first Clarendon Hotel and the old Colonnades Hotel in Seabreeze and the Ridgewood Hotel in Daytona, also the addition to the Ormond Hotel at Ormond Beach, as well as some buildings for John D. Rockefeller and the Daytona High School. He also built many of the finest residences on Halifax Ave., and can well be named the pioneer builder of the city. The last building he erected was the Mather-Barnes Furniture Company's building at the corner of Ridgewood and Volusia Avenue.



S. H. Gove



For many years he was closely allied with the interests of the Florida East Coast Railroad, being the one who obtained the land for the station where it now stands, which was a compromise location, for some wanted it to be on the river front at Orange Avenue and Beach Street, while others desired it to be at Kingston. During this association with the Florida East Coast he went to Nassau, Bahama Islands, where he remained for three years as superintendent for the two Flagler hotels at that place and also at that time did some building for the British Government, including the large Government Market.

For sixteen years he had charge of all the bridges on the Halifax River. He built the Seabreeze and the Port Orange bridges and was superintendent of the three bridges owned by the Armstrong interests. The history of seawalls on the Halifax can be told in the work of Mr. Gove. The first project to build the seawall on Beach Street necessitated a bond issue, on which there was a sharp contest, he took an active interest and the issue was finally passed. The amount of the bonds was \$13,000 and was passed to be sold to friends up north. This was in 1894 and was the first bond issue of the city. Mr. Gove was superintendent of the building of the wall, which stood for about thirty years, or until the river park was built in 1925.

His next activity was in a bond issue for \$6,000 for road improvement in the city, in which he was particularly interested.

From the beginning of his permanent residence in Daytona Beach in 1891 he was closely allied with the city government, being a member of the City Council for several years and president of the Town Council for three terms, in fact from 1891 to 1901 he was continuously associated and practically at the head of the city government. He inaugurated the system of paying city taxes in September so that the state and county taxes would not fall due at the same time.

He was a Mason and a Shriner. He was President of the Florida East Coast Automobile Association at the time the famous racing men such as Oldfield, Vanderbilt and others came to Daytona and broke many world's records. He was also director of the Equitable Building and Loan Association of Daytona Beach.

He was married twice, the first time in Groton, Conn., to Miss Caroline Baker, who died in November 1910, and the second time at Daytona Beach in 1911 to Miss Anna Bailey. He had one son by his first marriage, Dr. W. A. Gove of Daytona Beach.

On Wednesday, October 27, 1926, the community of Daytona Beach was shocked by the announcement of his sudden death at his residence. His funeral was largely attended and was conducted by the Masons and Knight Templars as honor guard. The flag on the top of the Halifax Yacht Club, of which he was a charter member, flew at half mast until after the services.

*WORTHEN A. GOVE*

WORTHEN A. GOVE, Dentist, was born in Groton, Connecticut, January 20, 1882. His father was Sumner H. Gove and his mother Caroline (Baker) Gove. His father was one of the early pioneers and builders of Daytona Beach, having served on the City Council and held many prominent positions, being active in the development of the city from a village to its present proportions.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Groton, Conn., but moved with his father to Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1891, at the age of nine years and continued his education in the Daytona Beach schools and Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida. Later he attended Atlanta Dental College at Atlanta, Ga., where he graduated in 1905 with a degree of D. D. S.

After receiving his degree he returned to Daytona and started the practice of dentistry and continued it for over 20 years.

Besides his profession he has been interested in many business enterprises. He was a Director in the bridge companies that owned the toll bridges across the Halifax River when they were privately owned.

He has operated largely in real estate and has been very successful, buying property when it was low and in that way has become the owner of some of the most valuable in the city. He made one of the first 99-year leases on property at the corner of Volusia and Ridgewood Avenues, upon which has been built the large Mather-Barnes furniture store. This property was willed to him in 1910 by his mother.

He was Director and Vice-President of the old telephone company of Daytona, which was later sold to the Bell Telephone Company.

He is now, and has been for 12 years, a director in the Equitable Building & Loan Association, one of the oldest in the state.

In fraternal organizations Dr. Gove is a Mason and Knight Templar.

He was married on January 26, 1913, at St. Augustine, Florida, to Miss Ora Harwood of Ionia, Michigan, and they have one daughter, Caroline Winnefred.

*DR. ROY HOWE*

ROY HOWE, M. D., was born at Centerville, Mich., September 12, 1875. His father was Amos and his mother Sarah M. Howe. His ancestors were early settlers in Vermont; his grandfather left that state for Michigan in 1831.

He received his education in the schools of Battle Creek, Mich., and spent one year at the State Normal School, and then taught school for a few years, after which he attended the University of Michigan where he graduated with the degree of M. D. in 1905.

He came to Daytona Beach (then Daytona), Florida, in 1907 and started

in the general practice of his profession and formed a partnership with Dr. Klock, with whom he was associated for one year, during which time they started the first hospital in Daytona Beach.

After dissolving partnership with Dr. Klock he went into general practice for himself, besides doing minor surgery. In his practice he gives special attention to skin diseases. He was Health Officer of old Daytona for five years.

Dr. Howe has taken quite an interest in the advance of real estate in Daytona Beach and vicinity and has judiciously purchased and owns considerable property.

During the World War he was a Major in the Medical Corps located at Camp Gordon, Georgia. Later he went overseas and was in France for one year and was promoted to Chief of the Medical Service at Camp Hospital No. 43 at Gierves, France.

He is at the present time local surgeon for the Florida East Coast Railroad, besides being examiner for a large number of life insurance companies.

He is a member of the Volusia County Medical Association, Florida State Medical Association, Southern Medical Association and the American Medical Association.

He was married at Savannah, Ga., September 19, 1923, to Mrs. Ernestine Schmidt, and has one child, Charles.

#### *JOSEPH LAURENCE JOHNSON*

JOSEPH LAURENCE JOHNSON, M. D., was born at Abbeville, Ga., June 12, 1882. His father was Amos and his mother Josephine Johnson. His grandparents came from North Carolina, and for three generations his ancestors on his mother's side lived in the United States, having previously come from Scotland. On his father's side his family were Welsh, French and Irish.

He received his early education in the country schools of Georgia and prepared himself for college. He attended Emory College for three years and then went to the University of Georgia for one year, where he received his degree of M. D. in 1915.

Immediately thereafter he commenced practicing his profession at Alba, Irvin County, Georgia, where he remained for two years, after which he came to Florida and was in Sewanee County, Flagler County and Clay County in that state.

In 1924 he came to New Smyrna and began the general practice of his profession there, paying special attention to obstetrical cases. His practice extends considerably outside of New Smyrna, covering the territory as

far north as Bunnell, Flagler County, and south to Oak Hill, Volusia County. He also performs emergency surgery.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and Knight Templar.

He was married at Fitzgerald, Ga., January 8, 1917, to Miss Mary E. Lake, of an old Georgia family, and they have two children, Peggy and Ruth.

#### *ELIAS F. DE LA HAYE, JR.*

ELIAS F. DE LA HAYE, JR. was born at St. Ouens, Jersey, English Channel Islands, July 12, 1887. His father was Elias F. Sr. and his mother Louisa (Pinel) De La Haye. He is descended from an old Norman family whose genealogy traces back to the Conquest.

When he was quite young his family emigrated to America and settled in Massachusetts and the subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of North Chelmsford, in that state, including the high school, from which he graduated in 1905.

After leaving high school he took a position as civil engineer on the Harlem River branch of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, where he continued from 1905 to 1908. He was then enabled to go to college, which he did, attending the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute at Troy, N. Y., from 1908 to 1912, when he graduated.

He then became a designing engineer with the Boston & Maine Railroad, having charge of all field engineering on the \$3,000,000 car shops at Billerica, Mass., during the years 1912 and 1913.

From 1914 to 1922 he was with the C. A. Dodge Company of Boston, Mass., as Designer of Concrete Structures and Superintendent of Construction.

In 1922 he came to Florida and located at Sanford, engaging in the practice of architecture.

On April 7, 1923, he came to Daytona as architect for the firm of Fuquay & Green and held this position until 1924, when he organized the firm of De La Haye & Roberts in the Davis Building on Main Street, Peninsula.

Among the buildings designed by them are the following: Pier Casino and Dance Hall, Daytona Beach, 1924; Orange City School House, 1926; Fire Station, corner of Harvey and Wild Olive, 1925; "Braddock" and "Grandview," twelve-family apartment houses on Braddock Ave.; residence of Col. Weiser in Ocean Dunes; residence of Col. Wm. Mitchell Lewis, Ridgewood Ave., 1926; Arcade Building and Post Office, Eustis, Fla., 1926

In the last named year he was appointed Deputy Supervising Architect and Deputy Hotel Commissioner for the State of Florida-at-Large.

During the World War he was Superintendent of Construction of railroad extensions and among his accomplishments constructed a 24-stall concrete round-house at West Springfield, Mass.

He is a member of the Rensselaer Society of Civil Engineers, Florida Architects Association, Boston Society of Civil Engineers, Secretary of Volusia County Architects Association.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of Mt. Pleasant, Boston, Mass., Lodge of Odd Fellows, Daytona Beach Lodge of Elks, and the Ancient York Lodge of Masons of Lowell, Mass.

He is a member of the Theta Nu Epsilon college fraternity.

He was married at Troy, N. Y., February 22, 1912, to Miss Lois Aspinwall, to which union there were born two children, Elias, Jr., who died when an infant, and Lucille.

### *HENRY W. HAYNES*

HENRY W. HAYNES was born in Henderson, Kentucky, April 27, 1890. His father was Henry and his mother Elizabeth (Priest) Haynes.

He received his early education in the public schools of Henderson, Ky., after which his first work was with the "Evansville Courier" and later he was in the real estate business in Evansville for five years.

He first came to Seabreeze, Florida, in 1910. He started as a clerk with the Princess Issena Hotel, which was then owned by Mrs. A. W. Powers and was built by her mother, Mrs. C. C. Post, in 1907. Mr. Haynes worked two years in the hotel when Mrs. Powers expressed a desire to sell the property, and some of the guests were sufficiently interested to help Mr. Haynes finance the project of buying and managing the hotel. Messrs. R. A. Burget of Cheshire, Mass., U. S. Senator Duncan Fletcher and Fred N. Conrad of Daytona, made it possible for him to buy the property.

Beginning with no capital Mr. Haynes was able in a few years to pay off his indebtedness and has built probably one of the most unique winter resort hotels in the country. It now covers an entire city block in the Seabreeze section of Daytona Beach, in the center of which is the old hotel, to which a few years after he obtained possession were added 30 rooms and later sufficient to make 88 rooms. Besides this he has 12 cottages and an apartment house. In 1926 he built on the only available space left on the block, a new fireproof hotel complete in every particular, with 50 rooms, which are thoroughly equipped with all modern conveniences. He will, in the season of 1926 and 1927, have a capacity for 250 guests. He has complete school and kindergarten in connection with his hotel, with play grounds and parks. The institution now enjoys a steady patronage from splendid clientele, some of the most prominent men of the country having been his guests in past years, among whom were Ex-President Warren G. Harding, Robert Lansing, ex-Secretary of State, Senators Cummings of Iowa, Edge and Freylinghuysen of New Jersey, and last but not least, the Rev. Billy Sunday.

Appreciating the value of recreation and being himself an ardent golfer, he has built a miniature golf course on his grounds.

The Princess Issena is usually open from the first of December to the first of May, the remaining part of the year being spent by Mr. Haynes in management of hotels in the north. For eight summers he was at Pittsfield, Mass., as manager of the Maplewood, for three summers manager of the Allenhurst Club at Allenhurst, N. J., and four summers at the Hamilton County Athletic Club at Lake Pleasant, N. Y.

He has always taken an interest in civic affairs; although he has never held any public office he has been recently appointed by Gov. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, on the Hospital Commission.

He is a Shriner, having become one at 21 years of age, and at that time was one of the youngest in the country. He is also a member of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce and the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

In 1913 he was married at Cheshire, Mass., to Miss Marian Hatch and they have three children, Charlotte, Marian and Richard.

### *JAMES CARNELL*

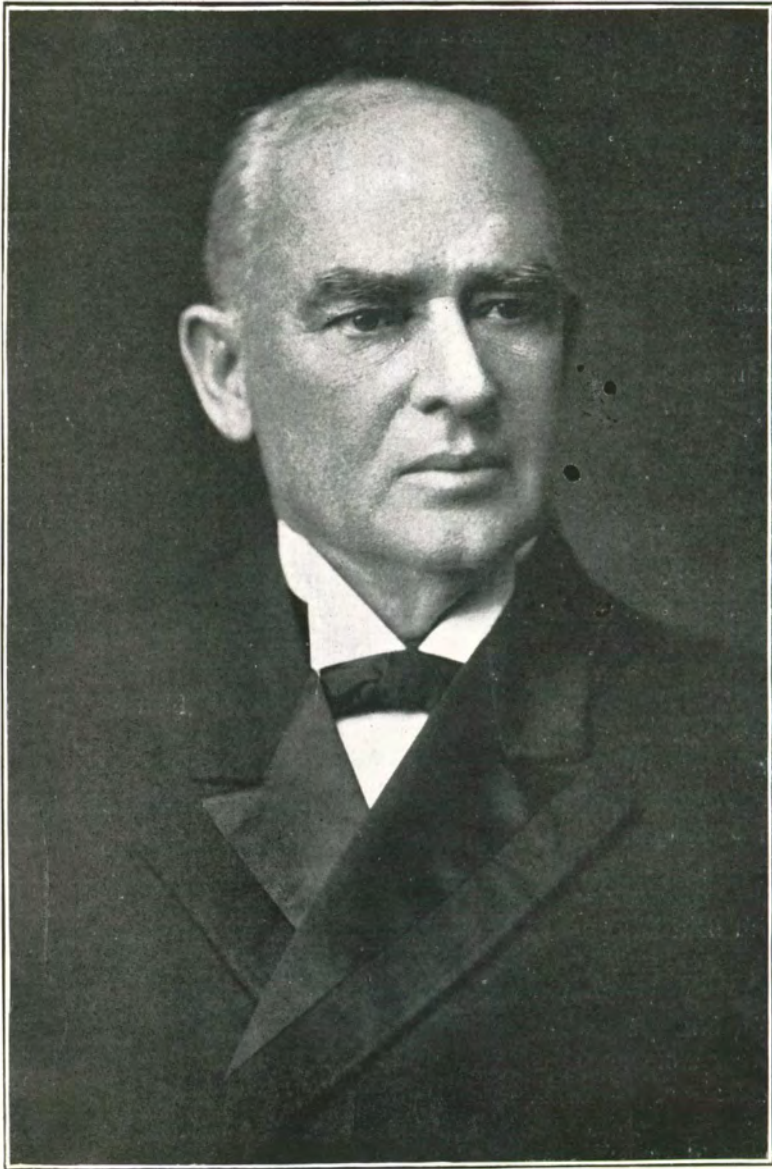
JAMES CARNELL was born in Leicester, England, on the 30th day of September, 1849, and died at Ormond, Florida, on the 17th day of June, 1917. When only a baby his family came to America and settled in New Britain, Conn.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Connecticut and in 1875 when a colony of citizens of New Britain came to Florida for the purpose of establishing a settlement in this delightful climate, he joined them and at the age of 25 years settled at New Britain, subsequently named Ormond. He acquired some land which now lies west of the Florida East Coast Railroad and planted an orange grove. In the growing of citrus fruit he was very successful and the grove was very profitable until 1895, when it was killed by the freeze.

He then organized the Carnell Preserving business, which continued with great success for twenty-five years, making guava jelly, citrus marmalade and preserved tropical fruits. Probably to Mr. Carnell more than anyone else can be credited the beginning of the growing of certain fruits in this section, especially figs. It was through his efforts that the farmers of the surrounding country were persuaded to plant fig trees, which have proven very profitable to them, one tree sometimes earning the owner as high as \$100 in a season. Mr. Carnell purchased this fruit from the farmers for his preserving business.

During this period he was also engaged in the handling of real estate and did quite a large business.

He has also taken great interest in civic affairs, being one of the builders of Ormond. He watched the settlement of New Britain grow and become the town of Ormond and develop into one of the best known winter resorts in the



*Ja. H. Conrue*

country. For many years he was on the City Council and had been honored with the office of Mayor.

One of his most active interests in life was that of Masonry, he was an enthusiastic member of that order, was one of the organizers of the Masonic Lodge in old Daytona and held every important office in its gift. His activities were not only for his local lodge but for the whole state of Florida, where he was widely known having held at one time or another all of the high offices, and the Masonic Lodge at Miami is named for him.

He was married in Ormond on the 1st day of January 1879, to Miss Caroline E. Kitchell, of which union were born three sons, Fred A., who is now Postmaster of Ormond, Stanley C., who is in the plumbing and electrical business in the same town, Darrel P., who is a prominent realtor and one daughter, Lucille E., now Mrs. L. E. Bostrom, of Ormond.

#### *STANLEY C. CARNELL*

STANLEY C. CARNELL was born at Ormond, Florida, October 9, 1888. His father was James and his mother Caroline E. (Kitchell) Carnell.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the Ormond public schools. After completing same he entered the plumbing business with his uncle in Pittsburgh, Pa., where he spent four years.

He later returned to Ormond and opened a plumbing business there and has successfully developed a splendid business in plumbing, heating, electric wiring, etc. He had a branch office at Daytona Beach for a time under the style of the Volusia Electric Shop. He has developed a business that extends all over the Halifax country.

He has always taken an active interest in affairs of Ormond, being interested in politics although never having held office.

He is a member of the Ormond Luncheon Club and a member of the Chambers of Commerce both of Ormond and Daytona Beach.

During the World War he was a member of the Home Guards.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons and the Modern Woodman of America, of which order he is head of the local lodge.

He was married at Starke, Florida, January 10, 1923 to Miss Doris L. Scott. To this union have been born two children, Norma, deceased and James Frederick.

#### *DARREL P. CARNELL*

DARREL P. CARNELL was born at Ormond, Florida, on October 3, 1894. His father was James and his mother Caroline E. (Kitchell) Carnell. His father was born in England and came with his parents to Connecticut when very young and settled at New Britain, Conn., and was one of the original New Britain colonists that came and founded the town of New Britain, Florida. This settlement afterwards became the town of Ormond, Florida.



The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Ormond and afterwards went to Rollins College at Winter Park, Florida. On returning from college he took charge of the business of the Carnell Preserving Company, known as the James Carnell Company, which had been founded by his father many years before. He retained the management of this for about ten years, until 1924, at which time he went into the real estate and insurance business, as well as managing the preserving business. He rapidly developed a splendid clientele in the insurance business, representing some of the strongest fire insurance companies in the country, among which are the Hartford Fire, Hartford Accident and Indemnity, the Home Insurance Co., of New York, the Liverpool, London & Globe, the Continental of New York and the Commercial Union of New York.

Mr. Carnell has always taken a very active interest in civic matters in Ormond; he was a member of its Board of Managers in 1924 and 1925, at which time there were no water works and practically no paved streets in the city, he started active work and largely to him is due the credit for these vastly needed improvements. The city water plant was installed at a cost of \$75,000 and is one of the best water plants in Florida. There are now about 20 miles of water mains and over seven miles of paved streets, together with about six miles of drainage through concrete pipes. These improvements were constructed under Mr. Carnell's program.

He is also one of the organizers of the Ormond Luncheon Club, which has for its purpose the advancement of the town and in a way functions the same as the Chamber of Commerce. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge in which his father was very prominent.

On the 25th day of December, 1921, he was married at Ormond to Miss Johnnie Dampier and they have one son, Darrel P. Carnell, Jr.

#### *ARTHUR G. BENNETT*

ARTHUR G. BENNETT was born at Rochester, N. Y., March 8, 1882. His father was Albert and his mother Emma (Peacock) Bennett. The family is of English descent, both of his parents being born in Canada.

He received his early education in the local schools of New York.

From time to time his parents visited Daytona Beach, Florida, but in 1898 came there permanently. His father was in the hotel business and built the Dunham Hotel at Daytona Beach, which he ran for many years. At that time the subject of this sketch was only sixteen years old. He, however, went into the lumber business in Jacksonville and was associated with the Halsema Manufacturing Company there for eighteen and one-half years. They had lumber and millwork business all over the state. He became secretary and treasurer of the organization and still owns some interest in that business.

In 1925 he came to Daytona Beach and established a dealership for the Delco Products, Inc., including the Delco Light, Frigidaire, the Delco Water System, etc. He has the agency for Flagler and Volusia Counties.

Although he has only been a resident of the town for a short time, he has taken an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and also the Rotary Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Jacksonville, Fla., in April, 1902, to Miss Harriett Becker of Illinois and they have one daughter, Margaret.

#### *JEROME F. EASTHAM*

JEROME F. EASTHAM was born at Velber, Kentucky, July 31, 1888. His father was James T. and his mother Emily (Weddle) Eastham. His family were of English descent. Both his father and mother were teachers and gave to the son the advantages of their own education.

Besides being taught by his parents, he attended school in Pulaski County, Ky., after which he went to Berea Normal School and then to Berea College in that state, where he graduated in 1914 with the degree of Bachelor of Pedagogy. He also spent two summers at Peabody College in Nashville, Tenn.

Before attending Normal School he taught for four years in the rural schools of Pulaski County, Ky., and after completing his college course was principal of the Whitesburg public school from 1914 to 1917.

In 1917 he came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, to accept the principalship of Daytona High School. In 1918 he was appointed superintendent of the city schools of Daytona, which position he has held until the present time. Under him are the seven schools on the mainland, or old Daytona, which include the High Schools, both senior and junior. The senior schools have an enrollment of 2138 white children and 800 colored, with 73 white teachers and 18 colored.

He now has in contemplation the organization of a public kindergarten as well as adding a teachers' training department during the present year. During the year 1926 three new schools have been erected, including the Senior High School, and he has been largely interested in obtaining bonds amounting to \$800,000 issued for the new schools, school sites and athletic fields.

He is active in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and an enthusiastic member of the Daytona Kiwanis Club.

He was married at Lexington, Ky., on August 11, 1915, to Miss Polly M. Fields and they have three children: Anna Raleigh, Julia Christine and Jerome, Jr.

*RICHARD HATHAWAY EDMONDS*

RICHARD HATHAWAY EDMONDS, Editor of the *Manufacturers Record* of Baltimore, Md., and prominent winter resident of Daytona Beach, Florida, was born in Norfolk, Va., in 1857. His father was a Baptist minister whose family settled in Virginia prior to 1653. His maternal ancestors came to the same state about 1770, just prior to the Revolutionary War.

In 1858, upon the death of his father when the subject of this biography was only one year old, Mr. Edmonds' mother with her three small children moved from Norfolk to Lancaster County, Virginia, which was the previous home of her husband. There the family remained until 1871, when they moved to Baltimore, Md.

Upon the farm in Lancaster County during the Civil War and during the struggles of the reconstruction period thereafter, the subject of this biography was reared. He spent his young life working on the farm. At the age of thirteen it fell to his lot to assume the management and from that time until he moved to Baltimore he milked the cows, fed the stock, plowed, planted and harvested the crops.

At the age of fourteen he moved to Baltimore where he spent three years in the public schools and at the age of seventeen entered the office of what was then one of the leading commercial papers of the country, the *Baltimore Journal of Commerce*. He began at the bottom as errand boy and was gradually promoted to bookkeeper and reporter and at twenty-one was assistant editor. In addition to his work on the *Journal of Commerce* he gave special study to the agricultural interests of the country and for several years devoted his spare time, both day and night, to writing articles on the grain trade of the world for several of the leading papers in the United States. He soon became widely known as one of the leading grain statisticians of the country.

It was through his persistent urgings that the *Journal of Commerce* established an industrial feature and became known as the *Journal of Commerce and Manufacturers Record*. At the end of six months it was found that the shippers complained that the paper was too much of an industrial publication and the manufacturers complained that it was too much of a shipping paper. As an outcome of this the owner of the paper offered to sell to Mr. Edmonds on credit the *Manufacturers Record* on the proposition that he would continue to help edit the *Journal of Commerce*. Without a dollar of money he made the deal and assumed the obligation, the payments for which extended over eight years. He faced the burden of establishing a new paper and paying for it without capital or banking credit and successfully accomplished his purpose, although not without a severe struggle.

Since its establishment in 1882 the *Manufacturers Record* has gradually grown in prominence and power, first throughout the south and later

throughout the nation. It was begun at a time when the south was just recovering from the struggles of reconstruction; even then it was far from reaching its position of agricultural prominence which it held prior to the

About 1911 Mr. Edmonds came to Daytona Beach, Florida (then Daytona) for his health and there he found it. He built a home on South Beach Street which is one of the finest in the city. There he has spent his winters for fifteen years, continuing his duties as Editor of the *Manufacturers Record* from this point, although the paper is published in Baltimore.

Since he has lived in Daytona Beach he has taken an active interest in the civic advancement of the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and has freely used his pen at all times in giving publicity and in helping for the progressive advancement of the county. His interest has been entirely unselfish, as he owns no property in Florida except his own home and a lot adjoining, bought to protect his home place.

He is a charter member of the American Iron & Steel Institute, probably the greatest business organization of the world. He is Vice-President for Maryland of the National Association of Manufacturers and a member of the American Economic Association and the American Statistical Association and other similar organizations. He has been a vigorous fighter for years for prohibition and enforcement of laws. He is a Baptist and for fifty years or more has been an active church worker.

He was married to Miss Addie Field on the 5th day of July, 1881. They have never had any children but always keep around them many young people, nieces, nephews and other relatives.

#### *W. A. BRUNSON*

W. A. BRUNSON was born in Brockton, N. Y., March 10, 1894. His father was Charles F. and his mother Jennie (Wright) Brunson. He is of English and Irish descent. His father was engaged in the dairying business.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Sinclairville, N. Y., and afterwards attended Cornell University, graduating in 1918 with a degree of D. V. M.

After completing his education he began the general practice of his profession as veterinary in Sinclairville, N. Y., until the Fall of 1922, when he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he was appointed Sanitary and Dairy Inspector by City Manager Hodges in that year, which he continued until 1926 and on January 7, 1926, he was appointed Health Officer of the consolidated city of Daytona Beach by the City Manager, Mr. Walter F. Richards.

Dr. Brunson has taken a keen interest in his work of bringing the sanitary and health ordinances of the city up to date and endeavoring to bring

Daytona Beach to the highest degree of healthfulness and cleanliness. He has a staff of fifteen in the Health Department.

During the World War he was for one year in the Veterinary Company No. 1 at Camp Greenleaf, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

He is a member of the American Legion and also of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and American Public Health Association. Of fraternal affiliations he is a member of Alpha Psi veterinary fraternity and the Odd Fellows.

He was married at Sinclairville, N. Y., in 1919 to Miss Floy Reed and they have two children, Patricia Lucile and Jeanette Wright.

### *W. W. STERLING*

W. W. STERLING was born at Albion, Michigan, on the 18th day of November, 1868. His father was Alburtes and his mother Mary Elizabeth (Lownsbury) Sterling.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, including the high school, after which he went into the real estate business.

He has been very active in various lines, including manufacturing, banking and farming, and has been very successful. For several years he has been active in the manufacturing business in New England and Chicago, Ill.

In 1921 he came to Florida from Michigan on account of his health and located at Daytona. He purchased the large tract of land lying north of the city, where he established the famous bulb business called "The National Gardens." This business has rapidly developed into one of the most prominent of the section. A great impetus to the bulb business was caused by the Government embargo which went into effect in January 1926, prohibiting the importation of flowering bulbs into the United States, which had amounted to thirty million dollars a year.

The reduced supply and increase in demand has made the bulb business one of the best paying propositions in Florida. "National Gardens" has, therefore, come into the limelight on account of the great success it has enjoyed. It is to Mr. Sterling's credit that he has brought this industry to its present prominence. He has found from tests at National Gardens that the rich soil there, together with the dews on account of its proximity to the Atlantic Ocean, will develop the bulbs in much shorter time than other sections of the country.

The property is located on the double track mainland of the Florida East Coast Railroad, which gives splendid transportation facilities, enabling flowers shipped in the early morning to be on sale in New York City the following afternoon.

He has associated with him Mr. R. K. McDonald of Wisconsin, who is

the farm manager and who has had a long experience in the bulb growing business.

In the further improvements which are completed on this property is a large ice and cold storage plant, together with a demonstration farm, which is a strip of land four hundred feet wide by two and one-half miles long on each side of the Florida East Coast Railroad, with a five mile boulevard running around the entire strip, giving the tourists an opportunity to view the colorful flora, which will impress them with the fact that Florida is veritably a land of flowers.

Since Mr. Sterling has been located at Daytona Beach he has taken an active interest in local affairs.

He was married on the 18th day of July 1892, to Miss Mary Elizabeth Drake in Ohio. No children have been born to this union but they have reared seven, four girls and three boys, whom they have taken into their home and educated as their own.

#### *ISAAC H. HUNTER*

ISAAC H. HUNTER, M. D., was born at Colquitt, Georgia, May 23, 1881. His father was William E. and his mother C. A. (Bush) Hunter. On his father's side he is of English ancestry, his family dating back to John Hunter, and early English physician. The family was noted in medical circles, there being a doctor in each generation. On his mother's side the family were distinguished as lawyers, bankers and judges.

He received his early education in the schools of Georgia, after which he attended Grant University at Chattanooga, Tenn., where he received his degree of M. D. in 1903. He later specialized at the nursery and child's hospital at Baltimore, Md., and took a post graduate course at New Orleans Polyclinic in 1911 and again in 1921. However, he had previously started the practice of his profession at Climax, Ga., and was there for six months, after which he came to Florida in 1903 and lived in various parts of the state practicing medicine. For five years during this period he was with the Southern Railway Co., at Lulu, Florida.

In 1925 he came to New Smyrna, where he has since been engaged in general practice of his profession. He specializes in obstetrics and diseases of children, besides doing considerable surgery. He has built up a very large practice in New Smyrna.

Although he has been in New Smyrna only a short time he has taken a keen interest in civic affairs.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Ku Klux Klan.

He was married at Adel, Georgia, June 8, 1921, to Miss Annie C. Dean, who is a graduate nurse and helps him in his practice. They have two children, Chloe D. and William Joseph.

*THOMAS EDWARD FITZGERALD*

THOMAS EDWARD FITZGERALD, senior member of the law firm of Fitzgerald & Allen, and president and publisher of the "Daytona Beach News" and "Daytona Beach Journal," has been a resident of Volusia County for more than 25 years. He was born at Elroy, Wisconsin, May 10, 1879; moved to Ellsworth, the same state, when he was a young child and there grew to maturity. He began his newspaper career at the age of 14, when he became the printers' "devil" on the Ellsworth Gleaner, a weekly paper that has long ceased to exist. In 1901 he moved to Florida, locating at Daytona, having before his arrival purchased the weekly Gazette-News, afterwards succeeded by the Daily News. Colonel Fitzgerald, who acquired his military title by virtue of being a member of the personal staff of Governor John W. Martin, was married in 1900 to Edna L. Vanderwater, of Ellsworth, Wis. They have three sons, Franklin E., Raymond V. and Frederick C. Colonel Fitzgerald studied law at John B. Stetson University and was admitted to the bar in 1905. He belongs to all the Masonic bodies, is past Exalted Ruler of the Daytona Lodge of Elks, past president of the Daytona Beach Kiwanis club, past lieutenant governor of the former Alabama-Florida district of Kiwanis, past district deputy grand exalted ruler of the Elks, and at one time was quartermaster of the Second Battalion, Second Regiment of the Florida National Guard. At the present time his law firm is local counsel for the Florida East Coast Railway Company, Peninsula & Occidental Steamship Company, Florida East Coast Hotel System, Florida Power & Light Company, the Florida Motor Lines and other prominent interests.

*EDWARD L. POWE*

EDWARD L. POWE was born at Lower Peach Tree, Alabama, March 26, 1872. His father was William E. and his mother Sarah J. (Gaines) Powe. His family were early pioneers of Alabama and his ancestors were prominent in colonial days and the Revolution, his great grandfather being a Judge in colonial days and another ancestor, Calvin Spencer, was Assistant Quartermaster under General Washington.

He received his early education in the public schools of Orange County, Florida, where his family moved when he was a child. He afterwards went to Rollins College at Winter Park and in 1904 graduated from Stetson University, DeLand, Florida, with a degree of LL. B.

He first came to DeLand in 1888. After leaving college he was engaged in various occupations until finally he became associated with the old Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railroad, which was later purchased by the Plant System which was subsequently taken over by the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad. He was with the railroad for many years and on account of his

long and faithful service he has been retained as a Special Representative of the railroad, largely an honorary position.

In 1916 he was appointed Post Master of DeLand, by President Wilson, reappointed by President Wilson, serving under Wilson, Harding and Coolidge, in which office he served for eight years and five months. The new Post Office building, which is the finest in Volusia County, was built during his term of office.

After retiring from office he went into the real estate business in partnership with Hon. Earl Westphal Brown, present Mayor of DeLand, with offices at 110 South Woodlawn Boulevard. The firm is engaged in general real estate business under the name of Powe & Brown.

Mr. Powe owns considerable real estate in DeLand, besides orange groves in the adjacent country.

He has always taken an active interest in the development of the town and has served on the City Council for one year. He is also an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club, and is a member of the DeLand Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and Masons in all of its branches, both the York and Scottish Rites, and also a member of the Shrine.

In 1896 he was married at Sorrento, Florida, to Miss Ada G. Kuder and they have one child, Mildred G. and a grandson, Robert.

#### *CHARLES L. HEATH*

CHARLES L. HEATH was born in Cabot, Vermont, February 27, 1879. His father was C. A. and his mother Amelia (Farrand) Heath. The family of English descent are old inhabitants of the United States.

He received his early education in the schools of Vermont, after which he went to Chicago and engaged in the decorating business.

In 1912 he came to DeLand, Florida, and founded the C. L. Heath Paint Store there, which he later sold out to J. C. Polley.

Later he entered into the real estate business and has operated extensively. He is president of the Forest Hills Development Company of DeLand, which has a 40-acre sub-division and other properties.

He built the American Express Company building in DeLand, besides several houses, in fact he has been very successful in real estate in and around DeLand.

He has taken an active interest in local affairs, being City Commissioner as representative from the Second Ward.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal organizations is a Mason, Shriner, Odd Fellow and an Elk.

He was married at Barre, Vermont, on October 15, 1907, to Miss Emma Cameron, of Sherbrooke, P. Que.



*HERBERT PIERCE FORD*

HERBERT PIERCE FORD was born at Gadsden, Alabama, September 12, 1884. His father was Young F. and his mother Sally (Spradley) Ford. His family is of English descent.

He received his early education in the schools of Alabama, after which he attended the University of Alabama, graduating in the year 1908 with the degree of Bachelor of Science and in 1909 received his degree of Mining Engineer.

After leaving college in 1909 he began the practice of his profession, his first work having been in Alabama, in various points in the state. Then in Georgia, North and South Carolina, coming to Florida in 1916 where he practiced his profession continuously in various cities of the state. His attention was given entirely to city work such as paving contracts, sewerage and other municipal improvements. In 1923 he located in DeLand, Florida, where he was resident engineer for The J. B. McCrory Company, Inc., an engineering firm of Atlanta, Georgia, who were consulting engineers for the city of DeLand.

He was so successful in his work in DeLand that in 1926 he was honored by being elected City Manager by the City Commission. He was instrumental in having installed a system of accounts for the city, which is proving very successful. He is also interested in working out a system of parks for the city and developing the water works and sewerage disposal. There are many improvements going on now under his management.

His war record is deserving of mention. He had the rank of First Lieutenant in the 34th Engineers and was stationed at Gievres, France, from September 1918 to July 1919.

In civic activities he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in social organizations a member of the DeLand Country Club. In fraternal affiliations he is an Elk.

He was married at New York City in May 1923 to Miss Lucy F. Crehore.

*ROBERT J. BISHOP*

ROBERT J. BISHOP was born in Charleston County, now Berkly County, S. C., December 29, 1858. His father was Stephen C. and his mother Catherine (Cales) Bishop. He is of Scotch descent, his ancestors being early settlers of America and taking an active part in the Revolutionary War. The first members of the Bishop family settled at Jamestown, Va. His father, Stephen C. Bishop, was a planter in South Carolina.

Robert J. Bishop received his early education in the schools of South Carolina, after which he went into the turpentine business, and in 1885 he came to Suwanee County, Florida, taking a position as foreman in a turpentine

still. This was at a time when Florida was just being opened and presented investment possibilities in the naval stores and general merchandise business. For a time he lived at Brooksville, Florida, where he and Mr. J. H. Tatum were in partnership, but before Mr. Tatum reached there Mr. Bishop sold out the business and divided the profits with Mr. Tatum, after which they came to Volusia County together but did not go into business together. This was in 1900, when Mr. Bishop bought a large amount of acreage in the vicinity of Bishopville, where he later made his home. At one time he owned as much as 12,000 acres. He has from time to time sold considerable of this property and now has about 700 acres remaining in the vicinity of Bishopville, his present home.

He continued in the turpentine business for many years and had two stills running. After a number of years he sold his business to Mr. E. R. Conrad of the Naval Stores Company of DeLand.

The present town of Bishopville was originally known as Astor Junction and later became known as Eldridge. About 1911 the post office was named Bishopville in honor of the subject of this biography but the railroad still continues the name of their station as Eldridge.

He has always taken an active interest in his community and in the county. While he lived in DeLand he was the chairman of the Street Committee and to him was due credit for much of the street work there. Later he was elected member of the Board of County Commissioners for two terms and during the second term was chairman. While on the Board of County Commissioners he was an ardent advocate for good roads for Volusia County. It is probably more largely to his credit than to anyone else's that road No. 3 from DeLeon Springs to Seville was built. This is one of the best roads in the state.

He is now practically retired from business.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and the Shrine.

He was married in 1877 at St. Stephens, South Carolina to Miss Sarah Gearick and they have six children: Mattie (Mrs. O. L. Durance), Lottie (Mrs. J. J. Bishop), S. W., Albert O., Robert G. and H. W. Bishop, all still residing in the state of Florida.

#### *GEORGE I. FULLERTON*

GEORGE I. FULLERTON, lawyer, was born at Randall, Kansas, April 11, 1889. His father was Benjamin F. and his mother Ella (Powell) Fullerton. His father was an early pioneer in Kansas, taking an active part in the building of that state.

George I. Fullerton received his early education in the public schools of Oklahoma and Kansas and matriculated at the Northwestern Normal school at Alva, Oklahoma, where he completed his course. He grew to manhood in western Oklahoma, that part of Oklahoma, known as "the cow country." He

followed the cattle business with his father and brother from Old Mexico to the Kansas line, working as a cow-puncher for \$35.00 a month on several of the big ranches of Old Mexico, Texas and Oklahoma. He was connected with a British Cattle Company in Old Mexico during the Carranza Revolution. In 1916 he came to Oak Hill, Florida, as a representative of J. A. Hockett & Company, Broom Corn Brokers, who harvested and shipped switch grass which was used as a substitute for Broom Corn, and he shipped more than three million pounds of the switch grass to manufacturers of brooms in various parts of the world during his first two years in Florida.

He next became the temporary City Manager under the Commission form of government of New Smyrna and also held the office of City Auditor and Clerk for a time. He was in reality the organizer of the New City Government in New Smyrna.

He is president of the Fullerton Grove Corporation which he organized in 1920. This Company owns a very valuable bearing orange grove and in 1925 his fruit topped the New York market.

He was admitted to the bar in 1916 in Oklahoma and after coming to New Smyrna resumed his practice and has become one of the leading lawyers of the community, specializing in Criminal Law.

Mr. Fullerton has taken an active part in the advancement of New Smyrna and this section, being alive to all public interests. He is a member of the New Smyrna Chamber of Commerce and the Exchange Club, being State Treasurer of the Affiliated Exchange Clubs of Florida.

He is a Mason and a Shriner, Past Master of New Smyrna Lodge of Masons and Past High Priest of the Royal Arch Masons.

On August 14, 1912, he was married at Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Miss Mildred Ferguson.

#### *GEORGE F. CROUCH*

GEORGE F. CROUCH was born at Rochester, N. Y., July 4, 1885. His father was Levi and his mother Elizabeth (Isted) Crouch. His mother and father were both born in England.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of New York but went to high school at Waukau, Iowa, and to business college at Dubuque, Iowa.

After completing his education he entered the newspaper business and was located at various points in Iowa, among them being Clarence and Cresco, Iowa, where he managed the "Independent." He was also at Mapleton and Cygnet, Ohio.

In 1901 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and bought the "Gazette News," which he ran for two years and then sold it to a company headed by Col. T. E. Fitzgerald, from whom he had bought it. He later became superin-

tendent of the "News" Plant and held this position for ten years after he sold the paper.

He has always been prominent in the civic affairs of the city, having been a member of the County Board of Education for twelve years and for ten years was chairman. At one time he ran for State Senator from Volusia County and was defeated by only twenty votes. For three years he was Municipal Judge of old Daytona and for four years was City Clerk and Tax Collector of the same municipality.

In social organizations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, of which order he has been a member for thirty-seven years, being a charter member of the Daytona Lodge and secretary since it was organized, except when he held the office of Exalted Ruler in 1915 and 1916. There were thirty members of the lodge when he first became an Elk and it has grown until there are now about six hundred members. He has given much of his time to the advancement of this organization and to his efforts are largely due the building of the Club House, as well as the new addition which has just been completed at a cost of about \$20,000.

He was married at Postville, Iowa, in 1875, to Miss Francis Stone and they have three children: Alden E., John L. and Julia E. (Mrs. W. H. Tuttle).

#### *DONALD J. EMERY*

DONALD J. EMERY was born in Chelsea, Vermont, December 25, 1888. His father was Curtis S. and his mother Harriet Jane (Ordway) Emery.

He received his early education in the public schools of Chelsea, after attending the Holderness school at Plymouth, New Hampshire and St. Johnsbury Academy at St. Johnsbury, Vermont, graduating in 1910 from the latter institution. Electing Art and Literature as a basis for a professional career, he attended the School of the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston, Mass., studying for two years under William Paxton and Phillip Hale. The three following years were spent in the Fenway School of Illustration under Emerson, Brett and Spear. In this school Mr. Emery taught while pursuing his studies.

In 1922 Mr. Emery came to Daytona Beach as a member of the Daily News Advertising Staff and in 1923 began the practice of his profession as an Advertising Counselor. He has since built up a substantial clientele including The Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, the City of Daytona Beach, the Daytona Highlands Company, the Phillips Tire Stores, Inc., Science Park, Inc., Conrad and Christiancy, Mack's, Inc., the Peoples Building & Loan Company and others.

He is a member of the Russell C. Warner Post, American Legion, the Lions Club, the Advertising Club of Daytona Beach, the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, Memphremagog Lodge, 65, F. & A. M., and the Halifax Boy Scouts Council.

He was married in 1920 to Miss Habel Gaskell of Bennington, Vermont. They have two children, John Stanton, born in Vermont in 1921 and Don, a native of Florida, born in 1924.

Mr. Emery was First Vice-President, Fourth District, International Advertising Association, 1926-1927.

He was a member of the New York National Guard (7th Inf.) at its entrance into World War Service and served with the 27th. Division until commissioned in the Field as a second lieutenant of infantry. He spent one year overseas during which time he was decorated with the American Distinguished Service Cross, the British Military Medal and the French Croix de Guerre.

#### *THADDEUS LANDMON HOWELL*

THADDEUS LANDMON HOWELL was born at Mt. Olive, N. C., February 16, 1879. His father was Marshall Thaddeus and his mother Martha Emma (Barfield) Howell. His paternal grandfather was killed July 21, 1861, in Virginia at an early battle in the Civil War, being a member of the Georgia Volunteers.

The subject of this biography was educated in the public schools of North Carolina until he was twelve years old, when his family moved to Florida. He first came to McClenny in Baker County, where he remained until he was 18 years old and came to New Smyrna, Volusia County, in May 1898.

His first work there was as telegraph operator for the Florida East Coast railroad, which position he held for five years. Then he became traveling salesman on the east coast of Florida for a Jacksonville wholesale grocery house.

On August 1, 1912, he organized the New Smyrna Lumber Company together with Messrs. M. M. and R. M. Bond. The corporation bought out the E. E. Neland Lumber Company and when the lumber yards were opened the name was changed to the Bond-Howell Lumber Company. Mr. Howell owns a large interest in the corporation and is its president, treasurer and executive head. His son, T. L. Howell, Jr., is secretary and M. M. Bond is vice-president.

The business started with an authorized capital of \$10,000 which has been increased from time to time until now it has reached the sum of \$1,000,000. It is the largest retail lumber company in Volusia County and has branches at Daytona Beach and St. Augustine.

Mr. Howell has been president of the Fidelity Bank of New Smyrna for the past ten years. He is also president of the Howell Investment Company, which owns a large amount of property in New Smyrna, St. Augustine and Daytona Beach.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs of both New Smyrna and the County of Volusia. He is now Bond Trustee for the New

Smyrna Special Road and Bridge District and for the Turnbull Road and Bridge District.

He is a member of the New Smyrna Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Masons, Shrine and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, having been a member of the St. Augustine Elks Lodge for over 25 years.

He was married at McClenny, Florida, March 10, 1902 to Miss Minnie Francis Wolfe and to the union have been born four children: T. L. Jr., Kenneth Wolfe, Marshall Frances, and Marjorie.

#### *J. L. BRENNAN*

J. L. BRENNAN was born at Whitehall, N. Y., December 11, 1855. His father was Robert and his mother Mary (Mara) Brennan. His parents were born and reared in Ireland and soon after their marriage came to the United States. After a residence of several years in New York and Massachusetts they moved to Michigan and located at Harbor Beach, where the subject of this biography received his early education.

He became a teacher in the public schools of Huron County, Mich., when sixteen years of age, and at the age of twenty began his business career at Harbor Beach, Mich., which continued for forty-five years without a break, the last eighteen years as Vice-president of the Huron County Savings Bank, which was the oldest banking institution in that community. He still owns considerable real estate at Harbor Beach.

He was very active in all that tended to the civic advancement of that municipality, having been a member of the City Council for many years, City Clerk, represented the city on County Board of Supervisors, and held the office of Justice of the Peace for several years. Harbor Beach was the first city in Michigan to adopt the Commission form of Government, and Mr. Brennan was a member of a committee chosen to draft charter. He was Postmaster under both Cleveland administrations.

He and his associates have built some of the largest buildings there and he has a resort near Harbor Beach called "The Breakers" which he has subdivided.

In 1921 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and entered the real estate business there. He at once built the Brennan Apartments on Atlantic Avenue. Since his arrival he has bought and sold considerable real estate in the city and has built up a thriving and active business, being one of the best known real estate men in the city.

He was married September 19, 1888, to Miss Mary D. Cunningham, of Detroit, Mich., and they have four children: Mary Muriel (Mrs. Fred J. Karl) now residing at Harbor Beach, Mich., and who was at one time a teacher in the Daytona Beach public schools; John R., civil engineer of Daytona Beach; Ralph F. of Brennan Engineering Co., and Kathleen, a student.

*ANDREW HENDERSON ALEXANDER*

ANDREW HENDERSON ALEXANDER was born at Alexandrianna near Charlotte, N. C., in 1829 and died at Beresford, Volusia County, Florida, in 1907. He was of Scotch-Irish descent.

His great grandfather was Colonel John McKnitt Alexander, who was a pioneer settler of Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1754, and was a member of the famous Mecklenburg convention, which was a gathering of patriotic men who met at Mecklenburg Court House on May 20, 1775 and drew up a Declaration of Independence protesting against the tyranny of England. While the convention was in session the news arrived of the battle of Lexington fought April 19 preceding. This Declaration of Independence antedated the American Declaration of Independence of 1776 by over thirteen months, and raised a protest on the part of the Royal Government of England and the Tory inhabitants of North Carolina, and was the first definite stand for liberty in America.

It was largely through Colonel John McKnitt Alexander, who acted as Secretary of the Convention, that the facts concerning this meeting were saved for posterity, for in September 1800 he published a report of it, which was later confirmed by records obtained both from the British Government and newspapers of Charleston, S. C., Col. Alexander died in 1817.

Andrew Henderson Alexander, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in the schools of Mecklenburg County, N. C., and afterwards attended Davidson College at Davidson, N. C.

He served in the Confederate army during the civil war; was captured by the Federal forces toward the close of hostilities and confined with other war prisoners at Blackwell's Island, N. Y. Upon his release he returned to his home in North Carolina.

On February 13, 1866 he was married to Eugenia McLean, formerly of Greensboro, at Statesville, N. C., and on August 28 following they started for their future home in Florida accompanied by Alex. H. Stockton and his bride of the same day, Cora McLean, a sister of Mrs. Alexander. The journey was made with teams through the country and the party arrived at Enterprise (now Benson Springs) on October 7, 1866, later settling at Lemon Bluff on the upper St. Johns river.

He was Sheriff of Volusia County from 1868 to 1870 and resigned to enter the State Legislature, serving through the stormy session of 1871.

In 1872 he acquired a large acreage on Lake Beresford and moved to that location, which became the permanent home of the family. There he engaged largely in citrus culture; operated a general store; constructed a wharf which was known in early days as Alexander's Landing and which was for years a regular stopping place for St. Johns river steamers operated by Brock of Enterprise and by Frederick DeBarry.

The freeze of 1895 destroyed his orange groves but he bravely returned



*Andrew W. Alexander*



to the task of replanting and rebudding and successfully brought them back to production.

He was married twice. His first wife, Margaret McCloud died in 1861. From this union was born one son, Neal McCloud Alexander, who afterwards came to Florida and was associated with his father in business.

From his later marriage to Eugenia McLean, who died in 1914, there were born four children, two of whom, Frank J. and Harriet survive him.

He was a Mason and a member of the Hopewell Presbyterian Church near Charlotte, N. C. from which, on account of early associations and devotion, he never withdrew his affiliation.

### *NEAL McCLOUD ALEXANDER*

NEAL McCLOUD ALEXANDER was born at Alexandrianna near Charlotte, N. C., on the 24th day of October, 1861, and died on the 16th day of December, 1925. His father was Andrew Alexander, descended from an old Scotch family who were pioneers in North Carolina long before the Revolution. Colonel John McKnitt Alexander, the great-great grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a member of the famous Mecklenburg Convention of May 1775; these brave patriots had the courage to openly declare against the tyranny of England thirteen months before the Declaration of Independence by the American colonies on July 4, 1776.

Neal Alexander received his early education in the schools of North Carolina and at Bingham College which having completed he came to Florida in 1882 at the age of 21 to join his father, Andrew Alexander, who had come to Beresford, Volusia County, in 1872. He immediately became associated with his father in the orange culture and from the beginning was successful. In 1884 he formed the packing company of Alexander & Baird in partnership with James Baird, their packing houses in Beresford, DeLand and Wauchula, being among the largest concerns of their kind in the state. Later the business was incorporated and Mr. Alexander became president, which position he held until the time of his death.

He was a member of the First Presbyterian Church of DeLand, Florida. He was never married.

### *FRANK J. ALEXANDER*

FRANK J. ALEXANDER was born in Beresford, Volusia County, Florida on the 26th day of November, 1872. He is of Scotch-Irish descent. His father was Andrew Alexander and his mother Eugenia (McLean) Alexander; his father was a pioneer in Florida, coming to Beresford in 1872. His great-great grandfather, Colonel John McKnitt Alexander was a pioneer settler of Mecklenburg County, North Carolina in 1754, and was a

member of the famous Mecklenburg Convention that met at the Mecklenburg Court House, now Charlotte, in May 1775 and drew up resolutions protesting against the tyranny of England, the same antedating the American Declaration of Independence by over thirteen months.

The subject of this sketch received his early education at Beresford and in the schools of Volusia County and later attended the Eastman Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Returning to Florida he entered into the business of orange culture with his father, who was one of the largest orange growers of this section, and his brother, Neal Alexander, who had organized the packing house of Alexander & Baird.

After his father's death in 1907 he inherited or purchased from the heirs all the interests of the estate and has successfully continued the business.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of DeLand and served as a Deacon. He served as a director of the Volusia County Fair Association and as chairman of the Board of Trustees of the DeLand school. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Port Orange, Florida on the 17th day of April, 1912, to Miss Elizabeth Wheeler, formerly of Eau Claire, Wis., and they have three children, Frances, Elizabeth and Harriet.

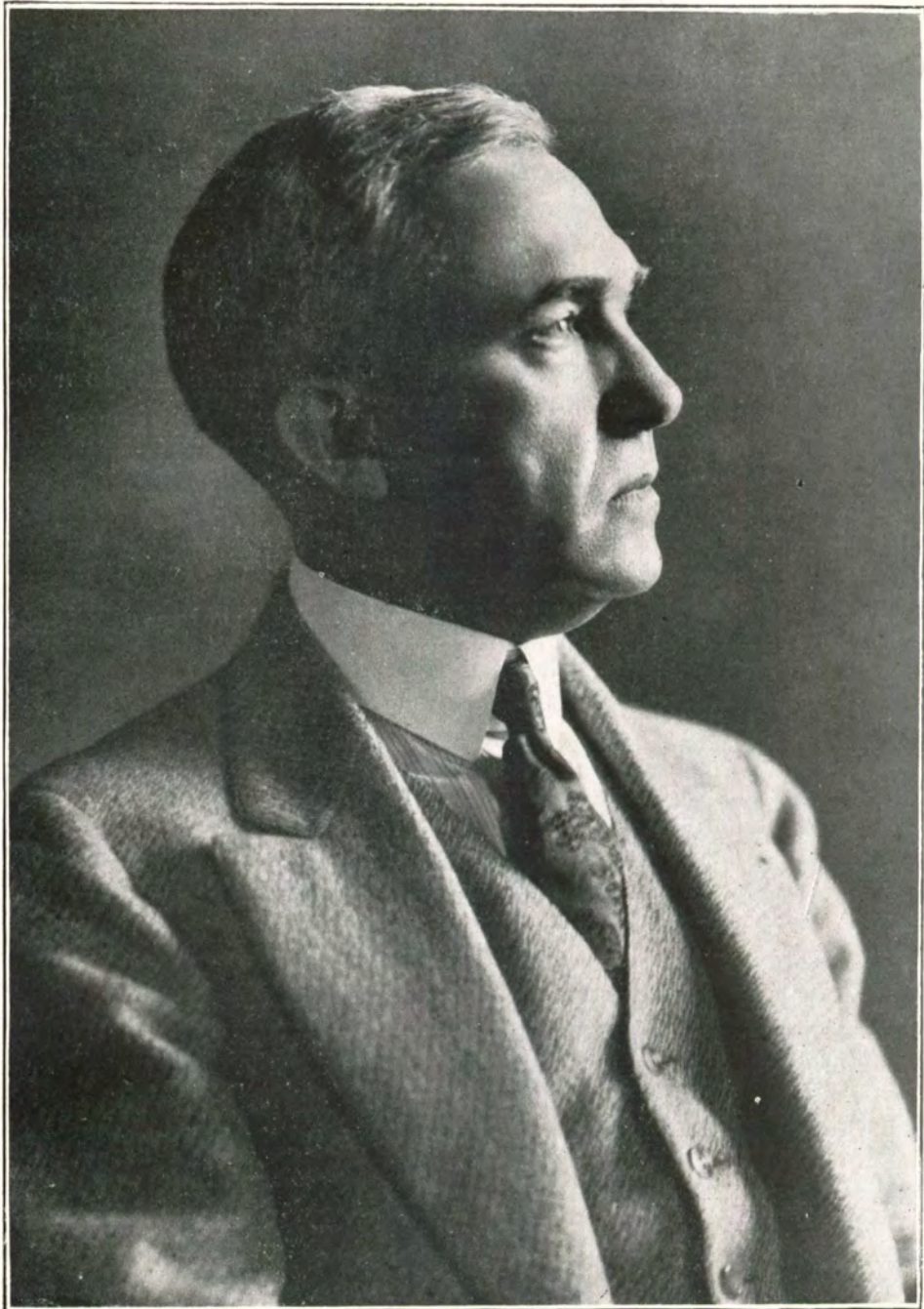
#### *ROBERT H. BOYD*

ROBERT H. BOYD, Banker, was born at Falls City, Neb., May 27, 1873. His father was Samuel and his mother Margaret (McCahon) Boyd, who came to America from the north of Ireland and settled in Nebraska in 1868.

Mr. Boyd received his early education in the public schools of Nebraska but at the age of ten his family moved to Florida, his father coming here on account of his health, locating at Glenwood. Robert H. Boyd continued his early education in the schools of this county, and later at Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Returning from Poughkeepsie he went into the mercantile business at Beresford, which is located near DeLand. This he continued until 1902 and in that year became connected with the Volusia County Bank as bookkeeper. He has been with that institution continuously since that date and has risen by various steps of promotion to assistant cashier, cashier, and executive vice-president, which office he now holds. He is the oldest banker in point of service in DeLand and one of the oldest in the county of Volusia. He has watched the gradual development of this strong financial institution from deposits of \$150,000, when he first became associated with it, until its present record of about \$4,000,000 deposits.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs; he has served on the City Council, and has been treasurer of the DeLand Chamber of Com-



*Richard Boyer*

merce since it was founded. He has a number of outside interests, besides substantial real estate holdings in DeLand. He has always been interested in orange culture and has an orange grove at Beresford. He is president of the Alexander & Baird Company of Beresford; treasurer of the J. F. Allen Furniture Company of DeLand; and chairman of the building committee of the new Masonic Temple.

He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church, and of fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons, a Shriner and Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Beresford, Florida on the 27th of June 1905 to Miss Harriet Alexander, whose parents were pioneers in Volusia County, driving by team and covered wagon from Mecklenburg County, N. C., in 1866 and settling at Beresford in 1872.

#### *JOHN ANDREW BOSTROM*

JOHN ANDREW BOSTROM was born in the Island of Gottland in the Baltic Sea, belonging to Sweden, on October 9, 1836. His father was Lars and his mother Anna Johanna (Vedin) Bostrom. His father was a farmer but the Vedins were seafaring people. He was fifth in a family of twelve children.

Mr. Bostrom of Ormond Beach is one of the oldest inhabitants of Volusia County, having just recently celebrated his 90th birthday, and is the longest resident in the Halifax country.

The subject of this sketch received his early education on the Island of Gottland, after which he was employed as a clerk in a store, but when twenty years of age he went to sea. At the end of the three years he was in China and his ship sailed for New York, where he landed that same year. For two years he sailed out of New York and Boston engaged on a vessel doing coastwise trading.

He returned to his old home in Sweden but only for a visit and was in Jacksonville in 1860 where his vessel put into port.

At the outbreak of the Civil War he entered the Union service as quartermaster on a transport. After the Union forces had captured Hilton Head, South Carolina, this became the headquarters of the forces of which he was a part. In 1864 his vessel was wrecked on the bar which runs out of the St. Johns River and this being his third wreck he decided to spend the rest of his life on land and until the close of the war he was a merchant at Hilton Head.

Since his first visit to Florida he had always wished to live there permanently. He bought a Government launch and using army tents for sails came down the coast to St. Augustine. He determined to make a trip of exploration to south Florida and with a negro, Israel McKinney, who had formerly been a slave on the Sam H. Williams plantation where Daytona Beach now stands, they secured a row boat and went down the Matanzas River to St. Joseph plantation and he secured an ox cart and hauled his boat across the old Kings Highway to Bulow's landing.

Mr. Bostrom relates the fact that he stopped at a beautiful beach, now

called Silver Beach, on the East side of the Halifax, which was then called Hog Pen. The fish were very plentiful and he and his colored companion stopped and took a bite at midday, this is mentioned for the fact that this is where he decided afterward to make his home.

He proceeded down the river to the Inlet where he met Capt. Dummitt, who lived near New Smyrna, he went from New Smyrna and met Dolph Sheldon. His trip continued down to Jupiter Inlet, from which place he walked twelve miles to Lake Worth. He then returned to Mosquito Inlet and in a small boat set sail up the coast to within six miles of Matanzas Inlet in one night when he was overtaken by a storm and pulled his boat ashore and with the help of some colored men put rollers under it and rolled it across to Matanzas Inlet.

In the Spring of 1866 he returned with his brother Charles C. Bostrom and John Mollison and took up a homestead at Silver Beach, where is now the city of Daytona Beach. He and Charles Bostrom proceeded to build the shack while Mollison went to Gainesville to file their claim. The Bostroms were not satisfied with Mollisons methods so they dissolved partnership and the Bostroms went to a point about five miles north on the Halifax, where is now the present town of Ormond Beach and took up a homestead, this was in 1868.

His first house was built of palmetto, later when the Florida Land & Lumber Company built a mill at Mosquito Inlet he secured lumber from them and erected a two story frame house, which was the first frame house built at Ormond. His homestead consisted of 94 acres and with what his brother Charles Bostrom homesteaded they had a mile of ocean to river property. They planted an orange grove and raised sweet potatoes and grew corn and wheat and spent their time in farming, hunting and fishing.

He also built small row and sail boats and sold them and later when the gasoline launch came into use he engaged in making those.

He gave the land to the city of Ormond Beach for a cemetery.

He now resides with his son, L. E. Bostrom, who is a prominent citizen of Ormond Beach. He has always taken an interest in public affairs and served for fifteen years as Mayor of Ormond. He was for two years a member of the County Commission and was School Supervisor. He was the organizer and manager of the bridge company that built the first bridge at Ormond. He was also active in the organization of the Coquina Hotel at Ormond Beach, later known as Bretton Inn and now known again as the Coquina Hotel.

In 1875 he was married to Miss Mary Baker, who was born at Salem, Mass., in 1833 and who died in 1911. They had two children, Lars Edward who married Lucile Carnell of Ormond and has eight children: Elizabeth; Andrew; Edward; Helen; James; Lucile; Donald; Dorothy Mae and Helen Esther, who married James P. Stanton. He has a granddaughter Edith May, wife of J. F. Paffe.

*CHARLES G. BOSTROM*

CHARLES G. BOSTROM was born on the Island of Gottland in the Baltic Sea off the coast of Sweden, to which country it belongs. The year of his birth was 1842 and he died March 25, 1925. His father was Lars and his mother Anna Johanna (Vedin) Bostrom.

His brother John Andrew Bostrom, who had been a sailor, came to New York in 1859 and Charles G. Bostrom came soon afterward.

John Andrew Bostrom had made a tour of exploration along the east coast of Florida in 1865 and in 1866 had returned to Hilton Head, where Charles G. Bostrom met him and together they came to Florida with a Mr. Mollison and settled at Silver Beach in the present city of Daytona Beach. The Bostroms and Mollison soon dissolved partnership and the two Bostroms went about five miles north and took up homesteads where is now the town of Ormond Beach. Together they had over a mile of ocean to river frontage.

The present Ormond Beach Hotel is on the land first taken up by Charles G. Bostrom, he and his brother planted an orange grove and engaged to make a living in hunting and fishing, and raising oranges.

It was the forest primeval, there were no other settlers nearer than Mollison down the peninsula and a few others some twenty miles away at the time they arrived in 1866.

About 1870 other inhabitants commenced to come into Ormond Beach and he and his brother began to sell off property to them.

When they first came they built a house of palmettos and lived there, but in 1868 the Florida Land & Lumber Company built a mill near Mosquito Inlet from which he and John Andrew Bostrom obtained lumber with which to erect a two story frame residence, which was called "Bosarvey."

Mr. Bostrom was a pioneer who saw the wilderness, beautiful by nature but only the home of the wild beast, change into a prosperous town. In its affairs he always took great interest. He was on the City Council for many years.

He was very liberal to newcomers and gave the land to Anderson and Price on which the Ormond Beach Hotel, now owned by the Florida East Coast Railroad, now stands. He also freely gave land for streets and roads in Ormond Beach.

*WALTER G. PARK*

WALTER G. PARK was born at Tuskegee, Alabama, in February, 1873. His father was James F. and his mother Emma (Bailey) Park. His father served in the Civil War and had a private school which was called the Park High School for Boys, which school he conducted for thirty years. His brother, Robert E. Park, has now been Professor of English at the Uni-

versity of Georgia for twenty-five years and his uncle Robert E. Park State Treasurer of Georgia, for twenty years, to his death. Frank Park, one of his brothers, was a representative in Congress for twelve years and was a judge of the Superior Court for ten years.

The subject of this biography received his early education in his father's school, after which he attended the University of Georgia, where he graduated in 1892 with the degree of A. B.

Later he became associated in the law office of Tom Atkinson, who was the brother of Governor Atkinson of Georgia. This office was located at La Grange, Ga., and Mr. Park practiced law in that city and Blakely, Ga., for a number of years.

In 1925 he came to New Smyrna, Florida, and entered into the practice of his profession in April of that year in partnership with Mr. Z. Bass of New Smyrna. Their practice is steadily growing and they have a large clientele.

Mr. Park has always taken an active interest in civic affairs where he has lived. In Georgia he was a Representative in the Legislature for four years and for three years was a member of the Senate in that state.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Phi Delta Theta college fraternity. In social organizations he is a loyal member of the New Smyrna Kiwanis Club.

He was married at Toccoa, Georgia, to Miss Merle Copps and they have one daughter, Merle.

#### *GORDON MORRIS DICKINSON*

GORDON MORRIS DICKINSON was born in Nashua, Florida, February 18, 1895. His father was John and his mother Margaret (Tompson) Dickinson, both of whom came from England.

Gordon Morris Dickinson, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of DeLand, afterwards attending Stetson University and later the University of Pennsylvania Wharton School of Finance, where he received in 1920 the degree of Bachelor of Science in Economics.

For one year he was engaged in public accounting in Baltimore.

In 1923 he came to DeLand and opened an office on his own account as Public Accountant and Auditor and has continued in that business to the present time, building up a large clientele. He now has four employees and also a branch office in Daytona Beach which he established in 1925.

He has done considerable work for the city of DeLand and also the city of Holly Hill, as well as a number of the larger firms in the county. He has made a specialty of income tax reports and is regarded as an expert in that line.

He also taught auditing and accounting in Stetson University for two years.

During the World War he was in the Chemical Warfare Department at Edgewood, Maryland, for one year with the rank of Corporal.

He has taken an active interest in the DeLand Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona Beach.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, and also the Pi Gamma Mu, an honorary scientific fraternity.

### *R. E. STEVENS*

R. E. STEVENS was born at Joliet, Illinois, May 12, 1884. His father was Elias L. and his mother Frances (Childs) Stevens. His family dates back to American history in the Revolutionary War.

R. E. Stevens received his early education in the schools of Illinois and later attended Beloit College for one year, after which he matriculated at Princeton University and graduated in 1908 with the degree of C. E. He practiced his profession of civil engineering in Montana with Stone & Webster and in Chicago, Ill., with the Elgin, Joliet & Eastern Railroad in the contracting department, with headquarters at Joliet.

He first visited Daytona Beach, Florida, with his mother when he was a child. He finally went there in the Fall of 1910 to locate permanently. He invested with George H. Munroe in a number of orange groves three miles southwest of Daytona Beach. Mr. Munroe died soon after Mr. Stevens' arrival, Mr. Stevens then bought out one of the Munroe heirs, which gave him three-fourths of the tract, consisting of 360 acres, one-half of which is in bearing groves.

He sold his interest in the 360 acres to "Ganymede" in 1925 and also another 200 acres which he had himself, retaining 160 acres on which he now conducts a dairy under the style, Stevens & Carrow.

Mr. Stevens has always taken an active interest in local affairs; he is an enthusiastic member of the Rotary Club and is past president of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona Beach, having held that office in 1921. He was also a member of the Board of Supervisors of the Halifax Drainage District. He is a member of the Beta Theta Pi college fraternity and the Tower Club of Princeton.

He has a summer home at Ludington, Mich.

On November 26, 1908 he was married at Joliet, Ill., to Miss Margaret Louise Francis. Mrs. Stevens is a member and ex-regent of the Abigail Bartholomew Chapter of the Daughters of American Revolution, past vice-president of the Palmetto Club and first president of the Y. W. C. A. of Daytona Beach. She is also a member of the "Daughters of Founders and Patriots."

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens are the parents of four children: R. E. Jr., Mary Frances, James Francis and Margaret F.



*FRANKLIN N. WOOD*

FRANKLIN N. WOOD was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., May 13, 1877. His father was Judge B. Frank Wood and his mother Hannah Maria Wood.

The subject of this biography was educated by private tutors and read law with his father, Judge Wood, in New York. He later moved to Chicago, Ill., where he was admitted to the bar in 1910, and became senior member of the firm of Wood, Schapiro & Clute.

In 1922 he moved to Daytona Beach, Florida, built a home there and was admitted to the Florida bar in 1924. He has always been very active in civic achievement there, being prominently identified in the movement to consolidate Seabreeze, Daytona Beach and Daytona into the City of Daytona Beach. He is president of the Southern Title & Trust Company, a director in the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company, director in the Peoples Building & Loan Co., and president of Ormond Development Co., owners and developers of Ormond Terrace, etc. He is the author of "Florida and Other Poems" published by the Four Seas Co., of Boston, and is widely known not only in this country but in Europe by reason of his Florida poems published in the leading magazines, newspapers and periodicals of America and England, and has been named by the press of Florida as "Poet Laureate." He is prominently represented in five of the leading Poetry Anthologies for 1926.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons, and is also a member of The Society of Mayflower Descendants and the Sons of the American Revolution.

His wife was formerly Miss Blanche Vedder of Providence, R. I., and they have one child, Priscilla Bradford Wood.

*A. C. HOLLAND*

A. C. HOLLAND was born at Frederick, S. D., April 28, 1888. His father was C. C. Holland and his mother Mamie (Taylor) Holland.

He received his early education in the schools of Washington, D. C., including the High School, and was for one year at George Washington University.

After completing his education he was engaged in the brokerage business in various parts of the United States, making his home for several years at Lancaster, Pa.

He came to Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1920 and opened an office on the peninsula under the firm name of Holland & Ponsang. He organized the Peninsula Ice & Cold Storage Co. and financed the Halifax Discount & Mortgage Company. He also organized the Lake View Cemetery Inc., owners and developers of Cedar Hill Burial Park in Daytona Beach; the Florida Burial Parks, Inc. owners of Sarasota and Vero Burial Parks, Holland & Company own controlling interest in both of these.



Stanley Wood.

In 1925 Mr. Holland bought out his partner, Mr. Ponsang, and he is now president of Holland & Company. G. A. Ormord is vice-president and M. F. Holland is secretary and treasurer.

He is the owner of a fine ocean front home in Seabreeze.

While he has never held any political office he has taken a keen interest in the advancement of Daytona Beach, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on July 29, 1917, to Miss Mabel F. Himelwright of Lancaster, Pa., and they have one son, Richard West.

### THOMAS LEE OSTEEN

THOMAS LEE OSTEEN was born at Osteen, then called Saulsville, Florida, December 20, 1863. His father was Hezekiah Ellis and his mother Susan (Gaskins) Osteen. Thomas Lee Osteen is a native son of a native son, both of his parents being born in Florida and his grandfather was an early pioneer, who was killed by the Indians in Columbia County during the Seminole War. Hezekiah E. Osteen early came to Volusia County and settled at Saulsville, which afterwards was named Osteen for his family. He was a large cattle raiser and was very prominent in county affairs, having served as sheriff and tax collector and also as a representative of Volusia County in the state legislature.

Thomas Lee Osteen received his early education in the public schools of Volusia County, after which he attended the East Florida Seminary, now the University of Florida, for one year and afterward went to the Eastman National Business College at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

After completing his education he located at Maitland, Florida, for two years with a brother-in-law, engaged in the mercantile business. During Pres. Cleveland's first administration Mr. Osteen was appointed Railway Mail Clerk and later took a civil service examination and became a Postal Railway Clerk on the Atlantic Coast Line, which position he held for twenty years. After resigning he returned to Osteen and went back into the mercantile business for one or two years, spending much of his time in DeLand. He next worked in H. L. Rodes' store in DeLand and while with him was made County Tax Collector for one term, which was the only term that D. P. Smith was not elected in thirty years. After four years service as tax collector he went into the real estate and insurance business and organized the Osteen Real Estate and Insurance Company with his nephew E. A. Osteen, in which business he is now actively engaged. He has also organized the Osteen Baby Farms east of the Country Club, which are suitable for chickens and ferns.

In 1926 he was elected on the City Council of DeLand from the Third Ward, and is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, a Shriner and an Odd Fellow.

He was married on the 16th day of April 1891 at Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss Jessie Lee Gregory, to which union were born twelve children, ten of whom are living: Ethel (Mrs. Theo. H. Codington), Thomas E., Edwin T., Frankie, Leonard, Ella (Mrs. S. E. Stone), Marie (Mrs. L. Holton), Jessie, Susan and Russell D.

### MYRON THOMAS PRITCHARD

MYRON THOMAS PRITCHARD was born in North Adams, Mass., July 27, 1853. His father was Thomas, his mother Elizabeth (Ray) Pritchard. The Pritchard family are of English descent, coming to Massachusetts from Hertfordshire, England, before the Revolution; one of the family served in that conflict. The Rays were from England and on coming to this country settled in Rhode Island, later they moved to the Berkshire Hills in Western Massachusetts.

The subject of this sketch received his education in the public schools of Massachusetts; later he attended the Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y., and Amenia Seminary, Amenia, N. Y. He taught in each of these institutions.

In 1874 he entered Boston University and throughout his college career paid his way by writing and editing newspapers. He was graduated in 1874 with the degree of A. B. After graduating he entered the profession of teaching. In 1878 he was Sub-Master of the Rice Training School, Boston. He was Principal of the Comins School, Boston, from 1887 to 1894; Principal (now Principal Emeritus) of the Everett School, Boston, from 1894 to 1922. During these years Mr. Pritchard was engaged in literary work and the publishing business. He was Vice-President and Literary Editor of the Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston; President of the Mundy Publishing Company and the John S. Brooks & Co. Publishing Company. He was editor-in-chief of Goldthwaites Geographical Magazine; Minerals; Teachers' World; Public School Education, etc. He was also President of the Young Citizens Loyal League, and Vice-President of the Willard Hospital for Dipsomaniacs.

Professor Pritchard first came to Daytona Beach, Florida, for the winter of 1901. Again in 1914 he came and at that time purchased a home on the Peninsula and has spent every winter there since. He spends his summers at Barrington, R. I.

He has established his citizenship in Daytona Beach and has taken an active interest in civic affairs. He is now, and has been for several years, president of the Board of Trustees for Public Schools of the Peninsula. He is chairman of the Educational Department of the Florida Forum and a member of the Forum Council.

Among other local organizations, he is President of the Halifax River Bird Club, Vice-President of the Daytona Beach Tourist Club, and a member of the Advisory Board of the Boy Scouts.

He is the author of many works of national reputation, among which are the following: Poetry of Niagara, Howe Readers, Gate to English, Heart of America Readers, Stories of Thrift for Young Americans and The Upward Path.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and a Knight Templar. He has never married.

### *HARRY B. CASSIN*

HARRY B. CASSIN was born at Louisville, Ky., on the 3rd day of June, 1884. His father was Henry F. and his mother Catherine (Bannon) Cassin.

He received his early education in the schools of Louisville and at the Du Pont Manual Training School.

After completing his education he began the practice of his profession of engineering with Illinois Central R. R. & F. E. C. Ry., Key West Extension from 1903 to 1907. Later he was assistant engineer of the city of Louisville for seven and one-half years from 1907 to 1914. He was also chief engineer for the Louisville Real Estate & Development Company for a number of years and was assistant county engineer of Jefferson County, Ky., of which Louisville is the county seat.

Later he came to Florida and was engaged in engineering work in various parts of the state, principally in connection with Real Estate Developments. In 1923 he came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, and became city engineer in March of that year. In June 1924 he was elected city manager of the old municipality of Daytona, which position he held until 1925. Later he engaged in the general practice of his profession of engineering, which he still continues.

During this time he has accomplished many engineering feats that have brought him a wide reputation. Among these is the development of DeLeon Springs located near DeLand in Volusia County. In an effort to enlarge this Spring, which is one of the attractions of the section, it suddenly went dry and the services of Mr. Cassin were engaged to solve the problem of restoring the flow. The engineering feat of stopping the subterranean passage through which this water was being lost and restoring the flow to the beautiful Spring was successfully accomplished by Mr. Cassin.

In business organizations he is a member of the American Association of Engineers, Indiana Engineering Society, and in fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks and Knights of Columbus.

He was married at Louisville, Ky., in 1907 to Miss Anna Malone and they have five children, Margaret, Anastasia, Florence, Mildred and Jennette.

*ROBERT B. F. ROPER*

ROBERT B. F. ROPER was born in Merryweather County, Georgia, on the 13th day of March, 1852. His father was William C. and his mother Caroline Roper. His father was a prominent man in Orange County, Florida and held some important positions of trust there among which were the offices of State Senator, and Superintendent Public Instruction. His family history in America dates back to the year 1700, at which time the first member of the Roper family came to this country.

The subject of this biography received his earliest primary education in the schools of Georgia but at eight years of age his family came to Florida and settled in the western part of Orange County, where he completed his education.

He remained in Orange County until 1900, when he moved to New Smyrna, Volusia County and followed various occupations, including a large amount of surveying. He opened a real estate office in New Smyrna in 1910 under the style of the Roper Realty Company, doing a general real estate business, which became one of the best known firms in that city. He was one of the organizers of the Realty Board of New Smyrna and is now president of that Board. He is still very active and has bought and sold a considerable amount of real estate in his time.

He has always been a public spirited man and taken a keen interest in civic affairs. While living in Orange County he was on the Board of County Commissioners and since he has been in New Smyrna has been elected its Mayor. He has had active charge of the New Smyrna exhibit at the annual County Fair at DeLand.

In religion he is a member of the Church of the Seventh Day Adventists.

He was married at Ocoee, Florida, on the 13th day of Nov. 1873 to Miss Mary Jane Sims and they have five children: Jessie, W. H., Cecil, R. W., Lucile (Mrs. Lucile Smith).

*WILLIAM HERSCHEL ROPER*

WILLIAM HERSCHEL ROPER was born at Ocoee, Florida, February 23, 1878. His father was Robert B. F. and his mother Mary J. (Sims) Roper. The father and grandfather of the subject of this biography moved from Merryweather County, Georgia, to Orange County, Florida, about 1860 and settled there, and Robert B. F. Roper was prominent in county affairs, being a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

William H. Roper received his early education in the schools of Orange County, attending the Grammar and High School at Orlando, after which he took a course in a business college at Macon, Georgia. He was nineteen years old when he went to Georgia and lived there from 1897 to 1924,

being engaged in the machinery business and was president of The Mallary, Roper Company of Macon. In 1924 he sold out his interest in this business and came to New Smyrna, where his father had previously moved in 1900. He became associated with the Roper Realty Company which his father had established some years previous. He and his father continue the business in general real estate and insurance, which has steadily grown and they are covering a wide field. The slogan of the firm is that the office is "The real estate service station" being headquarters for information for all kinds of real estate in that part of the country.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, as well as in the advancement of the religious thought of the community. In Macon, Georgia he was recording secretary of the Y. M. C. A. for seventeen years, was a member of the State Sunday School Board and superintendent of the Christian Sunday School at Macon for twenty-five years. He has continued this work since he has been in New Smyrna and is superintendent of the Sunday School of the Christian Church there, which church he organized.

He is a loyal member of the Kiwanis Club, being one of the charter members, and has been president since October 1, 1926. He is also secretary of the New Smyrna Realty Board since 1925.

He was married at Macon, Ga., on September 30, 1918 to Miss Mary Griffin and they have two children, Robert and Clarence.

### *ROBERT L. MUDGETT*

ROBERT L. MUDGETT was born at Loudon, N. H., on February 3, 1880. His father was H. L. and his mother Clara A. (Loving) Mudgett. His family is of English descent, dating back to early colonial times of the settlement of New England.

He received his early education in the Tilton Seminary of Tilton, N. H., after which he attended Bryant & Stratton Business College and later became a public accountant in Chicago and Milwaukee.

In 1918 he came to New Smyrna, Florida, and went into the automobile business for a time. In 1922 he was appointed Tax Collector, Assessor, Auditor and City Clerk, which offices he has held for the past four years. In addition to this he also does work which is usually done by the City Treasurer, and about \$1,000,000 worth of bond money has passed through his hands in the past year. When he first assumed office in 1922 the assessed valuation of property in New Smyrna was \$4,000,000 and in 1926 it had increased to \$12,000,000, about 300%. The amount of taxes in 1922 was \$33,000 and in 1926 it will be about \$170,000.

He also has complete financial supervision over all departments of the city government. Through his efforts an equalized tax system has been developed and adopted, which has given general satisfaction, in fact Mr. Mudgett is regarded as an authority on tax matters.

Besides his work with the city he also has outside interests and has wisely invested in real estate in New Smyrna.

He takes an active interest in public affairs and is an ardent member of the New Smyrna Kiwanis Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason.

He was married at New Smyrna, Florida, in December, 1923, to Miss Mary R. Griest.

#### *WALTER O. LAHRMAN*

WALTER O. LAHRMAN was born at Davenport, Iowa, August 1, 1892. His father was Otto H. and his mother Emily Lahrman.

He received his early education in the schools of Davenport, including the High School, after which he attended Business College.

Completing his education he entered the lumber business in Davenport, where he was engaged for a short time. He came to DeLand, Florida in 1914 and bought an orange grove, which he had for three years. He became associated with the Bureau of Plant Industry for the state of Florida and continued with them for three years, being stationed at Tampa and Jacksonville.

In 1920 he gave up this work and became associated with the Armstrong Wholesale Grocery Company of Daytona Beach as manager of the DeLand branch of the business. Since he has had this position the business of the grocery firm at DeLand has about doubled, through his efforts.

He has always taken an active interest in the business and civic affairs of DeLand. He is an ardent supporter of the issue to reduce city taxes. He is very progressive and in May, 1926, was elected City Commissioner. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal orders he is a charter member of the DeLand lodge of Elks, in which he occupies the chair of Esteemed Loyal Knight.

He was married on the 28th day of July 1918, to Miss Kathleen Porter of Daytona Beach and they have one son, Donald.

#### *CECIL A. ALLISON*

CECIL A. ALLISON was born in Nashville, Ind., March 11, 1882. His father was Alonzo and his mother Jennie (Minor) Allison. His grandfather was Capt. G. W. Allison, who was State Senator, County Auditor and in the newspaper business for 65 years. He came from a family of newspaper people, his grandfather being editor of *The Jeffersonian*, Franklin, Ind., and his father was editor and publisher of the *Nashville, Ind., Democrat* for 35 years and in all was engaged in the newspaper business for half a century. His son George is associated with him at the present time. Edward Allison was editor and publisher of the *Edinburg, Ind., Courier* and several relatives are engaged in the newspaper business.



The subject of this sketch received his early education in the schools of Indiana and early went into the newspaper business in Indiana, part time with his father and the balance of the time with various newspapers.

He was attracted by the opportunities of Florida and in 1916 located in DeLand, Volusia County and has been in the newspaper business since his arrival there. At the present time he is editor and president of the "DeLand Sun." Since he has taken charge there has been a wonderful increase in the circulation of the paper and in the job printing business. He is now planning to establish a daily morning edition.

While he has taken an active interest in all that tends to the civic advancement of the town of DeLand, he has never held any political position. However, he has been very active in the work of the Chamber of Commerce and is also interested in other organizations.

He is an ardent sportsman and is a member of the Rod and Gun Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married at Nashville, Indiana, in 1906 to Miss Verna G. Genolin, daughter of Dr. John F. Genolin, one of Indiana's most prominent physicians.

#### *CHARLES A. RANDALL*

CHARLES A. RANDALL was born in South Haven, Michigan, on July 8, 1886. His parents were Benjamin R. and Jane (Ingraham) Randall. His mother's family goes back to Revolutionary days. His father, however, was born in Canada and is of English descent.

Mr. Randall received his early education in the schools of South Haven, Michigan, and subsequently attended High School there.

In 1922, attracted by the lure of the South, he came to Daytona, where he accepted a position as cashier of the East Coast Bank & Trust Company, in which connection he remained until 1923 in which year he dis-associated himself with that Bank and helped organize the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company. He became the first cashier of this institution, remaining there until January, 1924, when he resigned to enter the real estate business.

With Mr. W. J. Vial, he organized the Randall-Vial Company, dealers in real estate and insurance. This company has been very active in the real estate and building business. Soon after its incorporation the lot next to the southwest corner of Main and Palmetto streets on the Peninsula was purchased and the Florida Theatre building erected thereon. Besides the theatre, this building contains four stores on Main Street and four on Palmetto, with several offices. The theatre is leased to the Publix Theatre Corporation, associated with the Famous Players Corporation.

Besides his real estate and insurance business Mr. Randall is also president of the Daytona Beach Mortgage & Title Company with offices at 512 Main Street.

Mr. Randall has always taken a very active interest in the civic and social affairs of Daytona Beach and in this connection he is a member of the local Country Club and also of the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal connections he is a 32nd degree Mason, a Shriner, and a member of the Elks and Moose.

He was married at South Haven, Michigan, in 1912 to Miss Elma Blackman. They have two children, Charles A. Jr., and Louise.

#### *ROBERT C. HELDT*

ROBERT C. HELDT, Osteopathic Physician, was born in Oakland City, Ind., August 17, 1901. His father was Humphrey C. and his mother Eunice (Coleman) Heldt. His father was a prominent Mason in Indiana.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Oakland City and for one year attended Oakland City College. For four years he was in the American School of Osteopathy at Kirksville, Mo., where he received his degree of D. O. in 1924. After this he was an interne for one year in a hospital in Indianapolis.

On August 18, 1925, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and started practicing his profession with Dr. O'Neill, with whom he continued for four months, when he opened an office of his own at 133 1-2 Magnolia Avenue, Daytona Beach.

He does considerable laboratory work, i. e. laboratory diagnosis.

On account of his work in osteopathy he has been made a member of the Sigma Sigma Phi honorary fraternity. He is also a member of the Theta Psi osteopathic fraternity and the Ancient and Accepted Order of Masons.

Dr. Heldt is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and takes a keen interest in everything that tends to the advancement of the city. He is an active member of the Lions Club.

He is not married.

#### *CHARLES A. BALLOUGH*

CHARLES A. BALLOUGH was born in Dodge County, Wisconsin, May 29, 1856. His father was William and his mother Annie (Lyle) Ballough, both of whom came from England in 1840 and were early settlers in Wisconsin.

He received his early education in the county schools of Dodge County, Wis., and in Juneau in that state.

In 1876 his father emigrated to Florida and the subject of this sketch, then about 20 years old, accompanied him, arriving here in October of that year. They settled at Daytona.

William Ballough, his father, bought six lots from Dr. George E. Coleman located on the corner of Fairview and Ridgewood Avenue, for which he paid \$75 a lot. Charles A. Ballough also bought two lots on his own account.

At the time of their arrival the old settlement of Daytona had just been incorporated. J. B. Bryan had been elected first Marshal of the town. One of the main issues before the people at the time was the matter of hogs running at large and one of the reasons for incorporating the town was in order to pass a local ordinance preventing this. Marshal Bryan, however, seemed to be the largest hog holder in the village and insisted that his hogs have the freedom of the streets. Charles A. Ballough was, therefore, appointed Chief of Police and the story is told that one day while Bryan was away at his farm on the Tomoka, Ballough captured Bryan's hogs and sold them at public auction, which almost precipitated a feud between the Bryan and Ballough clans.

Mr. Ballough was a stone mason for many years and was engaged in the drilling of artesian wells, which proved to be one of the main sources of pure water for Daytona up until a few years ago. He opened the first coquina quarry in Volusia County, and for many years did practically all of the stone work locally, including the Ridgewood Hotel, the Arcade Building on Beach Street and his own home on the corner of Valley Street (near Halifax Ave.) and Ocean Boulevard, Seabreeze, built in 1898; it is now owned by Mrs. T. F. Cordis. He has built also many of the seawalls in the vicinity and every Railroad Dock on the Florida East Coast Railroad from St. Augustine to Jupiter. He became associated with Mr. S. H. Gove, Mr. Gove doing the contracting and Mr. Ballough the stone work over a long period. He built both bridges over the Halifax River from the mainland to Seabreeze, the first in 1902 and the second in 1922.

About 1880 he took up a homestead of 152 acres on the Peninsula in what is now Seabreeze, his property running from the ocean to the river; the property included the present site of the Clarendon Hotel. On receiving his deed, during the first Cleveland administration, he at once divided his homestead into city lots and streets and platted it as East Daytona. In the Spring of 1895 he formed a partnership with Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Post in the development of what is now Seabreeze.

In 1903 he went to the Klondike with a company to install dredges and was engaged in that work there for two summers, returning every winter, however, to Daytona.

He has always taken an active interest in the growth of the town and county, having served for two years, in 1895 and 1896, on the Board of County Commissioners.

He is an ardent member of the Masons, being one of the oldest in the community, having taken his Masters degree in 1882 in old Jackson's Hall, where the town of Daytona was first organized.

In September 1904 he was married at Jacksonville, Florida, to Mrs. Mabel G. Harding of Washington, D. C. They have two children, Wilma K. and Dolores H. (Mrs. D. H. French).

*ALBERT S. MUNSON, M. D.*

ALBERT S. MUNSON, M. D. was born at Salem, Wisconsin, on the 7th day of March, 1851. His father was Hiram S. and his mother Emily S. Munson. Hiram S. Munson, the father, was a pioneer farmer in Wisconsin.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Wisconsin, after which he attended the Bennett Medical School, Chicago, Ill., receiving the degree of M. D. in 1873.

He practiced medicine at Alden, Ill., and at Clinton, Ill., until 1881, when he came to DeLand, Florida, and started the practice of his profession in the country districts, including DeLand, and in 1895 opened an office at DeLand for general practice, including X-Ray work, since 1920.

When he began practicing medicine in DeLand there were not more than three doctors there. His practice has steadily grown from the beginning until now he has a large clientele and has the honor of being one of the oldest, if not the oldest, practicing doctor in point of service in Volusia County. For many years he was Health Officer of DeLand and has always taken a keen interest in the civic affairs of the town, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and Odd Fellows.

He was married at Dundee, Ill., June 28, 1876 to Miss Ida Crabtree, and on the 28th of June 1926 they celebrated their fiftieth wedding anniversary.

*WILLIAM B. TRAYLOR*

WILLIAM B. TRAYLOR was born at Garrett Park, Maryland, October 8, 1892. His father was George A. and his mother Mary A. (Mills) Traylor. On his mother's side the family goes back to the Revolutionary days.

William B. Traylor received his early education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., after which he went into the business of automobile tires and accessories in Washington. He lived there for about 20 years.

In 1921, being attracted by the opportunities of Florida, he came to Daytona Beach and first accepted a position with George Merrick of Coral Gables, Miami, Florida, as manager of his Daytona Beach office. He held this position for one year, after which he and his brother became sales agents for the Coquina Highlands Company, later the Daytona Highlands Co. He was associated with this organization for one year. He and his brother always operated under the style of "Traylors of Daytona." After leaving the Daytona Highlands Company he opened an office for general real estate business and in August 1925 their business reached the point where they opened a branch on the Peninsula.

Mr. Traylor was the first one to start to run real estate busses into Daytona from other towns. This was while he had the business for the Daytona Highlands Co. and at this time had various branch offices in other cities of the

state, among the branches were those at DeLand, Jacksonville, Ocala and Atlanta, Ga. In this way the firm became widely advertised throughout the country.

During the World War he served in the Infantry and Medical Corps of the 80th Division with the rank of Sergeant, 1st class.

He has always taken an interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, being active on several committees of that organization.

In sports he is a great lover of baseball and was organizer of the Halifax Amateur Baseball League of 1923, and was president of that organization for two years.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks.

He was married in May 1917 at Washington, D. C., to Miss Tina Whitham and they have three children: William B. Jr., Jane and Mary Louise.

#### *HOWARD VICTOR PAY*

HOWARD VICTOR PAY was born at St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada, March 21, 1873.

He received his early education in the schools of St. Catharines, after which he attended the Canada Collegiate Institute in that place.

After completing his education he moved from Canada to the United States and first settled in Michigan and later in Ohio, where he was engaged in the manufacturing business.

In November 1917 he came to DeLand, Florida, where he had visited for several winters previously. He bought an orange grove and in 1918 became manager of the DeLand Citrus Growers Association, which position he held until July 1926.

In 1926 he organized the DeLand Packing Company with Judge Bert Fish and Judge J. W. Perkins, the capital stock of the corporation being \$50,000. They have built a plant which is one of the largest in DeLand, having a capacity of four cars daily or about 200,000 boxes. Mr. Pay is secretary, treasurer and general manager. The plant, which employs 75 people, is modern and complete in every detail. The dimensions of the building are 8x166 feet. It is a two unit plant, there being two complete packing units so that two kinds of fruit may be run at one time, neither one interfering with the other, and every machine is driven individually by an electric motor. The heat, light and sanitary conditions are as near perfect as can be made. The plant was completed in time for the crop in the Fall of 1926.

Mr. Pay is very much interested in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons.

He was married at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada in 1895 to Miss Emma C. Bates.

*RUPERT JAMES LONGSTREET*

RUPERT JAMES LONGSTREET was born at Mt. Dora, Lake County, Florida, September 28, 1892. His father was Herbert C. and his mother Etta L. (Gilbert) Longstreet. His father was born at Syracuse, N. Y., and his mother was born in Matamora, Ohio. His father's family was of Dutch descent, the first member, Dirck Stoffel Langstraten, who came to America in 1657, settled in Monmouth County, N. J. The name Langstraten was soon anglicized into Longstreet.

Cornelius H. Longstreet of Syracuse, N. Y., grandfather of the subject of this biography, while serving as an officer in the United States Navy on blockade off southern coasts in the Civil War, visited at Fernandina and became enamoured of Florida. In 1883, he came to the State again with the object of locating a winter home. He visited in Mt. Dora, Sanford, Enterprise, DeLand, Daytona and New Smyrna, and finally returned to Mt. Dora, where he bought a home facing the lake. In the fall of 1885, C. H. Longstreet, with his wife and son Herbert C. (then aged 19) returned to Mt. Dora for the season, and bought an orange grove at Round Lake. The next fall, the family moved from Syracuse to Mt. Dora to make a permanent home in the latter place. In 1889, Herbert C. Longstreet married Etta L. Gilbert, daughter of Doctor Charles Gilbert who had moved to Mt. Dora with his family from Matamora, Ohio. In 1891, C. H. Longstreet purchased the old Goodwin place in Coronado (now Coronado Beach) across the Hillsboro River from New Smyrna, the property extending from river to ocean. Here a summer home was maintained. After his death in 1901, this property became the home of Herbert C. Longstreet and family.

Rupert J. Longstreet attended the primary school of Mt. Dora and the intermediate grades in Coronado Beach, Volusia County, where his father had moved permanently in 1901 and where he still resides.

In 1906 Rupert J. Longstreet graduated from the elementary schools and there being no High School to attend at Coronado Beach or New Smyrna he went to Stetson Academy, which was the preparatory school for Stetson University. He attended this school continuously until he graduated, with the exception of two years when he remained away to get money for his education. In 1912, having graduated from the Academy, he went to Philadelphia and was associated with Banks Business College for five years during the summers while in the winters he returned to Florida and attended Stetson University, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Science in 1916. In the Fall of that year he returned to Stetson to complete his law course but in the Spring of 1917, when war was declared with Germany, he volunteered on May 7, 1917 and he was graduated from Stetson, receiving the degree of A. M. and LL. B. in absentio.

He attended the First Officer's Training camp, at Fort McPherson, Ga., and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant of Field Artillery in August 1917 and

assigned to the 157th Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters of the 82nd Division at Camp Gordon, Ga. He went overseas in May 1918 and was engaged in the battles of Saint Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, and in the latter battle was promoted to 1st Lieutenant. After the armistice he was honored with an A. E. F. Scholarship to the University of Cambridge, England, which he attended until June 1919, when he returned to the United States.

Receiving his honorable discharge in July, 1919 he returned to Coronado Beach, Volusia County, and in September 1919 received the appointment of instructor of science in the Seabreeze High School at Seabreeze, now a part of the city of Daytona Beach. At the end of one year he was appointed supervising principal of the Seabreeze-Daytona Beach School District and has held that position to the present time.

He has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the city. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club, also the Halifax River Bird Club. He is a member of various scientific societies including among others the American Association for Advancement of Science, the American Ornithologists' Union, and the National Society for the Study of Education.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and the Knights Templar, and also a member of the legal fraternity Phi Alpha Delta and the general college fraternity Pi Kappa Phi.

In religion he is a Methodist and in politics a Democrat.

He was married on December 27, 1920 to Miss Lotta B. Reuther of Philadelphia and they have two children, Myra Lotta and James R.

### *JACK GORDON CRAFT*

JACK GORDON CRAFT was born in Hartwell, Ga., October 18, 1882. His father was Captain John F. and his mother Ellen (Goss) Craft. He was descended from a distinguished family; Capt. John Craft was a veteran of the Civil War, a wealthy citizen and represented his district in the Georgia State Senate. The Goss family was prominent in Northeast Georgia.

Jack Gordon Craft received his early education in the local schools of Hartwell and graduated with high honors at Mercer University, Macon, Georgia, where he joined the Kappa Alpha fraternity.

After leaving college he entered the banking business and was very successful, having been for many years recognized as one of the leading bankers of his section, serving as Vice-President of the First National Bank of Hartwell, and resigned to go into the hotel business in Florida and in Hartwell. He is still a large stock holder and a director in the First National Bank of Hartwell.

In 1918 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and was also interested in banking there. In 1923 he secured a lease on the Williams Hotel, a hostelry

of 150 rooms. He also conducts the Hartwell Hotel at Hartwell, Ga. The hotels in the Craft system are deservedly popular and have a fine clientele.

Although Mr. Craft has been an enthusiastic civic worker, he has never aspired to political office, devoting his time and talents to business affairs.

He was a charter member of the Hartwell Kiwanis Club and is now a member of the Daytona Beach Kiwanis Club, the Daytona Beach Golf and Country Club and the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce.

He was married on December 27, 1905 to Miss Tommie Louise Turner of McDonough, Ga., widely known as one of Georgia's most charming and beautiful women. To the union have been born two children, Jack, Junior, a student at Washington & Lee University, and Louise, aged six. The marriage was a culmination of a romance while the subject of this biography was a student at Mercer Academy and Miss Turner attended Wesleyan College.

#### *HENRI JOHN WILMSHURST*

HENRI JOHN WILMSHURST was born at Wolverhampton, England, January 16, 1856. His father was William Francis, and his mother, Fanny Catherine Wilmshurst. He is descended on his maternal side from French Huguenots and his father was in the Government Customs Service at Jamaica. He is a nephew of Admiral Arthur Wilmshurst of the British Navy.

He received his early education in the schools of England, part of the time attending school at Stratford-on-Avon, the home of Shakespeare.

He came to the United States in 1888 and in the same year came to DeLand, Florida, where he bought an orange grove and has been in that business ever since. He was one of the organizers of the DeLand Citrus Growers Association. His grove of about 17 acres of bearing trees is located four miles west of DeLand and contains a variety of oranges, including the "Navels," the "Enterprise Seedless" and the "Lue Gim Gongs."

Mr. Wilmshurst is a singer with a wonderful tenor voice, he is much in demand as a soloist and has sung in the church choir since he was eleven years old. He is vestryman of St. Barnabas Episcopal Church at DeLand and has been choir director in that church for several years.

He has always taken an active interest in local affairs and is a charter member of the DeLand Rotary Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a member of the Royal Arch Masons.

He has never married.



*CHARLES CYRIL POST*

CHARLES CYRIL POST, a native of Michigan, was born May 14, 1846, and died in Seabreeze, Florida, June 30, 1907. His father was Martin and his mother Julia Ann (Bancroft) Post, whose marriage took place in Shiawassee County, Michigan, where they were pioneers. Charles Cyril Post was the child of a second marriage, his mother having formerly been Mrs. Seth Sheldon.

For a time the subject of this biography was a classman at Oberlin College, Ohio, but through adverse circumstances he was unable to complete his education, although later he studied law in Michigan and was admitted to the bar there, but never practiced his profession, preferring to enter the realm of journalism, in which he was very successful.

While editing and publishing a paper in Indianapolis, Ind., he was married to Miss Minnie Spear of that city, to which union was born one son, who died in infancy, and the young mother followed a short time thereafter.

In the early eighties Mr. Post went to Chicago and was associated with the Chicago Express, where he met Helen Wilmans (see biography of Helen Wilmans Post), who was engaged in the same work, and they were married. They craved a freedom of expression of ideas in fuller measure than was to be found through a medium representing another's ideas; so they launched into individual publications, Mr. Post editing the "Roll Call" and Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post "The Woman's World." It was not long before they decided to seek a milder climate than Chicago and they located at Douglasville, Ga., where they lived for five years. Here Mr. Post entered reform politics. He was an enthusiastic advocate of the People's Party in the early nineties, and he was for a short time associated with the late Hon. Tom Watson, the publisher of the "Farmer's Alliance" at Atlanta, Ga., through which Mr. Post gave expression to his vigorous and radical ideas.

Later Mr. and Mrs. Post came to Daytona, Florida, and seeing the possibilities for development of property on the peninsula, across the Halifax River, became associated with Mr. Charles A. Ballough, who had homesteaded in that section. At that time the place was known as Halifax. They platted the property into town lots, and Mrs. Post named it "The City Beautiful," which afterwards became Seabreeze. Ocean Boulevard, with its urns and palmettoes, was the earliest achievement in street making. Noted among the first buildings was the Hotel Colonnades, erected by Mr. Post and Mr. Ballough. Other enterprises followed; the Wilmans Opera House, built on the corner of Ocean Boulevard and Peninsula Drive, primarily designed to house an annual National Convention of Mental Scientists. Its ground floor accommodated the publishing plant of a weekly paper called "Freedom." In 1901 a convention of Mental Scientists was held, when speakers of national prominence in this line of thought were present. About 1898 Mr. Post built an amusement pavilion on the ocean and a 1200-foot pier extending into the sea, which was the first one of its kind erected in the section.

Mr. and Mrs. Post formulated plans for a University of Psychological Research upon the site of the present Clarendon golf links, and University Boulevard obtained its name therefrom; this ideal, however, was never realized. Although the subject of mental science teaching, that health, success and happiness come through application of mind and will according to the fundamental laws of harmony, has since become widely recognized, it did not find favor at that time; and a storm of persecution arose, of which Mr. and Mrs. Post were the targets.

He was a man in whose nature human kindness was deeply imbedded, and he did not long survive the attacks upon him.

### *MRS. HELEN WILMANS POST*

MRS. HELEN WILMANS POST, one of the founders of Seabreeze and widely known as an eminent writer and teacher, was born in Fairfield, Illinois, June 14, 1831, and died September 5, 1907. She was christened Helena Ridgeway Lloyd Longstreet Wilmans, her father being Caleb Wilmans and her mother Elizabeth Ann (Ridgeway) Wilmans, both descended from a line of distinguished ancestors. Her paternal grandfather was a German by birth, and while still a student toured America with his tutor. In a small town in New Jersey he met Bessie Ivens, married her and returned to Germany with his bride. Although two of their thirteen children were born in Germany, the young wife pined for America and induced her husband to dispose of his estate and return to America, which he did, settling at Fairfield, Ill. Caleb Wilmans married Elizabeth Ann Ridgeway and brought her to Fairfield to live, and there Helen Wilmans was born. The Ridgeways were descended from a wealthy family of Philadelphia.

Helen Wilmans Post received her early education in Fairfield, Ill., and afterwards graduated from the Methodist Episcopal Conference Female College at Jacksonville, Illinois, about the year 1850. This was at the time when the slavery question was strongly before the people and feeling ran high. The subject of this biography, however, intrepidly delivered her valedictory address on this subject, launching an attack against slavery with all the fervor of her earnest young nature, which had been strengthened by the speeches from the lips of Abraham Lincoln himself.

Helen Wilmans Post was reared in an atmosphere of aristocracy and received an education that gave her a breadth of unusual vision. To quote from her autobiography: "I had been educated in a way to make me feel the sacredness of caste quite as much as any Brahmin."

In 1856 she married John Caldwell Baker, M. D., graduate of Transylvania University, Lexington, Ky., and was taken as a bride to California by Dr. Baker, who had followed the gold rush there. Dr. Baker purchased part of a Spanish grant in Solano County, Cal., where Mrs. Baker spent many



*Helen Wilmaus Post*

years of her life as a farmer's wife and in rearing her children, three of whom reached maturity. They are Mrs. Ada W. Powers and Mrs. Florence N. Burgman of Daytona Beach, Florida, and Mr. Claude W. Baker of Clear Lake, Cal.

Later she became interested in journalistic work in San Francisco, where for a time she contributed to the "Overland Monthly." Her work quickly gained attention, and she was requested to contribute to the "Chicago Express," then a large and important weekly paper in the reform movement. In response to this offer she moved to Chicago, where she started her first paper, "The Woman's World," and became the founder of the school of Mental Science, teaching of the latent powers that lie within each individual for health, success and happiness through application of mind and will according to the fundamental laws of harmony. In Chicago she met Charles Cyril Post, a writer and fellow worker in the same field of thought, whom she later married.

She sold "The Woman's World" and with her husband came south to Georgia, where they resided several years, and in 1892 came to Seabreeze, Florida. To expound and demonstrate the principles of mental science was the absorbing purpose of her existence and the foundation of her life in Seabreeze. In connection with her chosen work, of which she was writer, teacher and publisher, and by means of which she evolved a system of healing. Helen Wilmans (the name under which she always wrote) established in Seabreeze a printing and publishing business, which printed all her contributions to Mental Science for ten years. Among her books were: "A Search for Freedom" (her autobiography,) "A Blossom of the Century," "Conquest of Poverty" and "Limitless Man." Besides this she published in Seabreeze a sixteen-page weekly entitled "Freedom." Its subscribers included advanced thinkers in every part of the civilized world.

Besides being a woman of great intellectual power, a forceful lecturer, an inspired writer and a fervent lover of nature in all its varied forms, Mrs. Helen Wilmans Post was a helpmate to her husband in his work in founding the city of Seabreeze, which she named "The City Beautiful."

During the latter days of her life a great storm of persecution arose against her teachings. As a propounder of a new line of thought in opposition to the orthodox beliefs of that day, she was a quarter of a century in advance of her time; but now the principles of her teachings are becoming widely recognized. With the vital reason for living taken from her, with the closing down of her business and the persecution of those, to whom formerly she had been a well beloved benefactor, her vital forces ceased to flow when death closed the eyes of her husband. She followed him in less than three months, bereaving the members of her family and all who knew her.

*CARY DAYTON LANDIS*

CARY DAYTON LANDIS was born at Claypool, Kosciusko County, Indiana, May 10, 1873. His father was David and his mother Elizabeth Landis. His great-great grandfather came to the United States from Zurich, Switzerland and settled in Pennsylvania. His great grandfather migrated to Ohio and later settled in Indiana.

The subject of this biography took a preparatory course in North Manchester College of North Manchester, Ind., from 1889 to 1891, graduating in banking and financing. During the years 1892 and 1893 he was at the Indiana State Normal School at Terre Haute, Ind., after which he attended the Law School of the University of Michigan, from 1896 to 1899, receiving the degree of LL. B.

Immediately after leaving the University of Michigan he began the practice of law in Huntington, Indiana in August 1899. He early took an active interest in politics and was elected Chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee in the campaign of 1900. He was also a member of the Congressional District Campaign Committee for that district.

In 1901 he was called to the Law Department of John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, and on September 19th of that year took up his active work there as Law Professor.

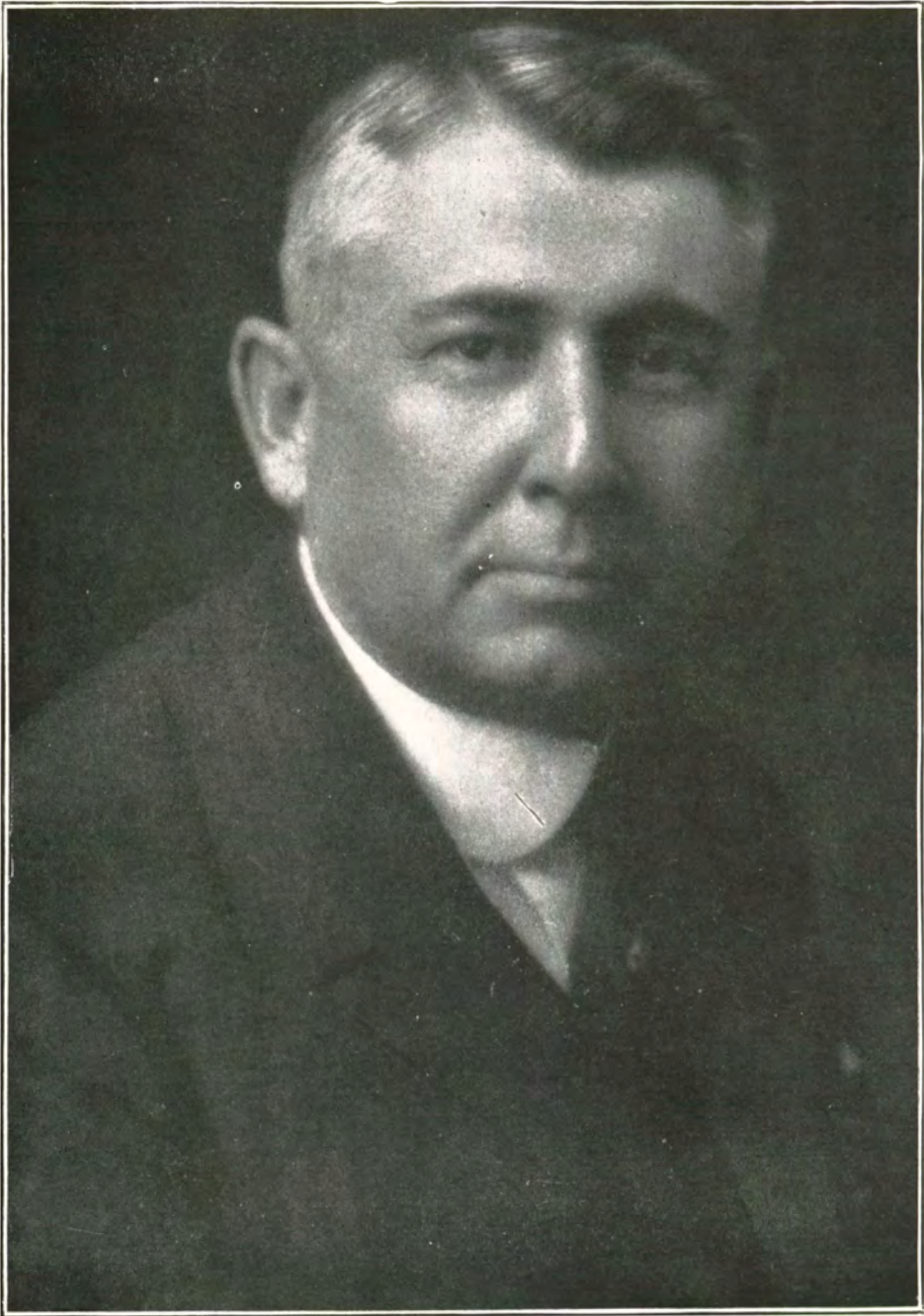
On May 24, 1902 he formed a partnership with Judge James W. Perkins under the firm name of Perkins & Landis. Later Judge Perkins retired from the firm and the name was changed to Landis & Fish, with Cary D. Landis as senior member and Bert Fish as junior member. The clientele of this firm increased rapidly. Later the style was changed to Landis, Fish & Hull, Mr. D. C. Hull becoming a member of the firm. On January 1, 1926 Mr. Erskine W. Landis, son of Judge Cary D. Landis, and Mr. Francis P. Whitehair were admitted to partnership and the firm continued under the style of Landis, Fish, Hull & Whitehair. They have built up one of the largest practices of any law firm on the Florida East Coast. It was announced during the year 1926 that Judge Landis and Judge Fish would retire from the firm on January 1, 1927.

In 1909 Mr. Landis was elected State Attorney for the Seventh Judicial Circuit and resigned at the end of two years to become Division Counsel for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company.

He was the organizer and the first president of the East Coast State Bank of Daytona Beach, Florida, continuing in that office for one year.

He has always taken an active interest in affairs of both the city of DeLand and the county of Volusia. He was one of the charter members of the DeLand Business Men's League and was secretary of that organization.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member and Past Master of St. Johns Lodge of Masons, also a member of the Morocco Temple of the Shrine and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. In social



*Cary J. Landis*

organizations he is a member of the Cosmopolitan Club of Huntington, Indiana and the Masonic Club of the University of Michigan.

He was married on September 4, 1895 to Miss Margaret Weaver of Cutler, Indiana and to the union have been born three children, Erskine W., Guenevere Elizabeth and William David.

### *BERT FISH*

BERT FISH was born at Bedford, Indiana, on the 8th of October, 1875. His father was George W. and his mother Sarah (Lee) Fish. His father's family originally were from North Carolina and went to Indiana prior to the Civil War. In 1882 the family moved to Florida and settled at Spring Garden, near DeLand, in Volusia County, Florida, where George W. Fish for some years was engaged in orange culture.

The subject of this biography received his education in the public schools of Volusia County, Florida, and at John B. Stetson University at DeLand. For some years he taught school in Volusia County, at one time being Principal of the DeLand High School. In 1892 his family moved to DeLand and Bert Fish was graduated from the Academic Department of John B. Stetson University in 1895. He later was graduated from the Law Department of Stetson University in the year 1902.

In the year 1901 he was elected County Superintendent of Schools and was re-elected for a second term, but during that term resigned the office. He began the practice of law in 1902 and soon thereafter formed partnership with Cary D. Landis under the firm name and style of Landis & Fish. About the year 1906 he was elected County Solicitor of the Criminal Court of Record of Volusia County and later was elected Judge of the Criminal Court of Record, which position he held for six years.

Later Mr. D. C. Hull became a member of the firm, the firm being known for a number of years as Landis, Fish & Hull. On the first of January, 1926, Mr. Erskine W. Landis and Francis P. Whitehair became members of the firm, the firm name during the year 1926 being known as Landis, Fish, Hull & Whitehair.

Mr. Fish retired from the active practice of the law December 31, 1926, in order to devote his time and attention to his personal affairs.

He has never married.

### *D. C. HULL*

D. C. HULL, Lawyer of DeLand, is a native Floridian, his father, Millard Fillmore Hull, being a pioneer of Lake County. The subject of this biography was born in Plant City, Florida, in 1884. His mother was Henrietta (Hood) Hull. He was educated at the local schools where he was prepared for college and attended Stetson University, where he graduated in 1909, with the degree

of LL. B. and in the Law School of the same institution, in 1920, with the degree of B. S.

The date of his arrival in Volusia County was in 1905, when he came as a student, but after graduation he decided to remain in DeLand. For one year he was in the employ of the Volusia County Abstract Company after which he was offered an instructorship in the Law School of Stetson University, where he taught Law for a year. In 1912 he became associated in the practice of his profession, with the firm of Landis and Fish and in 1914 was admitted as a partner where he has since continued, under the style of Landis, Fish and Hull, until 1925, when the style was changed to Landis, Fish, Hull and Whitehair.

Mr. Hull has always been a student of legal matters, sacrificing any ambitions which he might have had for political preferment, in his interest for his profession. This does not mean that he is not a public spirited citizen and has not taken such interest in politics as is warranted by the importance of the issues, but that primarily he is a lawyer and not a politician. The only public office which he has ever held, was directly in line with his work, that of City Attorney of DeLand. His firm is also Attorneys for Volusia County, and the municipalities of New Smyrna, Lake Helen, Coronado Beach and Ormond. He has specialized in the study of the legal problems in connection with bond issues, particularly municipal, road and school bonds, and beginning with the first road bonds ever issued in Volusia County has guided many issues both for roads and schools to a successful conclusion.

He is a member of two college fraternities, Phi Alpha Delta, legal and Delta Sigma Phi, academic. From his legal duties he finds time to take a keen interest in local affairs for the advancement of his community and is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. Socially the DeLand Country Club is also an affiliation.

On January 15, 1919, he was married to Miss Marian Wright.

#### *JOHN C. M. VALENTINE*

JOHN C. M. VALENTINE was born in England, April 13, 1873. His father was Frank, and his mother, Laura (Woodd) Valentine.

He received his early education in England, but when quite young his family returned to America where he completed his elementary education, afterwards attending the Engineering Department of the University of North Carolina.

He began the practice of engineering in North Carolina and most of his professional life has been spent in that State and Virginia. During the Wilson administration Mr. Valentine was an official of the Interstate Commerce Commission, being engaged in the inspection and valuation of Railroads for the United States Government.



He was in charge of the location and construction of important highways in Western North Carolina.

In 1923, Mr. Valentine came to DeLand and was shortly after elected County Surveyor of Volusia County. He is a certified Civil Engineer under the laws of Florida and Virginia, and is a member of the American Society of Engineers, and of the Florida Engineering Society.

He is President and Manager of the Valentine Engineering Company, Inc.

He is an Episcopalian, being a vestryman of St. Barnabas Church, DeLand.

He was married in Asheville, N. C., in 1902, to Miss Isabel M. King, of Savannah, Ga., and they have five children, Muriel, Laura, Ruth, Frank and Marjorie, all living.

#### CHARLES A. MILLER

CHARLES A. MILLER, one of the pioneers of Volusia County, was born at New Albany, Ind., April 21, 1851.

He received his early education at Salem, Ind., at New Albany, Ind., and at the famous Ward Schools of Louisville, Kentucky, and at Cecilian College, Kentucky.

His first work was as a clerk in the Masonic Savings Bank of Louisville, Ky., where he remained for four and a half years. It is said that he did two men's work in this bank and to have been instrumental in collecting a large amount of back debts caused by the panic of 1873, being familiar with all the hectic results of the depreciation that came out of the famous Black Friday.

He came to Volusia County, in 1876, settling on the site of the present city of DeLand; at that time the town had not been incorporated and was only a settlement of a few homesteaders in the section. It is about the same year that Henry A. DeLand arrived and built two hotels and started a development which brought about the organization of the city of DeLand a few years later.

Mr. Miller, soon after his arrival, went into the Hay, Grain and Livery Stable business. One of his principal occupations was carrying freight from the river to the city before the railroad came. Miller's Livery Stable was widely known and was continued for 22 years. Later he included lime and cement, which he sold to the city and to the people at a profit of only 2% in order that he might encourage the laying of sidewalks. It is largely due to him that DeLand had so many cement sidewalks at an early date.

For 32 years he was agent at DeLand for the Clyde Line Steamship Company, and it is said that through his efforts the people of DeLand were saved over \$400,000 in the cost of freight by forcing the railroad, through water competition, to reduce their rates.

In 1899 he entered the hardware business and opened the Miller Hardware Company, which he ran for 26 years, disposing of it in 1925. He paid up all the debts of the company at the time he sold out.

He has been a director of the Volusia County Bank for 33 years, in fact he is the oldest bank director in the Volusia County Bank, and has always been one of its ardent supporters at all times.

He has always been interested in orange culture, having made an orange grove soon after his arrival. At different times he owned four orange groves, being one of the real pioneers in the culture in the County.

He was one of the developers of the Blue Lake Celery Company of DeLand and was half owner with John B. Stetson in this property. The land had to be drained, which work he did in forming the company for this development.

He has bought and sold a great deal of real estate in and about DeLand. Now, however, he has sold all of his property except his own home and one lot at Coronado Beach near New Smyrna.

He has been a hard working man, he started with nothing and has built up a substantial fortune through his keen insight in human nature and his steady adherence to faithfulness in business.

He has always taken an active interest in everything for the upbuilding of the city and county.

He was a member of the City Council for two years, was one of the original charter members of the Commercial Club, now the Chamber of Commerce.

Notwithstanding his activities he has always found time to occasionally indulge in his favorite pastime, that of fishing. He is a devout follower of Isaac Walton, as many a member of the finny tribe could witness.

In 1875, at the age of 24, he was married at Lexington, Ky., to Miss Lydia D. Loyd and they have two children, Lloyd (deceased), and Carl N. of DeLand.

#### *CLAYTON C. CODRINGTON*

CLAYTON C. CODRINGTON was born in Cleveland, Ohio, October 4, 1894. His father was Bedford P. and his mother, Harriett (Clayton) Codrington. He is descended from English ancestry. His grandfather was Governor General of Jamaica and came to America and located at DeLand, where he founded the "Florida Agriculturist."

The subject of this sketch received his early education in the public schools of New York City, where his family lived at the time, and afterwards attended school at Nottinghamshire, England.

He came to Florida in 1911 and located in DeLand, where he attended the Law School of John B. Stetson University.

After leaving college he began his business career in a printer's shop in DeLand and became associated with the DeLand News, at that time managed

by his uncle, the late Chris. O. Codrington, to which business the subject of this sketch succeeded as president and general manager in 1921.

In March, 1926, he bought the Palatka News, an afternoon paper. He is also part owner in the Florida Rotogravure Company and also has considerable real estate holdings.

Mr. Codrington has taken an active interest in the affairs of the county and is widely known, especially in the western part.

He is a member of the board of governors of the Chamber of Commerce, president of the West Volusia Chapter of the American Red Cross, president of the Associated Dailies of Florida and director of Volusia County Fair Association.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Pi Kappa Phi college fraternity and is the president of the Alumni Association of that organization. He is also a member of the DeLand Rotary Club.

He was married at Durham, N. C., on the 17th day of September, 1919, to Miss Elva Jane Dixon and they have two children: Clayton C. Jr., and Betty Dixon.

#### *NOLLIE H. HARPER*

NOLLIE H. HARPER was born at Cobbtown, Georgia, March 2, 1900. His father was J. H., and his mother, Minnie (Jarriel) Harper.

He received his early education in the schools of Georgia, after which he went into the fruit business at the age of fifteen and has worked in this line in fifteen states and has managed fruit packing houses in North Carolina, New Jersey, Ohio and West Virginia.

Mr. Harper was at Cocoa, Florida, for three years with the American Fruit Growers, from 1920 to 1923, and for one year, from 1923 to 1924, was with the same company at Mims, Florida. In the last named year he came to New Smyrna, assuming the management of the New Smyrna Packing Company, which is also owned by the American Fruit Growers, Inc. This packing house was bought from the Florida Citrus Exchange in 1922 and has been in operation about thirteen years. The capacity of the packing house is two cars per day and the fruit is obtained as far north as Daytona Beach, and as far south as Oak Hill, and is the only packing house in New Smyrna.

A number of new groves are coming into bearing in the section around New Smyrna and will greatly increase the business. During the past year there has been between 250 and 300 acres increase in production in the surrounding territory. The plant has as many as ninety employees in the packing house in the height of the season.

Although Mr. Harper has only been in New Smyrna a short time he has taken a keen interest in everything that pertains to the advancement of the community.

He was married at New Smyrna, May 8, 1926, to Miss Marion Kennedy, of Elizabeth, N. J.

*JOSEPH DOWNING PRICE*

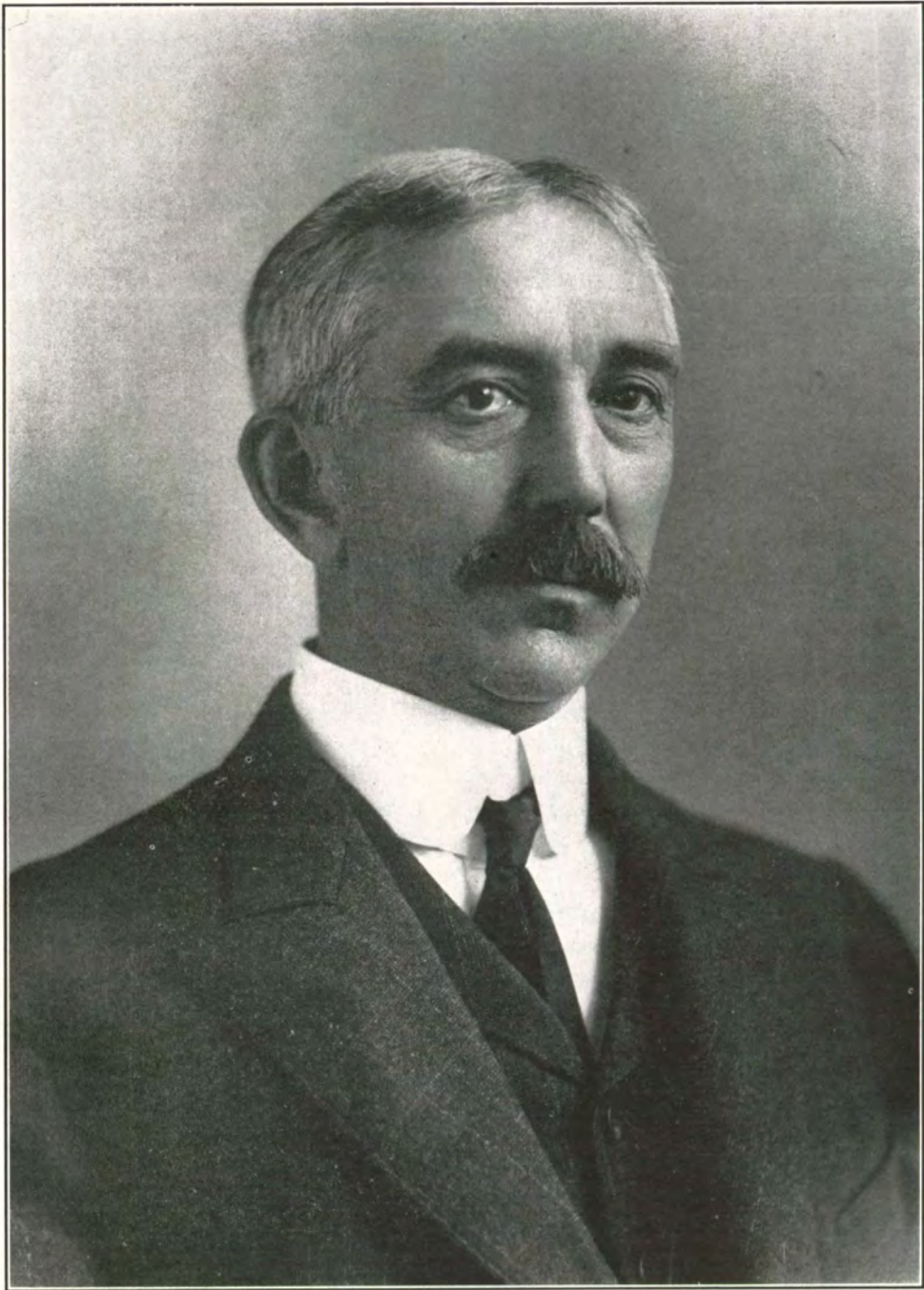
JOSEPH DOWNING PRICE, one of the pioneers of Ormond, was born in Kentucky, May 3, 1853, and died in New York, November 16, 1911. His parents were John Z., and Josephine Price. He was educated at Covington, Kentucky, and while a young man of twenty-two years of age decided that he would cast his lot in the State of Florida. He arrived at the present site of Ormond in the year 1875, coming by the way of Volusia Landing on the St. Johns River, crossing the country by the sandy trail which was at that time the most convenient way to the Halifax Country. About that time there had arrived a colony from Connecticut, that had settled in Ormond, which they called New Britain. Mr. Price took a homestead just north of the present town of Ormond Beach, having a mile of river front, building a house and planting an orange grove. He soon met a man named John Anderson, who had recently come from Maine, and with whom he became associated. They remained partners until Mr. Anderson's death about 1910. Together they built the Ormond Hotel, at Ormond Beach, in 1887, which was opened in 1888. At that time it contained only seventy-five rooms but it has been enlarged several times and now contains over 300 rooms. The firm of Anderson and Price continued the management of the hotel as their own property until it was purchased by Mr. Henry M. Flagler, after which time they managed it for him and the Florida East Coast Railroad. They also had hotels at Bretton Woods, in New Hampshire.

Mr. Price and Mr. George A. Smith purchased Bretton Hall Hotel on upper Broadway New York City several years before his death and ran the hotel for some years. Mr. Price's interest in it was only recently sold by his widow.

Mr. Price was always interested in everything for the good of Ormond and the section. It was through his instrumentality that the famous automobile races which first made the Ormond-Daytona Beach famous were promoted in 1903. Alexander Winton, then a famous driver, participated as well as William K. Vanderbilt. These famous races continued for about five years. He and Mr. Anderson also made Ormond known by promoting a professional baseball team, the members of which were recruited largely from the waiters of the hotel.

This team won over Jacksonville, Palm Beach and the Philadelphia Giants. The field days which were a feature under their management were contests which were famous in those times. Golf was another sport in which they were pioneers in this section. They built the first golf course in Volusia County. It was a nine hole course located on the west side of the Halifax River across from the present station of the Florida East Coast Railroad, which was later abandoned and another laid out on the peninsula by the ocean.

Mr. Price held many positions of honor as a gift of the people, serving several times as member of the Town Council of Ormond and as its Mayor,



*J. H. Price*

besides being a member of the County Commissioners of Volusia County. He is often referred to as one of the "Fathers of Ormond" a title which he deservedly earned by his never ending efforts in behalf of the community.

The Anderson-Price Memorial Library at Ormond was built to the memory of Mr. Price and Mr. Anderson by donations of the people of Ormond.

In October, 1882, he was married to Miss Mary Bell Pinkerton, who with one son, Hubert A. Price, survive him, and reside at Ormond Beach on the same homestead upon which he settled in 1875.

### *HUBERT ANDERSON PRICE*

HUBERT ANDERSON PRICE was born at Ormond, Florida, on the 11th day of January, 1892. His father was Joseph Downing Price, and his mother, Mary (Belle) Price. Hubert Anderson Price was named for John Anderson, his father's partner, both of whom were early settlers in Ormond and were the builders and managers of the Hotel Ormond.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Ormond, after which he attended Rollins College.

After completing his education he became associated with a hotel in New York City, where he remained for five years. At that time he returned to Ormond and became associated with George N. Rigby, with whom he has been for many years in general real estate and insurance business. He organized the Ormond Beach Abstract & Title Company, which is owned by them. They are very active in the real estate business locally.

Mr. Price has been for a long time interested in horticulture and has an orange grove in Ormond, where he has just completed a new home.

He has always taken an active interest in local affairs and is now on the School Board of Ormond and has been on the City Council of Ormond for two terms.

During the World War he was in the Quartermaster Corps stationed at Madison Barracks, New York.

He is a member of the Ormond Luncheon Club and a member of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club.

He was married at Ormond, Florida, on the 9th day of June, 1920, to Miss Donna Edwards, of Daytona Beach, and they have two children, Mary Belle, and Joseph D.

*LEWIS P. THURSBY*

LEWIS P. THURSBY was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1826 and died at Blue Springs, Volusia County, Florida, in 1891. He was of English and French extraction. On his paternal side he was descended from a family of rope manufacturers, and his father and grandfather were in business in Brooklyn for many years.

He received his early education in the schools of Brooklyn, after which at the age of about 20 he volunteered for the Mexican War and served throughout that conflict. After being mustered out from service he came to Florida on account of his health.

He liked the new country and in 1851 settled at Blue Springs, Volusia County. He bought a claim of land from a Dr. Parsons which he farmed for a time and on which he later planted orange trees. At the time he died he had several acres of fine bearing groves. It was not so much the quantity of acreage that he owned but the quality of his trees and production, he was said to have had some of the largest trees in his grove of any in the state.

He was one of the pioneer settlers of Volusia County and his family is counted among one of about thirty families who lived in Volusia County at the time of its organization in 1854.

He always took an interest in everything that was for the advancement of Volusia County, being active in the development work of pioneer days, especially the building of trails and roads through this section.

He lived for over 40 years on his own plantation at Blue Springs.

He was married at Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss Mary A. Cook and they had nine children, five of whom are still living: Elizabeth (Mrs. E. T. Willard) of Orange City; Ida (Mrs. J. T. McPherson) of Titusville; John, a prominent citizen of the county, now living at Blue Springs; Ben, a prominent citizen of Orange City and formerly County Commissioner of Volusia County; and Isabelle Starke Thursby of Tallahassee, Florida.

*BEN THURSBY*

BEN THURSBY was born in Blue Springs, Volusia County, Florida, February 3, 1874. His father was Lewis P. and his mother Mary A. (Cook) Thursby. He was descended from English and French ancestors. On his father's side his people were early settlers in Brooklyn, N. Y., and engaged in the rope manufacturing business. His father, Lewis P. Thursby, was a veteran of the Mexican war and afterwards he came to Florida on account of his health 1851, and settled at Blue Springs, and was one of the founders of the county in 1854.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Orange City and afterward attended for two years the State Agricultural College at Lake City, Fla.

After finishing his education he returned to Orange City, where he located and engaged in the carpenter and building business. He early began to buy real estate and is owner of considerable property in that city. He has also bought and sold considerable real estate and has been very active in that line, as well as the building business, having erected a number of houses for himself and others. He may be classed as one of the true builders of Orange City.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, not only in his own town but in the entire county. He was a member of the Board of Aldermen of Orange City and its Mayor for two terms. In 1920 he was appointed a member of the Board of County Commissioners by the Governor of the State to fill the unexpired term of E. M. Carpenter and at its expiration in 1922 was elected by popular vote for a term of two years and was elected chairman of the Board for this term.

He is a member of the Odd Fellows lodge.

On the 13th day of September, 1900, he was married at Sanford, Florida, to Miss Mary E. Bostick and they have two children, Rodney and Mary (Mrs. Wm. Laws, Jr.)

#### LINCOLN HULLEY

LINCOLN HULLEY was born at Camden, N. J., May 3, 1865. His father was George and his mother Mary E. (Currie) Hulley.

He received his A. B. degree from Bucknell University in 1888, his A. M. degree in 1891, his A. B. degree from Harvard in 1889, Ph. D. from the University of Chicago in 1895, Litt. D. from John B. Stetson University in 1906, L.L. D. from Denison University of Ohio in 1907.

From 1889 to 1892 he was Instructor of Science and from 1893 to 1904 Professor of History in Bucknell University. He entered the ministry of the Baptist Church in 1890 and served churches in Philadelphia and Baltimore. During 1907 and 1909 he was editor-in-chief of the Gospel Herald.

In 1904 he came to Volusia County, Florida to accept the Presidency of John B. Stetson University of DeLand, and in the same year he was made a life trustee of the University and trustee and President of the Board of Trustees of the DeLand Baptist Church. In 1910 he was admitted to the Florida bar.

He has continued the Presidency of John B. Stetson University since his election. He has taken an active interest in the affairs of both the county and the town and in 1918 he was elected for a four year term as State Senator from Volusia County. He is a life trustee of a special Carnegie Library Endowment, treasurer of the Stetson University Corporation, president of the Volusia County Historical Association, of the Florida Intercollegiate Association for Regulation of Athletics, vice-president of the Florida Auburn So-



ciety, president of the Florida State Teachers Association and life trustee of Bucknell University.

He is author and publisher of several books, including poems, love songs and studies in the Book of Psalms.

He was married twice; in 1890 to Miss Harriet E. Spratt of Coatesville, Pa., who died in 1892, leaving one child, Harriet Spratt Hulley; on September 19, 1893 to Eloise Mayham and they have three children, Louise Crisfield, Benjamin Mayham and Mary Crozer.

#### *WILLIAM E. SWOOPE*

WILLIAM E. SWOOPE was born in Campbell County, Virginia, on the 14th day of September, 1870. His father was W. M. and his mother, S. F. (Taurman) Swoope. Ancestors on both sides of the family came to Virginia before the Revolutionary War.

He received his early education in the country schools of Virginia, after which he came to Florida and lived in Dade County; from there he went to Palm Beach County to reside and in 1910 went to New Smyrna, where he was in the fruit business for several years and afterwards conducted a grocery and meat market for eight years. He now has a lease on the Welferman Building, where his meat market is located, and has built up a large business in his line.

He has always taken a keen interest in city affairs and has been a member of the City Commission of New Smyrna for the last three years and was a member of the Board of County Commissioners for three years. He has always been a strong advocate for public improvements in New Smyrna and is largely responsible for the new water works and sewerage system of the town.

He is also actively interested in the Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

He was married at New Smyrna in 1901 to Miss Katie Moore and they have seven children: Francis, Charles C., W. E. Junior, Henry C., Katherine, Robert Lee and Warren Davis.

#### *L. L. MOSBY*

L. L. MOSBY was born at Berry Ferry, Kentucky, January 27, 1887. His father was J. M. and his mother, Amanda (Davis) Mosby. The family are old Kentucky stock, having been pioneers in that state.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the common schools of Kentucky, and at the age of sixteen years came to Oak Hill, Volusia County, Florida, for the purpose of engaging in orange growing. He worked in a store at Oak Hill for a time and later bought out W. C. Howes general

merchandise business, changing the name to the Oak Hill Dry Goods Store. This is the oldest store in Oak Hill, and one of the oldest in the southern part of Volusia County, having been founded by Mr. Howes in 1884.

Mr. Mosby owns about 30 acres of orange groves at Oak Hill and is a director of the Oak Hill Citrus Exchange. In addition to this he is also active in various lines of business, being a partner in the firm of Somerset & Mosby, which handles oil, gasoline, etc. at wholesale. He is also engaged in real estate and fire insurance, his being the only firm in that line in the town of Oak Hill. He is a large holder of real estate, in fact he is one of the most prominent men in town and in that section.

He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the municipality, having served on the City Council for many years.

His war record is especially deserving of mention for he served with the Engineers Corp of the 81st Division during the World War and was engaged in the "Meuse," "Vosges," "Argonne" and "Verdun" offensives.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason of the New Smyrna Blue Lodge, a member of the Commandery at Daytona Beach and of the Morocco Temple of Shrine at Jacksonville. He is also a member of the Daytona Beach Lodge of Elks.

He was married at Oak Hill, Florida, in 1922, to Miss Muriel Kuebler, of Golconda County, Ill., and they have two children, L. L. Junior and Evelyn Marie.

#### *JAMES BARTOW ABERCROMBIE*

JAMES BARTOW ABERCROMBIE was born at Fairburn, Georgia, on February 17, 1862. His father was William, and his mother, Elizabeth Abercrombie. His family is of Scottish descent and old settlers in Georgia.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of his home state, and spent his early life on the farm. He became associated with C. C. Post in the development of his properties on the east side of the Halifax River, which afterward became the town of Seabreeze. After Seabreeze was incorporated in 1901 he was associated with the municipality in one capacity or another for practically the remainder of his life, about ten years of which he was Town Marshal, to which position he was elected each year by vote of the people, giving evidence of the high regard in which he was held.

He was married first to Miss Annie Dorsett at Douglasville, Ga., in 1882, who died shortly afterward and he was married again in 1887 to Martha E. Rhyne, and there is one child, Carl D., by the first marriage, who now holds the position of Superintendent of the Seabreeze Station of the Daytona Beach post office. Mr. Abercrombie lost his life in the discharge of his duty, being killed in an automobile accident on August 29, 1924.

*MAX ROTH*

MAX ROTH was born in New York City, on December 4, 1894. His father was Hyman and his mother, Celie Roth.

He attended public school in New York City, including High School and when finished came to Florida in 1911 to join his father, who had already established a ladies' ready-to-wear business on Beach Street in Daytona Beach under the name of the Princess Shop. This business his father had founded in 1909. At the age of 17 he began to work at the Princess Shop and was with it continuously until his father retired from business, when he took active management. It is the oldest exclusive ladies' shop in Daytona Beach. In December, 1919, he organized another ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery shop under the name of "Mack's" also on Beach Street. He now owns both stores. The Mack Shops have in the past few years been branching out and at the present time are operating in Orlando, Winter Garden, West Palm Beach, Fort Lauderdale and Miami. Other new stores will be opened soon. It is the intent of the Mack Shops to have a store in every large city in Florida. Mack's is at the present time the largest user of ladies' ready-to-wear and millinery in the state of Florida.

Not only has Mr. Roth been successful in his mercantile lines but he early became interested in real estate and bought property which has greatly increased in value, and which has netted him considerable gains. In 1921 he showed his faith in the future of Daytona Beach by buying property on Beach Street, for which he paid \$1,000 per front foot, which is believed to be the highest price paid up to that time. He has erected several buildings in Daytona Beach, one of which is called The Marest, also the Princess building and office property on Beach Street on land which he leased on long term. Also some stores on Second Avenue and another building at 138 South Beach Street. Mr. Roth is one of the largest property owners in Daytona Beach.

He has taken an active interest in local affairs, having been for three years a member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce, of Daytona Beach. He is also a member of the Rotary Club. He holds the office of Treasurer in the Southern Title and Trust Company. Mr. Roth has contributed very liberally to all of the various churches and civic bodies conducted in Daytona Beach.

His war record is deserving of special mention. He joined the Naval Aviation in 1917 and was stationed at Pensacola, Florida, about a year, receiving his honorable discharge some time after the armistice. He made a splendid record in the service. He is now an enthusiastic member of the American Legion, Russell C. Warner Post, No. 50, of Daytona Beach.

He was married on October 29, 1922 in New York City, to Miss Estelle London, who was born in London, England.

*L. T. PURDY*

L. T. PURDY was born in Nova Scotia, Canada, on the 14th day of February, 1872. His father was James H. and his mother, Alice M. Purdy. James H. Purdy, his father, was one of the oldest living Masons in Nova Scotia at the time of his death and was widely known as a man of prominence in that section.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Canada, after which he came to the United States and settled in Boston, where he spent most of his life before coming to Florida. He was a member of Boston Chamber of Commerce.

In 1921 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and now spends about nine months of the year in the state. He invested largely in real estate in Daytona Beach and has owned several houses; lately he has built a magnificent home at Lake Helen, where he has resided since 1925. He has also bought considerable property there.

While he has not held any political office he has always taken a keen interest in civic affairs connected with his county and town.

He is an enthusiastic golfer and is a member of the DeLand and Daytona Beach Country Clubs.

He was married at Boston, Mass., to Miss Florence M. Beazley.

*EDWARD P. WOODBURY*

EDWARD P. WOODBURY was born at Burlington, Vermont, May 19, 1876. His father was Urban A., and his mother, Pauline Woodbury. Mr. Urban A. Woodbury was a noted figure in Vermont for many years. He held at one time or another many important public offices including that of Mayor of Burlington, Lieutenant-Governor and finally Governor of the state.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Burlington and later attended the University of Vermont. He was attracted to Daytona Beach by the stories of his father, who told him about the place which he had visited many years ago.

In 1911 he decided to come to Daytona Beach and after his arrival he formed a company to purchase the Ridgewood Hotel. After the purchase he became President of the Company and manager of the hostelry, which position he has held since that time.

When the hotel was purchased by the Ridgewood Hotel Company it was not the large beautiful building that it is today, in fact, it was only about half its present size. The new company practically doubled the capacity of the building besides making numerous improvements which included a new fire-proof kitchen, which is said to be equal to that in any hotel in the State of Florida.

Under Colonel Woodbury's management the Ridgewood Hotel has acquired a large and select clientele and is known as one of the exclusive and at the same time most popular hotels on the east coast of Florida. During the summer months Colonel Woodbury manages the Allanwood Inn at Burlington, Vermont, of which he is also the owner.

He has been much interested in military affairs in his home state, having been a member of the National Guard of Vermont for fifteen years. He was Colonel of the Governor's staff and an inspector of Rifle Practice in the state. He saw active service in the Spanish American War as a lieutenant in the Infantry.

He is a member of a number of clubs and fraternal organizations including the Daytona Golf & Country Club, Burlington Country Club, Ethan Allen Club at Burlington, Lake Champlain Yacht Club, Spanish American War Veterans, Society of Foreign Wars, Loyal Legion, Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, and is also a Mason, a Shriner, and Elk.

He was married to Alice G. Clarke on Oct. 14, 1897.

#### *HENRY A. PAUL*

HENRY A. PAUL was born at New Smyrna, on February 25, 1893. He is the son of Peter L., and Mary C. (Mier) Paul. He attended the public schools in New Smyrna, subsequently matriculating at the Atlanta College of Pharmacy in Atlanta, Georgia.

Having completed his education he returned to New Smyrna, where he was connected with the New Smyrna Pharmacy for a number of years. In the early part of 1922 he moved to Daytona Beach, where he bought the drug store owned by Mr. Garth Young, on Main Street, of the Peninsula. Immediately after purchasing this he remodeled, re-equipped and enlarged the store and at the present time it is one of the most complete drug stores in the county. Mr. Paul has built up a large and lucrative business in his chosen line.

Apart from his immediate interests in the drug business, he has found time to give considerable attention to public affairs of the county. He was elected Port Commissioner-At-Large in 1925 for the harbor to be built near New Smyrna, and in 1926 he was re-elected to this position.

Mr. Paul's war record is particularly worthy of recognition. He served as Sergeant (A. M.) in the Air Service for nearly two years in France, and during this time participated in much important activity in which this branch of the army was engaged.

He is a member of the Daytona Golf & Country Club and of the Lions Club. Fraternally he is a Mason, Shriner and an Elk. He was married at Jacksonville, Florida, on May 16, 1922, to Miss Cornelia Smith, daughter of D. P. Smith, Tax Collector of Volusia County for the past forty years. They have one son, Dan Smith Paul.

*DR. I. H. SPRINGER*

DR. I. H. SPRINGER was born at Staten Island, N. Y., on April 12, 1854. His father was I. M. and his mother, Olivia A. (Benedict) Springer.

He received his early education in the grammar schools at Madison, Georgia, and later entered the Medical College of the University of Georgia, from which institution he received the degree of M. D. in 1875.

He began the practice of medicine in Putnam County, Georgia, continuing for a number of years until 1886, when he moved to Marietta, Georgia, at which place he went into the merchantile business and remained there for many years.

During the time he was engaged in business in Marietta he visited Daytona Beach on various occasions, sometimes remaining for several months. He became so infatuated with the place that he gave up his business at Marietta and moved to Daytona Beach permanently in 1920.

Dr. Springer is known as one of the reliable and conservative real estate men of the community. He maintains an office on his own property on Main Street and conducts a general real estate brokerage business. He has at various times bought and sold considerable real estate in the community. He even commenced buying property in Daytona Beach before he made it his home.

Apart from his own immediate business interests he has taken an active interest in civic affairs, having been Tax Collector of old Daytona Beach, and is at present an enthusiastic member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the local Realty Board.

He was married in Putnam County, Georgia, on February 12, 1878, to Eddie P. Leverett and is the proud father of eight children: Edward L., Arthur W., Isaac M., Albert A., George I., (Mrs. W. C. Barnwell) Lelia M., (Mrs. Chas. Barron) and Jennie A. Dr. Springer has fifteen grandchildren and one great-grandchild.

*ERNEST JOHNSON*

ERNEST JOHNSON was born at Anniston, Alabama, February 25, 1892. His father is George P. Johnson, and his mother Leona G. Johnson. His paternal ancestors were old settlers of Georgia and his father, George P. Johnson, came to Volusia County in 1894, and in 1895 settled in old Daytona Beach on the Peninsula, where since that time he has been prominent in local affairs, having held the office of Mayor twice.

The subject of this sketch came to Daytona Beach with his father at the age of three years and received his early education in the Seabreeze and Daytona Beach public schools, including the High School, where he graduated.

After completing his education he went into business with his father at New Smyrna, conducting a bicycle store there for three years. Afterwards he located at Kissimmee, Florida, where he opened a bicycle store, which

business he conducted until March 1916, when he sold out and returned to Daytona Beach to take an interest with his father, who had established a bicycle and sporting goods business in 1907. He has continued in this line since that time, purchasing his father's interest in 1925, since which time he has conducted it alone. He carries a large and complete equipment for repairing and making fishing rods and reels, besides a large line of sporting goods with a total stock of about \$15,000; besides this he is the only locksmith on the Peninsula side of the river.

He carries the most complete line of bicycles and supplies in Daytona Beach.

His World War record is deserving of mention. He was a member of the First Division Motor Supply Company and was later an instructor in the Motor Transport Corps with the rank of Sergeant. He was in service seventeen months, one year of which he was in France, located at Romorantin, after the Armistice.

He has always taken an active interest in local affairs, civic and political. He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and the American Legion, and in fraternal organizations is a Master Mason.

He was married at Franklin, N. C., in September, 1913, to Miss Eugenia Landrum and they have five children: Ernest, Jr., Florence, Mildred, Edwin and Kathryn.

#### *CLARENCE H. EPPELSHEIMER*

CLARENCE H. EPPELSHEIMER was born in Louisville, Ky., December 23, 1856. His grandfather, Lewis Eppelsheimer, came to this country from Germany and settled in Philadelphia, about the year 1787, he established the first Sugar Refinery in Philadelphia in 1793, retiring in favor of his sons in 1842.

His father was John, and his mother, Eliza Jane (Gillespie) Eppelsheimer, his mother was born in County Armagh, Ireland, and was brought to this country, her parents settling in old Kensington, now Philadelphia.

He received his early education in the schools of Philadelphia, after which he attended Mt. Peace Academy, Falls of Schuylkill, Pa.

In early manhood he went west, locating in Kansas City, Mo., and later was General Claim Agent of the Metropolitan system of Railways of Kansas City, Mo., and Kansas, a consolidation of Railways with corporations in the East brought about a change and he accepted a position as Inspector for The Mutual Life Insurance Co., of New York, with headquarters in Kansas City, Mo., and the territory of the southwest, including Mexico and the coast, later he was transferred to St. Louis, Mo., about 1904 he was transferred to the Home Office in New York, being assigned the territory of the Agencies of Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, during the last four years of his service for his company he was assigned Florida in the winter and the Pro-

vinces of Northwest Canada in the summer. He was retired from active service, December 23, 1923, having served his company nearly thirty years, at the time of his retirement he was Dean of his department, when he first joined the Company there was seven employees in his department, when he was retired he was the last of the original number, the department had then grown to the number of fifty-four covering the territories of the United States and Western Europe.

In 1922 when in Orange City, Volusia County, he purchased his present home, this being his choice for a home site in Florida and when he retired a year later he came to Orange City, took possession of his place and has since made his home there.

He at once became interested in the welfare of his adopted town and his ability was immediately recognized by the people of Orange City, who elected him Mayor, in 1925, and continued him in office in 1926, he was nominated for a third term but declined.

Since he has been Mayor of his Town, about \$125,000 has been spent on city improvements, in fact all of the street paving has been done during his administration.

He is also the organizer of the Orange City Bank, a member of its building committee and a Director.

He was married in New Orleans, La., on the 25th day of June, 1889, to Miss Laura J. Murphy. They have one son, a practicing Attorney.

Mr. Eppelsheimer has been an extensive traveller and his fund of information is extensive. He was among the first to establish Examiners in Oklahoma and the Indian Territory.

#### *LOREN R. JOHNSTON*

LOREN R. JOHNSTON was born in Northfield, Vermont, on January 18, 1877. He is the son of Robert and Sarah Johnston. His father was a railroad man, having been connected for almost fifty years with the Central Railway of Vermont.

The subject of this biography received his education in the Academy at St. Albans, Vermont. He has long been interested in the hotel business. Among the hotels he has been connected with are the following: Lake Mohonk Mountain House; a summer hotel in the Catskill Mountains of New York State, and the Colonial Hotel at Nassau, Bahamas; one of the Flagler hotels. For three winters he was associated with Vice President H. E. Bemis at the Palm Beach Country Club.

Since the fall of 1919 he has been manager of the famous Hotel Ormond, at Ormond, Florida, another one of the Flagler hotels. This hotel which was established by Messrs Anderson and Price of Ormond, has enjoyed a large and very select clientele for many years and is known as one of the leading hotels of the South. Many very prominent people have made it their



home, among whom are J. D. Rockefeller, now a resident of Ormond, Herbert DePuy, past president of the Crucible Steel Corporation; Albert T. Dice, President of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, J. S. Runnells, past president of the Pullman Company of Chicago, H. H. Raymond, President of the Clyde Steamship Line, E. M. Statler of the well known Statler Hotels, and the late W. M. Wood, prominent wool merchant of Boston.

Under Mr. Johnston's management the Hotel Ormond has well maintained its past reputation. It has been remodeled and redecorated at various times and every facility has been provided for the entertainment and amusement of its guests.

During the summer months Mr. Johnston is manager of the Bedford Springs Hotel at Bedford Springs, Pa. Bedford Springs is one of the oldest, if not the oldest resort in America.

He was married on November 22, 1902, to Anola DeWitt, and they have one daughter.

#### *DORSEY HOWARD RUTTER*

DORSEY HOWARD RUTTER was born in Orbisonia, Huntington County, Pennsylvania, on December 22, 1876. He is the son of W. S. and Katherine (Dunn) Rutter. He is of English-Dutch descent on his father's side and of Irish descent on his mother's side.

He received his early education in the public schools of Huntington County, Pennsylvania and at the Normal School in that county. He subsequently attended the Dickson Seminary, where he received his A. B. degree in 1900, and thereafter took post graduate courses at the University of West Virginia, and at the Milton University, in Baltimore.

Soon after leaving college he joined the West Virginia Methodist Conference, and in 1907 he was made pastor of First Methodist Church at Daytona, where he remained until 1913. In this year he was appointed to the Grace Methodist Church in St. Augustine where he remained until 1920. He was then appointed to the pastorate of the Community Methodist Church in Daytona Beach. Under his pastorate was constructed the new Methodist Community Church on the Peninsula. It was due almost entirely to the ceaseless efforts of Dr. Rutter that funds amounting to almost \$150,000 were pledged or collected for the building of this edifice. The building was completed during the summer of 1926 at a cost of \$300,000 and has a seating capacity of 1800 and is of hollow tile construction covered with white stucco. It is recognized as one of the finest churches in the State of Florida and will serve for all time as a monument to Dr. Rutter.

In the early part of 1926 Dr. Rutter was made Superintendent of the Miami District of the St. Johns River Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The district covers the territory from Daytona Beach south to the Keys and as far west as Orange City. It is probably the most important

district in the state. Dr. Rutter fulfilled the position of superintendent of this district with credit to himself and to the Methodist Church, but on account of the urgent demands of the people of Daytona Beach he was again made pastor of the Methodist Community Church in that city in the Fall of 1926.

He has taken an interest in several organizations not directly connected with his church. Among these are the Kiwanis Club of Daytona Beach, of which he was President during 1926, also in the Masonic Order; in which he holds a thirty-second degree and is Grand Generalissimo of the Knights Templar of Florida. He is also president of the United Ministerial Churches of the Halifax Country and vice president of the Bethune-Cookman Collegiate Institution.

Dr. Rutter was married on August 11, 1898, to Sarah Handley. Two children have been born of this union: Joseph H. and Cleopatra.

#### *CAPTAIN JOHN DONAGHY*

CAPTAIN JOHN DONAGHY was born May 4, 1837, at Hollidaysburg, Penna. He is the son of Barnard and Susan Donaghy. His father was born in Ireland and came to this country at the age of nineteen.

Captain Donaghy attended public schools in Allegheny City, Penna. At the age when most young men would be attending college he went into the Civil War as a private in the "Duquesne Greys," a well known company of Pittsburgh, which became Company B of the 12th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and served with that company during its three months' term. Later he joined the 103rd Regiment which was then forming at Kittanning, Penna. In that regiment he served in succession as Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant and Captain. He was taken prisoner at the fall of Plymouth, N. C., and escaped six months later. His interesting experiences in the army have recently been published in book form and many of those who have read the book say that it is the most interesting war record they have ever read.

While a resident of Pittsburgh he became President of the Pittsburgh Artists' Association of more than sixty members. He lived a number of years in New York City and has been a frequent exhibitor at the National Academy of Design and other art institutions.

He came to Florida in 1888. He has continued his art work at DeLand, having painted portraits of Mr. S. H. Gove, Mr. Tramell, Dr. Hulley, Dean Carson of Stetson University, the late J. B. Conrad, Prof. Farriss and many others.

Capt. Donaghy owns a small orange grove at Lake Winnimissett, where he makes his home.

He was married at New Brighton, Penna., in 1864, and has two children, John W. and Edna (Mrs. Johnson) who resides at Pittsburgh, Penna.

*F. FRANK TRACY*

F. FRANK TRACY was born in Brooklyn, New York, April 14, 1891. His father was Dennis J. and his mother, Elizabeth Tracy. His father was prominent in business affairs in Brooklyn, where he was connected with the large mercantile establishment of Abraham & Strauss.

Frank Tracy received his early education from the public schools of Brooklyn, on completion of which he became an accountant and was employed with the Finance Department of New York City.

In 1916, upon the death of his uncle, Mr. C. C. Burgoyne, he came to Florida, to take charge of the Burgoyne estate. He had been engaged as private secretary to Mrs. Charles C. Burgoyne, whose husband was during his lifetime noted for his philanthropic work in the city and who presented the Casino Burgoyne to the city.

Mr. Tracy has always taken an active interest in civic affairs. He is one of the original workers for the Board Walk which is contemplated to be placed on the world famous Daytona Beach. He has worked unceasingly for this movement, making many trips and gathering much data with reference to the subject, that his wish for this improvement may be consummated. His views upon the Board Walk may be summarized as follows:

"Daytona Beach needs and should have, a Board Walk.

"The Great Creator gave us the finest beach in the world, in my opinion it is the greatest asset Daytona Beach possesses, but we have done almost nothing toward developing its utilitarian value. Now is the time to correct that neglect.

"A Bond Issue should be passed that will provide funds sufficient to build a Board Walk and build it right. It should be so designed and constructed as to serve as a sea wall, as well as a Board Walk. Both design and construction should be the very best. Better to build only half a mile (2,640 feet) a year and build that right and have something of permanent value to which we can point with justifiable price, than attempt to achieve quantity at a sacrifice of quality."

Mr. Tracy is proprietor of the Sleepy Hollow Club, Ormond Beach.

On January 1, 1924, he was married to Miss Mary Cohen at Sanford, Florida.

*GROVER C. ODUM*

GROVER C. ODUM was born near DeLand, Florida, on August 7, 1888. His parents were James W. and Martha Ann (Clifton) Odum, who came from Georgia to this state about sixty years ago, originally settling at Crescent City.

The subject of this biography received his education in the grammar and high school of Daytona Beach, to which place he moved in 1895.



*J. Frank Tracy.*

After leaving school he worked with his father in the butcher business for sometime.

He started in the plumbing business in 1918 as manager of the plumbing department of Fuquay & Gheen. In 1924 he bought out the plumbing department of this concern and organized the Halifax Plumbing Company with H. A. Moore as a partner.

Under his management the Halifax Plumbing Company has become one of the largest and most successful establishments in its line in the Halifax Country, and a considerable number of very important and extensive plumbing contracts have been carried out by Mr. Odum.

During the World War, Mr. Odum did his part by working in the munition plants at Nashville, Tennessee. He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the community and in this connection is a member of the local Chamber of Commerce and of the Builders' Exchange. He is also a member of the Master Plumbers Association, local, state and national.

He was married at Daytona Beach, on March 1, 1911 to Grace A. Hammett, and has three children, Ralph A., Edwin W., and Floyd A.

#### *JAMES H. BAKER*

JAMES H. BAKER was born at Fort Miller, New York, February, 1841. His father was Henry and his mother Eliza Baker. His grandfather fought in the Revolutionary War. He received his early education at Saratoga Springs and at Waterford, N. Y.

He is one of the few veterans of the Civil War living at Daytona Beach, Fla.; he was engaged in that conflict for three years, being a member of the 2nd New York Regiment First Volunteers, which was the first volunteer regiment of the Union troops to reach Virginia soil. He had the peculiar experience of actually witnessing, and is probably one of the only living witnesses today of the entire engagement between the "Merrimac" and "Monitor" in Hampton Roads.

After the war he went to work as an engineer for the A. D. Stewart estate.

He is an essentially self-made man, beginning with practically nothing, in fact when he was first married he was making but \$8.00 a month.

In 1863 he was married at Saratoga Springs, to Miss Mary Johnson and they have one son, Fred H. Baker.

He started the foundry business as Baker & Shevlin, at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and continued in that for 31 years, when he sold out and a Stock Company was formed as The Baker Manufacturing Company, this company now is managed by the son, Fred H. Baker. When first started in 1881 this was a small shop, but it has, under Mr. Baker's management grown to be one of the most prominent plants engaged in the manufacture of pulp

and paper mill machinery, making all the various lines of tools and structural work for that line of business. It has a capital stock of \$500,000. For many years Mr. Baker was the prime mover and actively engaged as manager of the business, being himself one of the designers of the various patterns which he used in his structural work. Now, however, he has practically retired, and since the business was incorporated his son has managed it.

In 1907 Mr. Baker came to Daytona Beach, Fla., where he has since resided as a winter resident. He built the Windsor and Seminole hotels, which are named among the leading hostelryes of the city, these he later sold. He owns his own home at Daytona Beach and is actively interested in all that stands for its advancement and improvements.

He is a member of the Elks and an enthusiastic yacht man, being a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club and owner of the "Dixie Dee," one of the largest yachts owned locally.

In 1923, Mr. and Mrs. Baker celebrated their 60th wedding anniversary in Daytona Beach, Fla., since that time, however she has died.

### *JACK ROBINSON*

JACK ROBINSON was born in Altamont, Kansas, on July 9, 1885, where he received his early education. He is the son of Archibald and Anna (Shively) Robinson.

Before coming to Daytona Beach, Mr. Robinson's principal occupation was that of a stock broker. He followed this calling in Wheeling, West Virginia, for sometime and in Chicago, from 1919 to 1922, where he operated on the Board of Trade.

Having heard of the advantages and the business opportunities in Daytona Beach, he came there in 1923 and at once became connected with the real estate firm of H. B. Schulte & Company. After about a year in this connection, he in association with Norman G. Hamilton, founded the real estate firm of Hamilton-Robinson. The Hamilton-Robinson Company has become one of the largest and most successful real estate and insurance firms in the city. A very large brokerage business is carried on, and a specialty is made of handling residences and business property. During 1925 as many as twenty-five salesmen were employed by the firm.

Apart from his interests in his own business, Mr. Robinson has found time to take an active part in all that pertains to the advancement and welfare of the community. In this connection he has been an ardent and successful worker on the various Chamber of Commerce drives, and gave a great deal of his valuable time and energy in the successful efforts to reopen the two banks which closed in Daytona Beach during the summer of 1926.

He has always been very much interested in beautifying the city and was appointed by the Mayor as a member of the City Planting Board in 1926.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, and Shriner. He is a member of the Daytona Beach Kiwanis Club, of which he is Vice President, and of the Daytona Beach Realty Board of which he is President.

He was married on September 13, 1924, to Mary Alma Lowe, of Tallahassee, Fla.

### *JOHN P. MACE*

JOHN P. MACE was born in Clermont County, Ohio, November 18, 1847, and was reared upon a farm in that section. His father was John H. and his mother Ellen Mace.

He received his early education in the schools of Ohio, but early laying aside his books he learned the carpenter trade and engaged in contracting and building at Wyoming, Ohio, until 1885, when he was attracted by the opportunities in Florida and moved to Volusia County. In 1886 he located at Lake Helen, then a settlement which had recently been founded by Henry B. DeLand. He planted extensive orange groves there and continued his work in building and contracting. A large number of the residences in Lake Helen, as well as business houses in DeLand, Daytona Beach and Orange City, built during the next few years were erected by him. Among the prominent buildings in the county which he built were two of the John B. Stetson University buildings, the Volusia County Court House, the Conrad building at Daytona and the Fisher building at DeLand, all built prior to 1903, at which time he retired from that line of work, centering his attentions upon the development of his orange groves, of which he now has one hundred and twenty-five bearing acres.

He is one of the largest orange growers in the county and has his own packing house at Lake Helen; his brand "Edgewood" being widely and favorably known.

Mr. Mace has always been known as a public spirited citizen and has taken an active interest in the affairs of Lake Helen since his arrival there in 1886. During thirty years he has been Councilman, Commissioner or Mayor every term except one, being the first Mayor after the town's incorporation and holding that office at the present time. He has seen the town grow from a population of 150 to a city.

In 1911 he was one of the organizers of the First National Bank of DeLand and has been vice-president and director of that institution continually since that date. He is also an active member of the Business Men's Club of Lake Helen.

He was married January 4, 1872 to Miss Luella Poole of Bethel, Ohio, a daughter of L. T. and Serena Poole, and they have two children, Loring Poole and Marjorie Lorain (now Mrs. C. G. Oates of Orlando).

*GEORGE NORTON RIGBY*

GEORGE NORTON RIGBY was born in Newark, N. J., July 10, 1874. His father was Franklin A. and his mother Mary (Mockridge) Rigby. Both his paternal and maternal ancestors have lived in New Jersey for the past two hundred years.

In 1880 his family moved from New Jersey to Yonkers, N. Y., where the subject of this biography received his early education, after which he attended Cornell University from 1891 to 1895 and New York Law School from 1895 to 1897.

After graduating from Law School he returned to Yonkers and commenced the practice of his profession there, remaining until 1913. In 1898 he had become a winter resident of Ormond, Florida, and in May, 1913, made it his permanent home.

Mr. Rigby came to Florida for his health, business being an after consideration. He has always been interested in horticultural work and has spent much of his time experimenting with exotic ornamentals that may be adapted to the climate and soil of the Halifax Country.

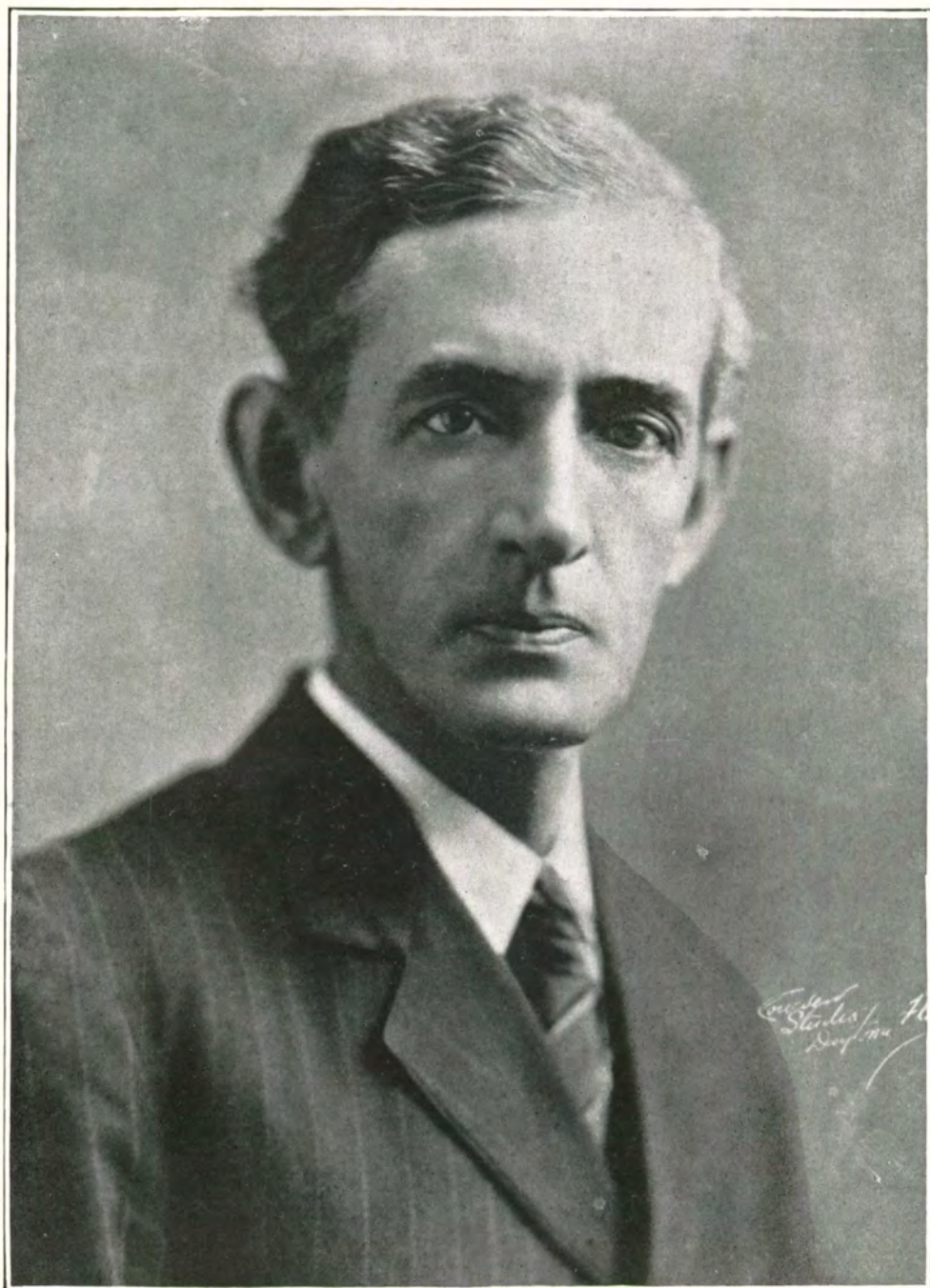
He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the community where he has lived. He was a member of the Yonkers, N. Y., Board of Aldermen from 1901 to 1903, a member of the New York Legislature from 1903 to 1905 and Chairman of the Board of Condemnation Commissioners of the Catskill Aqueduct from 1906 to 1913. Since coming to Florida he has continued his active interest in civic affairs, being Mayor of Ormond from 1915 up to the present time, with the exception of the year 1925. He conceived and promoted the Ocean Shore Boulevard, which is now in construction from Daytona Beach to St. Augustine, and is a director in the Bank of Ormond. He is also President of the Golf View Realty Co.; President of the Ormond Beach Co.; President of the Ormond Beach Abstract Co. and a Director in Union Finance Co.

During the World War he was Legal Assistant to the Bureau of Exports, War Trade Board.

He is a director in the Daytona Beach Rotary Club, director in the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and a commissioner on the Halifax Hospital Board. In fraternal affiliations he is a life member of the Elks and a member of the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

He was married at Yonkers, N. Y., on April 16, 1897, to Miss Maude Lawrence, and to the union was born one son, George Lawrence Rigby, now residing in New York City. Mrs. Rigby died on September 12, 1924.





Ernest Steiner

*GEORGE W. MARKS*

GEORGE W. MARKS was born at Knoxville, Illinois, January 29, 1889. His father was W. C. and his mother Ida O. (Dean) Marks. His family goes back many generations in this country.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools at Lawrence, Kansas, and later attended the University of Kansas, where he received his degree of A. B.

In 1914 he came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, and became principal of the High School of old Daytona, which position he held for two years. He next became the supervising principal of the New Smyrna High School, where he remained from 1916 to 1918.

For one year he was in the World War and on his return went to New Smyrna, where he remained until 1920, when he went to Daytona Beach to become manager of the Bond-Howell Lumber Company. He held this position for two years and in 1922 moved to DeLand and was made Supervising Principal of the schools there. In 1923 he was appointed County Superintendent of the schools and was re-elected to that office in 1924 for a four year term.

In his interests outside of his profession he is president of the Lake Winnimissett Development Company and is also interested in several other corporations in DeLand.

At the outbreak of the World War he volunteered for service in the U. S. Navy and was stationed at Key West, Florida, for one year.

He has always taken an interest in the public affairs of the communities in which he has lived. He was Mayor of old Daytona in 1921, and is a charter member of the Rotary Club of Daytona Beach. He is chairman of the County Y. M. C. A., and chairman of the Executive Committee of the State Educational Association.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Starke, Florida, July 25, 1918, to Miss Sue E. Darby.

*ROBERT LEE SMITH*

ROBERT LEE SMITH was born in Daytona Beach, Florida, on December 18, 1879, son of Charles L. and Bertha K. (Smith.)

Mr. R. L. Smith is one of the few outstanding citizens of Daytona Beach, who was born in that city. His father was one of the early pioneers of the town having come there in the early days when he was but 32 years old.

Mr. Smith attended the schools in Daytona Beach, and was also a student at the Daytona Institute for several years, which was the school established by Miss Lucy Cross.

After leaving school he went into the bicycle business, opening a bicycle store on the corner of Myrtle Avenue and Beach Street, later moving to where the Williams Hotel now stands on the corner of Magnolia Street and Palmetto Avenue. He conducted his bicycle business for about five years, when he went into the gentlemen's furnishings business with his father, the store being known as Smith & Son, and located at the corner of Beach Street and Third Avenue, subsequently buying out his father's interests and conducting the business about two years by himself.

In 1901 he went into the real estate business, establishing the firm of R. L. Smith & Company, now one of the oldest real estate and insurance firms in the county, and probably the oldest which has been continuously under the same head. The office was first located on Beach Street in the building now occupied by Dunn Bros. Hardware Store. Mr. Smith has had as partners at various times W. E. Thomas, O. A. Hitch, Max Leidersdorf and James T. Nelson.

The firm of R. L. Smith & Company is known throughout the Halifax Country as one of the substantial business enterprises of this part of Florida. The firm has sold several million dollars worth of property during the past few years. Few if any of the real estate companies in Volusia County did so much business as the R. L. Smith Company during the "boom" year of 1925, during which year upwards of \$20,000,000 worth of property was handled.

Among the developments and sub-divisions in which the company has been interested are: "Wilbur-by-the-Sea," "Palmetto Park," "Bungalow Court," "Paris Park" and "El Pino Parque."

Outside of his immediate business interests Mr. Smith has held the position of County Tax Assessor, having served in that capacity for four years, from 1920 to 1924.

He is a member of the Kiwanis Club, Halifax River Yacht Club and Daytona Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is an Elk, thirty second degree Mason and a Shriner.

He was married July 23, 1921, at Jacksonville, Fla., to Nannie P. Watson of Daytona Beach, and has two children, Rosalie Elizabeth, Irene Margaret, and Ardelea Watson, a step-daughter.

#### *CHARLES EDWARD MEACHEN*

CHARLES EDWARD MEACHEN was born at Bridgeport, Conn., on the 5th day of March, 1887. His father was Charles Edward and his mother Alice G. (Carver) Meachen. His mother's family was descended from John Carver, who came over on the Mayflower.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Bridgeport, including the Grammar and High Schools, after which he

engaged in building and construction work with the Austin Construction Company and traveled over the entire section of the United States, east of the Mississippi River.

In November 1918 he came to Daytona Beach and became associated with the Malby-Conrad Lumber Company, with which he was associated for eight months. He then went with the Bond-Howel Lumber Company and was with them for six years, five years of which he was manager of the yard.

In 1925 he established the firm of Meachen-Willis Company, in partnership with Mr. Cecil Willis, the company being incorporated for \$100,000, \$50,000 paid in. Mr. H. H. Root of Tampa is also connected with the business. Mr. Meachen is Vice-President and the annual business has reached half a million dollars, with an average number of twenty-five employees. It is one of the largest lumber companies in the county, the rapid growth of which is largely due to Mr. Meachen's management.

He is a member of the Florida Lumber & Millwork Association, and has taken an active interest in the affairs of the community, being a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, as well as the Kingston Business Men's Club and the Daytona Beach Rotary Club. In fraternal organizations he is a Mason and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married on October 28, 1914, to Miss Maybelle A. Cordes and they have two children, Donald Cordes and Dorothy Alice, who were born at Daytona Beach.

#### *FREDERICK C. LUNCEFORD*

FREDERICK C. LUNCEFORD was born at Lafayette, Alabama, July 17, 1887. His father was John and his mother Emma (Walton) Lunceford. His family were of English descent.

He received his early education in the schools of Ohelika, Ala., after which he attended the Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn, Ala., for two years.

He then came to Jacksonville, Florida, where he was engaged with Rhodes, Futch, Collins & Jones Bros. Co., for ten years. In 1922 he came to Daytona Beach, Volusia County, and was connected with the Baggett & Wetherby Company until it was sold by them to the Chadwick Company in 1925. In June 1925 when the Chadwick Furniture Company was established at Daytona Beach Mr. Lunceford became General Manager. This company is one of the two largest furniture companies in Volusia County, it carries over \$100,000 worth of high grade stock. Mr. Lunceford owns an interest in the Daytona Beach store and under his management the business has grown successfully.

During the World War he served for eight months as Sergeant with an Alabama regiment of infantry stationed at Camp Pike.

He has always taken a keen interest in affairs of Daytona Beach, being an enthusiastic member of the Rotary Club and an active member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Advertising Club of Daytona Beach.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a member of the Shrine.

He was married at Jacksonville, Florida, in June 1923 to Miss Emmie O'Neil.

#### *DEAN TYLER SMITH*

DEAN TYLER SMITH was born at Portland, Michigan, on September 9, 1860. Son of John E. and Amelia (Tyler) Smith.

He received his early education in the schools of Webster County, Nebraska, subsequently attending the University of Nebraska where he received the degree of B. Sc. in 1887; he received his medical degree in 1899 from the Chicago Homeopathic Medical College.

Dr. Smith commenced the practice of his profession at Decatur, Alabama, remaining there about three years, when he moved to Jackson, Michigan, at which place he practiced from 1892 to 1900. In the latter year he became Professor of Surgery in the Homeopathic College of the University of Michigan, continuing as such until 1914.

In 1914, because of health conditions, and attracted by the advantages and the favorable climate of Florida, he moved with his family to Daytona Beach (then Daytona). He immediately began the active practice of his profession in the Halifax Country. Dr. Smith became very well known throughout the county as a medical man, having assisted other doctors in many important surgical cases.

Apart from his profession he has taken a very active interest in the Y. M. C. A. of Daytona Beach, and has been for many years its President. It is due very largely to Dr. Smith that construction of a Y. M. C. A. building has actually been commenced at Daytona Beach.

Dr. Smith has always taken great interest in educational work and was on the School Board of old Daytona for several years. He is at the present time on the School Board of Holly Hill, in which town he now makes his residence.

He is one of the few men in the county to have received an honorary degree, having received the degree of M. Sc. from the University of Michigan in 1914.

He is a member of the Baptist Church, the local Kiwanis Club and is a Fellow of the American College of Surgeons.

He was married on January 17, 1894, at Jackson, Michigan, to Ella A. Snook and has four children, Stella; (Mrs. E. O. Drake) E. Gretchen; Adelia and Hattie.

*CHARLES E. GARDINER*

CHARLES E. GARDINER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 23, 1876. His father was William and his mother Jennie (Houston) Gardiner. His parents came to Florida in 1881, when he was a small boy, and located at Lake County. He received his early education there in the public schools.

In 1896 at the age of twenty he came to Daytona Beach, Fla.

In 1907 he established a dry goods store on Beach Street with Miss Emma Abercrombie under the style of Charles E. Gardiner Company. It was successful from the beginning and he has built up a large patronage, year by year the business steadily increases. It has been in the same location for nineteen years. It is now entirely owned by Mr. Gardiner, as he has purchased the interest of Miss Abercrombie.

During the thirty years in which he has been in Daytona Beach he has seen it steadily grow from a small town to its present proportions of greater Daytona Beach. In this he has always taken a keen interest and actively cooperated.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is a charter member. He is also an enthusiastic Kiwanian and a charter member of the Daytona Golf & Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a charter member of the Elks, membership No. 6, Knights of Pythias and Woodmen of the World.

He was married in June 1925 to Miss Jacie Webb of Tifton, Georgia.

*CURTIS H. GARDINER*

CURTIS H. GARDINER was born at Paisley, Florida, December 1, 1898. His father is George H. Gardiner and his mother Sara L. (McEwen) Gardiner. His father was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and came to Florida in 1881, coming to Daytona Beach in 1903, when the subject of this biography was four years old.

He received his early education in the schools of old Daytona Beach on the Peninsula and when his family moved to Daytona he entered the Daytona High School, where he graduated. He then attended Stetson University for two years and the University of Chicago. He later returned to Stetson University and graduated in 1919 with the degree of B. S. Then he attended Stetson Law School, completing his course there in 1921 and receiving his degree of LL. D.

He started practicing his profession in 1921 becoming associated with Gardiner & Brass, and was later admitted to the firm as a partner.

During the World War he served in the U. S. Navy.

He has taken quite an active interest in all public movements for the growth of the city, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and doing his part in community work in that organization. He is also an enthusiastic

member of the Daytona Kiwanis Club and for several years was its secretary. He is a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club and the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and a member of the Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity and the Delta Sigma Phi college fraternity.

He is not married.

#### *R. M. SPARKS*

R. M. SPARKS was born at Nicholasville, Kentucky, on May 4, 1885. His father was E. R. and his mother Betty Belle Sparks.

He attended the public schools in Nicholasville and later matriculated at Center College in Kentucky.

He operated a drug store at Nicholasville for a number of years and at the same time was interested in the real estate and insurance business in that place. Having become interested in Florida, he came to Daytona Beach in September, 1925 and formed a connection with R. L. Smith & Company, where he remained for about a year. In the summer of 1926 he opened a drug store on the corner of Ocean Avenue and Main Street on the Peninsula, known as R. M. Sparks & Company. This drug store is one of the best located and finest equipped in Volusia County. A complete line of drugs of all descriptions is carried and a modern up to date soda fountain equipped to serve lunches is also maintained. The success of this venture is proven by the fact that although only in operation a few months a very large patronage has been obtained.

Mr. Sparks has always been greatly interested in the general advancement of Daytona Beach and in this connection is an ardent advocate for a Board Walk along the beach. He realizes that the beach is one of the great assets of the city and believes that it should be improved and developed to the greatest possible extent.

He is a Mason and a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce. He was married on October 20, 1909, in Nicholasville, Kentucky, to Anna Hughes, and has one son Hughes.

#### *HARRY A. HORN*

HARRY A. HORN was born at Red Field, South Dakota, January 7, 1885. His father was C. L. Horn and his mother Lucinda (Lowmaster) Horn. Mr. and Mrs. C. L. Horn settled in South Dakota, upon the opening of the territory, having previously lived in Ohio. The father was of German and the mother of English descent. The paternal grandfather came from Germany. The family left South Dakota in 1899, and after living in Missouri, Ohio and Georgia, came to Florida, locating in old Daytona Beach, in 1902.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the local schools of Missouri, Ohio and Georgia and later attended the grammar school in Seabreeze, after which he went to the Daytona High School and graduated there in 1906. He then entered the Indiana University Law School, graduating there in 1909 with the degree of LL. B.

Thereupon he returned to Florida and took his law examination, being admitted to the bar in October, 1909 and immediately afterwards opened an office in his own name in Daytona Beach on the Peninsula. He has practiced his profession in the same town since that date and has, by close application to his duties, built up a large clientele.

He has held no political offices other than those in line with his regular work, being essentially a lawyer, not a politician. He was City Clerk of old Daytona Beach for four years, City Attorney for Seabreeze for four terms, City Attorney for old Daytona Beach for two terms and City Attorney for Port Orange for two terms. In 1924 he was elected a member of the County School Board and was re-elected in 1926 and holds that office at present. In 1918 he was appointed Solicitor of the Criminal Court of Record of Volusia County by Governor Sidney J. Catts and held that office until the court was abolished by legislative act.

He has always been active in buying and selling real estate in his own right, besides being a member of the firm of Horn & Wilson, becoming associated with Mr. Charles H. Wilson in the real estate and insurance business in 1915. In 1925 that firm abolished its real estate department and continued in insurance only.

He practices law in all the State and Federal Courts.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Elks, the Masons and the Maccabees, and the Phi Delta Phi college fraternity.

He was married June 21, 1911 to Miss Edith H. Wolff, at Garrett, Indiana, and they have two children, Beverly and Helen.

#### *LOUIS OSSINSKY*

LOUIS OSSINSKY was born at Jacksonville, Florida, March 10, 1902. His father was Phillip and his mother Sarah (Schoenberg) Ossinsky. His father was born in Vilna, Russia, and his mother was born in Odessa, Russia. They both came to America in their teens, about 1883, and were married in New York shortly afterwards.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Jacksonville, after graduating from Duval High School, he later attended the University of Georgia. After completing his academic education, he attended Stetson University Law School, graduating therefrom with the degree of LL. B. in 1925.

He first came to Volusia County upon his entering Stetson University at DeLand. Mr. Ossinsky has always taken great interest in athletics. While



at Duval High School he was chosen all State Captain for Florida in football. He participated in the first Florida high school inter-sectional football game in 1920 in the game with Haverhill, Mass., in 1920.

While at Stetson University he was assistant student coach. Later he became coach of Seabreeze High School in Seabreeze-Daytona Beach—where they were said to have the best basketball and baseball teams in the history of Volusia County. For two successive years his basketball and baseball teams were champions in the County and runners-up in the state championship.

Mr. Ossinsky, while at the University of Georgia, was a member of the Reserve Officers Training Camp.

Upon graduation from Stetson Law School, he became associated with Mr. Harry A. Horn in the practice of his profession in old Daytona Beach under the firm name of Horn & Ossinsky, in which firm he is still a member. He is admitted to practice in all the State Courts of Florida, the Federal District Court and the United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

He is a member of the East Volusia County Bar Association and the State Bar Association. He is also a member of the American Red Cross Life Saving Corps, National Association of Basketball Officials and the National Intercollegiate Association of Football Officials.

In fraternal affiliation he is a member of the Elks and the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, also the Phi Epsilon Pi college fraternity.

He is not married.

#### *LON E. HOEYE*

LON E. HOEYE was born in Brownsville, Oregon, on the 20th day of May, 1879. His father was Hiram D. and his mother Christina (Peterson) Hoeye. His family were early settlers in the state of Oregon and helped to build that western country.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, after which he went into business and lived in various parts of the United States. For many years he worked out of El Paso, Texas, as a traveling salesman for a wholesale jewelry house, after which he was located in Birmingham, Alabama, from which place he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1920, seeing the opportunities of this section.

He immediately went into the real estate business and has been associated with the Pines Realty Company, and since that time has been a large operator and developer in real estate, among his developments being "Woodlawn." He was also interested in the sale and development of Wilbur by-the-Sea, a development on the famous Ormond-Daytona Beach several miles south of Daytona Beach. He is also a large holder of city real estate and owns some very valuable property, his home on Ridgewood Avenue being one of the show places of the city.

He has always taken an active interest in local affairs, although he has never held any political position.

He was a staunch supporter for the plan of consolidation for the towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into the greater Daytona Beach.

As a member of the Chamber of Commerce he has done his part in the advancement of the community.

He has also been a member of the Halifax Realty Board since its organization and is a member of the Golf and Country Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Kansas City, Mo., January 4, 1909 to Miss Rubie E. Kelly and to the union were born two children, L. E. Hoeye, Jr. and Charlotte.

#### *MAHLON S. MCGREGOR*

MAHLON S. MCGREGOR was born at Princeton, Kentucky in June, 1894. His father was L. W. and his mother Annie (Muncaster) McGregor. He is of Scotch descent, being direct descent of Rob Roy of Scotland.

He received his early education in the schools of Princeton, Ky., including High School, after which he attended Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tenn., receiving the degree of A. B. From 1916 to 1923 he was principal of the Florida Normal Institute at Madison, Fla., and in 1924 completed A. M. courses at Columbia University, New York City.

In September 1924 he came to DeLand, Florida, and became Professor of Business Law in Stetson University. In 1925 he was admitted to the Florida bar and began the practice of his profession. He was also admitted to practice in the Federal Courts in 1925.

In February 1926 he was elected Municipal Judge of DeLand for a two year term.

During the World War Judge McGregor was a member of the R. O. T. C. at Savannah, Tenn.

Since he has been in DeLand he has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the civic advancement of his community. He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity. Mason, Odd Fellow, K. of P., and Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity.

He was married at Valdosta, Ga., on May 24, 1922, to Miss Louise Wright, a graduate of Brenau College, and they have one child, Julia Jean, born Dec. 2, 1923.

*JAMES C. ROBINSON*

JAMES C. ROBINSON was born in Appling County, Georgia, May 31, 1851. His father was Jacob and his mother Annetta Robinson.

He received his early education in the schools of Georgia, after which he had a small farm there and also started in the mercantile business.

In December 1881, he moved to Volusia County, Florida, and settled at Seville. He bought forty acres of land and started farming, part of this he used for an orange grove, which was destroyed in the freeze of 1895, but he budded his trees and continued the culture, putting in more oranges and some peaches.

Later he bought a very large amount of land surrounding Seville, about 14,000 acres, which was outside of his own farm; later he sold this tract to a turpentine company, after which time his principal occupation for many years was the growing of oranges and peaches.

He also established a general store at Seville, which he conducted for several years and finally turned it over to his son, who now continues the business.

He has now sold practically all of his orange land, keeping only about 30 acres, and another piece of property consisting of about 400 acres. Although he was at one time one of the large property owners of the county he has now practically retired.

He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the county, as well as his own town. He saw the establishment of the settlement of Seville when the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad first built through this section in 1886 and has seen it grow to a thriving community. When it became incorporated he was made Mayor and is now the first Mayor of that municipality.

He was married at Screven, Georgia, in 1871 to Miss Elizabeth Hall and they have seven children: Emmet M., Lena M. (Mrs. G. L. Powell), Eva M. (Mrs. A. S. Nichol), Ira D., Anna (Mrs. R. L. Smith), James L. and Nina (Mrs. R. W. Pendleton).

*W. S. SNEAD*

W. S. SNEAD was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, October 8, 1886. His father was Thomas J. and his mother Theresa Snead.

He received his early education in the public schools of Cincinnati, after which he attended the Medical Department of the University of Cincinnati and obtained his degree of M. D. in 1907. For one and a half years after that he was associated with the City Hospital in Cincinnati and in 1908 on account of his health he gave up the practice of his profession and came to Florida. He selected Daytona Beach as being an ideal place in which to



*J.C. Robinson.*

reside and took up his permanent residence here on February 12th of that year.

He was first engaged in the hardware business but in 1914 joined with Fuquay & Gheen as secretary of that firm. They were engaged as contractors and had a large business. They later organized a building supply company known as Fuquay & Gheen, Inc., which in 1924 became the Halifax Builders Exchange. Mr. Snead bought out Fuquay & Gheen and became the first secretary and treasurer of that company. In December, 1925 he was elected president and the capital stock was increased from \$100,000 to \$200,000. Mr. G. W. Roberts of Peckville, Pa., at that time became associated with the company and is now treasurer, although Mr. Snead still holds controlling interest of the business. The business has increased under Mr. Snead's management from \$100,000 in 1922 to \$564,000 in 1925, and they have two large lumber yards, one on each side of the Halifax River, being among the largest in the county.

Mr. Snead's military record is deserving of special mention; for six years he was a member of the National Guard of Ohio and for six years a member of the National Guard of Florida, attaining the rank of Lieutenant Colonel in the latter organization.

He is an enthusiastic member of the Masons, the Moose and also the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He has taken an active interest in all matters pertaining to the advancement and civic interests of the town and has been for years an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

In 1911 he was married at Daytona Beach, to Miss Lillie Greenleaf, and they have three children: Walter J., Edwin and Lillie Jean.

#### *ELIZABETH SILVERNAIL OATES*

ELIZABETH SILVERNAIL OATES was born at Unionville, Michigan, on January 27, 1887. She is the daughter of George and Mary Silvernail. Her father was one of the early builders of Volusia County, having taken part in the building of the lighthouse at the Inlet.

Mrs. Oates came to Daytona in 1888, receiving her early education in the schools of that town, and later attending Stetson University and Dana Hall in Boston.

She established in 1917 the first interior decorating business in the city of Daytona Beach and developed a very successful career in this line. She has done interior decorating work for some of the most prominent residents of the Halifax Country, including among her clients John D. Rockefeller, R. A. Olds and C. E. Greiner. She is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, in which organization she has been an active worker and was also the first President of the Business & Professional Women's Club to which office she was re-elected for a second term.

She was married in 1908 to Edward F. Oates.

*CAPTAIN FRANK STONE*

CAPTAIN FRANK STONE was born in Boston, Mass., on April 25, 1851, died at Seabreeze, Daytona Beach, Florida, on March 15, 1925.

"Captain" Frank Stone, as he was affectionately known to all his friends, obtained the title from his long career at sea.

He was educated in the public schools at Charlestown, Mass., after which at the age of twelve he went to sea, and on his first voyage was gone over seven years. After this time he became an officer on a merchant vessel and was advanced until he became a Captain and was master of merchant vessels for about thirty-eight years.

He had a long and faithful experience at sea, traversed the globe more than once, and finally in 1906 desiring to settle down in an ideal place to spend the eventide of his life he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, where with his wife he resided until his death.

He built four houses, one of which he occupied and others which he rented. He engaged in no occupation other than loaning money, but in that way assisted in the advancement and development of the community.

He was an ardent and enthusiastic member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and was affectionately known to all members of the Daytona Lodge, which he seldom failed to attend until he was stricken by infirmities during the last two years of his life. He was also a member of the Odd Fellows, at Boston, in which he took great interest.

He was happily married at Boston, Mass., to Miss Rosa Avery, who survives him. He was buried at Rockwood in New York state.

*HARLAND L. POST*

HARLAND L. POST was born in Washington, Penn., on July 14, 1886. He is the son of John F. and Frances Caroline Post. His father is an old time auctioneer of Pittsburg, Penn., having been in this business for many years.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Washington, Penn., and in the Washington Business College. He commenced his business career in association with his father in the auction business in Pittsburg. Here he received the benefit of his father's long training in the business and thereby was prepared to carry on a very successful auction business himself in the State of Florida and other places.

Mr. Post became interested in Florida as far back as 1917, at which time he went to Palm Beach, and from there to Orlando and later to St. Petersburg. In all of these cities he conducted successful real estate auctions. He came to Daytona Beach in 1920 and since that time has made it his winter home and his headquarters for carrying on the real estate auction business in various parts of Florida.



*Capt Frank Storie*

Since 1917 Mr. Post has held real estate auction sales in practically every city of importance in the state and it is estimated that since then he has sold \$10,000,000 worth of property in Florida. From 1921 to 1924 he averaged four auction sales a week during the winter seasons. In 1924 he took Mr. Ben Temple, formerly of Danville, Va., into partnership with him, and during the following year and a part of 1926 they did a phenomenal business in selling real estate at auction, particularly in Daytona Beach. Offices are maintained by them at Daytona Beach, Fla., Danville, Va., and Pittsburgh, Penn.

During the World's War, in association with his father, in Pittsburgh, Penn., he sold over \$100,000,000 worth of enemy property for the United States Government, and during the same period a large number of cantonments were sold for the government.

He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of Daytona Beach, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and of the Rotary Club. He is also a member of the Elks and Masons.

He was married on December 7, 1921, in Pittsburgh, Penn., to Rose I. Rahe.

#### *NEILL S. JACKSON*

NEILL S. JACKSON was born at Pembroke, Ga., August 15, 1893. His father is William C. Jackson, who is prominent in the affairs of Volusia County, being a member of the Board of County Commissioners.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the grammar school of Green Cove Springs and in the schools of DeLand, after which he attended Stetson Academy and on graduating from there entered Stetson University, where he took a two year course, graduating from the Department of Business Administration. Following this he took a course in the Law School of Stetson University and graduated in 1921 with a degree of LL. B.

Immediately after receiving his license to practice law he became associated with Mr. Fred Botts in Miami, and later practiced in the offices of Shutts & Bowen of the same city. He was located in Miami for three years but on February 1, 1925 returned to DeLand and joined The Abstract Company of DeLand in an executive position, with which he was connected about five months. Resigning from this position he became associated in the practice of law in September, 1925 with Mr. Philip E. Buck, under the style of Buck and Jackson. The firm has built up a large clientele in the general practice of law.

On September 1, 1926 the Board of County Commissioners of Volusia County honored him with the appointment of County Prosecuting Attorney, which position he still holds, although he continues his private practice.

Notwithstanding his duties in his public office and in his regular work, he is interested in other lines of business.



His World War record is deserving of special mention. He enlisted as a private in the infantry and was first stationed at Macon, Georgia, with the 124th Infantry, 32nd Division; later he joined the 82nd Division in France and was over-seas eight and a half months, finally receiving the rank of First Lieutenant in the Infantry. He is a Past Post Commander in the American Legion of DeLand.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias, Sigma Nu and Phi Alpha Delta law fraternity.

He has never married.

### *GEORGE A. GRAHAM*

GEORGE A. GRAHAM was born on the Island of Malta, on October 2, 1878. He is the son of Captain W. J. Graham of the British Army, who was killed in active service in the Afridi Campaign with the British forces in northern India.

Mr. Graham received his education at Oxford University, England, here he took a Civil Engineering Course. Soon after leaving College he became Town Engineer for the town of Witney, Oxfordshire, England, where he remained for eight years. He then immigrated to Canada and became connected with the National Trans-Continental Railway doing Exploration Work, Surveying and Construction Work for a number of years.

Attracted by the lure of the south, he came to Jacksonville, Florida, in 1911, where he was for six and a half years Assistant Engineer in the City Engineering Department. During this time he helped prepare a complete Survey of the City, besides assisting in the remodeling of the water works and under ground electrical construction.

On the outbreak of War, he volunteered for active service, and was commissioned a First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. He served at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, and for nearly two years at Camp Dix, N. J.

He came to Daytona Beach in November, 1922, and immediately commenced the practice of his profession here. Since his arrival in this city he has acquired an enviable clientele in his line.

Among the sub-divisions in the Halifax Country which he has surveyed, may be mentioned the following: "El Pino Parque," "Kahnway Heights," "Seabreeze Park," "Tusawilla Park," "Granada," and about one hundred others. He has prepared over 300 maps of the Halifax Country, and has one of the few machines for making Blue Prints in this part of Florida.

He is a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Association of Engineers, and the American Waterworks Association. He is also associated with the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, England. Locally, he is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Masons.

He was married November 21, 1911, at Jacksonville, Florida, to Miss Alice Isabel Sullivan, and they have two children, Edgar and June.

*EDWARD S. ROBINSON*

EDWARD S. ROBINSON was born in Zellwood, Orange County, Florida, October 19, 1888. His father was Richard G. and his mother Laura P. (Pickett) Robinson. On both sides of his family he is descended from ancestors famous in history. His father was a relative of Pres. Zachary Taylor and of Gen. Robert E. Lee. His mother was directly descended from Gen. Pickett of Civil War fame, who led the famous charge of the Confederates at Gettysburg.

He received his early education in the schools of Orange County, and afterwards went to the State Military School at Bartow, Fla., later entering Stetson University at DeLand, where he graduated in 1908 with the degree of C. E.

Completing his education he remained in DeLand and his first work was with the Florida East Coast Drainage System, employed in the draining of the Everglades, after which he went West and until 1910 was engaged in civil engineer work through the western states. In that year he returned to DeLand and became associated with the Volusia County Abstract Company, for which firm he had done some work in 1907 while he was attending college. He has been with the Volusia County Abstract Company for the last 16 years, gradually being promoted until he became Secretary, Treasurer and General Manager.

This company was founded in 1885 at Enterprise by S. B. Wilson. It is the oldest abstract company in the county. When the county site was moved from Enterprise to DeLand in 1888 the office of this company was also moved by Mr. Wilson, who later sold his interest to Judge Bert Fish; when Judge Fish formed his partnership with Judge Cary B. Landis they together bought Mr. Wilson's interest. Later when Mr. D. C. Hull became a member of the firm of Landis, Fish & Hull he also became a partner and now these three gentlemen, with Mr. Robinson, own the company, the capital of which is \$100,000, with a surplus of \$40,000. It owns the property and has erected a handsome building, which it now occupies.

The business of the company increased to the point that in 1925 it had about 100 employees. In later years the business has developed beyond that of abstracting and a civil engineering department has been installed, which has grown rapidly. This development of the business has been brought about under the management of Mr. Robinson.

He has taken an interest in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club.

He is also a member of the DeLand Country Club.

Of fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons, Elks and Knights of Pythias.

He was married in 1911 at New Smyrna to Miss Emilie Hibbard and they have three children, Elizabeth H., Emilie Anne and Richard H.

*JOHN Y. DETWILER*

JOHN Y. DETWILER was born February 17, 1845, at Birdsboro, Pa. The oldest son of Isaac Horning Detwiler and Hannah Knabb Detwiler.

The Detwiler family is an old one tracing its lineage and coat of arms back to the Counts of Fribourg in the Twelfth century when Switzerland was under the dominion of Austria. The name is French derivative being originally D'Etoille. They were a strong and rugged people with deep convictions and were willing to suffer hardships, privations and even persecution, exile and emigration to a new world in order to enjoy full freedom in religious beliefs.

The authentic record is that the Detwiler ancestor in America was Gregorious Detwiler of Huguenot ancestry who came from Switzerland in about 1650 and was one of the first settlers of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania.

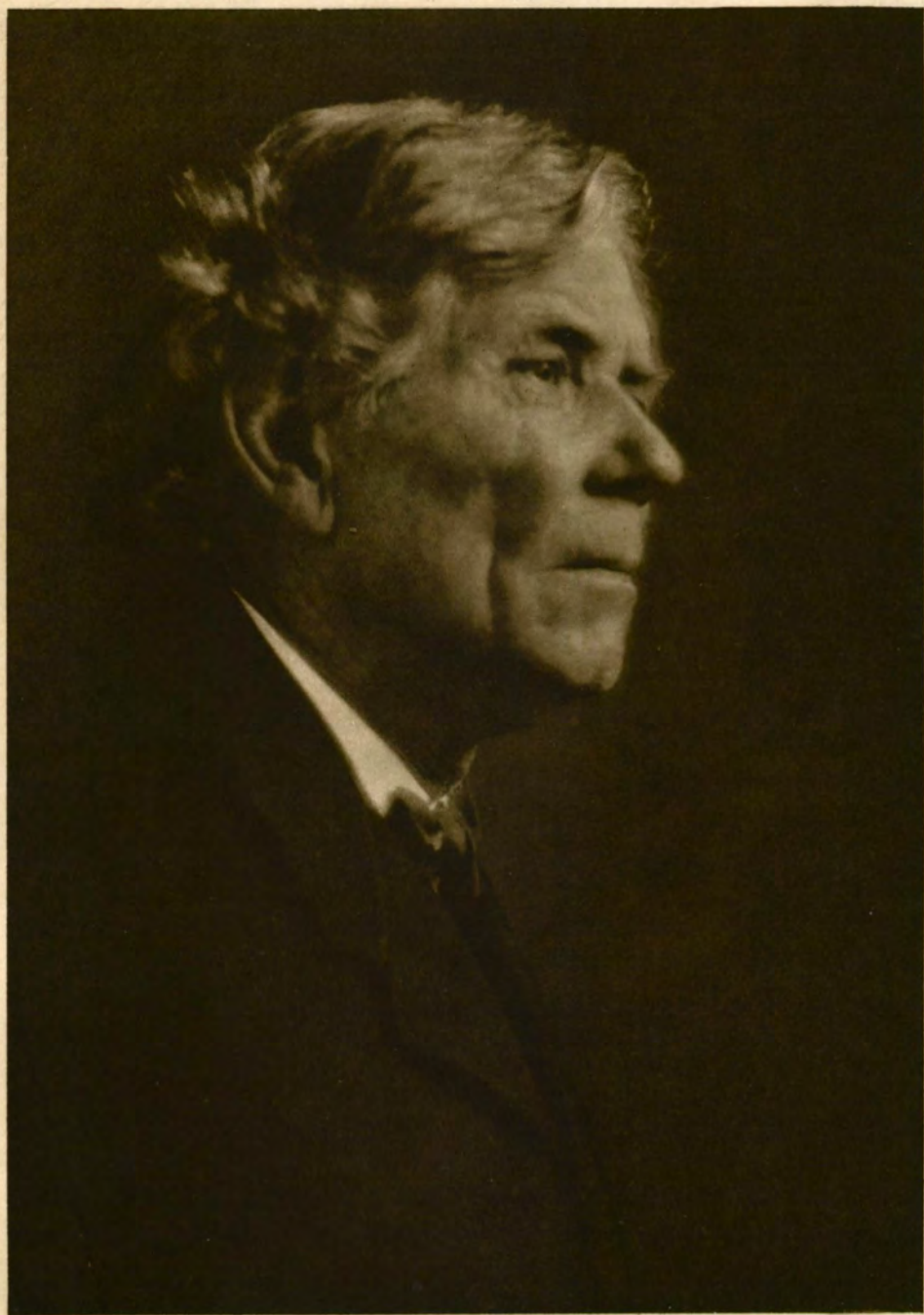
The subject of this biography received his education in the schools of Pennsylvania and on Sept. 10, 1864, enlisted in Company C, 17th Infantry, West Virginia Volunteers at Grafton, West Virginia; he acted as Company Clerk and served until the close of the War. After receiving his discharge from the army he went to Toledo, Ohio, his family having moved to that place from Wheeling, West Virginia, in 1865; he was connected in business with his father who owned a flour mill and had extensive real estate interests at that place.

John Y. Detwiler was married in 1870 to Ella M. Arrons of Cincinnati, Ohio, four children were born to them, George, Mary, Florence and Hannah, the latter two, Mrs. K. C. Goodwin and Mrs. Harry U. Bonnet, are residents of New Smyrna, Volusia County. Mr. and Mrs. John Y. Detwiler made their home in Toledo, Ohio, for about ten years. Mr. Detwiler was interested in the apiculture through that section.

In 1881 Mr. Detwiler was considering bringing his family to Florida but as it was deemed advisable for him to go to Doniphan, Kansas, and take charge of the family property interests at that place, he moved there with his wife and three children. They spent two years in Kansas but after the death of the two oldest children, George, age 11 years and Mary 7 years, they returned to their home in Toledo, Ohio, for a time.

Mr. Detwiler is one of the real pioneers of Volusia County for he came to New Smyrna in December, 1883, he was engaged in the bee business and had one of the largest apiaries in this section, but the freeze of 1886 destroyed all the bee food, and a total loss was suffered in that line as well as by the grove owners.

He was the original editor of the *New Smyrna Breeze*, the first issue of which appeared May 5, 1887, a weekly paper which is still in existence but now owned by other parties.



*John D. Stivler*

Mr. Detwiler has always been interested in the fishing industry of Florida and is perhaps the best informed and highest authority on the protection and propagation of fish and marine resources in the State.

In January, 1898, he was appointed delegate from New Smyrna, DeLand and Daytona and by the County Commissioners of Volusia County to represent them at the International Fishing Congress which was held in Tampa, Florida, that year. The same year the Florida Legislature created the office of Fish Commissioner and he was appointed by Governor Bloxham, Fish Commissioner for the State of Florida. At the expiration of his term he was reappointed by Governor Jennings. When the Legislature for political reasons saw fit to repeal the act creating the office he was appointed by Governor Broward, Honorary President Florida Fish Commission for four years without compensation. During the years of his service he secured five carloads of 15,000,000 shad fry from the United States Fish Commission and free transportation from the railroads from Washington, and superintended the planting in Florida waters from Miami to the Chattahoochee River, without a cent of cost to the State of Florida.

He was appointed by Governor Broward as delegate to represent the State at the International Fisheries Congress held at Washington, D. C., September 22 to 26, 1908. No State had a more thoroughly interested representative or one more able to instruct or receive instruction for its benefit than Florida.

Mr. Detwiler has always had the best interests of Florida at heart and has utilized every effort to maintain and preserve the inheritance of the people, in protection and preserving and propagating the natural resources of the country. He has always been and still is a staunch supporter of Florida and especially of the Volusia County section, he early saw the possibilities and future here and backed his belief by investing steadily for the past forty-four years in Volusia County property.

Mr. Detwiler is probably best known as the local historian of the New Smyrna section of Volusia County; he has taken a great interest in searching for authentic records of the early Spanish History of New Smyrna and in this connection he made a trip to Spain the summer of 1925 for the specific purpose of obtaining certain historical data concerning early Spanish settlements.

He is President of The Detwiler Corporation, New Smyrna, Fla., is an honorary member of the Florida Historical Society and the Florida State Historical Society, Ohio State Bee Keepers Association and of the Halifax River Yacht Club. An active member of the American Fisheries Society, a Royal Arch Mason and oldest member of Lodge 144 F. & A. M., Toledo, Ohio, and was Past Commander Budd-Mather Post No. 8 G. A. R. Dept. Florida.

*GLENN A. TYLER*

GLEN A. TYLER was born at Whitewater, Wis., November 23, 1879. His father was Amos E. and his mother Martha W. (Thayer) Tyler. His grandfather was a pioneer in Wisconsin and his father's and mother's people both went there from New England.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, after which he attended High School at Eau Claire, Wis., and Normal School at Stevens Point, Wis.

After completing his education he entered the mercantile business and became part owner and manager of a general store at Chetek, Wis. He later sold out this interest and in October, 1920, came to Volusia County and settled at Osteen, Florida, buying 150 acres of orange and truck land and opened a sub-division which he called "Oakdale." He has about ten acres of bearing fruit land and has about six houses built in this sub-division and is planning on soon building more.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs wherever he has lived. In Wisconsin he was Mayor of Chetek for two years and prior to that time had been on the City Council of that municipality. He had not been in Volusia County long before his true worth was recognized and in 1924 he was elected a County Commissioner and was renominated for a second term in June, 1926, for district No. 1 and re-elected in November of that year.

He has been intensely interested in the matter of road development and bridge building and since he has been on the Board he has taken an active part in the road development which has been under way in the county.

He was married at Boyd, Wis., in 1900 to Miss Elizabeth Summers and they have two adopted children, Lenore and Wesley.

*A. J. PARKHURST*

A. J. PARKHURST was born at Oswego, Illinois, November 28, 1894. His father was Amos J. and his mother Alice Lillian Parkhurst. His paternal ancestors were engaged in the Revolutionary War, his great grandfather having received his discharge from General Wayne at Fort Wayne, in the territory out of which Indiana was later formed.

The subject of this biography received his early education in Illinois and afterwards attended Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, where he received his degree of B. S. Later he took a post graduate course at the University of Illinois and received a degree of M. S.

He had first come to Volusia County in 1908 when he was fourteen years old, and located at Port Orange. When he left the University of Illinois he returned to Florida and in 1920 organized the Marrow-Parkhurst Motor Company in old Daytona Beach, which business he continued until 1923. In 1925 he organized the firm of Kelly-Parkhurst, Inc. engaged in the

general real estate business, mostly brokerage business, and has one of the best equipped offices in the city.

He was very eager for the consolidation of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into the greater Daytona Beach and when the consolidation was effected was elected on the first City Commission of Daytona Beach, taking office on January 4, 1926.

His World War record is deserving of special mention. He enlisted May 15, 1917 and received the rank of First Lieutenant in the Air Service, Balloon Division, where he served from December 12, 1917 to April 1, 1919. He was also a Captain in the Reserve Corps Air Service of the 82nd Division.

He has always been an active worker in all affairs for the advancement of the city, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a loyal member of the Daytona Beach Kiwanis Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons, the Elks and the Phi Kappa Phi fraternity of Stetson University.

He was married on October 18, 1923 to Miss Virginia G. Marrow and they have one child, Lillian Alice Parkhurst.

#### *R. P. PRICE*

R. P. PRICE was born at Pittsburgh, Pa., July 24, 1887. His father was David and his mother Hannah (Matthew) Price. His family are of Welsh descent, both of his parents having been born in that country.

The subject of this biography received his early education at Pittsburgh, after which he attended business college at Steubenville, Ohio.

After completing his education he became City Superintendent of Steubenville. He was Director of Public Works for six years and City Auditor for four years, when this city had a population of 45,000.

On January 1, 1926, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and was the first City Clerk, Tax Collector and Assistant City Manager of the consolidated cities, where he had ample opportunity to put into practice the tactics of municipal government which he had studied for fifteen years. He has held these positions in Daytona Beach for one year and has succeeded in working out a system in his office which has redounded to the benefit of the city government. The problems of adjustments in the consolidation of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze confronted him when he first took office and it is due in a large measure to his efficient work that these problems have been so successfully handled and a system of accounting perfected. The organization of such a system for the consolidated cities has been his principal interest.

During the World War he was engaged in an essential industry in the steel mills of Steubenville, Ohio.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a Shriner, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He is not married.

#### *ALBERT I. POOSER*

ALBERT I. POOSER was born in Sewanee, Sulphur Springs, Florida, December 29, 1882. His father was Willis Pooser, and came to Florida during the Civil War from South Carolina.

The subject of this biography received his education at the public schools and High School of Live Oak, Florida. He early went to work, however, starting in at the age of thirteen with the Florida, Central and Peninsula Railroad. He later was agent for this road at various points. Afterward he became associated with the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad and was the agent at Sanford and Seville, and also held the position of chief train dispatcher of that line. In March, 1911, he went with the Florida East Coast Railroad and has been with that company continuously since that date.

In June, 1911, he came to New Smyrna as a train dispatcher and was later promoted to chief train dispatcher and continued in his promotions until he was finally made superintendent of the division extending from Fort Pierce on the south, Canal Point on the west and New Smyrna on the north.

Although his activities in the railroad business extend over a broad territory along the East Coast of Florida and his watchful eye must be at all times focused on the happenings of the railroads in all that section, yet he finds time to take an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement of his own city. He is regarded by his fellow citizens as being faithful and progressive.

He is an ardent and enthusiastic Kiwanian.

In 1916 he was married in New Smyrna to Miss Frances Detzer, daughter of Mrs. Julia Lowd, a member of one of the old families of this section of Florida.

#### *W. HARRIS DILLINGER*

W. HARRIS DILLINGER was born in Philadelphia, Pa., February 17, 1898. His father was William Henry and his mother Lena Harris Dillinger. Although he was born in Philadelphia his mother's family have been in Florida for over 45 years and her relatives established the town of St. Francis, Volusia County.

He received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and also the High School, after which he went into the grocery business in that city.

In 1917 he enlisted in the Army in Philadelphia and was sent to camp in Jacksonville, Florida. Here he was a student in the Officer's Training School, where he received the Commission of Second Lieutenant, and was sent to



Atlanta, Ga., as officer in charge of Subsistence Inspection, at the Candler Warehouses, of the General Supply Depot, Quartermaster Corps.

In 1924 he came to Daytona Beach as manager of the branch house of Clark & Lewis Co., who make a specialty of supplying hotels and restaurants throughout the entire state; maintaining warehouses in Jacksonville, and Miami also. His territory is practically all of Volusia County where he has developed a large jobbing business in Daytona Beach, New Smyrna, DeLand, Orange City, Lake Helen and Ormond, by carrying out the Clark & Lewis slogan of "Sensible Service."

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, American Legion.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic Lodge.

He was married at Atlanta, Ga., in 1918 to Bessie Lee Anderson, who was born and raised in Florida.

#### *HOWARD BURTON HODGDEN*

HOWARD BURTON HODGDEN was born at Irwin, Pa., May 29, 1894. His father was J. H. Hodgden and his mother Frances L. Hodgden. The family are of English descent.

He received his early education in the public schools of Irwin, Pa., where he remained until he came to DeLand, Florida, in 1911, where he attended Stetson University for five years, graduating from the Law School and receiving his degree of LL. B. in 1917. From the year 1917, when the War was declared until November 29, 1919, he served in the Navy, entering the service as a gunners mate and being promoted to Lieutenant. Most of the time he was stationed at Brest, France, serving on the Staff of Admiral Henry Wilson.

He began the practice of his profession in 1919 at Jacksonville with Knight & Adair, where he remained until 1922, then retired from the practice of law for three years during which time he was associated with The Watts Hardware Company of DeLand, being Vice-President and one of the Directors of that concern.

He again entered the practice of law in Daytona Beach in 1924, where he has been practicing law ever since.

In fraternal orders he is a Mason, a Shriner and an Elk, also a member of the Phi Alpha Delta legal fraternity, the Theta Alpha Phi dramatic fraternity and the Delta Sigma Phi general college fraternity.

He was married at DeLand, Florida, in 1918 to Miss Mildred Watts, daughter of W. C. Watts of DeLand, and they have one son Howard B. Hodgden, Jr.

*JOHN F. WALTER*

JOHN F. WALTER was born on July 4, 1878, in Factoryville, Wyoming County, Pa. His father was Peter B. and his mother Mary Walter.

He received his education in the public schools of Pennsylvania and at the Keystone Academy at Factoryville, Pa.

Mr. Walter has spent the greater part of his active life in the banking and coal mining business. He organized the Fidelity Bank of Dunmore, Pa., and was vice president of this institution for ten years. Subsequently he purchased the United States Coal Mining Company at Chattanooga, Tenn., a very large concern which while Mr. Walter was connected with it developed a very considerable export trade, making large shipments of coal to various countries in Europe including Italy and France.

Having become interested in the southern states Mr. Walter was attracted to Daytona Beach in 1920 and soon after his arrival there he purchased what was known as the East Coast Bank from Mr. F. N. Conrad and associates. Soon after taking over the bank he applied for and received a trust permit and a trust department was opened in connection with the bank. The name of the institution was changed to the East Coast Bank & Trust Company. This is the oldest trust company in Volusia County.

He was president and active head of the East Coast Company for five years, or until 1925, when he sold it. During his active management the deposits of the bank made the phenomenal increase from \$250,000 to \$2,500,000.

Apart from his interests in the East Coast Bank & Trust Company Mr. Walter has been very active in the real estate business, having bought and sold a very considerable amount of real estate in the Halifax Country, and being the builder of the Walter Terrace Apartments on the ocean front, which is conceded to be one of the finest apartment houses in this part of Florida.

He is a member of a number of clubs including the Daytona Golf & Country Club, Mountain City Club of Chattanooga, Tenn., the Scranton Club of Scranton, Pa., and the Calumet Club in New York City.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason and a Shriner. He was married on May 21, 1903 to Grace Barbour at Scranton, Pa.

*N. B. MONTIEVILLE*

N. B. MONTIEVILLE was born at Chebogan, Wisconsin, January 8, 1879. His father was Capt. H. B. Montieville and was of French descent. His mother was of Dutch extraction.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Pittsburgh, Pa., also the High School, after which he attended Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, for one year and then took a business course.



*John F. Walter.*

He first came to DeLand, Fla., in December, 1898, and became associated with the grocery business, after which he had various occupations until he became connected with E. O. Painter Printing Company, with whom he was associated for 18 years. He resigned from this position and became interested in the municipal affairs of the town holding various offices in the municipal government. He was Tax Collector, assistant chief of the Fire Department, Chief of Police for several years and also held the office of Justice of the Peace. In March 1926 he was elected City Clerk and Auditor and has held this position since that time.

He has taken a keen interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic lodge and a Shriner, also a member of the Odd Fellows.

He has never married.

#### *WILLIAM YOUNG MICKLE*

WILLIAM YOUNG MICKLE was born in Jefferson, New York, June 24, 1879. His father was Oscar and his mother Charlotte (Young) Mickle. His maternal grandfather was a sea captain who sailed around the world and on one voyage was absent eighteen months. His wife finally persuaded him to give up the sea and in consequence he located at Jefferson, N. Y.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools at Stamford, N. Y., including the High School; later he attended John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, where he received the degree of B. S. in 1906. He afterwards attended Saddle's Business College at Baltimore, Md., where he took an intensive course with the idea of teaching Business Administration at Stetson University. He was head of the Department of Business Administration at Stetson for twenty years. He added three years to the course so that now a degree of Bachelor of Science in Administration includes general administration and graduate accountancy. There were 13 students in the department when he assumed charge but it increased steadily until in 1926, when he resigned, there were 145 students. This growth was due to Mr. Mickle's popularity and thoroughness of his course of training.

Mr. Mickle resigned from the faculty of Stetson University in June, 1926, to become Vice-President and Trust Officer of the First National Bank of DeLand.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs, having been a member of the City Commission for one term during the years 1921 to 1923. He is also a member of the DeLand Country Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason, a Royal Arch Mason and a Knight Templar, also a member of the Delta Sigma Phi college fraternity.

He was married at Bloomington, Ill., June 5, 1912 to Miss Mabel Brock and they have two children, William Brock and Francis Lauren Mickle.

*MRS. JULIA R. HARTON*

MRS. JULIA R. HARTON was born in Webster County, Ky., April 4, 1876. Her father was Robert S. Lyon and her mother Sarah E. (McLearn) Lyon.

She married W. A. Harton, in the year 1894, at Union City, Tenn., and moved to Elkton, Ky., and later to Paducah, Ky., where her husband died in 1903.

In 1916 she came to Daytona Beach, Florida, to join her son Virgil V. who had previously come there. In May of that year she established the Harton Brothers Garage with her sons Virgil V. and Leon J. and bought the property on Grandview Ave., where they are located. Later the business was incorporated and Leon J. C. Harton became the president. It is the oldest garage on the peninsula. For several years Mrs. Harton was manager and had entire charge of the company but in the Fall of 1926 she transferred the management to her son Virgil V. Harton, and she has retired.

Mrs. Harton, through her energy and ability, developed the business from a small beginning to one of the best in the entire city.

She has taken quite an active interest in the town affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce and a member of the Woman's Auxiliary of the American Legion.

She is the mother of three children: Virgil V., Leon J. C. and Betty (Mrs. John T. Herbert.)

*VIRGIL V. HARTON*

VIRGIL V. HARTON was born at Elkton, Kentucky, October 9, 1894. His father was W. A. and his mother Julia (Lyon) Harton.

He received his early education in the schools of Paducah, Kentucky, where his family moved when he was very young. After completing his education he went into the automobile business in Paducah and has been in the same line since he was nine years old.

He came to Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1913, and organized the Harton Brothers Garage, which he has continued to operate since that time. In 1916 his mother, Mrs. Julia R. Harton, came from Paducah, Kentucky, and joined him and his brother Leon J. C. Harton in the garage business. In May, 1916, they bought the property on Grandview Avenue on the Peninsula.

In 1925 he opened a garage on the west side of the Halifax River in Daytona Beach and continued there some time with the Chevrolet agency. Later he closed this business and is now only operating the garage on the Peninsula.

He has always taken interest in real estate, owning six houses and some lots and has always been very active from time to time in buying and selling. He owns a farm near Holly Hill and also the "Yankee" Camp Ground.

Before the consolidation of Daytona Beach with Seabreeze and Daytona into greater Daytona Beach he was a member of the old City Council of Daytona Beach and has always taken an active interest in the advancement of his community.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Daytona Lions Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks.

He was married at Daytona Beach, Florida, on the 6th day of December, 1919, to Miss Nella Carter, and they have four sons, Virgil V. Jr., Wallace, Merrel, Otis and Clyde Alvin.

### *LEON J. C. HARTON*

LEON J. C. HARTON was born in Guthrie, Kentucky, January 21, 1898. His father was W. A. Harton and his mother Julia (Lyon) Harton. He received his early education in the public schools of Paducah, Kentucky, and in 1913 came to Florida, locating at Daytona Beach. He attended the University of Florida in year 1921-22. Previous to going to the University of Florida he was associated with his brother, Virgil V. Harton, in the garage business on Grandview Avenue, in old Daytona Beach.

He attended the John B. Stetson Law School in school years 1922-23 and 1923-24 graduating with the degree of LL. B. on May 24, 1924. He immediately started the practice of law in Daytona Beach, being associated with H. B. Hodgden for a time but now is practicing alone.

From the time he started the practice of law he has taken an active interest in politics and was elected Mayor of old Daytona Beach in 1924-25, being the last Mayor of that municipality before it was consolidated with Seabreeze and Daytona under the greater city of Daytona Beach. In 1925 he became a candidate for the State Legislature and was defeated by a small majority.

He has always taken a great interest in military affairs. During the World War up to 1919 he was a member of the Motor Transport Corps. He went over-seas and was stationed at Nantes for thirteen months and received his honorable discharge with the rank of Sergeant on August 2, 1919. Since the war he has been a Captain of Infantry of the Florida National Guard and is now Brigade Adjutant of the 62nd Infantry Brigade with headquarters at Montgomery, Alabama.

He has taken an active part in the American Legion, being one of the enthusiastic members of the Russell C. Warner Post at Daytona Beach, as well as a Past Post Commander.

He is a member of the Lions Club and the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks, the Sigma Nu Phi legal fraternity and the Omicron Gamma Sigma fraternity of the University of Florida.

He was married at Daytona Beach, Florida, October 13, 1922 to Miss Susana Dawson, and they have one child, Patricia Sue.

*WALTER C. WOOTEN*

WALTER C. WOOTEN was born in Birmingham, Alabama, on June 26, 1889. He is the son of C. M. and Frances (Smith) Wooten.

He received his early education in the schools of Birmingham, and later attended the State Normal School. He began his business career with the Texas Oil Company at Birmingham, remaining with the same company he was subsequently transferred to Atlanta, Georgia, and later to Jacksonville.

In August, 1922, Mr. Wooten came to Daytona Beach as agent there for the Texas Oil Company. He remained in this position for four years and during this time the business of the Texas Company increased materially in the Daytona Beach territory which includes the area between Bunnell and New Smyrna. On Oct. 1, 1926, Mr. Wooten was offered the position as district manager for the Seaboard Oil Company at Daytona Beach, which he accepted and his record with the Texas Oil Company would indicate that the business of the Seaboard Oil Company will show a considerable increase under his management.

Outside of his interest in the oil business Mr. Wooten has always taken pride in all that pertains to the advancement of Daytona Beach, and in this connection he is an active member of the Chamber of Commerce. In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons.

He was married Dec. 23, 1916, to Eulalie Dean and has two children, Francis, and Dean.

*ELMORE P. ROSS*

ELMORE P. ROSS was born at Fulton, N. Y., on November 14, 1876. He is the son of E. F. and Mary F. (Fitch) Ross.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, subsequently attending the Lawrenceville School at Lawrenceville, N. J. From Lawrenceville he went to Williams College, where he was captain of the baseball team, and graduated from that college with an A. B. degree in 1899.

He began his business career in association with his father in the manufacture of agricultural implements at Springfield, Ohio. He was connected with the E. W. Ross Company for twenty years.

In 1923 he decided to come south and in that year moved with his family to Daytona Beach. Immediately upon his arrival there he entered actively into the real estate business. At first he became associated with R. L. Smith & Company, but subsequently opened an office of his own under the style of McDonald & Ross, which firm later became known as E. P. Ross & Company.

After enjoying a successful real estate business for about three years, in the summer of 1926 he purchased a half interest in the Burns Music Com-

pany of Daytona Beach. Soon after his connection with this firm the principal store was moved from Main Street on the Peninsula to Beach Street.

The Burns Music Company handles a complete line of musical instruments, including pianos, phonographs, radios and stringed instruments of all kinds, and is one of the two leading music houses in the Halifax Country.

Apart from his own immediate affairs, Mr. Ross has found time to take an active interest in the local Realty Board, of which he was previously president. He is also a member of the Chamber of Commerce and the Kiwanis Club.

He still maintains a connection with the real estate business through being president of the Hillcrest Development Company, and also a director in the holding company for this corporation.

He was married in London, England, in 1908 to Miss Alice M. Muir, and has one son Muir.

#### *JACOB DAVY MITCHELL*

JACOB DAVY MITCHELL was born in Elizabethtown, N. Y., on September 21, 1823 and died August 13, 1895. His father was Alanson and his mother Mary Anne Mitchell. The family is of old New England stock having originally settled in Vermont.

The subject of this biography received his education in his home state and in 1866 came to New Smyrna, almost immediately thereafter going to Oak Hill where he went into the orange growing business and remained there for three years. About 1870 he removed to what is now the Peninsula Section of Daytona Beach and there took up a homestead which extended roughly from the present concrete bridge to the present Main Street bridge, being triangular in shape running back to a point half way between the river and the ocean. He cleared this land and on it built the first house anywhere near the present site of Daytona Beach. Shortly after building this house, he went North where he remained for about five years, but he could not resist the lure of the Halifax Country and returned there and took up his residence again on the peninsula in April, 1875.

He was for many years interested in orange growing and while residing in Daytona he continued to own and look after a large orange grove at Oak Hill, until the freeze of 1895 which ruined his grove. The shock from this great loss seemed to be the indirect cause of his death which occurred in that year.

Mr. Mitchell was known as a very fine writer. He wrote many important and widely read articles on Florida and on politics, some of which were published in the local papers and in magazines. It was said of him by his contemporaries that he "wielded a trenchant pen."



He was an extremely sturdy, honest and upright man and in his death the community suffered a severe loss. He was married three times. There is one surviving child by the second marriage, Clara W. (Mrs. Wm. W. Carter).

#### *WILLIAM W. CARTER*

WILLIAM W. CARTER was born at Vincennes, Indiana, on September 28, 1862. His father was William H. Carter and was an Arch-Deacon in the Episcopal Church, and with his family came to Daytona (now Daytona Beach) in 1878 and was the founder of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in that city.

The subject of this biography attended schools in New York City, including Trinity School affiliated with the Episcopal Church. He arrived in Daytona in 1878 with his father, and a few years later, he established the first printing office in the Halifax Country which was located in the barn on his father's place in Holly Hill. In 1888 he built a home on Volusia Avenue immediately west of the present location of the American Bank & Trust Company and here conducted his printing office for many years.

He and his wife were connected with the "Halifax Journal" for more than thirty years and during this period the paper, which was then a weekly, made great gains both in its advertising and circulation. At the same time he was publishing the Halifax Journal for himself he printed the Daytona Gazette News for Mr. T. E. Fitzgerald, who owned the paper at that time.

Mr. Carter is now retired from business and with his wife is residing in the old home place of his father at Holly Hill, of which town he has been Mayor two terms. He was married at Daytona, on June 17, 1885, to Clara W. Mitchell.

#### *ELLIOTT B. SMOAK*

ELLIOTT B. SMOAK was born in Orangeburg, S. C., May 23, 1888. His father was Jerome N. and his mother Mary Ann Smoak. His great-great grandfather on his father's side came from Ireland and his great-great grandfather on his mother's side came from Scotland. His father, Jerome N. Smoak, was a wheelwright and blacksmith, a Sunday School teacher and Baptist preacher. His paternal grandfather was George Henry Smoak of Bamberg, S. C., who was a farmer and Baptist preacher and very prominent in South Carolina politics just after the Civil War. His mother, Mary Ann Smoak, was a cousin of his father's. His maternal grandfather was Andrew J. Smoak, who was a farmer, and his maternal grandmother was Mary Ann Bair, a decendent of the prominent Scotch family of that name.

Elliott B. Smoak attended the public schools in Orangeburg, S. C., and High School at Atlanta, Ga., where he graduated. At the age of fifteen he

went to New York and accepted a position with the Parker Chemical Company and was their southern representative for two years. He then went with the West Disinfectant Company, with whom he was for nine years as representative in the middle west with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. In 1911 he started a chemical plant of his own at Omaha, which he called the Industrial Chemical Supply Co., and during the time of his management to 1916 made quite a success of this business. During this time he also took over the Omaha Body Company, which was defunct, but which he reorganized and put on its feet within the short space of one year.

He came to Daytona Beach in 1919 and first engaged in the real estate business. In October, 1924 he took over the East Coast Creamery and changed its name to the Halifax Creamery and at once built a new building on Volusia Ave., in the western part of the city. He is now president and controls this company. It is the largest creamery in Volusia County and said to be the finest in the south. He controls 1,800 head of cattle and does \$50,000 worth of milk and creamery business in Daytona Beach alone. There is probably no man in the section who has done more for the advancement of agricultural interests than Elliott B. Smoak. He early began the policy of interesting the farmers in the raising of fine milk cows. He did this by financing them in the purchase of high grade cattle, furnishing the creamery with the milk and he paying them part in cash for the milk and the balance carried on their account. In this way it is understood that many farmers who a few years ago were not interested in cattle now have fine herds which have been paid for and are earning them a splendid return. Previous to Mr. Smoak's interest in this business a large percentage of milk and cream consumed locally was shipped into Florida and he is a pioneer in this industry which will probably develop into turning the tables and Volusia County will be an exporter of dairy products rather than an importer.

During the World's War Mr. Smoak took an active part in the secret service work, being associated with the Nebraska zone of the American Protective League.

Since living in Daytona Beach he has taken an active interest in the Chamber of Commerce as one of its members, as well as a keen interest in the advancement of the community.

In 1912 he was married at Omaha, Neb., to Miss Anna Viatil and they have one daughter, Mildred, age twelve.

#### *DR. HUGH WEST*

DR. HUGH WEST was born in Roanoke, Alabama, on March 10, 1898. His father was Robert T. and his mother Willie (Wood) West.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, later attending the Birmingham, Southern College, where he remained for two years, when he went to the University of Alabama, remaining there a year.

Subsequently he entered the Medical College of Emory University, where he received his M. D. in 1923.

He commenced the practice of his profession at Atlanta, Ga., continuing there for one year, when he moved to DeLand, Florida, arriving there October 1, 1925. His practice is limited exclusively to surgery, and although a young man and a new comer to DeLand, he has in a short space of a year developed a very successful practice. He is the local surgeon for the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company at DeLand.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, a member of the Phi Ki college fraternity and of the Aeskepios, an honorary medical fraternity. He is unmarried.

### *H. S. RIGHTMIRE*

H. S. RIGHTMIRE was born at Berkshire, N. Y., on August 2, 1873. He is the son of Charles H. and Josephine (Scott) Rightmire. His family is of German descent, the first American ancestor having come from Germany about one hundred and twenty-five years ago. This was a great-grandfather of H. S. Rightmire, and he was a pioneer in the central part of New York State, where he homesteaded land which still remains in the family.

The subject of this biography obtained his early education in the schools of Owego, New York, later he matriculated in the Southwestern Baptist University at Jackson, Tennessee, and after graduating from this institution he attended the Practical Bible Training School at Bible School Park, New York.

Having become a Baptist minister he was called to be pastor of the First Baptist Church at Cincinnatus, New York, subsequently being transferred to the Baptist churches of the following cities: Wylusing, Penn., Valois, N. Y., and Troy, N. Y. While pastor at Troy a beautiful new Baptist Church was built under his direction.

In 1914 he was called to be pastor of the First Baptist Church in old Daytona and remained in this connection until 1923, when he established the Rightmire Realty Company, now located at 111 Volusia Avenue in Daytona Beach. This company has grown to be one of the most important real estate and insurance companies in the county. A general real estate brokerage and insurance business is carried on, and the company has been interested in several developments including "Avondale Park," "Oak Ridge Park" and "Highland Terrace."

Mr. Rightmire has been active in the various affairs of the city being a member of the local Realty Board, of which he has been the treasurer since 1925. He is also a member of the Daytona Beach Y. M. C. A. and on the Board of Directors of this institution besides being chairman of the Board

of Trustees of the Calvary Baptist Church. He is a charter member of the local Kiwanis Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason.

He was married at Binghampton, N. Y., on July 6, 1893 to Jennie M. Capron, and has two children, Roy G. and Miriam L.

#### *REXFORD D. L. GRAVES*

REXFORD D. L. GRAVES was born in Bainbridge, N. Y., July 16, 1888. His father was Gaylord and his mother Harriett (Price) Graves.

He received his early education in the public schools of Bainbridge and afterwards at Ocean Grove, N. J.

In 1909, at the age of 21 years, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida. From the very first he appreciated the value of real estate and invested, afterward building three apartment houses on Atlantic Avenue.

In 1913 he was appointed Postmaster of Seabreeze Station and served in that office for four years, until 1917. At that time the office was fourth class. From 1917 to 1921 he again engaged in business but in the last named year was again appointed Postmaster in Seabreeze, which office he retained until September, 1925. On October 1st of that year he was appointed Acting Postmaster of Daytona and when Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were incorporated into the city of Daytona Beach he was made Postmaster of the combined offices on March 11, 1926, being the first Postmaster of the consolidated city. He has branch offices on the Peninsula in old Daytona Beach and in Seabreeze on Ocean Boulevard.

Another public office that he held was that of Treasurer of the town of Seabreeze for two terms, from 1917 to 1921. He is also an active member of the Chamber of Commerce.

During the World War he was engaged in the shipyard at Jacksonville.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason, being a member of the Halifax Lodge No. 81, and also Chapter No. 5 of the Royal Arch Masons.

He was married at Daytona Beach, April 20, 1910 to Miss Martha L. Yelvington and they have two children, Floyd D. and Gaylord.

#### *JACK A. REED*

JACK A. REED was born at Marietta, Georgia, November 10, 1887. His father was J. L. Reed and his mother Susan Reed.

He received his education in the public schools at Marietta.

He came to Volusia County in 1911, settling at New Smyrna, where he was connected with the Florida East Coast Railroad Company.

Later he entered the automobile business and established Reed's Hudson-Essex agency at Daytona Beach, subsequently opening branches at Bunnell and New Smyrna.

His garage at Daytona Beach is one of the most spacious of any in the county, the building containing about 40,000 square feet of floor space. Mr. Reed owns the property on which the garages is located. The business of the Hudson-Essex Company has been one of the largest of the automobile concerns in the county. During the year 1925 not less than 367 new cars were sold besides almost as many second hand cars. Jack Reed is known as one of the outstanding automobile men in this part of Florida.

He takes an active interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of the community, being an active member of the Halifax Yacht Club, Daytona Golf & Country Club, Chamber of Commerce and of the Daytona Beach Automobile Dealers Association.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and the Elks.

He was married in 1914, at DeLand to Erwinna Gaulden and has three children, Jack, Gaulden and Helen.

#### FRANCIS WOOTTEN

FRANCIS WOOTTEN was born near Georgetown, Delaware, September 4, 1872. His father was Isaac and his mother Elizabeth Caroline (Gray) Wootten. His father died in 1898 in Delaware at the age of sixty-seven years and his mother died in 1914 in her eighty-third year. His father was a prominent farmer and merchant in Delaware and at one time sheriff of the county. The family came originally from Virginia and descended from one of the earliest settlers of Jamestown. The subject of this biography is one of nine children, six of whom are living.

Francis Wootten received his early education in the local schools of Delaware and afterwards attended Goldey Business College at Wilmington. He returned to his father's farm and worked in his store, conducting the business after his father's death under the style of Wootten Bros.

Early in 1901 he came to Florida, first settling at Plant City and engaging in the strawberry business. Later he opened a real estate and insurance business in Tampa, and in March 1907 came to DeLand and formed a partnership with Mr. V. W. Gould in the real estate and insurance business, which continued for ten years. He and Mr. Gould are two of the oldest if not the oldest real estate men in DeLand in point of service. Mr. Wootten is still very active in this business. In 1926 he built the Wootten Building at 126 South Florida Avenue, which is a three story brick business building.

Mr. Wootten has been a stock holder in the First National Bank of DeLand since its organization and is one of the directors in the Athens Theater, besides being interested in various other enterprises. He has always taken a keen interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce, formerly the Commercial Club. Mr. Wootten believes Florida's future is brighter than that of any State of our great Union.

In 1903 he was married to Miss Celia Whitman Alden, whose father, B. H. Alden, was an old settler of Florida, who was widely known as a landscape gardener, horticulturist and floriculturist, and who for twenty years had charge of the grounds of John B. Stetson's winter home and estate.

There is a son, Francis, Junior, and a daughter, Elizabeth Ellen, born to himself and second wife, who was Miss Elvira Edris of Oskaloosa, Iowa, whose father is owner of farms and deals for himself and others in real estate, both west and south.

#### *JOHN S. BARBE*

JOHN S. BARBE was born in Lewis County, West Virginia, May 17, 1862. His father was Phillip E. Barbe and his mother Juan Fernandes (Pritt) Barbe.

John S. Barbe was educated in the schools of Weston, West Virginia. At the age of twenty-two he accepted a position with the Herb Medicine Company of Weston, West Virginia, as traveling salesman, and remained with the firm twenty-two years. In 1900 Mr. Barbe engaged in the mercantile business at Lightburn, West Virginia, and remained in this capacity until 1914, when he sold his business and came to Daytona Beach, Florida, to spend the winter. After coming south for two winters, Mr. Barbe decided to make Daytona Beach his home. He invested in ocean front property and built several apartments and cottages, and in 1923 built the Barbe Hotel, a modern and up to date hostelry.

Mr. Barbe was elected Mayor of Daytona Beach in 1916 and re-elected in 1917. In 1920 and 1921 he served on the Daytona Beach Council.

Mr. Barbe has been active in the business affairs of the city and has been quite successful. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company.

On October 15, 1891 John S. Barbe married Miss Minnie Kemp of Topeka, Kansas. They have two children, Mrs. Myrtle Barbe Smith and William Kemp Barbe.

#### *J. P. GLENN*

J. P. GLENN was born near Lexington, Kentucky, January 13, 1866. His father was John Dudley and his mother Martha (Jewett) Glenn. His family originally came from Virginia, where they were settlers in the early days in Albemarle County and later moved to Kentucky.

The subject of this biography received his education in the schools of Kentucky. After completing his education he went into the confectionary business in Lexington, where he was engaged for fifteen years. He then became engaged in the manufacturing of ice cream and candies, also conducting a retail department, building up the largest business of the kind in the town of Lexington.

In 1904 he sold his business in Lexington and for several winters visited Florida, coming to Daytona Beach, and appreciating the opportunities there he located on the peninsula in 1912, leasing the "Seaside Inn," which he operated under a lease for three years, building up a large patronage and making the hotel very popular; at the expiration of his lease he purchased the property and continued to operate it until August, 1925, when he in turn leased the property on a 99 year lease.

Mr. Glenn has been interested in real estate and has been quite successful in that line. He has seen the town of Daytona Beach grow from the village in 1912 to its present proportion and to become an integral part of greater Daytona Beach.

For the past eighteen years he has spent his summers at Mackinac Island, Michigan, where he is a member of Les Chemaux Club, located near that island. He is an ardent golfer and is also a member of the Daytona Beach Golf & Country Club and the Lexington Country Club of Lexington, Ky.

He was married at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, in 1913 to Miss Mary Emma Miller and they are living in their home which they have recently built on North Halifax Avenue in El Pino Parque.

#### *H. CASPER SILVERS*

H. CASPER SILVERS was born in Lake County, Florida, April 27, 1890. His father was D. C. and his mother Virginia E. (Tanner) Silvers.

His father came from New Jersey to Lake County, Florida, in 1886 and in 1900 moved to New Smyrna, where the subject of this biography, then ten years old, received his early education, after which he attended Massey's Business College at Jacksonville.

After completing his education he was for a number of years with the Florida East Coast Railroad in various departments. During the World War he was in the Cost Accounting Department of the United States Shipping Board in the government service. He is now Assistant Secretary of the Building and Loan Association of which Dr. Louis B. Bouchelle was founder and president.

He has always taken an active interest in civic affairs and in March, 1926, was elected a member of the City Commission, receiving twice as many votes as any other two candidates combined.

He is an active member of the Kiwanis Club and in fraternal affiliations is a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons in New Smyrna and also the Ancient Arabic Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married at Jacksonville, Florida, in 1911 to Miss Ethel E. Watson and they have two children, H. C. Jr. and Vivian.

*EDWARD (TED) BROAD*

EDWARD (TED) BROAD was born in Kent, England, March 24, 1886.

He received his early education in England and afterwards at Winnipeg, Canada, where his family moved when the subject of this biography was fifteen years old.

After completing his education he became salesman for the Dominion Lumber Company, which had headquarters at Winnipeg. Later he was sales manager for Turnbull & McManus of Winnipeg, manufacturers of sash, doors and building material. He traveled for this company in various parts of the western provinces for eleven years.

In 1922 he came to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, and associated himself with the firm of Fuquay & Gheen, Inc., as sales manager; he also purchased an interest and became a director in that company.

Later he sold his interest and went into the general contracting business. He has built about thirty-seven houses in Daytona Beach, among which is the apartment house of John Miner and the Grauer home in Ortona.

Mr. Broad has been secretary of the Builders' Exchange since its organization in 1925. He has taken a keen interest in the advancement of the city and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a member of the Old Colony Club and the Canadian Club in Daytona Beach.

He was married at Winnipeg, Canada, and has two children: Dorothy and Irene.

*EVERETT COLEMAN WILLAUME*

EVERETT COLEMAN WILLAUME was born at Daytona Beach, on May 28, 1892. He is the son of Louis G. and Harriett (Coleman) Willaume.

He received his education in the schools of Daytona and started his business career in 1909 with the Aultman Motor Company, which obtained the agency for the Paige and Hudson Motor Cars. Later Mr. Aultman's interests were purchased by H. C. Thompson and a new firm was organized, known as the Daytona Auto Supply Company and the agencies for Hudson, Buick and Ford cars were obtained.

In December, 1919, Mr. Willaume and Mr. C. H. Edmondson established the firm of Edmondson & Willaume, operating the Clarendon Garage, and in June 1922 opened a garage and sales agency at 117 Orange Avenue, still retaining the agencies for Cadillac and Nash cars, which were obtained in 1919. In June 1926 this firm was incorporated under the name of The Standard Automobile Company, of which corporation Mr. Willaume is President, Messrs. H. C. Thompson and F. N. Conrad Vice-Presidents and C. H. Edmondson Secretary and Treasurer. This company is continuing the successful business built up by Edmondson & Willaume in handling Cadillac and Nash automobiles and general garage work, also radio sets and supplies.



The Standard Automobile Company is known as one of the sound and substantial business enterprises of the Halifax Country.

During the war Mr. Willaume was Sergeant of the Motor Transport Corps, having been stationed in various southern cities.

Apart from his own business efforts he has shown his interest in the welfare of the community by taking an active part in the work of the Chamber of Commerce.

#### *ALFRED E. DONNELLY*

ALFRED E. DONNELLY was born in New York City, June 14, 1889. His father was John H. and his mother Mary B. Donnelly. He is of Irish descent and it is said that one of his Irish ancestors was a noted sea captain back in the days of Queen Bess of England, when piracy and buccaneering were regarded as an honorable profession.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the Grammar and High Schools of Great Barrington, Mass., afterwards attending the Irving Preparatory School in New York City and later Columbia University in New York City.

After leaving school he came to Volusia County, Florida, to enter business, which he did in 1911, locating at Daytona Beach, then Daytona. He first engaged in real estate under his own name and in 1916 entered into partnership with Fred N. Conrad and continued the business, which up to that time had been conducted under the style of Conrad & Oates. They changed the name of the firm to Conrad & Donnelly, real estate and insurance, and it still continues under that style.

Mr. Donnelly has been very active in economic, political and civic affairs of the town. In a business way he has been interested in real estate developments and many large and successful projects are to his credit.

In 1923 and 1924 he was elected City Commissioner for the old city of Daytona and when the towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were incorporated into greater Daytona Beach he became one of the commissioners on the first City Commission.

During the World War he became a member of the Daytona Home Guards, from which at the expiration of the war he was honorably discharged.

He has been a member of the Board of Directors of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce and is a Past President of the Daytona Rotary Club.

He is an ardent golfer and a member of the Daytona Golf & Country Club, of which he was formerly president and is an honorary member of the Casino Burgoyne Bowling Club.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Daytona Lodge of Elks No. 1141, and also a member of the college fraternity Alpha Delta Phi.

He is very fond of music and is proficient in playing the violin.

*SAMUEL EDWARD STONE*

SAMUEL EDWARD STONE, Sheriff of Volusia County, is not only a native Floridian, but of Volusia, being born at Emporia, in 1892. His father, who came to the county when a young man, was Peter Stone, and his mother, Annie Stone. S. E. Stone attended the county school at Emporia, and afterward the High School at the same place.

Soon after leaving High School, he came to DeLand, and engaged in the Cement business, in which he continued until he was appointed Deputy Sheriff in 1918. In 1921, he stood for election for the office of Sheriff, and after a heated contest, was elected for a four year term, which now has over two years to run.

Sheriff Stone, has made an efficient officer, and as Chief Guardian of the law for the county, is the terror of wrong-doers. His record in arrests is particularly good. He became Sheriff just at the time when the population of the county was being largely increased by immigration, and while his predecessor only had one Deputy, he now has five deputies which are necessary to handle the large amount of business.

As Chief of the force he has displayed exceptional executive ability.

He served in the World War in the Engineers 81st Division being located at Camp Jackson, Columbia, South Carolina. He has the honor of being one of the first two men, who left the county in the draft of 1917.

He is a member of the Elks, the Odd Fellows, the Woodmen of the World, and the order of Moose.

In 1918, he was married to Miss Ella Osteen and they have four children: Edward Jr., Thomas Lee, Betty and Jessie.

*WILLIAM GEORGE WILLIAMSON*

WILLIAM GEORGE WILLIAMSON was born near Melford, Ohio, on December 9, 1863. He is the son of E. H. and Lydia (Clingman) Williamson.

Mr. Williamson is one hundred per cent American as shown by his ancestry. On his mother's side the family came to America in the sixteenth century and on his father's side members of the family were given some of the earliest land grants in Virginia by the British Sovereign.

The subject of this biography received his education in the schools of Melford, Ohio, including the High School there from which he graduated.

He is one of the pioneer residents of Daytona Beach, having arrived there in 1885 and has been living there continuously with the exception of twelve years, during which time he was in California, Missouri and Oklahoma, being connected with the Wells Fargo Express Company in various capacities.

In Daytona Beach he was with the Southern Express Company for a number of years, but he is known there primarily on account of his work as

Tax Assessor. He held the position of Tax Assessor of old Daytona for ten years and was the first Tax Assessor appointed when the consolidation of the three towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze went into effect.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masonic Lodge, is also a Shriner, an Elk and an Odd Fellow.

He was married at Guthrie, Oklahoma on November 23, 1902 to Mabel F. Hunt.

#### *JEROME L. WETHERBY*

JEROME L. WETHERBY was born in Clifford, Pa., on August 13, 1874. His father was Levi Clayton and his mother Alzina E. (Wilson) Wetherby. He is descended from old settlers in Pennsylvania, his family going back to 1632.

He received his early education at the schools of Scranton, Pa., and later attended Business College at Carbondale in that state.

His first work was as manager for the Kirby 5 and 10 cent chain of stores, being located in different parts of the country.

In 1906 he came to Daytona Beach and first engaged as a painter, in which work he continued from 1906 to 1914 with L. Z. Burdick, the contractor. He then engaged in the furniture and undertaking business on the peninsula under the firm style of J. L. Wetherby Company, with his wife as his partner.

Later he became associated with Mr. B. B. Baggett in the same business and they incorporated the business under the name of Baggett-Wetherby Company and then moved the business to Magnolia Avenue on the mainland but continued their place on the peninsula, having two stores for a time. Later they closed the peninsula store.

Their business grew rapidly and they soon had one of the largest furniture stores on the east coast of Florida. In June, 1925, they sold their furniture department to the Chadwick Furniture Co., but retained their undertaking business and started the erection of a funeral home at 736 South Beach Street, which is said to be one of the best in the state of Florida.

Mr. Wetherby has always been a resident of Seabreeze and has been prominent in the affairs of that part of the present city of Daytona Beach. He is largely interested in real estate and has been very active in the matter of public improvements for the community. In the campaign for free bridges he served on the central committee and gave much of his time to this work. He was very active in the efforts for consolidation of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into the city of Daytona Beach.

For several terms he served on the Town Council of Seabreeze and was a member of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona. He was prominent in the organization and is now an enthusiastic member of the Lions Club.

In his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons in all the branches of the York Rite and is a member of the Shrine.

He was married on August 13, 1913 to Miss Maud Strother of Daytona Beach and they have one child, Francis Elizabeth.

*R. H. McDONALD*

R. H. McDONALD was born at Port Orange, Florida, on the 24th day of March, 1879. His father was William LaFayette and his mother Carrie (Misslie) McDonald. The McDonald family is one of the oldest settlers in the Halifax Country, Archie Edward McDonald the grandfather of the subject of this biography having driven a cart from North Carolina into Florida, locating on Rose Bay in 1857. Later he was engaged with the Swift Brothers in logging live oak timber and lived on the site of the present city of Daytona Beach, about the corner of San Juan Avenue and South Beach Street. At the time of the Civil War his family moved to Port Orange, where he engaged in making salt from the water of the Halifax River.

R. H. McDonald received his early education in the schools of Port Orange and Daytona. His father had been in the cattle raising business and young McDonald followed in this line, being a butcher boy and helped in stock raising. He is probably the oldest butcher and meat dealer in point of service in the Halifax Country, if not in the entire County of Volusia. In 1900 he opened a store at No. 314 South Beach Street and continued in this business successfully, building up a large patronage, until he sold it on September 30, 1926. At the time he disposed of his business it was about ten times larger than when he opened the store.

Although he has disposed of his meat business he is still interested in stock raising and does some farming.

He saw Daytona grow from a small village to a thriving city and then into the consolidated city of greater Daytona Beach. He has always taken an active interest in its progress and has been an ardent member of the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal orders he is a member of the Elks and the Woodmen of the World.

He was married at Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1902 to Miss Mary B. Ditson and they have two children, Lola Lavela and John Ditson.

*CHARLES W. FAIN*

CHARLES W. FAIN, Dentist, was born at Edison, Georgia, November 15, 1886. His father was George T. and his mother Ella Fain. His family on both sides were old settlers and builders of Georgia and his father was a large cotton planter in that state.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the local schools, after which he attended college at Atlanta, Ga., and received his degree

of D. D. S. in 1908 from the Atlanta Dental College, now the Atlanta Southern College.

After receiving his diploma he practiced dentistry for eight years in Pensacola, Florida. In 1916 he came to Volusia County and settled at Daytona Beach, then Daytona, beginning his practice at once on the corner of Orange and Beach Streets, where he is still engaged in general practice of his profession.

Besides being a dentist Dr. Fain has prospered in outside business interests, having organized and successfully developed the sand business. He is the sole owner of the Mt. Ararat Sand Company, which owns Mt. Ararat, a large sand bank located in the western part of the city. This company has built an artificial lake which derives its water from springs from which sand is pumped and by washing and screening is made absolutely clean. It is the only organization of its kind in the city and has saved many thousands of dollars to the city on account of the difference in the cost of this and imported sand. This sand can be produced for about one-fourth of what imported sand would cost. Dr. Fain bought this property consisting of 40 acres of sand in 1924 and it has greatly increased in value.

He also has a sub-division in Florence, S. C., which is quite successful.

He has always taken an interest in local affairs, being an ardent member of the Civitan Club and a member of the Daytona Golf and Country Club.

He is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, a Mason and a member of the Morocco Temple of Shriners.

He was married on the 15th day of June, 1919 at Mansfield, Ohio, to Miss Luella N. France and they have two children, Rachel and Charles.

#### *CLARENCE N. TEAFF*

CLARENCE N. TEAFF was born in Steubenville, Ohio, June 22, 1888. His father was Raymond W. and his mother Jessie Teaff. He is of Scotch Irish ancestry who came early to this country and were active participants in the Revolutionary War.

He received his early education in Steubenville, after graduating from High School there he attended Virginia Polytechnic Institute at Blacksburg, Va., and later took a civil engineering course at Ohio State College, where he obtained the C. E. degree. Leaving college he entered the practice of his profession of engineering and became connected with the U. S. Government Engineers, in the river and harbor survey work. From 1912 to 1925 he was City Engineer of Steubenville, Ohio.

On February 16, 1926 he arrived in Daytona Beach to accept the position of City Engineer. Since he has assumed his duties he has reorganized the engineering department and in it has placed up to date methods of engineering with a complete record of municipal data. He has made a very thorough

survey of the city, listing all the various works of past years so that full information regarding any of the branches of municipal work can be readily obtained.

His military record in the World War deserves special mention. He joined the U. S. Army in 1917, served during the entire conflict and received his honorable discharge in 1919 as Master Engineer Senior Grade 135th Engineers.

He is a member of the Steubenville lodge of Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and lodge No. 1 of Knights of Pythias in the same city.

He has never married.

### *BURWELL THORNTON*

BURWELL THORNTON was born at Charlotte, N. C., May 18, 1897, the son of Macon and Mary C. (Roberts) Thornton. The family moved to Ormond, Florida, in October, 1899, where they have maintained their home ever since.

Burwell Thornton received his early education at Randolph-Macon Academy at Front Royal, Virginia, later attending the Daytona High School and graduating from the Law College of the University of Florida in 1922 with the degree of LL. B.

He began the practice of law at Jacksonville, Florida, with the firm of Kay, Adams and Ragland, where he remained for two years.

On March 1, 1924, he moved to Daytona Beach, where he opened his own office for the practice of law. Although a young man, Mr. Thornton has in a very short time worked up a considerable practice. That he enjoys the confidence of the people of Daytona Beach is proven by the fact that he was made City Attorney on March 1, 1926, being the first City Attorney of the consolidated City of Daytona Beach.

During the War he enlisted as a private, was promoted to the rank of sergeant within a month and shortly thereafter was sent over-seas with the supply unit attached to the 33rd Division and saw more than a year's service in France.

He is a Mason and an Elk, the organizer of the Daytona Beach Civitan Club, a member of the Kappa Sigma college fraternity, Daytona Golf & Country Club, Daytona Beach Advertising Club, Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, American Legion, and Ormond Luncheon Club.

On December 1, 1926, he was married to Beatrice A. Roblee of Chicago, Ill.

*MATHIAS DAY*

MATHIAS DAY, the founder of the settlement of Daytona, was born at Mansfield, Richland County, Ohio, May 11, 1824 and died at Mansfield, Ohio, of pneumonia, March 2, 1903, and was buried in the family plot in the cemetery at Mansfield, Ohio. His father was Mathias and his mother Ermine (Loomis) Day, both of English descent.

He received his early education in the local schools and afterwards learned the trade of saddler, but soon gave that up and attended Oberlin College, from which institution he graduated when about 25 years of age. During his vacations he taught a country school and during the school term helped towards his expenses by sawing wood and doing janitor work about the college buildings, and any other odd jobs he could find.

After leaving college he entered the newspaper field and established a paper at Galesburg, Ill., where he formed a close friendship with Abraham Lincoln and it is said that Mr. Lincoln was a frequent visitor in the newspaper office and loved to sit with his feet on the desk and swap stories with Mr. Day.

Afterwards Mr. Day established the Mansfield Herald, a republican paper at Mansfield, Ohio, and he was an ardent supporter of President Lincoln in the campaign of 1859.

At the outbreak of the Civil War Mr. Day raised two separate companies of volunteers for the Union Army but was himself rejected for service on account of a physical disability.

About 1865 he joined the manufacturing firm of Blymyer, Day & Co. of Mansfield, manufacturers of agricultural implements, with which firm he was associated for several years. About this time he invented and patented an arc light, which carried two pairs of carbons, so arranged that when one pair burned down to a certain point the other pair came into contact and the spark jumped into that one, the spark alternating back and forth doubling the length of time the light could be kept without attention, which meant all night. This was a great improvement in the invention of lighting by electricity, which at that time was in its infancy. He sold his patent to a New York syndicate.

In April, 1870, while traveling for his firm, he visited Jacksonville, Florida, and there met Dr. John M. Hawkes of Port Orange, now Ponce Park in Volusia County. Mr. Day was looking for an investment and Dr. Hawkes told him of the splendid lands lying along the Halifax River. In company with two other gentlemen they came with Dr. Hawkes in a schooner on the Atlantic Ocean to Mosquito Inlet and spent several days in looking over the territory and was so impressed that he decided to purchase a tract of land consisting of approximately 3,000 acres located on the west bank of the Halifax River which had been granted by the Crown of Spain to Samuel Williams and afterwards cultivated by his son Samuel H. Williams as a sugar plantation.

He communicated with the owners of this property and in the Fall of 1870 completed negotiations by purchasing the Williams grant.

He returned to Mansfield and began to organize a colony. He returned to the Halifax Country in the Spring of 1871, bringing with him some members of his family and a Mr. Weber, who erected a saw mill. Mr. Day built the Colony House, a hotel where the colonists could live until they had erected residences. From this settlement the city of Daytona and Daytona Beach grew. As far as is known Mr. Day did not make Daytona settlement his permanent residence, but returned from time to time throughout the remainder of his life. It is said that he suffered financial reverses afterwards and had to sacrifice some of his very valuable property in Daytona.

All his life Mr. Day was very active in all the forward movements of the community in which he lived. He was very generous with his gifts to religious and philanthropic causes as long as he had the means. He died honored and beloved by the residents of his home town of Mansfield.

He was married on April 3, 1851 to Miss Mary Jones Blymyer, eldest daughter of Dr. Abraham Blymyer of Delaware, Ohio. To this union were born several children, Loomis G. Day, 182 Walnut Street, Harbor Station, Ashtabula, Ohio; Mathias W. Day, Major U. S. A., 2015 Buckingham Road, Los Angeles, Cal.; Willis F. Day, 2251 Scottwood Ave., Toledo, Ohio; Mary Francis Day, 902 South High Street, Columbia, Tenn.; Ralph B. Day, Box 143, Santa Cruz, Cal., and Charles W. deceased.

#### *HENRY K. DUBOIS*

HENRY K. DuBois was born in New Britain, Wisconsin, on August 31, 1847. His father was Koert and his mother Mary C. (Hyatt) DuBois. The family were originally French Huguenots.

He received his education at the Friends Academy in New York City, later attending Bellevue Medical Hospital, Medical College of the same city, where he received his M. D. in 1870. He commenced the practice of his profession in New York City, where he was an interne in the Infants Hospital for one year and serving part of a second term, later becoming resident surgeon at Harts Island, N. Y.

He has always been particularly interested in the diseases of children. He took the Chair of Diseases of Children at Eastern Dispensary in New York, where he remained until 1875, at which time he moved to Long Island, where he practiced for about two years. He was Deputy Coroner there of Queens County.

Dr. DuBois is one of the real pioneers of Volusia County, having come here in 1877, when he purchased an orange grove mid-way between DeLand and Orange City. He opened an office in DeLand in 1884 for the practice of his profession and continued there until 1887, when he removed to Port Orange, which was at that time a larger town than Daytona. While he made



his home at Port Orange, his practice carried him for many years to various parts of the county. Much of his early traveling about the county was done on horseback.

When he retired from active practice of medicine about two years ago, Dr. Dubois had the distinction of being the oldest practitioner in the county both in years and in length of service.

He has held various positions in connection with his profession. He was County Agent for the State Board of Health for fourteen years, and member of the Board of Medical Examiners for the Seventh District for about the same length of time. In 1885 he organized the Volusia County Medical Society of which he has been President. In 1897 he was honored by being elected President of the State Medical Society.

Dr. DuBois has owned at various times several important pieces of property in the county. He has been a large owner of property at Port Orange, and sometime ago he presented to the town Library the property on which the Library building now stands.

Dr. DuBois is one of the most prominent Masons in Volusia County, being a member of the Halifax Lodge, of which he is Past Master, and also is Past High Priest of the Chapter. In 1914 he was Grand Master of the Grand Council. He is a Charter member of the Knight Templars. (Oriental Commandery No. 9.)

He was married on July 6, 1887 at DeLand to Florence Bracy, who is ever more of a pioneer of Volusia County than Dr. DuBois, as she came with her parents from Virginia in 1866. One son was born of this union, Koert, who resides at Port Orange.

#### *CHARLES M. McDONALD*

CHARLES M. McDONALD was born June 7, 1869. He is the son of Archibald Edward and Elizabeth McDonald.

His father was one of the pioneers of Volusia County, having settled on Rose Bay in 1857. Subsequently he moved to Daytona, (now Daytona Beach) and still later settled at Port Orange where he had an orange grove. In 1903 the subject of this biography purchased the boat yard located on South Beach Street in Daytona Beach, from Mr. E. T. Conrad and associates, and his career in Volusia County has consisted principally in the management with his son of this boat yard. It is the oldest and largest boat yard in the county and the most important one between Jacksonville and Miami. In association with his son, Cecil I. McDonald, a very large business has been worked up amounting to well over \$100,000 per year.

Desiring to be free of business cares and worries on account of his advancing years, Mr. McDonald sold out his entire interest in the boat yard to his son, Cecil, in 1922 and since that time has been practically retired from business.

He has the distinction of being one of the oldest residents of Daytona Beach and has seen it grow from a small village into a fair size city of 35,000 population, and he has had the satisfaction of knowing that his own business has grown in proportion to the growth of the city in which he has always taken great pride.

Mr. McDonald is a member of the Halifax Yacht Club and of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce. He was married in April, 1890 to Miss Maggie M. Jones at Ponce Park, and has two sons, Arthur and Cecil I.

#### *CECIL I. MCDONALD*

CECIL I. MCDONALD was born at Port Orange, on December 8, 1895. He is the son of Charles M. and Maggie M. (Jones) McDonald.

Mr. McDonald received his education in the schools at Port Orange and also in the schools of Daytona Beach, (then Daytona) to which place he moved with his family in 1903.

Even while attending school he worked at odd times in his father's boat yard on Beach Street, and after completing his education, he at once began to devote all of his time to the boat yard, and in recognition of his work his father changed the name of his firm to Charles M. McDonald & Son.

For several years now Mr. Cecil McDonald has been the active head of the boat yard. In 1922 he bought all of his father's interests. During his management the business has shown a large increase. At the present time practically anything that is wanted done to a boat can be done in the yard of Chas. M. McDonald & Son, including repairing, storing and even building boats. To give an idea of the amount of work carried on, there are an average of twenty-five or thirty men employed in the yard during the winter season.

In 1925 Mr. McDonald went into the dredging business, organizing the McDonald Dredging Company in April of that year. He realized the need for a company of this sort on account of the dredging work which some of the large developers of the Halifax Country were desirous of having done along the water front of their property. He has carried out the dredging work at "Harbor Oaks" and also has done a very considerable amount at New Smyrna.

During the World War Mr. McDonald was a member of the 106th Engineers, having been stationed at Camp Wheeler, Macon, Georgia. He has taken a great interest in the Daytona Beach Post of the American Legion, and it was very largely due to his efforts that sufficient funds were raised for the building of the Halifax Legion Home on South Ridgewood Avenue. He is Chef de Gare of the Volusia County Voiture.

He has always taken an active interest in the social and business affairs of the town, being a member of the Halifax Yacht Club, Chamber of Commerce, Moose and the Maccabees.

He was married at Daytona Beach on January 18, 1915 to Winfred A. Summer and has one son, Charles M.

*SAMUEL DANGERFIELD JORDAN*

SAMUEL DANGERFIELD JORDAN was born at Hunter Bottom, Kentucky, November 7, 1866. His father was James B. and his mother Martha E. Jordan. James B. Jordan, the father, came from Kentucky to Florida in 1873 and in the Fall of 1876 located at Beresford, Volusia County, where he established a store, and afterwards opened a store in the settlement of DeLand. He was owner of one of the first stores between Volusia Landing and Enterprise.

The subject of this biography first came to Volusia County at the age of ten years. He attended the local schools and later went to Stetson University and the Kentucky Business College.

James B. Jordan, the father, was clerk of Volusia County for eight years from 1894 to 1902, during which time Samuel D. Jordan was his Deputy. In 1902 Samuel D. Jordan was elected Clerk of the Circuit Court, succeeding his father, and has held that office continuously to the present time.

He has always been in close touch with affairs of Volusia County and has taken great interest in the civic affairs of DeLand. For ten years he was President of the DeLand Commercial Club and is now a member of its successor, the Chamber of Commerce. He is also connected with the DeLand Building & Loan Association.

Mr. Jordan, during his tenure of office, has seen the business of that office grow in volume to a point where a large office force is necessary to handle it.

During the World War he was a member of the Volusia County Draft Board.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married in 1893 to Miss Mary F. Tanner at DeLand, Florida, and they have one son, Raymond H. Jordan, a prominent attorney of DeLand.

*ALBERT T. REYNOLDS*

ALBERT T. REYNOLDS was born in Junction City, Kansas, on March 28, 1878. His father was Theodore A. and his mother Abbie (White) Reynolds. His father was a pioneer in Kansas and on his maternal side he is related to the founders of the White Sewing Machine business, old settlers in Massachusetts. His father was originally from Massachusetts, served in the Civil War and was afterward a pioneer in Kansas.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Chicago, attending both the Grammar and High Schools there and afterward the University of Chicago, where he took a course in law.

Later he became associated with Marshall Field & Co. in their wholesale department, where he was engaged for three years. He then removed to



*Sam W. Jordan*

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, where he was again engaged for three years, when he returned to Chicago and went into the wholesale clothing business, in which line he continued for nineteen years.

In 1916 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and for two years was practically retired from business, but at the end of that time he became associated with Anthony Bros., in which concern he bought an interest. In 1921 he entered the real estate business, first becoming associated with The Putnam Company and in 1922 opening an office of his own under the style of A. T. Reynolds Realty Co., at 147 Magnolia Avenue, Seabreeze. Since that time he has been engaged in general real estate and insurance business in all lines. From the beginning his business was a success, reaching the point in 1925 that he was employing sixteen salesmen. He has bought and sold considerable real estate in Daytona Beach and vicinity, of which he is himself owner of a large amount.

He has always taken an active interest in everything that is for the civic advancement of the community. It was largely through his instrumentality that the Lions Club was first organized in Daytona Beach and he was honored by being made the first president of that Club. He was also interested in the organization of the Halifax Realty Board and was the second president of that organization.

He is a director in the Peoples Building and Loan Association and secretary and treasurer of the Peninsula Abstract & Title Co.

He is a Mason, Knight Templar and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., in 1906 to Miss Beatrice A. Pickhall and they have one child, Albert T. Junior, who was born in Chicago.

#### *RICHARD H. LE SESNE*

RICHARD H. LE SESNE was born at Clarksville, Ga., September 25, 1880. His father was Edward Blake and his mother Martha (Habersham) Le Sesne. His father was French and his mother of English descent, early settlers of Georgia, his family going back several generations in that state. One of the counties of Georgia is named after his mother's family also a street in Savannah.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Savannah. After completing same he went to New York, where he was engaged in the importing business for eight years.

In 1903 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and entered into the business of photography, buying out his brother-in-law, whose shop was called "The Kodak Place." After Mr. Le Sesne purchased it the name was changed to "Le Sesne's" and was located on Beach Street, where he remained for twenty-two years, but on July 18, 1926 he moved to his present location in his own building

on Palmetto Avenue. This building, which he erected, is of brick with two stores on the first floor and apartments above. He has built up a large patronage in commercial, portrait, photography and kodak finishing business and has the largest picture framing plant south of Jacksonville.

He has always been active in affairs of the town, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a charter member of the Daytona Kiwanis Club. He is now a member of the Advertising Club and in fraternal affiliations an Elk, in social clubs he is a member of the Daytona Golf & Country Club.

He was married in New York City, November 9, 1906 to Miss Augusta Kaiser.

#### *ADDISON O'NEILL, D. O.*

ADDISON O'NEILL, D. O., was born in New York City, September 23, 1880. His father was David J. and his mother Ella Louisa (Pearsall) O'Neill. The family came from the north of Ireland, where the ancestry dates back to the early kings of that nation. On the mother's side of the family the Pearsalls came over with William Penn and settled in Pennsylvania. David J. O'Neill, the father, was successful in the real estate business in Ridgewood, N. J. He ran away to join the Union Army in the Civil War, but being too young to serve his discharge was obtained by his mother. He died while visiting Dr. Addison O'Neill in Daytona, Florida, many years later.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Newark, N. J., and New York City and later graduated from the High School of Ridgewood, N. J.

After being engaged in business in New York City for a time he attended the Philadelphia College of Osteopathy, where in 1903 he graduated with a degree of Doctor of Osteopathy. He later took a post graduate course in the S. S. Still College of Osteopathy at Des Moines, Iowa.

He then returned to Ridgewood, N. J., where he engaged in the practice of his profession for three years, when in 1906 he was attracted by the opportunities in Florida and came to Daytona, where he resumed the practice of his profession. He was the second osteopathic physician of Daytona and is now dean of his profession in the city of Daytona Beach and specializes in office practice of chronic cases.

In order to keep in thorough touch with advance methods of the science, he took a post graduate course at Kirksville, Missouri. He is the inventor of several electrical devices for detection and treatment of disease.

Not only has he been successful in his own profession but also in real estate, in which he has become interested, having built three houses in the city.

Dr. O'Neill has always manifested an interest in the civic affairs of the community. In 1922 he was elected a member of the Daytona City Commission.

Of professional societies he is Secretary and Treasurer of the Florida State Board of Osteopath Examiners, being appointed by Gov. Catts and re-appointed by Gov. Hardee for four years. He is also a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal affiliations is a Mason and an Elk; in 1920 he was Worshipful Master of Halifax Lodge No. 81, F. & A. M., Daytona; in religion he is a Methodist.

He was married at Midland Park, N. J., on September 23, 1903 to Miss Luella Morrow and they have five children: Luella Mae (Mrs. G. V. Runyon), Muriel, Ruth Evelyn, Ella Louise and Doris.

#### *GEORGE P. JOHNSON*

GEORGE P. JOHNSON was born at Hurd, Georgia, on the 1st day of April, 1854. His father was Leon N. and his mother Eliza Johnson. His family were old settlers of Georgia and did their part in the building of the state.

He received his early education in the public schools of Atlanta, Ga., after which he attended Oglethorpe University in that city.

Having completed his education he moved to Anniston, Ala., where he lived for ten years and was connected with the N. S. Rolling Stock Company of that city.

He came to Volusia County, Florida, in 1894 and in 1895 settled at old Daytona Beach on the Peninsula. This was before it was incorporated into the town of Daytona Beach, which was not done until about eleven years later. At the time he settled there it was only a straggling village with a few houses on the sandy path running from the Central Bridge to the ocean. First the town was called Seabreeze and later the name changed to Goodall and afterwards to Daytona Beach, under which name it was incorporated.

For a number of years he was engaged as contractor and builder. Later he opened a store on Main Street on the Peninsula, handling bicycles, sporting goods and hardware. He continued this business until 1924, when he sold it to his son Ernest L. Johnson and since that time has been retired from active business.

He has been very much interested in the public schools of the county. He has been on the School Board of District 41 of the County for seven years, and was chairman of the School Board when the Seabreeze High School was organized.

He has served as Mayor of Daytona Beach twice, once several years ago and again for one year in 1924, being next to the last Mayor of that municipality before it was consolidated with the greater Daytona Beach.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons.

He was married at Anniston, Ala., in February, 1885, to Miss Leona G. Walden and they have four children: Eugene, Ernest L. and Lucille (Mrs. H. Rose) and Laurence G. All of his sons are prominent business men, all being in the sporting goods and hardware business and have always been active in the upbuilding of the community.

*MAURICE W. ASHTON*

MAURICE W. ASHTON was born at St. Augustine, Florida, January 24, 1891. His father was William D. and his mother Julia L. (Bell) Ashton. His grandparents came from Scotland and his mother and father were born in St. Augustine, Fla.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of New Smyrna and after completing same he started as a messenger boy for the Western Union Telegraph Company at a salary of \$7.50 per month. Later he became a grocery clerk and in 1908 at the age of seventeen, he became associated with the State Bank & Trust Co. of New Smyrna in a clerical position at a salary of \$20 per month, at the same time performing the duties of janitor. By close attention to his work and through his ability he rose through promotion to become assistant cashier. In 1918 he was made cashier and in 1921 became a director and executive vice-president.

Notwithstanding his close application to the banking business he has outside interests and is a director in the Citrus Growers Association of Oak Hill, Florida.

He has always taken an active interest in the civic affairs of New Smyrna and is a member of the Chamber of Commerce and also the Exchange Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons and a Shriner, also the Woodmen of the World.

He was married at New Smyrna, Florida, on the 8th day of October, 1913 to Miss Armine B. Robertson and they have two children, Becky and Maurine.

*GEORGE A. DAVIS, M. D.*

GEORGE A. DAVIS, M. D. was born at Fayetteville, Ga., November 8, 1858. His father was John W. and his mother Emily (Hightower) Davis. On his father's side he is of Scotch and English descent and on his mother's side of Irish descent.

He received his early education in the public schools of Georgia, after which he attended the Atlanta Medical College, where he obtained his degree of M. D. in 1890.

He practiced in Georgia for several years and came to DeLand, Florida, in December, 1894, to locate permanently. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession and has been practicing there continuously since 1894. For a time he practiced surgery, but now confines himself to general practice.

In order to better equip himself for his profession he has from time to time taken post graduate courses, usually at the New York Polyclinic Hospital or the New York Post Graduate Hospital.



For twenty years he was City Health Officer of DeLand and was County Physician for about the same time. He has been physician for the Florida East Coast and the Atlantic Coast Railroad for twenty-five years. He is one of the oldest practicing physicians in DeLand, as well as in the county.

Although he has scrupulously given close attention to his profession he has found time to take an active interest in all that pertains to the advancement and upbuilding of his community.

He is a member of the DeLand Chamber of Commerce and also the Country Club.

Of his fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Elks, Masons, Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias.

He was married on October 22, 1884 at Fairburn, Ga., to Miss Annie B. Cochran and they have two children, Annie W. and Crystal (Mrs. C. H. Campbell, Jr.)

#### *CLAUDE P. MILLER*

CLAUDE P. MILLER was born at Manheim, Pa., January 18, 1888. His father was S. P. and his mother Emma L. (Pritz) Miller.

He received his early education in the schools of Myerstown, Pa., and the High School at Reading, Pa., after which he was with his father and uncles in the building and contracting business in the various parts of Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

In 1912 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and engaged in concrete construction work, including roads, bridges and sidewalks. He has done the structural work for a number of developments including "Country Club Estates," "Paris Park," "Bungalow Court" and "Dowling Court," all in Daytona Beach, and in fact he has done practically all the concrete street work in the town.

He has done much work for the municipal government, including the concreting of the new Orange Avenue bridge called the South Bridge in Daytona Beach, which is said to be one of the finest bridges in East Florida. He also did a great deal of the concrete construction work for the city of Seabreeze before its consolidation into Daytona Beach and has recently reconstructed sidewalks, driveways, etc., at Ormond Beach. In fact he specializes in concrete work and his crew varies at times from twenty to sixty men.

During the World War he was for two years and ten months in the 9th Engineers Regular Army with the rank of First Sergeant, serving in Mexico, New Mexico and Texas, along the Rio Grande River. He is now a member of the American Legion, in the Russell C. Warner Post.

He was married January 1st, 1922 to Miss Lucy B. Brown.

*CARLTON A. GRABE*

CARLTON A. GRABE was born at Coudersport, Pa., March 26, 1881. His father was Gus and his mother Evelyn (Breunle) Grabe. His family were early settlers of Pennsylvania.

He received his early education at Coudersport, after which he entered the furniture and undertaking business in Shinglehouse, Pa.

In October, 1921, he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, where he bought the entire block in Seabreeze just north of the Princess Issens Hotel, and built four handsome residences thereon. During 1925 and 1926 he purchased property in Holly Hill which he cut into forty-five city lots and organized a development there.

He has always taken an active part in the affairs of Daytona Beach and has been instrumental in bringing a number of families to locate there.

Prior to the consolidation of the three towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze into the city of Daytona Beach, he was a member of the Seabreeze Town Council, having been in that office during the time when the majority of the streets of the town were paved.

He has also taken a keen interest in the affairs of the greater city of Daytona Beach, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce. Since the consolidation he has been very much interested in the project for building a boardwalk on the ocean front.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, being a member of the various Scottish rite branches, having received the 32nd degree.

He was married at Shinglehouse, Pa., in 1916 to Miss Martha O. Clark.

*S. B. WILSON*

S. B. WILSON was born in Wilkesboro, North Carolina, on the 11th day of July, 1864. His father was Rev. J. D. Wilson and his mother Eva B. (Bouchelle) Wilson.

He received his early education in the schools of Lenoir, N. C., where his father was located in the service of his church.

In 1881 he came to Volusia County, Florida and worked as a surveyor and civil engineer. At that time the county seat was at Enterprise and he early became interested in land titles and organized the Volusia County Abstract Company. He moved to DeLand when that city was made the county seat in 1888. He afterwards sold his interest in this company to Landis & Fish.

In 1893 he was elected county assessor and has held that office continuously since that time with the exception of one four year term. He is one of the oldest county officials in point of service in the county. His force when he first took office was only one clerk and the tax valuation the first year was

only \$2,000,000; the valuation is now about \$35,000,000 and he has twelve clerks in his employ. As an illustration of the volume of business done in his office there were 36,000 deeds put on record in 1925 and all of these were copied and put on the 1926 tax book. In 1924 there were only 12,000 of these deeds recorded, which represents an increase of 300% in two years. The record of 1925 for Volusia County is said to be the largest of any county in the state for any one year.

Mr. Wilson has always taken a keen interest in the affairs of the county and his town. He has served on the City Council of DeLand.

In fraternal organizations he is a Master Mason and of the 32nd Degree, also a member of the DeLand lodge of Elks.

He was married at Emporia, Volusia County, Florida, on the 6th day of Jan., 1886 to Miss Susie M. Barber and they have two children, Myra (Mrs. E. W. Machen) and Mabel (Mrs. A. W. Honeycutt).

#### *MAURICE E. HECK M. D.*

MAURICE E. HECK M. D. was born at Heckton Mills, Pennsylvania, January 11, 1886. His father was George W. and his mother Ella (Temple) Heck. His ancestry was of German and English extraction on his father's side and English on his mother's. His paternal grandfather, Dr. Lewis Heck, founded Heckton Mills, Pennsylvania, where he established a large lumber business. He was also identified with the early development of the iron industry, owning several blast furnaces. His maternal grandfather, Mr. William Temple, was at one time head salesman for Mr. John B. Stetson, who was so prominently identified with the early history of DeLand and John B. Stetson University. The father of the subject of this biography is a retired lawyer, residing near Dauphin, Pennsylvania. Both of the great-great-grandfathers of Dr. Maurice E. Heck served in the Revolutionary War.

Dr. Heck received his early education in the Public Schools of Pennsylvania and at the Pennsylvania State College and at Dickinson College, after which he entered the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo, where he graduated in 1911, with the Degree of M. D. After receiving his Medical Degree and hospital training, he came to Jacksonville, Florida, and practiced there until 1913. He was Assistant to the State Health Officer of the State of Florida from 1913 to 1917 with headquarters at St. Augustine. During this period, he first became identified with DeLand for having successfully cleared up a serious epidemic of Smallpox there in the Spring of 1914. He formed associations at this time which later induced him to locate in this City.

Dr. Heck served in the United States Army during the World War, being stationed most of his time in the Panama Canal Zone. He was discharged from service with the rank of Captain in the Fall of 1919, when he came to DeLand and again took up the practice of his profession. He

limits his practice to Diagnosis and Surgery and since coming to DeLand has spent considerable time in Post-Graduate study in the larger Medical Centers of the north, including Chicago, The Harvard Medical School, and the Mayo Clinic.

He has always taken an active interest in all public affairs and is a member of the DeLand Chamber of Commerce, and of the American Legion.

When the disastrous hurricane occurred in September, 1926, over the southern portion of Florida, Dr. Heck led the American Legion Unit from DeLand which was sent to the aid of the people of Miami and vicinity. This unit received high praise for their splendid services both in Miami and in Hollywood.

He has also been active in Professional Societies, being a member of the following: Volusia County Medical Society, Florida State Medical Association, Councilor for the Seventh Judicial District of the State Medical Association, and a member of the American Medical Association. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Dickinson College Chapter of Beta Theta Pi, and of Alpha Chapter of Omega Upsilon Phi medical fraternity.

He was married at Jacksonville, Florida, October 18, 1913 to Miss Alice Phillips formerly of Toronto, Canada, and they have four children; Ruth Barbara, Alice Temple, George Wright, and Marian Wright.

#### *FRANK W. SAMS*

FRANK W. SAMS was born at Palatka, Florida, on March 1, 1846 and died in New Smyrna, Florida, in 1921. His father was Dr. Francis Sams and his mother Cornelia (Hopkins) Sams. Dr. Francis Sams was a prominent physician and surgeon and a pioneer in Florida, coming to the state from South Carolina, just after the Seminole War. He died in 1856 and afterward the family moved to Jacksonville.

Frank W. Sams was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville up to the time he was fifteen years old, when he left school to join the Confederate Army in 1861. He enlisted in Hardee's Company, Third Florida Volunteers and served in this company and another to which he was transferred throughout the war, his regiment being engaged practically all the time in Florida.

After hostilities ceased he went to Titusville, Florida, with his uncle, Col. Hopkins. In 1868 he moved to New Smyrna and went into the cattle business, buying considerable land in that section, and became one of the largest cattle men in Florida. He also had a general store at New Smyrna, and owned the entire town of Wilaca, near Palatka.

A few years later he moved to Oak Hill to assume charge of property there which was left to his wife by her uncle, A. Sheldon, and became associated in business with F. J. Faulkner. In 1882 he and Mr. Faulkner built the Atlantic Hotel at Oak Hill, one of the most exclusive hostelries in that

section of the county at the time. He managed this hotel for four years, when he purchased the Ocean House in New Smyrna from Mr. Lowd. He later bought out Mr. Faulkner's interest in the hotel and conducted it on his own account.

In 1891 he again became interested in the Atlantic Hotel at Oak Hill and ran this hotel with his son Harry for six or seven years. He also owned considerable real estate around New Smyrna.

He always took an active interest in affairs of the county and for over a quarter of a century was one of the political leaders. In 1885 he was appointed superintendent of the life saving stations of the seventh district, extending from Charleston, S. C., to Key West, Florida, and served in that capacity for five years. He was afterward nominated by acclamation as a candidate to the state senate, was elected by a large majority and served for twelve years.

He was a member of the first Town Council of the incorporated city of New Smyrna and served either in that capacity or as Mayor continuously until 1908, and did much to promote the advancement of the community along lines of social, economic and business progress.

In 1869 Mr. Sams was married to Miss Zelia Sheldon of New Smyrna, a daughter of John Dwight and Jane (Murray) Sheldon. Mrs. Sheldon's grandfather was George Murray, one of the oldest settlers in the section, who had obtained a grant from the Spanish Governor and settled in New Smyrna in 1803. Mr. and Mrs. Sams became the parents of six children: Frank Sheldon, Anna Zelia (Mrs. Dr. L. B. Bouchelle), Harry H., William Jackson, Murray, and Cornelia (Mrs. L. E. Wilson).

### *JOHN W. WILLIAMS*

JOHN W. WILLIAMS was born April 6, 1865 at Scarborough, England. His father was George and his mother Isabella Williams.

He came to the United States with his family in 1884, soon after which time his father moved to Daytona Beach (then Daytona) where he was one of the early orange growers.

He worked on his father's orange grove for a time and then moved to Chicago where he lived for about three and one half years. From Chicago he went to Chattanooga, Tenn., where he was in the hotel business for two years, when he returned to the Halifax Country and began his long career in public office.

Probably no man in Volusia County has held as many public offices as John W. Williams. In the old town of Seabreeze he has held at one time or another virtually every office in the municipality, including even that of deputy post master and post master, which positions he held for two years, 1896-1898. Mr. Williams has the unique distinction of having held office in each of the three separate towns which made up the consolidated city of Daytona Beach;

in Seabreeze he has been at one time or another, Mayor, City Clerk, Tax Collector and Tax Assessor. He was Justice of the Peace of old Daytona in 1901-1902, and held the same office in old Daytona Beach from 1912 to 1916. To cap the climax of his wonderfully successful political career he was offered and accepted a position in the Health Department in the newly consolidated city of Daytona Beach.

In fraternal affiliations Mr. Williams has been a member of the Masonic Lodge for the past thirty-three years. He is also a Shriner and a member of the Moose Lodge. He has never belonged to a lodge of which he has not at sometime been the presiding officer.

In religious connection he is a devoted member of the Episcopal Church. He was married at Daytona (now Daytona Beach) on April 23, 1903 to Elsie Belle Blair, and has two children by a previous marriage, George Henry and Sara Isabella.

#### *GEORGE H. GARDINER*

GEORGE H. GARDINER was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, December 31, 1867. His father was William and his mother Jennie (Houston) Gardiner.

He received his early education in the schools of Cincinnati and later in Florida, where he came in 1881 with his parents, who settled in Lake County.

In 1903 he came to old Daytona Beach on the Peninsula and helped incorporate the old municipality of Daytona Beach. He was president of the first Town Council in 1905 and remained on that Board for one year.

Later he moved to Daytona and was treasurer of old Daytona for six months. When the towns of Daytona, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze were consolidated into greater Daytona Beach he became the first City Treasurer.

In business he was first engaged in the grocery line in old Daytona Beach and when he afterwards moved to Daytona he bought out E. T. Conrad & Co. and conducted a high class grocery store in old Daytona for several years, until this business was sold.

As shown by his record in old Daytona and greater Daytona Beach, he has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the town. He is now trustee for the Halifax Special Road and Bridge District and has paid much attention to these affairs.

He is a member of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce and is an enthusiastic member of the Kiwanis Club, having been treasurer of that organization for some time.

He is a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club and in 1924 was elected president, which office he still holds.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married in 1892 in Lake County, Florida, to Miss Sallie McEwen and they have two sons, W. J. and Curtis H., both of whom are successful and prominent attorneys, being members of the firm of Gardiner & Brass.

*FRANK AUGUSTUS PIERSON*

FRANK AUGUSTUS PIERSON was born at Morristown, New Jersey, February 23, 1893. His father was Frank E. and his mother Agnes D. Pierson. Frank E. Pierson, the father, was the great-great-grandson of Col. Jacob Arnold, one of General Washington's aides and commander of a squadron of Light Horse during the Revolutionary War. He was host to Washington and the then Col. Alexander Hamilton at Morristown in 1777. Major Loree, another ancestor, commanded the erection of Fort Nonsense, so named because it was never used, the Hessians changing their point of attack. The old Pierson home is on the side of the mountain where the earth-works of this fort still remain.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Morristown, N. J., including the Morristown High School, later attending Columbia University in New York City, which he left upon the outbreak of the World War. At the age of seventeen, while still in High School, he became a cub reporter on the Morristown Daily Record, four years later he was City Editor of that paper. After experiences on various metropolitan papers he became Vice-President of the Press Publishing Co., of which Rex Beach was President and the late David W. King was Manager. It was while he was thus engaged that he entered Columbia University, continuing his newspaper work while studying.

At the close of the World War, realizing the opportunities offered by the south, he went to Columbia, South Carolina, where he had been stationed at Camp Jackson, and he was made state publicity director for the South Carolina Tuberculosis Association. Later he accepted an invitation to become secretary of the Columbia Chamber of Commerce, beginning his duties March 1, 1922. In his work with this organization he gained national recognition by securing the passage of an act by Congress for the return of Camp Jackson lands to the city to be used for industrial and agricultural purposes; he was successful in having 30,000 acres set aside as Jackson National Forest. During the campaign he had twelve conferences with the late Secretary of War John W. Weeks.

On July 20, 1925 he left Columbia to accept the position of Secretary of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and began his work the day of his arrival there. In 1926 he was re-elected for a second term. He has made a splendid record in this office, one of the achievements of the Chamber of Commerce under his secretaryship was the fact that 181 new families located in Daytona Beach, another was the remarkable increase in convention attendance; the yearly average attendance before he took office was only 5,000, this was increased to 15,000 in the fiscal year from May, 1925 to May, 1926 and from the present outlook the number for the present fiscal year will be approximately 25,000.

Mr. Pierson's war record is deserving of special notice. He helped recruit Battery F, 1st New Jersey Field Artillery at the entrance of the United States into the war, he enlisted in that regiment as a private July 11, 1917. The battery was mustered into Federal service as the 110th F. A., 56th F. A. Brigade, 29th Division. He rose through various grades to the rank of First Lieutenant and as such served on the staffs of four generals, viz: Danford, Cole, Alexander and Read. He remained in the service a year following the signing of the armistice. He is now a member of the Russell C. Warner Post of the American Legion.

He is also a director in the Florida Association of Commercial Secretaries, former vice-president of the Southern Commercial Secretaries Association and former president of the South Carolina Commercial Secretaries Association. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Daytona Beach Lodge of Elks, Morristown Lodge of Masons, the lodge of Perfection and the A. and A. Scottish Rite. He is a member of the Daytona Beach Kiwanis Club and formerly a director in the Columbia, S. C. Kiwanis Club.

He was married at Morristown, N. J., April 25, 1918 to Miss Hazel R. Coskery and they have one child, Frank, Junior.

#### CLARENCE H. HOYLE

CLARENCE H. HOYLE was born at Danville, Virginia, December 11, 1894. His father was William H. and his mother Mary E. (Henry) Hoyle.

He received his early education in the schools of Chattanooga, Tenn., including the High School, and after completing his course there attended Vanderbilt University.

After finishing his education he entered the drug business in Chattanooga, Tenn., but in 1919, attracted by the possibilities of Volusia County, Florida, he came to Daytona Beach and located there. At first he was associated with the Hankins Drug Company but later entered business for himself and established the Hoyle Drug Company at 516 Main Street, old Daytona Beach. He is the owner of this business except half interest held by his wife. By careful attention to his business he has built up a splendid clientele and a lucrative trade and has opened his second Drug store in Daytona Beach, located at 918 North Ridgewood, Kingston.

During the World War he was a member of the Second Division of Infantry.

He has always taken an active interest in the affairs of the town, being a member of the Civitan Club and the Advertising Club of Daytona Beach.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Master Mason and a Shriner, also a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Lansing, Michigan, on the 11th day of August, 1917 to Miss Adelia Ruth Towne and they have two children, Robert Shailor and William Sherlock.



*HENRY S. WILDER*

HENRY S. WILDER was born at Perry, Florida, on January 11, 1891. His father was Henry T. and his mother Nellie (Knight) Wilder. Mr. Wilder has the unique distinction of being a native son of Florida and the son of a native son, his father having been a pioneer in this state.

He attended the Grammar and High School at Perry and later went to Columbia College at Lake City, Florida.

Mr. Wilder came to Daytona Beach in 1919 and became associated with W. M. Hankins in the drug business. He later opened a gentlemen's furnishings store which was styled Wilder's Haberdashery. This business he sold in 1922 and the store is now known as "The Toggery."

In 1922 he formed a partnership with Mr. A. W. Irvin and became actively interested in the real estate and building business. He has bought and sold a great deal of property in and about Daytona Beach, and in 1924 his constructive spirit was shown by the erection of the Wilder-Irvin building on Palmetto Avenue. This building is a modern semi-fireproof structure with two large rooms on the first floor, one of which is occupied by the American Express Company. There is also a number of modern offices on the second floor. Mr. Wilder subsequently bought out Mr. Irvin's interests in the building, but sold his interests in the summer of 1926.

Mr. Wilder has taken an active interest in various lines in Daytona Beach, being director of the American Bank & Trust Company. He is also a member of the Town Council of Holly Hill where he owns a beautiful home on the Halifax River and a large development called Shore Acres.

During the war he served in the navy, being Chief Officer's Mate, and was engaged in transporting the American troops to France.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, a Mason, Shriner, Elk and Knight of Pythias.

He was married at Daytona Beach on June 11, 1922 to Mrs. Effie B. Stewart.

*GEORGE J. OTT*

GEORGE J. OTT was born at Louisville, Kentucky.

He received his early education in the schools of Louisville, Ky., after which he entered the wholesale provision business at Louisville and had a pork house there for ten years.

In the winter of 1915 he first came to New Smyrna, Florida, on a visit and in 1917 returned to make it his permanent home.

In 1920 he was elected Mayor of the town, in which office he continued until January, 1921, when he was elected Municipal Judge and served for two years in that capacity. On February 13, 1923 he was made City Manager and has held that position since that time. Since he has assumed the manager-ship of the city of New Smyrna many improvements which are of great value

to the community have been installed. The water is brought three miles from town and he has through economical measures, dispensed with the services of three men at the pumping plant, thereby reducing the cost. He has also worked out a gravity system for the water and in every way the water and electricity plants have been improved since he has been in office. Also about twenty miles of paving have been laid in the city and a Park made at the foot of Canal Street since he has been City Manager.

He has taken a keen interest in the work of the Chamber of Commerce. In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason.

He was married at Louisville, Ky., on January 18, 1890 to Miss Lulu Taylor and they have one daughter Lenora (Mrs. James Stringer.)

#### HOWARD G. PUTNAM

HOWARD G. PUTNAM was born in Acworth, Georgia, on April 16, 1872. His father was John B. and his mother Mary A. (Gresham) Putnam. John B. Putnam was born near Holly Springs, Ga., and Mary A. Gresham Putnam near Woodstock, Ga. The father travelled extensively throughout the country in search of health. For a while he lived in Texas, where the son received his earliest education.

In 1886 the family moved to Oak Hill in Volusia County, Fla., when the subject of this biography was only thirteen years old. His father died in 1888 and his mother in 1892, throwing upon the young man a great responsibility with seven brothers and sisters all dependent upon him. He bravely assumed the burden and proceeded to carve out of this new territory a fortune for himself and to become to be known as one of the founders of the community of Oak Hill. He was unable to attend school after leaving Texas but as much time as he could find at night, after his day's labor, he used for further studying.

He early entered into the culture of oranges, which business he has developed into one of the largest in the county, owning at this time over 150 acres of bearing orange trees. He is now president of the Oak Hill Citrus Grove Association, conducted as a cooperative company, a branch of the Florida Citrus Exchange.

Not only has he been one of the principal developers of the settlement in the southern part of the county called Oak Hill, but since the incorporation of the town in 1925 he has been its Mayor. He has always taken an active interest in civic matters connected with the advancement of the county. He is in no sense a politician but his reputation for an earnest desire to help the people of his community and further its interests has brought him to the attention of the people of the entire county and in 1915 he was called to represent Volusia in the State Legislature. His record there was so satisfactory that he was re-elected again in 1917 and again returned in 1921. The sincerity of the man and his earnest determination to carry out the will of the



*Howard G. Putnam*

people as he might deem it to be their will had endeared him to his fellow citizens and in 1922 he was elected Senator for this senatorial district. In the upper branch of the legislative body he continued his course of adhering strictly to the principles of self determination on the part of the people in all matters of legislation. He adopted a policy of passing no legislation until he had well sifted the opinions on all sides in any controversy. In his quiet way he exerted a strong influence among his brother senators and his record brought him the nomination of still another term in 1925, which nomination was the same as election, as he was returned in the Fall of that year as a senator for a second time.

He is an ardent Mason, a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a Woodman of the World.

He has never married.

#### *HENRY FREDERICK VEDDER*

HENRY FREDERICK VEDDER was born in Berlin, Germany, September 2, 1888.

He was educated in Germany, coming to the United States in June, 1912, locating at Daytona Beach, in September, 1915.

Shortly after his arrival there he bought out William Stiling's City Bakery, changing the name to The Alphabet Baking Company. At that time the shop and ovens were on Cottage Avenue and the store on Beach Street. Finding these structures and machinery inadequate, Mr. Vedder equipped an entirely new plant in the rear of the store on Beach Street. During the eleven years in the baking business here, he has continually improved and remodeled, with the increasing demand for his products. In 1925, the A. B. C. Bakery was moved from the old site on Charles Street to the new modern brick building on West Volusia Avenue, which it now occupies. This bakery is one of the largest and best equipped in the State of Florida; it has a capacity of 25,000 loaves of bread per day besides a large quantity of cakes. There are on the average about fifty people employed in the bakery, twelve wagons are operated and the territory within a radius of sixty miles of Daytona Beach is covered.

This new bakery is noted for its splendid sanitary conditions and the excellent system of ventilation and light, allowing the employees to work under the most favorable conditions.

Mr. Vedder conducts his business under the style of the A. B. C. Bakery. The company is incorporated for \$200,000. Mr. Vedder is the president and owns controlling interest in the company.

It is a very significant fact about Mr. Vedder that when he arrived in the United States only fourteen years ago from Germany he had a very slight knowledge of the English language and a much smaller knowledge of business

conditions in this country. Notwithstanding these handicaps he has developed a very successful business at Daytona Beach and is recognized as one of the substantial and most constructive business men in the state.

Apart from his immediate interest in his business Mr. Vedder is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, Elks, Moose and of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club.

He was married at Orlando, Florida, on September 2, 1913, to Leonora (Nicholson). He has two children, Raymond Henry, 4 and John Edwin, 1 year old.

#### *L. S. GRABE*

L. S. GRABE was born at Coudersport, Pa. His father was Gustave and his mother Amelia (Breunle) Grabe. His family were old residents of Pennsylvania for many years.

The subject of this biography received his early education in Coudersport, after which he entered the general merchandise business at Coryville, Penn. He was also very active in real estate. In 1926 he erected a two story brick building with two stores and offices, with apartments above, which is the largest business building in Holly Hill. He also operates the only department store in Holly Hill.

He has always taken an active interest in affairs of the town, being Bond Trustee for the water and paving improvement bonds issued by that municipality. He is also keenly interested in the work of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, which city Holly Hill adjoins.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons in its various Scottish Rite branches, having received his 32nd degree.

He was married at Crystal, Pa., in 1912 to Miss Grace C. Walker and they have three children: Lawrence, Evelyn and Richard.

#### *SIDNEY I. NEY, D. D. S.*

SIDNEY I. NEY, D. D. S., was born at Atlanta, Georgia, January 11, 1901. His father was Morris and his mother Sarah H. (Harrison) Ney.

He received his early education in the schools of Atlanta, including the Boys' High School there, after which he was for two years at Emory University in Atlanta and the Atlanta Southern Dental College, from which he graduated in 1924 with the degree of D. D. S.

For one year he was resident dentist with the State Hospital of Georgia, located in Milledgeville of that state.

In 1925 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and began the practice of dentistry, later opening a new office on Beach Street, installing \$2,500 worth

of new modern dental equipment. While Dr. Ney has been a citizen of Daytona Beach only a short time he has become favorably and prominently known and is building up a splendid clientele in his profession.

He has taken an active interest in all the affairs of the community, being an enthusiastic member of the Daytona Kiwanis Club and Daytona Golf & Country Club. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Masons in all its Scottish rite branches, including the Shrine.

He has never married.

### *OSCAR BARNES*

OSCAR BARNES was born in Harris County, Georgia, April 22, 1883. His father was M. F. and his mother Mary (Simpson) Barnes.

He was educated in the schools of Atlanta, Ga., after which he went into the furniture business, becoming associated with Mather Brothers of Atlanta.

In February, 1924, he came to Daytona, Florida, and bought out the business of Bingham & Maley Company and organized the Mather-Thaxton Company, a branch of Mather Brothers of Atlanta. Later he purchased the interest of Mr. Thaxton and the firm name was changed to the Mather-Barnes Company, of which H. Coulton Mather of Atlanta is president. Mr. Barnes is manager of the Daytona Beach branch and owns considerable stock in the corporation, which has branches at DeLand and New Smyrna.

Under Mr. Barnes' management the company has built a large and well equipped building on the corner of Volusia and Ridgewood Avenue at a cost of \$100,000 for its furniture business and has the largest of its kind in Volusia County. They carry a complete line of household furniture and the stock has been valued at \$125,000 and their patronage covers the entire county of Volusia as well as the adjoining county of Flagler.

He was married in 1918 at Atlanta, Georgia, to Miss Maud Carter.

### *HARRY G. WALKER*

HARRY G. WALKER was born at Lawton, Indiana, May 3, 1881. He is the son of Thomas H. and Margaret (Bennett) Walker.

On both the paternal and maternal sides of his family his ancestry goes back many generations in this country. He had a great-grandfather in the Revolutionary War and some member of his family has participated in every war in which the United States has engaged since the birth of the Nation.

He received his education in the common schools of Indianapolis and later attended St. Peters College at Jamacia, from which institution he received his degree of L. Th. in 1914. Immediately after leaving college he became

rector of St. Peters Church at Jamacia, which charge he had for about a year. He was next Curator of the Cathedral in Jamacia for a year.

Returning to the United States he became rector of the Church of the Advent at Devils Lake, North Dakota, where he remained for four years. After this he became Dean of Trinity Cathedral at Duluth, where he also remained about four years.

In 1925 he came to Daytona Beach to become rector of St. Marys Episcopal Church. Since coming to Daytona Beach, Dean Walker has become an important figure in the community. He has built up his own congregation very considerably due in a large measure to the interest which his sermons have aroused. He has made it a point to preach on topics of the moment, avoiding as much as possible strictly orthodox subjects.

Apart from his church work Dean Walker has taken an active interest in the social and civic affairs of Daytona Beach. In this connection he is a member of the Rotary Club, the Daytona Golf & Country Club, the Masons, Shriners and the Elks.

He was married at Lake Mills, Wisconsin, to Miss Lillian Shaw, and has two children, Stanley A. and Hugh Frederick.

#### *IRA WILSON RAMSEY*

IRA WILSON RAMSEY was born at Ellis, Kansas, on July 26, 1889. His father was Ira H. and his mother Matilda Ramsey.

He attended the public schools in Kansas and very early in life entered the merchantile business at Ellis, being connected with a merchantile store in that town.

In February, 1912, having heard of the business advantages and the wonderful climate of Daytona Beach, he moved to that state. Soon after his arrival there he became associated with E. H. Webster in the grocery business. In 1915, with Mr. Webster as his partner, he opened the Beach Grocery Store on Main Street, which he and Mr. Webster operated for sometime until the arrival of his brother, Lyle Ramsey, who bought out Mr. Webster's interests and the two brothers then operated the store under the name of Ramsey Grocery Company. In 1925 they sold out the grocery business and entered the real estate business, establishing the firm of Ramsey Brothers.

Ramsey Brothers soon became one of the leading real estate concerns on the Peninsula and during the year the firm was established they did a tremendous amount of business. Besides a general brokerage business, the firm developed a subdivision known as "Big Tree Park" located on South Ridgewood Avenue.

Mr. Ramsey has taken considerable interest in the political affairs of the community, having been elected Mayor of the old town of Seabreeze to fill

the unexpired term of Robert Thoburn, having subsequently been elected for another term.

He is a member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, and also of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club, being the only charter member of this club from the east side of the river.

He was married the 21st day of May, 1913, to Miss Helen Shelly, daughter of U. S. Shelly, ex-mayor of the old town of Daytona Beach and one of the builders of the community. Two children have been born to Mr. and Mrs. Ramsey, Marjorie Frances and Ira Wilson.

### *HENRY B. SCHULTE*

HENRY B. SCHULTE was born April 1, 1884, at Fort Smith, Arkansas. His father was George W. and his mother Laura (Botefuhr) Schulte. His father was in the wholesale hardware business in Arkansas, where he was prominently and widely known as a man of large affairs.

H. B. Schulte received his early education in the schools at Fort Smith, Ark., and later graduated from the Cincinnati School of Technology and had additional training in Cincinnati University, obtaining a degree of Bachelor of Science there.

After leaving college he entered the automobile business and was vice-president and general manager of a large firm that handled all automobile parts and accessories.

He came to Daytona Beach in 1914 and organized the H. B. Schulte Co., engaging in real estate and insurance. The business gradually grew until it became one of the largest real estate businesses in the state, with offices in twenty-four cities in Florida. In fact it is said that there is no real estate organization in the state larger than his. He owns the entire business, as he is president, his wife vice-president and G. W. Schulte is secretary and treasurer of the company. He has had several real estate developments in the Halifax Country, the most prominent being "Schulte Park" on the Peninsula. In his extensive operations he also had a development at New Smyrna Beach. His operations in 1925 increased to the point that within a space of two weeks in August, of that year his company did \$6,000,000 worth of business and during that time had 1,500 salesmen in his employ. The slogan of the company is "We cover Florida real estate like the sunshine."

Mr. Schulte has taken an active part in public affairs, he was especially active and gave considerable of his time in the effort to obtain free bridges across the Halifax River, which up to about 1922 were owned by private corporations and on which the tolls were regarded by some to be excessive. He, with other citizens, began the movement to make these bridges free. Later events have proven that his work has borne fruit, for it seems that ere long the county will be issuing either time warrants or bonds to pay off the



indebtedness on these bridges and buy the one now owned by a local corporation.

He has also taken special interest in the Young Men's Christian Association and is on the Board of Governors of the State association, as well as the local and county board. He is one of the charter members of the Daytona Kiwanis Club and is also one of the organizers of the Shrine club in Daytona Beach. Of the social affiliations he is a member of the Daytona Golf & Country Club and the Halifax River Yacht Club, and in civic affairs is a member of the Chamber of Commerce. He was one of the organizers and first president of the local Realty Board and was in 1925 elected vice-president of the state Realty Board.

In 1907, he was married to Miss Edna L. Harned in Kansas City, Mo. They have five children: George, Dorothy, William, Bobby and Betty.

#### WELLINGTON B. SHAW

WELLINGTON B. SHAW was born at Trenton, N. J., on June 10, 1890. His father was Charles W. and his mother Louise F. Shaw.

He attended the public schools in Trenton and was graduated from the High School there, after which he was connected with The Pottery Selling Company of Trenton as General Manager for six years.

In 1913 he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and organized the San Juan Garage Company. Mr. Shaw was originally associated with the San Juan Garage Co. of Orlando, and after severing that connection he later took in as partner Mr. C. B. Wingate. From the beginning of the business Mr. Shaw has been representative of the Packard motor cars and has been eminently successful. The large number of cars of this make sold in Daytona Beach is evidence of their salesmanship and excellent service. In 1926 the company took over the Daytona Motor Company, they incorporated and became the San Juan Motor Company, Inc., of which Mr. Shaw is secretary and general manager. The Hupmobile automobile was later added to this line and a very successful business has been done in handling these cars.

Apart from his automobile business Mr. Shaw has been actively interested in the real estate business. When he first came to Daytona Beach he bought considerable property there, much of which has been sold with great profit to him. For a time he and Mr. Wingate had a real estate office under the style of Shaw & Wingate.

He has taken active interest in the social and civic affairs of his city being a member of the Daytona Chamber of Commerce, Daytona Golf & Country Club and of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks. Mr. Shaw is also a director in the Atlantic Bank & Trust Company.

After a courtship that lasted thirteen years he married Agnes Williams Carnell of Lawrenceville, New Jersey and they have one son, Brewster.

*WILLIAM LAWS*

WILLIAM LAWS was born in Huntingtongshire County, England, January 20, 1850. His father was William and his mother Martha (Sanders) Laws.

He received his education in the schools of England and at the age of twenty-seven came to the United States and first located at Geneva, Illinois. This was in 1877. One year later, in 1878, he came to Orange City, Florida, and engaged in the lumber business, having a saw mill there for twenty-five years. His business took him constantly between Orange City and New Smyrna and finally he selected the latter as his permanent home and moved there in 1920.

He is the owner of considerable real estate in Orange City and also in New Smyrna, consisting in the latter town of very valuable business property, most of which he bought seventeen to eighteen years ago.

He is organizer and part owner of the New Smyrna Ice Company and also built and is part owner of the Central Laundry at New Smyrna. He is owner of the Flamingo Spring Water Company of Orange City, which ships drinking water to New Smyrna and Miami, Fla., where he owns the Crystal Springs Water Company. He is also a stock holder in the State Bank of New Smyrna.

Mr. Laws has taken an active interest in local affairs, being a member of the Chamber of Commerce of New Smyrna, and while living in Orange City was a member of the City Council there.

He was married in England, in 1873, to Miss Drusilla Bothamley and they have two children, Annie (Mrs. Herbert Black) and William J.

*WILLIAM LAWS, JR.*

WILLIAM LAWS, JR., was born at Orange City, Florida, October 24, 1898. His grandfather was William Laws, who came from Huntingtongshire County, England, to America, in 1877, and in 1878, located at Orange City, engaging in the saw mill business there.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Orange City, after which he attended Stetson University at DeLand, Fla., for three years.

After completing his education he became associated with the Flamingo Spring Water Company of Orange City and New Smyrna, of which he is now manager. He is also manager of the retail department of the New Smyrna Ice Company.

He has been very active in the real estate business also, especially in 1925, at which time he had an office in New Smyrna.

He has taken a keen interest in the local affairs of New Smyrna, where he now resides, and is a member of the Kiwanis Club there. In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Woodmen of the World.

He was married at DeLand, Florida, November 20, 1921, to Miss Mary Alice Thursby.

*SYDNEY WELLER JOHNSTON*

SYDNEY WELLER JOHNSTON was born at Hernando, Mississippi, 22 miles south of Memphis, Tennessee, on August 11, 1865.

After operating in the town of his birth a rather crude print shop, which was destroyed in 1880 by a flood of the Mississippi river, young Johnston worked in a print shop in Memphis and during his spare time "did" waterfront items for the three Memphis newspapers. However, after about two years, he left Memphis, headed south and in 1882 found him at Orange City, Florida, where he worked on "The Times" for a few months and then moved to DeLand which has since been his home.

In the spring of 1883 "Weller", as he was known at that time, established "The Orange Ridge Echo," a weekly newspaper he published until 1886 when it was bought by H. A. DeLand (founder of the town bearing his name.) Having sold his paper, Mr. Johnston accepted the editorship of "The Florida Agriculturist." Soon other publications, "The Supplement," a local newspaper, and "Southern Field and Home," which at one time had the largest circulation of any agricultural paper in the Southeastern States, were established and later sold.

In 1904, "Syd" as he was now known, organized The E. O. Painter Printing Company, a corporation which he has actively headed since its inception.

In 1887, Mr. Johnston married Bertha Bennett, a daughter of Dr. and Mrs. B. B. Bennett of Wabash, Indiana. They have two children, Paul, who is associated with his father, and Virginia, both married and living in DeLand.

Mr. Johnston's first grandson and namesake, Sydney Weller Johnston II, died when an infant, but Donald Corbin Johnston, his second grandson, causes him to be a truly proud grandfather.

*REV. WILLIAM JOHN MULLALLY*

REV. WILLIAM JOHN MULLALLY was born in West Hoboken, N. J., on September 16, 1891. He is the son of Edward J. and Catherine (Kenney) Mullally. His father, who was of Irish descent, was a contractor and a builder, and his mother was a cousin of the late Bishop Kenney, formerly Bishop of the Catholic Church in Florida.

Father Mullally received his education at St. Francis Xavier College in New York City and St. Charles College in Maryland. He was ordained a Catholic priest by Cardinal Gibbons at Baltimore on May 31, 1917. Immediately after his ordination he was made Assistant Pastor at St. Philomen Church in East Hampton, N. Y., after serving here for a few months he was transferred to St. Peters Church at DeLand, Florida, where he remained until 1923, in which latter years he was transferred to St. Pauls Church at Daytona Beach.

During the few years of his residence in Daytona Beach he has been an untiring worker for the church. It is due almost entirely to him that the

magnificent new \$200,000 Catholic Church is at present under construction in the city. Realizing the need for a worthy church edifice here, he has worked ceaselessly to obtain funds for the erection of the new building.

The history of the Catholic Church in Daytona Beach is of great interest. The first church of this denomination in the town having been erected in 1898 at the corner of Myrtle and Palmetto Streets under the direction of Rev. John F. O'Boyle, who was the first Catholic priest in this part of Florida. The old church building was sold in 1925 and the funds received were used to purchase the site for the new edifice at the corner of Ridgewood Avenue and Cypress Street.

Father Mullally has taken an active interest in everything for the good of the Halifax Country. He has been honored by being made a member of the Daytona Beach Rotary Club.

### *JOHN W. CAMAC*

JOHN W. CAMAC was born at Mount Holly, N. J., on April 7, 1867. His father was James and his mother Anna A. Camac. He is descended from one of the old families of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania section, several members of them having taken part in the Revolutionary War. Two of them, Stephen Girard and Turner Camac, were early builders of Philadelphia. A large part of the residential section of the present Philadelphia was owned by the Camacs at one time.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of New Jersey, after which he attended business college in Philadelphia.

He began his business career in Philadelphia, where he engaged in the real estate business for 38 years and still maintains offices there. He also had a chain of stores which covered a large part of the city handling groceries, meats and provisions.

In 1919, appreciating the opportunities in Florida, he came to the state and settled at Daytona Beach, where he bought considerable real estate which he has improved. He built the Fernwood Hotel on Main Street on the Peninsula and also several blocks of stores, some of which are now occupied by the G. & S. Cafeteria, Abernethy's Pharmacy and others, and in another block is Hoyle's Drug Store. He also financed the building of the Florida Theater.

In 1926 he moved to Orange City, in Volusia County, where he is now doing considerable building.

He is president of the Orange City Water Company, which water is sold all over the United States. It is not a mineral spring water but came formerly from a natural flowing spring, which now has to be pumped. The spring has an interesting history. It was called "Healing Springs" by the Indians and is said to have wonderful medicinal powers. The town of Orange City is supplied by it, the slogan of the town of Orange City being

"The Town of Pure Water." Mr. Camac expects to practically rebuild a new plant of the Orange City Water Company, which he now owns, and has become very active in the progressive advancement of the town, having built many business houses and plans to build more.

Mr. Camac is also Vice-President and Director of the Orange City Bank and also retains his connection with the First National Bank of Daytona Beach as Vice-President and Director.

Of political honors in the past he was a member of the City Council of Philadelphia during the administration of Mr. Blankenburg, the reform Mayor.

He is now a member of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona Beach and Orange City. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge of Philadelphia and the Lulu Temple of the Mystic Shrine.

He was married in Philadelphia to Miss Sallie R. Erwin.

#### *ROBERT M. BAILEY*

ROBERT M. BAILEY was born at Mackinac Island, Michigan, April 13, 1892. His father was Matthew Gray and his mother Sarah Jane (Gibson) Bailey. His family were old settlers of Michigan. His grandfather was an army doctor with the rank of Colonel and prominent as a historian in Michigan, also the founder of the first drug store in Mackinac. He also had the honor of being a member of the first graduating class of the University of Michigan.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Mackinac and later attended the Michigan Agricultural College. Afterwards he attended the Business College and the School of Pharmacy at Ferris Institute. After completing his education he ran his father's store at Mackinac for a time.

In 1917 he came to Daytona Beach and bought out Clarke's Drug Store. His business was a success from the start and he built up a fine trade in the following six years, and in 1925 he disposed of it.

He then went into the real estate business, organizing the Tropical Investment and Development Company, of which he became president.

Later he associated himself with Elliott B. Smoak in the Halifax Creamery, of which he became vice-president.

The Tropical Investment and Development Company has about 20,000 acres of acreage and also owns considerable business property in Daytona Beach. Mr. Bailey personally owns considerable real estate apart from the investment holdings.

Mr. Bailey has always taken an interest in horses and is owner of several very fine animals. He was instrumental in establishing the Horse Show at Daytona Beach.

During the World War he was a member of the 20th Division Medical Corps with the rank of top sergeant. He was engaged for one year, after which he received his honorable discharge.

He has always taken a keen interest in the advancement of Daytona Beach.

He is a member of the Chamber of Commerce, also a member of the Halifax River Yacht Club and the Daytona Golf and Country Club. He was one of the early members of the Rotary Club, from which, however, he resigned after disposing of his drug business.

In fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married at Bay City, Mich., November 12, 1917, to Miss Alice M. Dufresne and they have one daughter, Roberta, age 5.

#### *FERDINAND B. NORDMAN*

FERDINAND B. NORDMAN was born at Germantown, Ill., April 27, 1889. His father was Ferdinand B. Nordman, Sr., and his mother Anna (Korte) Nordman. On both sides of the family he is of German descent. His grandfather, John Nordman, was born in Germany and came to America at the age of eighteen and settled in Illinois, where F. B. Nordman, Sr., was born. Anna Korte Nordman, his mother, was also of German descent and her parents also settled in Illinois.

Ferdinand B. Nordman, the subject of this biography received his earliest education in the public schools of Illinois, but in 1897, when he was eight years old, the family moved to Volusia County, Florida, locating in New Smyrna, where Mr. Nordman, Sr., went into the business of growing citrus fruits. Ferdinand B. Nordman continued his education in the local schools of New Smyrna until he was twelve years old, when he went to work in his father's orange grove. This was the famous "Point Grove" located just north of New Smyrna. All of Mr. Nordman's life has been spent in the culture of citrus fruit.

In 1911 he organized a company composed of his father, Fred. B. Nordman, Sr., and Theodore Baslin of Croton, N. Y., and they bought the No. 9 Plantation located on the peninsula a few miles north of Ormond Beach. This property was homesteaded by Chauncey A. Bacon of Hartford, Conn., in 1876 and was named No. 9 from the story popular at that time called "Seven Oaks," in which the wandering traveller finally finds a home at the ninth stopping place. Mr. Bacon first lived on a house boat on the Halifax River and finally built a home and named it No. 9.

Soon after buying this property the No. 9 Plantation Company began the manufacturing of preserved citrus fruits, marmalades, jellies, etc. Mr. Nordman purchased the interest of Mr. Baslin and the business grew until now the property has large groves of citrus fruit trees, guavas, and some six

hundred fig trees of six different varieties. In addition to the citrus fruits are the pineapples used for crystallization brought from the famous Indian River pineapple fields. In fact twenty-two varieties of preserves are manufactured and their product is shipped over both the American and European continents.

Although Mr. Nordman is actively engaged in the management of this business he has also large interests in real estate, having bought and sold considerable property on his own account.

During the World War he was a member of the Home Guard.

He has always been active in everything for the advancement of his community and especially in Daytona Beach, where he has his main office. He is on the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce of that city, is a member of the executive committee of the Daytona Beach Lions Club, Chapter Chairman of the East Volusia branch of the Red Cross, a member of the Ormond Chamber of Commerce, the Ormond Garden Club and of the Board of Directors of the Volusia County Fair Association.

Among the social clubs of which he is a member are the Halifax River Yacht Club, the Daytona Golf & Country Club, and in fraternal affiliations he is a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

In 1912 he was married to Miss Beatrice Kelly of Bridgeport, Conn., to which union one daughter, Margaret, was born. Both wife and child were drowned in the Halifax River in 1914, in which accident Mr. Nordman came very nearly losing his life. He was married in 1916 to Miss Lillian F. Dressner of Peekskill, N. Y., and they have two children, Lillian Janette and James Robert.

#### *H. C. SCHULTEIS*

H. C. SCHULTEIS was born in Washington, D. C., on August 23, 1888. He is the son of Herman J. and Agnes M. Schulteis.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Washington, D. C., and later attended Gonzaga College.

After leaving school he went into the securities business, first in Washington and later in various other parts of the United States. In 1922 he moved to Daytona Beach to become associated with Messrs. Holland & Ponsang in the organization of the Volusia County Bank & Mortgage Company. He took a large part in the raising of necessary capital to finance this company.

In November, 1924, he organized the Ribault Corporation for the purpose of developing a tract of land on the southern part of the Peninsula and for the building of homes there. The Ribault Development is known as one of the most substantial and successful in Daytona Beach. About a dozen magnificent residences have been built on Ribault Avenue. Most of these houses are of one story, but are built of hollow tile and are noted for their beautiful

painting and decoration. The Ribault Development is absolutely unique in one respect, there are no lots, only houses for sale in it.

Mr. Schulteis has always taken an active part in everything for the good of the community, and in this connection he is an active and interested member of the local Chamber of Commerce. He is also a Mason, Shriner and Elk.

He was married at Daytona Beach in April, 1923, to Grace McNulty of Washington, D. C.

#### *HARRY L. ROOD*

HARRY L. ROOD was born at North Loup, Nebraska, February 17, 1878. His father was George B. and his mother Virginia A. (Saxton) Rood. His parents were pioneers in Nebraska and took up a homestead there in the early days.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the public schools of Nebraska, after which he attended the University of Nebraska and the Fremont Normal School at Fremont, Neb.

After completing his education he entered the newspaper business, first in Nebraska and later in Wisconsin, and has worked at various times on metropolitan papers in different places between Denver and Boston.

He came to Daytona Beach, Florida, in 1910, from La Crosse, Wisconsin, where he was managing editor of "The Morning Chronicle", and became managing editor of the "Daytona Beach News" remaining in this connection three years. In 1913 he went to New Smyrna and established the New Smyrna "News," a weekly paper; on November 1, 1925, he changed it to a daily and is now the owner and editor. He has been one of the prime movers in civic and industrial advancement of his community.

He is an enthusiastic member of the Exchange Club and in fraternal affiliations is a Master Mason.

He was married at Walworth, Wis., October 22, 1912, to Miss Bell Thorngate and they have one child, George Henry.

#### *JAMES THOMAS BROOKE*

JAMES THOMAS BROOKE was born near DeLand, Volusia County, Florida, August 25, 1867. His father was Jackson D. and his mother Nancy M. Brooke. His father was born in Florida and his mother still lives at Oak Hill, Volusia County, Florida.

He received his early education in the schools of DeLand, Lake Helen and Lake Ashby.

Mr. Brooke is a native son and worked on his father's farm in Volusia County, after which he learned the carpenter's trade and worked as a carpenter for a number of years. He came to New Smyrna and engaged as contractor and builder and also engaged in the real estate business there.



In 1921 he was elected Justice of the Peace for the Tenth District of the County. He also served as Deputy Sheriff for sixteen years.

He is President of the Volusia and Seminole Counties District Council of the Carpenters' Union and is also President of the Mechanics Loan & Savings Company of New Smyrna and he is a member of the New Smyrna Chamber of Commerce.

In fraternal organizations he is a member of the Masons, Woodmen of the World and the Tribe of Ben Hur.

He was married at Lake Ashby, Florida, in March, 1892, to Miss Sally Osteen and they have three children: Gilbert D., Cortez R. and Dewey L.

### *WILLIAM B. SMALL*

WILLIAM B. SMALL was born at New Market, N. H., in 1880. His father was William H. and his mother Ida M. Small. His father was Postmaster at New Market for many years.

His paternal ancestors were for many generations very prominent in New England and owned a large amount of land in southern Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, and among the family who were prominent in political affairs of the state was Congressman W. E. Small, who represented a district in New Hampshire.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of New Market, after which he became interested in the theatrical business and was afterwards located in that line in Kentucky, near Lexington.

In 1923, he came to Florida, and located at New Smyrna, where he operated the Victoria Theater for one year as lessee and manager.

In 1925 he was elected Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce at a time when it had 140 members and through his energetic efforts it has been increased in 1926 to 1500 members.

His efforts for the advancement of the city of his adoption show in his work as Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

Appreciating the value of amusements for the winter tourists he early conceived the plan of organizing a band, out of which has developed the New Smyrna Municipal Band, which now gives concerts not only in the winter months but in the summer. 1926 and 1927 is the first season that New Smyrna will see a full social program for its tourist visitors, which is through the efforts of Mr. Small.

Possibly as much to Mr. Small as to any one individual can be credited the splendid campaign for the carrying of the bond issue for the widening and deepening of the harbor at Mosquito Inlet known as the Port Bill. The organization of a community institute and the successful carrying of the bond issue are evidences of the consummation of his ideas.

Mr. Small besides taking active interest in public affairs has found time to make some careful investments and is now the owner of considerable valuable real estate in and around New Smyrna.

In his public affairs he has assumed the position of Secretary to the local Red Cross, which is admitted to be in splendid hands. He is also an ardent member of the Exchange Club.

In his vision for the widening of the influence of New Smyrna he believes that the organization of a Yacht Club will be of advantage and a large commercial hotel is needed, and these are two thoughts which he has in mind for his future energies.

He is a member of the Free and Accepted Order of Masons.

In 1918, he was married at Sterling, Ky., to Miss Lea F. Frederick.

#### *CLYDE W. MORGAN*

CLYDE W. MORGAN was born at Starke, Florida, September 17, 1890. His father was Fred and his mother Margaret Morgan, now Mrs. B. P. Smith.

His family moved to Daytona Beach, then Daytona, Florida, in 1896 and Clyde W. Morgan received his early education in the schools of Daytona, including the High School.

After completing his education he was a traveling salesman in the meat business for about ten years, after which he became associated with the Weaver Grain Company of Daytona Beach, he managed this business for about six years with his step-father, Mr. B. P. Smith, who was a part owner with him. They handled a large amount of grain and groceries and built up an extensive trade, in fact the business grew to the point that it was necessary to open a branch store on the peninsula, as well as the main store which was located on Second Avenue on the mainland. Later they disposed of both stores and he became interested in the real estate business. He built four store buildings on Second Avenue, and in partnership with his step-father owns two corners on Ridgewood and Second Avenue.

His World War record is deserving of special mention, during the war he was supply sergeant with the 306th Engineers in the 81st Division stationed at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S. C., and since the war he has been an active member of the Russell C. Warner Post of the American Legion at Daytona Beach, Fla.

He has also taken a keen interest in the affairs of the Chamber of Commerce of Daytona Beach, and is a loyal member of the Kiwanis Club.

He was married at Madison, Florida, May 22, 1920, to Miss Mary Burton and they have two children, Margaret and Emily.

*HAROLD M. DAVIS*

HAROLD M. DAVIS was born in Cumberland County, N. J., on January 3, 1889. His father was Warren W. and his mother Nellie C. Davis.

He received his early education in the schools of his home town, later attending High School at Shiloh, N. J. Before coming to Florida, he was a traveling salesman for a printing press company for a number of years, and later became connected with the Plainfield Bank Note Printing Company of Plainfield, N. J.

He came to Daytona Beach in July 1921, and obtained a position as manager of the waterworks of the old town of Daytona Beach. He subsequently became the first City Manager of this town continuing as such from August, 1925, to January, 1926, at which latter date the consolidation of the three towns went into effect.

During the period in which he was connected with the city government of old Daytona Beach a very large amount of important construction work was carried out, including a lot of city paving, sewerage extension and the re-building of the waterworks at an expense of about \$100,000. It is very much to the credit of Mr. Davis that about \$20,000 cash was turned over by the old town of Daytona Beach to the new city of Daytona Beach.

During the past year Mr. Davis has been engaged in the automobile business, having purchased the Brick Front Garage on the Peninsula where he handles with great success the Paige and Jewett cars.

Fraternally he is a Mason and belongs to the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce. He was married on January 1, 1913, at Bridgeton, N. J., to Florence Endicott, and they have one son, Harold E.

*SHELLY L. HAYES*

SHELLY L. HAYES was born at Harrison, Ga., September 24, 1893. His father was William A. and his mother Susie (Glisson) Hayes. He is descended from a family who have been prominent in the wars of the country, one ancestor serving in the Revolutionary War and one grandfather was a general in the Civil War.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the schools of Georgia, after which he attended the Norman Institute at Norman Park, Georgia.

After finishing his education he went in the lumber business and had saw mills in various parts of Georgia and Florida.

He first came to Volusia County, in 1915, locating at May Town, in the southern part of the county between New Smyrna and Enterprise, where he had a large saw mill for five years, after which time he moved to New Smyrna and engaged in the same business. He has lived in New Smyrna since that time.

He was one of the organizers of the East Coast Milling Company, conducting a lumber business and ice plant, which is now run by his brother, but he still retains an interest in the concern although taking no active part in its management.

In June, 1924, he was appointed acting Postmaster of New Smyrna and was officially made Postmaster in December of that year. He is still Postmaster and has one of the best equipped second class post offices in the United States. It has been occupying its new building since the latter part of 1925, such a building being necessitated by the increase in business, which has been about 65 per cent since Mr. Hayes took charge.

Mr. Hayes' war record deserves special mention. He was with the Quartermaster Department and served eighteen months in France, attached to various divisions, one of which was a disinfecting unit with a traveling outfit that operated in various parts of the fighting area.

He was married at New Smyrna, Florida, on the 26th day of Sept., 1923, to Miss Alma Bisbennett and they have two children, Shelly L. Jr., and David A.

#### *EUGENE A. DONOVAN*

EUGENE A. DONOVAN was born in Philadelphia, Pa., April 12, 1883. His father was Thomas J. and his mother Jennie (Alcorn) Donovan. His people are of Irish descent.

He was educated in the public schools of Philadelphia, after which he attended Spring Garden Institute, also the Y. M. C. A. College in Philadelphia.

After completing his education he entered the life insurance business in Philadelphia with the Prudential Life Insurance Co., with which company he was associated for eleven years.

In 1921, attracted by Florida and its opportunities, he was transferred by the Prudential Life Insurance Company to Daytona Beach as Special Agent of Volusia County. After two years he entered into the real estate and general insurance business in his own name. Later he and Mr. Wayne C. Gilman formed the Tri-City Investment Company, but after continuing in this for a few years he dissolved partnership and formed the firm of Cummings & Donovan in the real estate and general insurance business, and also became State Agents for the Northwestern National Life Insurance Company. They continued as State Agents until 1925, when the company withdrew and dissolved the firm of Cummings & Donovan and Mr. Donovan continued in the general insurance business in his own name.

On November 4, 1924, he was elected for a four year term as Justice of the Peace for District No. 12 of Volusia County. This district covered the peninsula from Ormond to Port Orange.

During the World War he was a member of the Intelligence Department of the Department of Justice at Philadelphia, from 1917 to 1919.

Mr. Donovan has always been active in the affairs of old Daytona Beach on the Peninsula, where he made his residence, and was honored by being elected City Clerk and Tax Assessor, which offices he retained for almost two years, being the last to hold these offices in the old city of Daytona Beach before the consolidation.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and in fraternal affiliations is a member of all Masonic branches, including the Shrine. In politics he is a democrat and in religion a Christian Scientist.

He was married in the St. Johns Episcopal Church in Philadelphia, Pa., on June 8, 1910, to Miss Mary Thoburn and they have two children, William Paul and Jean Mae.

#### *PHILLIP EARL BUCK*

PHILLIP EARL BUCK, was born at Prince Frederick, Maryland, March 1, 1896. Son of James E. and Eva (Williams) Buck. He is descended from a family that has lived for many generations in Maryland, being early pioneers of that state.

He received his education in the public and private schools of Maryland and District of Columbia. He has the degree of LL. B., from John B. Stetson University. Member of the Bar, State of Florida and Federal Courts; member law firm Buck & Jackson, DeLand, Florida; counsel for city of DeLand, 1924-25.

During the World War Mr. Buck served in the 350th Aero Squadron, Aviation Section Signal Corp, U. S. Army.

In fraternal affiliations he is a Mason, an Elk, an Odd Fellow and a member of the Knights of Pythias; member DeLand Rotary Club, DeLand Chamber of Commerce and Past Commander DeLand Post American Legion.

He was married February 19, 1923, to Miss Fredericka E. Lane; has one child, Carolyn Virginia.

#### *GEORGE H. MILLER*

GEORGE H. MILLER was born in Westfield, Mass., on October 1, 1872. His father was George H. and his mother Eleanor (Lynch) Miller. His family were of German descent on his father's side and Irish on his mother's.

George H. Miller, the subject of this sketch, received his early education in Westfield, Mass., after which he went into the hotel business in Chester of that state.

In 1919, realizing the opportunities in Florida, he came to Daytona Beach and associated himself in the real estate business with Winthrop W. Esch on the peninsula side, where he remained for one year. In 1921 he opened up an office of his own under his name on Main Street, doing a regular

brokerage business. His business rapidly grew and he has been very successful, especially in 1925.

He has been very active in everything that pertains to the civic advancement of the community, being for three years a member of the Board of Governors of the Chamber of Commerce. He is also a charter member of the Lions Club, being prominent in its promotion. He is also a Mason, a Shriner and a member of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.

He was married in 1895 to Miss Alice Clark at Westfield, Mass.

### *EUGENE A. BRANCH*

EUGENE A. BRANCH was born in Jackson, Mississippi, on the 9th day of December, 1863, and died at Daytona Beach, Florida, on the 22nd day of December, 1922. His father was Eugene A. and his mother Medora (Quinn) Branch.

He received his early education in the schools of Mississippi, where he remained until 1914. In that year he came to Daytona Beach, Florida, and opened a livery and real estate business on the Peninsula, which he conducted for many years. Later he built the business block in which was included the Triple City Laundry and the Brick Front Garage. He also built a business block on Main Street.

He always took an active interest in the civic affairs of the town, having been a member of the City Council of old Daytona Beach and was prominently spoken of for Mayor in 1916 and 1917.

He was married at DeLeon Springs, Florida, June 7, 1921 to Miss Barbara Cowett. He had one son, Quinn Everett by a previous marriage, who is connected with the Brick Front Garage. Quinn Everett Branch was married to Miss Helene E. Clinton of Roslindale, Mass., and they are now residents of Daytona Beach.

### *RAY LEONARD SELDEN*

RAY LEONARD SELDEN, Attorney, was born at Sinclairville, New York, April 2, 1894. His father was J. H. and his mother Lora (Blackney) Selden. His family are of Scotch descent and his parents were early settlers in the Empire State, his grandfather, Richard Selden being a farmer, and his father Prof. J. H. Selden devoted his life to the cause of education and was very prominent in educational and political circles. He was a graduate of the New York State Normal School in 1868, attended Princeton University and Illinois Wesleyan University, holding the degree of M. A. and Ph. D. He was at one time a member of the New York State Assembly, and superintendent of public instruction at Jamestown, N. Y.

In 1904 Prof. Selden came to Florida and remained in Sanford for two years, after which he moved to Daytona Beach. He was principal of schools at Sanford, also at Lakeland, Plant City, Daytona Beach and Seabreeze. He served as judge to the local court at Daytona Beach, and he was admitted to the bar in New York State but never practiced his profession there.

Ray L. Selden, the subject of this biography, received his early education in the public schools of New York and after reaching Florida, attended the High School at Sanford, where he graduated at the age of 15. For four years following he worked, part of the time selling papers, in order to complete his education.

Later he attended the Hamilton College of Law at Chicago, Ill., where he graduated in 1920. For two years prior to 1920 he was principal of the Blakes School near Daytona Beach, Fla., after which time, in 1920 he began the practice of his profession and from the beginning was very successful.

He has always taken an active interest in public affairs, for seven consecutive terms serving as City Clerk and Tax Assessor of old Daytona Beach, and being the only official of that City to ever serve for so long a time.

Besides being a practicing attorney he has become interested in real estate and has been very successful. In 1922 he built the R. L. Selden office building on Atlantic Avenue, Daytona Beach, at a cost of \$65,000; he is also the owner of other city real estate, apartment houses, etc.

He is president of the R. L. Selden Realty Company of Daytona Beach, which has several departments, among which are real estate, insurance, bonds and mortgages, and is on the directorate of and attorney for numerous other corporations.

He is a member of the Official Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

In fraternal orders he is a member of the Moose and the Odd Fellows.

He was married on April 5, 1911, to Miss Jeanette Ridgeway of Daytona Beach and they have two children: John Harris, and Lois.

#### *HENRY ADDISON DELAND*

HENRY ADDISON DELAND, for whom the city of DeLand was named, was born in Newark, Trigo County, New York, October 25, 1834, and died at his home in Fairport, N. Y., March 13, 1908.

His early life was spent upon the farm and when nine years of age his parents moved to the town of Macedon, where he was educated in the district schools and in the Macedon Academy.

After leaving school he devoted his time to teaching until he was twenty years of age, when he became a traveling salesman for the DeLand Company of Fairport, N. Y., manufacturers of saleratus and soda. He rapidly rose with the company and for twenty-seven years had charge of selling the output

of the company, both personally and through agents, building up a flourishing and lucrative business.

In March 1876 he made a visit to the south with his family, to take his first vacation from his active business, visiting his brother-in-law and his sister, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Terry at Wallerboro, S. C. Mr. Terry, who had come to Florida and taken up a homestead, urged Mr. DeLand to extend his trip to that state, which he did, and found the climate very delightful. From Jacksonville he went up the St. Johns River to Enterprise and drove to the homestead of Mr. Terry in Volusia County, which was on the site of the present city of DeLand. (Mr. DeLand's own account of this trip is given on page 112). He became interested in the country and bought a homestead, on which both the Putnam Inn and the College Arms hotel in DeLand now stand.

There were several settlers in the vicinity and he became very much interested in the settlement, which was named for him.

In May, 1877, he started a public school and in 1883 a High School. In 1884 he built a frame building for an academy, named by the trustees "DeLand Hall" in his honor. In 1887 a charter was obtained from the state and the DeLand Academy was incorporated. Mr. DeLand, seeing the need of large resources, interested Mr. John B. Stetson, a newcomer from Philadelphia, in the educational movement. Later the institution was named the John B. Stetson University.

Mr. DeLand also became interested in the establishment of the settlement of Lake Helen, a few miles from DeLand, which was named for his daughter.

He had invested largely in real estate in this section and sold small tracts to various newcomers, promising them that if they were not satisfied he would within two years take the property off their hands and return them their money. Before the two years expired the famous freeze of 1895 occurred and all the orange trees were destroyed. Mr. DeLand fulfilled his promise, which practically caused his financial ruin. He returned to Fairport broken in spirit and pocketbook, but to the last he retained his interest in the town of DeLand and in the University.

To the people of DeLand, especially to those who knew him, he will always be held in loving remembrance for his liberal benevolence to the University and the people.

He was married in 1860 to Miss Mary M. Millard, who died in 1862. In 1864 he was again married to Miss Sarah E. Paree of Fairport, to which union four children were born, two of whom died in infancy. Of the two remaining Harlan P. DeLand, died in 1903. One child is left, Miss Helen P. DeLand, who resides at Fairport, N. Y. Harlan Page and Dorothy Eastman, children of Harlan P. DeLand, also survive.



*PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD*

PLEASANT DANIEL GOLD was born in Wilson, N. C., May 15, 1876. His father was Pleasant Daniel and his mother Julia (Pipkin) Gold. The first of the Golds to settle in America was Major Nathan Gold, who came from St. Edmundsburg, England, to Connecticut in 1646 and founded Fairfield in that state in 1649. He was one of the nineteen petitioners for the charter of the state of Connecticut. A member of the Gold family emigrated to Virginia about 1740, from which branch the subject of this biography descended. Daniel Gold, the great grandfather, left Virginia for Rutherford County, North Carolina in 1798 and was prominent politically in that state. Pleasant Daniel Gold, the father, was a well known Baptist minister, and died in 1920 at the age of eighty-seven years. On his mother's side he is descended from the Pipkin and Davis families, who were early settlers of eastern North Carolina before the Revolution.

The subject of this biography received his early education in the local schools of Wilson, N. C., and afterwards attended the University of North Carolina, where he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1898, after which he took a course in law at Richmond College in Virginia and later attended the School of Journalism at Columbia University, New York.

He never practiced law but entered the life insurance business and with his brother, Charles W. Gold, in 1907 established the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company of Greensboro, N. C. In 1912 at Chicago he was elected President of the American Life Convention, an organization of over one hundred insurance companies.

He was first Vice-President and General Manager of the Jefferson Standard Life Insurance Company from its organization until 1913, when he resigned and became associated with Thomas Dixon, the author of "The Birth of a Nation" as president of a motion picture company engaged in the picturization of the novels of that author. In 1920 he sold his interest to Mr. Dixon and came to Seabreeze, Florida, where he has since resided.

In 1913 he was a member of the Woodrow Wilson Inaugural Committee, and is now a member of the Personal Staff of Hon. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, with the rank of Lieutenant Commander.

He is the author of several brochures on the subject of life insurance and of the historical novel "In Florida's Dawn" and also of this work "The History of Volusia County."

He was for three successive terms elected Mayor of Seabreeze, and in 1922 was instrumental in securing a franchise for the Seabreeze Bridge Co., which corporation built a bridge over the Halifax River from Seabreeze to the mainland of Daytona Beach. He has been president of the corporation since its organization.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce, a Mason, a Shriner, a life member and past Exalted Ruler of the Greensboro N. C.



*Pleasant Daniel Goed*

Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and a past District Deputy for that state, also a member of the New York Southern Society, of the Daytona Golf and Country Club and Vice-President of the Daytona Kiwanis Club. He is also a member of the college fraternity Kappa Sigma.

On May 15, 1901, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Faust Balsey of Greensboro, N. C., and has one son, Lieutenant Pleasant Daniel Gold, Jr., U. S. N., who graduated at Annapolis in 1923. In 1920 he was married to Mrs. Maud Boynton Smith of Pittsfield, Mass., who died July 6, 1922. On March 19, 1925, he was married to Mrs. Janette Lord Woodward of Topeka, Kansas and Seabreeze, Florida, whose family was one of the prominent winter residents for many years.

#### *ARTHUR H. CAWSTON*

ARTHUR H. CAWSTON, born at Los Angeles, Cal., December 28, 1890, son of Edwin and Mary (Ruth) Cawston. Edwin Cawston was the founder of the ostrich industry in America, having transported about forty ostriches from Cape Town, South Africa, to southern California, in the year 1886, at which time he established the Cawston Ostrich Farm near Los Angeles. This grew until there were about fifteen hundred ostriches, and ostrich feather factories were subsequently established in connection with the business and the made-up feathers were sold by mail all over the United States.

Arthur H. Cawston received his education in the schools of Pasadena and Los Angeles, Cal., later attending Stanford University for one year, Columbia University for one year and the Law School of Chicago University for two years.

After leaving college he engaged in the real estate business in Los Angeles for several years and later became Associate Editor of the National Cyclopaedia of American Biography, which business took him in practically every state in the Union.

At the outbreak of the World War he joined the air service and spent two years in France, where he was one of the original members of the 96th Aero Squadron, with the rank of First Lieutenant. This was the first American bombing squadron on the front. He spent about six months flying at the front with this squadron.

After the war he was for about a year in the export business in Chicago, where he was secretary and treasurer of the United Export Corporation.

In 1921 he entered the American consular service and served three years in South Africa, first as Vice Consul at Cape Town and later at Johannesburg and Port Elizabeth.

Having heard of the activity in Florida, while residing in South Africa, he resigned from the consular service in the summer of 1925 and stopped at Daytona Beach on his way to Miami, but never went any further. He pur-

chased a lot in the Seabreeze section of the town and built the "Beverly Terrace" apartments and was actively interested in the real estate business for about a year.

He was Managing Editor for this publication, the History of Volusia County, which involved collecting the data for the biographies and attending to the business end of the undertaking.

He is a member of the Daytona Beach Chamber of Commerce and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon college fraternity.

He was married at Chicago, Ill., November 28, 1921, to Mrs. Edna Mae Elkins and they have one daughter, Beverly, who was born in Cape Town, South Africa.

## Historical Index

### A.

Acosta, Domingo, 38  
Adams, 126  
Adams, H. C., 126  
Adams, H. Seagrave, 142  
Addison, John, 37, 38, 44  
Addison, Tom, 43  
Adler, Louis, 151  
Alden, Geo. J., 103, 124  
Alexander, A. H., 97, 99  
Alexander, James E., 142, 143  
Alexander's Landing, 97  
Allandale, 125  
Allen, J. F., 112  
Allen, L., 126  
Allen, Thomas, 125  
Allen, William, 125  
Alortz, English grantee, 25  
Alachua County, 45  
Amazeen, Capt., 111  
American Automobile Assn., 152  
American Revolution outbreak, 30  
Anacape, 9  
Anacape, San Antonio de, Spanish mission, 16, 17  
Anderson, Mr. and Mrs., 44  
Anderson, Mgr. of Oswald plantation, 20  
Anderson, George, 44, 47, 54  
Anderson, James, 44, 54  
Anderson, John, 109, 151  
Anderson, John G., 50  
Anderson & Price, Memorial Library Bldg., 148  
Andrew, Rafael, 38  
Apalachicola River, 19  
Appomattox, 89  
Archer, Hugh, 67  
Aredondo, Fernando de la Maza, Jr., Spanish grant, 37  
Arendonda, F. M., 38  
Arlington, 156  
Armistead, Gen., 61  
Arnau, Esteban, 34, 37  
Arnett, Oliver C., 95, 97  
Arpeika, Seminole Chief, 61  
Astor, John Jacob, 151  
Atimucas, Indian Tribe, 10  
Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Co., 134  
Atcuimi, Spanish Mission, 17  
Attawas, Indian Tribe, 9  
Audubon, John James, 120  
Austin, 113  
Austin, Foster C., 140  
Austin, Henry B., 114, 112, 113  
Austin, Mrs. Hettie B., 113  
Avarez, Geronimo, 38  
Ayers, Charlotte, 63

### B.

Babcock, Gen., 126  
Baekman, William K., 81  
Bacon, Mrs. Chauncey, 109  
Baggett, W. A., 139  
Baker, Frank, 89  
Baker, J. D., 89  
Baker, John, 62  
Baker, Walter Jackson, 81  
Ball, C. A., 139  
Ball, Rev. J. A., 125, 140  
Ballough, Charles A., 138, 139  
Banta, J. J., 112, 114  
Baptist State Assn., 114  
Barberville, 135  
Barbour, Geo. M., 118, 123  
Barrington, Capt. Sam., English grantee, 25  
Baxter, O., 63  
Beach Street, 105  
Beade, G. Fred, 109  
Beauregard, Gen., 91  
Belknop, J. E., 63, 81  
Bennett Family, 125  
Bennett, Capt. of the "Rover", 101  
Bennett, U. M., 95, 123  
Bennett, Mrs. W. T., 81  
Bennett, Z. H., 95  
Benson Springs, 157  
Beresford, Lord, 81  
Beresford plantation, 20  
Beresford, 46, 111, 135  
Bernard, E. F., 70  
Berry, 126  
Bethel, John O., 63, 64, 81  
Bethune, Farquhar, 37  
Bethune Mary McLeod, 155  
Betts, Samuel, 36  
Bicknor, Mrs., 44  
Bielby, C. P. A., 142  
Bill, Ledyard, 99  
Bingham, Capt. Chas. M., 150  
Bird, Capt. D. B., 91  
Bishop of Cuba visits converted Indians, 16  
Bishop, Robt. J., 135  
Bishopville, 135  
Blackwelder, D., 90  
Blackwelder, F., 90  
Blackwelder, Jeremiah, 87  
Blackwelder, Tobias, 90  
Blackwelder, Wiley, 90  
Blake, A. T., 128  
Blake, Luther, 75  
Blue Springs, 62  
Blue Springs Landing, 125  
Blue Springs, Orange City & Atlantic R. R., 129, 135  
Bob's Bluff, 95  
Bodine, J. H., 117

## B, (continued.)

- Bond, E. W., 115, 119, 129, 134  
 Bond, Frank, 119  
 Boneley, Jose, 34  
 Borden, 138  
 Bostrom, Charles C., 95, 107, 128, 137  
 Bostrom, John Andrew, 95, 97, 105, 107, 110, 137  
 Bostrom, W. H., 133  
 Bottiphur, John, 137, 138  
 "Bowlegs" Seminole Chief, 61, 74, 75, 76  
 Bowles, Gen. William Augustus, 32, 33  
 Brahm, William Gerard de, 21  
 Branch, John, 64  
 Brantley, Geo. C., 99, 142  
 Breakers Hotel, 139  
 Breese, J. L., 151  
 Bridges, free, 155  
 Briggs, Thomas, purchases Kerr grant, 37  
 Briggs-Robinson grant, 102  
 Brigham, George, 108  
 Bristol, W. H., 142  
 Britain, E. F., 139  
 Brock, Capt. Jacob, 85, 93, 95, 98, 99, 111  
 Brock, Capt. Charles, 95  
 Brock, R. D., 90  
 Brock House, 85, 99  
 Brock Line, 111  
 Brokaw, W. Gould, 151  
 Brooke, Jackson, 90  
 Brooke, Thomas T., 82  
 Broward, Gov., 136  
 Brown, E. Scott, 112  
 Brush, Chas. H., 138  
 Brush & Stewart Sub-division, 138  
 Bryan, G. B., 117, 126  
 Bryan Hall, 140  
 Bryan, J. D., 104, 105  
 Bryan, Joseph, 126  
 Bryan, Milton, 140  
 Bryan, P. N., 126, 140, 142  
 Buckner, Wm., 98  
 Budd, T. A., 90, 91  
 "Bueno Retiro", 63  
 Bulow, Charles, 37  
 Bulow, John J., 44, 47, 53, 54, 120  
 "Bulow Ville", 49  
 Bunch, John, 36, 38, 44  
 Bunch, Samuel, 36  
 Burgevin, A., 120  
 Burgman, Chas. F., 139  
 Burgoyne, C. G., 103, 151, 152  
 Burt, A. N., 124  
 Business & Professional Women's Club, 149  
 Butler, B. F., 57  
 Butler, John, 140  
 Butler, Col. Robert, 39  
 Butler, Gen. Wm. O., 39
- C.
- Cabbage Bluff, 114  
 Cade, James E., 143  
 Calabay, Indian cacique, 13  
 Call, Gov., 52, 57  
 Camp, John, 112  
 Campbell, Samuel, English grantee, 25  
 Canal Street, 105  
 Canant, Chas., 151  
 Canaveral Cape, 14, 69, 81  
 Canfield, H., 112  
 Cannon, John, 111, 112, 113, 114  
 Caparaca, 9  
 Cape Florida, 69  
 Carlisle, David W., 98  
 Carnell, Mrs. James, 148  
 Caroline, Fort, built by French Huguenots, 13  
 Caroline Fort San Mateo, 10  
 Carpenter, Ora, 81, 87  
 Carpenter, Major, 126  
 Carr, Paddy, Creek Chief, 57  
 Carrello, Gertrude, 38  
 Carrickfergus, 38  
 Carroll County, 68  
 Carter, A. H., 133  
 Carter, Mrs. Clara W., 137  
 Carter, Theo., 140  
 Cass, Lewis, 51  
 Cassadaga, 119  
 Catawbas, 10  
 Catholics, faith of Turnbull colonists, 23  
 Cato, Abraham, 63  
 Causey, Dan, Layton and Steve, 95  
 Causey settlement, 95  
 Cave, Lote, 133  
 Cave, Vet., 133  
 Central Bridge, 137  
 Chamberlain, Prof. S. N., 103  
 Chandler, James H., 80, 83, 89  
 Chandler, J. L., 89, 98  
 Chandler, John, 119  
 Chapmen, E. R., 129  
 Cholera Morbus afflicts troops, 58  
 Christy, Walter, 151  
 Churchill, Dr. S. E., 109  
 Cireale, 9  
 City Island, 131  
 Clarendon Hotel, 139  
 Clarke, Angus, English grantee, 25  
 Clark, Carlos W., 38  
 Clark, George H., 151  
 Clifton, Daniel, Jr., 90  
 Clifton, Ezekiel, 117  
 Clifton, F. M., 90  
 Clifton, "Champ" Henry J., 81, 86, 90, 97  
 Clifton, J. C., 90  
 Clinch, Gen., 52  
 Clinton, 126  
 Coacoochee, 57, 58, 59, 61, 76  
 Coast Gazette, 147  
 Codrington, Col. C., 114, 147  
 Coe, Charles, 125, 147  
 Coe Hadjo, Seminole Chief, 58, 59, 60  
 Colby, Geo. P., 118  
 Coleord, Benjamin F., 111, 113  
 Coleord, 113  
 Colee, James L., 135  
 Coleman, Dr. George E., 103, 104, 105  
 Coleman, Mrs. Geo. E., 103  
 Colonnades Hotel, 139

## C. (continued.)

- Colony House, 102, 108  
 Columbine, Union gun boat, 92  
 Connor, Louis M., 97  
 Conrad, Jacob B., 143  
 Cooney, D. M., 114  
 Cooper, Ambrose, 62, 63  
 Coppinger, Gov. Jose, 39, 101, 120  
 Corbin, Philip, 107, 108, 109  
 Coronado Beach, 140  
 Corpe, Mrs. Florence, 109  
 Coulter, R. D., 142  
 County School Board of Public Instruction, 145  
 Cowford, now Jacksonville, 26  
 Craig, H. W., 140  
 Craig, J. S., 112  
 Craig, R. D., 143  
 Crane, Henry A., 72  
 Crane, Henry D., 68  
 Creeks, 10  
 Crescent City, 107  
 Criminal Court of Record established and repealed, 144  
 Crosby, Henry, 96  
 Crosby, Mollie, 96  
 Cross, Miss Lucy A., 145  
 Cruger, 44  
 Cuba, secret correspondence, 27  
 Cunningham, 126
- D.
- Dade Massacre, 50  
 "Daily Daytonian", 147  
 "Damietta, Mosquito", 109  
 Daniels, Milton H., 97  
 "Darlington" Steamboat, 93  
 Daugherty, Ichabod, 87, 119  
 Daugherty, John, 87, 95  
 Daughters of the American Revolution, 149  
 Daughters of the Confederacy, 149  
 Davis, Alfred, 81  
 Day, Calvin, 101  
 Day, Loomis, 110  
 Day, Mathias, 37, 101, 103, 105  
 Daytona, 96, 103, 105  
 Daytona Beach, 26, 137, 154, 155, 156  
 Daytona Beach News and Journal, 148  
 Daytona Cookman Collegiate Institute, 155  
 Daytona Gazette News, 147  
 Daytona House, 132  
 Daytona Institute, 145  
 Daytona Normal & Industrial School, 155  
 Dean, Patrick, 38  
 Dean, E. R., 112  
 DeBarry, Adolph, 95  
 DeBarry, Frederick, 95, 97, 111  
 DeBarry Hall, 95, 97  
 DeBarry Steamboat Line, 95, 97, 111  
 DeCosta, E., 46  
 DeLand, 113, 156  
 DeLand Grove House, 114  
 DeLand made county site, 117  
 DeLand, Henry A., 112, 119, 144  
 DeLand Courier, 147  
 DeLand Academy, 114  
 DeLand Hall, 114  
 DeLand High School, 113  
 DeLand University, 114  
 DeLand News, 148  
 DeLand Woman's Club, 149  
 DeLand & St. Johns River Railway, 134  
 Delano, Chas., 142  
 Dell, Charles L., 66  
 DeLeon Springs, 120, 123, 135, 157  
 DeLeon Springs Courier, 117  
 Demasters, Henry G., 68, 72  
 DePeyster, Wm., 44, 47  
 DeSota, 123  
 Detwiler, John Y., 140  
 Dickison, Col. J. J., 90, 91  
 Billard, Barney, 95  
 Dilzer, C. R., 140  
 Dimmock, Capt., 55  
 Dix, Eliza, 108  
 Dix, Ruth, 108  
 Dixie Highway, 153  
 Dohn, C. L., 140  
 Dougherty, Charles, 142, 143  
 Dougherty, William, 143  
 Downing Charles, first representative from Mosquito, 49  
 Dummett, (See Dummitt)  
 Dummitt, Capt. D., 44, 62, 68, 80  
 Dummitt, Douglas, 44, 47, 63  
 Dummitt, Thos. H., 38, 47  
 "Dummitt's Hill", 91  
 Duncan, Sir William, 20, 21  
 Dunham, David R., 47, 89  
 Dun-Lawton, 44, 96  
 Dunn's Lake, 74  
 Duplus, C., 151  
 Dupon, Paul (See Dupont, Paul)  
 DuPont, Flag Officer, 90, 91  
 DuPont plantation, 55  
 DuPont, Paul, 46, 120  
 DuPont, W. A., 82  
 Durkee, James H., 134  
 Dustin, Francis, 81, 83, 84, 88  
 Duvall, 103  
 Duvall County, 40  
 Duvall, William P., 40  
 Dreka, G. A., 114  
 Discoll, Capt. Albert, 95  
 Drummond, 46  
 Dryer, Allston, 150  
 Dyal, George, 119
- E.
- Fast Coast Messenger, 132  
 Educational Fund, 77  
 Educational work commenced, 46  
 Egmont, Lord, 20  
 Eldora, 126  
 Eldridge, 135  
 Elsworth, 108  
 Emporia, 135  
 English occupation, era of prosperity, 25  
 English refugees, 31

- E. (continued.)
- Enterprise, 68, 71, 83, 85, 92, 93, 97, 98, 99, 100, 157
- Entralgo, Juan B., 38
- Escambia County, 40
- Eustis, Gen., 61
- Everglades, 58, 61
- F.
- Faill, Wm. B., 68, 72
- Fanning, Col., 57
- Fatio, E. P., 81
- Fatio, Francis P., 38
- Fatio, Francisco Jose, 37
- Fancett, Col. Wm., English grantee, 25
- Faugeand, Marquis de, 44
- Faulkner, J. H., 117
- Feaster, J. M., 98
- Felt, David, 111, 113
- Ferreira, Fr., 120
- Finical, B. F., 112
- Finegan, J. R., 140
- Finnegan, Gen. Jos., 91
- First Florida Infantry, 150
- Fish, Jose, Sr., 21
- Fitch, Thomas, 37
- Fitzgerald, T. E., 152
- Flagler County, 16, 144
- Flagler, Henry M., 109, 131, 151
- Fleming, 133
- Fletcher, H. W., 152
- Florida Agriculturist, 114, 147
- Florida Coast Line Canal Co., 135, 136, 154
- Florida East Coast Automobile Assn., 150
- Florida East Coast Railroad, 129, 132
- Florida East, population, 42
- Florida Educational Society organized, 46
- Florida Forum & Assembly, 155
- Florida, haven for Tories, 30
- Florida Land & Lumber Co., 95, 96
- Florida secedes, 88
- Florida Star, 125, 147
- Florida, transferred to Spain, 29
- Forbes, Prof. J. E., 114
- Forbes, Thomas, 120
- Fort Pierce, 59
- "Fountain City", 106
- Fowler, G. H., 125
- Fox, Dr. B. F., 146
- Fozzard, Charles, 125
- Fozzard, John, 125
- Fozzard, Harry, 125
- Francis, James E., 108
- Franciscan Friars, 10, 16, 18, 51
- Freedman's Bureau, 96
- "Freedom" paper, published in Seabreeze, 138, 147
- Freeman, D., 117
- Freeman, Mrs. Emma, 149
- Freezes, 1835, 50; 1886, 1894 and 1895, 141
- French and Indian war, 18
- French, Dr. Seth, 118, 142
- Fresh Water District, 9
- G.
- Gaillard, 135
- Garden Club of the Halifax Country, 149
- Garden Springs, 120
- Gardner, Mrs. Ellen L., 148
- Gardner, Geo. H., 140
- Gardner, Jesse, 63, 64
- Gardner, Penelope, 148
- Gateh & Williamson, 132
- Gaudry, John, 120
- Gaudry, J. B., grant, 46
- Gibbons, Lieut., 75
- Gilmore, Maj. Gen. Q. A., 91
- Ginn, Arthur, 99
- Goodin, Thad W., 96
- Grenville, 46
- Griswold, Daniel J., 47
- Groover, John Alfred, 82
- Grover, D. L., 89
- Germain, Sir George, 27
- Gessner, T. O., 125
- Gibson, Samuel, 63
- Giddings, T. D., 118
- Giddings, Joshua R., 59, 60
- Ginn, Arthur, 142
- Gleason, Homer G., 81
- Glencoe, 125
- Glenn, John, 90
- Glenwood, 135
- Gomez, Nickolasa, 38
- Gonzalo Solis de Meras, 13
- Goodall, Ernest, Congressman, 139
- Goodall, Thomas, 139
- Goodall, 139, 140
- Goodrich, F. S., 115, 126
- Gould, Elias B., son killed by Indians, 53
- Gould, Howard, 151
- Gould, Mrs. Howard, 152
- Grant, Gov. James, 21, 23, 26
- Grant, Wm. Percival, 81
- Granville Hotel, 119
- Graves, D. P., 118
- Grayhurst, John, English grantee, 25
- Green, E. W., 142
- Grenville, Lord, 20
- Griece, Samuel, 54, 55
- Griffith, Dr. J. H., 113, 114
- H.
- Haig, Capt. Albert N., 101
- Halifax City, 124
- Halifax Country, 86
- Halifax Journal, 132, 147
- Halifax River, 9, 20, 80
- Hallowes, James M., 135
- Hampson, Fred, 112, 113
- "Harlan House", 119
- Harney, Col., 58
- Harney Lake, 62
- Harper, Calvin, 90
- Harper, Frank, 81
- Harper, Mary, 81, 92
- Harper, Jacob, 90
- Harper, J. A., 143



- H. (continued.)
- Harper, Maleciah, 81  
 Harper, T. W., 89  
 Harris, C. S., 133  
 Harris, George, 133  
 Harrison, John, 98  
 Harroun, A. S., 139  
 Harvey, Col., 57  
 Harwood, 133  
 Hathaway, J. F., 151  
 Haugdahl, Sig., 152  
 Haulover, 26, 58, 59, 77, 136  
 Haw Creek, 74, 107  
 Hawke, Lord, English grantee, 20  
 Hawks, Dr. John M., 96, 97, 101, 125, 127  
 Hawks Park, 126  
 Hawley, A. B., 140, 142  
 Haynes, B. F., 124  
 Haynes, Henry W., 140  
 Healy, G. P., 142  
 Helm, Arthur, 150  
 Heriot, Benjamin A., 102  
 Hernandez, Gen. Jos. M., 52, 54, 58, 59, 60, 101  
 Herrick, Mrs. Mary, 138  
 Herrick, W., 139  
 Hickman, Chas. F., 150  
 Hiers, D. O., 90  
 Hiers, J. M., 90  
 Higgins, Mrs. Julia, 148  
 Hillsborough, 46, 100  
 Hillsborough, Lord, English grantee, 20, 26  
 Hillsborough River, 20, 25, 97  
 Hires Lake, 87  
 Hires, Owen, 87  
 Hoag, Mrs., 102, 132  
 Hobart, Mrs. Doty, 102  
 Hodges, S. J., 125  
 Holden, 126  
 Holden, W. H., 82  
 Holloman's Blockhouse, 66  
 Holly Hill, 156  
 Holmes, Dr. Robt. Shailor, 155  
 Hon. Paul, 150  
 Horse Landing, 91  
 Hotchkiss, 95  
 Hotina, Indian cacique, 13  
 Houston, John C., 63, 64  
 Howard, E. S., 140  
 Howe, Miss Margaret, 148  
 Howes, 126  
 Howes, W. C., 126  
 Hrdlicka, Dr. Ales, 8  
 Hull, A. A., 108  
 Hull, Judge Andrew, 36  
 Hull, Ezekial, 82  
 Hull, James, 82  
 Hull, J. T., 89  
 Hull, William, 82  
 Hull, William, Jr., 82  
 Huiley, Lincoln D., 143  
 Hunter, Joseph, 47  
 Huntoon, 62  
 Huntoon Island, 100
- Huston, L. D., 105  
 Huston, M., 105
- I.
- Indian River, 70, 100  
 Irwin, John, 63  
 Italians, Turnbull colonists, 23
- J.
- Jackson, Gen. Andrew, 39, 40  
 Jackson, C. E., 105, 106  
 Jackson, William, 105, 106, 117, 128, 131, 143, 144  
 Jackson, Mrs. William, 105  
 Jackson's Store, 105  
 Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railroad, 123, 129, 133  
 Jacobi, Nathaniel C., 70  
 Jernigan, Capt. Aaron, 76, 77  
 Jernigan, A., 74  
 Jesuit priests, 16  
 Jesup, Gen. Thomas, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61  
 Jewitt, Mrs. Aldarilla C., 119  
 Johnson, Alfred, 102, 103  
 Johnson, E. E., 140  
 Johnson, Geo. F., 155  
 Johnson, Peter, 125  
 Jones, D. F., 82, 89  
 Jones, Robert, 87  
 Jones, William, 87, 90  
 Jordan, J. B., 111, 112, 113, 114  
 Jordan, William W., 95  
 Jororos, 9  
 Juan Forbes & Co., 36  
 Jupiter Narrows, 70  
 Justices of Peace, 47, 50
- K.
- Keating, Thos. H., 140  
 Keplar, R. J. Jr., 143  
 Kerr, Francis, 37, 102, 103  
 Key Biscayne, 69  
 Kindelan, Gov., land grants, 34, 37  
 King, Fort, 60  
 King, William, 103  
 Kings Highway, 25, 31, 63  
 Kingsbury, A. G., 115  
 Kingston, Geo. W., 103, 105  
 Kings Road, 107  
 Kirk, Miss Anna, 113  
 Kirk, Vincent, 111, 113, 114  
 Kitchell, Wm., 138  
 Kitchell, Mrs. Wm., 138  
 Kissimmee River, 62  
 Knox, Leonard B., 109  
 Knox & Beade's Plantation, 109  
 Kocherberger, H. F., 139  
 Kunen, Mary, grant, 38
- L.
- Lagoon of Maymi (now Lake Okeechobee), 14  
 Lake Apopka, 74  
 Lake Beresford, 62  
 Lake Bethel, 64  
 Lake Coleby, 118

## L. (continued.)

Lake George, 13, 62, 74  
 Lake Helen, 118, 119, 157  
 Lake Monroe, 92  
 Lake Winona, 87  
 Lake Worth, 70  
 Lancaster, Dr. G. W., 114  
 Land Claim Commission, 46  
 Lanier, Sidney, 109  
 Lauderdale, Major, 58  
 Laudoniere, Rene de, 13, 79  
 Lawtons, obtained McHardy property, 44  
 League of Penwomen, 148  
 Lee, M. S., 124  
 Leete, Rev. M. S., 113, 114, 147  
 Legislative Council, 40  
 Leigh Read County, 74  
 Leland, Mrs. Marion, 148  
 LeMoyne, French chronicler, 13  
 Lent, Dr., 128  
 Leonardy family, 89  
 Leonardy, John G., 133  
 Lespin's de, grant, 72  
 Levy, Moses, grant, 46  
 Libby, Hammond, 63  
 Lindenbower, Judge, 101  
 Live Oak Point, 86  
 Lockwood family, 119  
 Long, Joseph, 55  
 Long, J. G., 99  
 Long, Redding, 119  
 Lowds, 80  
 Lowd, E. K., 125  
 Lue Gim Gong, 157  
 Lund, Capt., 111  
 Lund, C. P., 139  
 Lungren, Henry G., 97  
 Lynch, Patrick, 38

## M.

Mabbitt, I. M., 133  
 Mace, J. P., 119  
 Macoya, Indian cacique, 13  
 Mail route established, 69  
 Mala Compra, 52  
 Maley, John C., 96, 99, 105  
 Mallory, R. M., 139  
 Mann, F. A., 132, 147  
 Marion, Fort, 59, 60  
 Marion County, 74  
 Marques, Pedro Menendez, 14  
 Marsh, 126  
 Marsh, Reuben, 97  
 Martin, Henry B., 35, 36  
 Marver, Hines & Woodroof establish trading post, 43  
 Marvin, Wm., 72  
 Mason, A. E., 133  
 Mason, Benjamin, 103  
 "Massacre Bluff", 53  
 Matanzas Inlet, 7, 74  
 Mather, S. W., 90, 91  
 Mayaca Indians, 9, 13, 16, 79  
 Mayaca, Mission of San Salvador de, 79

Meeker, Dr., 125  
 Melbourne, 74  
 Mellon, Capt., 57  
 Mellon, Fort, 57, 59, 61  
 Mellonsville, 71, 76, 88, 99  
 Memento, 107  
 Menendez, Pedro, 7, 9, 13, 79  
 Methodist Episcopal Church, 155  
 Miccosukies, sub-tribe of Seminoles, 58  
 Millard, George, 107  
 Miller, C. A., 112  
 Mills, Col., 64  
 Mills, sugar and corn, 43  
 Mills, Samuel, 38  
 Mills, William, 38  
 Minchew, Wm., 81  
 Minorca, Island of former home of Turnbull colonists, 22  
 Minorcans, established at St. Augustine, 28  
 Minorcans, religious difficulties, 26, 27  
 Missions, Spanish, 16  
 Mitchell, Alanson, 107, 137  
 Mitchell, J. D., 97, 107, 137, 138  
 Moeller, H. H., 126  
 Mogote, location, 9  
 Monroe County, 45  
 Monroe, Lake, 57  
 Montesdeaca, John G., 38  
 Moore, Gov. of South Carolina, 18  
 Moore, John, 63, 81  
 Morgan, 151  
 Morrison, D. F., 142  
 Morrison, L. S., 139  
 Morro Castle, 33  
 Mosquito County, 45, 49, 59, 68, 71  
 Mosquito Country, 26, 31  
 Mosquito Inlet, 14, 69, 77, 90, 96, 100, 154  
 Mosquito Lagoon, 10, 20, 59  
 Moultrie, James, English grantee, 25  
 Moultrie, Major John, 20, 26, 31  
 Mullison, John, 95, 97, 137  
 Munson, Asa, 72  
 Murray, George, 35, 36  
 Murray, Jack, 87  
 Murray, Martin L., 147  
 Myers, 138

## Mc.

McBride, W. A., 133  
 McConnell, James R., 150  
 McCook, Gen. Edward M., 91  
 McDaniel family (See McDonald)  
 McDonald, 86, 97  
 McDonald, A. C., 151  
 McDonald, Edward A., 87  
 McDonald, William LaFayette, 87  
 McDougals Swamp, 49  
 McGillivray, Alexander, 32  
 McHardy, C. E., 36  
 McHardy, Robert, 38, 44, 120  
 McIntosh, Col. John, 32  
 McNary, William G., 108  
 McNeal, Mrs. Milo, 148  
 McNeill, H. C., 114  
 McRaes, purchase Addison property, 44

## N.

Nash, W. G., 131  
 Nassau, 91  
 Nassau Court House, 70  
 Nelson, 126  
 New Britain, Conn., 107, 108  
 New Smyrna, 16, 21, 24, 26, 27, 29, 58,  
 59, 62, 68, 80, 90, 91, 140, 156  
 New Smyrna, made county site, 50  
 New Smyrna, first public school, 146  
 New Smyrna, Post Office est., 85  
 New Smyrna Beach, 140  
 New Smyrna "Breeze", 147, 148  
 New Smyrna "News", 148  
 Nooroco, 9  
 Nolan, 140  
 Norris, A. H., 124  
 Norris, Major Geo. H., 123  
 Notaries Public named, 47

## O.

Oak Hill, 97, 126  
 Ocala Highway, 153  
 Ocean House, 125  
 Ocean Shore Boulevard, 153  
 Ocean View House, 132  
 Odum, L. W., 90  
 Oglethorpe expedition, 18  
 Oldfield, Barney, 151  
 Orange Ave., 105  
 Oranges, earliest grove, 21, 22  
 Oranges, seeds brought by Spaniards, 22  
 Orange City, 112, 118, 157  
 Orange City Junction 135  
 Orange City Press, 148  
 Orange City "Times", 118, 147  
 Orange County, 71, 72, 73, 78, 100  
 Orange Ridge, DeLand & Atlantic R. R., 134  
 Orlando, 86  
 Ormond, 107, 109, 133, 156  
 Ormond Beach Hotel, 109  
 Ormond, James, 43, 46, 109  
 Ormond, James Amanuel, 43  
 Ormond Union Church, 109  
 Ortega, Maria, 35  
 Osborne, J. M., 132  
 Osceola, 51, 58, 59, 60, 61  
 Osteen family, 89  
 Osteen, 80  
 Osteen, H. E., 81  
 Osteen, W., 90  
 Oswald, Richard, 20  
 Oswald plantation, 24  
 Oswald, Robt., English grantee, 25  
 Overstreet, Alice, 96  
 Owen, J. B., 112

## P.

Pacetti, Bartola, 62, 80, 87, 89, 95  
 Pacetti, Gomezinda, 62  
 Pacety, Andrew, 36  
 Packwood, F. J., 126  
 Padgett, John, 86, 89

Painter, E. O., 114  
 Palatka & Indian River Railway Co., 133  
 Palin, John M., 63  
 Palmes, G. F. and Oliver, 36  
 Palmetto Club, 148  
 Palmetto, 97  
 Palmetto Hotel, 102, 106, 132  
 Panton, Leslie & Forbes trading post, 31, 36  
 Panton, William, 120  
 Parce, J. Y., 114  
 Paris, Robert, English grantee, 25  
 Parker, Mrs. G. W., 148  
 Parkinson, John B., 142, 151  
 Papy, Ann, 34  
 Papy, Gasper, Spanish grant, 34  
 Payne, Capt., 111  
 Peabody, Simon J., 155  
 Peacock, Lawrence, 150  
 Pease Creek, 61  
 Peck; Riley, 102  
 Peck, Mrs. Riley, 106  
 Pelican Creek, 59  
 Pellicer, Francis, 38  
 Peloponnesian tribesmen, Turnbull colonists,  
 23  
 Penfield, Chester N., 108  
 Penfield, Eldron Moses, 108  
 Penfield, Frank, 108  
 Peninsula Club, 148  
 Pensacola, 19, 39, 40  
 Perkins, James W., 143  
 Perpal, Gabriel W., 36, 38  
 Pettingill, Abbey L., 119  
 Petty, George, 62  
 Petty, George, Sr., 63  
 Phillip, King, 53, 57, 59  
 Pia, Indian village, 9  
 Pickett, Seymour, 35  
 Pierce, Lieut. Col., 59  
 Pierson, 135, 157  
 Pierson, Peter, 135  
 Pinkerton, Rev. E. Y., 109  
 Pinkerton, Mrs. Ellen, 148  
 Pitzer, G. R., 140  
 Pitzer, Lee W., 150  
 Plant Investment Co., 134  
 Ponce, Antonio, 35, 62  
 Ponce de Leon, 7  
 Ponce Park, 80, 126  
 Poole, 95  
 Poppell, J. G., 117  
 Port Orange, 95, 96, 101, 156  
 Port of St. Simon, 14  
 Post, C. C., 138, 139  
 Post, Helen Wilmans, 138, 147  
 Potter, Constant, 72  
 Potter, Dr. E. L., 139  
 Powell, Indian chief, 57, 58  
 Powers, Mrs. Ada W., 140  
 Prado, Antonio de, 14  
 Prevatt, B. E., 118, 147  
 Prevatt, James, 90, 119  
 Prevatt family, 87

## P. (continued.)

Princess Iskena Hotel, 140  
 Price, J. G., 99  
 Price, Joseph Downing, 109, 110  
 Price, Mrs. J. D., 148  
 Puckett, G. R., 105, 107  
 Pueblo de Atimucus, Indian village, 10  
 Purdie, G. A., 125  
 Putnam, Howard G., 126  
 Putnam Inn, 114  
 Putnam, John B., 126  
 Putnam, Major Benjamin A., 52

Q.

Queseda, Gov., 34

R.

Ravenel, James, 81  
 Read, Leigh, 64, 65, 66  
 Rees, Col., 120  
 "Rees" Lake, 121  
 Relf, Christina, 101  
 Republic of Florida, 32  
 Reyes, Domingo, 36  
 Reyes, Francis, 38  
 Rhodes, Capt., 111  
 Ribault, Admiral Jean, 7  
 Rich, Capt. John, 111, 112, 113  
 Rich, Clara Bell, 113  
 Richardson, H. W., 119, 132  
 Rio de la Cruze, 7  
 Rio Vista, 156  
 River of the Cross, 7  
 Riz, James, 47  
 Roads built, 98, 153  
 Roberts, James, 95  
 Robinson, John, purchases Kerr grant, 37, 102  
 Robiou, Charles, 47  
 Rodgers, T. L., 117  
 Roe, Edward McD., 63  
 Rogers, D. D., 105, 106, 128, 137, 138  
 Rolfe, M. B., 126  
 Rolle, Dennys, English grantee, 20  
 Romans, Bernard, 24  
 Rook, Thomas, 63  
 Roosevelt, Theodore, 155  
 Rose Bay, 124  
 Ross, J. D., 117  
 Ross, W. W., 97  
 Rosseter, Arthur, 95  
 "Rover", 101  
 Russell, James, 36, 37  
 Russell, Thos. T., 69

S.

Sabobche, 9  
 Sams, Frank W., 125, 140, 142  
 Sams, Murray, 143  
 Sanchez, J. S., 47, 52  
 Sanford, 57  
 Sanford & Lake Eustis Division of R. R., 131  
 San Salvador de Mayaca, Spanish mission, 13, 79  
 Santee, steamer, 57

Sartori, Paul, 151, 152  
 Sauls, George, 80, 97  
 Sauls, John, 117  
 Saulsville, 80  
 Savage, Thos., 125  
 Savannah, Florida & Western Railway Co., 134  
 Savary, Rev. John, 125  
 Sawyer, James, 102  
 Schools, 106, 146, 147  
 Seobie Nathaniel C., 68  
 Scotch Highlanders, settle on St. Johns, 20  
 Scott, Gen. Winfield, 55  
 Seovil, N. R., 112  
 Seabreeze, 137, 139  
 Seabreeze Bridge, 140  
 Sears, Judge N. C., 149  
 Seaside Inn, 138  
 Segui, Bernardo, 37, 38  
 Seiser, J. C., 110  
 Selleck, Rev. C. G., 126  
 Semans, C. W., 151  
 Seminole, Indian tribe, 10, 31, 36, 74, 76  
 Senate Committee on Land Claims, 28  
 Seville, 88, 157  
 Seville, name of first orange, 22  
 Seville & Halifax River Railroad Co., 129, 131  
 Seville section, 81  
 Seymour, Johnnie, 152  
 Shaw, Capt. S. S. Commander, 111  
 Sharp, Mitchell, 87  
 Shear, E. L., 143  
 Sheldon, John Dwight, 52, 62, 63  
 Sheldon, Capt. R. S., 52, 90  
 Sheldons, 80  
 Shepherd, Fred, 150  
 Shepherd, Robert, 35  
 Shepherd, Wm., 90  
 Sholtz, David, 143  
 Shryock, 126  
 Sibbald, Charles F., 38, 46  
 Silver Beach, 95  
 Simpson, John, 63, 68, 72  
 Sims, A. T., 139  
 Skidmore T. J., 119  
 Smith, 138  
 Smith, Capt., 111  
 Smith, Charles A., 14  
 Smith, Gen. Jarrell, 126  
 Smith, John, 82  
 Smith, Joseph L., 40, 47  
 Smith, J. W., 103, 107, 137, 138  
 Smithsonian Institution, list of Spanish missions, 16  
 Snow, Stephen, 98  
 Sohman, 126  
 South Florida "Times", 118  
 Southern Cassadaga Spiritualists Camp Meeting Assn., 119  
 Southworth, T. J., 114  
 Spain, at war with England, 18  
 Spain cedes Florida to England, 12  
 Spain cedes Florida to United States, 39  
 Spain issues land grants to foreigners, 34  
 Spain, King of, secret correspondence, 27

## S. (continued.)

Spain obtains Florida from England, 30  
 Spain, peace arranged, 19  
 Spanish American War, 150  
 Spanish grants ratified, 34  
 Spanish Mission, destruction of, 18  
 Sparkman, T. J., 142  
 Speer, Algernon F., 70  
 Spencer, Champ H., 125, 146  
 "Spiritualists", 119  
 Sprague, Capt., 61  
 Spring Garden, 10  
 Spring Garden Lake, 119  
 Spring Garden Creek, 121  
 Spring Garden House, 123  
 Spring Garden Landing, 123  
 Spring Hill, 98  
 Spruce Creek, 96  
 Stanley House, 132  
 Starke, Dr. James, 63, 81, 86, 89, 142  
 Starke, Capt. John W., 81, 89  
 Starke, Thos., 81, 123  
 Starkey, E. E., 139  
 Starling, Sarah, 82  
 Starling, William, 82  
 State Board of Examiners, 145  
 Steck, Edward M., 151  
 Stetson, John B. University, 114, 145  
 Stetson, John B., 114, 144  
 Stewart, Corris, Fletcher, 138, 140  
 Stewart, C. H., 138  
 Stewart, Isaac, 115  
 Stewart, Rev. Wm. P., 138  
 Stillman, J. E., 118  
 Stone, Prof. Isaac, 124  
 Stowe, Miss Delia, 146  
 Strack, H. C., 114  
 Street, A. W., 142  
 Summers, Lucius, 107  
 Superior Court in Mosquito Co. est., 69  
 Surruquay, 38  
 Surruque, 9  
 Sutton, C. C., 88, 97  
 Swift, Adolph, 38  
 Swift, Capt. Adolphus, 86, 107  
 Swift, Elijah, 102  
 Swift, Elonza, 102  
 Swift, Capt. R. S., 62  
 Swing, Samuel, 112

St.

St. Augustine, 13, 19, 20, 25, 28, 39, 40,  
 42, 45, 59, 60  
 St. Johns & Atlantic Railroad, 135  
 St. Johns & Halifax River R. R., 129, 131, 133  
 St. Johns County, 40  
 St. Johns River, 10, 12, 80  
 St. Josephs Plantation, 52  
 St. Lucie County, 70, 71, 72, 78  
 St. Mary's River, 26

T.

Tallahassee, 40  
 Tampa, Peach Creek & St. Johns River R. R.,  
 133

Tax Districts, 147  
 Taylor, Cornelius, 63, 67, 68, 80  
 Taylor, English grantee, 25  
 Taylor, Polly, 64  
 Taylor, Samuel, 68, 72  
 Taylor, Gen. Zachary, 61  
 Temple, Sir William, 21  
 Terry, O. P., 112  
 Terry, Mrs. O. P., 114  
 Thayer, William S., 99, 142  
 Thomas, E. R., 151  
 Thompson, 138  
 G. L. Thompson & Co., 132  
 Thompson, Gen., 50  
 Thompson, John, 140  
 Thompson, Laurence, 106, 132, 138  
 Thornton, Macon, 142  
 Thornton, Mrs. Macon, 148  
 Thorpe, 118  
 Thrasher family, 81  
 Thursby, Benjamin, 81  
 Thursby, John, 81  
 Thursby, Lewis P., 81  
 Tillis, J. J., 143  
 Timucans, (See Tumucuan)  
 Tissini, name applied to Spanish Mission,  
 17  
 Tocobago, settlement, 9  
 Todd, Lindsay, 38  
 Tomocos, or Atimucans, Indian tribe, 10  
 Tomoco, 45  
 Tomoka River, 9, 10, 16, 59, 61  
 Tonym, Gov., 26, 27  
 Trainer, W. H., 132  
 Tumucuan, Indian tribe, 8, 10, 16  
 Turkish Govt. refuses colonists to Turnbull,  
 22  
 Turnbull, Andrew, 20, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27,  
 28, 46  
 Turnbull Swamp, 49  
 Turner, E. M., 123  
 Turtle Mound, 7  
 Twiggs, Col., 59, 61, 74  
 Twing, 129

## U.

Uchees, Indian tribe, 10  
 Union Bank, 47  
 Union Troops, 92  
 United States cancels Spanish land grant,  
 39  
 United States possesses Florida, 38

## V.

Vance, first deed of record, transfer of slaves,  
 81  
 Van Buren, Pres., 66  
 Vanderbilt, W. G., Jr., 151  
 Vanderbilt, W. K., 151  
 Van Valzah, John A., 143  
 Veluche, 78  
 Verdy, Bishop, deeded property for Catholic  
 Church, 44  
 "Versatile Volusia", 157

## V. (continued.)

- Village Improvement Assn. of Ormond, 148  
 Vining, C. L., 143  
 Volusia, 43, 69  
 Volusia County, 7, 78, 80, 82, 83, 93  
 Volusia County Bank, 115  
 Volusia County Fair, 157  
 Volusia County, first Missions, 16  
 Volusia County "Herald", 114, 147  
 Volusia County League of Women Voters, 149  
 Volusia County "Record", 117  
 Volusia Landing, 59, 61, 105  
 Voorhis, Dr., 112  
 Voss, J., 125  
 Vuilleaume, Victor, 125
- W.
- Wagner, Mrs. Emily, 95  
 Waldron, Edgar N., 105, 128  
 Waldron, Harold E., 150  
 Waldron, W., English grantee, 25  
 Walker, companion of Mathias Day, 101  
 Walker, Robt., 35  
 Wallace, G. M., 105, 107  
 Warden & McLaughlin, 124  
 Warner, Russell C., 150  
 Warren, T., English grantee, 25  
 Waters, Hiram, 112  
 Watson, 126  
 Watson, Jerry, 87  
 Watson, Mrs. Washington, 148  
 Watson, William B., 87, 89, 97  
 Webb, A. C., 151  
 Weber & Skelton, 101  
 Weson, B. R., 142  
 West, W. W., 129  
 Westall, C., 140  
 Westcott, John, 135  
 Westcott, J. D. Jr., 66  
 Wheeler, Hugh, 112  
 White, Don Enrique, Gov., 34
- White, Thomas M., 72  
 White, Utley J., 129  
 Whitmore, J. T., 115  
 Wicks, Rev., 126  
 Wickwire family, 88  
 Wilcox's saloon, DeLand fire started in, 115  
 "Wild Cat", 59, 60, 61, 76  
 Wilkinson, J., 105  
 Wilkinson, John P., 126  
 Wilkinson, Wm. P., 126  
 Williams, Gen., 44  
 Williams, H. H., 81  
 Williams, John, 44  
 Williams, John Lee, 45, 49  
 Williams, John W., 138  
 Williams, Samuel, Spanish grantee, 37  
 Williams, Samuel H., 50, 69, 101, 103  
 Williams, Wm., 47  
 Williams, W. H., 47, 62, 63, 65, 66, 72  
 Wilson, B. R., 99  
 Wilson, Daniel, 107, 108, 110  
 Wilson, Minnie Moore, 78  
 Wilson, S. B., 129  
 Withlacoochee, 66  
 Women's Auxiliary of the Am. Legion, 149  
 Woman's Club of New Smyrna, 149  
 Woman's Club of Port Orange, 149  
 Wood, Capt., J. B., 112  
 Woolsey, Robt., 132  
 World War, 150  
 Worth, Gen., 61  
 Wright, Berlin, 119  
 Wright, English grantee, 25  
 Wright, Judge C. H., 112, 114  
 Wynn, Prof. Jeffries, 8
- Y.
- Yamasees, tribe of Indians, 9  
 Yonge, Henry grant, 37, 86, 107  
 Y. W. C. A., 149
- Z.
- Zespedez, Gov., 31, 32

## Biographical Index

- A.
- Abercrombie, Carl D., 285  
Abercrombie, James Bartow, 403  
Abernethy, Alfred Howard, 267  
Adler, Louis, 256  
Alexander, Andrew Henderson, 356  
Alexander, Frank J., 357  
Alexander, Neal McCloud, 357  
Alling, Edward Beardsley, 328  
Allison, Cecil A., 374  
Apgar, Thomas Kellar, 290  
Ashton, Maurice W., 476
- B.
- Bailey, Robert M., 498  
Baker, James H., 413  
Baleh, George W., 250  
Ballough, Charles A., 376  
Barbe, John S., 457  
Barnes, Oscar, 491  
Beebe, Edward S., 299  
Beers, Charles L., 303  
Bennett, Arthur G., 342  
Bennett, George R., 304  
Bingham, Rev. Charles M., 244  
Bingham, Charles M. Jr., 247  
Bishop, Robert J., 350  
Bogart, Malcolm N., 311  
Bohannon, Clyde Clement, 204  
Bostrom, Charles G., 363  
Bostrom, John Andrew, 361  
Bouchelle, Dr. Louis B., 300  
Boyd, Robert H., 358  
Braddock, William J., 304  
Bradley, Frank, 312  
Branch, Eugene A., 507  
Brass, Basil Franklin, 168  
Brennan, J. L., 355  
Broad, Edward (Ted), 459  
Brooke, James Thomas, 501  
Brown, Earl Westfall, 172  
Brown, George W., 286  
Brunson, W. A., 345  
Brush, Charles H., 254  
Buck, Phillip Earl, 506  
Burdick, Loren Z., 260  
Burgman, Charles F., 306  
Burt, Fred N., 289
- C.
- Calhoun, John C., 202  
Camae, John W., 497  
Carnell, Darrel P., 341  
Carnell, James, 338  
Carnell, Stanley C., 341  
Carter, William W., 452  
Cassin, Harry B., 371  
Cawston, Arthur H., 511  
Chowning, William C., 176  
Clark, George H., 324  
Clemmer, Charles A., 217  
Codrington, Clayton C., 394  
Coleman, George E., 316  
Conrad, E. T., 187  
Conrad, Frederick N., 182  
Courtney, William H., 299  
Craft, Jack Gordon, 381  
Crosby, Samuel Beauford, 296  
Crouch, George F., 352
- D.
- Davis, George A., M. D., 476  
Davis, Harold M., 504  
Day, Mathias, 466  
Deen, D. T., 313  
Decker, Boyd, 273  
De La Haye, Elias F., 336  
DeLand, Henry Addison, 508  
Detwiler, John Y., 438  
Dickinson, Gordon Morris, 364  
Dillinger, W. Harris, 442  
Donaghy, Captain John, 411  
Donnelly, Alfred E., 460  
Donovan, Eugene A., 505  
Douglas, Mrs. Marion C., 313  
Douglass, Donald Friend, 234  
Douglass, Roderick, 233  
Dreka, George Augustus, 179  
Dreka, Jerome Godfrey, 180  
DuBois, Henry K., 467  
Dygart, Peter Blaine, 323
- E.
- Eastham, Jerome F., 343  
Edmonds, Richard Hathaway, 344  
Edmondson, Hewitt, 322  
Edmondson, William H., 321  
Ellicott, Joseph R., 280  
Emery, Donald J., 353  
Eppelsheimer, Clarence H., 408  
Esch, Joseph P., 206
- F.
- Fain, Charles W., 463  
Fish, Bert, 391  
Fitzgerald, Thomas Edward, 348  
Ford, Herbert Pierce, 350  
Francis, James E., 217  
Fullerton, George L., 351
- G.
- Gardiner, Charles E., 423  
Gardiner, Curtis H., 423  
Gardiner, George H., 482  
Glenn, J. P., 457

## G. (Continued.)

Gold, Pleasant Daniel, 510  
 Goldenberg, William B., 226  
 Gould, V. W., 210  
 Gove, Sumner Hale, 330  
 Gove, Worthen A., 334  
 Grabe, Carleton A., 478  
 Grabe, L. S., 490  
 Graham, George A., 436  
 Graves, Rexford D. L., 455  
 Green, Raymond C., 242

## H.

Haigh, John Henry, 315  
 Haigh, Sydney, 314  
 Hardesty, Walter C., 219  
 Harper, Nollie H., 395  
 Harton, Mrs. Julia R., 448  
 Harton, Leon J. C., 449  
 Harton, Virgil V., 448  
 Hayes, Shelly L., 504  
 Haynes, Henry W., 337  
 Heath, Charles L., 349  
 Heck, Maurice E., M. D., 479  
 Heldt, Robert C., 376  
 Hibbard, John H., 288  
 Hobart, Mrs. Doty, 319  
 Hodgden, Howard Burton, 443  
 Hoeve, Lon E., 426  
 Holland, A. C., 366  
 Holmes, Robert Shailor, 192  
 Horn, Harry A., 424  
 Hotard, Norman A., 189  
 Howe, Dr. Roy, 334  
 Howell, Thaddeus Landmon, 354  
 Hoyle, Clarence H., 484  
 Hull, D. C., 391  
 Hulley, Lincoln, 401  
 Hunter, Isaac H., 347  
 Hurlburt, George Forbes, 235

## I.

Jackson, Neill S., 435  
 Jackson, Warren C., 241  
 Jackson, William, 327  
 Johnson, Ernest, 407  
 Johnson, George P., 475  
 Johnson, Joseph Laurence, 335  
 Johnston, Loren R., 409  
 Johnston, S. W., 496  
 Jones, Charles B., 171  
 Jordan, Samuel Dangerfield, 470

## K.

Kingston, George W., 294  
 Klock, Guy A., 222

## L.

Lahrman, Walter O., 374  
 Landis, Cary Dayton, 388  
 Laws, William, 495  
 Laws, William Jr., 495  
 Leidersdorf, Max, 205

## L. (Continued.)

LeSesne, Richard H., 473  
 Lewis, Benjamin A., 243  
 Longstreet, Rupert James, 380  
 Lunceford, Frederick C., 421

## M.

Mace, John P., 415  
 Maceadie, Andrew S., 310  
 Marks, George W., 419  
 McBride, William H., 274  
 McBride, William H. Jr., 274  
 McDonald, Cecil L., 469  
 McDonald, Charles M., 468  
 McDonald, R. H., 463  
 McGregor, Mahlon S., 427  
 McIntosh, Stanley, 265  
 McReynolds, Thomas J. Sr., 277  
 McReynolds, Thomas J. Jr., 278  
 Meachen, Charles Edward, 420  
 Merryday, Harry Lewington, 181  
 Mickle, William Young, 447  
 Miller, Charles A., 393  
 Miller, Claude P., 477  
 Miller, George H., 506  
 Mitchell, Jacob Davy, 451  
 Monteville, N. B., 444  
 Morgan, Clyde W., 503  
 Morgan, George S., 221  
 Mosby, L. L., 402  
 Mudgett, Robert L., 373  
 Mullally, Rev. William John, 496  
 Munson, Albert S., M. D., 378

## N.

Nash, Clarence, 293  
 Nash, Will G., 293  
 Ney, Sidney L., D. D. S., 490  
 Nordman, Ferdinand B., 499

## O.

Oates, Elizabeth Silvernail, 431  
 Odum, Grover C., 412  
 O'Neill, Addison, D. O., 474  
 Ossinsky, Louis, 425  
 Osteen, Thomas Lee, 369  
 Otis, Arthur N., 275  
 Ott, George J., 485

## P.

Park, Walter G., 363  
 Parker, Jane Winfree, 282  
 Parkhurst, A. J., 440  
 Parkinson, John R., 197  
 Paul, Henry A., 406  
 Pay, Howard Victor, 379  
 Peabody, Simon J., 230  
 Peacock, John E., 188  
 Peck, Gouverneur Medwin, 266  
 Petersohn, William, 248  
 Pierson, Frank Augustus, 483  
 Pierson, Peter, 272  
 Pooser, Albert L., 442



## P. (Continued.)

Pope, Frank Willis, 279  
 Post, Charles Cyril, 383  
 Post, Harland L., 432  
 Post, Mrs. Helen Wilmans, 384  
 Powe, Edward L., 348  
 Powers, Royal Amasa, 206  
 Prahl, Harry W., 261  
 Price, Hubert Anderson, 399  
 Price, Joseph Downing, 396  
 Price, R. P., 441  
 Pritchard, Myron Thomas, 370  
 Pulliam, Eugene Collins, 191  
 Purdy, L. T., 405  
 Putnam, Harriett, 319  
 Putnam, Howard G., 486

## R.

Ramsey, Ira Wilson, 492  
 Randall, Charles A., 375  
 Rawlings, James E., 196  
 Reed, Jack A., 455  
 Reynolds, Albert T., 470  
 Richards, Walter A., 175  
 Rigby, George Norton, 416  
 Rightmire, H. S., 454  
 Robertson, H. H., 249  
 Robinson, Edward S., 437  
 Robinson, Jack, 414  
 Robinson, James C., 428  
 Rockefeller, John Davison, 161  
 Rogers, David D., 268  
 Rogers, John A., 276  
 Rogers, Dr. Mary Josie, 271  
 Rood, Harry L., 501  
 Roper, Robert B. F., 372  
 Roper, William Herschel, 372  
 Ross, Elmore P., 450  
 Roth, Max, 404  
 Rowe, Leon H., 209  
 Rutter, Dorsey Howard, 410

## S.

Sams, Frank W., 480  
 Scarlett, Joseph A., 203  
 Schulte, Henry B., 493  
 Schulteis, H. C., 500  
 Selden, Ray Leonard, 507  
 Shaw, Wellington B., 494  
 Sheldon, Rudolphus Swift, 162  
 Sherman, Lawrence Yates, 163  
 Shoemaker, E. H., 255  
 Shoemaker, Edith Brush, 255  
 Sholtz, David, 297  
 Shryock, William P., 195  
 Silvers, H. Casper, 458  
 Simpson, Elva A., 298  
 Skiles, Howard G., 281  
 Small, William B., 502  
 Smith, Daniel P., 282  
 Smith, Dean Tyler, 422  
 Smith, George F., 228  
 Smith, Marcus L., 227

Smith, Robert Lee, 419  
 Smoak, Elliott B., 452  
 Snead, W. S., 428  
 Sparks, R. M., 424  
 Springer, Dr. I. H., 407  
 Starke, John W., 327  
 Stengle, Mrs. E. P., 259  
 Stengle, Frank M., 259  
 Sterling, W. W., 346  
 Stevens, R. E., 365  
 Stewart, Horace Fletcher, 295  
 Stewart, Isaae, 187  
 Stone, Captain Frank, 432  
 Stone, Samuel Edward, 461  
 Strawn, Candace Richey, 214  
 Strawn, Theodore, 213  
 Swoope, William E., 402

## T.

Tatum, John Henry, 253  
 Taylor, Cornelius, 167  
 Taylor, Frank S., 271  
 Teaff, Clarence N., 464  
 Teague, Abner B., 320  
 Thoburn, Robert, 262  
 Thompson, Harry C., 200  
 Thompson, Laurence, 198  
 Thompson, Laurence H., 199  
 Thompson, Lillian G., 201  
 Thornton, Burwell, 465  
 Thursby, Ben, 400  
 Thursby, Lewis P., 400  
 Traey, F. Frank, 412  
 Traylor, William B., 378  
 Tuten, David Bell, 236  
 Tyler, Glenn A., 440

## V.

Valentine, John C. M., 392  
 Vedder, Henry Frederick, 489  
 Voss, Otto H., 218

## W.

Wachtel, Willis P. B., 225  
 Walker, Harry G., 491  
 Walter, John F., 444  
 Watson, Harry O., 196  
 Webster, Edson H., 190  
 West, Dr. Hugh, 453  
 Wetherby, Jerome L., 462  
 Whipple, Henry U., 287  
 Whittelsey, Mahlor Hewitt, 229  
 Wilder, Henry S., 485  
 Willaume, Everett Coleman, 459  
 Williams, John W., 481  
 Wilkinson, George H., 241  
 Wilkinson, William P., 164  
 Williamson, William George, 461  
 Wilmshurst, Henri John, 382  
 Wilson, S. B., 478  
 Wood, Franklin N., 366  
 Woodbury, Edward P., 405  
 Wooten, Walter C., 450  
 Wootten, Francis, 456  
 Wylie, Calvin, 305

