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From Florida sand to "The City Beautiful": a historical record of Orlando, Florida

E. H. Gore

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From

FLORIDA SAND

TO

“THE CITY BEAUTIFUL”

A

Historical Record

of

Orlando, Florida

1st Edition 1949

2nd Edition 1951

E. H. Gore



E. H. Gore

FOREWORD

The author did not write this book to make money but as a help to some student that wanted to write a thesis on the early history of Orlando and did not have time for research. It took four years to gather the data for the book and especial attention was given to get correct dates.

Citizens and tourists will find it an interesting and instructive history of the early days of Orlando.

It also stands as a monument to the early pioneers who came here to seek fortune and health among the forest infested with wild beasts and Indians. From this little nucleus of people the village of Orlando has grown into a great metropolitan city.

THE AUTHOR

DEDICATION

To those who seek health and a place to live, this book is dedicated by one who came to die but found instead health amid beautiful surroundings.

CREDITS

The illustrations in this book are copies of old photographs furnished by Messrs. John S. Rowland, James N. Burden, Waters S. Howe, Miss Beauclaire Robinson and W. S. Branch, Jr. Editor J. C. Brossier also published much of this history in serial form in the Orlando Evening Star.



East Church from Court to Orange Avenue, 1880

Right side: Central House; Sheriff Shine Auction Room; E. Ives, Bakery; C. A. Boone Hardware. Left side: L. C. Smith Jewelry Store (they lived upstairs); City Drug Store, Dr. R. H. Peak.

O R L A N D O

"The City Beautiful"

One hundred years ago the City of Orlando was covered with a tall pine forest and the Seminole Indians strolled among the trees and camped along the banks of the 31 lakes that are in the city limits. No water shortage here.

Mr. Aaron Jernigan claimed to be the first settler coming here in 1842. He brought his family here in January 1844. He built the first log cabin. Mr. W. B. Hull and relatives came in 1855, with four covered wagons, 36 people in all, with their slaves and dogs. They came from the state of Georgia. Their old log house gave way to a large two story frame house in 1883 and one son, Mr. J. C. Hull, occupied it until 1948. It was on the corner of Conway Road and Fern Creek Drive.

Mr. John Worthington came in 1856 and was one of the first to sell merchandise. He built the first frame house in 1857. He also conducted a saw mill, grist mill, and cotton gin. He was the first merchant and Orlando became a trading post.

On Oct. 5, 1857, Mr. B. F. Caldwell of Alabama, deeded to the County Commissioners four acres of land for a site of the village of Orlando.

Others who came in early days were: Judge J. C. Speer in 1856. Mr. James P. Hughey in 1858. Later Mr. W. H. Holden moved his family to Orlando from Virginia. He claimed he found only six white families between Sanford and Orlando.

Some of the first merchants were: Messrs. Wm. Patrick, W. G. White, James DeLaney and in 1875 came the Cohen Brothers.

The village of Orlando was incorporated into a city in 1875. At that time it had around 85 inhabitants of which 22 were qualified voters.

Thus from a small beginning Orlando began to grow until the Government census of 1900 showed 2481 persons. Since that time Orlando has shown a steady growth and now in 1950 there are over 50,000 in the city limits and many more living just outside.

The climate of Orlando is ideal and one of the best you can find in any place. No snow or ice to contend with and the sun shines nearly every day of the year. The average year around temperature is given by the weather bureau as about 73 degrees.

The winter temperature about 68 degrees and the summer around 80 degrees.

The old wood trails had to give way to city streets and in 1883 over 500 pine trees had been removed so that streets could be laid out. Now Orlando has nearly 160 miles of paved streets. It has many parks and 21 miles of lake frontage.

The many stores are the pride of the city and the business district is now several miles long.

There are over 40 churches of different denominations; hospitals, sanitariums, civic clubs, lodges, three chambers of commerce, Albertson public library of over 70,000 books, two golf clubs, horse-shoe clubs, roque and croquet clubs, shuffleboard clubs, tennis courts, baseball parks, 9 theatres, skating rink, bowling, horseback riding, auditoriums, modern hotels, private schools, colleges, 13 public school buildings, 4 radio stations, railroads, bus lines, air lines. In fact everything for the convenience of the public.

The residents of Orlando take great pride in their homes and you will find them from the bungalow type to the large, palatial homes, surrounded with beautiful green lawns and ornamental trees and shrubbery. Then azaleas and camellias do well here and there are thousands of these and other flowering plants. The soil is fertile and you can have your own vegetable and flower garden.

The streets are lined with beautiful oak trees. Orlando on account of its many lakes, trees and parks several years ago was given the name of "The City Beautiful," and when you visit it you know it deserves to be called by that name.

Many new homes and apartment houses are under construction and at the present rate of growth the city will have 100,000 inhabitants by 1955.

HOW ORLANDO GOT ITS NAME

Orlando's first post office was established in this vicinity on May 30, 1850 and was called "Jernigan" after Capt. Aaron Jernigan, one of the first pioneers.

On Sept. 19, 1857, John R. Worthington was appointed Postmaster and the name of the office was changed to Orlando. This led to the belief by some of the early settlers that he named the city. Others claimed Judge James G. Speer, who lived here in 1856 and was a student of Shakespeare, named the city "Orlando"



Lakeview House on Lake Eola in 1879, built on Central Avenue across from Lake Eola. It stood half-way between Rosalind and Main Streets. Mrs. Shaw first conducted it but H. C. Harrington was in charge in 1880.

after one of the characters in Shakespeare's play entitled "As You Like It."

But the story that finally won out and was adopted as authentic in regard to the name was told by early settlers about Orlando Reeves.

In early days there was a chain of forts in this part of the State where U. S. soldiers were stationed to help the pioneers against the hostile attacks of Indians.

A company of these soldiers joined by some of the pioneers had engaged a band of Indians, east side of Lake Minnie (now Cherokee) and drove them back into the swamps.

The soldiers camped for the night on the east bank of Lake Minnie and Orlando Reeves was the sentinel on duty to guard the camp. In the night he saw a log rolling toward him and he knew it was an Indian in disguise, so fired his gun to awaken his comrades. At the same time the Indians killed him with their arrows.

His companions drove the Indians away and the next day they buried Orlando under an oak tree on the south side of Lake Eola. A wooden slab was erected over it with the word Orlando marked thereon. This oak has grown into a large tree now and is standing

with the sidewalk built around it at 16 Lake Street. His full name was secured from the Government later.

There is another story that Orlando Reeves was buried under a tall pine tree that stood on the Southwest side of Lake Lawsona. This tree was cut down by city engineers and it is probable the body was taken up and then buried under the oak in the South side of Lake Eola. Anyway a pioneer that has lived in Orlando since 1883 says Orlando Reeves' grave was under this oak tree when he came here and he often visited it. A fence was built around it and it had the wooden marker.

Settlers and soldiers visited his grave and handed down the story. So in 1857 his first name "Orlando" was adopted as the name of the Post Office in honor of the soldier who gave his life for the early settlers. Then when the town was incorporated in 1875 it took the name Orlando that had been the name of the Post Office.

The pupils of the Cherokee Junior High School thought that something should be done to commemorate the memory of the soldier for whom the city was named. They raised a fund and purchased a stone and marker. Then on Jan. 13, 1939 a large crowd of students, school officials and the public gathered on the southeast part of the park on Lake Eola and with appropriate ceremony unveiled the monument to the Indian fighter.

The following is the inscription on the marker:

Orlando Reeves

In whose honor our city Orlando was named

Killed in this vicinity by Indians September, 1835

"How sleep the brave who sink to rest

By all their country's wishes blest"

—Wm. Collins.

"THE CITY BEAUTIFUL"

Erected by the students of Cherokee Junior High School, 1939

Messrs. Dolph Edwards and R. S. Walker, who published the Daily Record back in 1887 and claimed to be the only daily in South Florida, called it "The Phenomenal Daily," published in a Phenomenal City. That slogan stuck to Orlando until after the big freeze when it was given up.

As the city began to be beautified by palms, azaleas, roses and many other flowering plants, a new slogan was sought in 1908.

Some wanted it called, the Queen City, the Magic City, the Picturesque City, the Health City, but it was Mrs. W. S. Branch Sr., who finally gave it the name of "The City Beautiful" and that slogan has been the one that has stuck all these years.

CITY HALL

The city of Orlando was incorporated in 1875, with the limits extending a square mile.

W. J. Brack was its first Mayor and he served two terms of one year each. James P. Hughey was city clerk; J. W. Williams, marshal; James R. Montague, Jacob Summerlin, E. W. Spier, W. C. Stubblefield, E. A. Richards, C. A. Boone and J. R. Cohen were the first aldermen.

The first city hall was a two story brick building constructed close to the sidewalk on Oak St. (now Wall) where the Western Union office is located. This included offices for the Mayor, marshal and city clerk, and later for the street commissioner, sanitary inspector and tax assessor.

The Mayor held City Court each morning at 9 o'clock in the room on the ground floor, when the crowd was large he would adjourn to the Aldermen's room on the second story. The city prisoners were required to work on the streets. Feeding them was the duty of the marshal.

When E. G. Duckworth was elected Mayor in 1920 for a three year term he instituted many changes. The city hall property was sold and the second floor of the old Armory building located on Court Street between Pine and Central, was leased for offices.

The present city hall was purchased in 1924. It was bought from the School Board and had served the city since its erection in 1906 as its high school, being the first brick school building to be erected in the county. The city took over as of July 1, 1924.

The late James L. Giles was the first to occupy the new city hall. Many citizens realize Orlando has outgrown its headquarters and for some time there has been discussion as to whether the present structure should be torn down and a new home erected on the property, or a new city hall built on the city-owned property at the northeast corner of Main Street and Central Avenue.

The City Police Department housed in the basement of the present city hall long ago outgrew its quarters. It needs a larger and more suitable place in which to do business.

MAYORS OF ORLANDO

Since Orlando was incorporated in 1875, 27 Mayors have served the people.

To the late J. B. Parramore goes the honor of being elected the greatest number of times, six one-year terms, but to the late J. L. Giles goes the distinction of having served the citizens the greatest number of years, he having filled two elected terms of three years each and having been called to fill out the unexpired terms for two Mayors. He was also a member of the City Council at the age of 25.

However, to the present incumbent, Mayor William Beardall, goes the honor of being elected to four consecutive terms of three years each, and when he completes his term in 1952, will have served more years than Mr. Giles.

Following are the Mayors and the years they served the people of Orlando as their Mayor:

Term of office, one year: William J. Brack, 1875-1876; J. H. Allen, 1877; Charles H. Munger, 1878; A. M. Hyer, 1879; R. L. Summerlin, 1880; C. D. Sweet, 1881; C. A. Boone, 1882; J. L. Bryan, 1883-1884; E. J. Reel, 1885-1886; Dr. F. S. Chapman, 1887; Mathew R. Marks, 1888-1889-1890; W. L. Palmer, 1891-1892-1893; Mahlon Gore, 1894-1895-1896; J. B. Parramore, 1897 to 1902, six terms; B. M. Robinson, 1903-1904; Dr. J. H. Smith, 1905-1906; Braxton Beacham, 1907; William H. Jewell, 1908-1909-1910; W. H. Reynolds, 1911-1912-1913.

Commission form of government adopted giving Mayors a three-year term: E. S. Sperry, 1914. Died during his term of office and the late James L. Giles was called to serve the unexpired portion. James L. Giles, 1917-1918-1919. E. G. Duckworth, elected in 1920 for three-year term. Re-elected in 1923 and resigned in April of 1924 and the late J. L. Giles was again called to fill out the unexpired term. L. M. Autrey, 1926-1927-1928; James L. Giles, 1929-1930-1931; S. Y. Way, 1932-1933-1934; V. W. Estes, 1935-1936-1937; S. Y. Way, 1938-1939-1940. William Beardall, 1941 to 1952. Four terms of three years each.

ALDERMEN WHO SERVED ORLANDO

The names are of the election date when each new set of officials were elected beginning with the first city election on Aug. 2, 1875. The first term of office was for one year, with seven aldermen serving with a Mayor. In later years the election of aldermen was staggered,

and later on the number was reduced to five and each elected for a certain term of years.

Following are the men who served their city: Elected on Aug. 2, 1875 were, James R. Montague, Jacob Summerlin, E. W. Spier, W. C. Stubblefield, E. A. Richards, C. A. Boone, J. R. Cohen.

Elected on Aug. 2, 1876 were, J. R. Montague, John Wofford, W. A. Patrick, R. L. Summerlin, W. C. Stubblefield, J. J. Davis, J. C. Anderson.

Elected on July 28, 1877 were, James Delaney, W. J. Brack, J. R. Cohen, Dr. J. W. Veach, E. A. Richards, W. C. Stubblefield, A. M. Hyer.

Elected on Sept. 4, 1878 were, John Wofford, S. A. Robinson, W. C. Stubblefield, B. Gould, J. J. Davis, Leo P. Wescott, W. H. Macy.

Elected on Nov. 15, 1879 were, G. J. Kollock, James Delaney, W. J. Brack, R. L. Summerlin, George E. Macey, C. A. Boone, S. B. Harrington.

Elected on July 31, 1880 were, C. D. Sweet, G. J. Kollock, W. J. Brack, S. A. Robinson, E. A. Richards, J. L. Bryan, A. N. Harrington, D. S. Shine.

Elected on July 30, 1881 were, James K. Duke, G. J. Kollock, Charles D. Sweet, D. S. Shine, Tom A. Ivey.

Elected on July 29, 1882 were, L. P. Westcott, O. W. Prince, J. P. Hughey, James K. Duke, T. J. Shine.

Elected on July 28, 1883 were, James K. Duke, James A. Knox, James McRae.

Elected on July 26, 1884 were, F. S. Chapman, E. J. Reel.

Elected on July 25, 1885 were, C. E. Lartigue, N. L. Mills, James A. Knox, O. W. Prince, W. H. Reynolds, S. A. Robinson.

Elected on July 31 1886 were, E. R. Gunby, W. W. Deaderick, A. H. Birnbaum, James L. Giles.

Elected on Dec. 10, 1887 were, W. H. Jewell, C. H. Munger, S. E. Ives, L. G. Harper.

Elected on Dec. 8, 1888 were, W. M. Ogilvie, C. A. Boone, E. D. Holeman, E. F. Sperry.

Elected on Dec. 14, 1889 were, G. E. Macey, B. F. Bowen, C. E. Johnson, H. H. Dickson.

Elected on Dec. 13, 1890 were, E. J. Reel, W. J. Ponder, S. S. Puckett.

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Elected on Dec. 13, 1890 were, E. J. Reel, W. J. Ponder, S. S. Puckett.

Elected on Dec. 12, 1891 were, Mahlon Gore, C. A. Boone, H. H. Dickson, George E. Macy.

Elected on Dec. 10, 1892 were, E. F. Sperry, W. M. Smith, E. H. Rice.

Elected on Dec. 9, 1893 were, O. F. Winkleman, J. H. Smith, G. W. Coffey, J. F. Maddox.

Elected on Dec. 8, 1894 were, E. F. Sperry, A. G. Branham, H. H. Dickson.

Elected on Dec. 14, 1895 were, W. R. O'Neal, J. H. Smith, James Delaney, Carl Warfield.

Elected on Dec. 12, 1896 were, William Smith, H. L. Beeman, A. G. Branham.

Elected on Dec. 11, 1897 were, W. R. O'Neal, J. H. Smith, C. Warfield, J. R. Irvine.

Elected on Dec. 10, 1898 were, R. L. Hyer, C. E. Howard, W. H. Reynolds.

Elected on Dec. 9, 1899 were, W. R. O'Neal, Carl Warfield, W. P. Watson, N. P. Yowell.

Elected on Dec. 8, 1900 were, R. L. Hyer, C. E. Howard, W. P. Pillans, A. G. Branham (unexpired term of C. Warfield, resigned).

Elected on Dec. 14, 1901 were, D. Lockhart, N. P. Yowell, W. R. O'Neal, R. M. Hudson.

Elected on Dec. 13, 1902 were, R. L. Hyer, C. E. Howard, V. B. Chapman, Wm. Smith.

Elected on Dec. 12, 1903 were, D. Lockhart, R. W. Hammond, J. W. Gettier, Wm. Smith, Capt. L. C. Horn.

Elected on Dec. 10, 1904 were, R. L. Hyer, L. L. Payne, Seth Woodruff, S. Y. Way.

Elected on Dec. 9, 1905 were, D. Lockhart, C. E. Howard, R. W. Hammond, Wm. Smith.

Elected on Dec. 8, 1906 were, Joseph L. Guernsey, Oscar Isaacson, M. O. Overstreet, Seth Woodruff (for unexpired term of C. E. Howard, resigned).

Elected on Dec. 14, 1907 were, A. L. Beck, J. Brush Walker, Wm. Smith, C. E. Howard, E. P. Hyer (for unexpired term of Oscar Isaacson, deceased).

Elected on Dec. 12, 1908 were, Joseph L. Guernsey, James A. Knox, M. O. Overstreet.

Elected on Dec. 11, 1909 were, A. L. Beck, W. T. Sims, Wm. Smith, J. B. Walker.

Elected on Dec. 10, 1910 were, B. Drew, R. L. Hyer, M. O. Overstreet.

Elected on Dec. 9, 1911 were, J. B. Walker, Wm. Smith, W. T. Sims, J. T. Seegar.

Elected on Dec. 1, 1913 were, S. A. Johnson, H. Clark Robertson.

Elected on Dec. 9, 1916 were, A. G. Branham, T. O. Brown.

Elected on Dec. 8, 1919 were, Preston Ayers, F. W. Topliff.

Elected on Dec. 12, 1922 were, J. G. Manuel, G. H. Sutherland.

Elected on June 19, 1925 were, J. J. Newell and F. W. Fletcher.

By a change in the city's charter from the Dec. 7, 1925 election, commissioners were elected for different number of years, so the terms would be staggered.

On that date, J. M. Cook was elected for a one-year term; G. R. Ramsey, two years; Jay J. Newell, three years; F. W. Fletcher, four years.

Elected on Dec. 3, 1928 were, George S. Nash, one year; George F. Brass, two years; George B. Patterson, three years; E. R. Powers, four years.

Elected on Dec. 2, 1929 were, Carl Tegder, three years; George F. Brass, two years.

Elected on Dec. 1, 1930 were, George S. Nash, one year; Carl Tegder, three years.

Dec. 7, 1931, Alfred Porter, four years.

Dec. 5, 1932, G. Wayne Gray, two years.

Dec. 4, 1933, E. W. Hansel, one year; J. L. Sparling, three years.

Dec. 3, 1934, Alfred Porter, four years.

Dec. 2, 1935, G. Wayne Gray, four years.

Dec. 7, 1936, W. Kenneth Miller, three years; Frank W. Reed, one year.

Dec. 6, 1937, J. Colin Murchison, four years.

Dec. 5, 1938, G. Wayne Gray, two years.

Dec. 4, 1939, Delmar Nicholson, one year; R. E. Hinshaw, three years.



West Church Street from Orange Avenue to Railroad, 1885. Buildings on left: W. G. White, Gen'l Store; J. S. Price, Harnessmaker; Sam Wo, Laundry; Randell Restaurant; Gittleshon Bros., Furniture & Dry Goods; John F. Linahan, Grocer; Dr. Butt, Drug Store. Buildings on Right: A. H. Birnbaum, Clothing and Dry Goods; Charley Hurd, Grocer; B. T. Kuhl, Kandy Kitchen; H. Thanashaw, Grocer; Kuhl & Giles, Gen'l Mdse.; Ives & Ferguson, Grocers; A. B. Holland, Bakery; P. Scocza, fruits; Lawrence House; Harper's Grocery.

Dec. 2, 1940, Earl J. Lyons, four years.

Dec. 1, 1941, Jay J. Newell, two years.

Dec. 7, 1942, R. E. Hinshaw, three years; S. Merle Heasley, one year.

Dec. 6, 1943, R. L. Williams, three years.

Dec. 4, 1944, Jay J. Newell, two years.

Dec. 5, 1945, S. Merle Heasley, one year; George M. Sipple, three years.

Dec. 2, 1946, R. L. Williams, four years.

Dec. 2, 1947, E. B. Moses, three years.

Dec. 6, 1948, L. E. Geeslin and L. A. Johnson, three years.

Dec. 5, 1949, Robt. Williams, three years.

Oct. 24, 1950, E. B. Moses, three years.

MARSHALS AND CHIEFS OF POLICE

Marshals: J. W. Williams, 1875-80; E. A. Richards, 1881; A. C. Maddox, 1882-83; Geo. W. Wilkinson, 1884; Thomas W. Mathews, 1885; P. C. Hodges, 1886-87; S. S. Puckett, 1888; B. B. Campbell, 1889; J. F. Bennett, 1890; J. W. (Billy) Preston, 1891-95; B. L. Dean, 1896-98; Charley Carter, 1899-1908; Charles Maltbie, 1909-12; Billy Smith, 1913-16.

The names of these men were put each year on the ballot and they were elected the same as the Mayor and Councilmen.

When James L. Giles became Mayor in 1917 the title of the head of the police department was changed from marshal to chief of police. They were no longer elected by the people but were appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Councilmen.

Chiefs of Police: John Pounds, 1917-19; Sam T. Salisbury, Jan. 1, 1920 to April 1, 1920; Ed Vestal, April 1, 1920 to March 5, 1923; E. P. Edgerton, 1923-25; H. F. Baker, 1926-28; L. G. Pope, 1929-30; Bill Purvis, 1931; Clark Robertson, 1932-33; Billy Smith, 1934; Frank Karel, 1935-36; W. F. Judd, 1937; Billy Smith, 1938-40; Roy Larson, 1941-42; J. C. Stone, 1943-45; Roy Larson, 1946 to Aug. 15, 1947; J. C. Stone as Acting Chief, Aug. 16, 1947 to Nov. 11, 1947; J. C. Stone, Nov. 12, 1947 to May 2, 1949; Frank Welch, May 3, 1949 to date.

Marshal J. W. Williams served six years and Marshal J. W. Preston five years. The latter was known as "Billy" Preston to the old residents.

Marshal Carter served the longest time, nine years. He was a good officer and always got his man, even if he had to shoot him. He enforced the ordinances passed by the city fathers, and when he was criticized for being too strict always answered his critics by telling them if they did not like the ordinance to get it repealed, but as long as it was on the city record book, he was going to enforce it.

This he did, even arresting Mayor W. H. Jewell for breaking a hitching ordinance. This was back in horse and buggy days when hitching posts lined Orange Ave. The merchants had awnings in front of their stores which were held up by iron pipe which rested on the sidewalk. Someone tied his horse to one of these pipes. The horse reared back and pulled down part of the awning. Then



Volunteer Hose Company. In uniform, William Smith, Assistant Chief. On right of rope: Gus Roach, Billy Skinner, Wm. Dean, Dick Ferrill, Walter Wescott. Left of rope: William Smith, Elmer Girard, Chas. McDowell, N. J. Merck, John Barlow.

the Council passed an ordinance prohibiting the hitching of horses to the posts.

One morning one of Orlando's leading ladies drove into the business part of the city and the Mayor passing at that time offered, in his polite manner, to tie her horse, but alas, he tied it to an awning post and Marshal Carter saw what happened and told the Mayor he was under arrest for breaking the hitching ordinance. The Mayor acknowledged it and the next morning in police court brought up his own case and fined himself one dollar.

William Smith who was and still is known as "Billy," had the distinction of being both marshal and chief as he served the city three different times as head of the police department.

The first city jail was built in the rear of the city hall, brick building around 1885 on Oak St., (now Wall) where the Western Union office is located. It was later moved to the basement of the present city hall and is still there.

ORLANDO FIRE DEPARTMENT

W. C. Sherman, who had been a member of the Boston Fire Department, came to Orlando in 1883 and opened a jewelry store. He at once organized a volunteer fire company and became its first chief. Their first equipment was a hose, reel and a bucket brigade, but in 1885 the men requested of the town council a horse, harness and hose wagon.

The first fire station was established at the corner of Orange and Central Aves. where the Florida Bank now stands. It was later moved to Oak (Wall) St. and occupied a two-story frame building on the Western Union site.

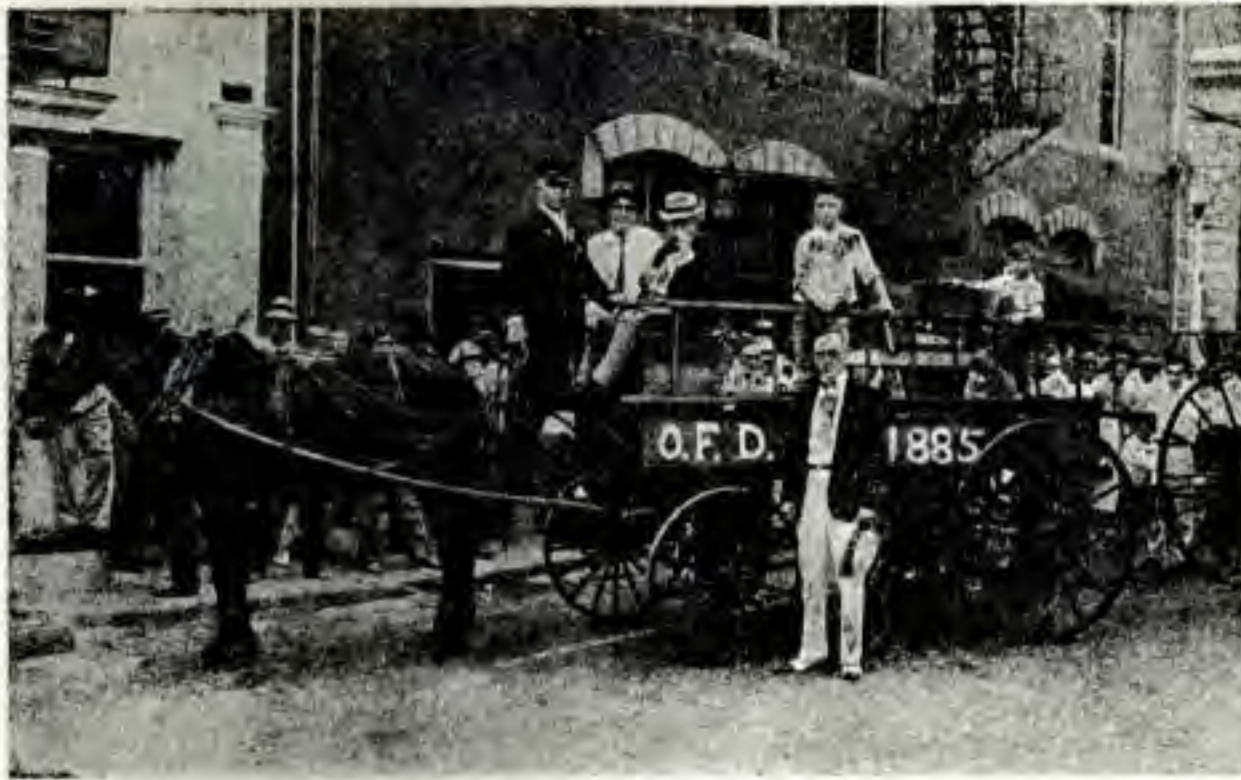
The fire bell was located so that anyone could ring it night or day when a fire was discovered. Then the volunteer firemen quickly poured into the station.

A large cistern was constructed in the ground in the middle of the intersection of Pine St. and Orange Ave. This was the water supply in case of fire in the business district. It was kept full of water by the Orlando Water Co.

Some of the members of the first volunteer company were Messrs. William Smith, assistant chief; Elmer Girard, Gus Roach, Charles McDowell, N. J. Merck, Billy Skinner, John Barlow, William Dean, Dick Ferrill, and Walter Wescott. Charles McDowell and Walter Wescott are the only living members of this first company. The Macey Wagon Co. operated a volunteer company among its employes. They tried to beat the city volunteer company to all fires.

The following is a list of Fire Chiefs: W. C. Sherman 1883-1892; J. W. Gettier, 1893-1903; W. M. Mathews 1904-1907; William Dean, 1908-1935; Gideon Dean, 1936-1939; Maxie Bennett, 1940 to date. William Dean was the first paid Chief and received \$100 per month.

A picture of the Orlando Volunteer Fire Department taken in 1907 in front of the fire station and city hall on Oak St., shows Mayor B. Beacham and Fire Chief W. M. Mathews sitting in a one-horse open buggy. The two-horse fire wagon had R. M. Bennett and W. E. Gore on the driver's seat with Walton Mathews and Joe Lee standing on the back of the wagon. Standing on the side of the wagon were Asst. Chief William Dean and Frank Taylor. The hose wagon had only one horse with H. Carl Dann as driver



Fire Department in 1885. This picture was taken in 1926. The fire department was organized in 1883 by Mr. W. C. Sherman and at first just had a hose reel and a painters extension ladder. In 1885 they asked the city for a wagon so they could carry more hose. In 1926 L. M. Autrey was mayor and he wanted a picture of the old wagon and of the first Fire Chief so had this taken. Mayor Autrey is standing on the ground beside the wagon. The man on the seat with straw hat is W. C. Sherman who was first fire chief. The man in uniform holding the lines is Bill Dean the first paid chief. Between them is C. E. Johnson who always had an interest in the fire department. The hose reel was back of the wagon but only one wheel shows.

and Charles Doty, a winter visitor sitting in the seat beside him. The two horse hook-and-ladder wagon had in the driver's seat Billy Smith and H. Clark Robertson, the latter secretary of the department.

Billy Smith is the only living member of the department who appeared in the picture.

R. M. Bennett, street commissioner and member of the volunteer department, slept at the fire station for 15 years. He could be relied upon to have the horses hitched to the wagons by the time some of the firemen arrived when there was a night fire.

In 1912 the city fathers made the fire laddies happy by purchasing a large steam fire engine, called the Metropolitan Steamer, which could pump water from the lakes or fire hydrants. This engine was drawn by two horses. It is still in running order and is at fire station No. 3.

Thus from a small beginning the Orlando Fire Department has grown to 47 members. It has all modern equipment for the fire fighting, plus an F & M 4-way radio equipment.

The old fire house on Oak St. was abandoned in 1920 when the new station on Main St. was completed.

Station No. 2 is located on the corner of West Central Ave. and Parramore St. which was opened in 1925. Station No. 3 is at the corner of Orlando and Dade Sts. It was opened in 1927 but closed in 1932 and re-opened again in 1936.

Chief Maxie Bennett has made a request for two new stations to protect the fast growing city. One to be located in the south part of the city at the junction of Euclid Ave. and Delaney St. The other near Colonialtown at the corner of Fern Creek Ave. and Marks St.

NEWSPAPERS IN ORLANDO

Orange County Reporter

In 1876 there were no daily papers in Florida and few weeklies. Orlando had 200 population and wanted a paper, so the Orange County Reporter was started by Mr. Rufus Russell. It did not pay, so in 1877 he sold out to Chas. H. Munger and Arthur Harrington but in 1878 they sold it to Mr. Harrington's brother, Mr. S. B. Harrington, owner of the Lake House. In May 1880 he sold out to Mr. Mahlon Gore who ran it for 11 years. The name "Reporter" continued at the masthead of some weekly or daily paper for 70 years until it was dropped from the masthead of the "Reporter-Star" April 10, 1946. The name was changed to The Orlando Star but on April 24, 1947, changed again to Orlando Evening Star.

These were the pioneer newspaper men of Orlando.

Mr. Mahlon Gore bought the paper of Mr. S. B. Harrington in May, 1880, and the paper in June came out with his name as editor and proprietor. Mr. Gore was born on a farm near Climax, Mich., Feb. 4, 1837 and moved to Marshall, Mich., when 15 years old and entered the employ of the Marshall Statesman where he learned the printer's trade. He married in 1860 and moved to Yanktown, Dakota in 1862. In 1864 Mr. Gore moved to Sioux City, Iowa and took charge of the Sioux City Journal. In 1874 he established the Sioux City Tribune, but in 1880 sold out his business and came to Florida.



First Home Orange County Reporter. Court House well corner Court Street and Central Avenue. The large building across Central was the home of the Orange County Reporter. It was destroyed by fire in 1884.

It took him two days to walk from Melonville (now Sanford) to Orlando. He arrived in Orlando in May, 1880, and stopped at the Lake House on Lake Eola which was owned and run by Mr. Harrington. Finding that Mr. Gore was a newspaperman Mr. Harrington proceeded to sell him the Orange County Reporter. There were no daily papers in the State at that time, but around 40 weeklies. The Reporter had a circulation of about 200. There was no railroad to Orlando. The city had a population of about 200. There were three stores, a saloon, and a livery stable. A small court house served for courts, religious services, and other public gatherings.

Mr. Gore moved the paper from a one-story frame building on the southwest corner of Central Ave. and Main St. to a two-story building located on the north side of the lot where now stands the Angebilt Hotel. In 1884 a fire destroyed the first building and Mr. Gore was out of business, but a group of citizens came to his support and raised money enough to equip a new plant.

Mr. Gore loved young men and took many of them into his printing plant and taught them the trade. Among them were Charles and George Munger, Frank Barnes, Joe and Ed Rice, Arthur

and Edward Harington and others. Most of these left Orlando as soon as they learned the trade and went to large plants in other cities. In 1887 there came a young man from Sanford, Mr. Josiah Ferris, who continued with Mr. Gore as long as he was in business. This young man remained in Orlando and at various times was owner of virtually every newspaper published in the city. The Ferris printing plant in Carolina Court, operated by his wife, still bears his name. Mr. Ferris died a few years ago.

The Orange County Reporter was printed on a Washington hand press. Press day was always the hardest day of the week. It took two men to print the paper. Back of the press was a standard upon which revolved two wooden rollers. Between these was run the inking roller. The ink was taken from a keg and daubed upon this roller. The roller man had to roll the form twice and then get out of the way before the man who ran the press rolled back the press "bed" and pulled a heavy lever that made the impression.

Everything was done by hand and it took about an hour to print 200 papers.

They had to make their own rollers and that was another red letter day. They were made of glue and molasses. This mixture was put in a big tin can and placed upon the stove. It required a hot fire to melt the composition. When it was just right it was poured into a well greased iron mold. When it was taken out it was the center of all interest, for if it had a flaw the whole process had to be done over again.

This old press and roller mold would have made a good asset to the many relics in the museum at the old court house.

South Florida Sentinel

On March 4, 1885, the South Florida Sentinel, a weekly newspaper, was started in opposition to the Orange County Reporter. It was owned and edited by Mr. Latimer C. Vaughn.

The plant was located in a one-story building, south of the old court house on Central Ave. Later it was moved to a two-story building, 113 E. Pine St., just east of the old English Club building. It was sold around 1894 to A. T. LaSalle and Frank Stoneman who discontinued publication in 1903 and moved to Miami.

The Daily Record

The Orlando Daily Record was started by Dolph Edwards and R. S. Walker and claimed to be the only daily in South Florida.

A 7 column folio and double page on Sunday. It was called "The Phenomenal Daily" published in a Phenomenal City. So Orlando in 1887 was called "The Phenomenal City" and it surely turned out to be even if we have changed the name to "The City Beautiful." There was no money in the newspaper business in those days and they soon sold out to Vance, Adams and Beebe. On Feb. 20, 1891 they sold to James Irving Crabb, an Englishman. He was said to be one of the best newspaper editors in the early days. He sold it to Cousins, Ridell and Weimer. They gave it up as it did not pay. The office was located in the red brick Lartigue building which is still standing on the northeast corner of E. Church and Court Streets.

The Orange County Reporter Sold

Samuel R. Hudson who was a resident of Kansas City, came to Orlando in 1891 and purchased the Orange County Reporter of Mahlon Gore. He thought Orlando needed a daily so started one in connection with the weekly, but soon found it was a losing proposition. He discontinued the daily and moved the office of the Weekly Reporter to the east end of the English Club Bldg. on Pine St. He began here a general newspaper and commercial printing business.

Tri-Weekly Star

In 1896 the Orlando Star, a tri-weekly, made its appearance. The Star was owned by Messrs. T. P. Warlow, W. F. Barnes and Gen. W. H. Jewell. The editors were Gen. Jewell and C. A. Weimer while the business was managed by Barnes. The plant was located in a two-story building on W. Pine St. near the location of what now is the Hand Funeral Home parking lot. The paper ceased publication in August, 1898.

Around 1900 Walter D. Yowell bought this plant and resumed the publication of the Tri-Weekly Star. He moved the plant to the building on the northeast corner of E. Pine and Court Sts.

The Evening Star

In August 1903 Walter D. Yowell started "The Evening Star" in connection with the Tri-Weekly Star. Capt. Baily Tucker was office manager and bookkeeper but later resigned to go back to railroad work. He was succeeded by E. H. Gore who held the position of reporter, circulation manager and bookkeeper at the

salary of \$50 per month and there were no unions or restrictions of hours. He resigned on Jan. 28, 1905, to go into the postal service. Bob Holly worked for Mr. Yowell for a time then bought the paper in Sanford and moved to that city.

In October 1905 The Daily Reporter, an evening paper, appeared with S. R. Hudson, proprietor; C. E. Howard, editor, and Josiah Ferris, local editor. In February 1906 Mr. Hudson sold this paper and the weekly Orange County Reporter to Mr. Ferris who formed a partnership with Walter D. Yowell and combined the two papers and changed the name of the Evening Star to the Orlando Daily Reporter-Star with Mr. Howard, editor. Ferris and Yowell conducted a commercial printing shop in connection with the newspaper. Their business grew and capital was needed, so in June, 1906, a stock company was formed and on July 13, 1906 the Secretary of State was requested to issue a charter for a corporation to be known as The Reporter-Star Publishing Co. with a capital stock of \$10,000. This was granted on Aug. 15, 1906.

W. R. O'Neal was president; M. O. Overstreet, vice president; N. P. Yowell, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors were O'Neal, Overstreet and Yowell. Plant managers, Josiah Ferris and W. D. Yowell.

This company brought the first linotype to Orlando and the old process of setting type by hand was replaced by this new, modern machine.

In April 1907 Mr. Ferris sold his interest in the Reporter-Star Publishing Co. and resumed publication of the South Florida Sentinel at the former location, 113 E. Pine St.

In October 1907 Ferris formed a partnership with S. R. Hudson and the Sentinel was moved into the Hudson office in the English Club Building. The firm name was the South Florida Sentinel and conducted by Hudson and Ferris, proprietors. They did a regular commercial and publishing business.

They published The Palm Branch, The Baptist Witness, The Orange County Record and the Winter Garden Ricochet. Ferris and Hudson also bought the Sanford Journal which was later owned by Bob Holly.

In March 1910 Ferris bought out Mr. Hudson and in October 1912 moved the South Florida Sentinel plant to the Magruder Arcade on Court St. Here on Feb. 11, 1913 was published Orlando's

first morning daily paper known as The Daily Sentinel. Mr. Ferris was editor and proprietor and J. F. Schumann was the associate editor. The old press that had printed the Weekly Sentinel proved too slow for a daily paper, so Mr. Ferris bought a new modern Miehle press run by electricity instead of steam power.

Reporter-Star and Sentinel

In 1912, G. H. Walton of Stanford, Ky., purchased the Reporter-Star Publishing Co. He was later joined by his brother E. C. Walton, also of Stanford.

George H. Keller, prominent Orlandoan, was editor and later purchased the papers from the Walton Brothers. E. C. Walton later repurchased the papers from Keller, and in the early part of 1914 sold a half interest to Joe Hugh Reese, then editor of the Orlando Morning Sentinel.

In November of that year the Brossier Brothers, R. B. and J. C. of Miami, brothers-in-law of Reese, purchased Mr. Walton's remaining half interest and in 1916 bought Mr. Reese's interest. In 1924 J. F. Schumann, who was associate editor of the Reporter-Star became associated with the Brossiers in the business. In 1925, the Reporter-Star began the issuance of a Sunday issue, known as the Sunday Reporter-Star, giving the paper a seven-day publication.

The office of the Reporter-Star was moved from the Yowell Building on the northeast corner of Pine and Court Sts. to the southwest corner of Pine and Main Sts. The newspaper obtained a 99-year lease, on the property from Mrs. Eula Overstreet Wells of Eustis and erected the two-story building now standing on the corner. This with the three-story structure housed the firm until January, 1931, when the newspaper was sold to General Newspapers, Inc., of which Mr. Charles E. Marsh of Austin, Texas was president.

This organization purchased at the same time the Orlando Morning Sentinel, owned by William Glenn, who with Walter Essington had purchased the newspaper from Mr. Josiah Ferris early in 1914, when it was published in the Magruder Arcade Building. In 1916 Essington and Glenn stopped publication of the Weekly South Florida Sentinel. The plant was later moved to the Fraternal Building at 214 S. Orange.

In 1925 Glenn purchased the half interest of Essington and continued as owner-publisher until January of 1931 when he sold to General Newspapers, Inc. The Sentinel and Orlando Evening

Reporter-Star were then combined, the Star continuing as the afternoon publication and the Sentinel as the morning paper, with the Sentinel-Star the combined Sunday issue.

Mr. Marsh sent Mr. Martin Andersen to represent him as publisher of the combined publication. Glenn remained on as editor of the Sentinel, Schumann as editor of the Evening Reporter-Star, R. B. Brossier as business manager, and J. C. Brossier as general manager of the combination.

In 1932 Glenn went to the Tampa Times, and Mr. Andersen assumed the editorship of the Sentinel. R. B. Brossier also resigned his position at the close of that year, and in 1936 Mr. Schumann left the company and J. C. Brossier became editor of the Star. In 1940 W. H. Roberts became editor of the Sentinel and in 1945 Mr. Andersen purchased the papers from Mr. Marsh and became owner as well as publisher.

In 1946, Henry Balch assumed the editorship of the Sentinel and was named editorial director of the combined publications. During that year also the "Reporter" was dropped from the evening paper's name and it became the "Orlando Evening Star."

The Democrat

Mr. J. Holland Starbuck, an Orlando boy, who had a desire to be a newspaper man started a weekly paper on August 2, 1906. It was called The Democrat and was devoted to the political interests of Orange County. It was published every Thursday. Mr. Starbuck obtained a place on a western paper so left Orlando and his paper was short-lived.

The Orange County Citizen

This paper was published by Hon. A. B. Newton in Winter Garden but was purchased by C. E. Howard and moved to Orlando. It came out every Tuesday and was printed by the Hudson Printing Co. at 107 E. Pine St. Howard was a good photographer and on Jan. 16, 1912 issued a souvenir edition of the Lake Lucerne district and on May 12, 1912 published another special illustrated edition of Lakes Eola, Concord, Ivanhoe and Highlands. These had pictures and descriptions of many of the homes in the city. When you look it over in 1950 you see many changes in the homes and owners. Mr. Howard published the Citizen for more than five years.

The Florida Cracker

J. Fred DeBerry blew into Orlando in 1917 and on Sept. 15 of that year came out with the smallest paper on earth. It was a political sheet and seemed to be published in the interest of Gov. Gilchrist's campaign. It only lasted a short time and then DeBerry left as mysteriously as he came.

The Florida Sun Publishing Company

In 1932 the Florida Sun Publishing Company was organized with H. M. Alexander, general manager. They published a weekly paper known as The Florida Sun and did commercial printing. Their plant was located at 32 E. Church St., but after about two years closed out the business and suspended publication of the Sun.

The Independent and The Orlando Daily News

After World War I Josiah Ferris Jr., returned home and went into the real estate business but in 1926 decided he wanted to follow the newspaper business as his father had done. He bought a paper in Apopka and published the Winter Garden Grower and also the Weekly Independent for Orlando. Later he started the Orlando Daily News, a morning paper. The newspaper business did not prove profitable so he gave it up. In 1933 he was called to Washington as secretary to Hon. Park Trammell.

The Times

The Times started in 1929, a 12 page magazine of local news of Orlando and Winter Park. Published every week by Florida Press, Inc., 143 E. Church St. N. T. Cobb, Sr., editor. Edition March 14, 1931 contained old picture of Orlando taken in 1884.

The Florida Republican

On Aug. 15, 1927, W. C. Lawson, a good Republican supporter, started a political publication devoted to the Republican party. It was located on Court St. across from the old Federal Building. Mr. Lawson moved away and the paper was bought by Wm. M. Glenn in 1939.

The Orlando Times

Mr. Glenn changed the name of the Florida Republican to the Orlando Times and for several months seemed to do a rushing

business. After two years he decided the city did not appreciate a good weekly newspaper so discontinued publication and left the city to go into war work.

Orlando Shopping News

In 1931 appeared the Orlando Shopping News owned and edited by Frank L. Ferguson with offices at 204 S. Main St. At first it was an advertising sheet but Mr. Ferguson soon put in an editorial column and took a decided stand in politics. The Shopping News was delivered by carriers in and around Orlando. It was given up when World War II began.

The Spectator

Leslie Saunders started a small paper in 1932 which he called The Spectator. It was short lived and soon closed up and he departed for Washington, D. C.

The Florida Record

A four page monthly newspaper, information of happenings all over Florida. Started Feb. 15, 1935 by Lester Chambers. Office Hughey Street Arcade. Price 25 cents per year. Soon went out of business.

Orlando Free Press

The Orlando Free Press is a weekly paper appearing in Orlando on every Thursday. It began publication on Oct. 4, 1945. C. B. Buchanan is the publisher and owner and has offices at 104 W. Central Ave.

Other Publications

There have been many smaller publications in Orlando gotten out in the interest of different lodges, schools, churches, unions and other organizations. Such as Tung Oil, Temple News, Orangeland Business Magazine, Orange Echoes, Florida Realty Journal, Palm Branch, The Florida Earth, Picturesque Florida, Industrial Florida, Beautiful Florida, Orange County Tribune and many others that I do not remember.

Orlando Post

The Orlando Post, a weekly pictorial, made its appearance on April 4, 1948. It is published every Thursday. Office at 514 W. Central Avenue. Mr. Thomas B. Casey, editor; Don Morris, man-



North Orange Avenue 1885, from East Central to Jefferson.

On right: Orange County Reporter office; Catholic Church; White's Steam Laundry. On left: Conway & Spellman grocery; Little Tom Shine residence; Arcade Hotel. Extreme right Episcopal Church.

aging editor; Zelda Newhart, society editor; Ted Swalm, staff photographer; George Newhart, advertising manager; Fred Wegant, assistant advertising manager; Mary Lyon Casey, business manager.

PAPERS DEVOTED TO NEGRO PEOPLE

Florida Christian Recorder

In 1900 G. C. Henderson started the Florida Christian Recorder for the Negro people of Orlando and vicinity. This was a weekly publication and gave all the news of interest to the Negro population. It continued 15 years but was given up on the death of its editor.

Central Florida Times

The Central Florida Times, another weekly for Negro people, made its appearance on Nov. 2, 1945 and had as its editor and publisher Benjamin C. Hubert. It was published every Friday at 130 S. Division St. but gave up in 1949.

Orlando's Pioneer Printer

Mr. Edward C. Harrington, a pioneer of Orlando and one of the oldest working printers in Florida, died at the age of 89

at the Louisiana Raulerson Hospital, in Okeechobee, on Feb. 18, 1950 after a short illness.

Born in Scranton, Pa., Aug. 6, 1860, he came to Florida with his father, Mr. S. B. Harrington, in 1869. He never attended school but was taught at home by his mother.

He learned the printers trade and in 1877, with Chas. H. Munger, bought the Orange County Reporter from its founder Mr. Rufus Russell. It did not pay so the next year they sold it to his father, Mr. S. B. Harrington who was court reporter and owner of the Lake House on E. Central Ave.

Edward then started out to see the world and worked on newspapers and printing establishments in Chicago, Boston and New York. He finally got tired of roaming the country, so twenty-five years ago decided to settle down and start a business of his own. He returned to Florida and opened the Humming Bird Printing Shop in Okeechobee.

He claimed he was the oldest working printer in the United States and was active up to his last illness.

FIRST CHURCHES IN ORLANDO

Baptist Church

A few early settlers of the Baptist faith around 1856 met in private homes for worship but in 1858 the Rev. Miller of Apopka came and organized a church of 12 members.

During the Civil War this church was given up, but on March 5, 1871 Brother G. C. Powell of Oviedo organized the Bethel Baptist Church of Orlando with nine men and nine women as members. Their first meetings were held in the old court house, but after the free school building was built in 1872 meetings were held there once each month.

The minutes from 1871 to 1884 are written up under the name of "The Bethel Baptist Church of Orlando." From 1884 to April 22, 1894, it was called the Missionary Baptist Church but after that date the name was changed to the First Baptist Church. In 1880 a lot was purchased on the northwest corner of Garland and West Pine Sts. and two years later a small wooden church was erected. This was sold in 1893.

In 1894 the lot at the corner of Main and E. Pine Sts. was purchased and plans drawn for a \$6,000 frame building which was

dedicated in September 1897. In 1907 a pastorium was built east of the church facing Pine St. This church was torn down and the present brick church was dedicated on May 30, 1915. The parsonage was torn down in 1922 to make room for the large three-story Bible school plant. Now they have outgrown this and in 1946 and 1948 purchased the Duke Hall property with 2 three-story hotel buildings thereon. The Duke Hall Annex was torn down in 1950 and a new \$200,000 Bible School and Educational Hall built in its place.

Methodist Church

The year 1859 found circuit riders of the Methodist Church coming to Orlando and holding meetings in the court house. Later they were held in the free school building.

The Rev. T. Bishop arrived in 1880 and organized the First Methodist Church. In 1881 the lot at the corner of Main and Jackson Sts. was purchased and a \$1,000 wooden building erected. In 1882 the parsonage was built facing Jackson St. west of the church. In 1888 the church proved too small and had to be enlarged. In 1905 this church was again enlarged but the congregations grew so fast a larger building was necessary so in 1914 the frame church was torn down and replaced by a \$50,000 brick building. The parsonage had to be torn down in 1922 to make room for Wesley Hall, a new modern brick Educational and Bible School building which cost around \$60,000. The residence at 404 S. Rosalind Ave. was purchased for a parsonage.

The Kilgore residence adjoining the church property on the west was purchased to take care of the overflow of the Bible School and is called Asbury Hall. This residence was torn down and a large brick building was erected on the site in 1949.

The Methodists wanted to do something along higher educational work for the residents of Florida and in 1884 erected a two-story frame building on the present site of the city hall and opened the Southern Methodist Academy. This did not pay, so in 1886 the academy was moved to Leesburg and the building sold to the city for a public school. In 1905 it caught fire and was badly damaged and replaced by a brick school building, now the city hall.

The Primitive Baptist Church

In July 1872 seven members, with the assistance of Brother J. W. Swain, organized a Primitive Baptist Church for Orange

County. These seven members were: Messrs. Robert Ivey, Nathan Beasley, James O. Powers and Priscilla Ivey, Weltha Ann Alman, Elinder Patrick and Sarah Roberson.

They built a log church on the south side of Rock Lake where the Wright home is located. Later this was sold and a lot was purchased near the bay head at the corner of W. Church St. and Tampa Ave., and a frame church erected.

Some of their first pastors were D. B. Sheffield, 1872-76; Z. H. Bennett, 1877-78; W. M. Bennett, 1879-80; H. J. Fortner, 1881-84; T. J. McMillan, 1885-88; Leslie Register, 1889-94; M. R. Rountree, 1895. D. E. Cribbs, of Plant City, has been the pastor since 1945 and comes here on the third Sunday of each month.

The Primitive Baptists hold services once each month but generally come on Saturday and transact their business and then Sunday is given up to preaching and song service. They have no Sunday schools or foreign mission boards, believing they are called to preach the gospel in their own community.

About 10 years ago the church was sold for business property and 60 members went to the 2000 block on W. Church St. and built a new church, and 23 members built a church on Pine St. beyond Lake Lorna Doone. The little church of seven members in 1872 has developed into two churches in Orlando in 1950.

Episcopal Church

First services of the Episcopal Church were conducted in Orlando in private homes by Mr. Francis Epps, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. In 1873 the Rev. Francis R. Holman of Longwood, conducted services in the old free school building. On Jan. 9, 1882 a large lot, corner Main and Jefferson Sts., was purchased and a small building erected. This was enlarged in 1884 and the mission was organized into the St. Luke's Parish. In 1902 the building was again enlarged and the name changed from the St. Luke's Parish to the St. Luke's Cathedral and the Rev. L. A. Spencer was called to become the first dean of the cathedral. In 1922 the old cathedral was moved to the south side of the lot and is now used for offices and other secular purposes.

On April 13, 1925 the cornerstone of the present cathedral was laid and this large and stately edifice was erected at a cost of

\$130,000. Thus from a small beginning this church is now one of the largest Episcopal Churches in South Florida.

Presbyterian Church

The First Presbyterian Church was organized in the free school building on March 18, 1876 by the Rev. W. B. Talford of Silver Lake, and the Rev. W. D. Dodge of Jacksonville. It had 11 members and services were conducted later in the old court house. The Rev. Henry Keigwin was called in 1884 to become the first pastor and through his efforts a lot was purchased on Central Ave. where the Seaboard depot now stands and a building was erected at a cost of \$4,000. This burned down on Feb. 23, 1888 and services were held in the opera house.

The lot at the corner of Main and Church Streets was then purchased and in 1889 a new house of worship was built. This church has been enlarged twice and in 1926 a three-story Bible School and Educational Building was erected east of the church at the corner of Church and Palmetto Streets.

In 1902 the Congregational Church united with the Presbyterians and their church building was moved to the south side of the Presbyterian Church and was first used as a lecture room, but is now occupied by Yowell's Young Presbyters Bible Class. Mr. N. P. Yowell has been teacher of this class for 41 years.

Rev. Henry Keigwin and Presbyterian Church

Miss Lilian Keigwin, of Washington, D. C., writes about the organization of the Presbyterian Church in Orlando and her father who was its first regular pastor.

The church was organized on March 18, 1876 by Rev. W. P. Telford, of Silver Lake and Rev. W. H. Dodge of Jacksonville. It was composed of 11 adults and their children: Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Stubblefield and three children, Mary L., Thomas L. and Annie C.; Mrs. Jacob Summerlin; Mr. and Mrs. B. Gould; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Milton and daughter, Annie F.; Mr. E. M. Clark; Mr. C. H. Munger; Mr. J. M. Clark and Mrs. J. Preston.

Messrs. Gould, Stubblefield and E. M. Clark were elected ruling elders. Messrs. Munger and Milton elected deacons.

The services were held on alternate Sundays with other denominations in "the old church building" which was used during the week for the free school; a rough unfinished building, where Mrs. Shelby and Miss Myrtle Harris were teachers.

"In 1880 Rev. Henry Keigwin came to Orlando in search of a more salubrious climate for his ailing wife. He found a small but growing town so decided to locate. He purchased an acre lot running from Central Avenue to Pine Street. He built three houses, the first a one story house, for his family. Then on Pine Street a large two story house which he sold and it became the Tennessee House.

"He was also instrumental in establishing the Orlando ice factory by persuading some of his church members to invest with him in this project.

"On December 1, 1881, Rev. Henry Keigwin was stated supply to this First Church, also one in Sanford, until January 1, 1884 he became the first ordained minister of the church. The church had been supplied by visiting ministers. One of these, Rev. J. Beveridge, deserves special mention, as unaided, he built with his own hands a cottage on Magnolia Avenue, known as the house the "Preacher Built." Unlike most Florida houses at that time it was well supplied with cupboards.

"Rev. Keigwin was chairman of the building committee of this first church and it stood on Central Avenue near where the Seaboard Depot is today. Plans were made in 1882 and it was completed in February 1883. Five years later it burned down.

"Rev. Keigwin then accepted the pastorate of the Leesburg Church which he held for two years. In Eustis, on November 17, 1912 at the age of 75 years and after 50 years in the ministry, he left us holding the same confidence in God's Eternal love as he had so ably preached it in life and sermon, and as he expressed it in verse from his own poems:

"While westering sun with mellow ray
 Illumes the slope of waning years
 A whisper floats from brighter spheres,
And breathes of home and fadeless day."

Catholic Church

The lot on which the present Catholic Church stands was purchased in 1881 by Bishop Moore. In 1885 Father Felix P. Swembergh became resident priest. He began at once the erection of a church which still stands, but has been greatly improved and added to since that time. Early pictures of the church show it on a dirt

road out in the country north of the city on Orange Ave. Little did those pioneers of the faith realize that some day their church would be in the business section of the city, but such it is today.

This lot occupied a whole city block and in 1889 a school was built back of the church facing Main St. and here the Sisters of St. Joseph taught the youth of Orlando until 1939 when this half of the church lot was sold to the Government for a new Post Office building and enough of the lot was donated to the city that Court Street might be opened through the property.

In 1887 Father Swenbergh went to Tampa to help the yellow fever patients and caught the disease and it proved fatal. The church was served for a time by different priests and at one time by Father Curley who later became arch-bishop of Baltimore but, in 1892 Father Michael Fox became resident priest and for over 40 years devoted his life to the local parish and school. Then he went to Jacksonville to become chaplain in the St. Vincent's Hospital.

In the tearing down of the old school and convent building the city lost one of its old landmarks. But a new school was built at a cost of around \$150,000 on Ridgewood Ave. and also a convent building erected nearby at a cost of \$40,000.

Msgr. John J. Bishop, pastor of St. James parish in 1950 has plans drawn for a \$300,000 edifice to be built on the site of the old church.

Congregational Church

Some of the members of the Congregational faith held meetings around 1885 in the court and opera house. But in 1887 they purchased the lot on the northwest corner of Main St. and Robinson Ave. and in 1888 erected one of the best furnished little churches in the city. It is said they even had a carpet on the floor, something which few Orlando homes had in those days.

The ministers were supplied by the Home Missionary Society. Preaching was held every Sunday and as the church was small you had to go early to get a seat.

The church was only in existence a few years, as many of the members moved away and others passed to their reward. In 1902 those who remained, voted to unite with the Presbyterian Church. Their church building was moved along with their memberships and became the south part of the Presbyterian Church, known then as the lecture room.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

The first record of a Young Men's Christian Association dates back to 1887 when that organization occupied a portion of the top floor of the building now housing the O'Neal Branch Co., at the corner of Pine and Court Sts. The Rev. J. C. Williams gave his services as secretary and the Y flourished for some time, and was then given up.

By 1905 need for a YMCA was again felt and at the call of the late L. G. Starbuck, a prominent attorney, 23 persons met and reorganized. On May 24 of that year the Y again began to function with N. P. Yowell serving as president; L. G. Starbuck, vice president; E. H. Gore, recording secretary; F. A. Curtis, treasurer, and Prof. Fons A. Hathaway, general secretary.

As the Y rooms were to be open only at night and on Sundays, Prof. Hathaway, who was principal of the high school, was engaged to look after them at a salary of \$25 a month. For a time, rooms were secured in the Dollins block on West Pine St., for which a rental of \$160 a year was paid. The association later moved to the second floor of the then new Dickson-Ives Building on Orange Ave. where a gymnasium, library, reading room, parlor, game room, bath room and kitchen were provided for \$360 a year.

The organization voted to keep the rooms open between the hours of 9 a.m. and 10 p.m. and Prof. Hathaway resigned. He was succeeded by Dr. J. G. Litch, a retired physician who was employed at a salary of \$50 a month. He was assisted in physical activities by Prof. Burrell, physical director at Rollins College, who conducted gym classes three nights a week.

Dr. Litch, however, served only a few months, when he resigned to go into the ministry and was succeeded by Dr. Gillette, a well known drug clerk who took over as secretary. The association was the scene of many social and devotional meetings attended by members of the organization, and friends.

Dr. Gillette and Prof. Burrell resigned after operating the Y for about two years, when they moved away, and as Dickson-Ives needed the rooms occupied by the organization, the Association paid up its bills and quit.

It was later revived and in 1925 when the Florida boom was at its height, S. A. Ackley was engaged to raise \$800,000 for the

erection of a real Y building. The amount was over-subscribed, but mostly on paper and when the depression came, only a few of the pledges were paid. However, the organization had gone heavily in debt by the purchase of the old Sen. Buxton place at the corner of Main St. and Lucerne Circle. For a time the Y was operated at that location, but failure to collect pledges, and the payment falling due on the purchase, broke the organization and it lay dormant for a number of years.

In 1942 the late John F. Schumann, president for a number of years and the late W. R. O'Neal and N. P. Yowell, directors, decided the organization needed new and younger blood, and induced M. R. Smith to take over the presidency and secure younger men for the board. This Mr. Smith did and the rejuvenated organization set to work to make a real, live and active Y for Orlando and Orange County.

Smith was more than successful and in March of 1945 secured the services of John C. Barber, who had served as Y of the Buffalo Club for a number of years. In June, Barber staged a campaign and raised \$50,000 to purchase the Osceola Hotel property, which was made into a permanent home for the organization. It has been paid for in cash and the organization now is clear of all indebtedness and going strong.

Its growth since Barber became secretary has been rapid in keeping with a town of Orlando's size. In the winter of 1945 the Association boasted 375 members, but by 1946 it had 1,245, mostly girls and boys of high school age and young men as resident members.

There are five Hi-Y girl clubs: Ocoee, Apopka, Winter Park, OHS and Memorial; three boy Hi-Y clubs: Apopka, OHS and Memorial. It is planned to organize boy Hi-Ys in all high schools of the county in the Fall.

In 1948 44 volunteer workers gave \$1,750 of work hours to the Association. It performed 5,323 personal services for people needing counsel, housing, church contact, etc.

It has recently taken over the Boy Scout Camp, Wewa, at Plymouth and is doing an excellent job of providing vacation recreational facilities for hundreds of youngsters in the county.

It looks as if the Orange County YMCA is at last on a permanent and prosperous foundation.



First School Building in 1872

Mr. C. A. Boone, teacher. 30 Pupils. Building between Baptist Church and Tremont Hotel. Called free school and church building. Church Street named after this building. Torn down in Sept. 1891.

ORLANDO SCHOOLS

Back in the days when Central Florida was little more than a wilderness, when the settlement, now Orlando, was composed of a few scattered families the hardy pioneers thought of education and set aside a room in the old log Court House for instruction. This building burned in 1868.

The first school building for the settlement was built in 1872 and was known as the Free Church Building, located about the center of the block bounded by Main, Church, Rosalind and Pine Streets, somewhere south of the present First Baptist Church.

The structure was of an L shape and was used for the community's school during the week. On Sundays different religious denominations held their services there. It served the community until September of 1891 when it was torn down. Its first teacher was Cassius A. Boone and at times he had as many as 30 students in attendance.

Orange County's first academy was built on what is now the City Hall site on Orange Ave. between Jackson and South streets by the Methodists in 1884 and Prof. Duggar and his wife were brought to Orlando to conduct its activities. However, the venture

did not pay and the academy was moved to Leesburg and the building and site sold to the City of Orlando in 1886 to be used as a public school.

Prof. Duggar remained in Orlando for a time and headed the public school system which was housed in the former academy building. Others to head the city's school were C. O. Meoux, W. G. Johnson, Fons Hathaway and J. W. Simmons.

By 1905 the building had deteriorated until it was badly in need of repairs. Some citizens thought it should be torn down and a new one erected. However, it was repaired at a cost of \$800 but the same year caught fire and was so badly damaged it was torn down. Part of it was moved to Orange Ave. and became a portion of the Will-Ola Hotel.

Orlando's first school trustees were elected in 1902, the board being composed of Dr. J. H. Smith, W. R. O'Neal and N. P. Yowell. After the burning of the school building, classes were held in various buildings about the city until a new brick school building costing \$23,000, to care for the city's school needs for the next 20 years was completed in 1906. The city, however, outgrew the building within five years. It is now the City Hall.

As the city school population grew, other schools, such as Magnolia Ave., now the Vocational School and Memorial were erected. Then came the boom days of the 1920s and Cherokee, Orlando High, Concord Park, Hillcrest, Princeton, Marks St., Grand Avenue, Fern Creek, DeLaney, Kaley, West Central, North Orlando High. For Colored, Jones High School took their places in Orlando's educational system.

CATHOLIC SCHOOL

Following its tradition of Christian education, the Catholic Church soon after its establishment here, erected a school and convent on the Main St. end of the Catholic Church block bounded by Orange, Robinson, Main and Jefferson Sts.

The school was erected in 1889 and the Sisters of St. Joseph came to operate it.

In the boom days of the middle 1920s the Orange Ave. property became so valuable plans were made to dispose of it and to erect a new church and school elsewhere. So Father Fox, resident pastor, purchased a 50-foot strip of land on the north side of Ridge-

wood Ave., extending from Cathcart to Hillman Sts. and erected thereon a \$150,000 grade and high school, modern in every detail.

The church had also purchased the full block of land facing Lake Eola, just across the street from the school.

During the late 1920s Fr. Fox purchased an eight-acre tract on Fern Creek with a view of taking care of the school's needs when the city grew. However, one day in 1935, Fr. Bishop, then pastor, called County Supt. Judson Walker and asked if he'd like a bargain for the schools. He priced the site at \$2,500, and the city school trustees lost no time in taking advantage of this offer. The site now valued at some \$25,000 and the city trustees constructed one of the city's most modern school upon it.

Within a few years after the Catholics erected the new school on Ridgewood a convent was constructed on the northwest corner of the Eola block site at a cost of \$40,000. This made it possible for the Sisters to be near their school.

In 1939 the Main St. site of the former convent was sold to the U. S. Government at a price said to be around \$65,000, for a site for the new Post Office. The building was occupied by the Government in April of 1941. It was at this time that the Catholic Church gave the land for the extension of Court St. from Jefferson to Robinson, so the Post Office could have a street on all four sides.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL

Cathedral School is one of the best known religious schools for girls in the State. There is scarcely a town in Florida but in which are to be found graduates from this institution of learning which had its beginning in a small way back in 1900 by Bishop William Crane Gray of the Episcopal Church.

Bishop Gray resided where the school is now located at the corner of Central Ave., and Liberty St. In 1900 Leslie Pell-Clark, a devoted member of the Episcopal Church, gave his beautiful home at the corner of Main and Washington Streets, where the Court House is now located to the Episcopal Church to be used as "The Bishopstead," and soon after his removal to the new home, Bishop Gray began getting his former home ready for the school and it opened October 1, 1900.

First instructors for the school were the Misses Mason, sisters who came from New York State to operate it. Later Miss Harriet Randolph Parkhill took over its management.

The school was first known as the Pell-Clark School, named in honor of the man who did so much to make it possible. Later the name was changed to Cathedral School.

In 1905 George B. Cluett supplied the funds to erect a building in honor of his friend Bishop Gray, and the structure was known as *Bishop Gray Hall*. In 1906 other friends built the Harriett Randolph Building in honor of the principal who had given so much of her time to its operation. In 1929 friends of Bishop Cameron Mann gave the hall which bears his name.

The school purchased the residence of the Hon. W. R. O'Neal in 1917. This property joined the Cathedral School property on the south. In 1925 the city cut Pine St. through from Rosalind to Liberty and this separated this property from the school proper. It was known as Liberty House, and for a number of years was used as Red Cross headquarters.

For years the school operated as a boarding school and enrolled students from virtually every State in the Union during its almost half-century of operation. The late Rev. R. P. Cobb remained at its head for the greatest number of years, serving from 1911 to 1920 and returned in 1933, but his health failed during the term and he died before the year was out.

Mrs. Edith Massey who served the school for a number of years as the nurse in charge of the students' health, is now principal.

The school at one time accepted male students, and when Miss Mary Harden, who operated a private school in the old Armory building on Court St., joined the teaching staff of Cathedral, she took with her a number of young boy students.

However, these young Americans were too much for the quiet atmosphere of Cathedral and they were sent to the public school, which at that time was operating under Prof. Fons Hathaway.

During the year of 1905 the Orlando public school's basketball team was to play Jacksonville, and these boys, known as the Mustang-Mules wanted to go along but the high school faculty wanted to discipline them for the trouble they had caused their teachers so refused to let them out in time to catch the train. At recess they doped the chairs of the faculty and when school convened watched for results. It was a warm day and soon the chairs began to get hot and one by one the faculty left the room.

The Mustang-Mules heard the train whistle so left for Jacksonville.

On Monday morning the Mustang-Mules were reprimanded *for leaving* the room Friday. Their alibi was the faculty left and *did* not come back so they supposed school was dismissed.

No one ever found out who turned the heat on the faculties' chairs, though every effort was made in that direction. Some of the Mustang-Mules are among Orlando's most prominent business men today.

HOSPITALS AND SANITARIUMS

Church Home and Hospital

Mr. S. Waters Howe has an old scrap book which contains an item by the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal about how the first hospital in Orlando was organized. In 1892 Mrs. Phillard, widow, invested her money in building seven four room cottages on the north side of Anderson Street, from Delaney to Lake Streets. These she tried to rent but they were so far out from the business part of the city no one wanted them. She then made an offer to give them to anyone who would give her a home as long as she lived. Several women of the city became interested, among them were Mrs. Robert Howe, Mrs. Anne Coleman and Mrs. W. R. Anno. They decided to take them over and organize a home for dependent women. It was finally organized into "A Cottage Hospital Association". Mrs. Robert Howe was chosen president and O'Neal secretary and treasurer. It was later taken over by the Episcopal Church and Bishop Gray took charge and built it over into the Church Home and Hospital which served the people of Orlando and vicinity until the Orange Memorial Hospital was built.

A large two-story building was erected and equipped. Two wards were provided on the first floor, one for men and the other for women. Patients paid \$12 a week for their beds. The second floor was set aside for private rooms at \$25 a week.

Rev. A. A. Rickert, retired Episcopal minister, was made chaplain. He was greatly beloved by the patients.

The house at the corner of Gunby and Anderson Streets was built into an old folks home. There many an aged person found comfort and rest.

Bishop Gray did not expect the institution to pay expenses and conducted it for the good of the community. At the end of each



Corner Anderson and DeLaney, 1900

Added afterward was a Cement block building on DeLaney Street. Two cottages for contagious diseases and an old folks home on Anderson St.

Home for Chaplain on Gunby Avenue.

Large laundry building in rear of hospital.

Built by Bishop Gray in 1895.

Sold by Bishop Mann in 1918.

year, he called upon Episcopalians to show their missionary spirit and pay the deficit.

All Orlando doctors were allowed the use of the operating room and were privileged to bring their patients there.

When Bishop Mann replaced Bishop Gray in 1915, he brought with him his daughter, Miss Dorothea, a graduate, trained nurse. She was put in charge of the hospital. The name was changed to St. Luke's.

This organization continued in operation until the establishment of the Orange General Hospital in 1918. The Episcopal Church sold the property.

The Christian and Missionary Alliance Church and pastorium occupy the west half of the property. Anderson Court has been opened through the center. The Lockhart apartment house and a large dwelling are now located on the east half of the original hospital site.

Thus time has made many changes, but the hospital operated by the early Episcopalians will never be forgotten by the old-timers.

FLORIDA SANITARIUM AND HOSPITAL

One of the progressive doctors serving the Orlando public in 1903 was Dr. R. L. Harris who lived and maintained his office on Orange Avenue near where the Rutland Building now stands.

About the turn of the Century Dr. Harris purchased an old farm house on the shores of Lake Estelle and 52 acres of land. He made this into a tuberculosis sanitarium, also constructing several small cottages where he tried by fresh air, good food and medicine, to help his patients back to health.

This project later became the Florida Sanitarium.

Dr. Harris at the same time maintained a hospital on his Orange Avenue property. In the period around 1906, the late Dr. C. D. Christ, and later Dr. J. S. McEwan came to help Dr. Harris, but being young physicians they soon decided to go on their own and took their patients to the Church Home and Hospital which was being operated by the Episcopal Church on Anderson Street.

In 1908 Dr. Harris decided to move to Jacksonville and put his sanitarium property up for sale. Mahlon Gore, then an enterprising real estate operator in Orlando, and who lived near Battle Creek, Mich., and who knew the work of the Battle Creek Sanitarium, wrote Dr. J. H. Kellogg, its head, advising him of the advantages of locating a like institution in this moderate climate, and explained the excellent site which was available on Lake Estelle.

The Southeastern Seventh Day Conference appointed a committee, with Elder Parmelee as chairman; Elder Leroy T. Crisler; Dr. Kynett; H. A. Shreve and C. V. Achlenbach to investigate the proposition. Their report was favorable and the purchase was completed in October 1908.

Elder Parmelee's wife, Dr. Lydia Parmelee, and Dr. L. N. Sickler were sent to conduct the sanitarium. The old house was made into a presentable institution with adequate treatment and operating rooms. In November 1909 Dr. M. M. Martinson took charge and in October 1910, Dr. J. E. Caldwell joined the medical staff.

In 1913 the farm house and cottages were unable to accommodate the many patients who came to the institution and a two-story building was erected near the lake and Dr. R. S. Ingersoll and wife took charge of the new structure.

Since then many new buildings have been erected. In 1941 the old house was moved and became the north wing of a new hospital costing \$40,000. However, even with the expansion this permitted, the institution was unable to serve its guests, so numerous were the requests for admission.

This prompted the erection of a north wing in 1946 at a cost of \$350,000 and added 104 beds to the institution's capacity, making a total of 240 beds in all.

This year it is planned to erect a Nurses home to cost \$150,000. A patient, J. A. Linscott, has already given \$20,000 toward its costs.

Other doctors who have headed the Sanitarium were: Dr. L. L. Andrews, Dr. R. N. Calvert, Dr. C. W. Lynn, Dr. J. C. Larson and Dr. L. N. Christensen.

The hospital has been known by several names: Adventist Sanitarium; Orlando, Florida Sanitarium and Hospital; Florida Sanitarium. Its present name is The Florida Sanitarium and Hospital.

ORANGE MEMORIAL HOSPITAL

By 1918 Orlando had outgrown its hospital accommodations. A number of physicians and business men decided the county should have an institution which would adequately serve its needs.

A group of interested persons organized, in 1916, an association, and doctors undertook to raise money to get the hospital started.

A campaign was launched to solicit memberships to the organization. Every person in the county was asked to join the Orange General Hospital Assn. at an annual membership fee of \$5.00.

Other memberships were provided for with larger amounts prescribed for them, and with the incorporation of the organization in November, 1918, definite plans for the structure were made.

Leaders in the movement were Doctors J. S. McEwan, C. D. Christ, Messrs. M. O. Overstreet, M. M. Smith, James L. Giles, N. P. Yowell, William Edwards, W. R. O'Neal, H. H. Dickson and others. It was decided to spend \$150,000 for a building to provide 100 beds, with \$15,000 being appropriated for equipment.

The location where Orange Memorial Hospital now stands on Kuhl Ave. was selected because of its elevation. The south portion of what is now Memorial was the first wing of Orange General Hospital.

When constructed it was rated one of the best institutions of its size in the State, and many young ladies came here to take their training. In 1923 a nurses home costing \$25,000 was constructed.

The popularity of the institution was such its facilities were inadequate to care for the demand, and in 1926 a wing consisting of 50 rooms was added. This helped for a time but of late years the hospital has been so crowded it has been necessary to put two patients in most rooms, and often emergency beds have been placed in the halls.

When Carl C. Hall was named president of the board in 1946 he decided to do something about it and panned a campaign to relieve the situation. Now in 1950 a new addition is being added on the north side that will furnish 75 more rooms, new Operating and X-ray Rooms, Clinic Laboratory, Kitchen and in fact it will be a new Hospital in itself with all latest equipment, costing \$800,000.

The name Orange General Hospital was also changed in 1946 to Orange Memorial Hospital in honor of the men who served in World War II from Orange County.

THE ORLANDO SANITARIUM

One of the first private Sanitariums and Hospitals was opened around 1910 by Dr. C. D. Christ, in the three story Guernsey building, 11 E. Central Avenue. He soon outgrew this place and with the assistance of several business men Dr. Christ organized the Orlando Sanitarium, which was also generally known as the Christ Sanitarium, located at the corner of Magnolia and Robinson Avenues.

The late Hon. W. R. O'Neal was named president of the organization with the late Judge T. P. Warlow, vice president and T. H. Evans secretary-treasurer. Dr. Christ was the surgeon and physician in charge with Miss Clara Bauer as superintendent. These with the Hon. M. O. Overstreet were the committee who organized a training school for nurses, in connection with the institution.

The sanitarium was housed in what is now the home of the YMCA on Magnolia Ave. The buildings were fitted up for the comfort of the patients and the very latest in hospital equipment installed.

The institution grew rapidly and Dr. Christ erected a three-story brick building, which is now in the rear of the new home of Parisian Cleaners on Robinson Ave. and is owned by J. Max Scott, who purchased the entire south half of the property some two years ago and erected the store building now occupied by Lovett's Grocery Company.

This new hospital structure was equipped with steam heat, a swimming pool capable of being heated on chilly days, and had a roof for sun baths. Its laboratory and operating rooms were among the best in Central Florida.

However, while Dr. Christ was an expert surgeon, he was no business man. He never asked a person if he could pay when sickness befell. Consequently the project was a business failure.

The property was sold and became the Osceola Hotel. It was purchased last year from the Hackney Interests, the YMCA retaining two wooden buildings on the north half of the property, which are now used in YMCA activities, and sold the southern half, or the Robinson Ave. frontage to J. Max Scott, who has erected store buildings thereon.

McEWAN SANITARIUM

Despite Horace Greeley's advice for young men seeking their fortune to "Go West" a young surgeon at the New York Hospital dediced he would go South to further an ambitious career. When he reached Orlando he found Dr. R. L. Harris, who operated a hospital where the Rutland building now stands was in need of a surgeon. So Dr. John Singer McEwan decided to cast his lot with Dr. Harris and the name of the hospital was changed to the Harris and McEwan Hospital, and the young New Yorker became a medical partner of Dr. Harris.

In 1908 Dr. Harris decided to move to Jacksonville and sold his Orlando property. Dr. McEwan then opened an office for himself and took his patients to the Church Home and Hospital, operated by the Episcopal Church, on Anderson St.

By 1911 Dr. McEwan's practice had increased to the extent he felt the need of his own hospital. Much against the advice of friends, he decided to buy a location. These friends predicted failure if he got off Orange Ave., but the young surgeon decided his patients would follow him.

One afternoon he set out to find the desired spot for his institution. Passing a livery stable on Orange and Central, now the Yowell-Drew-Ivey location, he passed up the vacant lots until he reached Main St. and Central. There, on the outskirts of the business district he saw a lot housing a cow barn and negotiated with its owner, Dr. J. H. Smith, for its purchase.

There he built the McEwan Sanitarium. For a time the two-story structure served his needs but later he had to add another story which gave him a 20-room well equipped hospital. Miss Maud Yothers was named head nurse.

When World War I broke, Dr. McEwan enlisted in the services of his country and served with distinction in France. When he left, his brother-in-law, the late Dr. Gaston Edwards took over management of the institution, but, he too, later enlisted and was one of the head Allied surgeons in the Italian area.

On his return Dr. McEwan built the McEwan Clinic, and threw influence toward organization and erection of the Orange General Hospital. What had been the McEwan Sanitarium was sold to the Florida Public Service Co., now the South Atlantic Gas Co.

Dr. McEwan retained his office in his clinic until 1942 when overwork impaired his health and he was forced to retire from active practice. He now resides at his beautiful residence on S. Delaney Street.

DR. HOWELL HOSPITAL

Around 1921 Dr. J. C. Howell opened a hospital at the corner of Gore Avenue and Lucerne Boulevard. Later he moved into larger quarters on North Orange Avenue. But when the boom days came and high rents he moved it to 914 Lucerne Terrace.

BULLOCK HOSPITAL

In 1930 Dr. Bullock, who was a physician and surgeon, also an osteopath, opened a private hospital on West Concord. This he conducted two years and then returned to his native state of Michigan.

OSTEOPATHIC HOSPITAL, INC.

There were many osteopathic physicians in Orlando and they decided to have a hospital of their own. They organized the Osteopathic Hospital, Inc., and purchased the large residence of Mr.

Carl Dann, 603 Hillcrest, and August 19, 1941, opened for business. They have a surgeon in charge and all the latest appliances for general hospital work.

FIRST EYE AND EAR SPECIALIST

Around 1880 there came to Orlando a young physician and surgeon Dr. L. W. Pilley who also engaged in special diseases of the eye and ear. The doctors believed in advertising in those days and carried cards in the Orange County Reporter that told the different diseases they specialized in so when you needed a doctor for a certain ailment your paper would tell you which one to call.

Dr. Pilley was a young man who made many friends and he looked very distinguished in his red whiskers. After practicing in Orlando for several years he was offered a drug store in Kissimmee and moved to that city. He married Sally Bronson of Kissimmee and they had one child, a daughter. The family took an active part in the Episcopal Church and made their home at the Kissimmee Lake House. Dr. Pilley has been dead for many years but his memory still lives in the minds of the older residents of both cities.

EARLY LODGES IN ORLANDO

Masonic Organizations

The first fraternal lodge in Orlando, was Lodge No. 69 Free and Accepted Masons, which received its charter January 13, 1876, and the first Masonic hall to house the organization was located at the corner of Garland and Church Streets, the lot for which was donated by Mr. W. A. Patrick, and a Masonic Hall built thereon April 1, 1882.

The Eureka Chapter No. 7 RAM was organized on January 19, 1886.

In 1888 L. J. Dollins built a three-story block building on W. Pine St. just off of Orange Ave. The Masons occupied its third floor.

The Olivet Commandary No. 4 KT was organized Oct. 10, 1889.

The Masons purchased two lots on Central Ave. in the Lake Eola district and in 1925 erected a large temple thereon. This is now the home of all the old and new organizations of Masonry in Orlando, also the order of the Eastern Star.

Knights of Pythias

Welcome Lodge No. 9 K. of P. was organized on Nov. 11, 1885. Their first meetings were held in the Brown block corner of Orange Ave. and W. Central Ave. They moved to the Kuhl-Delaney block corner of E. Pine and Main Sts. in 1889. In 1893 they moved back to the Brown Building, where they remained until the Fraternal Building was built in 1916 which has been their permanent home since.

Odd Fellows Lodge

Orlando Lodge No. 20, IOOF was organized on March 25, 1885 and had their hall on the third floor of the Brown Building until 1916 when they moved to the Fraternal Building.

Red Men

Econlockhatchie Council Red Men was organized June 23, 1901 and moved into the Fraternal Building with the Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows in 1916. These three organizations still exist and occupy the Fraternal Bldg. together with several branches subordinate lodges and women organizations as follows: Welcome Lodge No. 9 K. of P.; Pythian Sisters Gleaner's Temple No. 2; Adi Rolf Temple No. 261 DOKK; Orlando Lodge No. 20 IOOF, Seminole Encampment No. 13 IOOF, Lucerne Lodge No. 36 Rebekah; Orlando Lodge No. 12 Rebekah; Econlockhatchie Council No. 23 Red Men; Nokomis Council No. 23 Pocahontas; Cherokee Council No. 12 Pocahontas.

Elks Lodge

Orlando Lodge No. 1079 BPOE was organized in 1907 and occupied rooms across from the old Post Office on E. Central Ave. In 1921 they purchased their present site on the south side of Lake Eola and erected the large Temple which they now occupy.

Other Lodges

In 1887 there was organized the Ancient Order of United Workmen, Eola Lodge No. 6. Later the Loyal Order of Moose was organized and occupied a one-story brick building on W. Robinson Ave. This was given up. The Moose organized a new lodge in 1947 known as Orlando Lodge No. 766, Loyal Order of Moose. They are now located at 2113 N. Orange Ave.



Charleston House in 1881

Built by S. A. Lucky.
 James L. Giles bought it and had it sawed in two parts where
 the line in the picture shows. He sold half to Tremont Hotel and
 half to Duke Hall.
 Shine & Butler.
 Blue Drug Store.
 Boone Hardware.
 Dr. Peak & Mullins Drug Store.

Modern Maccabees

Orlando Tent No. 1142 Modern Maccabees was organized Oct. 28, 1903 and the Orlando Owls Nest No. 1440 on April 20, 1911. They occupied the hall on the third floor of the Kuhl-Delaney block but for lack of membership they were in existence only a short period.

Knights of Columbus

The Knights of Columbus were organized in Orlando, March 28, 1920. They have their own club house at Cathcart St. and Ridgewood Ave., where they hold their meetings.

ORLANDO POST OFFICE

Orlando's Post Office has had quite a career and many homes since it was first established in 1850, when it was known as

"Jernigan". The many different postmasters moved the office from house to house where it would serve the greatest number of people.

Postmasters appointed were as follows:

May 30, 1850—Wright Patrick.

Feb. 9, 1857—Aaron Jernigan.

Sept. 19, 1857—Name changed to Orlando—John R. Worthington.

Sept. 20, 1859—Henry Overstreet.

March 6, 1860—Henry Robeson.

Jan. 10, 1861—D. K. Hall.

March 19, 1861—Office closed on account of the Civil War.

Dec. 4, 1866—Re-opened with Mary A. McGinnis, postmaster.

Dec. 13, 1867—William Whitted.

Jan. 10, 1870—Robert O'Conner.

It was not until Feb. 27, 1871 when under the postmastership of E. W. Spier that it got a permanent home. Mr. Spier erected a one-story frame building on the corner now occupied by the Brewton Printing Co. at Pine and Main Sts., and the Post Office remained there until 1889, when it was moved to the brick building across the street now occupied by the Mather-Wiley Company, by James DeLaney who had been named Postmaster on April 11, 1887.

March 14, 1890 Ingram Fletcher was named postmaster. He moved the office to the San Juan Hotel Bldg. in the store now occupied by Don Evans and his San Juan Pharmacy. Next to handle Uncle Sam's mail was Shepard Shine, Feb. 26, 1894, who has the distinction of being the only Orlando postmaster to that time who did not move the office.

On May 12, 1898 the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal was appointed postmaster and in 1900 he moved the office to the south room of the Watkins block (McCrory Bldg.).

On Oct. 14, 1914, W. C. McLean became postmaster and he made two moves, the first being to the east store-room on Pine St. of the Magruder Arcade, now occupied by the U. S. Employment office, and later to the Federal building at Court and Central Ave., when it was erected in 1917.

Miss Claudia DeLaney was postmistress from Oct. 6, 1923, to Jan. 31, 1930, when D. R. Laycock took over until March 15, 1935, when our present postmaster, J. D. Beggs was appointed. He began immediately to work for a new and larger building. His dream for

this was fulfilled in 1941. The Post Office, in its present home, opened for business on April 28 of that year. Mr. Beggs died, Aug. 21, 1949 and Mr. D. H. Howell was appointed acting Postmaster.

However, Orlando is growing so rapidly that additions will have to be made to this building and sub-stations opened in different parts of the city to care for the ever-increasing business.

The first airmail to reach Orlando arrived March 1, 1929, when Miss Claudia DeLaney was postmistress. The plane going north was piloted by A. P. Kerr and it arrived on time. The plane going south was in charge of Pilot C. J. Faulkner who had bad luck taking off from Daytona. When his engine stalled the plane and the mail pouch landed in the Halifax River. However, another plane was secured and the mail flown in.

As the pouch as well as the contents were wet, the services of the Orlando Steam Laundry's drying room were secured to dry it out. However, all the stamps came off and the envelopes unsealed and it took a number of clerks some time to replace and reseal them.

In 1918 the airmail was flown over 218 miles. Today the routes comprise better than 75,000 miles in the United States alone. Orlando has eight airmails going north and seven south daily.

FIRST MAIL CONTRACT

The Post Office in Orlando was established on May 30, 1850 under the name of Jernigan and the mail was brought in from Mellonville once each week by some of the Jernigan family. But on April 14, 1851 the United States Postal Department made a contract with H. E. Ostera to carry the mail a distance of 108 miles. It was known as Route 6527 and started from Tampa to Ichepuckesassa (now Plant City) to Jernigan (now Orlando) to Mellonville (now Sanford) and return. He was paid \$635.00 per year. Later the route was divided into three parts and the mail carried twice each week and the route changed from Plant City to Bartow.

Mr. Joseph Bumby carried from Sanford to Orlando. Mr. Hannigan Patrick from Orlando to Bartow and a messenger came from Tampa and carried the mail to that city from Bartow. In the Fall of 1880 when the South Florida railroad was built from Sanford to Orlando the mail was sent by train. Mr. Bumby was made the first railroad agent in Orlando.



Fifty years ago mail came to Clay Springs by boat. A contract route carried it to Apopka. This is Mr. Samuel Hull and his fast delivery in 1905.

In 1883 when the railroad was put through to Tampa, Hannigan Patrick and the messenger from Tampa lost their jobs, as the railroad took over the mail contract.

Ichepucklesassa was an Indian name meaning "tobacco blossoms or fields." An Irishman was made its Postmaster but he had so much trouble trying to spell and pronounce the name he had the name changed to Cork after his hometown in Ireland. But in 1885 it was changed again to Plant City after the railroad magnate, Henry B. Plant.

Post Office Centennial 1850-1950

The Orlando Post Office was established May 30, 1850 under the name of Jernigan but changed to Orlando Sept. 19, 1857. The centennial was celebrated by a half hour radio program on WDBO. E. H. Gore gave the history of the office. Mrs. Carrie Reasor gave the history of Stamp Act of 1847. Hannagan Patrick told his experiences as first horse-back mail messenger from Orlando to Bartow. Acting Postmaster D. H. Howell told the growth of the postal system in Orlando.

Mrs. Reasor's grandfather, Cave Johnson, was in Congress 20 years from the State of Tennessee. In 1845 he was appointed Postmaster General by President James K. Polk. He persuaded Con-

gress to purchase the private ownership of letter carrying. In 1847 Congress authorized the United States Government to take over the Postal system. Before that letters were taken to the post office and postage paid in cash according to the number of miles it was to travel. The amount was marked in ink on the letter but after the Stamp Act this was done away with and you were sold stamps and postage was figured by weight instead of distance. This has been the policy since.

Mrs. Reasor has an old book of 285 pages published in 1845 which lists all monies paid out by each Government Department. How many pages would a book of that kind have today?

Each Cabinet member was given a copy of this book with his name and title engraved in gold on the front. His read, Cave Johnson, Postmaster General.

Postal Carrier Service

When the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal was postmaster of Orlando during 1904, he desired to assist his city to grow from its village status to that of a city.

Mr. O'Neal believed the inauguration of city mail delivery would be a great step in that direction. The only means of obtaining mail then was to call for it at the Post Office. However, Orlando was lacking in Government requirements. There were few sidewalks, and none of the houses were numbered. But Mr. O'Neal had a number of friends in Washington he was certain would help him put the service into operation.

Calling upon his friend, Alderman Horn to produce a petition for such service, Mr. O'Neal took it to Washington in person and succeeded in his mission. The first mail delivery was set for Nov. 1, 1904, but there were requirements to it.

All Orlando homes and business houses had to be numbered. Alderman Horn and Joe McDowell undertook to perform the task, but it proved to be more than they had bargained for. All streets had to be measured off in 50 foot distances, and a number assigned to each lot. Paper numbers were tacked on the buildings and the owners told to produce metal ones.

* * *

However, the work was not completed when Nov. 1 rolled around and the Postal Department moved the date to Feb. 1, 1905. This date is the anniversary of Orlando's first city mail delivery.

Those who applied for the position of carrier had to pass a civil service examination and as there was no examiner in Orlando, the 5th Civil Service District in Atlanta sent George S. Donnell here to hold the examination. He swore in W. C. McLean, then a clerk in the office, to help him. He also recommended Mr. McLean as the first Civil Service Secretary in Orlando.

The examination was held in the old Opera house on Nov. 21, 1904 with about 30 applicants in attendance. Only four were fortunate enough to pass. From this list three were chosen as the first carriers.

E. H. Gore drew district No. 1, which was known as the Lake Lucerne district and took in the territory from Pine Street on the north to Gore Avenue on the south and Summerlin Street on the east to Parramore Street on the west.

* * *

G. Max Smith was assigned to district No. 2, known as Lake Eola district, which had Pine Street on the south, Colonial Drive on the north and the railroad on the west.

W. J. Maxey, colored, was given the balance of the city west of the railroad which was district No. 3 and in early days part of it was known as Hawkinsville.

In 1913 Gore resigned and went to the grocery business with John Caruthers. But in 1916 he took the examination again and went into the office as clerk. In 1924 he was appointed foreman which position he held until he retired June 30, 1945.

Smith was transferred into the office in 1925 as clerk and was made foreman of carriers six months later which position he held until he retired February 29, 1948.

When these three carriers were appointed their salary was \$50 per month. There was no 8 to 10 hour law, so when a train was late they had to take a swingout of the office until it came in. Sometimes they did not get through until 9 p.m. and carried barn lanterns to light their way.

The city has grown fast in the past 42 years and each postmaster put on more carriers. The Post Office has had to revise the whole city delivery division and added several new carriers. From the small beginning of three carriers, Orlando now has 74 regular and 28 sub-carriers.

Feb. 1, 1950 was the 45th anniversary of the city free mail delivery service and two original carriers are still living.

Before rural free mail delivery was established people had to come from miles around to the Orlando Post Office for their mail. Some were so far out that they only called for their mail once a week. Hon. W. R. O'Neal was postmaster and decided to do something to get the mail delivered to the people. He went to Washington and got permission to establish two rural routes. One established on Oct. 1, 1907 with John W. Anderson, Carrier No. 1, in the Conway district, the other April 1, 1908 J. Sinclair Eaton, Carrier No. 2 in the Fairvilla district. Their combined mileage travel each day was less than 40 miles. Both have retired from the service. When these routes were established the Post Office at Conway and Formosa were discontinued. Now in 1950 Orlando has seven rural delivery routes. Route 1 is now served by Fred H. Hethcox; No. 2, J. H. Advant; No. 3, Wm. Tabor; No. 4, J. J. Nicholas; No. 5, Wm. Merritt; No. 6, Paul A. Calhoun; No. 7, Cory Locke. From about 40 miles in 1908 the distance traveled is now about 250 miles and thousands of patrons on and near these routes get their mail daily. R. B. Covey was carrier on Route 4 for several years but resigned to go into war work. E. A. Morris entered the service on Aug. 21, 1921 and carried Route 3 but was transferred into the office as postal clerk in 1939.

Here is a list of the number of carriers and how they were increased as the city grew:

1905—3 City Carriers.

1910—4 Carriers, 2 Rural Carriers.

1915—5 Carriers, 2 Rural Carriers.

1920—7 Carriers, 5 Substitutes, 4 Rural Carriers.

1925—10 Carriers, 3 Substitutes, 4 Rural Carriers.

1930—29 Carriers, 5 Substitutes, 4 Rural Carriers.

1940—42 Carriers, 14 Substitutes, 5 Rural Carriers.

1948—56 Carriers, 37 Substitutes, 7 Rural Carriers.

1950—74 Carriers, 28 Substitutes, 7 Rural Carriers.

Growth of Post Office

A postoffice is an excellent barometer of a city's growth and the Orlando Post Office shows this city attained its greatest growth in 1950.

In Orlando's early days, 1887, Mr. James DeLaney served as postmaster. He had an assistant, Mr. Pasco Palmer and two lady clerks, the Misses Libbie Sholes and Emma DeLaney; two men clerks, the Messrs. T. A. Mann and Carey B. Anderson.

In 1898 when the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal took over, he also had an assistant, Mr. J. E. Arnold and two lady clerks, the Misses Julia Pomeroy and Claudia DeLaney, and two men clerks, the Messrs. W. C. McLean and John McQuarters.

But in 1950 the Post Office had the following force:

Regular Clerks and Supervisors	89
Regular Mail Handlers	5
Regular Carriers	74
Substitute Clerks	29
Substitute Mail Handlers	5
Substitute Carriers	28
Special Delivery Messengers	4
Custodial Employes	17
Rural Carriers	7
	<hr/>
Total	258

There is also a large sub-station on West Church St. and a small contact station in Colonialtown.

In 1904 there were no city or rural carriers but two contract carriers. A Negro carried the mail between Orlando and Conway and E. J. Reel carried the mail to Hiwassee, Minorville, Ocoee, Gotha and return also under contract.

Mr. Reel let his son Harry carry the mail. Harry used a cart drawn by a horse named Prince, which was known to the whole town. Harry was an accommodating chap and used to do numerous favors and run errands for the people along the route.

One day a lady gave Harry a dollar to purchase a bottle of lemon extract in town to be brought to her on the next day's run. That day there was an unusually large number of mail sacks and Harry piled them high on the cart and seated himself atop of them. It was a hot day, and he felt none too good, so took a swig of the Extract. Soon he had consumed the whole bottle, and wasn't too particular what happened, not noticing that most of the mail had slid off the cart.

Feeling drowsy from the effect of the extract he sought the comfort of a shade tree near the side of the road and fell asleep while old Prince grazed. A passerby noting Harry's comfort and the empty cart came into town and reported to Mr. O'Neal who set out for Sunset Lake to get the elder Reel and they drove on along the route and sure enough there was Harry snoozing. He could not remember what had become of the mail, so the father brought him back to town while Mr. O'Neal made the rounds of postoffices to be served but none had received mail that day. Mr. O'Neal and the father drove up and down the road all day asking everyone if they had seen any trace of the mail, but none had. About five in the afternoon Mr. O'Neal reached the decision someone had drugged Harry and made off with the pouches and determined to wire a postal inspector when an old darkie came in with the mail. He had seen it in the road in the morning en route to cut wood and fearing it might be lost loaded it on his wagon. He had just returned from the woods.

Mr. O'Neal was much relieved and rewarded him for his thoughtfulness. Harry never heard the last of his lemon extract spree.

Post Office Civil Service

The first civil service examination held in this city was for carrier and was conducted in the old Opera house on Court Street by George S. Donnell of Atlanta, assisted by W. C. McLean, who at that time was a clerk in the local postoffice. This was held on November 21, 1904 when the Orlando postoffice was put under civil service rule during the time that W. R. O'Neal was postmaster. McLean was the first secretary of the civil service in Orlando and served until he was appointed postmaster in 1914 when George Padgett was made secretary. A local civil service board was then originated consisting of George Padgett, secretary; G. Max Smith and E. H. Gore. In 1918 Padgett moved to Baltimore and E. H. Gore was made secretary and M. E. Pugh became a member of the board. Pugh retired in 1927 and N. H. Swickard was appointed to fill his place on the board.

When Gore became secretary he began at once to make Orlando one of the places in the state where all kinds of civil service examinations could be held. After about a year of correspondence the commission sent one of their representatives here and Orlando

was put on the civil service map as a civil service center. Also Orlando was printed upon all their announcement sheets which helped to advertise the city, as thousands of these sheets are sent out every month.

The work increased so fast that on August 1, 1930 Secretary Gore and Mr. G. Max Smith resigned. Mr. N. H. Swickard was appointed Secretary. In June 1936 he resigned and Mr. Harold Anderson was appointed in his place July 1, 1936. He was sent out to take charge of the airbase sub-station and Mr. Raymond J. Heininger became Secretary on July 1, 1941 and has held that position since. During the war there were so many hunting government positions that Messrs. W. H. Anderson and Barclay Webster were appointed to assist Heininger. Thousands of applications were sent to the Civil Service Commission and many examinations held in Orlando.

THE ORLANDO GUARDS

The three-story brick Armory building which for so many years occupied the lot on the east side of Court St. between Pine and Central was erected in 1886. The structure extended to Main St., with entrances on both Main and Court Sts.

Soon after its erection the Orlando Guards were organized but their name was changed later to the Shine Guards. First members were Capt. T. J. Shine; 1st Lt. Sims Allen; 2nd Lt. T. S. Coart; 1st Sgt. Phillip Bewan; 2nd Sgt. Burchard Kuhl; Cpl. S. Waters Howe; Cpl. Thomas Gray; Bugler O. S. Robinson; Privates Samuel Hunter, John Hunter, John Anderson, Oscar Hancock, David Hancock, Ben Bartlett, Charles Johnson, E. Kirby Smith, A. C. Hart, Wm. Nall, Jacob Gazan, B. Winn, S. S. Puckett, Thomas Stubblefield, Edward Walker, George Knight, Edward Rice, Joseph Rice, John Burden, S. Y. Way, Finley Way, J. B. Walker, F. X. Schuler, Ernest Grimm, Stoney Bowers and B. C. Abernathy.

The Orlando Guards were considered the best drilled company in the state. In April 1889 they went to Jacksonville with 25 other State Companies to compete in the Inter-State drill. The contest in the competitive State drill had three entries: Jacksonville Light Infantry, Orlando Guards and Jacksonville Metropolitan Light Infantry. The 1st prize of \$300 was given to the Metropolitan Light Infantry and the 2nd prize of \$150 to the Orlando Guards. This caused dissatisfaction as many thought the Orlando Guards



Orlando Cornet Band and Guards, July 4, 1887

Reel & Foster Livery Barn on left.

On right:

Sinclair Real Estate Office.

A. D. Benway, Barber.

Chas. Rock, Bakery.

Magnolia Hotel conducted by Sheriff Shine.

won the contest. The Jacksonville Times-Union said—"The Orlando Guards went through the numbers with the precision and style that elicited the wildest applause". The Savannah Morning News said—"The drill of the Orlando Guards was the best".

ORLANDO UTILITIES

The talk of increasing Orlando's water supply brings back memories of the first water company to serve Orlando some 60 years ago.

In the County Clerk's office there used to be the recorded charter of "The Orlando Water Co." dated Oct. 26, 1886. The names of Peter Herdic, A. A. Parker and Harry W. Lentz appeared as incorporators. They secured a 99-year franchise from the city to supply water to the residents. The capital stock was \$150,000 with \$20,000 paid in cash.

Peter Herdic seemed to be the manager of the company and made many enemies because of his manner of selling stock. Purchasers of his stock were given preference over other citizens in

being the first to be connected up with the water system. But the company did business until after the big freeze in 1895 when the promoters, like some orange grove owners, gave up and left the State.

Hon. John M. Cheney, a young lawyer in Orlando at that time, took the water system over for the stockholders and after some litigation he organized, in 1897, under the name of the Orlando Water and Light Co. He was a successful manager and the company grew and prospered.

In 1922 there became a great agitation among the citizens for a municipally owned plant, and Eugene Duckworth, Mayor in 1923, went into office on a platform of municipal ownership of public utilities.

The same year a bond issue was passed for \$1,500,000 and the plant was bought by the city for \$975,000. The balance of the bond issue was used for needed expansion and improvements. A commission was appointed to run the utilities and since that time the water and light plant has gone under the name of the Orlando Utilities. Eugene Duckworth, and the late James L. Giles and the late Dr. Gaston Edwards threw their full support to the purchasing and making the Utilities a success. "Edwards Park" was named for Dr. Edwards because of the good work he did as Utilities president.

Some of the arguments brought against buying the plant in 1922 were that it would prove to be a white elephant; it was an old, dilapidated plant and would be a drain on the taxpayers to keep it in repair and running; it would never pay for itself.

Time has proved these contentions false as the plant has proved a great boon to the city and not only paid for its upkeep but each year paid money into the city treasury thereby keeping taxes at a low rate.

The amount transferred to the city for the year 1945 was over \$670,000 while they have a fund of over \$500,000 for plant improvements and additions. The Utilities now employs 112 persons with a payroll in 1945 of \$246,154.10.

In 1949 a new plant costing \$600,000 was finished.

Members of the first Orlando Utilities Commission in 1923 were Judge W. T. Bland, president; members H. H. Dickson, J. F. Ange, Judge L. C. Massey, and H. L. Beeman.

In 1950 the Commissioners were Clarence A. Johnson, president; W. A. Hutchinson, vice-president; William Beardall, Mayor; J. T. Branham and Dr. J. S. McEwan. General Manager, C. H. Stanton.

BANKS OF ORLANDO

Before there were banks in Orlando residents of the little village took their incoming checks to some merchants to be cashed. The merchant would use them to pay for stock bought in Jacksonville or some other city.

As Orlando grew, it was found necessary to have a bank, and the Bank of Orlando was organized in 1883. This was the first bank we can find a record of. On Feb. 4, 1886, this bank was chartered and reorganized as the First National Bank.

The Citizens National Bank made its appearance on Aug. 25, 1887. This was consolidated with the First National Bank on March 22, 1893, and closed its doors after the freeze of 1895.

The Merchants Bank was organized in 1893. This was sold and conducted as a private bank under the name of Guernsey and Warfield. But it later consolidated with the State Bank.

The State Bank was organized on Oct. 27, 1893 and remained in business longer than any other Orlando bank.

The Orlando Bank and Trust Co. was the next bank to organize and opened its door for business on April 17, 1906.

On Aug. 1, 1911 the People's National Bank was organized, but in February 1920 its name was changed to the First National Bank.

The Bank of Orange and Trust Co. was organized on Oct. 21, 1919. It was reorganized as the Commercial Bank about 1928, and closed about a year later.

Church Street merchants thought they needed a bank and organized under the name of the Church Street Bank, May 1923.

Next came the North Orlando State Bank, organized Aug. 16, 1926.

During the Hoover administration, many people lost faith in the banks and began to draw out their money, with the result most of the Orlando banks closed their doors and went into liquidation. The Roosevelt administration in 1933 put the banking business on a firm basis and re-established confidence among the people.

In 1930 the duPont interests took over the North Orlando State Bank and opened for business on March 10 of that year as the Florida Bank at Orlando.

The First National Bank at Orlando reorganized and opened its doors on Feb. 14, 1933.

These two banks have been carrying on the banking business of Orlando since their organization and have grown to be two of the largest and strongest financial institutions in interior Florida.

The Citizens National Bank, Orlando's present third bank, made its appearance Feb. 17, 1947.

GROWTH OF ORLANDO TELEPHONE COMPANY

In 1881 Maj. P. A. Foster and E. J. Reel owned a livery stable, corner Orange and Central Aves., where the Yowell-Drew-Ivey store is now located. Maj. Foster lived on a farm south of Miller Ave. and his wife wanted a telephone from his house to his place of business a distance of about three miles. He secured poles and equipment and put in the first telephone line in Orlando.

Later a small exchange was opened and took over the Foster line. This was in a room over the McElroy Drug Store. It had a small beginning of eight phones as follows: P. A. Foster residence, Foster & Reel livery stable, E. W. Speir, Mahlon Gore, J. Smith, Livingston Hotel, Depot and Post Office. The city directory of 1887 and 1889 gives Mr. R. R. O'Rourke as operator.

Mr. John Lennon took over the Orlando Telephone Co. on March 23, 1896 and moved the office to the Empire building on the northwest corner of Orange Ave. and W. Pine St. The entrance was the stairway at 3 W. Pine St. He secured Miss Gertrude Else as operator March 23, 1896 but she was put in charge on June 6, 1896, as the telephone company went into the hands of a receiver.

In July, 1896, the Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York took over the business but in November, 1896, sold out to Mr. A. Haden.

The firm of Scott, Heard & Jones of Arcadia, bought the Orlando Telephone Co. of Mr. Haden in 1903.

In 1903 Orlando had a local company and a long distance company, as the city record of April 2, 1903, gave the Southern Bell and Telegraph Co. a franchise for 30 years. They opened a long distance exchange in the Rock Building at 7 N. Orange

Ave. Miss Bell Limerick was the day operator and Miss Bonnie Patrick was on nights.

Mr. W. H. Reynolds purchased the Orlando Telephone Co. on March 10, 1908. The telephone directory gotten out by Mr. Reynolds on Jan. 1, 1911, had listed 498 phones. The price was \$2.50 per month for business houses and \$2.00 for residence phones.

Mr. J. Hale Dean bought the Orlando Telephone Co. of Mr. Reynolds on Jan. 1, 1913.

He appointed Mr. R. R. Reynolds, son of Mr. W. H. Reynolds, as manager and the office was moved in the spring of 1915 from the 3rd floor of the Empire building to the first and second floors of the Reynolds building, now known as the Ellis building, 31 East Pine.

Mr. R. R. Reynolds moved the office a unit at a time so not to disrupt the service, a feat which other telephone engineers said could not be done. When the Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. bought the Orlando Telephone Co. in 1916 they appointed Mr. R. R. Reynolds as wire chief which position he held until he retired in Sept. 1946.

Though the company changed hands every few years, yet Miss Gertrude Else continued to work for the different managers for 17 years.

The Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph Co. bought the Orlando Telephone Co. of Mr. Dean on April 1, 1916. There were 895 telephones in the Orlando exchange at that time. A consolidation of the two companies was made but as business grew new quarters had to be provided so in 1927 a three-story modern fire-proof building was erected on the east side of Main St. between Wall and Washington Sts. But Orlando grew so fast that business expanded and more room was needed, so in 1947 was begun an addition of three more stories to the original building and this was completed in 1948 and the first three stories were remodeled to make room for the clerical force.

From the little telephone line and two phones in 1881 the system has grown until Orlando now has 18,536 phones and more are being added as fast as equipment will permit.

Mr. M. S. Moore is the present manager and Mr. J. A. Moon-eyham is the district manager.

HISTORY OF DUKE HALL

Mr. S. A. Lucky built a 30-room hotel on the southeast corner of Orange Ave. and E. Pine St. about 1880. This was known as the Lucky House. Mr. J. Walter Hosier who came to Orlando in 1882 managed this hotel for a time and claims that the 30 rooms furnished, rented for \$350 per year. The structure was bought in 1890 by Mr. James L. Giles who sold half of it to the Tremont Hotel and the balance to Judge A. R. MacCallum who moved his half on E. Pine St. back of the First Baptist Church and fixed it over into a rooming house.

Mr. James K. Duke came to Orlando in its early days and opened a grocery store in a wooden building at the southeast corner of E. Pine and Court Sts. Here he met and married a widow, Mrs. Mary Fernandez, who came to Orlando with her daughter, Miss Hallie Fernandez in 1875. Mrs. Fernandez taught in the old school building located between the Baptist Church and the Tremont Hotel. They purchased the rooming house of Judge MacCallum and named it Duke Hall. This was operated by Mrs. Duke until 1913 when her daughter, Miss Fernandez, took over and conducted it until 1935.

Then Duke Hall became the property of the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal and was managed by Mrs. Pauline Stover. In 1946, the First Baptist Church bought the Duke Hall Annex and 80 feet on Pine St. But in 1948 desiring more room to build a large educational building the First Baptist Church bought the balance of the property which included the large Duke Hall Hotel. These buildings will be torn down and the lumber used in the construction of the new church building. The church took it over on May 1, 1948 and is using part of the buildings for Bible School purposes.

Mr. and Mrs. Duke had one son, Mr. Buford Duke, who is still living in Orlando on Rock Lake. He was interested in autos and drove the first car brought to Orlando by Dr. R. L. Harris. When Holland and Cook opened their auto repair shop, Mr. Duke became their mechanic and was the first auto repair man in Orlando.

FIRST FRAME HOUSES IN ORLANDO

The first houses built in Orlando were of logs but later as sawmills began to turn out lumber, large two story frame houses were constructed. Mr. Tibor Pataky, an artist, living at 26 Gatlin Ave.,

has drawn several pictures of these old houses and they are on exhibition at the Orange County Museum in the old brick Court House.

The first of these were built in 1870 which was the residence of Mr. E. J. Holland and the Summerlin Hotel. In 1875 C. A. Boone, 12 Irvin St.; in 1882 L. H. Geer, 217 Magnolia Ave.; G. W. Papot, 333 E. Robinson Ave.; R. F. Starkey on south side of Lake Lucerne which has been moved back to face Woodruff Street. In 1884 W. J. Copeland, 100 Liberty Street; W. L. Dolive, Lake Lancaster; J. E. Chapman, Grace and Macy Sts.; C. K. Needham, 511 S. Main Street. In 1885 E. R. Gunby, 703 Euclid Ave.; Dr. J. C. Merritt, Merritt Park, and in 1890 W. L. Peeler, 508 S. Orange Avenue.

Mr. Pataky made several other pictures of early Orlando homes but they are not in the Museum and he does not know what became of them.

All of these houses, except those built in 1870, are still standing in 1950 and are well preserved.

HARDWARE STORES

The City of Orlando was incorporated in 1875. This brought a demand for homes and business houses, which created a necessity for hardware houses, and several were opened in the early history of the then thriving village.

One of the first such establishments was opened by C. A. Boone and W. A. Patrick under the firm name of C. A. Boone & Co. It was located in a large wooden building on the northeast corner of Church St. and Orange Ave.

In 1882 Charles G. and Gilbert Lee bought a carload of sheep to Orlando which they sold in a few days. Then they decided to stay and went into the citrus business. In 1884 they opened a hardware store on Orlando Ave. in an old building on the site of the present Florida Bank. They were in business several years.

In 1886 Joseph Bumby built the large block building on the southwest corner of Church St. and the railroad and opened a hardware and builders' supply business under the name of Joseph Bumby Hardware Co. He built up a very successful business and opened branch stores in several of the nearby towns. He raised a large family of boys and as soon as they were old enough, took them



C. A. Boone Store, 1887, Orange and East Church

Boone Hardware on Orange. McElroy Drug Store. E. H. Hyer Bookstore. Shine & Butler Charleston House.

into the business. These brothers are still carrying on the business at the same place, which they have enlarged and added to from time to time as the business demanded. Now after being in existence for over 60 years the Joseph Bumby Hardware Co. is one of the largest in Central Florida.

About 1895 J. L. Guernsey, who had been in the banking business since 1886, decided to go into the hardware business and bought the C. A. Boone & Co. store. He continued the business in the same site where today is located the F. W. Woolworth & Co. department store. Mr. Guernsey had four sons whom he took into the business but after his death they sold out to the Joseph Bumby Hardware Co.

L. B. Long and Frank L. Helms came to Orlando around 1880 and both clerked for the C. A. Boone Co. hardware. In 1892 they formed a partnership under the name of the Helms Hardware Co. and bought a hardware store which had been conducted for about 10 years by W. P. Kyle on W. Church near the railroad. They continued there for five years and then moved to the Dollins block on W. Pine St. Later they returned to Church St. and were located in a building that stood where the S. H. Kress and Co. is now located. This store was discontinued in 1922.

THE ARMORY BUILDING

Three men, C. W. Arnold, H. G. Garrett and Thomas J. Shine, who had vision and faith in the future of Orlando in the year 1886 built a three-story brick building in the middle of the block across from the old brick court house. This faced on both Main and Court Sts. and was named the Armory Building.

The first floor was occupied by a city market where the citizens could purchase vegetables, meat, fish and poultry. This was in charge of the city marshal, who placed a man there to attend to the opening and closing and to see that every booth was kept clean and sanitary.

The second floor was rented to law firms and many of the lawyers of early days in the history of the city opened their first offices in this building. Business was not so rushed as it is in our time and on dull days the lawyers gathered in some office and swapped stories or played cards.

The top or third floor was used as a drill room for the Shine Guards and after they were mustered out at the end of the Spanish American War it was used by the Florida State Guard.

Many an officer and soldier received his training in this room.

It was one of the largest rooms in the city so was used also for the meeting place of conventions, dances, and other entertainments. Here for several years was held the great annual event in Orlando known as the Charity Ball. This was a time when all citizens, rich and poor, met to have one good time. It would be the talk of the town for several days afterwards, and Mrs. Lucy Lawrence, who wrote up all the social events for the town newspaper, would write two columns giving the names of all who attended.

There was a tower and balcony built on the top of this building from which one could look over the city with its many lakes and orange groves. Many a visitor and prospective buyer was taken up a winding stairway to this tower and shown the beautiful scenery in and around Orlando.

The Armory Building was never a revenue maker and was finally purchased by M. O. Overstreet, but when high taxes came during the boom he sold it to A. E. Slauson who razed the building and used it in the construction of brick houses.

The writer asked Slauson for the cement keystone with the date 1886 thereon. He gladly gave it to him, but some way Wm. S.

Branch Jr., found he had it and requested it be donated to the museum in the old court house. Here it rests as a memento to the men who had courage to build such a large building when Orlando was only a small town.

The lot on which it stood now has a new two-story block built by Mr. W. C. Hovater.

THE FIRST OPERA HOUSE

Early Orlandoans felt the need of an opera house where entertainment could be provided, so in 1884 Mr. Charley Weimer contracted with N. C. Stubblefield, local builder, to construct the city's first amusement hall.

This was built on a vacant lot situated in the middle of the block on S. Court St. The building faced Court St. but ran back to Main St. where the door to the stage was located. It was a large wooden structure and was neither lathed nor plastered. It had many windows across the front and sides to keep it ventilated and cool, as electric fans were unknown in Orlando in those days.

Many home talent shows were put on at first to amuse the public and later came traveling shows and minstrels. Political and civic meetings were held here and at different times religious services were held in the opera house while some congregation was building a church for their denomination.

It was not a financial success and was later used as a skating rink and special skating features were put on to draw the public. Someone suggested getting a wild razorback hog and chase him around the rink with hockey sticks. Uncle Dan Prescott was contacted and promised to bring in the hog. The date of the event was set and advertised. Some folks thought it dangerous as the razorback was liable to injure someone as he charged about the rink among the skaters.

The evening came and Uncle Dan brought in the box containing the razorback and placed it in the center of the rink while the skaters with their sticks gathered around in a circle waiting for the intense moment when the hog was dumped on the floor. But alas the bright lights and noise of the skates so frightened the animal that instead of charging the skaters it simply laid down on its side and refused to move, and had to be carried out of the building.



South Court Street from Pine to Church, 1886

Look south on Court Street on the right: Little Building, Dr. R. J. Gillham, Drugs, Know & Bacon, Insurance, E. A. Richards, Undertaker.

Left side: Dukes Grocery, L. H. Geer, Photographer, Opera House.

There was great disappointment for a crowd had gathered to witness this exciting incident.

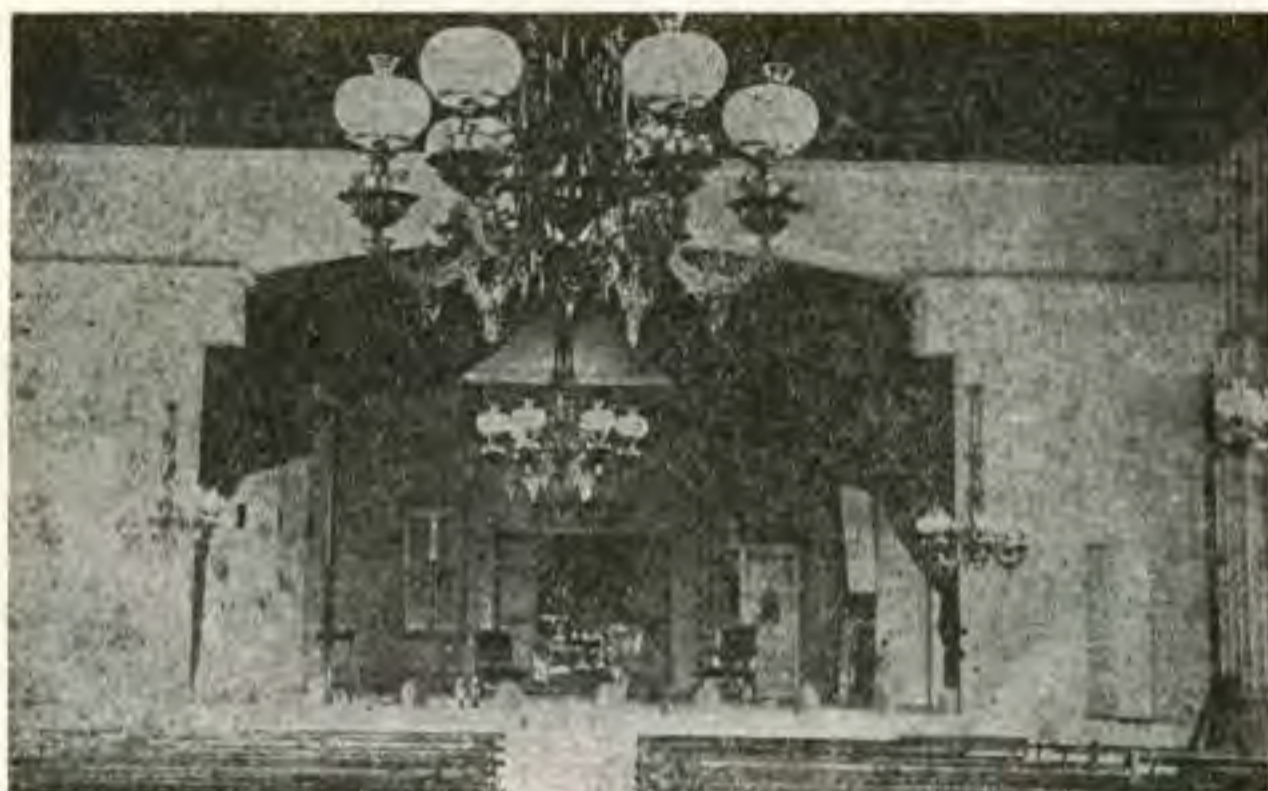
Wrestling matches were put on to amuse those interested in that kind of sport and when the first picture machines came into existence the opera house was turned into a movie theatre. But later when moving pictures became a craze and theatres were built in Orlando the old opera house was given up as an amusement center.

It was finally torn down and an auto machine shop and garage built in its place. This is occupied by the Kaiser-Frazer Co. today.

The Second Opera House

The first movie theatres built in Orlando had wooden benches, but when Mr. "Bailey" Magruder built the Arcade he opened the Arcade Theatre on Church St. where the Johnson Electric Co. is located at present. This was furnished with comfortable folding opera chairs and the theatre was a financial success. So in 1912 Mr. Magruder realizing the old opera had had its day, decided he would build a large modern opera house and picture theatre.

The lot on Court St. south of the old opera house had two small dwellings, one facing Court St. and the other facing Main St.



Inside First Opera House, 1884

Charley Weimer, proprietor. N. C. Stubblefield, builder. Wooden benches for seats. Look at the fancy chandeliers. Around 1915 made into a machine shop and garage.

He purchased this lot, tore down the dwellings and built the Lucerne Theatre. He always owned timberland and had his own saw and planing mill, so had brought in heavy-construction lumber that had never been turpented. The brick walls were two feet thick, as he wanted a building that would stand the heavy weight of people and the show scenery. This put the old opera house out of business. The Sparks Theatre Co. rented the Lucerne Theatre in 1920 and closed it up for three years as it interfered with the attendance in the theatres they controlled in Orlando. It was then rebuilt into a two-story business block. Business firms occupy the first floor but the second floor is occupied by "Tiger Den." The beautifully decorated metal ceiling of the theatre was left intact as is the ceiling for Tiger Den. If you pass down Main St. and look up at the top of the building you will notice that the roof extends high in the air. This was built over the old stage and still contains the ropes and pulleys that controlled the heavy scenery of the shows and minstrels that came to Orlando during the time it was the Lucerne Theatre. Mr. Richard Magruder owns this business block today.

THE HUDNALL BUILDING

When you pass down South Orange Ave. and gaze at the red brick two-story building at No. 24, which is known as the Estes Bldg., one little realizes what a history this building has.

In 1887 Mr. E. D. Hudnall came to Orlando supposedly from Tampa and went into the boot and shoe business and built this block. When hard times came, he sold the block for \$5,000 to Mr. James A. Knox and Mr. Hudnall moved to Jacksonville.

In 1896 Mr. Eugene Duckworth decided to go into the shoe business and made a two-year contract with Mr. Knox for the south half of this building, both floors for \$20 per month. The contract ran out and Mr. Knox raised the rent to \$60 per month, so Mr. Duckworth bought the south half of the building for \$3,500. He continued the shoe business until he combined the store with Mr. N. P. Yowell under the firm name of Yowell-Duckworth Co. in 1913 and they moved to the corner of Central and Orange Aves. where the Yowell-Drew-Ivey Co. is now located. Mr. V. W. Estes then bought Mr. Duckworth's half of the building for \$18,000. The north half of the Hudnall Bldg. was occupied by a book store owned by Messrs. Harry and Joe Phipps. They sold out in 1898 to Mr. W. H. Howard who moved here from Springfield, Mo., and Harry became the ticket agent and Joe the freight agent for the Seaboard Air Line Railway.

Mr. W. S. Branch Sr., came to Orlando in 1903 and bought the book store of Mr. Howard. Mr. Elijah Hand had purchased the north half of the building of Mr. Knox and he sold it to Mr. Estes for \$25,000. So the Hudnall block became the Estes block and while some people thought Mr. Estes paid a high price for it, he had foresight, for today it is a very valuable business property.

Times have changed in Orlando since Mr. Duckworth was in business and so have rents. Think of renting half a block on Orange Ave. in the center of the business district for \$20 per month.

FIRST MILLINERY STORE

Around 1885 Mrs. R. G. Dick and her sister, Mrs. Fenn came to Orlando from Fall River, Mass. Mrs. Dick was a milliner and decided Orlando needed a milliner and fancy goods store, so opened one at 21 S. Orange Ave.

horses and pigs were eliminated from the fair. In their place is the citrus and agriculture display, flowers, school exhibits, needlework, poultry and rabbit shows and many commercial displays.

The race track was finally given up to make room for the midway shows, softball and tennis courts. Government agricultural experiment buildings, Davis Armory Building, the Auditorium and many special feature acts.

Many of the old residents will not forget the Johnny Jones Carnival which came here year after year as one of the attractions of the fair.

The fair was known as the Mid-Winter and Sub-Tropical Fair, also as the Central Florida Fair, but in 1928 the name of Central Florida Exposition was adopted. Very few of the men in the original organization are living in 1950 but the Fair is still going on and the officers for the coming season are Claude H. Wolfe, president; O. P. Swope, vice president; R. T. Tucker, treasurer; Brantley Burcham, attorney and Crawford Bickford, secretary.

This pine forest of 1880 has seen many changes as the years have come and gone.

DO YOU REMEMBER

When there was a large three story hotel known as the Lucerne House where Dr. P. Phillips' residence stands on Lucerne Circle; The Summerlin hotel built in a grove the front side of which was where our fire department is now located; The land occupied by the Telephone Company was a garden and a green house; when Mr. N. S. Mills conducted a zoo and had a band stand built on the south side of Lake Eola; The old county jail that stood on the corner of Orange Avenue and Washington Street and the band stand Mrs. Harry L. Beeman had built on the vacant lot between the jail and the San Juan Hotel; When Lake Cherokee was called Lake Minnie in honor of Mrs. Minnie Poyntz; The Bass Boarding House that stood for years back of the Rock Block; The Presbyterian church that was near the Seaboard Depot; The Hong Kee Chinese Laundry on W. Church Street where the Orland Hotel now stands; The 3 story brick building known as the Armory building running from Court to Main Street where the Hovater Building is being constructed.

When Mr. W. A. Lovell had a corral for 300 cattle where the Albertson Library stands; When the fire station was on Orange



Orlando Cornet Band in 1886

She built up a good trade and was in business for about twenty-five years. She was one of the older members of the Presbyterian church and taught in the Bible school. She also believed in taking religion into her business and it is said she and her clerks held a prayer service every morning before opening the store. Mrs. Dick was a successful business woman and in 1910 sold the business to Ives and Smith and moved to New Jersey. This later became a part of the Dickson-Ives Co.

ORLANDO CORNET BAND

Orlando has had many bands and orchestras in the past. The first band, called the Orlando Cornet Band, was organized in 1886 and was composed of two boys, young men and old men with heavy beards. They could really produce music and were used on many occasions.

This band prided itself on having the best looking uniforms of any band in the State. They were covered with brass buttons and yards of braid, and had large epaulettes to ornament the shoulders.

The first members were Messrs. R. L. Holland, E. D. Steady, A. S. Joyner, E. J. Holland, E. P. Dean, George C. Munger, A. D. Brigham, Henry Kuhl, A. L. Denio, H. H. Joyner, J. E. Holland,

Carl Warfield, E. A. Jackson and two boys Eddie Kuhl and Owen Robinson.

The Orlando High School Band which is the pride of Orlando today is composed of our young people, both boys and girls, and the men with long beards have long passed out of the picture.

CENTRAL FLORIDA EXPOSITION

James M. Wilcox of Philadelphia, came to Orlando the early part of 1880 and bought 40 acres of woodland in northwest section of the city. Here in the heart of the tall pines he built the West End Hotel. In 1887 the building caught fire and burned to the ground. The land laid idle for several years and then was purchased for a race track site. Trees were removed and a one-half mile track, stables and a grandstand were built by a new organization called the Orlando Trotting Association. The site is Orlando's Fair Grounds of today.

Some of the business men interested were Messrs. David Lockhart, Charles Hand, M. M. Smith, James L. Giles and W. M. Davis.

In 1909 these men with Messrs. W. R. O'Neal, H. H. Dickson, George Barker, Harry Beeman, C. E. Howard, C. H. Hoffner, Seth Woodruff and others organized the Orange County Fair Association. Several display buildings, barns and stock pens were built and the fair opened in February, 1910.

One of the attractions of the first fair was the first air flight in Orlando. The management offered \$1,500 to the aviator who could stay in the air five minutes at a time. Three contestants came but two crashed and only one, Lincoln Beachey, flying a Curtiss plane built by the Wright Brothers, was able to make a successful flight every day during the fair.

An Orlando boy, Carl Kuhl, became so thrilled with watching these flights he left Orlando and went to Jacksonville to learn aviation. He came back later with his own plane built in Jacksonville and held the admiration of his friends as he sped over the fair grounds daily. He became a teacher for pilots and trained many of those in both World Wars. He is still a teacher for pilots with the United Air Lines and is living in Denver, Colorado.

Year after year the fair brought many people to our city and the demand for display room required new buildings. The cattle pens were torn down and the livestock display given up, thus cows,

Avenue where the Angebilt Hotel stands; The old Magnolia Hotel between Pine and Central and was moved to the west so that the Queenie Building could be built; That Orange Avenue only ran to Robinson Avenue and beyond that was woods and wild land; The large two story home of Capt. T. J. Shine corner Orange and Jefferson was considered in the country; The little grocery and liquor store that Spellman built in the woods between Jefferson and Robinson, on the west side of Orange Avenue; The first depot built by the South Florida Railroad a small wooden building with the boards perpendicular; The Central House on the northwest corner of E. Church and Court streets. The Baptist church corner of W. Pine and Garland.

When the Confederate monument stood in the center of the street at the corner of Main and East Central; The first school building between the Baptist church and the Tremont Hotel; The Lockhart Lumberyard and mill across from the A. C. L. freight depot. The first fair grounds out on S. Division Street; Mr. Isaac A. Hopper's race track and grandstand was across from Merritt Park; The W. M. Ogilvie hardware store was where the Florida Bank is located; When R. R. Menefee and Jerome Palmer conducted a clothing store on the corner where the Grant department store is located; The old fish and oyster market conducted in the Armory building by W. Heidenrich; When there was a Congregational church on the northwest corner of Main and Robinson Streets; The old log house built by Mr. Norman Robinson on the hill at the corner of Hillcrest and Cathcart Streets; "Whispering" Bill Spier who with his old horse and buckboard sold plants from house to house.

When the San Juan Hotel was three stories high and had a tall cupola on the top; The country people who came to town in wagons drawn by oxen; The Methodist Church College that stood where the city hall is today. The livery stable where the Magruder Arcade is located also the one that occupied the lots on Central Avenue now occupied by the Yowell, Drew, Ivey building and the old Federal Building ;When Orlando was the terminal of the South Florida Railroad and the trains turned around here on a Y and went back to Sanford?

Many of the old land marks have been changed and the hustling little village of Orlando has grown into a large modern city

and many of the people who went through the pioneer days have gone and many have been forgotten. The old wooden, one and two story, business blocks have had their day and now fire proof buildings have taken their places.

HISTORIC ORLANDO FACTS

In 1856 through the influence of Judge Speer, the county site of Orange County was moved from Fort Reed on the St. Johns River to Orlando. Orange County took its name from having so many orange groves within its boundaries.

Aaran Jernigan was one of the first settlers in this vicinity and raised cattle which he sold for two cents a pound on the hoof. Some difference from the price of cattle in our day. His daughter, Mrs. Martha Tyler, who lived for several years on a grove on the south side of Lake Holden, claimed the first log cabin was built in Orlando in 1854, and the first frame house erected in 1857, which was built by Mr. John R. Worthington.

Much has transpired since Joseph Bumby, founder of the Bumby Hardware Co., made his semi-weekly trips on horseback in 1876 between Mellonville (Sanford) and Orlando, to bring in the United States mail, which reached the little village on the banks of Lake Monroe by boat because there were no railroads into this part of Florida.

It was not until 1879 that the late S. A. Robinson surveyed the first railroad through Orlando, which was to run from Lake Jessup to Lake Tohopekaliga and was to be known as the Lake Jessup, Orlando and Kissimmee River railroad. But the road was never completed, for when the grade had been finished as far as this city, Sen. George C. Brantly, who was the main backer of the project, died suddenly in New York where he had gone to purchase iron for the road.

The South Florida Railroad from Mellonville (Sanford) to Orlando was surveyed by Mr. Samuel Robinson. Construction began in 1879 and the road was completed in November 1880. Mr. Joseph Bumby was the first agent and trains stopped at his grain

store on the northwest corner of Church St. and the railroad. A station was built in 1881 which was a small wooden building. The road was bought by the Plant system and extended to Tampa in 1883. The old wooden building was torn down in 1890 and a new brick building erected in its place. The name of the railroad was on July 1, 1902 changed to the Atlantic Coast Line. As the city grew this depot became too small so the Coast Line bought several acres south of the city and in 1926 built the present modern depot with the beautiful grounds surrounding it.

Henry S. Kedney of Minnesota, settled in Maitland in 1870, but in 1885 he sold out his holdings and came to Orlando and built the San Juan Hotel which was three stories with a dome on the top. He also went into the banking business. The hotel cost around \$150,000 and was one of the largest in the State at that time. In 1893 Harry Beeman purchased the hotel and added two stories and in 1924 rebuilt it into a modern hotel and added about 250 rooms. After the passing of the Beeman family, S. Y. Way and I. N. Burman secured a 99-year lease on the hotel, but later Mr. Way sold to Mr. Burman and he has conducted it since.

Back in 1880 stood an old wooden building at the corner of Orange Ave. and Pine St. where the Metcalf Building now towers into the sky. This was the real estate office of John G. Sinclair and N. L. Mills. The latter weighed over 300 pounds and it took two horses to haul him around the sand roads. F. N. Boardman who came here in 1887 bought this building and moved it to the corner of Orange and Livingston Aves., and built it over into a residence. A two-story brick building was built on the Sinclair lot and for years Dr. L. P. Lawrence conducted a drug store on the first floor and the rooms upstairs were occupied by law offices. In 1906 when the Orlando Bank and Trust Co. was organized they occupied this building and later built the large block which was bought by H. W. Metcalf and is now known as the Metcalf Block.

The Mizell family were well known in the early history of Orlando. John Mizell was County Judge for six years. David Mizell was the chairman of the first meeting of the County Com-



Lake Lucerne in 1892

Left to right: James A. Knox residence; Judge A. R. MacCallum residence; Judge R. B. Norment residence; George B. Green residence.

missioners; the other members of the board were A. N. Stockton, clerk; Hugh S. Partin and John Tanner. David W. Mizell was Sheriff in 1870 and was murdered during his term of office when he went down into the south part of the county to arrest some cattle thieves. Miss Sarah Mizell married Hon. George Crawford who represented this district in the State Legislature for several terms. She lived to be 102 years old.

The Shine family was prominent in Orlando in early days. Thomas J. Shine was Clerk of Orange County. His brother Shepard, known as "Shep" Shine, was the deputy clerk. Thomas W. Shine, known as "Big Tom" was sheriff 1878-86 inclusive. Their sister, Elizabeth, married R. A. Starkey who laid out an addition south of Lake Lucerne. The wife of Lawyer James D. Beggs was Miss Leila Shine whose father Richard A. Shine settled in Leon County in 1830.

The big freeze came in the years 1894 and 1895. On Dec. 27, 1894 the mercury dropped to 24 degrees and on Feb. 8, 1895 in the early morning it stood at 17 degrees. Many were discouraged

and left the State, but those who stayed and went to work over their groves won out and in a few years had valuable holdings again.

On Feb. 7, 1898 a franchise was granted by the councilmen to the Peninsular Electric Light and Power Co. The price for arc lights was set at \$5 for the city and \$8 for individuals. J. B. Parramore was Mayor at the time. He signed the contract for the city.

Charles E. Lord, who lived on the west side of Lake Lucerne, was traveling in England in 1910 and secured a pair of black and a pair of white swans, and sent them to Orlando. As the young cygnets from these swan grew up they flew to other city lakes. For several years the swans have been the delight of tourists. Children love to feed them and watch them swim gracefully around in the water.

In 1908 a campaign was started by the Annie Coleman Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy to raise a suitable monument to the Confederate soldiers. This was dedicated in 1911 and placed in the street at the corner of Main St. and Central Ave. Hon. Park Trammell was the speaker, and recited the famous poem, *The Blue and The Gray*. With the coming of heavy auto traffic the monument was moved to the park on the east side of Lake Eola.

The large wooden court house built in 1875 had a well in the southwest corner of the yard. This was built by Mr. Jake Summerlin who was always doing something to help man or beast. It was 42 feet deep and lined with terra-cotta. A large well house with a shingle roof was built over it. A watering trough was constructed and water was drawn by means of a pulley, chain and two buckets. Many an Orlando resident and visitor, as well as their animals, have quenched their thirst at this old well.

It was the loitering place of some of the boys of the city, and John Rowland tells how he and Alfred Bumby used to amuse themselves by dropping lighted matches into the well and watching to see if they would keep burning until they hit the water. When Orlando put in its first water system the old well was no longer needed and was filled with dirt.

In 1870 the County Commissioners paid \$300 for the expense of a leg amputation and medical care for a charity patient. He

was cared for in the home of Dr. W. A. Shelby as there was no hospital in the city. The name of Dr. Shelby has come down to us as the originator of the Shelby Pills that in 1950 are still in the drug market.

In 1880 Orange County included Orange, Lake, Osceola and Seminole Counties. The census of that year gave it a population of 6,618. Orlando had a population of about 200 while in 1950 the city has grown to 50,000 or more.

We little realize how much of a task it was to lay out streets and clear them of trees and stumps in the early days. In the minutes of the City Council of Nov. 22, 1883, 28 stumps in DeLaney St. were ordered removed. Then the minutes of June 10, 1886, show a report from the street committee which claimed 560 stumps had been cleared from the streets of the city.

On Gatlin Ave., at the end of DeLaney St. is a marker with this inscription: "Erected by the Orlando Chapter, DAR, March 27, 1924, Marking the site of Fort Gatlin—1838, Military Out-Post."

Early settlers claim the fort was just north of this marker on the high cliff overlooking Lake Gem Mary, which is the name given it by all the old maps but since it was used as an experimental station in World War II it has been called "Deep Lake." Fort Gatlin was established Nov. 9, 1838 and abandoned Nov. 22, 1849.

Clay roads leading out of Orlando were contracted for in 1896 and \$11,000 raised for that purpose. In 1898 the county decided to build its own roads. The election of Nov. 11, 1913 resulted in voting \$600,000 for brick roads and \$100,000 for clay roads. In 1921 a bond issue for \$2,500,000 was approved for good roads. An election March 26, 1926, voted \$7,000,000 to be used for brick roads.

John S. Rowland who came to Florida from Georgia on Feb. 2, 1881 and settled in Orlando in 1883 probably is the best informed resident on the early history of Florida and Orlando. He has over 200 pictures of early Florida and many of Orlando when it was a small village, some of which are the only pictures in existence.

He also has many relics which he has collected during the years. The oldest is a shotgun formerly owned by the Princess Royal of Persia. He has a Century Almanac of 1800 to 1900 published in Philadelphia by Drs. Starkey and Palen. It contains world events that occurred between 1788 and 1888 as well as the days and weeks of each year. The old county jail, built in 1884 on the corner of Orange Ave. and Washington St., was locked with a large Yale lock. This was given to Mr. Rowland when the jail was torn down. A genuine large size Meerschaum pipe which is over 100 years old, is another of his collection. Then he has the silver watch which Mr. Jake Summerlin carried in early days. It has a silver case and a bullseye crystal and is wound and set by a key. The watch was made in London but no date appears upon it. Some society or organization in Orlando should have those pictures of the city enlarged and displayed by the Historical Society in the old Court House.

The directory of 1887 gives the town of Formosa as a village two miles north of Orlando on the South Florida Railroad. It was first called Willcox. Its depot was situated just south of Princeton Ave. and a store at the corner of what is now Orange Ave. and Princeton. The store was conducted by Mr. F. E. Bosse. The Post Office was in this store and T. A. Curtis was its first postmaster. It was given up with the coming of free delivery of mail out of Orlando. The old wooden depot was torn down soon after World War I. Now the City of Orlando has built its business and residential district three miles beyond Formosa to join with Winter Park.

Many early settlers in Orlando and vicinity planted orange groves, and while some lost out, those who stuck year after year, taking their losses as well as profits, won out and made money.

In the season of 1884-85 only 600,000 boxes of oranges were sent to market from Florida and most of them came from around Orlando. Then years later, 1895-96 six million boxes were marketed, which was the largest amount in any one year between 1884 and 1912. The year of the big freeze '94-95 only 75,000 boxes had been sent to market, which was the smallest number on record.

In 1946 the orange crop was 49,800,000 boxes while in 1947 the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the orange

crop around 62 million. Thus from a small beginning the orange crop has grown during the past 60 years to a huge production.

The Orlando Polo Club organized the first local polo team in 1890 and played many games with teams from other parts of the United States. They always brought a crowd to Orlando; also newspaper reporters from the big Northern daily papers. Some of the prominent members were Messrs. Walter Cary-Elwes, Harold Bourne, Allan Pirie, A. E. Adams, Charles Hiley, James Magruder, Jr., James Laughlin, 3rd, James Calder, W. P. Gwynne, M. J. Daetwyler, Duncan Pell, Seth Woodruff and Capt. B. Cotton.

In 1903 the sidewalks along Orlando's strets, outside of the business district, were made of Bermuda grass. This held the moisture and unless rubbers were worn, your feet were sure to get wet after a rain or heavy dew at night.

In 1909 property owners built about five miles of walks, constructed of cement tile, hexagon in shape, black and white in color and about one foot in width. These blocks were manufactured and laid under the supervision of Messrs. Ed and Fred Gore who conducted a cement block works on Boone St. on the ACL railroad property.

The cost was \$1.10 per running foot. The manufacturers claimed their product had it over the poured cement type, as when a block broke it was only necessary to replace that particular one, and not tear up a whole section.

A. H. Birnbaum was one of the early merchants and conducted a store in an old two-story wooden building on the corner of Orange Ave. and W. Church St. where the First National Bank Building now stands. Pat Palmer came around 1880 and started the first stationery store on Orange Ave. just north of the McElroy Drug Store. In 1886 he sold it to E. P. Hyer. This was bought in 1889 by the late W. R. O'Neal and late F. A. Curtis, who conducted it for many years under the firm name of Curtis and O'Neal but after the death of Mr. Curtis it was consolidated with the Branch book store and has been known since as the O'Neal-Branch Co., stationers, 39 E. Pine St.

The County Home was built in 1892. Mr. A. J. White was the first caretaker. The county hospital was built in 1922 but has been enlarged since. The Parental Home for boys and girls was built at the county farm after the establishment of the Juvenile Court in 1921.

In the library at Rollins College are two volumes of the South Florida Sentinel published by Mr. Latimer C. Vaughn and donated to the college by Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Ferris of Orlando. It was a weekly and most of the news consisted of personals. There is mention of Mr. Edward Hudnall's horse running away and damaging his buggy. Mr. W. R. O'Neal had purchased a new Warwick bicycle. The A. S. Rogers Wood Working Co. on W. Church St. near the railroad, burned with a total loss. Oranges sold before the freeze of December 1894 for \$1 box, but after the freeze they were picked and consigned and only brought 10 cents per box.

It told of the sudden death of Dr. J. H. Hicks, a beloved physician. The W. H. Harris Nickel Plate Circus, consisting of five clowns and some performing lions, was to give a performance in Orlando. Among the ads were S. S. Waterhouse & Co. Grain and Feed; Joseph Bumby Hardware; Curtis and O'Neal, Insurance and Books; Slemons and Taylor, Dry Goods and Clothing; Hudnall's Boot and Shoe Store; H. H. Berry, Carriages; Vaughn & Dovell General Store; Charles Lord Grocery; White & Knox, Insurance; E. A. Richard, Undertaker; William Levy & Co., Dry Goods; L. P. Lawrence Drug Store; Jerome Palmer, Clothing; W. C. Sherman, Jeweler; C. E. Howard, Photographer; F. T. Scruggs & Co., Men's Furnishings, and N. P. Yowell & Co., Dry Goods. Mr. N. P. Yowell is the only one of these merchants now living.

In 1887 the late Hon. W. R. O'Neal owned the house at the corner of Liberty and E. Pine St. He wanted a cement walk built from the house to the street, but could find no one who would construct it as people had the idea a cement walk would not stand this hot climate. So he secured the material and built it himself. Now after 60 years the walk is still there, although it has cracked. Mr. O'Neal proved that a cement walk will stand the heat of the Florida sun.

Mosquito County was formed by the State Legislature on Dec. 29, 1824. It extends southward from near St. Augustine to Monroe

County, (Key West) and west to Alachua County (Gainesville). On Jan. 30, 1845, it was changed to Orange County. In 1885 Lake and Osceola Counties were carved out of it and in 1913 Seminole took off a northern slice. On Oct. 5, 1857, a deed was given to the County Commissioners by Benjamin F. Caldwell of Alabama to four acres of land for a town plot to be known as the village of Orlando. He owned 80 acres where stands the business blocks of Orlando today.

In 1874 the razor back hogs whet their backs against the steps of the wooden court house and slept underneath at night. The court house floor was covered with sawdust, so the tobacco chewers did not have to bother to spit out of the windows. The room was used on Sundays for religious services and the fleas were so thick no one went to sleep. These were the good old days we hear about.

The first bicycle to appear in Orlando was said to have been owned by S. G. Dolive. It was a Columbia high wheel with the little wheel in the rear. Later a Star high wheel appeared that had the small wheel in front. In the early '80's the safety bicycle found many buyers in Orlando and a club was formed in 1892 and its members used the race track and wood paths until the arrival of brick pavement. Then came the tandem and later the motorcycle and auto.

In the year 1886 a street railway franchise was granted to J. M. Saunders and others. The franchise was signed for the city by F. S. Chapman, president of the council. The speed of the horse drawn cars was set at six miles per hour. The driver was ordered to stop at all street crossings and to allow pedestrians to cross streets.

In 1892 a Fair Association was organized with W. C. Sherman as chairman and W. R. O'Neal and Charles Lord as members. Eighty acres on the west side of S. Division St. was purchased of Maj. P. A. Foster. Pell Clark loaned the money to fix the track and build the fair building. It was constructed under the supervision of Capt. Tom Shine. After the big freeze, the Association could not pay its debts, so the property was deeded to Mr. Clark. He gave the property to the old Church Home and Hospital, but when

Bishop Mann came here he sold it to Jeff Sligh. For several years A. H. Haden used the building for a palm factory and Sligh stored farm machinery and other equipment therein. On Sept. 20, 1920 lightning struck the building and set fire to it. The fire department tried to save it. A wind fanned the blaze and the building and its contents were destroyed, with a loss of \$15,000. No insurance was carried.

The Orange County Reporter of June 24, 1880 lists one dentist for Orlando, Dr. H. M. Granniss, but the city director of 1889 has four dentists listed as follows: Dr. Bowman, H. M. Granniss, W. W. Townsend and C. F. Shine. When Dr. Alton B. Whitman arrived in 1898 there was only one dentist in the city and he moved to Jacksonville. At one time Dr. Whitman had the field to himself, but others began to come until now in 1950 there are over 50 dentists in the city. Dr. Whitman claims the honor of being in active service in Orlando over the longest period, as he has served the public for over 50 years.

Aaron and Isaac Jernigan, who settled here in 1844, found plenty of wild game such as bear, deer, wolves, turkeys, wild cats and panthers. They killed a panther that measured 9 feet. Some of their boys thought it might be good to eat so they skinned it but it looked so much like a dog they decided not to try it. When they killed bear they made bear oil and at one time had eight gallons. They raised plenty of sugar cane and one season had 22 barrels of syrup. They hauled their surplus to Palatka by ox teams and sold it to the boatmen on the river.

In 1880 there was a two-story hotel on the northwest corner of E. Church and Court Sts. This was known as the Central House and was run by a man named Gazan. Dr. Person bought this property and the hotel was built over into an office building on the first floor and an apartment on the second floor. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howe and son, Mr. S. Walter Howe, occupied the apartment for about 12 years. Now there is a filling station located on this site. Back of the Central House and facing Court St. Mr. E. M. Holden built the Orange Hotel. In 1947 Mr. Don Mott purchased this property and moved his insurance agency in the rooms on the



Central House, East Church and Court Street, 1887

first floor but the second and third floors are still used for hotel purposes.

The year 1886 found three North Carolina families coming to Orlando. They were Messrs. R. T. Peel, C. Sholders and John and Mark Futrell. They engaged in the citrus business and lived here many years. Peel Ave. was named for the Peel family who resided thereon. Mr. Floyd Peel is still living. Mr. W. M. Futrell is the only living member of his family, and is the janitor at the new Court House in 1950.

Mr. Isaac O. Barber had several old deeds, newspapers, coins and other souvenirs of early days that have been preserved by Mr. and Mrs. Willam B. Barber. Among them is deed No. 1 for 80 acres of land dated Jan. 30, 1869, purchase price being \$1.25 per acre; another dated Feb. 19, 1870, and one Aug. 30, 1873. These were for land that bordered on Fern Creek and Conway Road which today are covered with city residences and some orange grove property. They were put on file with the State office in Tallahassee. They also have copies of the Orange County Reporter that have never faded, the paper being as white as the day it was printed. The one dated March 8, 1883 has a list of the lawyers doing business at that date in Orlando. They were D. F. and E. M. Ham-

mond, J. H. Townsend, W. R. Anno and Julius Drew, John W. Price and Benjamin Derby, R. H. Taylor, St. Clair Abrams, and R. L. Summerlin, H. C. Harrison. In the issue of May 22, 1884 a list of Orlando doctors is given. They were Doctors O. P. Preston, L. W. Pilley, W. A. Shelby, J. W. Hicks, R. H. Peak, R. M. Dickinson, W. I. Lusk and George B. Weedon. These served Orlando in 1884. Many have come and gone since then, but as Orlando has grown in population the doctors have increased in numbers until there are over 100 in this year of 1950.

In the early days Saturday was known as "Cracker Day" in Orlando and the country people for miles around came to town to do their weekly trading. Some came in covered wagons drawn by two oxen, others had mules or came on horseback with their saddlebags to carry home their provisions, and there was a short man who came astride a large red ox and tied it to a hitching post the same as they did the horses. They had to have some amusement and Bud Yates with his large pet alligator would get out in front of Sinclair's real estate office, where the Metcalf building now stands, and wrestle with the alligator, much to the amusement of the crowd that always gathered to watch them. Bud used to hold the alligator's mouth open and let the boys look into its throat. The town had wooden sidewalks and the country boys and girls liked to run over these with their bare feet, but in the summer when the sun beat down on them they got hot and many a boy and girl went home at night with blistered feet.

Mr. Charles E. Lartigue, who came to Orlando in 1884, purchased the large lot at the northeast corner of E. Church and Court Sts. It extended to Main St. He built the two-story brick building facing on Court St. In 1903 this had a "For Sale" sign offering it for \$2,500. No one purchased it, but several years later Dr. Wattenscheidt, a retired physician from Baltimore, came to Orlando and bought the property for \$6,000. He kept it until the boom of 1925 and then divided the lot into small ones and sold the whole property for \$91,000. Now in 1950 besides the original building four more have been built on the original lot, three facing Church St. and one facing Court St.

The block now occupied by the new court house was the former home of Mr. Leo P. Westcott who came to Orlando from Michigan in 1875. He was a horticulturist and gathered many rare plants and trees from different parts of the world and had them set out around his large two story frame house. He also had a greenhouse across Main Street where the telephone company block now stands. Mr. Leslie Pell-Clark came to Orlando and gave Mr. Westcott \$16,000 for his home. Then in 1900 Mr. Pell-Clark gave this beautiful place to the Episcopal Church for "The Bishopstead" and Bishop William Crane Gray was the first to occupy it. Bishop Gray resigned in 1913 and Rt. Rev. Cameron Mann was elected his successor and "The Bishopstead" was sold to the county for the site of the new court house for \$250,000.

Before 1895 there was only one party in Orlando and that was the Democratic Party and only its adherents could run for office. But in 1895, Hon. W. R. O'Neal and Hon. John M. Cheney, both Republicans, were elected to the City Council and partisan politics became a thing of the past in this city.

The early builders of Orlando put dates or cornerstones on their blocks, schools, churches, lodges and public buildings. This was a good idea for then future generations could tell just what year the building was created. Ceremonies were usually held at the time the stone was laid.

The old Armory building which formerly stood on the site of the new Hovater building had a brick archway on both Main and Court Streets and in the middle of this was a white keystone with the date 1886 thereon. One of the stones was given to the Museum in the brick court house.

The Kuhl block at 63 E. Pine Street has a marker near the top of the building with long figures carved thereon. It was built in "1886".

Attorney D. W. Butler recently found a record of where Orlando and Orange County were at one time owned by Spain. The article in a Florida law book read as follows: "Instructions of State Department; Col. Robert Butler was by Major General Andrew Jackson designated on June 20, 1821 to receive the East

half of Florida for the United States from Spain. This was consummated on July 10, 1821 and the agreement was signed by Jose Coppinger for Spain and Robert Butler for the United States; it was certified by Juan De Entralgo, Government Scribe and Secretary City Council."

In 1888 there were enough people in Orlando of the Congregational faith to build a church which was erected at the corner of Robinson Ave. and Main Street. One of the members at that time tells this joke on one of the ministers. He lived near the church and one Sunday morning he discovered he had left part of his notes at home so he gave out a hymn and slipped out the back door to his home nearby. He got the notes and started back when an old goat in the back yard would not let him pass. The congregation sang the hymn over three times but no preacher.

The deacons went out to look for him and found he was in a predicament as every time he started for the church the goat would drive him back to the house. The deacons captured and tied up the goat and they all came back to continue the service.

The story soon spread through the congregation and later among the townspeople and the minister never heard the end of his goat experience.

Capt. Aaran Jernigan who lived in Holden Heights back in 1844 told the story of how game was so plentiful in that part of the city that much of it was wasted by early settlers. There were so many wild turkeys they could not use them; also plenty of deer and bear. Panthers and wildcats came around the cabins at night; also wolves. One night a pack of seven wolves surrounded the cabin and even the dogs were afraid to go out. But when one of the pack was shot, the others ran back into the woods. Some of our present Orlando hunters would have enjoyed living in those days.

There is a piney wood on the west side of Fern Creek Drive, just before you get to Waterwich. As late as 1903 you could shoot fox squirrel, quail and rabbit in this little patch of pine. That summer an old fox raised three pups there and a family of skunks made their presence known. But today there is no animal life in or under these trees, and the only wonder is that the trees are left,

with the turpentine men, lumber and wood dealers hunting for timber.

The railroad fare from Orlando to Chicago in 1886 was \$36.85, to Boston \$44.40 and to New York City \$38.10. Freight to and from New York on miscellaneous articles about fifty cents per hundred pounds. Oranges shipped from Orlando to New York and Boston per box 60c.

The South Florida Railroad had been extended from Sanford to Tampa with four trains northbound from Kissimmee to Sanford each day with an extra one on Sunday. There was only one train north and south each day from Sanford to Tampa. There was a station called Fort Gatlin on the railroad at the head of what is now Gatlin Avenue. The papers advertised residents in that section could take the train at 7:06 a.m. for Orlando and return home at 5:40 p.m. or if they wanted to stay in the city for a few hours they could return on the train leaving Orlando 11:45 a.m. This station is not in existence today as it burned around 1910 and was never rebuilt.

When Orlando was changed from a village to a city the first meetings were held at the County court house. On June 3, 1875 a meeting was called to take steps to incorporate. Then the second meeting to adopt articles of incorporation was held on July 21, 1875. The first town meeting was held August 4, 1875 to select a Mayor and Aldermen. As the city grew there was need of a permanent city hall and jail so a contract was given on February 16, 1885 to Mr. L. Mayne to construct a two story brick building on (Oak Street) now Wall. This was on the north side of the street and a two story wooden building used for the fire house was just east of it. Both buildings stood about where the Western Union office is today. In 1920 the city hall building was sold and the city offices moved to the second floor of the old Armory building on Court St. but the city bought the high school building and moved in on July 1, 1924. This has housed the city offices and jail since.

The late Mr. Arthur Butt had an old photograph taken in 1884 of the south side of East Pine Street which shows the livery barn of Mr. A. M. Hyer where the Magruder Arcade is now located, also the north side of the Charleston Hotel and between these two



Mills Park, South Side Lake Eola, 1886

Mr. N. L. Mills opened this park on the south side of Lake Eola corner Central Avenue and Osceola Street. It had a band stand and several kinds of trees also a menagerie. When the big freeze came it was given up as it cost too much to feed the animals.

The boy on the left is William Mills. The girl dressed in black is Florence Baird while the one in white was Nellie Mills. The two boys back of the girls were Louis Mills and Donald C. Baird. The large band stand is on the right. In 1950 site of Plaza Hotel Apartments.

buildings is a barber shop. This barber shop was conducted by an old slave Negro, Milo Cooper. His place was for white people only and he shaved and cut hair for most of the business men of the city. He built a large two story frame house at the corner of Jackson and Lake Streets which has been built over and is now occupied by the Central Church of the Nazarene.

Over 75 years ago the Baptists of Orlando and Central Florida organized an association known as the Wekiwa Baptist Assn., which since that time has held a two day meeting each year. At the turn of the century there were 29 churches in the association. In 1913 Orange County was divided and other Baptist associations formed. With only Orange and Osceola Counties now in 1950 in the Wekiwa group there are still 22 churches with a combined membership of 10,000 Baptists in the association.

MAJOR M. R. MARKS

Maj. M. R. Marks was one of the first men to engage in the sale of real estate in Orlando and he used to tell this tale about himself:

"Long before the big freeze when orange groves had trees 30 to 40 feet high, people came here from other States and invested in a place for a home. One who came from Vermont wanted the Major to take him around and show him groves. They had been out several times but it was always no sale. The Major began to notice that every place they went the man would ask for a drink of water and as most of the wells were shallow dug the water was warm. So he asked him what kind of water he was seeking, and found the man wanted a place with a well of cold water or a sparkling spring with the fountain of youth in it.

The Major decided to satisfy him. Ice was scarce in those days and the roads were sandy. He had a grove between Orlando and Apopka that had a rather deep well. The Major hired a man to get 200 pounds of ice and take it out to this grove and sink it in the bottom of the well. Then he took his Eastern customer out to see the grove and sure enough he wanted a drink. They drew up a bucket of water and it was so cold that it made the man's teeth ache. That was just what he had been looking for, so the deal was made.

In talking about it afterwards the Major said he made a profit on the grove "but the man who hauled the ice got a large share of it."

Maj. Marks was elected Mayor of Orlando in 1888 and served three terms of one year each. It was during his administration that the systematic setting of trees along the streets was started. He got the City Council in 1889 to appropriate \$500 for this work. Mr. A. G. Branham who lived for years on Lake Lucerne, was secured to look after this work and contracted for 400 trees to start with. Then other citizens got interested in beautifying the streets and trees were set out in front of their homes at their own expense. Mr. C. H. Hofner who resided on Lake Conway offered to bring in oak trees and set them out and guarantee them to live for 50 cents each. Mr. Mahlon Gore set out the trees on Gore Ave. and Mr. S. A. Robinson set trees along Magnolia Ave. Everyone seemed to catch the tree spirit and the result was a beautifully shaded city. Many thousands of people have enjoyed the shade of these trees which the early pioneers planted.

In honor to the man who first started the tree movement a bronze marker, a few years ago, was attached to the large oak tree on the south side of Lake Lucerne. It reads as follows:

"In memory of Mathew Robinson Marks, Mayor of Orlando, 1889-1890, through whose vision the planting of our magnificent shade trees was inaugurated. A. D. 1925."

Major Marks came to Orlando from Columbus, Ga., in 1869 and went into the real estate business. He wanted people to know he was honest so offered a reward of \$5,000 to anyone who could prove that he ever swindled any of his customers. He raised two sons, Richard and Sam Marks.

PALMETTO HOMES

Like all early settlers, those who came to what is now Orlando, were concerned about a home. Some had funds to erect the conventional log-type of home. Some were so poor they could afford nothing better than one made of palmettos.

The palmetto home is the cheapest and most easy of construction and is most cleanly and comfortable of all the primitive houses built by men. The working tools required are a spade, an ax and a hatchet. The hardware: two pounds of spikes and a few pounds of six penny nails with large heads.

Puncheons can be split from the trees in the woods and a little skill in smoothing and shaping with the ax and hatchet will put them in condition to be used for window and door frames.

The material needed is six strong upright posts and three poles for the eaves and ridge pole, the smaller posts to be used as door posts and a lot of slender poles to make the framework. Then gather a plentiful supply of palmetto leaves. Now you are ready for the construction.

Take four of the strong posts and set for the corners of the house. They should be 12 feet long and set two feet into the ground. The other two posts should be longer and are set midway between the end posts as the ridge pole rests on these and makes the pitch for the roof. The two eave posts are then fastened to the corner posts running parallel with the ridge post. Then set your posts for the door. Now take your slender poles and nail them to the posts beginning with the first about a foot and a half from the ground and continuing about that distance until you reach the ridge pole.

Nail in your puncheons for window and door frames and the skeleton is complete and ready for weatherboarding.

Cut the stems of the palmetto leaves to two inches and begin at the ground and nail them stem upwards to the poles on the sides and ends of your frame work. The first row of leaves should rest on the ground and the others overlapping them with the stems about 10 inches apart. The nails should be fastened through the stems with the leaf pointing downward. Keep covering your framework until you reach the ridgepole and here you put on two courses like saddles and nail fast. The result is a wall several leaves thick through which no rain can beat. As the whole structure is securely enclosed to the ground a hurricane cannot blow it away.

The house should be built on a small rise in the ground so water will run away from it, but if on flat ground a shallow ditch can be dug to carry away the rain. As the ground is firm and solid, no floor is needed.

Such a house will last several years and do good service. It can be built by two men in a week and the only cost is your tools and nails.

LOCKHART LUMBER YARD BURNED

Mr. David Lockhart came to Orlando from Georgia in 1875 and engaged in the lumber business. He erected a mill on W. South St. just west of the railroad and spent much of his time riding horseback through the woods buying timber and having it brought into this mill until in a few years he had one of the largest lumber yards in Central Florida. Around 1906 the fire company went to Tampa to attend a tournament and soon after noon of the day they left, sparks from the smoke stack set fire to the sawdust pile and the wind fanned the flames into the piles of lumber, and soon the lumber yard was a roaring furnace and the fire spread to the ACL freight depot and also burned several cars that were on the sidetrack.

The alarm was sounded and men volunteered to fight the fire but as the engine was in Tampa they only had the old hose to combat it. The pumping station put on extra pressure and the old water main on Marks street could not take it and broke, sending a flood down the street. Then all that could be done was to sit down and watch the lumber go up in smoke. There was a row of large

oak trees on the west side of the school house which is now the City Hall and while these were badly damaged, they saved the school house from being burned. The fire company was sent for but by the time they got back and the water main repaired, the only thing they could do was to pour water on the hot embers. This was one of the worst fires Orlando ever had.

Mr. Lockhart carried no insurance and lost \$50,000 that day, but he did not give up, but built the Orlando Novelty Works on Garland St. on the north edge of the city and began over again. He was very successful and later built a large crate mill at Lockhart.

Mr. Lockhart bought 15 acres between E. Livingston and Amelia Ave. in the northeast part of the city and this was known as Lockhart Park, but was later platted and sold to home builders until now it is completely covered with houses. The Lockhart home was at 207 E. Livingston, but later Mr. Lockhart built the house at 420 Ruth St.

Mr. Lockhart was an admirer of horses and owned several trotting horses which he entered in the races for several years at the Orange County Fair. He was a stockholder in the Orlando Trotting Association which in early days had a one-half mile track out in the woods where the fair grounds is now located, and was one of the organizers of the Orange County Fair Association. He was also interested in city politics and three times served on the Board of Aldermen.

THE LEWTERS AND LAKE GIVEN

Mrs. F. A. Lewter, 735 N. Orange Ave., has seen many changes in Orlando since she arrived with her grandfather, Dr. Robert M. Dickinson on Jan. 2, 1882. They came from Tennessee and took the boat from Jacksonville to Sanford. They arrived there on Saturday and found that the train on the South Florida railroad did not run on Sunday, so had to stay over until Monday. The old wood-burner engine ran so slow and the train stopped so often it took several hours to make the trip that now is made by auto in less than an hour.

When Mrs. Lewter was married in 1885 her husband purchased a small six-room house on the bank of Lake Given. He used to sit on the back porch and shoot ducks in the lake, and send his hunting dog in after them. Wild game was plentiful around their

place so there was no meat shortage. Mr. Lewter dug a well near the corner of Marks St. and Highland Ave. and connected it with Lake Ivanhoe by tile. Then he dug a ditch 10 feet wide and 10 feet deep from Lake Given to this well and ran the water into Lake Ivanhoe. He also got the city to dig ditches and drain off more of the water until Lake Given disappeared. But some of the ground back of the Lewter home still shows that there was a lake there in the past, though most of the lake bottom was divided into lots and is now covered with homes.

Lakes Concord, Ivanhoe and Rowena were all connected in early days so you could go by boat from one to the other.

Mr. J. G. Sinclair had a starch factory near where the Coliseum is now located and made starch out of cassava root.

There was a pine woods across from the Lewter home which has long since given place to the Straley home and orange grove. Mr. and Mrs. Lewter raised a family of 10 children, but only two live with their mother in the old home at present. This home, that was once about a mile from Orlando, is now in the business district of N. Orange Ave.

LAKE FERN GONE

If you drive out E. Central Ave. to the 1300 block you will find a number of houses in a circle around what was formerly Lake Fern. In early days this was a small but beautiful lake with from 20 to 30 feet of water, according to the rainy season, and contained fish.

Capt. Chester Kennison came here in 1910 and engaged in real estate business. In 1920 he bought from the Wilson estate 52 acres which included Lake Fern and the land on the east side of Lake Lawsona, formerly known as Lake Hardaman. He gave several acres of this land to the city for a park and divided the balance of the estate into city lots.

He named the circle around Lake Fern Kennison Court and several expensive houses were built facing the lake. But in 1926 the water in Lake Fern began to disappear and only a frog pond was left. The frogs made such a noise at night the residents could not sleep and they asked the city for help. Dirt was hauled in and the lake bed filled. Now when you drive by there you see a circle of houses around a dry place and the once pretty lake has gone. The

first houses built faced the lake but those built since face on streets surrounding so that is why some of the houses in Kennison Court face one way and some another.

Thus another of our early lakes like Lake Givens has become a thing of the past. It might have looked better if the city had dredged the lake and pumped water into it.

MR. ROBERT A. MILLS

"How dear to my heart are the scenes of my childhood," is the beginning of the first line of the song, "The Old Oaken Bucket," by Samuel Woodworth. This has long been ringing in the minds of two men for over 40 years. They are F. M. Mills, a business man from Seattle, and his brother, N. C. Mills, a retired railroad engineer from California. They are stopping at the Bass house, looking for the scenes of their childhood spent in Orlando.

The small village they knew has grown so they did not recognize the place. Their father, Robert A. Mills came to Orlando with his family in 1882 from Chicago. He had been a Pinkerton detective, but loved horticultural work, so resigned and came here to study the citrus business. They lived on Anderson St. but it has built up so they cannot tell where their house stood. Later the family moved to the Oglesby house on what is now Hillcrest Ave. and just east of Park Lake which was nothing but woods and undeveloped land in those days. Then, finally, they moved into the village and located on West Church St.

In 1899 a California fruit grower made their father, Robert A. Mills, an offer to go to that State and engage in horticultural work, so with his family he moved to the Pacific coast and lived to be 103 years old.

F. M. Mills tells how, when they were boys they herded cattle in the country north and east of Lake Eola, also two miles farther north around Druid Lake north of Marks St. In those days the Shine Guards had a rifle range on Druid Lake.

The old brick court house and the Catholic church are about the only buildings which look familiar, but they missed the old convent where they attended school. This was torn down when the new Federal Building was constructed on Main St. They will spend the winter in Orlando and hope to find some of their friends of boyhood days.



West Church Street, 1886

West of railroad. Houses on right R. T. Peele and J. N. McElroy. House on the left, W. G. White.

CHRISTMAS CELEBRATIONS

The annual festival, celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ, has been kept throughout Christendom on December 25th since the Fourth Century. It was a time for feasting, giving presents, and general goodwill.

The early settlers of Orlando in 1850 to 1860 spent the day in feasting and dancing. The only presents were red hair ribbons for the girls and white stick candy with red streaks around it for all the children. The men laid in a store of tobacco and the women had their snuff. These they purchased at the village store. When the early churches were organized some kind of a religious service was held during the day.

Money was scarce and people had to spend it upon the necessities of life. They probably were happier than we are at present with so much to buy for and plan. In our later days some forget the spirit of Christmas and instead of its being a time of rejoicing it turns out to be a time of spending money lavishly on presents that many think they have to buy whether they can afford it or not.

Mrs. Martha Tyler, a daughter of Jernigan's, told how the "Crackers" gathered at their home for the Christmas feast. There were so many wild turkeys in the woods they often killed more

than they could eat for these feasts and her mother would dry the breasts for future use as they had no ice or cold storage in those days. Then they served bear and deer meat with sweet potatoes, home made cheese, corn bread and plenty of syrup made from the sugar cane. Sometimes they barbecued a steer or a hog, also had plenty of fish. One thing certain there was no meat shortage in those days.

Mr. J. Walter Hosier who is now 87 years old and living in Suffolk, Va., tells how he celebrated his first Christmas in Orlando back in the early days. It was more like Hallowe'en as the boys got boxes and built a fort across S. Orange Avenue so people had to go around the block by Court St. They got a young calf and turned it loose on the second floor of the Lucky Hotel. One party from the East Coast got tanked up and lay down to sleep in the lot where the Metcalf building now stands and the boys built a fire around him and he thought he was in hell especially when his coat caught fire, they then had to rescue him and dress his burns.

Billy Bowlegs and some of his Seminole warriors came up from Cypress Lake as they wanted to get some fire water and were sent over to the old court house where the ladies of the Presbyterian faith were holding a bazaar. Some of the ladies were scared of Indians but they took them in and gave them their supper. They had a good time but disappeared into the forest the next day.

The cow punchers took over the city late at night and the Marshall hid out and let them have their fun as there were too many of them for him to handle. They rode their ponies up and down the streets and kept firing their pistols into the air. There were two saloons in Orlando at that time and the cowboys rode their ponies into the front door and up to the bar and drank their liquor without dismounting. In one place one of them saw something fancy on the wall and shot three times at it, but there was no damage except three holes in the board wall. They lassoed a cow and dragged it through the streets and then tried lassoing each other or any citizen who happened to be on the street. Most of the town boys attended "Cracker Dances" held in the country.

On Christmas night I was invited by a young man known as Bud Holloway to go out to the log cabin of the first pioneer to come into this part of Florida. His name was Jernigan. There was no occasion to "sweep up the kitchen," for there was but one room in the house, quite a large one, and notwithstanding there was a large family, all ate, cooked and slept in this room. There was a loft

above which I was told was where the children slept. The room below had two beds which had to be taken out that night so we could "swing partners." The fiddler played "Turkey in the Straw," "Devil's Dream," "Fishers Horn Pipe" and sometimes accompanied with a droll song such as:

"Old Dapper came to my house,
Thought he came to see me,
But when I come to find out,
He 'swade my wife to leave me."

LAKE EOLA PARK

Several people have inquired about the parkway at Lake Eola and wonder if Jake Summerlin gave all the land for the parkway around the lake. My record is that Mr. Summerlin on May 10, 1883 gave 60 feet around the lake for a parkway and race track. Mr. E. S. Sperry bought the property on the west and southwest part of the lake and gave the land between the Summerlin track and Rosalind and Central Avenues to the city for a park and \$1,000 in cash for the fountain on the Central Avenue side. Mr. J. P. Musselwhite, a successful turpentine operator, who came here in 1897, bought the land on the east side of Lake Eola from the Summerlin track to Summerlin Street. Here he built a large house facing Eola Drive and gave the land on the east side, also a strip of land running along the north and south sides of the lake to the city for a park. So three of our early pioners were responsible for the beautiful parks and parkway around this body of water. The race track was given up when the fair grounds and race track were opened on South Division Street.

THE HOLDEN PIONEERS

The name of Holden has long been and still is connected with the City of Orlando.

Mr. William Harrison Holden came to Florida from Virginia in 1843, but became interested in Orlando in 1865, bought 1200 acres and settled on the lake south of the city that still bears his name. He married Nancy Mizell and raised a family of three boys and three girls. He tried to raise cattle but so many of them were stolen by the Indians and others that he gave up and went into the citrus culture. He planted a large grove, 45 acres of which is still owned

by his daughter, Mrs. Mary Holden Langenbach, who is the only living member of the family left in Florida. One son Mr. W. D. Holden, better known as "Bill" was a real estate broker in Orlando for years, but was killed in an auto accident.

Grandpa Holden as he was known to a large circles of friends, was one of the first in this vicinity to raise vegetables, which he always shared with his neighbors.

Part of his large farm is now covered with residences, churches and business concerns and is known as Holden Heights.

Mr. Holden was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners in 1874-75.

The Holdens From Maine

Mr. Ernest M. and Dan Holden came to Orlando in 1879 and Nathan Holden in 1881. They went into the citrus business. In 1884 their sisters, Misses Dora and Minnie came and for several years conducted a restaurant at 114 Court St. Mr. Allan Leigh Holden came in 1887 and worked as assistant engineer for the Orlando Water Co. but after 13 years resigned and went into the employ of the Cain, O'Berry Boiler Co. where he spent 20 years, but is now retired and living at 1420 Dauphin St. and is the only living member of his family.

Mr. Ernest Holden was engineer for a time of the Orlando Water Co. but resigned and bought the Mann Laundry on E. Pine St. which he moved to 26-30 E. Church St. The name was changed to the Orlando Steam Laundry. I. N. Burman and J. N. Wigfall Jr., bought the laundry in 1919 and in 1921 moved it to 43 W. Concord Ave. In 1943 it was sold to a stock company which kept the original name. Thus the laundry bought by Mr. Ernest Holden has been running for 51 years.

BUZZARD IN STAND PIPE

Mr. W. Paul Phillips came to Orlando from Virginia in 1899 and went to work as assistant engineer in the plant of the Orlando Water and Light Co. on Lake Ivanhoe. The company had only two small pumps and maintained the water pressure by pumping water into the large stand pipe, 100 feet high, on the west side of Orange Ave. near Marks St. In case of fire the water was pumped direct into the water main but care had to be taken not to get the



Looking Southwest from San Juan Hotel, 1888

Magnolia House; Mooney Music Company; Hosteller Boarding House; Across from Magnolia was Rock Bakery and Three story Dollins Block.

pressure too high or the pipes would burst. Mr. Phillips found this out by experience as he got excited one day during a fire and put on too much pressure and out went a pipe.

He had a desire to climb the ladder to the top of the stand pipe and look the country over. When he reached the top he looked down to see how high the water was in the pipe, and to his surprise there was a dead buzzard floating around in the water. He quickly descended and reported to Mr. E. M. Holden who was chief engineer, and they rescued the buzzard and let all the water out of the stand pipe, and after cleaning it out, pumped it full of fresh water. Both agreed not to tell anyone about it, and it was not until several years afterward that the information leaked out.

In 1906 Mr. Phillips went to work for Mr. Holden who had opened the Orlando Steam Laundry at 24 E. Church St. and continued with him for 20 years. He also built and sold several houses, erecting his residence on a large lot that runs from 316 E. Church to Mariposa St. Now he has retired and spends his time in the cultivation of rare plants.

HOW TO CATCH RATTLESNAKES

Mr. A. M. Nicholson, father of our Delmar (Radio) Nick, who came here around 1885, was a taxidermist, a dealer in birds, snakes and alligators. He had a curio store on the south side of W. Church St., near Boone. Back of this was a large pen in which he kept his reptiles. One night a large alligator knocked down a portion of the fence and all escaped. When the colored men at Mathews' livery barn came to work early next morning they found alligators and snakes crawling around the stable, and refused to go in and take care of the horses. The police were called and notified Mr. Nicholson to come and get them. He was also notified to remove them from the business section of the city, so he built a place at his residence, 608 Division St., and kept them out there, which in those days was in the country. Later he gave up his store and devoted his time to the bird and reptile business.

At one time he received an order for 100 snakes from a traveling show. Snakes may fight each other in the open but not in captivity as they huddled together and crawled over each other. He filled this order with snakes of all kinds.

After the Audubond Society was organized in Florida, he had to give up shipping birds out of the State so spent his time on snakes, alligators and taxidermist work. He milked the rattlesnakes and sold their poison for laboratory work and made belts and souvenirs out of the skins.

Mr. Nicholson would pick up the non-poisonous snakes and roll them up and place them in the pockets of his hunting jacket. He had a different system in catching rattlesnakes. Taking his horse and wagon and some of his boys, also sacks and twine, he would drive down to the Kissimmee prairie where there were palmettos, and look for rattlers. When he located one he used a five-foot pole to place a noose over its head and dragged it into the open. He then fastened the pole in the ground and as the snake pulled back it tightened the noose, then Mr. Nicholson would grab it by the neck, removing the noose. The snake was then dropped into a sack which was tied around the middle and the top part pulled down over the bottom, making a double thickness through which the snake could not bite even if it struck.

If a rattlesnake was found in the open crawling from one palmetto to another, Mr. Nicholson would get in front of it and

dangle a handkerchief near it and while the snake was watching the handkerchief he would reach around with his other hand and pick it up by the neck and into a sack it went. When they had enough they would bring them home and turn them loose in the snake pen.

Mr. Nicholson handled hundreds of snakes and was only bitten once by a rattler which struck him on the forefinger. He treated it at once and although his hand and arm swelled nearly to the elbow, it healed in a few days with no bad after effects.

One time the door of his snake pen was left open and three rattlers crawled out. One was shot by a resident of Long St., another on Gore Ave., while the third woke up the mail carrier on Division St., who dispatched it with a hoe furnished by one of his patrons on the route

A wildcat got out of his pen one night and went down to the corner of Long and Hughey Sts. and made a commotion in the chicken house of F. L. Helms. Thinking an opossum was disturbing his hens Helms took his gun and investigated, and was surprised to see the large wildcat pulling the hens off the roost. He put five bullets into him, but had to get a pitchfork to finish the job.

SNAKES IN ORLANDO

Tourists coming to Orlando often think they will find a rattlesnake twined around every post, and alligators sitting on the park seats. This is far from the truth, as few snakes of any kind are found in the city any more, and alligators in our lakes are a thing of the past.

The writer came to Orlando on Jan. 31, 1903, and in walking along an old dirt path that ran around Lake Lucerne came upon a small snake of many bright colors. It did not crawl away, so he got a stick and began to turn it over on its back and watch it right itself.

A countryman came along in a one-horse wagon, stopped and asked if I knew I was playing with death? He said I had better kill that snake as it was a Florida cobra and more deadly poison than a rattlesnake. He was thanked for his good advice and the snake quickly killed.

Later I found many moccasins crawling in and out of the lake and the weeds and grass along the shore. There were alligators in and two pelicans lived on the lake.

Lake Lucerne was private property, the property owners owning to the center of the lake. A Lake Lucerne Improvement Society kept up the clay circle and made other improvements. But it did not function smoothly and the city was asked to take the lake over. This was done after the property owners deeded the lake portion of their property over to the city.

A gang of Negroes were put to clearing up the shoreline. As they cut the weeds they killed about 70 moccasins. This greatly reduced the snake family in this lake and the good work was carried on in the other lakes until now you rarely see a moccasin in a lake in the city limits.

The writer began carrying the mail in the Lake Lucerne district in 1905 and used a pony and cart. In riding around the lake one morning he saw a snake with two tails and no head. He struck it with his whip and was surprised to find a black snake turn loose a moccasin. He was swallowing it head foremost and that was why it had the appearance of a snake with a tail at each end.

One day he was called in by a lady to get a snake out of her cupboard. Sure enough there was a green grass snake lying among the dishes with his head and about four inches of his body sticking out beyond the shelf. He hit him on the back of his head with a small switch and the snake flopped onto the floor and was quickly killed and carried out of the house.

One time he ran upon a couple of strange looking snakes that flattened out their heads as he came near them. He found out afterwards they were spreading adders.

One of his patrons had an old hen and chickens in a coop surrounded by a two-inch mesh wire fence. A large chicken snake crawled into the coop and swallowed one of the chicks, but with the chick in his stomach was unable to crawl out. The patron asked us to come and help her. We got a piece of fence board and soon beat the snake to death.

When the city made a park on the west side of the Lake of the Woods they set fire to the grass and underbrush. A large king snake that evidently had lived in there for several years crawled out onto Gore Ave. When killed it measured nearly seven feet long and ten inches around.

Going into a yard on Hughey St. I saw a snake with two long horns. This was the first horned snake I had ever seen. I struck it with my whip and to my surprise out of the snake's mouth came a

frog. The snake was swallowing the frog head first and the hind legs of the frog sticking out gave the appearance of horns.

A peculiar colored snake was lying in a dirt path and when struck with my whip broke into several pieces and each piece acted like a separate snake. This was a jointed snake and when it is injured disjoints itself.

One hot day in July, 1907, going into the yard of a patron on Division St. I saw lying outstretched across the board walk a huge rattlesnake. The lady of the house threw me a large hoe. As the snake began to coil I struck at its head but missed and cut a gash in its body about two feet from the head. The snake sprang through the air and landed at my feet. This frightened me and I began cutting at that snake's head until it was reduced to a pulp. This was the only rattlesnake I have seen in the city limits in my 48-year residence.

Thirty-three years ago in building a barn on my lot on Anderson St. the carpenter did not put a floor in the feed room. So one holiday I decided to do it myself and started to pound the sand down when up rose a chicken snake in my face. I was so surprised that I tripped and fell upon my back and the snake crawled over my body across my face. I never knew what I told that snake but my daughter came running to a window and said, "Daddy I have never heard you use such language," so I'm afraid I consigned him to the hot place. Anyway that is where he landed for I got the pitchfork and threw him into a large rubbish fire I had in the yard and he was soon cremated.

As the city became thickly populated the snakes and alligators disappeared.

PALM CLUBS ORGANIZED

Mr. George Abbott came to Orlando from Moorestown, N. J., and bought the residence of Lawyer W. L. Peeler at 508 S. Orange Avenue. This had a large yard with several pine trees. Mr. Abbott beautified this place with many palm and other ornamental plants.

Mr. Abbott was interested in Lucerne Circle as his home was near the lake, so organized the Lake Lucerne Improvement Society which had constructed a shell walk around the lake, had clay put on the sand road. Palms and magnolias were set on each side of the shell walk. The association also bought a pair of swans for the lake.

Mr. Abbott was a member of Religious Society of Friends and being civic minded became interested in doing something to beautify Orlando so he organized palm clubs in different parts of the city. He got the members to set out different kinds of palms in their yards and in the city parkways. He sent to Europe, California and other places where palms were grown and had different varieties sent here so they would not all be of the same kind. He supervised the setting of these palms and many of them were planted by his old colored employe, George Conner. He also used his influence to get people who owned country estates in Orange County to beautify their places with these ornamental palms.

Many of the older palms that are seen today in the yards and parks are those that were recommended by Mr. Abbott.

ORLANDO CEMETERIES

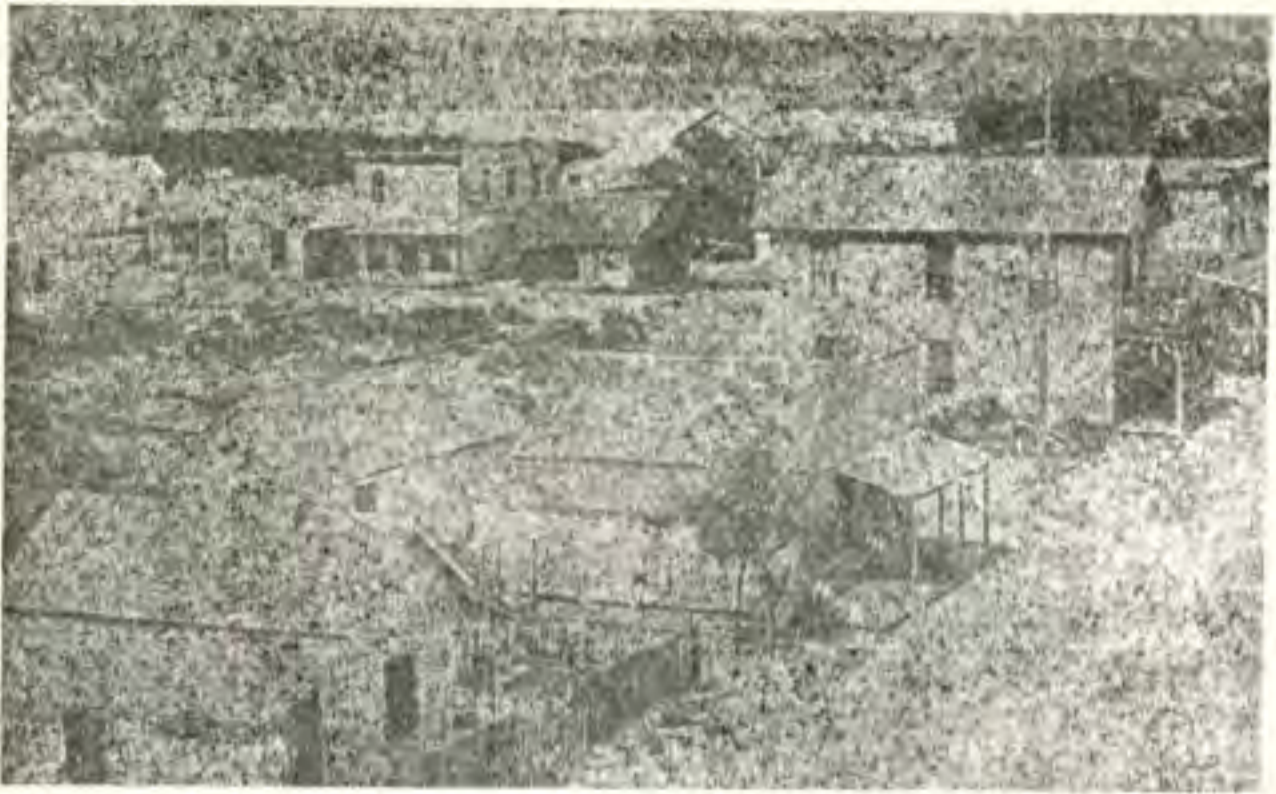
Orlando, as a village, was well provided with burial places, there being four cemeteries. That closest to the town's center was located where the First Baptist Church now stands. Another was at Mark and Summerlin Sts., the third between Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone, and the fourth was the Catholic Cemetery on Edgewater Drive. However, many of the early settlers buried their dead on their own properties.

When the city was incorporated in 1875, the citizens decided there should be a single burial place, instead of the several, around which the town was slowly growing, and in 1880 a stock company was formed to purchase a 26-acre tract southeast of the city. This was the beginning of Greenwood Cemetery. The stock-holders were Messrs. L. P. Westcott, C. A. Boone, James K. Duke, J. H. Livingston, Nat Poyntz, W. R. Anno, James DeLaney and Samuel Robinson.

In 1892 the project was sold to the city and councilmen purchased additional acreage when the Legislature passed an act in 1911 following the extension of the city's limits to include Greenwood Cemetery, which at that time contained 40 acres. Since then more acreage has been purchased, the latest being the Magruder property which brings Greenwood to over 100 acres.

On the South St. side 30 acres have been set aside to be known as Memorial Park.

The late Carey Hand, recognized as one of the most progressive morticians in the State, added a crematory to his undertaking business several years ago.



East Pine Street, Orange Avenue to Main Street, 1876

There was a residence corner of Orange and E. Pine. Around 1885 Mr. C. Joy built a two story brick building on this corner. In little building was John Weeks canned milk depot. Two story building Charles F. McQuaig real estate agency. Thos. Cook & Son traveling agency. Sign painting shop. Buildings in rear are on Main St. Grocery, saloon, shoe shop owned by N. J. Mathis. Cement works. Orlando Pipe Works, chimney and sewer service. Mr. Portland Rosendale.

In 1926 a Mr. Williams came to Orlando from Miami and promoted Elysian Memorial Park, patterned after Woodlawn Cemetery of Miami. It was laid out on an elaborate plan and located near Gotha. But the project was not a success and in 1928 a stock company was formed to take it over and the location moved to Lake Rose off the Orlando-Winter Garden Highway and the name changed to Oak Hill Cemetery. The financial backers of the project were H. W. Barr, Glen Downs and Asher Peter. Eventually Peter took over the project with 18 stockholders and is now conducting it as Woodlawn Memorial Park. When the Catholic Church moved its cemetery from Edgewater Drive, it bought a section of this cemetery for its burial ground. The Seventh-day Adventists also have a burial plot in Woodlawn.

The Jewish population in 1928 purchased property on the south side of the Orlando-Winter Garden Road opposite Orlo Vista which they have made into a cemetery known as Mount Neboh Cemetery.

The finding by workmen, excavating for the foundation of the Baptist Administration and Bible School Building, of an old metal casket, on January 27, 1950, brings to memory that this was part of the old free school lot. The first free school building was erected in 1872 but later churches, who had been holding services in the court house, changed to this building and the lot on the corner of E. Pine and Main streets became a church burying ground. The Baptists, wanting a new site to build upon in 1894, bought this lot and had the bodies taken up and moved to Greenwood cemetery and as some of the graves were not marked this casket was overlooked. Greenwood was started in 1880 by a stock company but the city purchased it in 1892 but permanent records were not kept until 1895. In early days people often buried their dead on their own property.

THE MYSTERY MAN

In September 1904, a stranger stepped off the southbound ACL passenger train and after getting his breakfast at one of the early lunch stands started out to walk leisurely up and down the business streets of the city. He was well dressed and carried his coat upon his arm, but what attracted the attention of those he passed was that in the pocket of his shirt he carried a roll of bills about two inches across. Money was scarce in those days. That roll looked very tempting.

As the sun began to grow warm he would go into one of the saloons and get a glass of beer and invited all who were present to have a drink on him. Then he pulled out the roll of bills and paid for the drinks and walked out. Several tried to engage him in conversation but he would only turn and pass on. Twice he was told that he should not carry his money exposed, but the only answer they got was that it was none of their business how he carried his money. All day long he strolled about the streets and people called him "The Mystery Man."

The next morning he was found sitting against a tree on the south side of Lake Lucerne. There was a bullet hole through his head and a pistol lying near. His pockets were empty. His money was gone and there was nothing about his clothing to identify him. He was taken in charge by the police and his body turned over to the undertaker. He was buried at the city's expense.

Then everyone wondered who was this mystery man. Had he been murdered or did he commit suicide? This was a case that was never solved, or his identity established.

Orlando had a problem in those days of keeping colored girls and their sweethearts from hanging around the lake at night. Sometimes they got so noisy the police had to be called to send them home. They stayed until the supper work was done and always got their supper, so had no special reason to go straight home.

One of Orlando's prominent business men decided he could solve the problem.

The colored people in those days were afraid of "ghosties."

This business man put an article in *The Evening Star* which told how he had on his way home around the lake, seen the ghost of the Mystery Man walking around the large oak tree on the south side of the lake near where the body was found. He also told the colored people who came into his store about it. The news soon spread through the colored districts.

It had the desired effect. But when the days got shorter and it began to get dark early, those who hired colored servants were angry because the paper had published the story. The girls would no longer stay until after the supper work was done. They had to get home before dark on account of the ghost.

The only way to get the servants to stay after dark was to take them home in the family carriage.

THE LARGEST LIVE OAK IN FLORIDA

There are many live oaks in Florida of tremendous size, but Mr. John M. Cook claims the largest in the State is located on an Indian mound in Jane Green Swamp, five miles southeast of Deer Park on the Melbourne Kissimmee highway. And Mr. Cook should know for he was born in Orlando and has hunted over most of the State during his 75 years.

On one of his hunting trips in this swamp he sighted an Indian Mound. On investigation he found it stood about five feet out of the water level and was about 100 feet wide and 200 feet long. This was probably built by the Indians during the Indian wars of South Florida from 1840 to 1850. On top of this mound were six large live oak trees, five of which were about 7 to 9 feet in diameter and extending into the air to a height of about 125 feet.

The roots of the tree did not spread out like most oak trees but seem to go straight down into the mound. It is about 75 feet to where the first limbs begin to spread out. The largest tree was about 12 feet in diameter.

Mr. Cook says he will gladly give anyone information on how to reach this large live oak tree if they care to investigate it or secure a picture. He thinks the Indian Mound has been taken into a game preserve now but a guide can be secured at Deer Park who can take you to it.

Mr. Cook and Dr. B. C. Abernathy were in the auto business in 1911 and bought the old three story Armory building and a one story building on the north side of it running along Court Street to Central Avenue for the sum of \$12,500. A few years later they sold it for \$37,000. Now this property is owned by Mr. W. C. Hovater who has just built a large two story building from Main to Court streets on the lot where the Armory building stood. He also owns all the store building north of the block and facing Court St., Central Avenue; and Main Street.

THE LEGEND OF JOHN'S HOLE

When you enter Maitland from the South, the road divides around beautiful Lake Lily, or what used to be a small hole of about 20 feet in depth.

In the booklet prepared by the South Florida Railroad in 1886 there is an interesting legend about this lake or John's Hole as it was known in those days. It reads as follows:

"In the days of pro-consulships there lived a few miles below Orlando on Lake Conway, a family whose mother called its head John. This mother was a thrifty housewife indeed, and kept herself and children by raising poultry while John fished, hunted and jobbed out, doing chores of clearing and plowing after he had planted his sweet potato slips. The chickens enjoyed the happy-go-lucky outdoor life quite as much as John, and increased and multiplied mightily and were fat and firm of flesh. When they reached that succulent age, Mrs. John gathered them into coops, which John bound with rawhide to the wagon bed and hitched to his ox team, to carry them to the Orange House at Fort Reid.

"There was no house north of Orlando to Fort Reid and wayfarers nooned and roasted cow's rib or venison on a steak over the

coals while the oxen fed and strayed at this round pool. It was late in the Spring the way was hot and dusty and by the time John and his oxen reached this oasis they were droughty and tired. He drove down the gentle slope, the tired steers plucking up at the sight of water, and shambling into a clumsy trot into the water. John woa'd and woahawed, and tugged vainly at the guide rope on their horns. It was no use, the beasts wanted water down their hot throats and on their hot flanks. John yelled, and cracked his whip and woahawed (a Southern ox driver says woahaw when a Northern driver says gee-up) but to no purpose. John gave the Rebel yell, the chickens cackled, and the stubborn yoke plunged on, going over the steep deceptive brink into deep water, drowning themselves and the chickens, poor John barely escaping, with the loss of team, freight and wagon. Ever after in memory of his misfortune it was called John's Hole."

In early days John's Hole was just another small deep lake out in the wild country with sand banks and wild shrubbery growing around it. But in 1889, Maitland became a small town and as it grew the people began to beautify it, and Lake Lily today has grass and palms and other ornamental trees planted around it and a park adorns the south bank.

WEBB'S DIRECTORY 1886

A large directory of 672 pages of Jacksonville and cities of east and south Florida was published in 1886 by W. S. Webb of New York City. Mrs. Margie L. Holbrook, 804 Magnolia Avenue, has a copy of this book that has been in her family for years. Her father Mr. Holly Reed Smith was a civil engineer, lawyer and real estate dealer who came from Kentucky to Orlando in 1889 and for many years was connected with the abstract office in the court house. The Smith home occupied a half block near Lake Cherokee bounded by Palmer, Eola and Summerlin Streets and the large house faced toward the lake on Eola Drive. He had four children, Margie, Frank, Marion and Helen, three of whom still reside in Orlando. The Smith home was sold at the time the Cherokee Junior High was built in 1925 but the house was moved across on Palmer Street and constructed into two apartment houses.

Webb gave a complete directory of Orlando citizens, a business directory, street directory, a record of the county and city gov-

ernment, churches, societies, lodges and corporations with a list of all their offices.

In his history of Orlando he also calls it the "Phenomenal City" and gives as his reason, that it only has a population of 1638 in 1884 but in two years it showed a population of 3,528 in 1886. A wonderful growth in those days. As he walked down Church Street from the old depot he was surprised to see such a hustling little city and on passing down Orange and Pine Street was amazed to see so many stores which were doing business of a town three times its size.

The business places and houses were not numbered so he described both as follows: Mills, Newton L. (Sinclair & Mills), Orange Ave., opposite Charleston House, Home Central Ave. on Lake.

In the street directory he described them as follows: Court, runs from Church, next east of Orange Ave., northerly to and across Oak. Oak Street has since been changed to Wall Street. The names of something like 25 streets have been changed since this directory was published in 1886.

COST OF LIVING IN 1884

As we hear much these days about the high cost of living, it might be interesting to compare prices with an ad in the Orange County Reporter of 1884.

"Creamery butter 35 cents lb.; Flour, half bbl. \$4.25, whole bbl. \$8.25; buckwheat flour 4 cts. lb.; graham flour, 3c per lb.; Florida syrup, 65c gal.; 3-lb can tomatoes, 15c, 2-lb can, 2 for 25c; corn .15; okra and tomatoes, .20; pumpkin .12½; 2-lb can apples .12½; can pears .25; peaches .20; pie peaches .25; 3-lb can of strawberries .35; 3-lb can apricots .35; corned beef .35; shrimp .30; sardines with mustard .25; 3-lb can mutton .25; boneless pig feet .30; 3-lb can tripe .35; lard .12½; mackerel by kit \$1.10; rice .08; coffee .20; 2-lb clams .15 raisins .15; loaf sugar .13; brown sugar .09.

Here are some prices on dry goods that might interest the ladies: Calico, .05 per yd; bleached domestic, 10½, unbleached domestic, .10½; unbleached table linen, .40; bleached table linen, \$1.00; ginghams .11; cashmere .50; alpaca, .35; felt hats .40; straw hats .25 up; men's congress shoes \$1.00; men's calf boots \$1.50."

PROHIBITION ELECTION IN 1884

Around 1884 a prohibition election was held in Orange County and Mr. Walter Hosier has this to report about it. "Rev. W. W. Hicks, a retired Methodist minister, who lived in Sanford, was to speak from the Court House steps on a certain night. Two brothers, opposing prohibition, got out a circular, denouncing Hicks, calling him a hypocrite and other names and asked their friends to join them and not let Hicks speak.

This caused trouble and the Governor, through the Sheriff, Big Tom Shine, ordered the Shine Guards to protect Hicks. There was a large crowd in attendance and the Sheriff stood beside the speaker and the Guards surrounded him. Someone threw beer bottles over the heads of the Guards at the speaker but none hit him. After he had spoken only a few minutes you could have heard a pin drop and he delivered a wonderful speech. After it was over the two brothers and their crowd went forward and begged his forgiveness for what they had published about him."

WET AND DRY ELECTION. LIVERY BARN BURNED

In 1900 there were only two saloons in Orlando. The city had an ordinance that no drunken person would be allowed on the streets. So the saloon keepers looked after their customers. If one imbibed too freely, he was kept in the saloon until he was able to walk straight or some friend took him home in a carriage.

In 1903 W. M. Mathews who conducted a livery stable at the southwest corner of Church St. and Orange Ave. started two saloons, one for white and one for colored people, in an old building just west of the stable on Church St.

Later two young men came here and opened a saloon across the street on Church St. and one of the ex-members of the police force opened a saloon near the old depot.

This was during the time that Orlando was surrounded with turpentine stills and those who worked in these had to buy their necessities of life from the commissaries. However, they could not sell liquor. People from these places did not work Saturday afternoons. They came to Orlando for their liquor.

It was a busy time for the police and sometimes the boardwalk on the south side of Church St. from Orange Ave. to the railroad was so full of idlers, police would have to clear it three or four times

during the evening. This started a resentment against so many saloons among some of the people of Orlando and a wet and dry election was called in 1907.

There was a large vacant lot on the south side of Central Ave. across from the old court house. On this lot a speakers platform was erected and debates held by a Tampa lawyer hired by the Wets, and Rev. Seaborn Wright, of Georgia secured by the Drys to champion their cause.

When election day came and the votes were counted it was found the Drys had won the election by 2 votes.

Then a strange thing happened.

Within 20 minutes after the results were known, the fire alarm rang, and the volunteer department dashed from the fire station located where now stands the Western Union office on Wall St.

The two saloons and livery stable of Mathews on Church and Orange Ave. were on fire. The horses, as they reached Orange Ave. headed north, and it was not until they had reached Marks St. that the driver was able to turn them around.

The driver always swore the lines were crossed and when he pulled for the horses to turn south they headed north, and he would not take the blame for the delay in getting to the fire. The saloons and stable burned to the ground.

The large building occupied by the livery stable was owned by J. H. Tucker and was a total loss. He carried no insurance. Mathews had insurance on the saloons and the contents of the livery stable.

Mathews moved to Tampa. He went into politics and became the fire chief of that city. He was killed by his own fire company as he tried to cross the street in front of the firewagon and his auto was smashed.

THE FLOOD OF 1905

Back in 1900 there was a ditch on the north side of America St. and water from the Hughey St. section drained into Lake Lucerne. Water stood in this ditch most of the time. A small wooden bridge spanned it at the Warlow residence so they could drive in and out of their place.

Another ditch ran along the south side of the Leroy Giles residence on DeLaney St. and drained the water from Lake Lucerne into Lake Cherokee. A large wooden bridge spanned Lake St.

There was a ditch connecting Lake of the Woods and Lake Copeland with a bridge over it on Kuhl Ave. near Annie St. Lake Copeland drained into Lake Davis.

The water from Lake Cherokee flowed into Lake Davis through another ditch and the water from Davis flowed into the sink hole, near the cemetery.

Then the water from the northeastern part of the city flowed through Fern Creek which runs through Dickson Azalea Park and across E. South St., under a wooden bridge, into the sink hole. The water from Lake Eola also was connected and drained into this creek.

In 1905 Orlando experienced a rainy season which filled all the lakes. The sink hole got stopped up and would not carry the water off. It rose to the roofs of the one-story houses in the colored section of Jonestown. The inhabitants had to move out.

Lake Eola rose to the high bank back of the Memorial High School and flooded Central Ave. so you could not get through the street on the east side.

Lake Lucerne overflowed its banks and DeLaney St. was a river where the water rushed down the ditch to Lake Cherokee.

Lakes Cherokee, Davis and Lancaster were all one lake and the water kept on rising until the City Fathers had to do something about it. They sent for a diver and had dynamite exploded in the sink hole, but it did no good.

Finally the water became so high it was over Greenwood Ave. and you could not drive into the cemetery. No one would believe it today when you see how low the sink hole lies and its distance from the street.

One of the city plumbers told how he drilled a well 300 feet deep and struck hard pan. When he drilled through it the water ran out of his pipe. He expressed the opinion there must be an open channel under Orlando. However, he could not drive a well of more than two inches in diameter.

Robert Galey, an oil man from Pennsylvania was living at 6 E. South St. and told how he and his brothers could drive a well a foot in diameter or more if necessary. He had their machinery sent down. A well was driven, a foot in diameter, near the sink hole.

Sure enough, at 300 feet they struck hard pan and it took a week to drill through it. Then they hit the open channel and the water poured through the well night and day.

Other wells were driven about the lakes in different parts of the city until the water was all drained off and the lakes were back to their normal size. The wells were then capped so they could be used again if it was necessary.

Orlando thought it had its sewage problem settled. The city would drill wells and drain the sewage through the ground. The high school had a well sunk on their property where the City Hall now stands. The San Juan Hotel had a well to take care of its sewage. But just when everything looked good a stop was put to it by the Government.

It seems that Sanford and Kissimmee had flowing wells and they complained that we would poison their water by our sewage system. So the Government sent an expert here to determine where this underground current carried the drainage. After six months his only explanation was it must be carried by underground currents to the Atlantic Ocean. So Orlando had to go back to the septic tanks.

The city put large tile in the open ditches and filled them over and did away with the wooden bridges. The streets are now paved and you would never know water was flowing underneath them.

GROWTH OF ORLANDO

When Mr. Mahlon Gore came to Orlando in May, 1880, here is what he wrote about conditions as he found them:

"The number of people in Orlando does not exceed 200 and the entire business district of the town is confined to three sides of the court house square. There are four stores, one hotel, one blacksmith and wagon shop, and a livery stable. You have to leave your order for your conveyance two days in advance to give the liveryman time to go out in the woods and hunt the horse and then the best he can do is to give you a buckboard to ride in.

"When my wife and daughter came by boat to Mellonville (Sanford) I secured the horse and buckboard and drove nearly all day in the deep sand to Mellonville and stayed all night and then brought them to Orlando the next day. The sand was so deep the horse had to walk but it was better than riding in an ox cart. There were no church buildings or railroads in Orlando. Mule and ox teams plying between the city and Lake Jesup brought in the bulk of the freight. When the South Florida railroad connected Mellon-

ville and Orlando things began to change and in the next four years people began to locate here and five saw mills and two planing mills began to turn out lumber and a building boom was on.

"In four years there were forty-one mercantile establishments and three livery barns."

In August of 1884 Mr. Gore secured Mr. C. C. Davis to take a census of Orlando and here is his report as published in the Orange County Reporter of August 14, 1884.

Total No. population, 1,666; white males, 698; white females, 464; colored males, 280; colored females, 224. Total 1,666.

Born in the U. S., 1,594; foreign, 42.

Number of voters on registration book, 319.

SCHOOLS

White children between 6 and 21 years of age, 292; colored, 99. Total, 391.

CHURCHES

Number members of M. E. Church, white, 154; Baptist, 60; Episcopal, 65; Catholic, 42; Presbyterian, 102. Total, 423.

The coming of the railroad brought prosperous times to Orlando and as the city continued to grow with the coming of more railroads, truck lines and airplanes, after 64 years we find a city near 60,000.

GROWTH OF ORLANDO SCHOOLS

The first school opened in the village of Orlando was during the 60's and it occupied a small room in the old log court house. But in 1872 a one story wooden building was built about 100 feet back from Main Street between the Baptist Church and the Tremont Hotel. Mr. C. A. Boone was the first teacher and had around 35 pupils. This was known as the Free Church school as the building was used for both school and church services.

The year 1884 found 292 pupils in the corporate limits of the city and 58 just outside the city limits making a total of 350 students attending school in Orlando. They had outgrown the free school building, so larger quarters had to be provided. Mr. W. A. Patrick had given the Masonic Lodge a lot on W. Church Street two blocks from the railroad and a large building was erected thereon. The lodge occupied the second story but the first floor



First Depot, 1881

South Florida Railroad run from Sanford to Orlando. Completed in November, 1880. Trains stopped at Bumby Feed Store until this depot was built. Wood piled by track was for the engine.

was empty and this was given to the city for the use of the school. Three grades and three teachers were moved to this building. They all occupied the one room but were arranged in three groups for the accommodation of the three grades. In Winter when it got cold they built fires in the yard and hovered around these until finally one merchant who had a large stove loaned it to the school. This was teaching under difficulties but the work of teaching the children had to go on.

During 1884 the Methodists built a large two story Academy where the city hall now stands but this did not pay so was sold to the city and used as a public school building, but it burned in 1905. In 1906 a large brick building was constructed in its place which was later purchased by the city and is now used as a city hall.

In 1915 there were 129 high school students and 724 in the grammar schools a total of 853. There were 356 colored pupils in the Jones Colored School.

The year 1921 finds 1,746 white and 562 colored students attending the city schools.

Now in 1950 there are 8,264 white and 2,229 colored students, making a total of 10,493 students in the Orlando schools.

The growth of the city is shown by the increase in the school attendance. Instead of one little wooden school house Orlando has 13 large public school buildings.

SOUTH FLORIDA RAILROAD

The South Florida Railroad was the first railroad built in Orange County. It was surveyed by Mr. S. A. Robinson from Sanford to Orlando. A Mr. Brantley who owned stores and a dock on Lake Jessup was the promoter but when about four miles of grading had been completed he died suddenly. The project was then taken up by Sanford business men. Messrs. R. M. Pulsifer and C. C. Haskell of the Boston Herald undertook the financing of the enterprise. General U. S. Grant came to Sanford during the Winter of 1879-80 and he was asked to turn the first spade of dirt.

The line was started in 1879 and completed in November of 1880. The first officers were J. E. Ingraham, president; R. M. Pulsifer, vice-president; B. R. Swope, superintendent and purchasing agent; C. C. Haskell, treasurer; W. McCoy, auditor and freight agent; S. M. Sparkman, general counsel; J. H. Ahern, transportation agent; C. M. Boone, traveling agent; W. E. Arnold, passenger agent; E. R. Strafford, chief engineer; E. W. Henck, superintendent of construction.

The offices and headquarters were located in Sanford. The road was 22 miles long. It was of light construction and narrow gage with wood burner engine. Orlando was southern terminus of the line for about two years.

Mr. Joseph Bumby was the first Orlando agent and the trains stopped at his grain and feed store but in 1881 a small wooden depot was constructed across the track from the present Bumby hardware store. The trains turned around here on a Y that extended nearly to S. Orange Avenue on the present site of the city hall.

The railroad was extended to Kissimmee in 1883 and was bought by the Plant transportation interests and extended to Tampa in 1884. It was then the connecting link between steamship transportation to Sanford and the boats leaving the Tampa harbor. It was later extended to Jacksonville and the name changed to the Atlantic Coast Line.



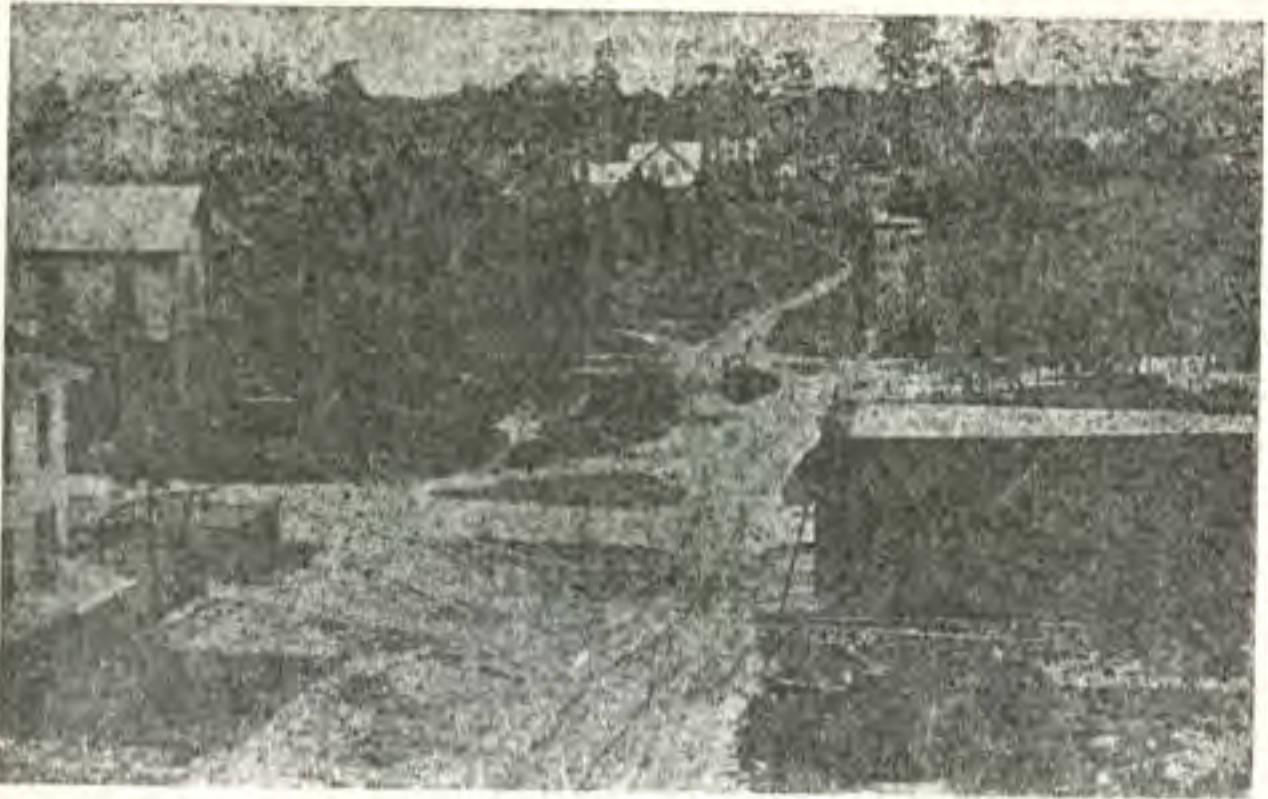
South Orange Avenue, Charleston Hotel with Verandas, taken 1885

Building on left is Joy Building. On right—Sinclair Real Estate Office.

SINCLAIR REAL ESTATE AGENCY

Hon. John G. Sinclair, a large manufacturer of New Hampshire, came to Orlando in November, 1879. He began the manufacture of starch from cassava root. His many New England friends kept writing to him about Florida and asking about the price of land so in May, 1881, he gave up the starch business and went into the real estate business. He rented a two story frame building on the corner of Orange and W. Pine where the Metcalf Building stands and opened an office.

The first 14 months ending July, 1882, his sales amounted to \$131,187. He was so successful he opened a branch office in Tavares and took in Messrs. John W. Weeks, N. L. Mills, Thos. C. Grey and others to help him. His nephew, Mr. Charles M. T. Sawyer, came as office boy in 1885, but on his 21st birthday he went to Fort Payne, Ala., and went into the insurance business for himself. His daughter, Sarah, is still in the insurance business and has a 44-page pamphlet gotten out by the Sinclair Agency in 1886 which is probably the only one in existence. This has a list of properties for sale that would interest real estate men and prop-



North Orange Avenue from Central to Jefferson, 1879

Right side: Bulding Livery Stable on corner of Orange and Central. Livery Stable of E. J. Reel. Left Side: Back end and well of old Magnolia House. Mrs. Kollock Boarding House. Capt. T. J. Shine residence.

erty owners of today to see how values have changed in Orlando since 1886. Some listings are:

Two, one-half acre lots, on Lake Lucerne, bearing trees on both lots. Price \$1,575.

35 lots in West Orlando, one-quarter acre each, \$150 to \$200 each.

Three lots on Lake Eola 118x200 feet. Price \$1,000 each.

One story house and five acres land, on Lake Lucerne. A beautiful place for only \$10,000.

Two acres, corner of W. Livingston and Gertrude, for \$2,500.

Two half-acre lots, near the railroad depot for \$900 each.

Five lots, from one-half to an acre each, overlooking Lake Ivanhoe, \$400 to \$1,000 each.

Four store buildings in Orlando that rent from \$50 to \$77 per month. Price \$2,750 to \$4,000.

26 quarter-acre lots in Orlando for \$200 each.

Lot 30 by 53 feet on Orange Avenue, between Church and Pine Streets, for \$2,500.

Three good houses near depot for \$1,000 each.

House of nine rooms, good barn, cistern, one acre land, good bearing orange trees. House furnished. Price \$3,750.

Compare these with prices today and see how Orlando values have grown.

WILD ORANGE GROVES 1864

Frank Leslie's Illustrated paper of Nov. 15, 1884 had this to say about Florida orange culture:

"One of the greatest curiosities of Florida—the wild orange grove—has probably disappeared forever. Twenty years ago these groves were thickly scattered over the State. How they came there no one knows. Some suppose the trees were indigenous to the country, some had a theory the early Spaniards carried them in their travels and throwing away the seeds and rotten fruit, there was a growth facilitated by the soil and climate. And, as the tree in dropping fruit propagated itself, the immense growth that marked Florida is in part accounted for. There is nothing so beautiful as a wild orange grove, there is no fruit so sour, so bitter and so acrid to taste. It is not to be supposed that these oranges were the legitimate descendants of the oranges brought here. This wild fruit changed under certain conditions of neglect.

"But what has become of the wild groves? They have been turned into sweet oranges. The orange tree is of slow growth, taking from ten to fifteen years to produce fruit. A live tree, which has already attained its growth will give its strength and sustenance to any graft or bud that may be incorporated with it. When this fact dawned upon the American intellect, the wild orange was doomed to swift destruction.

"Co-existent with this movement there came upon the scene a noted manufacturer in Philadelphia, in search of citrus acid and essential oils. He went into the wild orange region and offered to decapitate the trees free of cost to the owners for the sake of the branches and fruit. He sent down men with furnaces and stills, and in a short time the region was covered with stumps, and the fair foliage was on the way to the perfumery bottles of the North.

Then the owners went around with a budding knife and in a year there was a new start and sweet oranges became a prospective fact. Some of these lands was purchased in 100 acre tracts at \$5 per acre. When the grafting process was adopted in ten years there

was a sweet orange grove which yielded the proprietors over \$60,000 net income.

"It is fortunate for Florida that she possesses the only true orange belt east of California. That she will eventually drive out all imported fruit can scarcely be doubted. The quality of the fruit and its nearness to our markets will settle the matter effectually."

Thus the wild orange groves of the early days have been transformed into sweet orange groves we have today.

In 1886 the estimated cost of putting out a grove was as follows:

Clearing land of timber, per acre	\$15.00
Plowing per acre	3.00
Fencing (wire) per acre	15.00
Fifty trees for an acre	25.00
Freighting and settling same	7.50
TOTAL	\$65.00

The estimated cost of setting out an acre of orange trees in 1950 is about \$200.00.

LARGE NAVEL ORANGE

Mr. S. Waters Howe, 858 Park Lake Circle, has a wonderful collection of pictures taken of Orlando in early days, also programs of entertainments held in the Armory and the old opera house.

Among them is a picture of a navel orange raised by his father, Mr. Robert Howe, in his Kalorama grove on Lake Concord. This orange was one of the largest ever raised in the State. It weighed $3\frac{1}{4}$ pounds and was 18 inches in circumference. He had been told by a citrus grower if he wanted large oranges as soon as the trees began to bloom to cut a narrow strip in the bark around the tree and this would hold the sap up in the branches and cause the tree to produce large fruit. He tried it and the result was 100 boxes of oranges that were so large the commission men would not handle them as they wanted smaller size fruit.

He placed them on sale at the grocery store of Ives and DeLaney and the first box brought \$5.00 in gold. He sold the entire crop at that price. The oranges were exhibited at the South Florida Fair in 1893 but the big freeze of 1895-96 destroyed the trees.

The picture of this orange has been put on display in later years at the Central Florida Exposition.

WYOMING HOTEL

Mr. Nat Poyntz came to Orlando in 1870 and went into the real estate and grove business with Mr. J. Parramore under the firm name of Poyntz and Parramore. He built a large residence at 424 Magnolia Avenue corner of East Amelia. In 1900 Mr. A. H. Darrow, wife and daughter, came to Orlando from Chicago and bought this residence and fixed it over into a 15-room hotel which they called the Darrow Hotel. He also built a cottage on Lake Conway at Waterwitch. This cottage was sold to Mr. Mahlon Gore but in 1916 was bought by Walker Brothers. It later burned down.

In 1904 Mr. A. P. Miller came to Orlando and bought the Darrow Hotel. Business increased and he made additions in 1907 and 1909, and changed the name to the Wyoming Hotel. In 1911 he sold out to his son, Mr. DeWitt Miller, who began to make it a tourist hotel. He had to build more room in 1916. Winter visitors began to crowd this hotel and in 1923 it was doubled in size. Then in 1931 twenty more rooms were added.

Thus this small hotel of 15 rooms in 1900 has grown into one of the largest tourist hotels in the city and after 50 years it contains 120 rooms. Many of its patrons have come back year after year to enjoy its quiet surroundings and beautiful grounds.

DATES TO BE REMEMBERED

Before the Spaniards discovered Florida in the 15th Century this State was inhabited by Timuquan Indians. Orange County was part of the Province of Acura.

1512—Ponce De Leon landed at St. Augustine.

1564—Settled by Spaniards.

1821—U. S. purchased East half of Florida from Spain.

1824—Mosquito County of which Orange was a part, created from St. Johns County.

1835—Fort Maitland built.

1838—Fort Gatlin built.

1844—Aaron Jernigan settled in Orange County.

1845—Florida admitted to the Union.

- 1845—Name changed from Mosquito to Orange County.
- 1850—Post Office established, called Jernigan.
- 1854—Oakland settled.
- 1856—Apopka settled and called "The Lodge" until 1887.
- 1857—Jernigan changed to Orlando.
- 1858—Lakeview settled. Called Osceola in 1870. Winter Park in 1881.
- 1863—Log Court House built.
- 1868—Log Court House burned.
- 1869—Small frame Court House built.
- 1870—County Commissioners began keeping official records.
- 1871—County schools established. First school house built in Orlando 1872.
- 1875—Large frame Court House built. Money loaned by Jake Summerlin.
- 1875—Orlando incorporated. W. J. Brack, first Mayor.
- 1880—South Florida Railroad built from Sanford to Orlando.
- 1885—Rollins College founded.
- 1886—Freeze damaged citrus. Orlando Water Co. given charter.
- 1887—Lake and Osceola Counties separated from Orange.
- 1888—Yellow fever in State.
- 1890—Orange County population 12,584.
- 1892—Red brick Court House built.
- 1895—Big freeze destroyed most citrus.
- 1897—Orlando Water & Light Co. organized.
- 1905—Lockhart mill burned.
- 1908—Winter Garden incorporated. A. Newton, first Mayor.
- 1910—Population Orange County 19,107.
- 1913—Seminole County established out of NE section of Orange.
- 1919—Apopka incorporated.
- 1922—Utilities organized. Purchased water and light plant from Cheney interests.
- 1924—Road to East Coast named "Cheney Highway."
- 1925—Boom Days.
- 1927—New Court House built. Cost \$1 million.
- 1927—Municipal Airport established.
- 1930—Population Orange County 49,737. Orlando, 27,330.
- 1938—Florida Tuberculosis Hospital built.

1940—U. S. Army Air Base established.

1940—Population Orange County 69,776. Orlando, 36,736.

1945—Navy's Underwater Sound Reference Laboratory located on Lake Gem Mary.

1945—Orange County population, 86,782. Orlando, 55,000.

1949—President Truman dedicates Senator Charles O. Andrews, Sr., Causeway.

THE OLD SAND PIT

When you go out East Robinson Avenue past the Senior High School it is hard to realize that for years this was an old sand pit with holes on each side of the road where people had dug out sand for building purposes. The sand was so deep in the road that horses could only be driven through it on a walk. When automobiles were first offered for sale in Orlando the prospective buyer would tell the dealer if his car could go through the road at the sand pit it was a sale. Sometimes the car would stall in the middle of the road and had to be pulled out by mules then there was no sale, much to the chagrin of the dealer.

One man who traveled that road always carried newspapers in his car and when it stalled he dug the sand out from the front of the wheels and laid down the papers and his car pulled out easily. Time has made many changes in this street and the surrounding country. What was once woods and wild land is now covered with many city homes as well as the High School building.

THE BIG FIRE

The Albertson Public Library contains a very interesting copy of the Orange County Reporter dated January 17, 1884. It is in a frame with glass on front and back so the contents of both sides can be read.

This is a record of the great fire Orlando had on Saturday morning between 4 and 5 a.m., January 12, 1884. This fire destroyed a large portion of the then business part of the city.

It started in the grocery store of Mr. James DeLaney which was located in his two story wooden building on the corner of E. Pine and Main Streets. The smoke filled the second story where Clerks Burks and Hurd were sleeping and they awakened and

hastened out to give the alarm. This building burned to the ground but was insured.

The Bassetts ran a millinery store in an old building just west of the grocery and lived in the rear apartment. Mr. Bassett was in Sanford on business and the young men rushed to the back of the building and got Mrs. Bassett and the children out just as the fire spread to their store. The stock and household goods were a total loss.

It next spread to the building just west of the Bassett store which was occupied by Dr. R. J. Gillham druggist. Several people had arrived on the scene by this time and some of the stock was saved. The stock and building were partly insured.

Back of the DeLaney building on Main Street and facing Central Avenue was a large one story wooden building that was the home of the Orange County Reporter. It next caught fire and the only thing saved was an old army press. Building and printing office were a total loss as no insurance was carried. Mr. Mahlon Gore, the owner, caught the train for Sanford and made arrangements with Dr. J. J. Harris of the Sanford Journal to publish the Reporter until he could get a new office established.

On returning to Orlando Mr. Gore was met at the train and taken to the Sinclair real estate office and presented with \$1,200 in cash and \$300 worth of new subscriptions. He was so overcome he was speechless. He went to Cincinnati and made arrangements to have a new printing outfit sent to Orlando at once.

The books of the DeLaney, Bassett and printing office were burned and the owners had to depend upon the honesty of their customers in settling their accounts.

The Reporter had to ask the postmasters of Orlando and surrounding villages to send them a list of known subscribers.

The Reporter building was never rebuilt and the office was moved to what was Court House No. 2 and had been sold to C. C. Beasley who moved it to where the Angebilt hotel stands today. Messrs. Ed Kuhl and James DeLaney built the large three story brick building corner E. Pine and Main Streets and called it the Kuhl-DeLaney building. It is occupied today by the Mather of Orlando, Inc., Furniture company. Mr. Norman Robinson built a large two story brick building west of this building which is occupied by the Overstreet Land Company and the Newell Electric Company today.

Thus from the ashes of these old wooden buildings arose two large well built brick buildings.

A GREAT JOKER

Those who knew Mr. George R. Newell, who came to Orlando in 1882, claim he was not only a good lawyer but also a great joker and was the life of every party or social. He would go on camping parties and wake up the campers as soon as it was daylight by pounding on a dishpan and invite them to have some hot coffee which had not yet been made. Then those who would not get up, he threw water upon and they generally arose quickly for fear of getting a shower bath.

Back in 1884 when the Presbyterian church was located where the Seaboard depot is today on central Avenue, the church held ice cream parties and at one of these Mr. Newell got a table of his own and asked several ladies and some children to be his guests. When the girl came to the table to collect for the ice cream Mr. Newell turned his pockets inside out and not finding any money, gave the girl his gold watch and chain in payment. Some of the ladies were quite embarrassed and some of the children were quite sorry because he had no money. But it was just one of his jokes for before he left the church he went to the waitress and gave her a \$10.00 bill and got his watch back.

THE ABBOTT PRIVATE SCHOOL

Mr. and Mrs. N. F. Abbott and two daughters, Grace and Belle, came from New York City to Orlando in the early 80's and bought 40 acres where the Utility Plant is located on Lake Ivanhoe. Mr. Abbott came for his health but waited too long and passed away in March, 1885. His widow and daughters spent the Summer with relatives in New Hampshire but returned to their Orlando home in the Fall.

Mrs. Abbott's brother and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Albert F. Hills and son Fred, came to Orlando to look after the Abbott property and engage in the citrus business.

Mrs. Abbott, being a former Boston school teacher, her first responsibility was to get her two girls in school. The public school in Orlando was located on Main Street near the Baptist church, a long way from the Abbott home. People in early days liked

to send their children to private schools so Mrs. Abbott decided to open one on North Orange Avenue nearer her home.

The old Arcade hotel was on the northwest corner of Robinson and Orange. There was a vacant house on the west side of Orange three doors north of the hotel. This Mrs. Abbott rented for her private school and in the Fall of 1885 opened for business.

The course of study covered the first grade into the high school with French and Latin for advanced pupils. Pupils were allowed to study in or outside of the house but study they must. Arithmetic was taught in a practical manner from simple addition of articles of furniture or birds seen during the day; to fractions made easy by dividing an orange into $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{4}$ or $\frac{3}{4}$ parts and then eaten. The school rooms and yard were measured by inches and feet and areas reckoned. A procedure the pupils long remembered.

During the school vacation Mrs. Abbott and the Hills and their children went on a weeks camp at Lake Apopka. Mrs. Hills and Grace Abbott were drowned. Grief stricken Mrs. Abbott turned her school over to her assistant, Miss Potwin, and with her daughter Belle, went to live in Prof. Ford's home next to Rollins College in Winter Park. After a year she returned to her private school in Orlando.

Around 1892 Mrs. Abbott was invited to join the faculty of Rollins and to bring her school, which she did taking about 40 pupils with her. She served on the Rollins faculty for about 15 years then retired and went to Daytona Beach to become librarian of their Public Library.

The Abbott Private School had as high as 45 pupils at one time. Mr. Don Baird, son of an Orlando prominent dentist in early days, was one of these pupils. He is living in Winter Park now and some of those he remembered who attended this school were: Carolyn Ford, Viola Maddox, Bessie Yowell, Emma (Lady) Ives, Katherine Slemons, Edith Robinson, Belle Abbott, Marcia Johnson, Queenie Hill, Marion Curtis, Cornie Kirkwood, Eunice DeLaney, Florence Baird, also four Fletcher girls, Riley-Maria, Aurelia, Gertrude and Edith Fletcher. Among the boys were Kirk Munroe, Carl Dittmer, Earl Tichnor, Kirkwood Gordon, Harry Van Horn and Don Baird.

Mrs. Riley Maria Fletcher Berry, who now lives near Sanford, has this to say about her teacher: "Mrs. Abbott (Caroline Hills

Abbott) was a most wonderfully inspiring teacher, gifted beyond most people in that respect."

THE MILK INDUSTRY

Back in the early 80's thousands of cattle roamed the woods around Orlando but there was no cow's milk used in the hotels or private homes. You would find condensed milk on every table and it was used for making ice cream and cooking.

The late Hon. W. R. O'Neal claimed the first milk cow was brought to Orlando in 1884 by Mrs. Amanda L. Ford who arrived in Orlando from Belpre, Ohio, in 1882. Mrs. Ford bought the property on E. Central Avenue where the Overstreet home is now located. She built a frame house in 1884 and had a cow shipped to her from Ohio. Then she gave her Orlando friends some of the milk. Later Dr. C. O. Myers bought property on the Cheney Highway and planted Bermuda grass and imported several Jersey cows. He offered milk for sale and is supposed to have started the first dairy.

Then condensed milk began to disappear as Hon. James L. Giles, Mr. A. G. Branham and others bought Jersey cows and sold milk. The desire for cow's milk spread over the city and several small dairies were started and private individuals bought cows. Put Myers, a cowboy living on S. Division Street, made a livelihood by calling at the homes each morning and taking the cows out to pasture on the low lands around Lake Davis and Cherokee. At one time he had nearly 100 in the herd. He rode a black pony and had a dog that could round up cattle as well as a man. They spent the day watching the cows and at night would drive them back to the city and leave them at their respective homes.

As the city grew and the cows increased they became a nuisance and the city fathers passed a law ordering all cows out of the city. Then dairy farms began to spring up all around Orlando and milk was brought in by horse and wagon and sold from house to house. John Weeks is said to have had the first milk depot in Orlando. It was located in a small one story wooden building on the north side of E. Pine Street back of where Grant's store is at the present time.

Around 1907 it was discovered that much sickness was caused by germs found in milk. Many States and localities started a rigid

inspection of milk and the dairies that sold it. Then pasteurized milk was ordered where milk was to be offered for sale to the public and this required the installation of expensive pasteurizing systems so that many small dealers were forced out of business. Then it was ordered to be sold in bottles and this was expensive as a dealer had to carry many hundreds of bottles. The milk business has made constant changes since 1884 and today Orlando is supplied by a dozen or more large dairies that now have thousands of dollars invested in cows, machinery and buildings.

BIRD LIFE IN ORLANDO

One of the pioneers who came to Orlando in 1880 said no one could conceive the large number and variety of birds then swarming around the margins of Orlando's lakes. There were many wading birds, hundreds of which lived around Park Lake, and the grass ponds that were in that vicinity, in early days.

It is claimed there are about fourteen varieties of heron and the entire family lived in Orlando. There was the great heron, the little blue, the night heron, bitterns, egrets, three kinds of curlews, spoonbills, and many other plume birds that long ago became rare in Florida. The sand hill crane was common, in the pine woods where he hunted snakes. The ibis was another snake hunter which could be found around the lakes and ponds.

There were many pelicans also and as late as 1903 they were on Lake Lucerne but now are seldom seen in this part of Florida. There were large numbers of parakeets in the forest and city who broke the stillness with their sharp rolling chatter. They lived upon seeds and berries but these birds have long ago left this part of the state and are now nearly extinct.

The blue jay and the mocking birds also the woodpecker were here when this part of the state was settled and are still with us. The English sparrow is a tourist that has come since large buildings have been built in the city as they make their nests around them.

Some of the early citizens found out that the plume and song birds had a commercial value and many of them were shipped out of the state but this was finally prohibited by the organization of the State Audubon Society.

Many birds migrate to Florida every winter and those coming to Orlando are mostly ducks, black birds and sometimes robins.



East End Lake Lucerne, George B. Green Home, 1887

Built by Mr. W. A. Story in 1884. Purchased and enlarged by Mr. Green, 1887. Purchased by John T. Fuller in 1903. Sold in 1941 and a Modern Apartment House built on the site in 1942.

Lakes Eola and Lucerne are the haven of rest for the ducks for the winter months and they became very tame and seem to know they cannot be shot but let spring come and they fly back to the marshes in the north and suddenly become wild.

FACTS ABOUT THE SWANS

The question was asked by a tourist why there were so few swans on our lakes when the first ones were brought here nearly forty years ago.

On investigation I find that Mr. Charles Lord, who lived on the corner of Lake Lucerne and Grace Street, had come to this country from England in 1885. He remembered in his youth the many swans he had seen on the Thames River in his native land. He visited England in 1910 and decided to purchase a pair of white and a pair of black swans to be placed on Lake Lucerne. He sent them by express and they arrived in Orlando Nov. 15, 1910. The express charges amounted to \$95.05. Mr. Lord took charge of them and built a home for them on the "Hughey" peninsula in front of his home. He named the white swans Billy and Sallie. The

black pair had to be removed to Lake Eola as old Billy spent most of his time trying to pick a fight with them. They were taken care by the city.

The young swans are called cygnets and there were generally five hatched at a time. These attracted the attention of home people, tourists and especially the children as their proud parents taught them to swim and eat. At times when they were very young the old mother swan would carry them around on her back and they used her for a life boat. When they got tired they would climb upon her back and rest. While many of these were hatched out they lost their lives from attacks of alligators, turtles and dogs. Some of those who grew to maturity flew to other lakes and were destroyed by alligators. So from the two pair in the beginning after nearly 40 years the city has only two pair of white swans and two pair of black and one unmated black swan left. It is to be regretted that they are so hard to raise as they are beautiful and graceful and added to the beauty of our lakes.

The first pair of white swans had rather a romantic life. When Sallie laid her eggs Billy would take his turn every day sitting upon them while Sallie went around the lake to feed and stretch her legs. One day Sallie got tired of waiting for him and left the nest and the eggs got cold. This made Billy so angry he hunted her up and taking her by the neck held her head under water until she drowned. A new mate, called Mary, was secured for Billy but she was young and he was getting old and they did not get along so well. One day she left him and took up with a younger swan. Billy resented this and had so many battles with this young lover that had come between him and Mary that Billy was removed to another lake where he lived until he passed away of old age.

Swans in England live to a good old age as they do not have so many enemies to destroy their cygnets and they are generally raised and looked after by caretakers. Billy, Orlando's oldest male swan, was supposed to have been about 55 years of age when he was sent to America. He lived to near 75 years and when he was found dead one morning Mr. Charlie Morgan, who was manager for the Swan & Co. Dry Goods Store on West Church Street, begged the body and took it to a taxidermist and had it mounted. He also bought a glass case and after placing old Billy inside sealed it up and placed it on exhibition in the store where it remained for

several years and attracted the attention of many hundreds of customers and tourists. So many questions were asked about it Mr. Morgan had the history of Old Billy written and placed on a glass case.

When Mr. Morgan went into business for himself he gave old Billy to the chamber of commerce where he was on exhibition for a time and then they gave it to the museum of antiques, conducted by the Orange County Pioneer Society, in the old red brick court house. They had him renovated and made clean and are very proud to have him on exhibition.

When Sally, Billy's mate was murdered, her lovely white body was laid to rest in a grave dug under one of the large oak trees near the Hughey peninsula.

The first pair of black swans lived for some time on Lake Eola and raised their cygnets among the many ducks and gulls that come to this lake to spend the Winter months. They were looked after by Park Policeman Westover and it was a great sight to see the birds at feeding time. He would get a pail of grain and come to the water's edge and blow his police whistle and all the birds on the lake would fly or swim to the feeding place and then there was a fight to see who could get the most corn but he generally saw that the black swans got their share. One day a dog killed the male swan and the female was killed later by a mischievous boy.

So this is the history of the first two pair of swans that were brought here in 1910. It is regrettable that they are so hard to raise for by this time we should have had nearly 100 of these beautiful birds adorning our many lakes.

The swans have helped much in advertising Orlando as scores of post cards have been sent out each year with the picture of the swans and cygnets thereon. Every year many kodak pictures have been taken of them and they have illustrated the newspapers and magazines but I think one of the best is of Sally carrying her cygnets on her back.

CAMPING LIFE IN FLORIDA

Back in the early 80's the lakes around Orlando were filled with fish and people liked to go on camping parties and enjoy a fish fry.

Mrs. Belle Abbott Roxby, of Hendersonville, N. C., describes one of these camping parties that her father, Mr. N. F. Abbott,

and his wife and two little girls enjoyed when they came here from New York, to spend a month, before they moved to Orlando.

"During our month's visit in Orlando we were invited to join a group of 25 men and women for a few days camp at Johnson's Hammock on Lake Butler about 15 miles southwest of the city.

"Some of the experienced campers went out a day ahead to get the camp grounds ready. Then the next day others drove out in carriages hired from the livery stable. One of these was driven by Mr. G. C. Munger, who was business manager of the Orange County Reporter and another by my father. The Mungers went in the first carriage and Mrs. Munger had a bag of her famous cookies and these she pinned to the branches of pine trees and the children in the other carriages, including myself and sister, Grace, took the cookies from the trees as Father drove close to them, and they were the best cookies we ever tasted.

"We were within a few miles of camp when we met a woman wandering through the woods alone. As there were no houses near we stopped and mother asked: 'Can you tell us if we are near Lake Butler?' The woman seemed confused but replied we would come to the camp soon. She was picking long stemmed wood violets.

"When we reached camp there was confusion as a woman camper was lost. Father told them about the woman we had met and two of the men mounted their horses and rode out to find her, leading a third horse. When found she was still picking flowers. The next day she was all right and enjoyed the fun with the rest of us.

"The fishermen brought in a large catch from the lake. A fire had been built under a leaning oak tree and a big iron pot half filled with lard hung over it. Into this the fish were dropped and cooked to a delicious crusty brown. These added with the food brought by the campers made a wonderful meal.

"The children decided to climb the tree and watch Old Joe, the colored man cook the fish but the grownups did not like to see us hanging like monkeys to the tree, right over the kettle of fish and we were promptly hauled down.

"At bed time, after songs and stories around the camp fire, the city folks were given an old log cabin to sleep in, while the more seasoned campers slept on the ground or in hammocks, hung between the trees.

"In the early morning the camp joker, Mr. George R. Newell, went around banging on a big dishpan and telling the campers

it was time to arise and smell the coffee. Those in the cabin did not respond quickly so he filled the pan with water and threw it through the cracks between the logs. The cabin was emptied pronto.

"The children of the party were taken to an old Indian Mound and spent much time in digging little red, blue and white beads. Twenty years later I again dug into the same mound finding beads, bones and pottery.

"We had a great time at camp and had many experiences to tell our friends when we got back home in New York City."

EOLA COTTAGE

In 1884 Mr. M. L. Knight came to Orlando from Keene, New Hampshire, and bought half of the block where the Vocational School is located today. He built a large two story dwelling and set out an orange grove and also had many fig trees.

But in 1900 Miss Hannah Paul came to Orlando from Moorestown, N. J., and looking for a suitable place to open a hotel purchased the Knight home and re-modeled it into a 30 room hotel and named it Eola Cottage. Miss Paul was not only a business woman but had the esteem of those who stopped at her place, as she always gave her guests personal attention and made them feel at home. Eola Cottage was always full in the Winter and Miss Paul managed Squirrel Inn located in the Catskill Mountains and took her guests there to spend the Summer months. Miss Abigail Foulke was hostess at the Inn.

In 1922 the School Board, looking for a convenient site to locate another school building, bought the Eola Cottage for \$22,000 and built what was known then as Magnolia School. Since the war it has been remodeled and is now known as the Vocational School, 312 Magnolia Avenue.

FLORIDA FREEZE

If it was not for the possibility of another freeze land values would be so high poor people could not own property in Florida.

One of the old pioneers tells about two freezes in Orlando and vicinity. The first began on Jan. 9th, 1886, the thermometer stood at 36 at 5:30 P.M. On Jan. 10th it was 23 at 6:00 A.M. Coldest Jan. 11th 29 at 2:40 A. M. On the 12th 27 at 6:00 P. M.

There were four days of freezing weather and the oranges on the trees were frozen both fruit and leaves fell and decayed upon

the ground. Only very young trees were killed and the bearing trees survived and in a few weeks put out new leaves and bloom and the crop harvested from that bloom was one of the largest in the state up to that time.

The most disastrous freeze came in the Winter of 1894-5. The first took the oranges and the leaves but the second six weeks later took the trees. The freeze of 1886 resulted in the loss of only a single crop of fruit. But in the last freeze the orange growers were confronted with financial ruin. Many left their groves and went back to their former homes, some became despondent and quit, others went to work to rebuild up their groves. They cut out all dead wood and as soon as they were procurable set out new trees. Shoots from the old roots grew again and became fruitful.

Today when you visit some of the old groves you see trees growing from the old stumps some of which have reached 30 to 40 feet in height and produce a good crop of oranges. Those who stayed with their property raised other crops to subsist on until their trees came into bearing again.

There is nothing that responds to good treatment like an orange tree and the pioneer who stayed with his grove and brought it back into bearing was well repaid for his efforts and hard work.

A freeze today would not be as disastrous as it was in early days as orange growers have so many new inventions to combat frost and freezes, save their trees from the cold.

GROWTH OF CHURCHES

In 1884 there were no church buildings in Orlando but the different denominations met in the old wooden court house for worship. There were 1,162 white people in the city and of these 423 were church members which was not a bad showing for the religious status of a frontier town.

Today we have over 40 church buildings and several missions. There is also a Jewish Synagogue and a Mormon Temple. This is a church going community and tourists can find the church of their choice easily.

A prominent business man and a politician has this story to tell about the time the churches held services in the court house.

"The men sat on one side of the room and the women on the other. The floor was covered with sawdust for the convenience of

those who chewed tobacco or snuff and many brought their babies and dogs to meeting.

"One deacon had an old hound dog that disturbed the minister by lying down beside him and scratching fleas while he was preaching. One morning, this dog kept getting up and rubbing against the preacher's legs and it so annoyed him that he picked up the dog and threw him out of the window."

After service he went to the deacon to apologize for throwing the dog out but the deacon said, "that was all right parson for I would not have even my dog hear that sermon."

ORLANDO IN 1886

Two booklets in the possession of Mrs. Mabel G. McCulloch, 626 Woodward Ave., give an interesting history of Orlando during the years of 1886 and 1887.

The booklet of 1886 was published by the passenger department of the South Florida Railroad now the Atlantic Coast Line. It gives a description of the part of the state and towns along its roadbed and has this to say about Orlando: "The growth of Orlando is phenomenal as there are no oil wells, factories or mines, the population depending entirely on its orange groves, truck gardens and unrivalled climate. Orlando is built on the peel of the orange. It has the only Daily Paper in South Florida called the Daily Record, two weeklies, the Orange County Reporter and the South Florida Sentinel.

"Guests are taken to the top of the third story Armory Building and shown the picturesque surroundings of lakes, orange groves and pinewoods."

A picture taken from this building shows there was only an orange grove on the west side of Lake Eola, all else was wild land. There were five small buildings on the north side and a large house on the south. On the south where Eola Fountain is now located there was a small building and on the corner where is now located the South Atlantic Gas company's office was an old wooden building with a sign across the front of it reading: "Orlando Pipe Works." Pipe was piled high and the photographer caught a street car as it was turning from Main into Central Avenue on its run to Mills Park.

Another picture shows the pavilion and bath house constructed on the east side of Lake Concord by the late Mr. Robert Howe, father of Mr. S. Waters Howe.

"Oranges, arranged in grove form, eight yards apart, will contain 72 trees to the acre. If we estimate a bearing grove with $3\frac{1}{2}$ boxes to the tree we would have 252 boxes to the acre or by weight counting 80 pounds to the box, 20,160 pounds to the acre. One acre of fruit would fill a freight car. Oranges are the key note to Orlando's prosperity, for as the fruit growers prosper their gains will be invested in fine stores and warehouses."

ORLANDO IN 1887

The Orlando Illustrated Annual of 1887 presented by G. W. Biddell & Co. Wild Land Agency, Orlando, Fla., was what might be called an almanac yet while it contained the calendar for the year 1887 it also had many illustrations and historical facts.

Most of the ads in this booklet were from stores in Charleston, S. C. and the reason I find is that many of the people drove their cattle to that city and did some trading there.

The Orlando pioneer merchants who advertised in this almanac were: The Bank of Orlando, organized in 1883 but reorganized on Feb. 6, 1886 as the First National Bank with Charles Joy, Pres.; Nat Poyntz, Vice-Pres.; J. H. Vivian, Cashier.

Sinclair Real Estate Agency in an old wooden building where Metcalf Block stand today. Its claim was the largest real estate firm in the city. Its agents were John G. Sinclair, John W. Weeks, later Secretary of War, N. L. Mills, and Thos. C. Gray. They also had a branch office in Tavares.

Macy Wagon Works, Geo. E. Macy, proprietor, manufacturer of the celebrated Macy one-horse wagons, also buggies, buck-boards and harness.

Orlando Novelty Wood Works near freight depot on South St. J. T. Sterling, proprietor; L. R. Davis, manager mechanical dept.; C. A. Boone & Co. Hardware furniture and crockery, corner Orange Ave. and E. Church St.

Oldest established house in South Florida, dry goods, gent's clothing, shoes, W. A. White, proprietor, corner Orange Ave. and W. Church in one of the largest wooden buildings in the city. After his death it was turned into a livery stable. Burned in 1907.

Pianos and organs at the oldest music house in south Florida, J. H. Mooney, proprietor, West Pine St. E. R. Banks, tin and metal roofer; W. F. Kyle and W. P. Kyle, hardware and tinware; H. H. Berry carriages and White Hickory Wagons. Shop where Mayer Arcade stands; C. G. Lee and Brother. Hardware and house furnishings; J. A. McDowell and Co. also Geo. Lemoyne, paints and wall paper.

W. R. Anno, John M. Cheney, Arthur F. Odlin, A. B. Longaker, R. R. Taylor, all advertised as Attorney at Law.

HOSIER TELLS EARLY EXPERIENCES

J. Walter Hosier, who came to Orlando in 1882 from Suffolk, Va., writes about this city's first fire department. "I was one of the first whom Mr. Sherman, the organizer, talked to about Orlando having a fire company. It was organized in 1883 with Mr. W. C. Sherman fire chief and there were only six members of the first department; Messrs. W. C. Sherman, Ben Bartlett, Tom Mann and myself. I have forgotten the names of the other two members. We first had a hook and ladder department but the ladder was only an extension painter's ladder, on a wagon we hauled around by hand, and a small hose reel.

"We had a call from Tavares to help put out a fire and were taken on a special train, consisting of a flat car and engine, but were so long getting there the fire had about burned out when we arrived. A few nights later we were called to Sanford to help in a hotel fire and were able to save the buildings surrounding the fire.

"After the fire was put out several barrels of whiskey were rolled out into the street and one was opened and the liquor passed around in a tin pail. Our company stole one of the barrels and loaded it on the flat car with our equipment and brought it back to Orlando. The Sheriff and Fire chief took possession of it and sent it back to Sanford the next day before we opened it."

Mr. Hosier adds, "I was the first tax assessor Orlando ever had, being elected by two-thirds more votes over my opponent. There were about 400 voters in Orlando at that time. I was one time a member of the Shine Guards and when Jule Anderson was Sheriff, the Guards were called out to protect three Negroes who had killed the town marshal at Kissimmee, and they were brought here for safe keeping. They met the train and formed a square around the

prisoners and started for the new brick jail, corner Orange Avenue and Washington Street.

"Just before we reached the jail a dozen horsemen rode up. Capt. Shine ordered "fix bayonets" and blocked their passage. They rode right up close to us and fired their pistols at our feet and over our heads, delaying our getting the prisoners safe in the jail by about 15 minutes. The riders threatened they would take the prisoners out that night so the Shine Guards were kept on duty through the night.

"The horsemen rode around the town until the early hours of the morning and kept firing their pistols but they did not attempt to storm the jail and as dawn came on they took their departure."

Mr. Hosier was the first bell ringer and Sunday School superintendent at St. Luke's Parish, a member of First Settler Club, charter member of Olivet Commandery K. T. No. 4. After a freeze and yellow fever scare he returned to Suffolk, Va., and opened an insurance business. He is 86 now but comes back each year for a visit during the Winter months.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL

Back in 1902 Mrs. Charles I. Hilpert and her son, Charles R. Hilpert and an aunt Mrs. Louise Faul moved from Baltimore to Orlando. In 1908 Dr. R. L. Harris owned a large residence and a hospital building at 23 N. Orange Avenue. He decided to go to Jacksonville and his property was purchased by Mrs. Hilpert and Mrs. Faul. Her son Charles after leaving school worked in the auto business of Mr. John Cook but he resigned to go into the hotel which was given the name of the St. Charles Hotel. This they conducted until the boom of 1925 when they sold out at a good profit. Part of the hotel was torn down but the balance remodeled in 1929 into the three story Fidelity Building at 60 N. Court Street.

The large residence of Dr. R. L. Harris at 23 N. Orange was occupied by the Hilpert's but after they sold out a business block was built in front of it but the house was not torn down until the Rutland Block was constructed in 1942.

MR. N. F. ABBOTT NAMED LAKE IVANHOE

Around 1880 Mr. N. F. Abbott a New York business man heard of Florida as a health resort and later decided to come to the State

and locate. His daughter, Belle Abbott Roxby, now living at Huckleberry Mountain Workshop Camp near Hendersonville, N. C., tells how he came to locate in this city.

"The South Florida Railroad from Sanford to Orlando had just been built and as father was riding near Orlando he commented to the conductor that he would like to own some land on that beautiful lake (now Lake Ivanhoe) and have a house on the little hill south of it. 'All right,' said the conductor, 'our next stop is Orlando and I will introduce you to the biggest realstate man in the State. True to his promise when the train pulled into the station there was the biggest man my father had ever seen outside of a circus. The conductor introduced him to Mr. N. L. Mills who invited father to stop over a few days and let him show him around Orange County.

"Mr. Mills was very large, tall, had a dark complexion, weighed over 300 pounds but was light on his feet when walking around at parties or taking up the collection in church. Lake front property was the most desirable for homes in those days and many a prospective homeseeker shivered a little as N. L., as we called him, drove into the beautiful lakes far enough out to see fish swimming. He was careful and knew his lakes with the hard sand bottom. All the lakes were not safe.

"He had a two seated surrey with a pair of spirited bay horses and it was an effort for him to crowd his 300 pounds into the front seat. The streets were deep sand and the going slow. The evolution of good roads in Florida is a story in itself. He took father north of town a couple of miles on Orange Avenue, then a deep sand road, through the long leaf pines growing so tall. They found a hill, which was not high as New York hills, but was quite an elevation for Florida. This was on the south bank of a beautiful sheet of clear water with a sandy beach for some distance along the shore.

"It was love at first sight and before another day had passed a deed was made out to N. F. Abbott for forty acres including riparian rights to the lake which was promptly named Ivanhoe and as such remains to this day."

The forty acres of the Abbott home and grove included the hill where the Orlando Utilities plant is located in 1950.

DRUGGISTS AND DOCTORS

A sign at the corner of East Pine and Court Streets, in 1883, advertising a drugstore, read, "Ketcham & Gillam." One night some

artistic prankster changed the sign to read, "Ketcham & Killam Druggists."

Ketcham enjoyed the joke but Dr. Gillam tried for a long time to find the guilty culprit.

Also in the early days a doctor, who had red hair and a long red beard came to Orlando and opened an office. His sign read, "Dr. Pilley" which was very appropriate as he was a homeopathic doctor and gave his patients bottles of little white sugar pills with medicine poured over them.

Dr. Maddox used to tell the joke he played on one of his patients who only thought she was sick, so he stopped putting medicine on the pills and after three months asked her how she felt and she replied, "just fine, for since taking those pills you gave me I am able to sleep well every night and my appetite is splendid."

Orlando in 1885 with less than 2,000 people must have been a very healthy place for the City Physician submitted to the Alderman, on July 9th, his yearly report ending June 30, 1885, showing that during the year 7 white males and 16 white females and 8 colored males and 7 colored females or a total of 38 had been ill.

Then this about the climate: "The effect of the climate in cases of catarrh, rheumatism and nervous prostration is most remarkable. But it is a sad mistake for those in the last stages of consumption, with neither lungs or vitality to rally, to come here to die, away from home and kindred. No climate will create new lungs."

BASEBALL OF EARLY DAYS

Mr. N. P. Yowell came to Orlando with his parents in 1884 and they lived on the old country road, south of Orlando, now known as Kuhl Avenue. There was a little station called Troy on the railroad about 3 miles south of Orlando. There were enough settlers along the road so that two schools were needed for their children. One of these was about where the Memorial Hospital stands today and was known as the 8 Oaks School. The other was located where the Bandy Printing office is now and was known as the Jennie Jewel School. The boys of these two schools played baseball against each other and got up quite a rivalry. The Jennie Jewel School raised a fund and bought their team new uniforms. Then they made a date to play the 8 Oaks School. The



South Orange from Church to Central

day dawned for the game and the boys of Jennie Jewel donned their uniforms and with faces beaming paraded down the country road to 8 Oaks. When the 8 Oaks boys saw those uniforms they decided then and there to throw all their strength into the game and the result was that the Jenny Jewel boys were badly beaten and returned home with sad faces and their new uniforms wrinkled and covered with dust. This was the early beginning of the game around Orlando.

This picture was taken on July 4, 1904 as the Orlando Band was turning from Orange Avenue into Church Street on its way to the depot to entrain for Kissimmee where the band played for the celebration held in honor of Independence Day.

Reading from left to right in the front row are Charley Guernsey, trombone; John Empie, trombone; Poyntz Parramore, the mascot; Joe Guernsey E. bass.

Second row left to right: Wm. Campbell, trombone; Alex Newell, cornet, Wm. S. Branch, Jr., cornet; third row: Harry Dickson, alto; Ralph Yearby, cornet; Frank Boardman, clarinet; fourth row: Owen Robinson, clarinet; Clark Robertson, bass drum; Payson Branch, clarinet; A. L. Rowan, cymbals; fifth row: Frank Guernsey, clarinet; Josiah Ferris, snare drum.

The mascot, Poyntz Parramore, was not a band member but often marched with it. When the band went to Army Maneuvers

at Manassas, Va., in August, 1904 he begged so hard to go along that some of the boys procured an old horn and uniform for him. They plugged the horn so it would not make a sound. Poyntz paraded with the band during the whole trip with the horn in position but not making a sound. Some of the band members were afraid the inspectors might find him out, but if they did recognize he was not playing, they said nothing about it.

Since the organization of the Orlando Cornet Band in 1886 down to the present day Orlando has been very fortunate in having good bands.

ORANGE COUNTY

This article was written by Mr. Mahlon Gore, uncle of E. H. Gore, who came to Orlando in May 1880, before it had a railroad. He came here for his health from Sioux City, Iowa. He came by boat from Jacksonville to Sanford and then walked to Orlando. It took him two days to walk a distance that can be covered in 30 minutes by auto. He spent the first night with a native that lived near Longwood. In the morning he was told to follow the trail through the woods and it would lead to Orlando. After trudging along for several hours he met a cowboy on a pony and asked him to direct him to Orlando. The man looked at him and replied, "You d— fool, you are in Orlando already."

He thanked him and kept on the trail. He said this was my welcome to Orlando and if any man was ever homesick, I was and would have turned back then if it had been possible.

After walking about another hour he came to the north side of Lake Eola and saw across the lake a few low buildings, and this was Orlando. He said he found the city consisted of a few houses, a small wooden court house, three stores, a saloon and a livery barn. The population was about 200. He afterwards became its newspaper editor, mayor, real estate and citrus grower. He wrote this article before his death in 1916:

"Orange county, as originally organized, covered an area of 3,716 square miles, more than equal to that of some of the original states, and in 1865 according to Capt. B. M. Sims of Ocoee, one of the very early settlers, there were residing in the county at that date 75 voters. The county extended from Lake George on the St. Johns River to Lake Okeechobee, and from a line running through Lake Apopka on the west, to the St. Johns river on the east. Orlando

was selected as the county seat in a three cornered contest between Ford Reed, three miles south of Lake Monroe, Apopka, then known as 'The Lodge'—so called because there was located there at that time the only Masonic lodge in the county—and Fort Gatlin, now a suburb of Orlando, but at that time the nucleus of quite a settlement. When the real site for the court house was being considered the present location was determined upon.

Prior to the organization of Orange County, and the definition of its boundaries, it was a part of Mosquito County, the territory of which extended from St. Johns County on the north, to Monroe County on the south. The counties of Osceola, Seminole and the northern portion of Lake, have since been carved from Orange by acts of the legislature. Prior to these subdivisions the summoning of jurors and witnesses for the district courts was a proceeding of moment, and attended with no little expense. The sheriff was compelled to make his trips on horseback. The roads were not paved with brick, neither were they always direct or connected. Sheriff fees, and the mileage fees of jurors and witnesses were heavy items.

The first railroad in Orange County was a short line from Astor, a steamboat landing on the St. Johns River just south of Lake George, to Port Mason at the north of Lake Eustis, a distance of about 30 miles. Then as now, Sanford was considered the head of navigation on the river, although some of the lighter draft boats ran farther up, and into Lake Jesup, where a man named Brantley had a wharf and store, and there were other stores nearby. He was interested in making that point the head of navigation, and to that end he projected a railroad line from his wharf to Orlando, in order to secure the business of the Orlando and Kissimmee River region. The line was surveyed, and in 1879 the grading was commenced at Orlando. Three or four miles of grading in a northeasterly direction was done, but the death of Mr. Brantley put an end to the project. All supplies from the up river points to the interior section were hauled from the boat landing in wagons and carts. Two-wheeled carts, drawn by one horse or one mule, were far more numerous than two-horse teams or wagons. The driver of the carts usually rode the animal, carrying his gun across the saddle bow in readiness for any deer or wild turkey that might appear by the roadside. It was rather a crude sort of freight transportation, but owing to the sparse population the traffic was light.

Sanford also had her eye on the trade of the Orlando and Kissimmee river regions, and her enterprising business men projected the South Florida Railroad—a trunk line from Sanford to Orlando, 22 miles long. The survey was made; Messrs. Pulsifer and Haskell, proprietors of the Boston Herald, undertook the financing of the enterprise, and in the winter of 1879-80 Gen. U. S. Grant, who was temporarily in Sanford, turned the first spadeful of earth, inaugurating the work of grading. J. B. Ingraham, for many years one of H. M. Flagler's valuable lieutenants, a resident of St. Augustine, was president of the company. E. R. Trafford was chief engineer; E. W. Henck, superintendent of construction. The directors were Sanford men. This line was completed to Orlando in November, 1880, being the second railroad in the county. It was extended to Kissimmee in 1883 and to Tampa in 1884, having been purchased by the Plant Transportation interests, and became a link in the Plant system, with steamship lines on the Atlantic and the Gulf, thus forming a through line between New York and Havana. The original line between Orlando and Sanford was of light construction, narrow gauge, and the equipment was correspondingly light. Orlando was the southern terminus of the line for a period of about two years, and during that time was the most southerly railroad town in the United States.

A few years later a Russian named Demens inaugurated the building of a line from Sanford to St. Petersburg, via Oakland. This, too, was narrow gauge like the Sanford-Orlando line. It now is a standard gauge. Its projector was an autocrat, possessed of more self-conceit than self-control. His first locomotive was the little, well-worn machine used in the construction of the Sanford-Orlando line. It had grown feeble with age. It was reported upon one occasion, when it was pulling the private car of the superintendent over the partially completed line, the old engine jumped the track. There was no other engine to render assistance, and the official was greatly perplexed. After walking around the outfit a time or two he appealed to the engineer with question, "Well what will we do?" to which the man replied, with some asperity, "The only sensible thing to do, in my opinion, will be to jack up the whistle and put a new engine under it." The poor man was promptly told that he was discharged. Evidently the superintendent took the remark as an impertinent reflection upon the business management of the railroad.

Whether or not, this is a good story, and as it occurred in Orange county, we will claim it as another of the good things that belongs to us.

While Orlando was still the terminus of the South Florida railroad, Dr. Nevins, who had recently come from the north, with one or two of his neighbors, conceived the idea of a line from Woodbridge—just north of Maitland—to Clay Springs, now Wekiwa Springs, but after grading a few miles the project was abandoned. The Doctor also erected and put in operation at that point the first ice making plant in Orange county, giving many of the resident natives their first introduction to ice, and proved to them that water could be congealed into solid blocks and handled with tongs. Some of them were quite skeptical about the possibility of such a thing until the proof was furnished.

At that early date there were two newspapers in the county—the Sanford Journal, published by Way and Osborn, and the Orange County Reporter, published by S. B. Harrington. But before the railroad was completed in Orlando, Mr. Harrington had sold the Reporter to Mahlon Gore, and had arranged to start a paper in Palatka. There were at that time about thirty papers in the state—not a daily among them.

The first Masonic Lodge in Orange County was instituted at Apopka. There were scattering Free Masons in this part of the state, but they were not numerous. Going to lodge meetings was an event in the lives of these men, and with them Apopka was a place of special importance. Apopka was "The Lodge," and by that designation was oftener spoken of than otherwise.

Contrary to the rule which characterized the development of the newer states of the west in such marked degree, the arrival of the first railroad in Orange County brought no rush of new settlers, and no boom in business. It was nearly, or quite, two years after the South Florida railroad was completed to Orlando before the outside world seemed to realize that here was a new undeveloped section, full of the most alluring opportunities for men of nerve and gumption. The few winter visitors who made the trip up the St. Johns River, and ventured to extend their investigations to the terminus of the railroad seemed to believe that they had developed great courage. A few came, who, inspired with the hunter's love of adventure, hired native guides and went out beyond the settled portions in quest of game, of which the region was well stocked. But even these

seemed blind to all opportunities save the slaughter of game, and they killed indiscriminately and wantonly.

In the early days public schools were few, and free schools were not much in favor. There was a sentiment that free schools were fit only for the children of people who were too poor or too indifferent to pay for their education, and consequently free school associations must necessarily be undesirable. This prejudice has long since disappeared.

To Capt. B. M. Sims, of Ocoee, falls the honor of conducting the first school ever taught in Orange County. This was in 1865. The first school in Orlando was taught by C. A. Boone in 1872. The very early settlers of Orlando united their forces in the erection of a frame house for religious worship and school purposes. It was designated as the "church house." It stood on the corner now occupied by the Tremont Hotel. More people of all denominations, except Presbyterians, met for worship whenever the services of a preacher could be secured. The Presbyterians having secured a settled pastor had secured the use of the court room, where they held regular Sunday services. The pastor, Rev. John Beveridge, was a theological student whose health had failed. He was in Florida on this account. He had erected a small house for himself on what is now Magnolia avenue, just opposite where now stands the new school house. Here he lived by himself, devoting his time to his books.

When Orlando was surveyed into lots and blocks, the street running west from the old church house was named Church Street, out of deference to the church house. On this street two blocks west of the railroad track, W. A. Patrick donated to the Orlando Masonic order a corner lot for lodge purposes. The Masons erected a two story wooden building, occupying the upper floor for lodge purposes, and gave the use of the lower floor to the public schools. By this time the number of pupils had so increased that three teachers were employed, and three grades had been established, all occupying the one room. The building was of rough lumber, and the walls were unplastered. Seats were arranged in three groups, for the accommodation of the three grades. The building was surrounded by the natural growth of pine trees; no other house was near. The old time prejudice against the free schools has been long buried. Citizens of all classes are proud of the free school system, and the high character of the public schools. Only the old timers who have acute

memories recall that such prejudices ever existed. What development may we not look for in the coming third of a century.

Ambitious Orlando aspired to a connection at Leesburg in Sumter County, with a railroad line then in operation from that place to Jacksonville, thus forming a through line to the north. A party of men, who were fairly representative was made up to explore a route from Orlando to Leesburg. The men were S. G. French, a West Point graduate and civil engineer, who had seen army service; W. R. Anno, lawyer; Nat Poyntz, capitalist; James DeLaney, merchant; C. C. Beasley, orange grower; Sam Lucky, saw mill owner, and the editor of the Reporter. They went out with two wagons, two saddle horses, and a buggy drawn with a mule—the private conveyance of Gen. French. In going out they first examined a route to the east and north of Lake Apopka, thence westerly, and around the west end of Lake Harris, to Leesburg.

Night was falling and the main party decided to go into camp, but before it was quite dark the General drove into camp. He had experienced a change of heart concerning the route through the lake but he declared that no company would ever build a railroad line through such a region, and consigned the whole project to that region where soft coal is not required for fuel. But the line was subsequently built, and is now one of Orlando's through routes to the north.

The roads in those early days were by no means paved with brick. The prophet who at that time had predicted even the possibility of a system of brick surfaced highways for Orange County, would have been liable to an assignment to the state corral for lunatics at Chattahoochee. The public roads were simply streaks of sand winding in and out through the virgin pine forests. No work of improvement was squandered upon them. One could travel the length and breadth of Orange County and not find a road or turnpike or a bridge. Streams and ponds were forded. If a dangerous mud hole obstructed the way the man with the team simply made a detour of it. If a wagon or cart stuck in the mud the driver got off the beast which drew the load and "toted" his cargo out to dry land, until the load was light enough to allow the wheels of the vehicle to be lifted out of the mire, when he led the animal to dry land, and re-loaded and pursued his journey.

In the very early days the settlers lived at home, and although they lived plainly, they lived well. There was always plenty of home

cured bacon in the smoke house, the flock of hens furnished a change of animal food, and plenty of fresh eggs.

Each place had its patch of sugarcane, some people made syrup and brown sugar were staple articles of home production. The home grown rice was hulled in a home made wooden mortar, and the little hand mill converted the corn into meal, while both sweet and Irish potatoes were to be had for the digging throughout eight months of the year. The delivery wagon of the family grocer was unheard of. Tobacco, flour, tea and coffee must be purchased at the store, and monthly trips were often enough to go for them. There were deer and wild turkeys in the woods, and the head of the family had his gun. Verily, the early Floridian was independent.

The bird life of the interior portion of Florida in the earlier days was a marvelous revelation to the new comer. The visitor of today can hardly conceive of the number and the different varieties that were common then. On my initial trip, on foot, from Sanford to Orlando, early in May 1880—a trip occupying a portion of two days—I verily believe that I saw a greater number and a greater variety of birds than a skillful hunter in any part of the state could now find in a tramp of a month. All about the margins of the lakes, passed on this trip, were swarms of wading birds. Within the present corporate limits of Orlando, near Park Lake, gathered about the margin of a small grass pond, were hundreds of birds. There is said to be fourteen varieties of the heron family in the United States. It would seem that the entire family was represented here. There were the Great Blue, the little Blue, and Night Heron or Squawk, Bitterns, Egrets, three kinds of so-called Curlews—but none of them resembling the Curlew of the high prairies of Iowa and the Dakotas. One was a gray and white bird, with the long bill and legs of the Western bird, but otherwise quite dissimilar, while two were Spoonbills, one pure white and the other the beautiful Roseate Spoonbill. There were others that were strange to me. They were not wild. I was interested, and spent an hour or more making their acquaintance. If I got too close to them some would take to the branches of a near-by group of dead trees, others would skirt the margin of the lake and alight near the water. They had not yet learned that man was their most dangerous enemy. The residents of that day were not aware that many of these birds had a commercial value. But there were other than plume birds that have since become very rare, if not extinct. The sand hill crane was common

in the open pine woods. There was no harm in him, and as he was a snake killer he was man's friend.

The Ibis was another friend of man. He is a large bird that frequented the cypress ponds in quest of snakes. In size, about that of a domestic goose, plumage pure white, save the large quills on the wings, which are bronze blue. He also was a great snake hunter. A distinguishing peculiarity of this bird was his head. Snake hunting is always a dangerous pursuit but nature had provided this bird with a safety helmet. The hard horn of the beak extended over, and completely shielded his head from the fangs of the serpent. This bird has also disappeared from Orange County.

Within the past few years the government has set apart preserves, within the boundaries of which it is unlawful to fire a gun. These preserves are closely guarded, and already the results are noticeable. The birds have found a refuge of safety, and they display almost a human intelligence in flocking to, and remaining within the boundaries of the preserves. Here many gray pelicans can be found, and they have almost lost their fear of man. After a few more years of guardianship it is hoped that they will become almost domesticated, as many other varieties might have become but for an army of so-called sportsmen.

Had the present policy become inaugurated forty years ago what a bird paradise might Florida be today, and what a school for the better education of one's children."

ORANGE COUNTY CENSUS

The census of 1880 gave Orange County a population of 6,618, and that was before it had been divided into part of Lake, Seminole and Osceola Counties. In 1940 after these counties had been taken from the original county the census was 70,074. Another census was taken in 1945 which showed 86,782 residing in the county. The next census will show a great increase as many people have come into the county to reside in the past three years.

Statistics compiled by the American Home credit Orlando's trade area of Orange County with a population of 91,900 with an effective buying income of \$111,568,000 in 1947 and an annual family income average of \$4,072 per year. Orlando's total sales in 1947 were set at \$105,629,000.

The following are some of the census figures for Florida, Orange County and Orlando:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Florida</i>	<i>Orange County</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Orlando</i>
1830	34,730		1880	200
1840	54,477		1884	1,666
1850	87,445	466	1887	4,555
1860	140,424	987	1890	10,000
1870	187,748	2,195	Many left after freeze	
1880	269,493	6,618		
1890	391,422	12,582	1894-95.	
1900	528,542	12,459		2,481
1910	752,619	19,107		3,894
1920	968,470	19,890		9,282
1930	1,468,211	49,737		27,330
1940	1,897,414	70,074		36,736
1950	2,735,413	114,074		51,826

POPULATION OF ORLANDO

Mr. Mahlon Gore walked from Sanford to Orlando in May 1880 and claimed he found a village of 200 people, a few houses, a small wooden court house, three stores, a saloon and a livery barn. There was no railroad. Freight was hauled by oxen to and from the nearest waterway. The railroad came in the fall of 1880 and people began to locate here so that in 1884 the population had grown to 1666. But in 1886 the Sinclair Real estate Company put out a pamphlet in which they state that Orlando which five years ago was but a hamlet in the woods now has 50 stores, 7 churches, a seminary, opera house, five first class hotels, machine shop, two carriage shops, ice factory, four drug stores, three bakeries, two weekly papers, several confectionery stores and restaurants. The population had grown to around 4,000 with 5,000 living in a radius of three miles from the court house. Elliott's Florida Encyclopedia of 1889 gave the population as 10,000. After the big freeze of 1894-95 the population dwindled to 2,481 according to the Government census of 1900. Then there was a gradual increase from year to year until the boom days of 1925 when the population went to 27,330 in the 1930 census. Now in 1950 we have a metropolitan city of 51,826 and still growing.



Wooden Court House Moved to Tremont Hotel, 1892

Court house built in 1875 and sold to Tremont Hotel in 1892, being moved to corner Main and Church Streets. Three story Kuhl-Delaney Building. Old Wooden Post Office building. On right old English Club Building.

ORANGE COUNTY COURT HOUSES

There seems to be some doubt about the location of the first log court house built in Orlando but it probably was in the vicinity of the new court house. This log court house was built in 1863 but in 1868 it burned with all its records except one or two books which the clerk had taken home to work on. One of these was a mark and brand book.

It is claimed this courthouse was set on fire by some person or persons who were mixed up in cattle stealing cases that were to be brought up at the next term of court. The records were burned, so that ended the cases.

In 1869 a small frame court house was built at a cost of \$1,250. This soon proved to be too small and was sold in 1875 to Mr. C. C. Beasley for \$611.50 and removed to Orange Ave. and used for business purposes. The County Commissioners reserved the right to use it until a larger court house could be built.

About this time, 1875, Sanford tried to get the court house moved to that city. But Mr. Jacob Summerlin came to the rescue of the commissioners and loaned them \$10,000 to build a large three-

story frame building. Ten thousand dollars was a lot of money in those days but the records show the commissioners repaid it over a long term of years. This building stood on the site of the old red brick court house on property that was bought for court house purposes in 1873. At that time it was on the corner of Central Ave. and Main St. Wall and Court Sts. having been extended through the county property later. In 1892 this building was moved down Main St. and became part of the Tremont Hotel.

In 1891 Orlando was growing fast and people were settling in the county so an agitation was started for a brick court house that would do credit to the city and county. Plans were submitted in 1892 and work began on the brick court house, that is still standing as a mounment to the thrift and forethought of the pioneers who had vision of a greater Orlando. This building is now used for offices of the county welfare and other county departments. Here are located the records and relics of bygone days of the Orange County Pioneer Society in a museum of antiques and war relics which is conducted by women of the Antiquarian and Collectors Societies.

The dream of the pioneers came true and Orlando and Orange County grew so fast in population that in 1927 the brick court house became too small to care for the greatly increased business. A new court house costing \$1 million was built and dedicated on Oct. 12, 1927. It has a large basement and is four stories high, the top floor being used for the county jail. This was built on the site of the Bishopstead which was purchased by the county in 1924 and occupies a whole city block.

There has been some complaints about the clock in the old court house but I think they have come from new residents. That old clock has endeared itself to the older residents, although as time passes they are getting fewer but they are fighting hard to keep the old clock.

When the plans for the brick court house were submitted for approval in 1892, Mr. W. C. Sherman who conducted a jewelry store on S. Orange Ave. told the committee if they would change the plans so the tower could be higher he would be responsible for placing a clock therein. This was done and Mr. Sherman raised \$2,000 for the clock and bell.

For years Mr. T. H. Evans and Mr. Harry Newell took care of the clock, both the winding and repairs. For several years now the



Left, City Hall, Fire Station. Right, Bass House

Right: Bass Boarding House; Brick Court House, built 1892. Lake Eola. Left: City Hall; Fire Station. This wooden building was the second Court House, built in 1869.

city has looked after it and Mr. I. L. Bond has the supervision of this ancient regulator of time in our city.

The red brick court house was built in 1892 and that date is on the cornerstone. The laying of this cornerstone was a very elaborate affair in Orlando as people attended the ceremony from all over the county. The Masonic Lodge was in charge and the record shows that the dedication was on January 15, 1892, with the following pioneers in charge; Grand Master, J. J. Combs; Dept. Grand Master, S. S. Puckett; Grand Senior Warden, B. F. Bowen; Grand Junior Warden, J. B. Nokes; Grand Treasurer, H. G. Crowder; Grand Secretary, J. W. Cain; Grand Senior Deacon, L. P. Lawrence; Grand Junior Deacon, F. G. Wiley; Grand Tyler, Geo. C. Chittenden; Chaplain, C. A. Arnold.

COURT PROCEEDINGS IN 1884

When T. W. Shine was Sheriff of Orange County in 1884 he appointed J. Walter Hosier, deputy sheriff, jailer. Mr. Hosier tells this story:

"There was a man named Newton, an Englishman who supposedly killed a man near Sanford, and was sent to Orlando for

safe-keeping. The jury sat 30 days on his trial and every day I took him to and from the jail to the court house. During the trial the Commonwealth brought a woman from London, along with a companion, to testify for the State. Newton boarded at her place in London before he came to America. They wanted to prove by her that he was a bad man and bore a bad reputation while there, and was constantly in trouble. When she gave her testimony it helped Newton far more than it did the State. There was a hung jury. After about a year there was another trial and he was set free.

Alexander Sinclair Abrams was the State Attorney, a very smart and able lawyer. One of Newton's attorneys was General Hodges who was deaf. When addressing the jury he talked of matters that Abrams claimed were irrelevant and wanted the Judge to stop him. The Judge did admonish him lightly, but the old General did not hear him and kept on with his talk. Abrams got mad and threw a book at the General but he dodged and kept on talking. Abrams was frothing, and the court had to adjourn as the Sheriff could not keep the people quiet. Abrams started down stairs behind the Judge and kicked at him but I don't think he hit him as the Judge never turned around. Next day Abrams begged pardon of the Judge and also of General Hodges.

"The editor of one of Orlando's papers severely critized the trial. The day the editorial appeared, the editor was in Sanford. Abrams boasted he would meet him at the train and give him a horse-whipping. Abrams got a cowhide whip and putting it under his coat and met the train. When the editor got off Abrams started toward him but the editor drew a pistol and taking the whip from the lawyer gave him a few whacks with it. News of the incident soon got around and Abrams resigned as State's Attorney and left Orlando."

COUNTY OFFICERS

Seven clerks of the Circuit Court have served Orange County in the 78 years of government. They are: A. N. Stockton, 1869-78; J. P. Hughey, 1879-82; T. J. Shine, 1883-89; Col. J. N. Bradshaw, 1890-1904; Capt. B. M. Robinson, 1905-32; Clarence Gay, 1933-Oct. 1946; Arthur W. Newell, Oct. 9-1946-52.

Superintendents of Public Instruction

W. A. Lovell, 1869-72; W. C. Roper, 1873-76; J. M. Burrall, 1877-78; J. T. Beeks, 1879-96; Maj. W. B. Lynch, 1897-1910; J. F.

McKinnon, 1911-1916; A. B. Johnson, 1917-32; Judson B. Walker, 1933-52.

Chairmen of Board of County Commissioners

David Mizell, 1869-71; James G. Speer, 1872-73 William H. Holden, 1874-75; John R. Mizell, 1876; James G. Speer, 1877; James M. Owens, 1878-80; Dr. King Wylley, 1881-84; Clinton Johnson, 1885-86; B. F. Whitner, 1887-89; C. E. Smith, 1890-92; A. C. Martin, 1893; J. A. McDowell, 1894; J. N. Whitner, 1895-96; H. H. Dickson, 1897-1907; J. H. Lee, 1908-10; M. O. Overstreet, 1911-19; Arthur Schultz, 1920-24; L. L. Payne, 1925-29; S. S. Sadler, 1930; V. W. Estes, 1931-32; S. J. Sligh, 1933-34; Carl Jackson, 1935; Henry A. Porter, 1936; Carl Jackson, 1937-40; J. Rolfe Davis, 1941-42; E. D. Cook, 1943-44; V. E. Bourland, 1945; Maynard H. Evans, 1946; V. E. Bourland, 1947; W. W. Pharr, 1948; Maynard H. Evans, 1949; Harry P. Witherington, 1950.

Sheriffs in and for Orange County

The Sheriff's office has no record of the men who filled that office in the past. Hon. R. A. Gray, Secretary of State, furnished a list from 1845 to 1858. Then records from 1887 to date. So no record was found between 1858 and 1868 as the old Court House burned in 1868, and the records were destroyed.

After spending three days reading over County Commissioners' minutes at the new Court House and with the list sent by R. A. Gray, here is as accurate a list as can be compiled.

William H. Williams, 1845; John Simpson, 1846-50; Elijah Watson, 1851-54; Jonathan Stewart, 1855-57; John Ivey, 1858; David W. Mizell, appointed sometime after 1858 and served until he was assassinated in May or June of 1870, as on July 1 of that year David B. Stewart was appointed to fill out the term left vacant by the death of Mizell. Isaac Winegord, 1871; Arthur A. Spear, 1872-77; T. W. Shine, 1878-86; Julius C. Anderson, 1887-1900; John H. Vick, 1901-08; James A. Kirkwood, 1909-12. He died in 1912 and John F. Gordon, Jr., was appointed to fill out the term. John F. Gordon, Jr., 1913-20; Frank Karel, 1921-32; Harry Hand, 1933-36; Frank Karel, 1937-40; Jim Black, 1941-48; S. D. (Dave) Starr, 1949-52.

County Jails

The first jail was built in Orlando in 1872. Before that time county prisoners were taken to Ocala for safe keeping. This jail

was constructed of logs and the inside covered with planks, as lath and plaster were unknown in those days. Old settlers claim that wooden jail held prisoners better than some of the modern ones.

In 1884 a new, and what was considered then, a costly county jail, was built north of the San Juan Hotel on the corner of Orange Ave. and Washington St. This cost the taxpayers \$10,700.

A white man hanged for murder in Orlando was executed in the yard of this jail during the time T. W. Shine, who was known as Long Tom Shine, was Sheriff.

This jail was torn down to make room for business property during the boom of 1925 and a new brick jail built on the corner of Court and Wall Sts. This lot was part of the property bought by the county in 1873. This jail and lot was sold to Walter E. Hovater on Jan. 6, 1941. He had the jail torn down and the lot has been used since for parking purposes.

In 1927 when the new million dollar Court House was built the whole top floor was constructed into a modern jail with all the latest appliances for the safe-keeping of prisoners.

Tax Assessors

There has been some controversy concerning who was the first County Tax Assessor.

Orange County's records for this office go back to 1888. The assessor for that period was W. C. Nutt.

Here are the records of the county: W. C. Nutt term of office 1888-1900; I. W. C. Parker, 1901-1908; S. A. Robinson, 1909-1910; Arthur Butt, 1911-1940; James Burden 1941. Mr. Burden's present term expires in 1952.

Elections are held during November of election years and the successful candidate takes office January 1, following.

County Board of Education

The following were Chairmen of the Orange County Board of Education from 1869 to 1950: W. C. Roper, 1869-1873; W. F. Russell, 1874-1875; S. M. Tucker, 1876; Dr. O. P. Preston, 1877; Dr. W. W. Kilmer, 1878-1885; Col. E. C. Morgan, 1886-1889; Col. Geo. S. Foote, 1890-1895; James DeLaney, 1896-1897; Rev. R. W. Lawton, 1898-1909; Sidney E. Ives, 1910-1913; James A. Knox, 1914-1931; W. H. Schultz—balance, 1931-1932; S. Kendrick Guernsey—to July 1, 1933; Geo. A. Barker—July 1, 1933-1936;

J. R. Holbrook, 1937-1938; Ira J. Johnston, 1939-1940; J. R. Holbrook, 1941-1942; Ira J. Johnston, 1943-1944; Julian Sadler, 1945-1948; Geo. W. Johnson, 1949-1950.

Mr. James A. Knox was honored with the office the longest of any of the chairmen. He served 16 years and almost two months, dying Feb. 26, 1931. Mr. Walter Schultz served the balance of the term Feb. 1931 to 1932.

Mr. S. Kendrick Guernsey served the shortest time, only 6 Months, January 1 to July 1, 1933, when he resigned as he was moving to Jacksonville.

The County Officers are now elected every four years but many have been re-elected and held office several terms. When someone dies or resigns, the Governor appoints the one to fill out the term of office.

County Judges

John L. Bryan, Nov. 6, 1888-1898; Wm. Martin, 1899 to May 1921; Frank A. Smith, May 21, 1921 to Oct. 1, 1925; Victor Hutchins, Oct. 1, 1925 to 1952.

Tax Collectors

I. W. C. Parker, Nov. 6, 1888-1892; Seth Woodruff, 1893-1904; W. E. Martin, 1905-1932; Clyde McKenney, 1933-1940; Carl Jackson, 1941-1948; Victor Hill, 1949-April 1950; Mrs. Victor Hill, April 15, 1950-1952.

County Treasurer

C. W. Jaycocks, 1889-1890; James A. Knox, 1891-1906; J. H. Sadler, 1907-1912; J. H. Tucker, 1913-1915; Office combined with the County Tax Collector in 1915.

County Surveyor

J. O. Fries, 1889-1896; S. A. Robinson, 1897-1912; J. O. Fries, 1913-1924; C. E. White, 1925-1933; A. B. Herndon, 1934-1948; W. P. Kelly, 1949-1952.

Clerk Criminal Court

M. R. Desha, 1889-1892; S. Y. Way, 1893-1896; A. M. Holshouser, 1897-1902; A. Wichtendahl, 1903-1924; W. DeLaney Way, 1925-1932. Robt. T. Overstreet, 1933-41, called to war in 1941. His father, M. O. Overstreet filled out the term to 1944. Charles E. Limpus, 1945-1952.

Superintendents of Registration

These were first appointed by the Governor then in the fall of 1947 it became an elective office.

J. P. Hughey was the first to serve. Being appointed on Nov. 10, 1877 and held the office until 1883.

B. M. Robinson, 1887; Geo. R. Newell, 1888-89; E. M. Shepard, 1890-93; Richard H. Marks, 1894-97; J. B. Parramore, 1898-1903; W. L. Dolive, 1904-14; F. H. Williams, 1915-20; E. L. Bliss, 1921-25; J. J. Anderson, 1926-28; J. H. Tucker 1929 until June 1931; Richard Tucker June 1931-Oct. 1, 1947; Mrs. Pearl S. Yancy Oct. 1, 1947 to Dec. 31, 1947. She entered the fall primary as the office was changed from appointed to elective. Elected to serve 1948-1952.

Criminal Court Judges

Cecil G. Butt, appointed July 25, 1887; Capt. J. D. Beggs, June 10, 1905; T. Picton Warlow, March 9, 1911; Wilbur L. Tilden, December 22, 1924; William M. Murphy, June 25, 1929. The Judges now have to run for office in the general elections. Judge Murphy term runs until 1952. They are elected for a term of four years.

Circuit Court of Orange County

Orange County was in the Seventh Circuit from 1889 until the 1919 Session of the Legislature. It was placed in the Seventeenth Circuit under the Charter 7847 Acts of 1919. This County remained there until the 1935 Session of the Legislature. It was placed in the Ninth Judicial Circuit under Chapter 17085 Acts of 1935 and has remained in that Circuit ever since.

Circuit Judges Serving Orange County in Seventh Circuit

John D. Broom, DeLand, Commissioned and confirmed by Senate May 5, 1887 for 6 years. Again on May 24, 1893 for 6 years

Minor S. Jones, Titusville, Commissioned Ad Interim, Nov. 4, 1898; Commissioned and confirmed by Senate June 7, 1899 for 6 years. Again in 1905 for 6 years, June 30.

Jas. W. Perkins, DeLand, Commissioned and confirmed by Senate June 30, 1911 for 6 years. Again in 1917, June 30, for 6 years.

Circuit Judges Serving Orange County in Seventeenth Circuit

Under Chapter 7847 Acts of 1919

Charles O. Andrews, Orlando, Commissioned and confirmed by Senate June 4, 1919 for 4 years, again June 4, 1923 for 6 years. Resigned October 1, 1925.

Frank A. Smith, Orlando, Commissioned October 1, 1925 until next Senate. Commissioned and confirmed by Senate for term beginning November 27, 1925 to June 4, 1929. Again June 26, 1929 for 6 years.

Circuit Judges Serving Orange County in Ninth Circuit

Under Chapter 17085 Acts of 1935

Frank A. Smith, Orlando, Commissioned and confirmed by Senate July 30, 1935 for 6 years. Again May 8, 1941 for 6 years from July 30, 1941. Term extended under Constitution until 1st Tuesday after first Monday in January 1949. Again on January 4, 1949 until 1st Tuesday after 1st Monday in 1955.

This information was secured from Hon. R. A. Gray, Secretary of State.

Judges of Juvenile Court

Donald A. Cheney, 1921 to Sept. 1933; Robert D. Van Tassel, Sept. 1933-1937; Martha Gore, 1938-1940; Jimmy Diffenweirth, 1941 to Nov. 1942; Mattie Farmer, Nov. 15, 1942 to 1952.



Freight and Passenger Service, 1884

ORANGE COUNTY'S FIRST PASSENGER, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT LINE

In the early 80s Mr. Frederick G. May lived on the east side of S. Fern Creek Drive at Waterwitch. Everything was handled in those days by oxen and horses. Mr. May started the first passenger and freight service between Conway, Lake Underhill and Orlando.

Mr. Edward (Ted) Kissam who came to Orlando in 1895 has an old photo of Mr. May and his outfit taken on the north end of the Bumby and Waterhouse grain and feed warehouse which stood across from the Bumby Hardware on the corner of W. Church St. and the South Florida Railroad.

Mr. May had a Macey one-horse wagon, but as the loads he hauled were too heavy for one horse to pull through the sand he used two horses, one hitched ahead of the other.

Mr. May got out a handbill 6 by 9 inches which he gave to his friends and customers. It read as follows:

"Orlando, Underhill and Conway. Passenger, Regular Express and Freight Line. The undersigned will run a Passenger and Express Wagon on every Wednesday and Saturday, leaving Prospect Church, Conway at 8:30 o'clock a.m., passing Underhill at about 9, and arriving in Orlando about 9:30 and will meet the train arriving from Sanford at 10:10. Returning, will leave the Post Office at Orlando at 11:30, passing Underhill at about 12 M., arriving at Conway at about 12:30.

"This line will carry private mail and execute commissions regularly and faithfully. Ice delivered along the route, in 50 pound lumps, at one cent per pound. A heavy freight or extra passenger wagon will be run whenever there is a demand for the same.

"Fare from Conway to Orlando, 25 cents; Round Trip 40 cents. Fare from Underhill to Orlando, 15 cents; Round Trip, 25 cents.

"Mail carried twice each week. Commissions each.

"Conway, Aug. 15, 1884. FRED G. MAY."

Mr. May carried the mail to the Conway Post Office, located in the store of Mr. H. T. Arnold, twice each week. Mr. Arnold served as postmaster. Later it was moved from store to store and other postmasters who served were Messrs. Charley Howell, Fred Renshaw, Dr. Enders, Dr. E. R. Prince and the last postmaster, Harold Gill. After Mr. May moved to Groton, Mass., the mail

was carried by Dr. D. F. Anderson, who gave a six-day week service. Around 1900 Israel Walker, Negro, took the job and carried the mail until the Conway office was discontinued in 1907.

When rural free delivery of mail was established out of Oriando on Oct. 1, 1907, with Mr. John W. Anderson as first carrier, it took in the Conway district and the Post Office there was discontinued. Postmaster Gill did not want the Government to give up the office, as it brought customers to his store and paid him \$16 per month rent, which was considered a good rental price in those days.

EARLY HISTORY OF FLORIDA AND ORANGE COUNTY

Johnson's Family Atlas of the World published in 1864 by Johnson and Ward of New York City was among the possessions of Mr. John S. Rowland. It has the history and maps of every country in the world and the states in the United States.

The population of the United States at that time was mostly east of the Mississippi River although settlers were pushing west to seek their fortunes in the wild country far from civilization. The west had no railroads but the map shows proposed lines with the name of the men who surveyed them. It shows the mail routes covered by the pony express. In the east it shows the famous Mason and Dixon Line. There were only a few steamship lines connecting the United States with the outside world and most of these came into the New York Harbor.

It contains an old Florida map made in 1863 when there were no railroads or roads in the State, but just trails through the forests. There were only two banks in the state, and no daily papers, but there were 22 weeklies. The value of all the property in the state was only \$73,101,500 which included real estate and personal property. The census of 1860 gave the population of Florida as 140,424 divided as follows: Whites, 77,747; Free Colored, 932; Slaves, 61,745.

Orange County extended from Lake George on the north to Brevard and Hillsboro on the south and from Volusia on the east to Marion and Sumter counties on the west. There were only two villages in Orange County at that time; Melonville (now Sanford) and Jernigan (now Orlando). The county had four forts as follows: Fort Butler, Fort Lane, Fort Christmas and Fort McNeil. The population of Orange County was given as Whites 823, 1 Free and

163 Slaves. Total 987. The census of 1880 gave Orange County a population of 6,618 while one taken in 1945 showed 86,782.

ORANGE COUNTY, ORLANDO, AND FORMOSA

Elliott's Florida Encyclopedia published in Jacksonville in 1889 has the following to say about Orange County, Orlando and Formosa:

Orange County, located in the State, north and south but is considered as belonging to the southern portion of the State. Land is sandy; sells for \$5 to \$20 per acre, and is well adapted to the cultivation of fruits, early vegetables, etc. The county contains numerous beautiful lakes, covering areas of one acre to up to a thousand acres each. Population 20,000. County Judge, J. L. Bryan; County Clerk, T. J. Shine; County Treasurer, C. W. Jaycocks; Sheriff, J. C. Anderson. County Commissioners, Capt. B. F. Whitner, Dake Howell, J. F. A. Tufts, Davis B. Stewart and Capt. B. M. Sims.

"Orlando, the County seat is pleasantly situated on the South Florida Railroad at the junction of the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic railroad, 222 miles south of Jacksonville. The chief pursuits are mercantile, manufacturing and the growing of fruits and vegetables. Population 10,000. Mr. James DeLaney is the postmaster.

"Formosa is situated on Lake Formosa and on the line of the South Florida Railroad. Land high, sandy; sells at \$50 to \$75 per acre. Oranges, lemons, pineapples, grapes and vegetables are grown successfully. Population 100. Mr. F. E. Bosse postmaster and general merchandise."

Lawyer J. M. Wilcox, of Philadelphia, came to Orlando in 1880 and bought 40 acres of land northwest of the city and built a hotel known as the West End Hotel out in the woods where the Fair Grounds is now located. He gave the name Wilcox to that portion of land on Howell creek lying north of Lake Ivanhoe and the Florida Sanitarium and the station on the South Florida Railroad was called by that name. It was located on the west side of the railroad south of what is now Princeton Ave. The name was later changed to Formosa and the city directory of 1887 states it was two miles north of Orlando and had a population of 125.

Mr. F. E. Bosse conducted a grocery and post office. Mr. T. A. Curtis was the first postmaster. During the boom of 1925

Formosa became part of Orlando and the old depot was torn down. Today instead of being two miles north of Orlando it is the heart of the North Orange business district and thus the little village of Formosa has become one of the commercial centers of Orlando.

TOWNS IN ORANGE COUNTY IN 1889

Elliott's Florida Encyclopedia published in Jacksonville in 1889 lists the following towns in Orange County:

Altamonte, 12 miles north of Orlando. Population 200. R. S. Fuller, postmaster.

Altamonte Springs, 10 miles north of Orlando. Population 50. E. P. Tebeau, postmaster.

Altoona, 8 miles from Eustis. Population 300.

Apopka, 13 miles west of Orlando. Population 1200. Mrs. Z. C. Jones, postmistress.

Astor, on St. Johns River, 59 miles south of Palatka. Population 200. M. H. Bryan, postmaster.

Chuluota, 17 miles east of Orlando. Population 200. C. T. Steever, postmaster.

Clay Springs, 13 miles north of Orlando. Population 50. M. E. Glover, postmaster.

Conway, 5 miles southeast of Orlando. Population 300. Fred Renshaw, postmaster.

Forest City, 10 miles north of Orlando. Population 150. G. N. Cooley, P. M.

Formosa, 2 miles north of Orlando. Population 100. F. E. Bosse, P. M.

Geneva, 25 miles northeast of Orlando. Population 250. H. H. Pattishall, P. M.

Glendale, 45 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 200. G. Gordy, P. M.

Gotha, 10 miles west of Orlando. Population 150. Henry P. Belknap, P. M.

Grasmere, 20 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 100.

Hiwassee, 7 miles west of Orlando.

Lake Irma, 3 miles east of Winter Park. Population 50.

Lake Jessup, 18 miles northeast of Orlando. Population 100.

Lake Maitland, 6 miles north of Orlando. Population 300. G. T. Stith, P. M.

Lakeville, 10 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 150. E. Hyde, P. M.

Lisbon, 45 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 150. Jesse Sims, P. M.

Livingstone, on Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad. Population 200. G. W. Paige, P. M.

Longwood, 12 miles north of Orlando. Population 1,000. J. N. Searcy, P. M.

MacKinnon, 12 miles south of Orlando. Population 100. C. H. Tuxbury, P. M.

Markham, on Sanford and Lake Eustis R. R. Population 500. G. A. Ginn, P. M.

McDonald, near Apopka. Population 100. A. E. Fuller, P. M.

Merrimack, 16 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 53. Henry S. Smith, P. M.

Oakland, 16 miles west of Orlando. Population 400. J. R. Wise, P. M.

Ocoee, 10 miles north of Orlando. Population 300.

Oviedo, 16 miles north of Orlando. Population 100. Andrew Aulin, P. M.

Palm Springs, on Wekiva River. Population 300. Frank W. Baker, P. M.

Pine Castle, east side Lake Conway. Population 200. S. B. Thompson, P. M.

Pittman, 45 miles west of Orlando. Population 100. C. I. Hollenbeck, P. M.

Sanford, 21 miles north of Orlando. Population 3,500. J. J. Harris, P. M.

Sorrento, 27 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 400. Wm. Allen, P. M.

Sylvan Lake, 27 miles north of Orlando. Population 200. T. E. Wilson, P. M.

Tangerine, 24 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 150. A. M. McCurdy, P. M.

Umatilla, 42 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 300. N. J. Trowell, P. M.

Victoria, 25 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 90. John C. Russ, P. M.

Windermere, on Lake Butler. Population 100. Abel Griffin, P. M.

Winter Park, 4 miles north of Orlando. Population 600. John R. Ergood, P. M.

Zellwood, 24 miles northwest of Orlando. Population 300. John A. Williamson, P. M.

ORLANDO, 222 miles south of Jacksonville. Population 10,000. James DeLaney, P. M.

THE DINKY RAILROAD

The history of the first railroad built from Orlando to Oviedo is told by Belle Abbott Roxby who in the early 80's spent her childhood in Orlando and attended school and Rollins College.

"Those of you who attended Rollins College in early days, knew the Dinky Line, that meanders from Orlando to Oviedo. It winds its way through orange groves, along the shores of lakes, skirting Lake Virginia, through the Rollins College Campus.

"It holds its right of way by hauling freight trains just often enough so it cannot be done away with. Most of the residents along its track now consider it an everlasting nuisance and would happily do without it.

"It was built by Mr. J. Harry Abbott, a cousin of mine, who came to Orlando from Seattle, Wash., as a scenic road, and as such was a great success with its narrow gauge track, yellow orange cars and funny little wood burner engine, that use to belch black pitch pine smoke from its fat little smoke stack.

"Students for Rollins would board the train at Orlando every morning and with a Toot, Toot, Clang, Clang the train was off. Did I say Off. Well we were in less than a mile. The car on the end went bumpity bump and left the flat rails. We got out and seated ourselves in the combination car and after traveling two miles it left the track and we had to climb into the baggage car. That was something of a monkey climb as it had no steps and the big door at the side was a long way up. We were young and active and did not mind. When we got in sight of the college this car left the track and we had to walk the rest of the way through deep sand and were late to our classes.

"Passengers frequently were allowed to get out and pick flowers and fruit while the engineer waited for them. Cows and calves were delighted to walk on the track ahead of the train, some were

persuaded to get out of the way by blowing the whistle or ringing of the bell, though more obstinate critters waited for the brakeman to drive them off with a pine club.

"If a cold wave was predicted the countryside was warned by a long drawn out blast of the whistle which could be heard for miles. The growers then lighted the piles of old pine stumps and pitch pine knots. The smoke and heat often saved fruit and trees from frost damage.

"Thus the boys and girls of Orlando went to Rollins in early days by the Dinky Line, Toot, Toot, Clang, Clang.

"It is now part of the great Seaboard Air Line System."

THE LUMBER BUSINESS

Alexander R. Hargrave came to Orlando in 1881 and formed a partnership with a lumber company that was located at Longwood. The lumbering equipment was situated near a large cypress swamp, and there were many cypress trees there that measured 10 to 12 feet in diameter above the cypress bulge.

Russell W. Hargrave, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., son of the lumber operators, saw the business in the early days was rough and especially getting the large trees out of the swamps. The ground was well covered with water and workmen had to keep one eye peeled for snakes. When a big tree was felled it would sink into the mud and muck so some of the smaller trees were cut down first for the big trees to fall upon. Workmen would build scaffolding around the trees to provide firm and dry footing in order to saw the tree into logs. The trees were sawed into 8 foot lengths and dragged out of the swamp by oxen.

The smaller trees were made into shingles while the larger ones were processed into siding and other forms of lumber. The lumber concern left a good many of the larger trees for posterity and among them is the "Big Cypress" that has, in recent years, become a scenic spot for tourists. Thousands of picture postcards of the tree have been mailed to all corners of the world.

When the lumber became scarce around Longwood the concern moved its milling operations to the large cypress swamps south of Kissimmee.

Workmen reported that both of the swamps were inhabited by many beautiful birds of all kinds and description.

The "Longwood Big Cypress" is said to be the largest tree to be found in the United States east of California. It is 127 feet tall and measures 47 feet in circumference. The tree is believed to be from 2,000 to 3,000 years old.

LAKES JENNIE JEWEL AND GEM MARY

Because of the Navy's activity at Lake Gem Mary, and Uncle Sam's Gold Braid's top officials desire to have its name changed to "Deep Lake," the manner in which this lake, soon to be the home of a \$1 million Naval project, and its sister lake, Jennie Jewel got their names is of interest to Orlando.

The following information has been furnished us by some of the old-time residents of this section:

Mrs. F. M. Warren and her sister Mrs. A. R. Bogue, 408 S. Rosalind Ave., say their grandfather, Dr. O. P. Preston, was one of the first pioneers to locate near Orlando, coming from Texas about 1866. He bought land on the south and west side of what is now Lake Jennie Jewel where he built a home.

He was a physician and surgeon and had an office in his home for many years and settlers came from far and near to be treated.

The lake had no name at that time. The doctor's wife was named Jennie and he said she was a jewel so they named the lake after her, Jennie Jewel and it has gone by that name since. The Prestons raised two sons and a daughter.

Mr. William Randolph was born in Virginia but became an attorney in New Orleans. He came to Florida on account of his sister's health in 1868 and bought an orange grove in Conway, known as the Fanlock grove. He also purchased a tract of land between the bodies of water now known as Lake Jennie Jewel and Gem Mary. Here he built a large house on the west side of Gem Mary and it is still in good condition.

Mrs. Randolph was named Mary and her husband called her a Gem so they named the lake they lived on Gem Mary.

Mr. Randolph's sister was the wife of the poet, Will Wallace Harney. They settled on the west shore of Lake Conway in 1869 and built a large house that looked like a castle. Pine Castle was named after this home.

Miss Mary Randolph Robinson, Mrs. Donald A. Cheney and W. Randolph Robinson were related to the Randolphs and Harneys.

HOW LORNA DOONE WAS NAMED

Mrs. Riley Maria Fletcher Barry, who is now living near Sanford, has the following to say about her family, "The Fletchers" who lived on an orange grove between Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone.

"My father, Mr. Ingram Fletcher, came to Orlando in 1884 and located on an orange grove which my mother's mother, Mrs. John S. Newman, bought from the Moremans, who had cultivated acres of orange trees and built a two story house. The lake in the rear was called Fish Lake but my father, on reading Blackmore's, "Lorna Doone," induced his wife and five little children to read it and they decided to change the ugly name of Fish Lake to Lorna Doone. My father was the first cashier of the State Bank, asked to take this position because of his wide acquaintance over the whole country as one of the firm of Fletcher & Sharpe, (bankers), in Indianapolis, Ind., which closed because of the panic of 1884."

EARLY SETTLERS

Orlando was settled by people from other States and foreign countries. They came and worked together to change Orlando from a village in 1875 to the city it is in 1951.

Many came from England and settled in Orlando and the Conway district. They organized a yacht club and held regattas on Lake Conway. Their polo team brought lovers of that sport to Orlando as they played against teams from all over the United States on the old fair grounds. They also formed the "English Club" and built a club house on the northeast corner of Main and Pine Sts. which is now used for business purposes.

Some of these English people were retired Army officers and when World War I broke out they were ordered back to their mother country. A few of them or their children are still residents of Orlando.

A lecturer speaking here about the turn of the century, took a poll of his audience. Every State in the Union but two was represented and 11 foreign countries. Only 19 out of the 800 in the audience were born in Orlando. Georgia had 275 representatives.

Orlando has always opened its doors to the people of all nationalities and creeds and they have worked together to make it the leading business center of interior Florida.



Pioneers from 1870 to 1880
 Sitting—E. P. Hyer, George E. Macy, Mahlon Gore

Standing—S. A. Robinson, C. A. Boone, J. C. Anno

1872—C. A. Boone—Teacher, Hotel Manager, Merchant, Dairyman, Nurseryman, Mayor, Councilman, County Clerk.

1875—G. E. Macy—Blacksmith, Mfg. Hugh Log Carts, Famous Macy Wagons, Councilman.

1875—E. P. Hyer—Builder, Merchant, Councilman.

1876—S. A. Robinson—Surveyor, Councilman, Assessor, Tax Collector, School Trustee, Legislature.

1880—Mahlon Gore—Editor, Sec. Board of Trade, Realestate, Councilman, Mayor.

1887—J. C. Anno—Merchant. Conducted clothing store 40 years.

Many soldiers who trained in the Army camp here in World War II have returned to make this city their home. Houses are being built in every part of the city and when building material is released from all restrictions, many more houses will be constructed.

In 1900 one of our real estate dealers was laughed at because he predicted that some day Orlando would be a city of 50,000. They called him a dreamer. We wish he had lived to see his dream come true.

Some day Orlando will be a city of 100,000, so let us plan, build and work to make that dream come true.

Mr. I. M. Auld left his native state of South Carolina and located in Clay Springs (Wekiwa). In 1882 he moved to Orlando and started the first ice factory with Mr. C. H. Munger. He was

President of the Orlando Farmers Alliance, Notary Public and a member of the staff of the Orlando Daily Record.

Col. Cornelius F. Akers was born and raised in Georgia and graduated in law from Emory College. He practiced 10 years in Atlanta but in 1885 decided to come to Florida, and opened an office for himself. He owned a large house on the corner of Orange Ave. and Jackson St. A devout Methodist and active in Masonic circles.

Two brothers came from Kentucky to this section in 1878 and took an active part in the building of Orlando from a village to a city. Mr. William R. Anno was among the first lawyers to locate here. He was a live wire and a competent lawyer. He was president of the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad. Held the positions of State's Attorney and Assistant U. S. District Attorney. His brother, Mr. John C. Anno was a quiet business man and the first in the city to make a specialty of children's clothing. For 40 years he conducted a clothing store here.

Mr. John E. Arnold was a native of Illinois who located in Florida in 1884 and settled in Orlando in 1891. He was employed by Mr. S. S. Waterhouse in the feed and fertilizer business, but in May, 1898 when Mr. W. R. O'Neal was appointed postmaster, he took Mr. Arnold in the office as assistant postmaster. He held this position for 16 years, up to the time of his death. He was always very courteous to the public and made many friends. He had four children, two of whom, Mr. Charles W. Arnold and Mrs. J. C. Powers still reside in Orlando.

Mr. Julius C. Anderson moved from Georgia to Orlando in 1874. He built a two-story frame house in the woods at what is now the corner of Anderson St. and Eola Drive. "Jule," as he was known to his friends was Sheriff of Orange County for four years, 1887-90. Anderson Street was named in his honor.

The name of Abbott was associated with Orlando in the early 80's as Mr. N. F. Abbott came from New York City and owned an orange grove on the south side of Lake Ivanhoe. He is credited with giving this lake its name. Mrs. N. F. Abbott conducted a private school in Orlando for several years. It was called "The Abbott Private School." When Rollins College opened in 1885 she became one of its first teachers and devoted the active years of her life to this college. On retiring she moved to North Carolina where she passed away at Hendersonville on August 3, 1948 at the age of

101 years. Mr. Harry Abbott built the railroad from Orlando to Oviedo and called it the "Scenic Road" because of the beautiful wooded country through which it passed. Mr. W. P. Watson was one of the first engineers and used to stop the train to drive cows from the track and also let the passengers pick wild flowers and oranges. One day a bear ran upon the track in front of the engine and the engineer put on full steam and tried to run the bear down but just as the engine caught up with it, the bear gave a jump and ran off into the woods.

Mr. John L. Bryan, a Virginian, came to Orlando in 1875 and was the deputy clerk of court for 8 years. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1884. He was appointed County Judge by Gov. Perry in 1885 and was Mayor of Orlando for two years, 1883-84.

Mr. Harold Bourne was born in London, England, but came to this country and settled in Orlando in 1882. He first lived on Lake Eola but later bought a beautiful home on the north side of Lake Cherokee at 423 Palmer St. where he still resides. He was one of the citrus men who stuck to the business and won out. He was a member of the old English Club, also of Orlando's famous polo club.

Mr. B. F. Bowen of Georgia, located in Orlando in 1888. He went into business with Mr. James DeLaney and they conducted a wholesale and retail grocery at the corner of Central and Orange Avenues in the Brown block. The name of the firm was DeLaney & Bowen. Dec. 14, 1889 he was elected to the city board of aldermen.

Mr. John N. Bradshaw settled in Orlando in 1884 and became deputy clerk of the Circuit Court. He was the first clerk of the Criminal Court, being appointed in July, 1887. In November, 1890, he became clerk of the Circuit Court and held office 14 years. In 1911 he joined partnership with Mr. Charles Lord in the real estate and insurance business. He was a member of the National Guard of Florida for 19 years. He was a captain in the Spanish-American War and on returning home became colonel of the 2nd Regiment, Florida National Guards. He made friends easily and held the love and respect of all who knew him.

Mr. Cassius A. Boone came to Orlando from North Carolina in 1872. He was a kindly man loved by every citizen and did much to help build Orlando into a progressive city. He was one of the town's incorporators in 1875. The first school teacher, manager of

the Lovell House Hotel, conducted a general store with Mr. W. A. Patrick. Was elected County Clerk in 1875, which position he held until 1881. He then opened a hardware store under the name of C. A. Boone & Co. and operated it until 1893. He was a member of the City Council and served as Mayor in 1883. He also operated a dairy and nursery. From 1893 to 1907 he served as City Clerk, and Tax Collector. The Boone home is on Irving St., facing Boone St., which was named in his honor. His pasture lot was on the west side of Lake Lucerne and is now occupied by many beautiful homes.

In 1879 Mr. Henry H. Berry built a carriage and wagon works on the southwest corner of E. Church and Main Sts. He built many of the carriages used in Orlando and South Florida. Like many early settlers he erected a large frame residence back of the shop and facing Main St. He conducted this business for many years until forced to retire on account of failing health. He was a very religious man and the first business man to give religious tracts to all who came to his carriage shop.

Capt. James D. Beggs was a native Floridian born April 8, 1856, at Madison. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1877 and came to Orlando in 1882. In April, 1883, he was elected City Attorney and served as Judge of the Orange County Court from June, 1883, to January, 1885, when he was appointed State Attorney. He practiced law with Lawyer W. L. Palmer under the law firm of Beggs and Palmer. They were also shrewd politicians and consulted by many seeking office or some political favor. Mr. Beggs' son, Mr. James D. Beggs, Jr., was educated in the Orlando schools. Engaged in the real estate business but later entered politics and in 1935 was appointed postmaster of Orlando but died in 1948. He had an inventive mind and has gotten up many inventions to improve the postal system and an educational program both of which are being adopted throughout the United States.

Mr. Elmer J. Beidler came to Orlando from Pennsylvania about 1893. He engaged in the citrus business and stuck to it. He was known as one of the pioneer citrus growers and shippers of this city. He was connected with the Fosgate Packing Co. and at one time manager of the Gentile Fruit Co. He planted one of the first groves in the Goldenrod district. His home was at 126 Hillcrest. He lived to be 77 years of age.

Mr. Robert M. Bennett came to Orlando from Georgia in 1885



Burden Homestead and Congregational Church, 1888

Northeast corner of Orange and E. Robinson. Geo. W. Burden came here in 1882. This was his house, back of which was the pineapple shed and barn. From house to Orange Ave. orange grove. House torn down in 1947 to make room for the Citizens National Bank.

Next house was owned by Mr. Chas. McDowell. Later by Jones Bros. Congregational Church. Moved in 1902 and is south part of Presbyterian Church.

and engaged in the contracting and building business. Later he entered the employ of the city as street commissioner which office he held for 32 years. He was a member of the old volunteer fire company and when the city bought the fire engine he drove the horses and slept in the fire house for 15 years. He was a charter member of Orlando Lodge Knights of Pythias and one of the oldest members of the Baptist church.

Mr. George W. Burden and his son, Mr. John D. Burden, came to Orlando from New York State in 1882. Mr. George W. Burden conducted the Central House on W. Pine St. In 1888 he built the Arcade Hotel on the northwest corner of Orange and Robinson Ave. On the opposite corner was built the Burden home and it has stood all these years, but in 1947 was torn down to make room for business property. Mr. John D. Burden established a candy business and was manager of the Berry Wagon Works. Later he worked for the Yowell-Drew Co. His son, Mr. James N. Burden was born in Orlando in 1890 and still carries on the family name. "Jim" as he is

known to his friends in 1923 entered the office of County Tax Assessor during Mr. Arthur Butt's administration and when Mr. Butt retired in 1941 he was elected to the office and has held the position since.

Mrs. Matt Eveline Bartlett, a widow, with a daughter and three sons came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1880. This pioneer family was very active in business and society for many years. Miss Nannie B. Bartlett married Mr. James L. Giles and the Giles home was always open to the younger set of Orlando. Mr. Ben Bartlett was assistant fire-chief in 1884. A deputy sheriff under Sheriff Anderson. Clerk for Mr. B. T. Kuhl and a bookkeeper in the bank. Here he overworked and died suddenly while only a young man. Mr. Will Bartlett clerked for Mr. B. T. Kuhl, worked in the office of Mr. R. L. Hyer, also in the clothing store of Jerome Palmer. He left Orlando around 1900, going to Asheville where he died in 1920. Mr. Henry Bartlett started out in a saw mill at \$6 per month but when he grew up clerked for Mr. B. T. Kuhl also. DeLaney and Ives Grocery when it was in the Giles block on E. Pine Street. Later he entered the employ of Hudnall Shoe Store and after it moved to Jacksonville he was manager for the branch store here. He was in the employ of the Standard Oil Company. Then he had an agency of his own for the No-Kol Oil Burner Co. He retired in 1939 and lived with his sister until 1944. He is the last surviving member of his family and has reached the age of 78.

Mr. Isaac O. Barber was a native Floridian, born on Dec. 12, 1861, in Orange County. He was raised in this vicinity and married Elizabeth Hull, daughter of W. B. Hull who came to Orlando from Georgia in 1855. Mr. Barber built a residence on S. Fern Creek and raised five children, two girls and three boys but all have moved away but Mr. William P. Barber who is one of Orlando's builders and lives on Orange Blossom Trail. In early days Mr. Isaac Barber was a professional budder and has budded many a tree in and around Orlando. He belonged to the Baptist church and the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Mr. Harry L. Beeman, son of the Beeman family of chewing gum fame, came to Orlando to engage in citrus culture in 1887 but in 1892 he purchased the San Juan Hotel. He was a successful hotel man and business grew so fast he had to add two stories to his three-story hotel. The original hotel was built in 1885 by H. S. Kedney. Later Mr. Beemen modernized the San Juan at a cost of \$500,000.

He also built a beautiful residence on Gore Ave., which was one of the show places of the city. Unfortunately Mr. and Mrs. Beeman and their son, Edward, passed away about the same time. The hotel still bears its original name and is conducted by I. N. Burman. The residence is the property of the Hampden-DuBose Academy. Mr. Harry Beeman was a charter member of the Orlando Chamber of Commerce and a member of the City Council.

Mr. George A. Barker came from Alabama in 1887 and worked for the Kuhl Candy Co. He afterwards opened a paint shop at 110 W. Pine St. but in 1898 organized the Barker Poster Advertising Co. and erected bill boards in all the sightly places in Orlando and the surrounding country. This proved a great success and in 1936 he sold out and retired from active business. He was chairman of the county school board for eight years and chairman of the Orlando School Trustees for nearly four years. One of the oldest members of the First Baptist Church and always took an active part in that denomination. A charter member of the Odd Fellow Lodge.

Mr. John T. Beeks was a Kentuckian who came to Orlando in 1875. He met with an accident when a boy and had to have his left leg amputated, but this did not hinder him from becoming a very active and useful citizen. He was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1878 and held the office for 16 years. He traveled around the county over sand roads organizing schools, and laid the foundation for our county school system. He was well liked by both teachers and scholars and the Beeks home on Gore Ave. was the scene of many a happy gathering.

Mr. F. N. Boardman came to Orlando from the State of New Hampshire in 1887. He started a small shoe establishment which grew into a large general store. His goal was to make \$50,000 and then retire. By investing in property when it was cheap and then selling at a profit he more than made his goal. He gave large sums to charity and the First Baptist and College Park Baptist Churches of Orlando; also to the Winter Park Baptist Church. He was one of the founders of the College Park Baptist Church and before his death paid off all outstanding indebtedness. He invested heavily in residential property and built nearly 40 houses as well as business blocks. He was a musician and connected with all the orchestras and bands in early days. He organized the first municipal band.

Mr. Albert G. Branham came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1885. He purchased land on the south side of Lake Lucerne and established an old-fashioned Southern home, and engaged in citrus production. He secured a contract from the city to set out thousands of the beautiful oak trees that now line our streets. He was a member of the City Council and for 10 years served as Orange County Road Superintendent. He was a pioneer and civic worker. He raised five children, Albert, Leiper, Mary, John T. and Mrs. Elizabeth Abbeger. The last three still reside in Orlando.

Mr. George M. Bailey, of New York, came to Orlando in 1885. He became interested in grape culture so bought a third interest in the Niagra Ville Vineyard, owned by Haynes and Young, and the firm name was changed to Haynes, Young and Bailey.

The late Mr. Robert Broomfield came to Orlando from Edinburgh, Scotland, in 1885. He liked Florida and bought a home at the corner of Conway Road and Peel Avenue. In 1886 his mother, Christine Broomfield, and cousin, Tennie Broomfield left their home in Scotland and came to join him. They were kind neighbors and made friends easily and their home was the scene of many a social gathering for 35 years. They all passed away between 1916 and 1920 but the memory of this Scottish family still remains in the minds of many of the old residents.

Judge John Calhoun Bryson was born in North Carolina in 1823 and came to Florida in 1864. The trip was made by covered wagon, cattle, horses and supplies had to be brought along. The trip required six weeks. He first settled in Hawkinsville on the St. Johns River near DeLand. Here he operated a general store and Post Office. He moved to Orlando about 1870 in order to have school and church for his family. He opened a general store and was Judge of the Circuit Court around 1875 or 1880. He bought 20 acres of land east of town on Central Avenue, including Lake Newman now called Lake Olive. The lake was first named Lake Bryson after him. His wife was Mary Boone and her nephew, C. A. Boone, lived with them when he came to Orlando. Judge Bryson bought a grove at Orange Hammock, near Leesburg, and moved there in 1893. There are only two of his children living, Mrs. J. L. Hollinsworth, of Tampa and Mrs. M. A. Clonts, of San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Browne and their five children arrived from England and settled in Orlando in 1886. Like many of the



Lake Minnie (Now Cherokee) 1887

O. T. Poyntz residence. Geo. A. Newell residence. Edward Gunby residence, and Arthur Odlin residence.

early settlers, Mr. Browne bought a grove in the Conway section. He was an attorney and opened an office in the Armory building where he practiced for several years. They were accompanied to this country by Miss Sarah Jane Compton who was born in Chickwell, South Wales, in 1863. She met and married Mr. John Henry Porter in 1888, who came to America in 1872.

Mr. William Beardall, an Englishman, came to Florida in 1882 and located in Sanford but later moved to Orlando and bought an abstract company. He died in 1907 and left his wife with three sons to rear. How well she devoted her life to her boys is shown by the fact that they have all made a success in life. Mr. John R. Beardall entered the Navy and was promoted from time to time until he became superintendent of the U. S. Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md. Dr. Hal Beardall is one of Orlando's successful physicians and surgeons. Mr. William Beardall, named for his father, is still conducting an abstract business. He has also had the honor of being elected Mayor of Orlando for four terms of three years each from 1941 to 1952.

Mr. William S. Branch, Sr., a druggist of Parker, S. D., came to Orlando seeking health. On his recovery he opened a bookstore in 1903 and built up a good business. He died in 1921. His

son, Mr. William S. Branch, Jr., took over the business and merged it with the Curtis-O'Neal Co. conducting it under the name of the O'Neal Branch Co. Both father and son have done much for the development of business, newspaper and musical circles in Orlando.

Mr. Charles A. Baird worked his way up on the railroads of his native State of Ohio. In 1886 he moved to Orlando and became general freight and passenger agent for the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad. He was of a very pleasant disposition and it was a pleasure to do business with him. He made friends for himself and his company.

Some member of the Beasley family has lived in Orlando since 1865 when Mr. Nathan Beasley and his son Hiram came from Georgia and settled on the corner of West Central Ave. and Parramore St. where the No. 2 fire station is now located. Mr. Hiram Beasley was bailiff at the Court House for 37 years. He was esteemed by judges and lawyers and worked long hours and was always on time. He received \$1 per day but some of the young lawyers got his salary raised to \$1.50. However, he would not take it. He argued he had held the job for years with no opposition "and now if you raise my salary someone will try to get my place; I thank ye but boys I hain't goin' to take it." Mr. Beasley had a son, Mr. J. C. Beasley, born April 6, 1881 who grew up here. He became a builder but later was called into the ministry and has been pastor of the Primitive Baptist faith since. He still lives in Orlando and has a home at 2018 W. Church St.

Mr. Phil Bewan moved from Savannah, Ga., to Orlando in 1885. He clerked in the grocery of C. M. Heard and Co. but later went into the furniture business on Orange Ave. and soon opened another store on W. Church St. He built a large residence on the north side of Lake Eola. Sanitary inspector and City Tax Collector in 1891.

Mr. Leon Bas and wife, residents of Paris, France, decided in 1885 to come to the United States. Having heard about Florida they located in Fort Meade in 1887. Because of the yellow fever outbreak there, they came to Orlando in 1888. They opened a laundry on W. Robinson Ave. which they operated for several years, then sold out. Mr. Bas went into the employ of the Pearl Gloss Laundry but when that also was sold, he retired to private life and lived to the good old age of 77 years. He had one son, Mr. Louis Bas who learned the drug business from Dr. Lawrence who for many

years conducted a drug store where the Metcalf building now stands. Louis is now city salesman for a wholesale drug firm.

Mr. James H. Barton was a native Floridian as he was born in Orlando in 1877. He was a handy man about town and could do anything from carpenter work to clerking. He was four years a clerk in the Post Office when it was located in the Charleston Block on S. Orange Avenue. He belonged to the Volunteer Fire Department and was the driver of the fire team that ran away and carried him to Marks Street before he could get them stopped. Someone had crossed the lines in hitching the team to the fire wagon. He built a two story home at 407 E. Jackson St., and having a large yard experimented with garden truck. He was a resident of Orlando for 52 years and raised five children. His widow and two of the children, Mrs. Essie Lucks and Mr. George Barton still reside in the old homestead.

Elder LeRoy T. Crisler came to Orlando in 1883 from Iowa. He grew up here and was educated in the Orlando schools. He was an elder of the Seventh-day Adventist Church and had served in many capacities. While a member of the Florida Conference Committee he helped establish the Florida Sanitarium and served as manager and chaplain. He was a good Christian and liked by all who came in contact with his work in the Sanitarium and the several churches he organized and served as pastor.

Dr. Foster S. Chapman was born and raised at Pensacola and graduated in medicine in 1878 and moved to Orlando. He soon made friends by his genial disposition and was elected to the City Council and in 1887 became Mayor of the city.

Mr. Aquilla E. Christopher came to Orlando from Atlanta, Ga., in 1880 and liked it so well he returned to Georgia in 1881 and persuaded his father, Mr. Samuel E. Christopher and part of the family to move here. They purchased a six room house on W. Church St. just beyond the Bumby store and remodeled it into an 18-room hotel, calling it the Georgia House after their native State. Mr. Christopher was a blacksmith and ran a shop in Orlando for years. Only one member of the family is alive at the present time, Mrs. Etta Nolan, 213 W. Jackson St., who has resided in this same house for over 40 years.

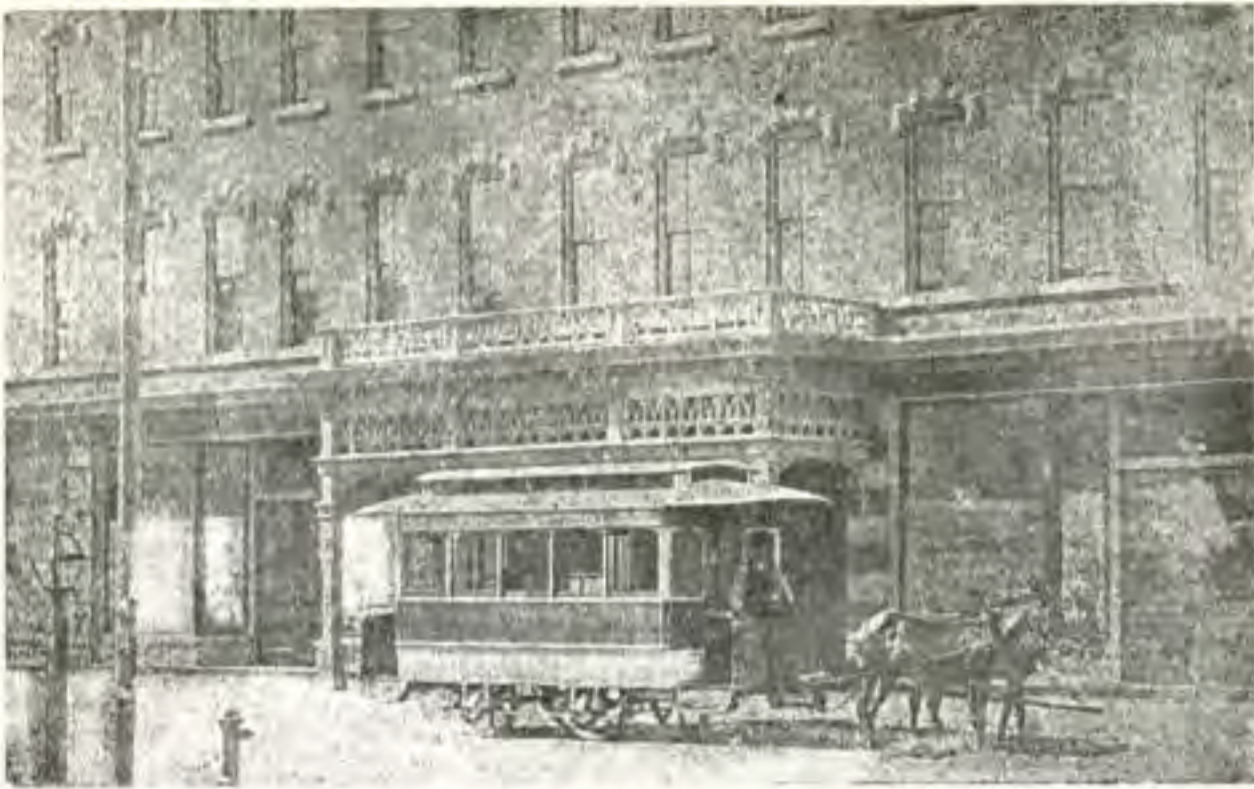
Judge John M. Cheney graduated in the University Law School of Boston in 1885 and in Dec. 29 of that year came to

Orlando and opened a law office under the firm name of Cheney and Odlin. He was an eloquent speaker and soon became a leader in all public movements for the good of Orlando. When the Orlando Water Co. became defunct in 1895 he took the system over for the stockholders and in 1897 organized the Orlando Water and Light Co. of which he became manager. This he sold to the city in 1923. He was elected City Attorney in 1889. In 1906 he was appointed United States Attorney for the Southern District of Florida and reappointed again in 1910. In 1912 he was appointed United States Judge for the same district. For a number of years he was president of the Orlando Board of Trade and used his influence to get brick pavement for the city streets. He was Worshipful Master of the Orlando Lodge No. 69, F. and A. M. in 1894.

Mr. Frank A. Curtis left Bangor, Maine, for Orlando in 1885. He became associated with Hon. W. R. O'Neal and Ingram Fletcher in the real estate, insurance and bookstore business under the name of Curtis, Fletcher & O'Neal. In 1890 Mr. Fletcher was appointed postmaster and withdrew from the firm. The business was carried on under the name of Curtis and O'Neal Co. and the insurance company at 37 E. Pine St. still bears that name. Mr. Curtis was a devoted Methodist and in 1887 sang in the choir. He was also interested in YMCA work and was one of the organizers of the first association in 1887 and when the association was reorganized in 1905 he was elected treasurer.

Hon. George W. Crawford came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1875. For 48 years he was a successful citrus and cattle raiser. He also went into politics and was elected three times to the State Legislature. He was a prohibitionist and introduced the first prohibition bill in the legislature. He was a life long member of the Methodist church. Soon after coming here he married Sarah C. Mizell, daughter of David Mizell. They had five children, James, George, Ethel, Belle and Mrs. Frank Cullen. Mr. Crawford lived to be 80 years old and his wife nearly 103.

Mr. John M. Cook was born in Orlando in 1874. He learned the blacksmith trade and worked some time for the Macy Wagon Works. He opened a shop of his own on E. Pine St. When autos came to town he gave up the blacksmith shop and formed a partnership with Mr. R. L. Holland and they opened the first filling station and repair shop in Orlando. Later he organized the Cook Automobile Co. and secured the agency for the Cadillac and Buick



Street Car and San Juan Hotel

Street car franchise granted in 1886. Ran from depot to Marks Street. H. S. Kedney and A. H. Cary built San Juan Hotel in 1885.

autos. For over 20 years he carried on the auto business, but is now retired from active business.

Mr. J. A. Clark was born in Illinois in 1850. Learned telegraphy in Remington, Ind., and came to Orlando in 1885 on Christmas day. For several years he was operator and ticket agent for the South Florida Railroad.

Mr. Absalom H. Cary was a gold miner in New Zealand but came to this country and conducted a large dairy farm in Delaware. In 1883 he came to Florida and went into partnership with Mr. H. S. Kedney. They bought farm and grove property on a large scale as Mr. Cary had \$40,000 when he came to Orlando. They also built the San Juan Hotel in 1885. Then they discovered phosphate mines in Mulberry, Florida, and they went into the mining business and lost everything they had. Mr. Cary conducted a nursery between the Orange Memorial Hospital and the ACL depot. But in later years was warehouse manager for the Southern Fertilizer Co. He had eight children but only one, Mr. Otto Cary, lives in this community at the present time.

Mr. H. G. Crowder was interested in railroads. He left Baltimore, Md., in August 1883 to become freight agent for the

South Florida Railway that ran from Sanford to Orlando. He was elected Secretary of the State Railroads Association.

Captain D. G. Cary-Elwes was born in England. He entered the English Army in early days and saw service in Africa and China. In 1886 he resigned from the army and came to Orlando. He bought a grove on Lake Conway and built a large house. He was an Episcopalian and helped build the first church in Orlando. He also organized and conducted the South Florida Manufacturing Company.

Dr. Robert M. Dickinson visited Orlando in 1881 and liked the place so well he moved here in January, 1882. He was not only a physician but also a lay preacher for the Methodist Church, so could minister to both the physical and spiritual wants of his patients. He was beloved by a large circle of friends.

One of the early settlers around 1870 was Mr. James J. Davis who settled on land between Greenwood Cemetery and Lake Davis which was named for him. He was one of the first surveyors to locate in this community. He raised a large family but only two of the descendants resided in Orlando until their death. Mr. Sumpter Davis who was a contractor and builder and Mr. Joseph R. Davis who, with his father-in-law, Mr. A. D. Cornell, built a home on Lakeview Ave., when most of that part of the city was woods. "Joe" as he was known to his friends was interested in music and was a member of the Lions' quartet. He was a wholesale grocer and later on an auto salesman.

Mr. Laban J. Dollins, a Tennessean, took up residence in Orlando in 1880 and was appointed deputy county clerk. He began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1885. He went into the real estate business and specialized in commercial law and the clearing up of errors in real estate titles. In 1887 he built the Dollins block on W. Pine St. near Orange Ave. and at one time there was a hardware store on the first floor, with the YMCA headquarters on the second floor, while the Masonic Orders occupied the whole of the third floor.

A native Florida family that came to Orlando from the Winter Garden district in 1885 was the Dann family. The father was a carpenter by trade and he and his children were born in Florida. The oldest son, Mr. R. Edgar Dann was born in Ocoee and was 14 years old when his parents moved to Orlando. He worked hard for

small wages but saved enough to engage in the transfer business. He was a man weighing 307 pounds. By his courteous manner and happy disposition he won the friendship of the traveling public and the tourists. He gave the newcomers a hearty welcome. The younger brother, Mr. H. Carl Dann, was born in Orlando on Sept. 15, 1885. He developed a talent as a salesman and organized the Carl Dann Real Estate Co. The growth of this company was phenomenal and Mr. Dann soon became one of the builders of a greater Orlando, developing a great number of subdivisions. He built a beautiful residence at 603 Hillcrest Ave. and later wrote an interesting book entitled "Carl Dann's Vicissitudes and Casathrophics."

Mr. Frank P. Dawson came from Texas in 1884 and engaged in the citrus business. After the big freeze he moved to Tampa and was a successful business man in that city several years.

Mr. Silas G. Dolive came to Orlando from Alabama in 1886. He lived in the country in a large house known as the "White" house. It was on Orange Ave., near where the Orange Court Hotel is now located. He bought half of the block on the north side of W. Washington from Orange Ave. to the railroad and used it for a cow pasture. He engaged in the citrus business but after the big freeze of 1895 opened a real estate office which he conducted for 43 years and it is still carried on by his son, Louis Dolive. In 1887 his brother, W. L. Dolive arrived from Alabama and with his brother Silas operated a packing house in an old building on the north side of W. Church St. and the railroad, formerly occupied by the Joseph Bumby Feed Co. He purchased a grove on Lake Lancaster and was one of the few men who did not leave after the freeze, but worked hard and brought his grove back into production again.

Mr. Milton O. Dovell located here in 1886, coming from Virginia. He was 10 years with the South Florida Sentinel. One year clerk in the Post Office. Five years with the State Bank. Agent for a number of years for the Sun Oil Co.

Mr. Eugene G. Duckworth moved from Ohio and located in Orlando on Feb. 22, 1885. When he was old enough to decide what business he would embark in he chose the shoe business and opened a store in the Hudnall block on Orange Ave. in 1897. But in 1913 he consolidated his store with Mr. N. P. Yowell under the firm name of Yowell, Duckworth Co. In 1919 he sold his interest in this department store to Mr. Benj. Drew and went into politics. He

was chairman of the bond trustees that handled the funds for laying the first brick sewers. He was Mayor from Jan. 1, 1920 until April, 1924. He believed in municipal ownership of public utilities and went into office in 1923 on such a platform. In 1936 he was elected Justice of the Peace and still holds that office in 1950.

Mr. James DeLaney came to Orlando from Georgia in 1875. He purchased 40 acres in the vicinity of Lake Lucerne and Cherokee. At first he built a three-room house but added to it until it became one of the largest frame houses in Orlando. It still stands at 430 S. Main St. He had nine children, five of them still live in Orlando and two, Miss Claudia DeLaney and Miss Eunice DeLaney, occupy the old home. Miss Claudia DeLaney gave her life to the Orlando Postal service. She was appointed clerk on Nov. 1, 1904 and served as postmaster from Oct. 6, 1923 to Jan. 31, 1930 and was assistant postmaster until she retired Dec. 1, 1941. Miss Eunice DeLaney was not only educated in the Orlando schools but was teacher and administrator and did much to build up the schools from a small beginning to the large school system we have in 1950. Mr. James DeLaney was postmaster, storekeeper and builder. The Kuhl-DeLaney block was built around 1886, on the northwest corner of Pine and Main Sts., and is now occupied by Mather of Orlando, Inc. DeLaney Street was named in his honor. The DeLaney family were active in the Baptist faith and the DeLaney Street Baptist Church was named as a memorial to this pioneer family that did so much to build a greater Orlando.

Mr. Henry Hill Dickson came to Orlando from Atlanta, Ga., in 1887 and opened a feed store. In 1896 he formed a partnership with Mr. S. E. Ives, grocer. They bought the three story brick brown block and opened a combined feed and grocery store. In 1906 they built a two story block south of the Brown building and opened a drygoods, milliner and gents furnishings store under the name of Dickson-Ives Company. In 1918 the two story building gave way to a four story block and the business has grown until it is one of the largest department stores in Florida. Mr. Dickson took an active part in everything for the betterment of Orlando and Orange County. He was elected alderman in 1889 and served several years. He was Chairman of the County Commissioners from 1897 to 1907. He was one of the first to advocate hard surface roads. Mr. Dickson was an active member of the Methodist Church.

Mr. James K. Duke left his native state of Kentucky in 1879



The Old Fire Engine, "Metropolitan" in 1912. Also an old hose reel.

and located in Orlando. He engaged in the mercantile business. Elected alderman in 1881 and served three years as their president. He was a member of a committee to look into the city financial affairs and bring in a report to the council. Member of Board of County Commissioners, also city clerk for three terms.

Mr. William Dean came to Orlando around 1883 and worked in the livery stable of Mr. R. L. Hyer. He later entered the employ of Mr. Davis Lockhart as fireman when the novelty works was located on W. South St. across the tracks from the ACL freight depot. In 1908 he was made fire chief and served the city until his death in 1936 when his son, Mr. Gideon Dean, was appointed in his place. Mr. William Dean was the first paid fire chief. These two men did much to bring to Orlando efficient fire fighting equipment.

John F. Douglass came to Florida from South Carolina around 1865 and settled in Lake City. Later he moved with his family to Orange County and two of his sons, Joseph W. and Elisha Douglass settled in Orlando in 1880 and became identified in the building of the city. They dealt in real estate and business enterprises. At one time they owned a livery stable and Joseph conducted a furniture and house-furnishing store at 535 Church St. under the name of The Douglass Co. He bought lots on the west side of the 500 block

of Osceola Street and built four houses. Elisha went into politics and was appointed to a position in Tallahassee and while there he went in with Forrest Lake and George DeCottes in a plan to divide Orange County, which they did in 1913 and named it Seminole County and they were rewarded by holding offices in the new county for several years. Now Elisha has retired and is living at Lake Mary. Joseph W. Douglass or "Joe" as he was known to his friends, is living with his daughter, Mrs. Violet Osborn, in Zellwood, whose husband, Leon Osborn, is a teacher in the Orlando Senior High School. When the Douglass brothers came to Orlando it had a population of 200 and the city limits extended one mile each way from the court house.

Mr. Francis Eppes was a grandson of President Thomas Jefferson, his mother having been Marie Jefferson Eppes. Born in Edgehill, Va., Mr. Eppes was educated at the University of South Carolina just prior to the establishment of the University of Virginia by his famous grandfather. He settled in Tallahassee soon after Florida was made a State in 1845, and moved to Orlando with his family in the early 70's. The first Episcopal Church services in Central Florida were held in their home. Three daughters of Francis Eppes married three Shine brothers, two of them lived in Orlando and the third in St. Augustine. Two granddaughters of Mr. Eppes are living in Miami and a grandson, Dr. Cecil Shine, resides in Jacksonville.

Mr. Samuel G. Evans in 1883 decided to leave the State of Kentucky and come to Orlando and engage in the citrus business. After the big freeze he conducted for several years the Orlando Grain & Commission Co. on the east side of the ACL Railroad between W. Central Ave. and W. Pine St. He attended strictly to business and built up a large trade in Orlando and vicinity. Two daughters, Norrine, graduate nurse and Guylynne, proof reader, still reside in Orlando.

Mr. Benjamin Baird Else came to Orlando from Pennsylvania in 1883. He was interested in citrus and bought a large grove on Lake Underhill. Their daughter, Miss Gertrude Else, spent 17 years in the telephone service in Orlando. She went to work as telephone operator on March 23, 1896 when Mr. John Lennon had the exchange and was put in charge of the office on June 6, 1896. In July 1896 the Phoenix Insurance Co. of New York took over the exchange but sold it in November 1896 to Mr. A. Haden. In

1903 Scott, Heard and Jones, of Arcadia, purchased it. On March 10, 1908 it was sold to Mr. W. H. Reynolds. Miss Else continued with the exchange during all the time it was changing ownership. Her parents both passed away in 1914 but Miss Gertrude is still living in Orlando at 86 E. Livingston Ave. She has lived to see many changes not only in the telephone business but in the city itself.

The Empie family arrived in Orlando from New York State and settled on Kaley Ave. in 1885. Mr. Joseph L. Empie engaged in boat building and constructed a sail boat that beat those of the English colony on Lake Conway, but it was ruled out because his boat was of a different type than the English had been used to. His son, the late John F. Empie, conducted a grocery for 20 years and then sold out to take the position of city sanitary inspector, which he held for several years. Another son, Guy Empie was manager of the local Western Union Telegraph office for a number of years but moved to Polk County to engage in the citrus business.

Mr. Turner H. Evans came to Orlando from Mississippi in 1890. He worked for the Macy Wagon Co., the Weekly Sentinel and Daily Record. He then entered the jewelry business and rented the north half of the store now occupied by the W. T. Grant Co. for which he paid the munificent price of \$150 per year for that Orange Ave. location. Later he moved to a store where S. H. Kress Co., have their Orange Ave. entrance. Here he remained 12 years but the boom raised his rent to \$300 per month so he decided to move his business to his own home, corner of E. Pine St. and Rosalind Ave. He was in the jewelry business longer than any man in Orlando. He was a member of the Orlando Utilities Commission for 11 years, an Episcopalian and a Mason, an official timekeeper for the Seaboard Airline Railroad.

One of the first dairy farms in Orlando was conducted by Mr. James A. Evans who arrived in 1888 from Mississippi. He settled in the woods at the corner of W. Church and Parramore Sts. This was considered out in the country in his day and a long way from the business part of the city. He raised three boys, Messrs. Charles, Maynard H. and Don S. Evans who did not like milking cows seven days a week so worked in drug stores and became registered pharmacists. Charles has retired but Maynard H. owns the Angebilt Pharmacy and Don S. owns the San Juan Pharmacy. They had a sister, Mrs. Beulah Baldwin who resides in Winter Park. His oldest son, Mr. Turner H. Evans, was born in Mississippi

in 1872 and came to Orlando in 1890. He was in the jewelry business over 50 years. Mr. Jimmy Evans, son of Maynard, has opened the Evans Pharmacy on N. Orange Ave.

Mr. N. J. Evans left his native State of New Jersey and came to Florida in 1880 and took charge of the grove property of Mr. B. M. Robinson. When Orlando became tree minded he set out oak trees around the Macy home, corner of W. South and Hughey Streets, known today as the Day Nursery. These beautiful trees are now about 65 years old. Mr. Evans raised a family of five boys, Will, J. S., Ed, Ernest and Percy. After their school days were over these boys helped their father in the citrus business. Will, the oldest, was born in 1882 and is now living in Kissimmee. Percy, the youngest, moved to Fort Wayne, Indiana. Three of the boys still reside in Orlando. J. S. was born in 1884 and resides at 538 Grand Avenue. His brother Ernest also lives on Grand Avenue while Ed lives in the Angebilt addition on 22nd Street. These boys have watched Orlando grow from a village to the large city it is today.

Mr. Olive B. Floyd was born in West Florida near the Georgia line and came to Orlando in 1889 and stopped at the Arcade Hotel which was located at the corner of Orange and Robinson Aves. Later he purchased the residence of Mr. T. W. Mathews at 33 W. Livingston Ave. Here he raised six children. His wife who is 87 years old and two of the children, Mr. Marcus B. and Miss May Floyd still reside in the family home. Mr. Floyd set out grass and planted trees on the north side of W. Livingston from Orange Ave to the railroad; also put in a drinking place for animals. He was a traveling salesman first for a wholesale grocery firm but later for a rice company. Fifty-five years ago the Floyd home was on the edge of town but now the city has grown for miles beyond it.

Mr. Ingram Fletcher, who was born in Indiana came to Orlando in 1881 and located on the property between Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone. It was then an orange grove but is now covered with homes. In 1890 he was appointed postmaster and moved the Post Office from E. Pine St. to the San Juan Hotel building in the room now occupied by the San Juan Pharmacy.

Maj. P. A. Foster of Tennessee located in 1881 on a farm of 28½ acres, south of Miller St., extending from the railroad to Kuhl Ave. Lake Beauty was on the back part of this farm. He, with Mr. E. J. Reel opened a livery barn on the corner of Orange

and Central Aves. where the Yowell-Drew-Ivey store is now located. He is credited with building the first telephone line in the city, as he put in a telephone system from his stable to his home at his own expense. The livery barn had a sign that attracted much attention. It was a full size brass horse attached to a wire screen and extended out from the stable over the wooden sidewalk on Orange Ave. In 1892 the livery stable was sold to Mr. R. L. Hyer and the Major returned to Tennessee.

Mr. Charles W. Field came to Orlando from Newport, R. I., in 1895 and built a large two-story house at the corner of Delaney and Anderson Sts. This was the first house in the city to be wired for electricity. For years he was superintendent of the Southern Fertilizer Factory. He had five children, three of whom, Mrs. T. P. Robinson, George and Archie Field, still live in Orlando.

Mr. John O. Fries was born in Sweden and educated as a civil engineer and located in Orlando in 1871. He was appointed deputy United States surveyor and served several years as Orange County Surveyor. He drew many maps of the new county he surveyed. He took the first Government census of the Seminole Indians in 1900 and in 1920 although 82 years of age took the census of the Fort Christmas district and part of the Ocoee district, walking from house to house. He was well known to the pioneers of Orlando, Orange County and many parts of the State.

Mr. Joseph Brown Finley was born in South Bend, Ind., but spent part of his young life in Kalamazoo, Mich., also in the State of Kansas. He came to Orlando from the latter state in 1886 and opened a paint store. He was in the business continually until 1921 when he retired from active business. He had six children, two of whom still reside in Orlando, Charley J. and Gordon H. Finley.

Mr. Alpers Y. Fuller was a native of Florida and came to Orlando in 1884. For nearly 20 years he conducted a grocery store. He bought a farm on the Cheney Highway and conducted a dairy. He built a beautiful home and opened a tourist camp. When World War II broke out the Government took over his property for a training camp, so he moved to Miami.

Dr. Eugene C. French left his native State of Connecticut in search of health. He came to Florida in 1898 and located in Jacksonville but later came to Orlando. He practiced medicine for a time but also invested in a grove, and bought half interest in the

Howard Book Store which was operated under the firm name of Howard and French. He had three children, two of whom, Mr. Kenneth and Miss Bernice French still reside in Orlando.

Mr. Edward R. Gunby was born and educated in Maryland and in 1879 was admitted to the bar in that State. In 1883 he decided to locate in Orlando and opened an office of his own. He was elected to the City Council in 1886. Gunby Ave. was named in his honor.

Mr. Wyndham P. Gwynne came from Wales to Orlando in 1885 to learn the citrus business. He purchased the property known as the Sink Hole and sold it to the city on Jan. 27, 1927 for \$25,000. He also owned valuable property on the east side of Lake Davis. He purchased a dairy farm south of the city in the Conway section. He was a member of the Orlando Polo Club and played on the polo team.

The Rt. Rev. Wm. Crane Gray, Bishop of the Episcopal Diocese of South Florida came to Orlando in 1893. He did much for Orlando. He organized the Church Home and Hospital on Anderson St., which housed many a sick person. In 1897 he purchased the site on Central Ave. for the Cathedral School for Girls and it was through his influence that many of the buildings were financed. He was the first Bishop to occupy the Bishopstead donated by Mr. Pell-Clark which occupied the present site of the new Court House. He organized a mission among the Indians of the Everglades and went to Washington with Dean L. A. Spencer and got the Government to establish an Indian agency. Dean Spencer was appointed the first Indian agent.

Mr. James L. Giles was born in Zellwood in 1863 but came to Orlando when a young man and clerked in the store of Mr. W. G. White. In 1883 he opened a real estate office and handled more large deals in city, grove and land property than any other man in Orlando. He was also a builder and besides many houses built the Charleston block (now the McCrory block), the three-story Giles block on E. Pine and several other buildings in the business part of the city. He owned three beautiful homes, two on Lake Lucerne and one on Lake Davis. He was Mayor six times and called to fill out two unexpired terms. He became a member of the City Council at the age of 25 and voted to grant the first charter for water and light in 1886. Charter member of the Orlando Driving Park Assn., also of the Country Club. He was active in the old Board of



Mahlon Gore Homestead in 1887

In 1887 Mr. Mahlon Gore bought 5 acres on the north side of Lake Edith (now Lake of the Woods), and built this two story frame house. He opened Gore Ave. and set the trees out from the railroad to DeLaney Street. Sold to Mr. S. E. Ives, Sr., in 1906. It stands at 12 W. Gore Ave.

The Ives estate sold the place to Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Gunter, of Talledega, Ala. for \$16,500. Mr. H. L. Dabney bought it and in 1949 conducts a Guest House.

In the above picture Mahlon Gore is sitting on the front steps reading a paper. His wife is in the hammock. His daughter, Eva, is leaning against the post. On top of the veranda on the right is Mrs. Amelia Dawley, mother of Mrs. Gore. On the left is Mrs. Lucinda Gore, mother of Mahlon Gore.

Trade and later in the Chamber of Commerce. He lived to be 82 years of age and was one of the few pioneers who lived to see Orlando change from a small village to a metropolitan city. His son, Mr. Leroy Giles, was born and raised here and is now one of our successful lawyers.

Mr. John W. Gettier came to Orlando from Maryland in 1885 and became interested in railroad work. For years he served as assistant passenger agent and later as passenger agent for the Atlantic Coast Line. He took an active part in church, YMCA and lodge work. He was fire chief of the volunteer company for the years 1893-1903. His widow, Mrs. Ida E. Gettier was 91 years old in 1948. She and their three children, Miss Norma Gettier, Herbert C. Gettier and Mrs. E. B. Saxton are still living in Orlando.

Dr. H. M. Granniss, a dentist in Macon, Ga., decided about 1878 to locate in some Florida town, and came to Orlando three years after it was incorporated as a city. The Orange County Reporter of 1880 lists him as the only dentist here. He purchased half of the block on Main St. which ran from Washington St. to the Episcopal Church property. He built a two-story house facing Washington St. and had his office in a small building on the corner of Washington and Main Sts. He had two daughters, Emma and Hattie who, with their parents used to entertain the younger people at their home. It is still standing and is occupied by the Eola Inn at the present time. The office was sold to Mr. Z. W. Evans as a photo studio but was later torn down and a brick building took its place. This is now occupied by Taylor's filling station, facing Main St. and the office of Justice of the Peace Eugene Duckworth facing on Washington St. He sold a large lot between these properties and the Episcopal Church property to Mr. S. A. Robinson, who built a large frame house on it, and at that time, it was the only house in Orlando with a basement. This house was sold to Mr. Alex L. Dickinson who had it torn down and moved to Page St., and is built over into an apartment house. This lot is now used as a parking lot.

Mr. Mahlon Gore, one of Orlando's early prominent pioneers, learned the newspaper business in his home State of Michigan. He went to Sioux City, Iowa, in 1864 and conducted a newspaper business. He later sold out and came to Orlando in May, 1880, stopping at the Lake House where the Cathedral School now stands which was conducted by Mr. S. B. Harrington who owned the weekly Reporter in 1879. Mr. Gore bought the paper in June and conducted it for 11 years, selling out to go into the real estate business. The lot where now stands the First National Bank had a two-story wooden building on it which he sold to a man from Kentucky for \$2,500, but the next morning when he came to his office this man was waiting for him and said he felt he had been cheated, so Mr. Gore took the check, tore it up and told the complainant Orlando did not want anyone here who was not satisfied. What is that property worth today? He sold his home in 1906 and built Sioux Villa on Lake Lucerne. He was interested in everything for the development of Orlando and dreamed that some day it would be a great city, but he died in 1916 just as his dream was



Orange Avenue Looking South in 1892. Lake Lucerne and Woods in distance.

about to come true. He was the recording secretary of the first Board of Trade, and Mayor three years, 1894-96.

Mr. Joseph L. Guernsey arrived in Orlando in 1886 from Indiana. He first engaged in the banking business. He later bought a five-acre grove and house that was bounded on the north by Colonial Drive, on the south by Amelia Avenue, on the east by Broadway, on the west by Magnolia. Today that would be right in the thickly settled residential part of the city. Later he built a beautiful residence on the south side of Lake Eola. In 1895 he traded this grove to Mr. C. A. Boone for his hardware store and took his four sons into the business with him. After his death the brothers sold the hardware business in 1922 to the Joseph Bumby Hardware Co. A peculiar instance that would probably never happen again was that the two hardware men were named Joseph and they had sons Joseph, Frank and Charley Guernsey, and Joseph, Frank and Charley Bumby.

Mr. John F. Gordon came from Mississippi in 1880 and engaged in the sawmill business on W. Colonial where the Concord school is located. Later engaged in the grocery business. He was deputy sheriff for years being appointed by Sheriff Anderson. He had six children, three of whom still reside in Orlando. Miss Emily and

Janet reside in the Gordon home which has stood for years on the north side of Lake Cherokee. Mr. Frank Gordon resides on Minnesota Ave.

Hon. S. S. Griffin was born in Gadsden County on Nov. 5, 1871. He came with his parents to Orange County when about one years of age. Educated in the public schools. Engaged in the saw-mill, railroad and real estate business. Moved to Orlando and went into politics. Served as a member of the Orange County Democratic Executive Committee. In 1914 he was elected to the State Legislature. He served with honor and originated several legislative bills, one of them known as the Hotel Protection Bill. He spent his life in Orange County, Orlando and Kissimmee. He was a "Florida Cracker" that made good.

E. H. Gore, compiler of this history, came from Michigan, Jan. 31, 1903 in search of health. Found it and worked for the Evening Star. Carried mail, partner in a grocery, Post Office clerk and foreman. Retired July 1, 1945. Raised two children, Mr. A. W. Gore, postal clerk and Mrs. Herman Ange now residing in Miami.

Mr. H. W. Greetham was born in Baltimore in 1843. He sailed the seas for six years. But in 1885 he came to Florida for his and his wife's health. He spent two years setting out an orange grove. He was manager of the Water Works in 1888 and was put in receiver, when it failed in 1891. An active worker in the Episcopal church and around 1890 organized the St. John Episcopal church for colored people which is located at 101 S. Terry Street.

Dr. John W. Hicks, a graduate of the University of North Carolina was one of the first doctors to locate here, arriving in 1875. He was president of the Florida Medical Association and a member of the board of examiners. He was a member of the Orange County Board of Health and served as city physician six years.

Capt. L. C. Horn, a Kentuckian by birth, located in Orlando in 1882 and engaged in the contracting and building business. He was elected alderman in 1903. He, with Mr. Joe McDowell numbered the houses in Orlando. This took several months as they had to measure the streets and change the number every 50 feet. He resided for years on Garland St. and his son, Mr. Paul Horn, still resides in the old family home.

Mr. Clarence E. Howard came to Florida from Pennsylvania in 1883. His business was photography but his hobby was newspaper work. He wrote for the Orlando Evening Star, Orange County

Reporter, Reporter-Star and Sentinel. He owned and edited the Orange County Citizen for five years. Alderman 12 years. Chairman of school trustees for 10 years, superintendent of Methodist Sunday School for 25 years.

Mr. Andrew Hanson came to Orlando from Pittsburgh in 1890 and in 1894 opened the Hanson Shoe Repairing Shop at 27 E. Pine St. When he was forced to retire because of ill health he turned the business over to his sons who still operate the business at the same place.

Mr. Elijah Hand came to Orlando from Indiana and opened a furniture and undertaking establishment in 1885. He was the first embalmer in Orlando. Before he came those who died in the night were buried the next morning, and those who died in the forenoon were buried in the afternoon. Notices of death were printed on undertaker's cards and placed on the counters of the stores so that friends might know the time of the funeral services. Mr. Hand built several large business blocks, the largest of which was on the north side of Pine St. just off Orange Ave. on the former site of the Magnolia Hotel. His son, Carey Hand came to Orlando in 1907 and worked with his father. In 1915 Mr. Carey Hand purchased the undertaking business and erected one of the largest funeral homes across the street on the site of the present Hand Funeral Home. He later added a crematory and erected a chapel where funeral services are now held.

Mr. James Walter Hosier came to Orlando from Suffolk, Va., in 1882. He was a man of many qualifications. He ran the old Army press for the weekly Reporter. Was clerk and general manager of the Charleston Hotel; the first Sunday School superintendent and bell ringer for St. Luke's Parish. He joined the Masonic Lodge here and was given a Masonic watch fob inscribed Orlando 1887. He was the first tax assessor elected by the city. After the big freeze he returned to Suffolk and entered the insurance business but came back for several years to visit.

Mr. C. J. Hodges was a native Floridian who moved to Orlando in 1884. For 21 years he was connected with the South Florida Foundry and Machine Works and helped make the iron products that went into many a building in Orlando and South Florida.

Mr. Frank L. Helms arrived in Orlando in 1882 from North Carolina. He entered the employ of the C. A. Boone Hardware Co. but in 1892 with Mr. L. B. Long organized the Helms Hardware

Co. and continued in business until 1922. He was interested in lodge circles.

Mr. Richard L. Holland came to Orlando from Kentucky in 1883 to work for the Berry Carriage Co. Later he opened a carriage and wagon shop of his own at 30 W. Pine St. When autos first appeared in Orlando, Mr. John Cook and Mr. Holland formed a partnership and secured the agency for the Grant automobile. They started a filling station and repair shop and Mr. Buford Duke was their first mechanic. When the Metcalf building was constructed, oil was found in the ground underneath it and on investigation it was found to come from leaky tanks from the Holland & Cook place. Mr. Holland had three children who still reside in Orlando: Mrs. W. R. Robinson, Mrs. Roberta Glen Varner and Mr. Frank L. Holland.

Around 1870 to 1880 four Hyer brothers drifted into Orlando from their native state of Georgia. Dr. A. M. Hyer came before the city was incorporated and conducted a livery stable where the Magruder Arcade is located on E. Pine Street. Later he opened a drug store. He made many friends among the townspeople and they elected him to the Board of Aldermen in 1877. Then he was honored with the office of Mayor in 1879.

When only a young man, Mr. Robert L. Hyer came to visit his brother. He returned to Georgia and bought a car load of cows paying \$18 apiece for them and brought them to Orlando and sold out at \$75 each. He went back and bought in some horses which he sold to the early settlers. Then in 1892 he bought the livery stable of Foster & Reel corner of Orange and Central where the Yowell-Drew-Ivey store is now located. He sold more horses and mules than any other dealer in Orlando. He bought the Southport Cattle Company located on the Southport Canal in Kissimmee. He went into the banking business and was vice-president of the Orlando Bank & Trust Company. He was elected to the city council five times. An Elder in the Presbyterian Church. He with Mr. W. M. Davis built the Hyer and Davis building corner of Orange Avenue and W. Church Streets and conducted a real estate office in this building until his death on Feb. 17, 1950, at the age of 88.

Mr. E. Pringle Hyer came to Orlando in 1875 when the community was about to build the last wooden Court House and Mr. Jake Summerlin got him to help construct it. In 1886 he bought a book store on Orange Ave., of Pat Palmer and conducted it until



Looking West from Armory. Presbyterian Church and Kollock Boarding House. Built in February, 1883. Both Burned February 23, 1888. On Right: Lee Hardware; Kollock Boarding House; First Presbyterian Church. On Left: Reel & Foster Livery Barn; Brown Building, Now Dickson & Ives Co.; Livingston Realestate; Magnolia House.

1889 and then sold out to Curtis and O'Neal. He was a member of the City Council.

When Mr. Joe Hyer arrived there was no railroad between Orlando and Sanford, so he went into the freight business and hauled freight with oxen back and forth over the deep sand roads between the two villages. Later he went into the citrus business.

One of the first lawyers to locate here was Mr. Henry C. Harrison. He attended law school in Baltimore, Md., was admitted to the bar in 1868 and opened an office in Orlando in 1871. He bought a lot and built a home on the corner of Lucerne Circle and Main St. He always held the close attention of the jurors by his oratory. He was immaculate in his dress, always wearing a Prince Albert coat and carrying a gold headed cane.

Mr. S. B. Harrison, a native of New York State, settled at Clay Springs (now Wekiwa) in 1869. He moved to Orlando and was court reporter in 1877. He owned the Lake House on the south side of Lake Eola and also ran the Orange County Reporter until 1880 when he sold the newspaper to Mr. Mahlon Gore. He had six children, four of whom came with him to Florida. His son,

Mr. Edward C. Harrington, learned the printing trade in 1880. His daughter, Mrs. Helen H. Pratt, still lives in Orlando at 711 Magnolia Ave. She remembers when she went to school back in 1877 at the old free school building on Main St.. Her teachers were Mrs. Shelby, wife of Dr. Shelby, also the Andrew sisters and Prof. Gould.

Around 1885 a sawmill owner named Hunter bought a five-acre orange grove on Gore Avenue just west of the Mahlon Gore homestead. He built a residence across the street at 107 W. Gore Avenue. Two members of the family, Samuel and John Hunter, were members of the Shine Guards. In 1891 this property was taken over by Mr. Francis Ross, a native Floridian, who came here from Lake City. Mr. Ross had six children and one of them, Miss Annie Ross, still lives in the old home.

Lawyer H. C. Harrison was a native Floridian, born in Nassau County in 1841. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1868. He came to Orlando in 1871 and practiced law and in 1884 went into partnership with W. L. Peeler and they conducted a law firm for several years in the three story Giles block on E. Pine Street.

Mr. L. M. Hughes came from Georgia in 1882 to work for the Sinclair Realestate Firm. He handled tracts of land outside of the city for several years then resigned and opened a real estate office of his own in the San Juan Block.

Mr. L. E. Haynes came from New York State in 1885 and became the first to take up grape culture on a large scale. He was the senior member of the firm of Haynes, Young & Baily that put out a large acreage to all kinds of grapes and called their vineyard Niagara Villa.

Mr. William Heidenreich moved to Orlando from Indiana in 1884. He was employed in the market of A. J. Davis on Church Street but in 1885 decided to go into business for himself so rented 4 stalls in the old armory building and conducted a general meat business for several years.

In 1884 Mr. Sidney E. Ives left Macon, Ga., and came here to engage in the grocery business. In 1887 another Georgian, Mr. Henry Hill Dickson arrived and opened a grain, hay and feed business. In 1896 they purchased the three-story Brown building at the corner of Central and Orange Aves. and combined their stores

under the name of Dickson and Ives. Their business was successful and in 1906 they built a two-story building south of their store on Orange Ave. and opened a drygoods and gents furnishings store. Both of these buildings were torn down in 1918 and a four-story department store built at a cost of \$400,000. This store is still conducted by their sons. Mr. Dickson and Mr. Ives were active in every phase of political, educational and church life. They were builders who helped lay the foundation for a greater community life.

Dr. E. E. Jenkins graduated from the Charleston Medical College in 1852 and then spent some time studying medicine in Paris. He returned to Charleston, S. C., where he practiced until 1886 when he decided to locate in Orlando. He was not only a good doctor but a devoted member of the Episcopal Church.

Gen. William Henry Jewell, who was born in Mississippi and studied law in Massachusetts, opened an office in Orlando in 1885. By his kind and courteous manner he soon made many friends. He was interested in everything for the welfare of Orlando. He held the office of city attorney from 1895 to 1905 and served as Mayor three terms, 1908, 1909 and 1910. He edited the tri-weekly Star in 1902 and wrote many articles for other Orlando papers.

Two well known lawyers who helped much in the affairs of Orlando in early days were Jones and Jones; John C. Jones, admitted to the bar in 1881 and Joseph H. Jones in 1893. They were known as Moses and Aaron, probably from the fact that John was an orator and spokesman for the firm and had a very convincing way when he addressed a jury. Joseph was a scholar and well versed in Florida law. Lawyer John Jones never forgot a joke and could entertain a crowd anytime by his stories and wit. Both brothers held the office of State's Attorney at different intervals for several years. They were Southerners of the old school and everyone enjoyed their friendly spirit.

Mr. Aaron Jernigan located on land in the southwest part of Orlando in 1842. This is now known as Holden Heights. He was one of the first settlers and raised cattle. These he sold to buyers who drove them to Charleston, S. C. The best of the cattle weighed around 700 pounds and brought 2 cents a pound on the hoof. His daughter, Mrs. Martha Tyler, lived in Orlando many years and never tired of telling stories about the trials the early settlers endured. She lived when Indians, wolves, deer, wild turkeys were

plentiful. Mr. Aaron Jernigan became Captain of a company of Florida troops of General Hopkins division on March 2, 1852. His brother, Isaac Jernigan, was 1st Lieutenant and Aaron's two sons, Elias and Aaron, Jr., were enlisted men in the same company.

Mr. Edward Jump and two brothers left England and came to America in 1885. On landing in this country they purchased 10,000 Seth Thomas clocks and traveled over the country selling them from house to house. When Edward struck Florida during that year he decided this was the place to locate. So took the money he made from the clocks and opened a grocery store. Later he went into the laundry business and after successfully conducting it sold the building and business for \$100,000. He lived to be 86 years old and was one of the oldest members of the English Club which owned the present building at the corner of E. Pine and Main Sts. It is said the metal siding on this building, which is still in good shape, was shipped from England.

The late Charles E. Johnson came to Orlando from Connecticut in 1885 with Mr. E. S. Sperry. In 1886 they organized the South Foundry and Machine works which became the largest of its kind in Central and South Florida. He was the first Vice-President and Superintendent. He was elected to the City Council Dec. 14, 1889 and often told the story how some citizens wanted to recall members of the Council, because they advocated paving a few business streets with clay, as they said it would bankrupt the city. In 1894 he built a large frame residence out in the woods, corner of Main and E. Jefferson Streets. This was torn down in January, 1949, and now the lot is for sale as business property. When the new Federal and Post Office building was opened for business April 28, 1941 Mr. Johnson came to the celebration and wanted Postmaster Beggs to take him all through the building. He said, "If anyone had told me 20 years ago that some day I would have a post office out here in front of my property I would have wanted them examined for Chattahoochee." Mr. Johnson raised four children but only one of them is living, Mrs. E. S. Nilson, of Orlando.

Mr. Frank Karel came to Orange County in 1881 from Minnesota and located at Sanford and worked for the Orange County Road and Bridge Department as supervisor and when the county was divided in 1913 he moved to Orlando. He served as Sheriff



Lucerne Hotel, North Side Lake Lucerne, Built 1881, Burned in 1886. Judge Norment Residence; Lucerne Hotel; J. A. Knox Residence; Judge C. G. Butt Residence; Lawyer H. C. Harrison Residence.

during the years 1921-32. He was Chief of Police for the years 1935-36 and then served as Sheriff again 1937-40. He was a very efficient officer but retired from active duty in 1941.

Dr. Washington Kilmer came to Orlando from New York around 1875 and was one of the first doctors to locate in this city. He was active in educational matters and served on the County School Board eight years. When yellow fever broke out in Tampa in 1887 he was one of the first to respond to the call for doctors. He worked hard several weeks but was finally stricken with the fever, but recovered and returned home. The citizens of Orlando presented him with a gold watch and chain in appreciation of his services. The watch had the following engraved upon the case: "Presented to Dr. Washington Kilmer by the citizens of Orlando in appreciation of his services in the yellow fever epidemic at Tampa, Fla., Nov. 25, 1887."

Messrs. Burchard and Edward Kuhl were two brothers who came from Mississippi to Orlando in 1873. Mr. Burchard Kuhl lived on W. Church St. where the Rialto Theatre is now located and conducted a candy kitchen. He later moved the candy business to Orange Ave. but in 1886 built the Kuhl block on E. Pine St. and moved to that location. He also bought a tract of land running

from Gore Ave. back to Lake Copeland and opened Annie St. and named it after his wife. He, with Maj. Marks, donated their land to widen the old country road into a city street and it was named Kuhl Ave. Mr. Edward Kuhl with Mr. James L. Giles conducted a general store for several years at 25 W. Church St. He was also a builder and with Mr. James DeLaney built the large three-story brick block at the corner of E. Pine and Main Sts., known as the Kuhl-DeLaney block. He also built several cottages on land bounded by Rosalind, Jackson and South Sts.

Mr. James A. Knox, a lawyer from Tennessee, located in Orlando in 1880. He constructed two store buildings. For a number of years he was the agent for the New York Life Insurance Co. and built up a large business. For 16 years he held the position of county treasurer and served for 10 years as chairman of the County School Board. He was a charter member of the Knights of Pythias.

Mr. William Allen Kissam of New York, came to Florida in 1892 and engaged in the shipping business at Jacksonville, but after the freeze of 1895 moved to Orlando, where he could lead a quiet life. He had three children who were raised and educated here. Messrs. Allen and Edward Kissam are both successful business men and conduct the Kissam Builders Supply Co. Their sister, Mrs. Mary Kissam Cardenas still resides in Orlando.

Mr. Charles E. Lartigue was a native of South Carolina. He graduated from the State Military Academy where he learned war tactics. He went to San Domingo and engaged in the mercantile business, but a revolution broke out and he was attacked. He managed to overcome five of the natives and escaped. He finally reached Savannah, Ga. He decided to locate in Orlando so came here in 1884 and engaged in the mercantile business. He built the red brick block at the corner of Court and E. Church Sts.

Mr. William A. Lovell came to Orlando around 1854 and on the northwest side of Lake Eola constructed a steam sawmill. He also built one of the first hotels in the city and secured Mr. C. A. Boone to manage it. Mr. Lovell was the first county school superintendent and served from 1869 to 1873.

Mr. Henry A. Lumsden was another Georgia "cracker" who located in the city in 1887. He opened a livery stable and traded in horses and mules for several years, then sold out and joined the Orlando Police Force. He was a mighty hunter and every season

took his friends to the woods and always returned with plenty of game. "Lum" as he was known, had many friends in Orlando.

Mr. Frederick A. Lewter came to Orlando in 1884 from North Carolina. He clerked in a store for a year and then in 1885 opened a real estate office. His business was a success from the start and he bought a large farm in the northeast part of the city and opened the Standard Poultry farm which was one of the show places in early days and people visited it from all parts of the State. Fire broke out one night and destroyed his chicken houses, also his barns. He had no insurance and it was a total loss. He again entered the real estate business and divided his farm into city lots which found a ready sale. The family residence on N. Orange Ave. is still standing, but instead of being in the country is now in the business district. Here, he and his wife raised 10 children and his widow still occupies the old homestead.

Maj. William Brigham Lynch, a college professor from North Carolina, located in Orange County in 1882 and was elected Superintendent of Public Instruction in 1897 and moved to Orlando. He served 12 years and did much for the building of schools in Orlando and Orange County. His scholarly mind and kind disposition made friends for him among the teachers, pupils and their parents. The Lynch home was for several years at the corner of Boone and Irving Sts.

Mr. Belton Long was born in Orlando Jan. 5, 1870 and was raised and educated in the city. In his younger days he became a clerk in a grocery store. Later he went into the dairy business on W. Robinson Ave. which in early days was out in the woods. He was a successful dairyman and after 27 years sold out and retired. He built a new home at 627 E. Washington St. where his widow still resides. His son, Mr. Donald Long, is in the United States Army.

Mr. Charles G. Lee and brothers, Gilbert and Calvin, brought a carload of sheep to Orlando in 1882 from Kentucky. They engaged in the citrus industry but in 1884 opened a hardware store on Orange Ave. where the Florida Bank Bldg. is located. This was known as the Lee Hardware. After several years they sold the hardware store and Mr. Charles G. Lee bought a 20-acre grove on the corner of Fern Creek and Robinson Ave. Later he sold this to Mr. Charles E. Shireman who turned the house around to face Robinson Ave.

Mr. Calvin Lee became a joke writer and furnished jokes for both Puck and Judge Magazines. The Lees have passed on but Mr. Charles G. Lee left two sons to carry on the family name in Orlando: Mr. Thomas G. Lee, dairyman, and Mr. Donald Lee, an insurance agent.

Mr. Luther B. Long came to Orlando from North Carolina in 1880. He clerked for the C. A. Boone Hardware Co., but later went into business with Mr. Frank L. Helms under the firm name of the Helms Hardware Co. He owned a big house on Hughey St. and was one of the first men in early days to loan money. His two sons, Baxter J. and Henry Long, still reside in Orlando.

Mr. Charles Lord was born in England in 1855 and located in Orlando in 1885. He established the Lord Groceries Co. which he conducted for nearly 20 years. He then formed a partnership with the Mahlon Gore Land Co. He resided for years at the corner of Lucerne Circle and Grace St. In 1910 he visited England and purchased a pair of black swans for the city which were placed on Lake Lucerne. He was an Episcopalian and took an active part in the Church Home and Hospital they conducted on Anderson St. in early days.

Judge John James Lee came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1887 and went into the citrus industry. He lost his grove in the freeze of 1895 but remained in the city and clerked in a store. He was chosen for Justice of the Peace in 1897 and served for 26 years. He was one of the oldest members of Orlando Lodge No. 69 F. and A. M. and for several years served as Tyler. He raised four children. His son, Joseph, was a baker in Orlando for many years. Only one daughter, Mrs. Fannie Lee Stewart, 220 S. Hughey St., still resides in Orlando. Judge Lee was injured by a cyclist in 1923 and taken to the Masonic Home where he died in 1931.

Dr. Leo P. Lawrence came to Orlando from Tennessee around 1885 and opened a drug store at the corner of Orange Ave. and W. Pine St. where the Metcalf Bldg. now stands. He was of a jovial disposition and soon built up a large drug trade. The store was the meeting place for the young people of the city. His wife, Mrs. Lucy Hayes Lawrence, was for years the society editor of most of the weekly and daily papers published in Orlando. She was a charter member and one of the organizers of the Rosalind Club.

James M. Lane came here from South Carolina in 1885. He was an all around handy man. Worked in an orange grove, Car-



Business District in 1890

Southwest from court house: Hyers Livery; Brown Building; Hudnall Building; Queenie Building; Bank & Trust Building. East side Orange Ave.: Livingston Realstate; Joy Building; Giles Building was old Charleston Hotel.

penter, painter, Typewriting, collecting, night watchman 7 months in Reel & Foster's livery barn, conducted a barber shop. In 1887 studied law under Lawyer J. Hugh Murphy and was admitted to the bar in 1888. Served as Justice of the Peace and was prominent in Masonic circles.

Mr. Harry P. Leu is a native pioneer of Orlando having first seen the light of day on June 11, 1884. The Leu home was then in the 300 block of North Orange Avenue but later moved to 16 N. Hughey Street. During his school days he had a part time job at Hyer's Livery stable, and carried the mail at night from the depot to the post office. At the age of 20 he entered the employ of the Cain & O'Berry boiler company. He held the position as bookkeeper, shipping clerk, and salesman. This company furnished boilers for phosphate mines, saw mills, crate mills and packing house equipment and wherever there was trouble Harry was sent out to remedy it. He bought the O'Berry stock in the company and later bought out the other outstanding stock and in 1926 changed the name to the Harry P. Leu, Inc. He bought four acres the old plant was located upon, extending from the Atlantic Coast Line

Railroad to Garland Street, and built over the old plant into two large two story buildings. In 1930 he gave up the boiler making and added year after year every kind of hardware, mill and building supplies, fire equipment, fence material, machinery, engines, pumps, motors, ladders and in fact all kinds of metal supplies. Now from a small beginning he has a \$1,000,000 stock and one of the largest supply houses in Florida. He bought one of the finest homes in Orlando, 60 acres situated on Lake Rowena. Here he spent thousands of dollars in beautifying it and setting out all kinds of fruit trees and flowers. He specializes in Camellias which are so beautiful they cannot be described but have to be seen to be appreciated. Thus this Orlando boy has grown to be a business wizard and a great horticulturist.

Mr. A. M. Livingston was born in Alabama and learned telegraphy. He spent five years in the Western Union Office in Jacksonville but came to Orlando in 1889. He was polite and courteous and esteemed by the public because of his accuracy in receiving and dispatching telegrams.

Mr. G. Metz, a German, came to Orlando around 1881 from Cincinnati. He worked as an ax man for Mr. J. O. Fries, surveyor. When they were surveying the right-of-way for the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad, they slept on the ground wherever night overtook them. One night on the shores of Lake Apopka, Metz was about half asleep when he reached out and got hold of Fries' whiskers and thought it was a tuft of grass so rose up and spit tobacco juice right in Mr. Fries' face. Fries sprang up and said, "Tut, tut, tut, I do not like that." Metz did some tall explaining and apologized. The apology was accepted.

Mr. Harry W. Metcalf came to Orlando when he was 20 years old, from his native State of New Hampshire. He was the night clerk at the West End Hotel, owned by Mr. James Wilcox and built in the pine forest where the Central Florida Exposition is now located. He saved his money and bought a lot on S. Orange Ave. where the Kress store is now located. Here he built a building and conducted a saloon for several years. He owned several hundred acres of grove property and purchased the building (former Orlando Bank and Trust Co.), that bears his name, on the southwest corner of Pine St. and Orange Ave.

Mr. J. Hugh Murphy, a native of North Carolina, was educated at the Newton Academy in Asheville also attended the University of

Kentucky. He came to Orlando in 1881 and was admitted to the bar in 1883. In 1887 he was appointed Solicitor of Orange County Criminal Court. In 1888 he married an Orlando girl, Jeanette Robinson, daughter of Prof. Norman Robinson.

Mr. George E. Macy opened a blacksmith shop on the northwest corner of Hughey and South Sts. in 1875. His business grew fast and besides horseshoes he made branding irons, huge log carts, and the famous Macy wagons which were known all over the State. He also conducted a cotton gin and a grist mill and at one time employed over 50 men. He constructed a big residence across the street from the shop and it is used today for the Orlando Day Nursery.

Judge William Martin, a native of North Carolina arrived in the city in 1887 and began the practice of law with the firm of Abrams and Bryan. In 1890 he was elected Justice of the Peace and later County Judge which office he held for many years. He was a kindly man with a big heart for those who got into trouble. He did not like to have citizens come into court over trivial matters and would often adjourn court and take them out into the hall of the old brick court house and give them some good advice. If he could get them to shake hands and forget he would convene court and dismiss the case. No wonder citizens loved and respected him.

Mr. James B. Magruder left his native State of Georgia in 1872 and located on the East Coast. In 1878 he moved to Sanford but later came to Orlando and opened a livery stable. He was a born trader and dealt in horses, wagons, harness, lumber and grove property. He was far-sighted in business and believed in the future of Orlando and went into building ventures that the early citizens thought would be his financial ruin. He built the Magruder Arcade that extended from Pine to Church St. and east to Court St. Also the Lucerne Theatre, a large livery stable on the east side of Court St., the three-story rooming house at 431 E. Church, and last but not least the Empire Hotel in the heart of the city on W. Central. The more he got into debt the harder he worked and planned. He consigned his oranges but got poor returns so went to Atlanta and rented a warehouse and his sons had the fruit picked and shipped to him. He retailed this fruit at a profit. The property he built during his lifetime has become some of the most valuable in the city. "Bailey" as he was called, was not only a trader but a builder.

Hon. Louis C. Massey was a Philadelphia lawyer who settled in Orlando in 1885. The law firm of Massey and Warlow became known throughout Florida. He was city solicitor and served this district as State Senator. He was a member of the State Commission that revised the State statutes, also served as counsel for the State Railroad Commission. In 1893 he was one of the organizers of the old State Bank and became its first president. He took an active part in every branch of Masonry and was Grand Master of the Masonic Lodge, Knights Templar, and of the Royal and Select Master Masons of Florida. He was also a member of the Elks.

Dr. John William Miller, an Alabamian, homesteaded on land on Lake Apopka in 1874. In 1880 he bought the land on Jackson St. across from the present City Hall. This ran from Boone St. to Orange Ave. He began in 1880 to build a house facing Boone St. He and his family moved from Lake Apopka into this new home in 1881. Where Stroud's Rexall Store now stands at the corner of Orange and Jackson was his cow barn and chicken coops. He established a drug store on the Wilmott corner of Orange Ave. and E. Church St. which was conducted by Blich and McQuaig. Dr. R. H. Peak had an office in this store. The B. & J. Service Station, owned by Mr. L. B. Sanders, corner Boone and Jackson, now stands where once was the Miller residence.

Mr. John H. Mooney came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1884 and for several years conducted a piano, organ and sheet music business in a large brick block he built on the north side of W. Pine Street. He was a mighty hunter and spent much time in the woods. He always brought in deer and turkeys during the hunting season. His hunting dogs were the pride of his heart and he always kept several at his home, 114 N. Orange Ave.

Mr. James R. Montague, a Virginian by birth, located in Orlando in 1874. He engaged in the mercantile business for several years under the firm name of Poyntz and Montague. He was also in the citrus business. For six years he held the office of County Tax Collector. When Orlando was incorporated in 1875 he was a member of the first Board of Aldermen.

Mr. Joseph Meistermann was born in France, but came to America when a young man and located in New Jersey. Later he came to Orlando and bought five acres on Rosalind Ave. between Jackson and Anderson Sts. The part between Jackson and South

Sts. was covered with several cottages that had been built by Mr. Edward Kuhl, the balance of the land was used to raise pineapples. The pineapple industry was a losing proposition so Mr. Meistermann opened a grocery on S. Orange Ave. north of the National Bank building. The five acres on Rosalind Ave. was sold off and today is covered with large two-story houses. The Meistermann residence, corner of South and Rosalind, was given to their niece, Miss Bertha Hamester, who has resided in it for over 40 years.

Mr. John P. Musselwhite was born in North Carolina but came to Orlando in 1897 and was connected with the Macy Wagon Works for a few years, but later became a turpentine operator. He was a very successful business man and purchased some land on the east side of Lake Eola and built a large residence. He gave part of the land to the city for a street and to widen Eola Park on the east side. He was interested in life insurance and lodges.

Around 1870 Dr. Elijah Martin arrived in Orlando from North Carolina and began the practice of medicine. His son, Mr. W. E. Martin was two years old when they came to Florida. He was educated in the public schools and Rollins College. He first taught school but later became interested in pineapple growing. In 1904 he was elected tax collector of Orange County which office he held nearly 30 years. He was one of the organizers of the Orange County Fair Association.

Among the early pioneers was Mr. T. W. Mathews, better known to his friends as "Tom". In 1881 he was engineer in the lumber mill of Mr. S. A. Lacky. Later he became engineer for the old ice company on North Orange Ave. He built a two story house at 33 W. Livingston St. This home he sold to Mr. Olive B. Floyd who came here in 1889. Mr. Mathews later went into the contracting and building business and constructed many of the homes and buildings in Orlando.

Mr. Thomas M. T. McKennan, one of the early residents, was raised in Pennsylvania and educated as a civil engineer. He went west and worked for several railroads but in 1884 opened an office in Orlando. In November in 1887 he was made manager and superintendent of the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad. He was a good railroad official and made friends in Orlando and Central Florida.

Mr. George E. McCulloch was born in Ohio but came to live in a log house on the little Econlockhatchee Creek east of Orlando.

The house burned and the McCullochs moved into Orlando in 1885. He was educated in the public schools. First employed as a grocery clerk and then became an express messenger and later promoted to agent of the Orlando office of the Southern Express Co. He was district supervisor of the Southern Weighing and Inspection Bureau. He bought out the Clouser Racket Store and engaged in business for himself. He built up a large department store and sold out in 1924 at a good profit. Then he became purchasing agent for the City of Orlando and in 1937 entered the employ of the Orlando Utilities Commission and became their purchasing agent in 1942 which position he held until his death in August, 1947. He was one of the organizers of the Tosohatchee Game Preserve and held important offices in both the Masonic and Knights of Pythias lodges. He was a member of the Episcopal Church.

Mr. James N. McElroy came to Orlando from Tennessee in 1881 and erected a building on the east side of Orange Ave., painted it blue and opened "The Blue Drug Store." He attended strictly to business and built up the largest drug trade in Central Florida. He was succeeded in business by his son, Mr. J. Merle McElroy, who passed away suddenly while on a vacation in 1944. The store owned by the McElroy family and conducted by a grandson, Mr. James N. McElroy 2nd, who was named for his grandfather, discontinued the drug business on June 18, 1948, after serving Orlando for 67 years.

Mrs. Julia McDowell, a widow, with five children, Joe, Willie, Charles, Edwin and Kate, left North Carolina in 1884 in search of health. She had been here only two weeks when she purchased a home and stayed. Her family grew up here and were all active in the building of a greater city. Mr. Charles McDowell is the only one living of the family and he was 83 years old on July 22, 1950. He owns a large home and several acres of land at 719 W. Central Ave., which he purchased 47 years ago.

Mr. William C. McLean came from Kentucky to Florida around 1885 and ran on the train from Jacksonville to River Junction. Later he was conductor on the old T. and G. Railroad but in 1903 came to Orlando and was conductor on the Seaboard branch from Orlando to Oviedo and then was transferred to the line from Orlando to Wildwood. He entered the Government service in 1904 and was appointed clerk in the Post Office. He was the first civil service

secretary in Orlando. He was appointed postmaster on Oct. 14, 1914 and moved the office from Orange Ave. to the Magruder Arcade on Pine St. and in 1917 to the Federal building, corner Court St. and Central Ave. He retired on Oct. 5, 1923. He lived on the east side of Eola Drive, facing the lake when from there to Fern Creek was nothing but woods and wild land. He loved to tell how he and his brother-in-law, Mr. William House in early days used to hunt all over that part of the city.

Judge Archibald R. MacCallum moved to Orlando from St. Louis, Mo., in 1893 and opened an office for the practice of law. He soon built up a reputation as an able lawyer and made a host of friends. The family home was a large house on the north side of Lake Lucerne, now occupied by Dr. P. Phillips. It was built by Contractor L. M. Boykin for Mr. P. Peckham at a cost of \$37,500. He gave it to his daughter, Mrs. A. R. MacCallum, for a wedding present.

Charles S. McEwen has been selling insurance on the streets of Orlando for nearly 50 years and is probably as well known as any man living in Orlando. He was born in Orange County and in 1898 was teaching school in Tampa but returned to Orlando in 1901 and went into the insurance business which he has followed all these years. His mother was the former Ellen E. Jenkins and resided in Hawthorne in 1846. His father, J. J. McEwen, came to Orange County from Alabama in 1861 and while visiting Judge Lee in Leesburg met Miss Jenkins and after their marriage they settled on Beachwater Creek in Orange County. Here they raised eight children, four of whom are still living. When a boy, Charles S. often came to Orlando with his father as he visited the court house on jury duty. He liked Orlando and watched it grow from a small village to the large city of today. He has not only seen many changes in the city but also in the people that have come and gone as the years went by. He raised two children, Charles L., living at present in Miami, and Dorothy E., who lives with her father at their home 25 East Kaley Avenue.

Nicholas Mernaugh arrived in Orlando around 1885 buying a home at Garland and W. Jackson Sts. He later opened a grocery store at Church and Garland. He purchased a lot north of the First National Bank corner and moved his store there. He was a member of the Catholic Church and bought and gave to the church

land in College Park, on Edgewater Drive, for a cemetery. When Woodlawn Memorial Park was developed in 1928, the Catholics purchased a part of it and moved those buried there to Woodlawn, and the old Cemetery went into the hands of real estate men. It is now covered with city homes. His daughter, Florence, attended St. Joseph Academy. Mr. Mernaugh died around 1906 and left all his property to the church.

Mr. R. N. Menefee was born in Virginia in 1855 and came to Orlando in 1885 and went into the drygoods business with Mr. J. N. Shuler on Pine St. They later moved into the north half of the building on Orange Avenue and E. Pine where the Grant store is located. His brother, R. R. Menefee, also came to Orlando and went into the gents furnishing and clothing business with Mr. Jerome Palmer and they occupied the south half of this building.

Mr. N. L. Mills, a native of Ohio, came to Orlando in 1882 and became a partner in the Sinclair Realestate Co. He was a large man weighing over 300 pounds. He had a two seated surrey and a fine span of spirited horses to take his customers out to look at real estate and it was all he could do to squeeze into the front seat. He was president of the South Florida Foundry and Machine Works for two years, also president of the Orlando Street Railway Company.

Thomas Alexander Mann was born in Georgia and when a young man came to Florida and arrived in Orlando in 1885. He liked the people and climate so decided to stay. He first was employed in a livery stable. Then went into the lumber business and started his own hauling company. When Mr. James DeLaney became postmaster in 1887 he appointed young Mann as a clerk and he served for three years. He then became a clerk in a drug store and afterwards in the Acree and Lord Grocery Company stores. With all this experience he decided to open a grocery of his own and in 1900 the T. A. Mann Grocery was open for business at 15 East Pine Street and it continued until his death in 1921. In 1895 Mr. Mann married Viola McQuaig and for several years they lived at the corner of E. Jackson and Liberty Streets. Seven children were born to them but only two, T. A. Mann, Jr., and Homer H. Mann, are living in Orlando at the present time.

Mr. Augustus M. Nicholson came from North Carolina to Orlando around 1885. He was a taxidermist, bird and snake hunter

and shipper. He was born in Randolph County, North Carolina, and his wife, Alice Sheridan Nicholson, was born in Randolph County, Georgia. They lived for years at 608 Division St. and raised five children, but only one, Mr. Delmar Nicholson, better known as "Radio Nick" is still living here.

Mr. John E. Nicholson, a Canadian by birth, came from Hamilton, Canada, to Orlando in 1884 to engage in the citrus business. He bought a 20-acre orange grove near Winter Garden and it still is owned by his children. In 1893 he bought the two-story block at 29 W. Church St. and opened a grocery and bakery. He built a large two-story frame house on Ernestine St., near the railroad, when that part of the city was supposed to be out in the country. He raised nine children, six of whom still reside in Orlando.

Mr. George R. Newell moved from Maryland to Florida in 1881 and located in Orlando in 1882. He worked for the W. G. White general store, but later opened a law office and practiced until his death in 1898. He built a large house on the corner of Lake and Agnes Sts. facing Lake Cherokee. His son, Mr. Sidney P. Newell, still resides in the family residence.

Mr. W. C. Nutt left his native state of Georgia in 1882 and located in Orlando. He went into politics and was County Tax Assessor for the years 1888-1900.

Judge Richard B. Norment came to Orlando from his native state of Maryland in 1882 and purchased an orange grove. In 1885 he built a two story frame home at 211 Lucerne Circle which in 1950 is still in good state of preservation. He raised four children. He had two grandchildren, Mrs. Leonard Thornton and Mrs. Oliver Phillips, who still reside in Orlando.

Mr. Arthur F. Odlin of New Hampshire attended the Amherst College in Massachusetts, then studied law and graduated from the Boston Law School in 1885. He moved to Orlando and was admitted to the bar in December, 1885, and formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. Cheney under the law firm of Odlin and Cheney. They had offices in the old Armory Building.

Mr. William R. O'Neal came from Ohio to Orlando in 1886. He first engaged in insurance, rentals and real estate. For over 60 years he was in the book store business first with F. A. Curtis and later with Mr. W. S. Branch, Jr., and the O'Neal-Branch store still bears his name. Elected trustee of Rollins College in 1887 he also



Looking Northeast from Court House, 1893

Right side: Summerlin Hotel; Roof on E. S. Sperry Pinery; Lake Eola. A. Haden Residence; Phil Bewan Residence.

was secretary and treasurer for a number of years. Other positions held were: Postmaster from 1898 to 1914; city passenger agent of the Atlantic Coast Line; president of Orlando Board of Trade; president and treasurer of the Fair Association; offices in the local and State Masonic, Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias, and Elk Lodges; president of the Reporter-Star Publishing Co. He wrote many articles for the different newspapers published in Orlando and in his later days his "Memoirs of a Pioneer," published in The Orlando Star were both interesting and instructive in the early history of Orlando and Orange County. Very few men ever lived who held as many positions in business, church and lodge circles as he did and served in every capacity efficiently and with honor. He was a leader among men and a most progressive citizen.

Mr. Moses O. Overstreet, a Georgian, came to Florida in 1898 and engaged in the turpentine and land business. He built the large brick home facing E. Central Ave. at Rosalind Ave. The Overstreet Turpentine Co. and the Overstreet Crate Co. were two of the largest concerns in the State. He was a member of the Board of County Commissioners from 1907 to 1921 and was chairman of the board 12 years. He served on the City Council and in 1920 was elected to the State Senate and re-elected in 1924. His family

were Baptists and when the First Church wanted to build a modern brick church in 1914 he supervised the work and saved them \$10,000 on work and materials. In appreciation of this his name was placed on the cornerstone. In 1950 he is still active in business and has an office at 63 E. Pine St. where he conducts the Overstreet Land Co.

Mr. W. L. Peeler was a native Floridian who was born and raised in Monticello. He decided to study law so came to Orlando in 1883 and began in the office of Mr. H. C. Harrison, was admitted to the bar in 1884 and formed a partnership under the name of Harrison and Peeler. He became a member of the State Bar Association and the County Bar Association.

Mr. I. W. C. Parker was born in Newcastle County, Delaware, in 1850. He located in Oviedo in 1874 but later came to Orlando and went into politics. He held the office of County Tax Collector during 1888-92, and Tax Assessor from 1901 to 1908. He was a very quiet man who attended strictly to business.

Hon. Willis L. Palmer, a graduate of Emory College and a Georgia lawyer, located in Orlando in 1885. He and Judge J. D. Beggs formed a law partnership that lasted during their natural lives. They were also active politicians and took a keen interest in both city and county politics. He was a born orator and could deliver an oration at any time on any subject without previous preparation. He wrote many newspaper editorials and articles and was one of the few writers who did not want his name mentioned in connection with them. He served as Mayor three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893. It was during his term of office that the old "free school" or "church building" on Main St. was torn down.

Mr. James B. Parramore, a native Floridian, moved to Orlando from the northern part of the State around 1881. He was a dignified gentleman who made friends easily. He served as Mayor for six terms, 1897 to 1902. Many perplexing problems in regard to city welfare came up during his administration but he never became excited, and solved them in his calm and dignified manner. He was held in high esteem by the citizens of the city.

Mr. Joseph E. Pfiefer came to Orlando from New York in 1883 and brought five race horses with him. He later sold them and invested in grove and farm land. He supplied Orlando with vegetables for 30 years. One season he made \$5,000 on tomatoes

and bought Gordon Island on the West Coast, paying \$3,500 for it and later sold it for \$20,000. He put this money in two Orlando banks, but they both failed and he lost everything but his home at 343 W. Pine St. He raised five children and three of them live in Orlando.

Dr. George Porter, a native of New Hampshire, graduated from a Homeopathic college and located in Orlando in 1884. He practiced medicine for over 40 years and his sugar pills appealed to boys and girls, also adults who disliked the taste of strong medicine. He was quiet and sympathetic in the sick room and won a large circle of friends.

Mr. Edward M. Pope was born in 1888 and grew up in Orlando. He was on the police force several years and then transferred to the sanitary department. At the time of his death he was assistant sanitary inspector. His uncle, J. M. Pope, was in the freight department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad for many years. He had four children, three boys and a girl, but only one of them, Mr. Arthur Pope, still resides in Orlando. He has been associated with the moving picture business in Orlando for over 30 years.

Mr. James M. Platt, a native of Georgia, came to Orlando in 1893. Probably no man who came to Orlando was better known to the residents and the traveling public than he, as for over 30 years he was conductor on the passenger train that ran on the Seaboard Railroad between Orlando and Wildwood. After his retirement he lived at 635 W. Amelia Ave. and reached the age of 88 years.

Mr. William Palmer Pillans was a native Floridian, born near Madison, and came to Orlando in 1892. He engaged in the grocery business, went into politics and was elected alderman on Dec. 8, 1900. In 1902 he was appointed sanitary inspector which position he held until 1906 when he moved to Lakeland. He had eight children, two of whom, Mrs. E. C. Davis and Mrs. N. L. Bryan, still live in Orlando. He was active in the Odd Fellows Lodge and the Presbyterian Church.

Mr. Jerome Palmer was a Virginian who came to Orlando in 1885. He lived in a house on Lake Holden but became a good friend of Mr. A. G. Branham and lived with him in his home on Lake Lucerne, for some time. Mr. Palmer clerked in the clothing store

of R. R. Menefee and in 1889 became a partner in the business under the firm name of Menefee and Palmer. Then later he had his own clothing store at the corner of E. Pine St. and Orange Avenue where Grant's store is now located. Men used to gather at this store and talk over the news of the town and you could always find a newspaper reporter among them. There were two Menefee brothers in business here in 1889, R. R. Menefee, clothier and R. N. Menefee who with Mr. J. N. Shuler conducted a drygoods and notion store.

Dr. William C. Person was born in North Carolina in 1845 and moved to Missouri in 1862 where he graduated from the Missouri Medical College in St. Louis in 1873. He then went to Mississippi where he practiced medicine until 1890 and then came to Orlando. In 1891 he purchased the large lot on the northwest corner of Jackson and Main Streets and built a large dwelling styled after the old plantation colonial homes of the South. When the business section of Orlando expanded it took in this residential property and no one wanted to see this home in which he had spent so many years, dismantled. It was purchased by Mr. Marcellus Moss and moved to Lake Lancaster Park where it stands today the same colonial home only in a new location. His office building stood for years on the northwest corner of E. Church and Court Streets. Dr. Person's friendly manner endeared him to the citizens and he built up a large practice. He had four children. His son, Dr. Weldon E. Person, attended the school of Atlanta Physicians & Surgeons, now Emory University, and after graduating located in Atlanta where for several years he has been a successful physician and surgeon. Two of his daughters, Mary Agnes Person and Willie C. (now Mrs. W. L. Tilden), still reside in Orlando. Jean Person married Mr. Bruce Floyd and they live in Leesburg, Fla.

Mr. R. T. Packwood left Louisiana in 1871 and located in Orlando. He opened on Pine Street one of the first boot and shoe stores under the name of Packwood and Co.

Mr. J. W. Preston was born in West Virginia in 1866. He came to Orlando in 1887 and after serving one year as city policeman was elected city Marshal which office he held for five years. He made a good officer and was well liked.

Rev. J. G. Patton was born in Wilson County, Tennessee, in 1856. He was raised a Presbyterian and joined the church at an

early date. For ten years he felt the call of God to preach so entered the University of Clarksville, Tenn. When he graduated he preached in Nashville, Tenn., but in 1888 he was called to the Presbyterian church in Orlando. During his ministry here many were added to the membership of the church and his influence and power for good were felt throughout the community.

Mr. S. S. Puckett, a native of South Carolina, moved to Orlando in Nov., 1883. He was appointed Deputy Sheriff and guarded the old wooden jail at night. In 1888 he became city Marshal and Tax Collector. He was elected as a city Alderman in 1890.

Mr. W. J. Ponder, contractor and builder, came to Orlando from Georgia in 1883. He moved his family here in 1886 and made their home on Long Street. His son, John L. Ponder, went to the Abbott Private School on N. Orange Ave. Later he went into business with his father and they helped build the frame Baptist Church in 1897 which was located where the large brick Baptist Church stands in 1950. John married Mable B. Berry, whose father conducted the Berry Carriage and Wagon shop corner of Main and Church Streets where the Mayer block is located. They moved to Jacksonville in 1902 but are now living in Atlantic Beach.

Mr. E. H. Rice left his native state of Georgia in 1882 and opened a furniture store on S. Orange Avenue under the firm name of E. H. Rice & Co. His was one of the first exclusive furniture stores of early days.

Mr. Gordon Rogers was an Englishman who came to Orlando in 1887 and erected one of the first attractive buildings in the city at that time. It is known as the Rogers building and is located on the northeast corner of E. Pine and Main Streets. The metal finish on the outside of this building was shipped from England. Here he opened a liquor store. It was later taken over by the English Club and was their headquarters for several years. He became director of the Citizens National Bank also of the South Foundry and Machine Works.

A native Floridian, Mr. Frank W. Ross came to Orlando from Lake City in 1891 and settled on W. Gore Ave. He engaged in the grove and vegetable business. His home was on the north side of Gore Avenue while his grove was across the street. He had a vegetable garden from Lucerne Terrace to the railroad; also raised vegetables on the old fair grounds on Division St. Of his six

children only one of them, Miss Annie, lives in the old home at 107 W. Gore.

Mr. Charles F. Rogers was a Canadian who located in Orlando in 1880 and began the study of law in the office of Atty. William J. Copeland. He was admitted to the bar in 1884 and continued with Lawyer Copeland until he died in 1886. Mr. Rogers then formed a partnership with Mr. M. L. Mershon under the firm name of Mershon and Rogers.

Mr. E. J. Reel, Orlando pioneer, arrived from the State of Indiana in 1882 and opened a livery stable in partnership with Maj. P. A. Foster. It was located on the corner of Orange and Central Aves. where the large store of Yowell-Drew-Ivey now stands. Mr. Reel was elected to the City Council in 1884 and was Mayor in 1885-86. The stable was sold to Mr. R. L. Hyer and Mr. Reel went into the citrus business. The street now known as "Westmoreland" was named "Reel St." in honor of the early pioneer, but changed to Westmoreland during the 1925 boom.

Mr. Charles Rock was born in Prague, Czechoslovakia, on Feb. 8, 1858. He came to Orlando in 1883 and opened a bakery on W. Pine St. in the rear of the Sinclair and Mills real estate office. Later he moved to S. Orange Ave. about where the Kress store is located. In 1900 he bought the block on N. Orange Ave. just north of the Florida Bank. This was a one-story building but in 1907 he added another story. Here he raised a family of six children. He worked long hours, attended strictly to business and built up a large trade. The Rock block has been leased by the Diana Stores, Inc., and they expect to build a large, modern building here in the near future.

Mr. William A. Rowland and sons, Messrs. John and Robert, left Valdosta, Ga., in 1881 and drove through to Oviedo, but in 1883 took up their residence in Orlando. They first engaged in the citrus business but in 1886 opened a grocery in the Brown Bldg. on Orange Ave. that later became the Dickson-Ives Bldg. After the father's death Robert became a traveling salesman but John continued the grocery business and conducted several stores in Orlando and also one in Apopka for over 60 years. He was appointed by Gov. Cone as supervisor in the State Beverage Department and served for four years. He was retired from active business but assisted in the collection of delinquent taxes. Mr. Rowland was

recognized as one of the best informed men in Orange County on early happenings and names of early settlers.

Lawyer Richard G. Robinson moved from Zellwood to Orlando in 1898 and lived on the south side of Lake Eola west of the Cathedral School. He built up a large law practice and held the position as county solicitor for several years. His son, Mr. T. P. Robinson, has been one of Orlando's leading photographers for nearly 50 years.

Mr. Samuel A. Robinson arrived from Michigan in October, 1876. He was engaged for over 30 years in civil engineering and surveying. Commissioned surveyor of Orange County for 17 years, he surveyed the cities of Orlando, Winter Park and Kissimmee. In 1879 he made the survey for the Lake Jessup, Orlando and Kissimmee Railroad. He designed and surveyed Greenwood Cemetery; held offices of County Tax Assessor and Collector; was representative in the State Legislature two terms; Alderman; City Surveyor; Tax Collector; Orlando Public School Trustee, also a notary public for 35 years. He examined Indian mounds and found many Indian ornaments and relics, some made of gold. These he gave to different museums. Robinson Avenue was named in his honor. He had two girls one of which, Miss A. Beauclaire Robinson, still resides in Orlando and is connected with Miller-Robinson Kindergarten.

Mr. Owen S. Robinson arrived with his brother, Samuel Robinson, also in 1876, when he was only 9 years of age. He attended the city schools and studied music. A natural born musician he played in, and helped organize several different bands and orchestras that Orlando had in early days. He traveled for 20 years through the State for a St. Louis dry goods firm with Orlando as his headquarters, then retired and entered the real estate business. He was a 32nd degree Mason.

Mr. Edward A. Richards came to Orlando around 1870 and purchased five acres of ground on E. Central Ave. and built a house which later became the beautiful residence of Mr. M. O. Overstreet. No man who located in the city was more active than he. He worked as a blacksmith, undertaker, carpenter and in 1880 purchased the lot on Court St. where now stands the Orange Hotel, and with his son, Edward, manufactured coffins. They made everything from a pine box coffin to those that were draped and trimmed with

fancy handles. He removed the bodies from the old cemetery on the location of the present First Baptist Church, to Greenwood Cemetery. He was a member of the first City Council in 1875. In 1888 he became the first weather observer; kept the records and climbed daily three flights of stairs to the tower of the Armory building to display the weather flags. He held office in both the first organizations of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias lodges. He was the handy man about town who could do any task well and willingly.

Mr. Albert Rinaldi moved to Orlando from Georgia in 1887 and clerked in a grocery store. Later he conducted a store of his own. He established a home in the woods, corner Lake and Anderson Sts. Later he moved to the corner of Rosalind and Church Sts. but after the city began to grow he moved back to his Lake St. residence. He sold the grocery and went into politics and for many years was city clerk. By his honest dealings and quiet manner he made many friends.

Capt. Benjamin M. Robinson, an Alabamian, located in the city in 1891 and became Deputy Clerk of the Circuit Court under Maj. J. N. Bradshaw. When Mr. Bradshaw moved to Texas in 1904 Mr. Robinson was elected Clerk of the Court, which position he held many years. He was Mayor for the years 1903 and 1904. He was always active in civic, church and lodge circles. He was known by more people in Orlando and Orange County than any other court official. He lived to the grand old age of 92 years.

Mr. Henry Clay Rinaldi, a native of North Carolina, who engaged in the mercantile business in Alabama, came to Florida in 1880 and moved to Orlando in 1882. He went into the citrus business and purchased a large grove on Lake Holden of Mr. George Summerlin. His daughter, Mrs. R. L. Hyer, still lives at 152 E. Jackson St.

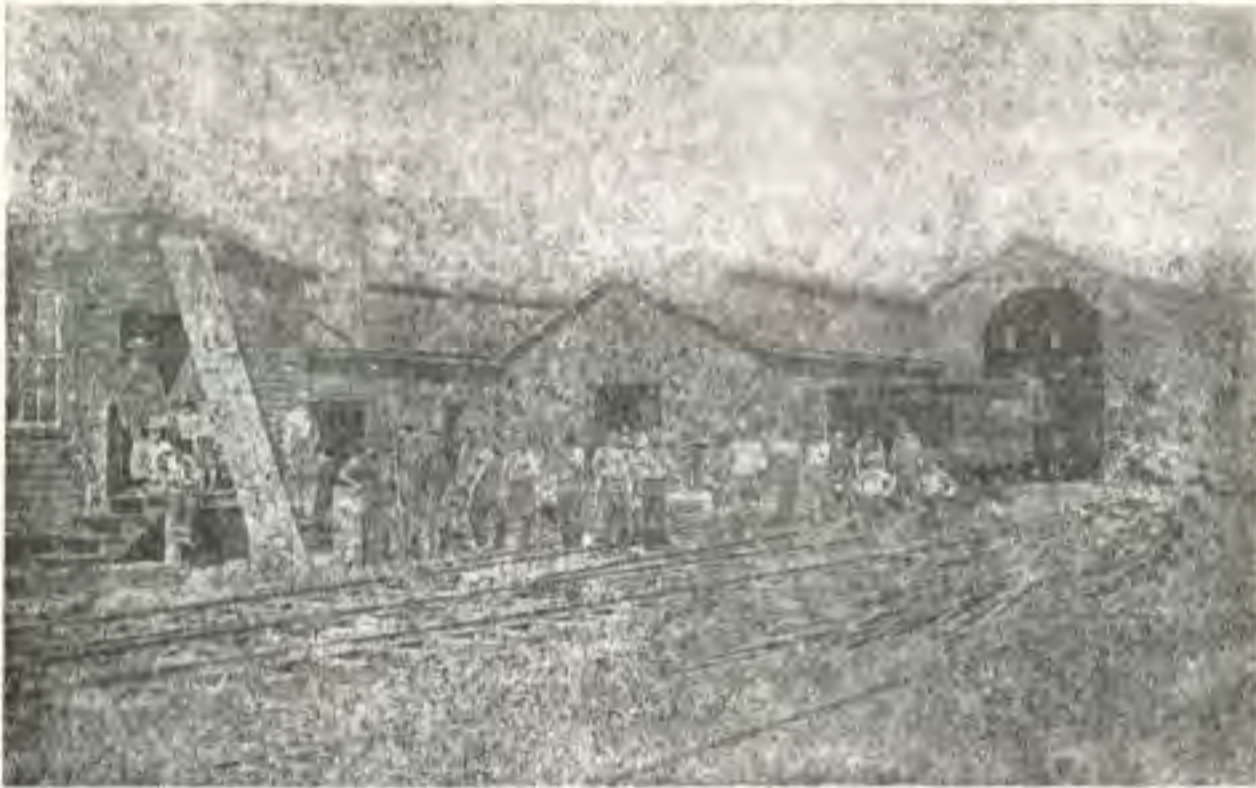
Prof. Norman Robinson was a native of New York State, but located in Orlando in 1870. He was a college graduate and studied in Europe two years and became a chemist of world-wide reputation. He filled the chair of natural science at Rollins College and was appointed by Gov. Fleming as State chemist which position he held four years. In 1903 the year before his death he analyzed the water of Lake Highland for Orlando. When he first came here he purchased a grove on the south side of Park Lake and built a

log house on the hill at the corner of Hillcrest and Cathcart Sts. His brother, Mr. S. A. Robinson lived in this house when he came here in 1876. Later Mr. Norman Robinson built a large frame two-story home at the corner of Concord and Broadway. In 1884 he built a two-story brick block on the north side of E. Pine St., the second building east of Court St. This building is still standing but has been remodeled and the stairway closed.

Mr. William H. Reynolds came to Orlando from Ohio in 1881. He had a sawmill which furnished lumber for many of the early homes. On March 10, 1908 he purchased the Orlando Telephone Co. and conducted it until January 1, 1913 when he sold out to Mr. J. Hale Dean. He served as Mayor three terms, 1911-12-13. His son, Mr. Ray R. Reynolds, was connected with the telephone company until he retired in September, 1946, but still resides in Orlando.

Mr. Rufus Russell started the Orange County Reporter in 1876 and Charles H. Munger and Warren C. Brown worked for him. In the year 1877 they decided to put on a watermelon contest, so ran an advertisement offering a year's subscription to the Reporter to the grower who brought in the largest melon. It proved a grand success and the farmers for miles around brought in their melons and the employees of the Reporter put on a feast for their friends. Mr. Isaac Winegord of the Lake Conway district won the contest as his melon weighed around 60 pounds. Mr. Munger stayed with the paper for several years but Mr. Brown went to New York City and became the publisher of the National Lithographer.

Orville L. Rogers, a brilliant young lawyer from Virginia, came to Orlando in search of health in 1878. He resided in a house that faced Jackson Street, where the American Fire & Casualty Co. building now stands. There were no railroads, bus lines or autos in those days and when he went to Kissimmee on business hired an ox cart and driver to make the trip. It took two days to go and two days to get back home, and they had to camp out in the woods at night. They built a fire to keep the snakes and wild animals away but there was always the danger of running into a hostile Indian so they had to go well armed. Food had to be carried for themselves and the oxen as there were no places along the way where they could get food or drink. It was what might be termed practicing law under difficulties but he liked it and the mild climate



South Florida Foundry and Machine Works, 1886

This was organized by E. F. Sperry and C. E. Johnson. It was the only one of its kind south of Jacksonville. Orders came in from all over the South for castings, lathe and machine work. They even repaired railway engines. It was located on W. Pine and Gertrude Street along the A. C. L. Railroad. They supplied everything made of iron or brass.

prolonged his life several years. His cousins, Mrs. Maggie E. Harris and Dana K. Humpfer, love to tell of the many wild experiences "Lum", as they called him, had in the early days.

Mr. John H. Rollins and his wife, Helen, left Burlington, Ind., in 1884 and settled in Winter Park but in 1886, moved to Orlando. He was interested in citrus culture and invented a plant cover to save valuable plants from frosts. After his death in 1903 Mrs. Rollins went into the real estate business. She lived to be 81 years of age and was one of the first members of the old Congregational Church.

Mr. George I. Russell came to Orlando from Middletown, Conn., around 1885 and went into the grain, grocery and fertilizer business with Mr. S. S. Waterhouse under the firm name of Waterhouse and Russell. They occupied a large building on the west side of Gertrude St. between W. Pine and W. Church Sts. Then when the pineapple industry started in Orlando Mr. Russell sold out his interest in the store and bought land on Lake Ivanhoe and started a pinery. He found it cost too much to raise pines so he sold and

bought land where the American Legion building is, at the corner of Orange and South Ivanhoe Boulevard. Here he erected two buildings and started a planing mill and also a syrup mill. He hired Mr. Rolla Reel for manager. Finally selling these he went to the west side of the lake and bought several acres and opened one of the first amusement parks in Orlando. It had a large pavilion, swimming platforms, swimming pools, shute-the-shute, place for games. It was a grand place for picnics and bathing parties. Mr. and Mrs. Russell looked after the comfort of their patrons, especially children. It was known as Russell's Point and large crowds went there day and night. He built a home at 330 Lakeview Avenue and raised two daughters one of whom, Miss Vivian Russell, is still in the city and is employed at Morrison's.

Mr. Aubrey Smith, a Georgian, left his native State in 1881 and came to Orlando and opened a furniture store at 45 W. Church St. In 1887 he went into the real estate business with Mr. T. J. Dempsey, of Jacksonville. They bought the land between Gore Ave., America St. and S. Orange Ave. and the railroad and opened Dempsey's addition to Orlando. Mr. Smith built the large house on the west side of Lake Lucerne near the corner of America Street. Later he sold this and bought a home at 1010 W. Central Avenue, which was located upon a 20-acre farm. He started a dairy here and conducted it for 28 years. He also raised garden truck. He raised four children: Mrs. Shelley Morgan, Plant City; Mrs. Johnnie Searle, West Palm Beach; Mrs. Sebelle Green, and Herbert A. Smith who still reside in Orlando. Mr. Herbert Smith learned the drug business and for 16 years conducted his own store at 43 W. Church Street under the name of the Orlando Pharmacy. He sold this and went into the real estate business and owns grove property in both Orange and Osceola Counties. He resides at 1019 Lancaster Dr.

Edward W. Spier, known to his friends as "Ed", came here around 1860 and took up a homestead of 160 acres on the north side of Lake Eola. Later he married Miss Mary Mizell, daughter of a pioneer who came here in 1858. He is said to have built the first frame house in Orlando and also had a store on Main Street across from the old court house. He was appointed postmaster on Feb. 27, 1871, and held the office for 16 years. It was during his term of office that the post office found a permanent home in a one story wooden building on the southwest corner of Main and E. Pine St.

William Smith, known to his friends as "Billy" Smith, left Illinois in 1895 and located in Orlando. He was a painter by trade and many a home and business place has been decorated by his artistic skill. He liked to associate with the officers of the law and became so interested in law enforcement that he was appointed patrolman in 1909. He was elected marshal in 1913-16. But in 1917 he joined the Sheriff's force. In 1929 he again joined the police force and in 1934 was appointed Chief of Police. He was called to head the police department for the third time in 1938-40. He was a fearless officer and brought many a law breaker to justice. He was also a member of the old volunteer fire company and is the last living member of those taken in the picture of the company in 1907. He is now retired from city service but does some decorating for his friends.

Gen. E. T. Sturdivant of Selma, Ala., in 1870 packed his large family in four covered wagons and started for Florida. He had eight horses, two mules and two colored servants. They were eight months en route and often had to cut the trees to make a road for the wagons. He set out an orange grove of 500 acres and raised trees from seed. There was no scarcity of meat as deer, turkey, quail and doves came into their yard. There was no ice and meat was kept in a bucket hung in the well. He served as County Commissioner and moved into the city in 1885. The big freeze in 1895 wiped out his grove and he died of a broken heart. His children scattered and some left the State, but one daughter, Mrs. Allyne Abell, still resides in St. Petersburg.

Capt. Albert T. Scruggs came to Orlando from Mississippi in 1882. He was conductor for the Seaboard Air Line for over 30 years. He then retired and entered the sanitary department of the city and served until he reached the retirement age. He lived to be 93 years of age and was one of the charter members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. E. Frank Sperry and associates organized the South Florida Foundry and Machine Works in 1886. He was a member of the City Council and its president for several years. He became the first Mayor elected after the adoption of commission form of city government in 1914 but died before he served out his term of three years. He gave to the city the fountain and the land it occupies on the Central Ave. entrance to Eola Park.

Mr. Lucius Stebbins arrived in the city in 1879 from Hartford,

Conn. He bought 160 acres east of the Greenwood Cemetery, including Lake Como. This was covered with woods. He cleared the land and set out orange trees. He became a successful orange grower and refused \$40,000 for his crop the day before the big freeze. He attracted attention when he drove about town in a buckboard drawn by two little mules. In 1925 his son, Mr. Lucius D. Stebbins, sold Lake Como and the land adjacent to it to a company which developed it as Highland Park.

Mr. William Smith was an Irishman born in Belfast in 1855. He located in Orlando in 1886 and helped Messrs. C. E. Johnson and E. F. Eperry in the organization of the South Florida Foundry and Machine Works. They furnished the iron for nearly all the business buildings in the city. He joined the old volunteer fire company and was assistant chief for several years. He was also active in the city government and for 16 years served as councilman. For 30 years he was interested in the upbuilding of a greater Orlando.

Mr. Charles M. T. Sawyer of Fort Payne, Ala., who lived in Orlando from 1885 to 1889 died in March, 1950, age 85, at his Alabama home. Mr. Sawyer was office boy with the Sinclair Real Estate firm of Orlando during the time he was here. The office was located in a two story building where the Metcalf Bldg. now stands. After moving to Fort Payne he opened an insurance office there, later studied law and was admitted to the bar. He married Nannie Harper of Orlando. He was Mayor of Fort Payne for 28 years and was prominent in Masonic circles and the Methodist Church.

Miss Dorris Harper and Mrs. Jessie Neal Toole, both of Winter Park, are nieces of Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. William C. Sherman, a member of the Boston fire department located here in 1883. He was the organizer and first chief of the Orlando volunteer fire department. He opened the first jewelry store in the city. When the plans for the brick Court House were drawn in 1892 he got the tower enlarged to hold the clock that still tolls out the hours for Orlando citizens. He raised \$2,000, bought the clock and supervised the installing. He lived to be 92 years of age.

Mr. H. B. Sweetapple, born in England and educated in Canada, came to Orlando in 1883 to live. He purchased a grove on the west side of Lake Concord. He was a man of splendid char-

acter. He was one of the stockholders and officers of the old Orange Belt Railroad. He loved Florida but only lived a few years to enjoy it.

Mr. William M. Slemons in 1886 shipped a carload of drygoods from the eastern part of Tennessee to Orlando and for 50 years was a successful merchant, conducting stores on S. Orange Ave. and on W. Church St. in the Slemons Block. The business was carried on at the W. Church St. store by his son, Phil T. Slemons, whose letterhead read: "Slemons' Store, 61 years in business." He died in 1949 and the store was sold.

Capt. Thomas J. Shine, for whom Shine St. was named, was a Confederate veteran, an officer in Howell's Guards. He married Virginia Epps, great granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson and moved to Orlando in 1875. He built a house at the corner of Orange and Jefferson, where members of the family resided until 1920. He organized a military company, the Orlando Guards, which after his death was called the Shine Guards. That group enlisted in the Spanish American War in a body and was later succeeded by Company C, 2nd Regiment in World War I, commanded by Mayor Beardall. Capt. Shine had five children, one of whom was Dr. Francis Shine, a noted eye surgeon, who lived in New York City for 35 years. A daughter, Mrs. Lillian Shine Stoneman, residing in Miami, is the only survivor.

Mr. Samuel J. Sligh a native Floridian was born in Ocala in 1863. He became interested in the packing business and traveled around the State packing oranges and tomatoes but finally settled down in Orlando and bought a large farm extending from the ACL Railroad to Holden Heights. Here he raised all kinds of vegetables for shipment to Northern markets. The Sligh packing house at 213 W. Robinson Ave. has packed and shipped thousands of boxes of citrus fruit. "Uncle Jeff" as he was known to hundreds of his friends in Orlando and throughout the State lived to be 86 years of age.

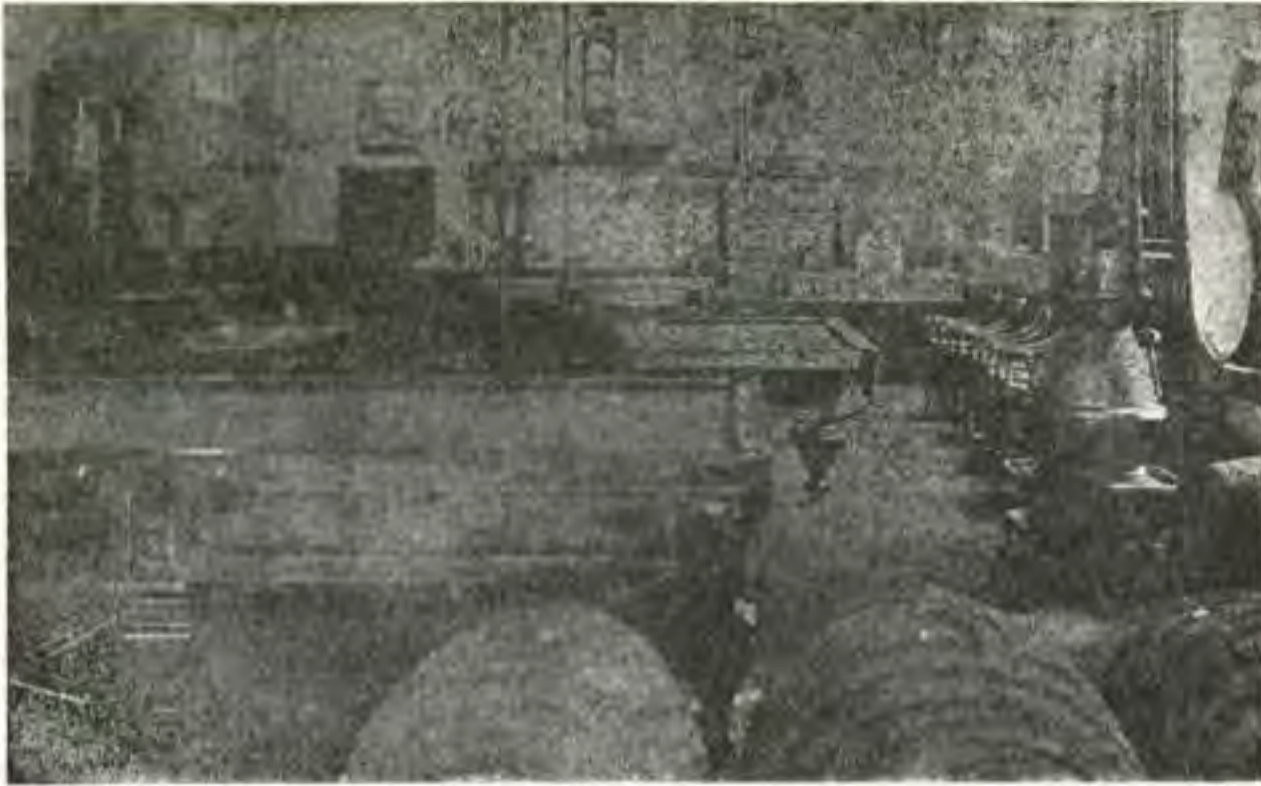
The Rev. George T. Self was born in 1857 in a log cabin on the north shore of Lake Ivanhoe. His folks moved to South Carolina but in 1875 he returned to his native city and became a building contractor. He helped construct many of the early homes in Orlando. He was ordained to the ministry in 1892 by the First Baptist Church and attended Stetson University to better prepare for his ministerial work.

Mr. Walter A. Smith was a Connecticut banker who suffered with asthma. He came to Florida in 1896 and was employed in the Barnett Bank of Jacksonville, but later moved to Orlando and became cashier for the State Bank. He understood the banking business, also how to make friends of the general public. The climate prolonged his life but he never got over the attacks of the asthma and passed away in 1913. He left a host of friends in the city.

The Switzer family came to Orlando in 1886 from Phillipsburg, Pa., and rented a house on the west side of Lake Hardeman but later built a home on the Southeast corner of Washington and Eola Drive. There were six girls, Lillian, Annie, Ella, Kate, Margaret, Grace and only one boy known as Tom. Annie married Mr. F. A. Curtis and they had a large residence at 212 S. Rosalind Avenue. Later they (Switzers) sold the home on Washington Street and built on the corner of East Jackson and Rosalind next to the Curtis home. They were interested in the social life and church work in Orlando for many years. Miss Margaret was the last to pass away in 1948 and she left the property to the Florida Southern College at Lakeland as the Switzers were life long members of the Methodist Church.

Mr. Benjamin M. Smith was a Kentuckian but moved to the State of Missouri in his early days. In 1898 he decided to come to Orlando with his wife and two girls Anna Bernice and Mabel Claire. They settled south of the city buying the 28½ acre farm of Maj. P. A. Foster. This had a ten acre grove and so Mr. Smith went into the citrus business. This farm ran from Kuhl Avenue to the ACL Railroad and is now inside the city limits and covered with houses. Miller Avenue runs along the north side of it. The only living member of the family in 1950 is Mrs. Anna Bernice-Wilson who resides at 17 E. Gore Avenue. She taught in the city schools for 40 years but is now retired.

Mr. Charles E. Smith came to Orlando in 1898 from the State of Indiana. He went into the citrus business and worked for 16 years for the Walker Brothers Fruit Company who owned many groves around Orlando and had a large packing house on the corner of Boone and South Streets. After they closed the packing house he continued in the citrus business several years and then went to work for the Datson Dairies. Mr. Smith first had a home at 207 Liberty Street and owned all the lots on the east side of that street



Inside Old English Club, Main and East Pine, 1890

Interior view: wine casks, pool tables, stove, chairs. Built on northeast corner.

from Church to Mariposa. Later he sold these and bought the Estes Apartments at 411 DeLaney Street where he still resides. He has one son, Mr. Raymond Smith. He has seen many changes since he first arrived in Orlando.

Major C. D. Shepard, a Mississippian, located in Orlando in 1890 and opened a real estate office on E. Pine Street. He was also connected with a loan company.

Mr. L. C. Smith was a Kentuckian who learned the jewelry trade and came to Orlando in 1883 and after clerking for a few years he entered the jewelry business on his own account in 1889. His store was in a large two story building on the south side of E. Church Street near Orange Ave. He lived over the store. His daughter Christina learned the jewelry business from her father. She married Mr. Turner Evans and they conducted a store for years on Orange Avenue but when the boom came on in 1925 and rents became excessive moved into their residence corner of E. Pine and Rosalind Ave. and did watch and clock repairing.

Major W. Bailey Tucker was born in this State on Aug. 3, 1860. He enlisted as a private in the Florida State troops in 1881. But was promoted until in 1888 we find him a Major and Inspector of the 4th Florida Brigade of State Troops. He resigned and went into Railroad work in 1889 became general superintendent of the

Tavares, Orlando and Gulf Railroad. When Mr. Walter Yowell started the Evening Star, a daily paper in 1903, Major Tucker gave up his railroad work to become bookkeeper and office manager of the Star. He did not like this work so resigned a year later to enter railroad work again.

Mr. Dexter C. Thompson located in this county around 1880 and engaged in the sawmill and lumber business. He was a successful business man and moved to Orlando and built a large home on the west side of Lake Lucerne. He became president of the Warnell Lumber Co. which operated mills and factories in many localities. At that time crate material was shipped from the North, so he opened a large crate mill in Lockhart. He built up a large trade as he treated everyone alike and dealt with them in a straightforward and honest manner.

Mr. H. A. Vivian came to this country from England in the early 80s and settled in Orlando. He was admitted to citizenship in 1886. He first went into the grocery business but later started a dairy which grew into one of the largest in Orlando. His home, barns and silo were on Euclid Ave. and Bay St. He pastured his large herd of cows between Lakes Lancaster and Davis on what is Cherokee Park now. This was wild land in those days and was often covered with water during the rainy season.

By the year of 1884, the population of the small settlement called Orlando had grown to 1,666. Among the residents of that period was an Englishman by the name of C. S. Van Houten, who began the raising of citrus on Lake Fairview. He later took into partnership, Haynes, Young and Bailey all of New York State. They added pineapples and grapes to their production but the ventures did not prove profitable, because although the grapes bore plentifully they would not reach market in a saleable condition, and as the pineapples had to be reset every two years, the expense proved too great.

Mr. S. S. Waterhouse moved to Orlando from Connecticut in 1879. He set out the Stebbins grove of 160 acres on South Street east of the city. He also homesteaded 160 acres east of the cemetery and built a large frame house thereon which is still standing in 1950. Mr. Waterhouse and Geo. I. Russell formed a partnership and opened a grain, fertilizer and grocery business on the railroad between Church and Pine Streets. He was an active member of the Baptist church when it was located on Pine and Garland Streets.

Mr. Ernest Wade came to Florida from Paris, Tennessee, and located in Orlando in 1887. He was a musician and was connected with all the different bands and orchestra organizations of early times. He also was a professional piano tuner and advertised under the name of "Wade the Tuner."

Mr. Leo P. Westcott came from Michigan in 1875 and conducted a nursery on the east side of Lake Eola. He lived where the new court house now stands, and set out many valuable trees and plants. Later he sold his home to Mr. Pell-Clark and bought a farm on the west side of Rock Lake. His son Mr. Walter L. Westcott still resides on this farm.

Mr. W. G. White moved from Georgia to Oviedo about 1880 but later came to Orlando and built a large store building on the southwest corner of Church St. and Orange Ave. Here he conducted a general store. Mr. James L. Giles, Mr. O. S. Robinson and many other young men got their start from clerking for this successful merchant. The building was in later years used as a livery stable but burned to the ground in 1907.

Judge T. Picton Warlow was born in India, educated in France, and arrived in Orlando in 1884. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1888. In 1894 he became a partner with Lawyer L. C. Massey under the firm name of Massey and Warlow. In 1907 he was appointed county solicitor and in 1912 elected Judge of the County Criminal Court. He was a member of the executive committee and served as president of the Orlando Board of Trade. He served as Deputy Grand Master of Florida Masons and as Exalted Ruler of the Orlando Elks.

Mr. Seth Woodruff was one of the few Orlando citizens born in this county. After attending the county school he went to Erskine College in South Carolina and graduated in 1882. He built a large house on DeLaney St. and engaged in the citrus, cattle and trucking business. He was elected Orange County Tax Collector in 1892 and held the office until 1904. He was chairman of the Democratic Executive Committee several years; first president of the Orange County Fair Association, and in 1911 was president of the Orlando Board of Trade. He also served several years as city alderman. He was a true "Florida Cracker" interested in racing, pool, baseball and believed in clean sports. He was an organizer and stockholder of the Country Club.

Mr. Samuel Y. Way came from his native State of Georgia in

1887. He became interested in insurance and was appointed agent for the United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. and in 1947 held the honor of being the oldest active agent. Mr. Way was active in politics and was a member of the City Council and twice elected Mayor for terms of three years each, from 1932-34 and 1938-40 inclusive. In 1950 he has reached the age of 81 years and is the oldest living member of Orlando Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M.

Mr. W. W. Wright, born in Memphis, Tenn., came to Florida in 1880 and bought 3,000 acres around Bartow Junction. In 1908 he came to Orlando and bought the Fletcher place between Rock Lake and Lake Lorna Doone. Here, with his wife and four children Eliza, now Mrs. Buford Duke, Alta, George and Whitney, he settled down to watch Orlando grow.

As the children grew up they became active in the church and social life of the city. George was electrical inspector for the city. Whitney volunteered for service in World War No. I but passed away on the boat between New York and England.

Miss Alta and Mrs. Duke are the only living members of the family and have done much to gather relics and old records of by-gone days for the Orange County Pioneer Society which has a museum in the old Court House conducted by women of the Antiquarian and Collectors Societies.

Capt. James Walle Wilmott, born in England, sailed his ship around the world nine times. He came to Florida in 1880 and located in Orlando in 1883. He made the trip from Jacksonville to Sanford on the same boat with Capt. B. M. Robinson. He had studied the citrus business in Sicily and took charge of the 100-acre Standard Oil Co. grove here and opened one of the first packing houses. He brought Count Bertola of Sicily here to help in the citrus industry. He was the first to ship soft coal into Orlando. He discovered phosphate in Polk County and brought 100 Italians from Italy to mine it and formed an Italian village. This phosphate was shipped to England but only brought \$8.65 per ton, but it cost that much to mine it, so the project was given up. In 1895 he built the Tremont Hotel, the north end of which was part of the old Charleston House that stood where the McCrory Block is today. The south part was the three-story Court House that was moved to make room for the old brick Court House, and the rear of the hotel is part of one of the old Methodist Church buildings. This can be called an antique hotel as it is made up of several of the old Orlando buildings and

was furnished with silverware and other articles imported from all parts of the world. Some of the original furniture is still in use. Capt. Wilmott also bought 25 acres in the eastern part of the city which is now covered with houses and his real estate office on E. Central Ave. has been made into a residence. He raised three children, Fred W., Blanch, now Mrs. C. M. Mallett and Lillian, Mrs. D. E. Fishback. Mrs. Mallett, who like her father, was interested in citrus, especially in its food value, traveled to interest women's and federated clubs in the nutritious value of citrus fruits, but in 1926 returned to Orlando to take over the management of the Tremont Hotel which she still conducts. Capt. Wilmott joined the Navy during the Spanish American War and remained in the service for several years.

In 1880 three brothers became interested in Florida and left their native State of Kentucky for Orlando. They were Messrs. J. Brush, Edward H. and Will T. Walker. They engaged in the citrus business. They bought their first grove on Lake Ivanhoe and at one time owned five large groves. They built a packing house on Boone St. which extended back to the sidetrack of the ACL Railroad. Mr. J. Brush Walker was the business manager. Mr. Edward H., the fruit buyer, Mr. Will T., the plant foreman. They packed their own fruit and bought from others. They also started a nursery and at one time sold trees to grove owners in California. The Walker Bros. packing plant was one of the first and largest to be built in our city.

Mr. Frank Webber of Bangor, Maine, came to Orlando around 1880 and purchased land in the vicinity of Lake Highland extending beyond the property on which the addition to the Utilities plant is now being constructed. Here he had both an orange grove and guava grove. Weber Ave., that runs from Orange Ave. to Hampton St., was named in his honor. Two early residents who knew him state he spelled his name with two "b's" but the city only used one in naming the street. The city directory of 1887, when he was living here spells his name "Webber."

Mr. Harry E. Waters came to Orlando from Georgia in 1888. He first was employed in a bakery conducted by Mr. Elijah Ives and located on E. Church St. back of the Boone Hardware Co. Then he clerked in the grocery of Lord and Acree in the Charleston Block (now the McCrory Block). But when Mr. Harry Beeman

purchased the San Juan Hotel in 1893 he hired Mr. Waters as his chief clerk and bookkeeper and now, in 1950, he has retired, having spent 57 years at this hostelry.

Mr. O. F. Winkleman moved to Orlando from Missouri in 1888 and purchased the Kirkwood grove. Later he opened a hardware store under the firm name of Winkleman and Co. He was elected Alderman on Dec. 9, 1893.

Mr. James P. and Joel Woodrough came to Orlando from Massachusetts with their families in 1882. They went into the citrus business and bought groves on the east side of the road to Conway. When the freeze of 1895 came Mr. Joel Woodrough moved to California where he hoped to find a warmer climate in which to raise oranges. Mr. James P. Woodrough lived on the grove where the Andrew's Nursing Home is located and resided here for over twenty years. He had four children but only one is living in Orlando today, Mrs. Gertrude Seymour, 611 E. Washington Street. There were no regular roads in those days but people followed wood trails and when a small girl with her father she often walked to Orlando. Game was plentiful and there was no meat shortage. Gertrude moved to Orlando in 1888 but in 1890 went to Tampa where she met and married Mr. R. N. Seymour, contractor and builder. They moved back to Orlando in 1911 and built one of the first nursing homes in the city. She has nursed in private homes and the McEwan Sanitarium also Orange Memorial for 35 years but when examinations were gotten up for professional nurses she went back to private nursing. Nurses in her time did not have eight hour shifts but went on a case and stayed night and day until the patient got well or passed on. Mrs. Seymour found time to raise two children of her own Mr. Rolla N. Seymour who still resides in Orlando and Mrs. Dorothy Thomas, Kingsport, Tenn.

James Willis White left his native State of Georgia in 1883 and came to Orlando and engaged in the citrus business. He bought a home at the corner of Starkey (now Lake) and Palmer Sts. on Lake Minnie (now Cherokee). Later he sold this home and bought a 20 acre farm on the corner of DeLaney and Kaley. This today is covered with city residences. When the Drennens came here from Birmingham they secured Mr. White to manage their farm and grove property at Drennen Station. Mr. and Mrs. White raised two sons, Mark and Maston. Mark became an engineer and was killed

in Panama where he was working for the Government on the Panama Canal. Maston was a machinist.

Mr. W. P. Watson came to Orlando from Virginia in 1885. He was an experienced engineer and machinist. He was chief engineer of the Orlando Ice Works for four years. Then for several years became engineer for the Seaboard Railway. He was interested in the welfare of Orlando and went into politics and was elected to the board of aldermen on Dec. 9, 1899.

Mr. Newton P. Yowell is a Virginian who came to Orlando in 1884. He clerked in several stores and his genial manner won him many friends. On Oct. 24, 1894 he opened a small drygoods store in the Charleston block (McCrary's) on Orange Ave. He was a successful merchant and in 1913 organized the Yowell-Duckworth Co. and built the large store now occupied by Yowell-Drew-Ivey. In 1919 Mr. Benj. Drew bought the Duckworth interest and the name was changed to the Yowell-Drew Co. This grew to be one of the largest drygoods stores in Florida and was purchased by the Ivey Co. in 1944 and the name changed to Yowell-Drew-Ivey Co. Mr. Yowell is a trustee of Rollins College and a member of the board of Orange Memorial Hospital. In fact he is interested in all philanthropic movements in our city. He organized the Reporter-Star Publishing Co. and for over 40 years he has taught the young men's class at the Presbyterian Church known as the Yowell Presbyters.

The Yates family came from Scotland and settled in South Carolina but came to Orlando in early days and settled in west Orlando when it was out in the woods with only trails leading into the business part of the city. Mr. William R. Yates was born here in 1878 and grew up in the citrus business. His son Mr. L. E. Yates, still lives in Orlando and conducts a barber shop at 60 E. Church St.

Mr. Thomas A. Yancy, Sr. left his native State of Kentucky in 1887 and bought several acres on S. Division St. and erected three houses. He engaged in the meat business and always had a good trade as he sold only the best of meats and treated his customers in a genial manner.

Mr. C. F. Young was in business in Buffalo, N. Y. but was taken ill with rheumatism and walked with crutches. He came here for his health in 1885 and recovered his health. He wanted to live out in the open so joined with Messrs Haynes and Baily in grape culture and the firm was known as Haynes, Young and Bailey.

PICTURES OF SOME OF THE EARLY SETTLERS
OF ORLANDO AND THE DATE THEY ARRIVED



F. A. Foster
1881



J. O. Fries
1871



N. L. Mills
1882



Jerome Palmer
1885



J. A. Clark
1885



H. G. Crowder
1883



W. L. Peeler
1883



Nat Poyntz
1870



Rev. J. G. Patton
1888



J. B. Parramore
1881



W. C. Nutt
1882



J. T. Beeks
1875



H. H. Berry
1879



O. T. Poyntz
1885



H. C. Harrison
1871



C. E. Wade
1887



E. L. V. Beebe
1885



E. H. Rice
1882



W. H. Jewell
1885



J. Hugh Murphy
1888



C. D. Shepard
1890



Joseph Bumby
1873



W. L. Palmer
1885



O. F. Winkleman
1888



A. N. Adams
1885



J. H. Mooney
1884



E. P. Hyer
1875



S. E. Ives
1884



R. T. Packwood
1871



L. E. Haynes
1885



W. C. Watson
1885



M. J. Marks
1869



B. F. Bowen
1888



J. Irving Crabbe
1891



J. E. Arnold
1891



J. G. Sinclair
1879



Geo. M. Bailey
1885



J. M. Lane
1885



J. L. Bryan
1875



R. N. Menefee
1885



J. K. Duke
1879



Wm. Heidenreich
1884



I. M. Auld
1882



C. F. Young
1885



S. S. Puckett
1883



W. R. Anno
1878



J. L. Giles
1879



J. A. Knox
1880



J. W. Preston
1887



John B. Poyntz
1884



Dr. J. W. Hicks
1875



D. G. Cary-Elwes
1886



W. C. Sherman
1883



Gordon Rogers
1887



L. C. Smith
1883



L. D. Browne
1886

EARLY PIONEERS

I have been trying to write a short history of the pioneers who located in Orlando during the period of 1844 and 1895. These men and women took chances in coming into this Indian community and trying to establish a business that would make them a livelihood. Some succeeded and others lost all they invested. There are still some of these pioneers whom I have been unable to get definite facts about. Some of the oldest residents of today cannot tell from whence these pioneers came or where their places of business were located.

The old records show the following were here and the kind of business they conducted:

A. C. Aldrich, architect; J. E. and J. A. Allen, lawyers; R. J. Astor, physician; A. G. Avery, physician; W. F. Barnes, job printer; R. E. Bower, grocer; D. Bowman, dentist; B. B. Campbell, city marshal; J. A. Campbell, plumber; D. Carter, grocer; W. J. Copeland, lawyer; A. Davidson, restaurant; T. T. Davis, physician; C. M. DeWall, photographer; R. A. Fish, stationery; W. M. French, artificial stone mfg.; D. F. and E. M. Hammond, lawyers; E. D. Holeman, grocer; B. V. Hopffgarten, watch maker; Hong Lee, laundry; L. J. Newell, grocer; C. Isear, dry goods; W. P. Kyle, tinsmith; M. A. Martinez, cigar mfg.; L. L. McArthur, blacksmith; W. H. Mullins, physician; J. M. O'Connell, wall paper; W. M. Ogilvie, hardware; O. W. Prince, clothing; W. A. Robuck, livery; Sam Wo, laundry; S. Shattuck, tailor; H. Skillman, well driver; W. R. Spier, builder; E. D. Stephens, barber; R. H. Terry, lawyer; W. W. Townsend, dentist; J. L. Welch, grocer; B. B. Webb, market; A. F. Williams, pool room; W. A. Young, boots and shoes.

Before steam laundries came into existence Chinese settled in all parts of the United States and conducted laundries. All laundry was washed and ironed by hand. They sprinkled the clothes by filling their mouths with water and blowing it in a fine spray over the different articles. This was before germs had been discovered. Rice and fish were their chief diet. They cooked the fish without cleaning them, as they claimed this gave them a better flavor. By referring to the above list we find that Orlando had two such laundries in the early days.



TRIBUTE TO JAKE SUMMERLIN

This is a picture of the Court House that Jake Summerlin's \$10,000 made possible when he gave that amount to the County Commissioners as Col. Sanford was attempting to have the county seat moved to Sanford where arrangements had been made to provide a site and most of the revenue needed for erection of a Court House building.

Mr. Summerlin, in giving the commissioners the \$10,000 to build the Court House (Orange County's third) said they could pay him back the money whenever they got it, and if they never did it would be all right. The debt was paid out in ten years.

The building erected was a three-story wooden structure and was built in 1875. It was sold in 1892 to make room for a new red brick Court House which now stands at Central and Main St. The wooden building was moved to Church and Main Sts. and is the Southern portion of the Tremont Hotel.

Mr. Summerlin also gave the City of Orlando Lake Eola and 60 feet of land around it for a park and race track. He was one of the State's largest cattlemen and his home, the Summerlin Hotel was on the site now occupied by the fire department.

A large picture of Mr. Summerlin, in his range garb, with a short history and tribute beneath it is now hanging in the lobby of the new Court House. Drop in and see it when you are downtown some day.



PIONEER SUMMERLIN HONORED FOR KEEPING COUNTY SEAT HERE

There has been placed in the lobby of the Court House an enlarged picture of Mr. Jacob Summerlin in honor to the pioneer who kept the county seat in Orlando and loaned the County Commissioners \$10,000 to build a court house at a time when money was scarce and the county seat was about to be removed to Sanford.

In the History of Orange County, written in 1927 by Prof. W. F. Blackman of Rollins College, is the following article about how Jacob Summerlin saved the court house from being moved. It was taken from an article entitled "Echoes Of Dead Days," published in 1906 in the Democrat, a weekly newspaper published in Orlando by J. Holland Starbuck:

"At the time of which we write, Orlando was duly, by the selection of proper authorities, the seat of county government and the lawful location of the court house, yet it was scarcely more than a town and had prospects less bright to the ordinary eye, than

have most of the country postoffices of the county of today which are located far from the nearest railroad and have absolutely no apparent prospects of noticeable growth, yet to the eyes of Mr. Jacob Summerlin the town had the brightest of prospects.

"It was at this time that General Sanford, former American Consul to the court of Belgium, and a very pompous northern gentleman, followed the course of the St. Johns river from Jacksonville to Mellonville—In 1875 he looked upon his work and saw that it was good, for he had built a town that in those days was a model for the section in which it was located, and then he dreamed his dream, and saw a city beside the blue waters of Lake Monroe, a city such as Orange County had never known, and in his dreams, that city which bore his name was the county seat, a home of county officials, the business center of affairs. The County seat must be moved from Orlando.

"So the matter stood when the Board of County Commissioners met in Orlando to make their final decision.

"General Sanford came to the county seat to be present at the meeting and to personally make his offer to the Board. He stopped at the Summerlin hotel and demanded of the clerk where he could find this man, Mr. Jacob Summerlin who dared to oppose him in his effort to locate the court house in Sanford. He was taken out on the porch and introduced to Mr. Summerlin. He began at once to draw a verbal picture of the wonderful growth which would surely come to Sanford within a few years, he argued, he explained and grew eloquent, and through it all Mr. Summerlin sat, an attentive listener, a courteous kindly gentleman, yet a man of his own mind, who had pondered the matter and had drawn his own conclusions and who would stand by them to the very end.

"Next day, the Commissioners met in Orlando and before them appeared General Sanford and Mr. Jacob Summerlin. When the subject came up General Sanford explained his proposition, he was eloquent, he was forceful, he was generous, he offered land and money and when he took his seat it is said not one member of the body but was ready to accept his offer. Then Mr. Summerlin stated I will make my offer. The county seat has its land for the court house here in Orlando, leave this place the county seat and I will build a \$10,000 court house, and if the county is ever able to pay for it all right, and if not I won't ask to be repaid."

The offer was accepted. The \$10,000 was repaid, but not for ten long years.

Mr. Summerlin's father was an Englishman who resigned his commission in the army and came to America and was given a tract of land at Mandarin on the St. John's river, so writes Mrs. J. W. Cantrell, postmistress of Kissimmee and historian for Osceola County. He afterwards moved to Columbia County where he was also in possession of a large tract of land including the whole of what is now Lake City.

His son Jacob Jr., the subject of our sketch, was born in that neighborhood, then known as Alligator, in a fort in which the family had been forced to take refuge from an Indian attack. As shown in the family Bible, the date was February 22, 1820, the anniversary of George Washington's birthday, one year before the purchase of Florida from Spain. He passed away in Orlando on Nov. 4th, 1893.

Mr. Jacob Summerlin, "The Cattle King of Florida," was not the wild, rough man as some people pictured him because he rode the cattle range at a time when Florida was full of Indians and cattle thieves. He was a quiet, courteous, kindly man and honest in his dealings. He was a politician and in 1843 a member of the Territorial Legislature from Columbia County, Fla. He believed in education and his six children, Mary Ann, Jasper, George, Bob, Sam and Alice attended the Academy at Flemington, Ga., but came with their father to Orlando in 1873. Bob was a lawyer and after his father built a family home on the south side of Lake Eola, he took over the management of the Summerlin Hotel with his brother Sam. Many social entertainments were held under the direction of Miss Alice Summerlin who later became the wife of Rev. James Davet, of Bartow.

Summerlin came to Orlando in 1873 and bought land around Lake Eola. He built the Summerlin Hotel at a cost of \$15,000 which first stood 100 feet back from Main Street where the fire department is located today but was later moved to the north and faced Washington Street. The hotel was torn down in 1942. He also built a family residence on East Central Avenue where the Dwellere Hotel now stands. In 1883 he gave the city a strip of land 60 feet wide around Lake Eola for a park and race track. For years he bought cattle in Florida and shipped them to Cuba and

also drove many to the market in Charleston, paying for them in gold. But one of his greatest achievements for Orange County and Orlando was keeping the county seat here and furnishing the money to build the court house.

Memorial to Summerlin

Some of the older residents of Orlando thought it was time something was done to commemorate this deed, and finding that Mr. John Rowland had an old picture of Mr. Summerlin taken in his range garb they appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Maynard Evans, W. S. Branch Jr., and E. H. Gore, to have Mr. T. P. Robinson make an enlargement of this picture 26½ x 20 inches, and framed. With the permission of the County Commissioners it has been placed in the lobby of the Court House in 1949. It also has a card underneath with the following inscribed thereon:

JACOB SUMMERLIN

"The Cattle King of South Florida. Born near Lake City, Fla., Feb. 22, 1820. Died at Orlando, Fla., Nov. 4, 1893."

His loyalty and influence were decisive factors in retaining Orlando as County Seat of Old Orange. His money—a loan of \$10,000 to the Commissioners—built and furnished Court House No. 3, in 1875. Summerlin Street in Orlando, and Summerlin Institute in Bartow, were both named in his honor.

Cattle King of South Florida

An old timer is authority for the statement that back in the early 70's Mr. Jacob Summerlin and his men drove 62,000 head of cattle through this part of Orlando and watered them at Lake Lancaster. He kept adding to the herd and by the time he reached Arcadia it numbered around 84,000.

These were driven to Punta Rassa on the West Coast for shipment to Cuba. At this place Mr. Summerlin had constructed a wharf 800 feet into the Gulf and his cattle were loaded on boats for shipment to Cuba. Both steamboats and sailing vessels were used. A steamer could carry 600 head and land them in Havana in 24 hours while it took a sailing vessel several days to make the voyage. The cattle brought around \$30 a head in the Cuban Market and were paid for in gold.



Main Street 1890. Green House and Summerlin Hotel

Greenhouse and Nursery of L. P. Westcott. Later owned by Pell-Clark. Summerlin Hotel; A. Haden residence; R. H. Wright residence; A. W. C. Smythe residence; C. A. Johnson residence.

ALBERTSON LIBRARY

Capt. Charles L. Albertson was born in New York State in 1856. He moved to New York City and joined the police force in 1879. He was rapidly advanced to the highest position and was an excellent officer. He retired in 1905 and came to Orlando in 1913. He had a library valued at \$100,000. This he offered to give to the city if they would build a Library Building. The offer was accepted and the Albertson Public Library was opened to the public in February, 1923. Now it is one of the largest in the state with around 81,000 volumes.

THE OHIO NEWELLS

Mr. Lester C. Newell came from Ashtabula, Ohio, in 1884 and purchased the land where the town of Taft stands today. He wanted to go into the citrus business but after experiment found this soil was not adapted to orange growing so sold out to a real estate firm and purchased a good growing grove on the west side of Lake Conway.

His son, J. J. Newell, came to live with his father in 1886 and attended school at Pine Castle. He returned to Ohio but came back

in 1909 and in 1910 opened an electrical business in Orlando and has continued in it ever since.

He went into politics and Dec. 1, 1941 was elected for two years as City Commissioner and to another two years term on Dec. 4, 1944. He also served on the County School Board.

He was president of the Orlando Athletic Association and it was through his efforts that a grandstand was built for diamond ball at the fair grounds. Mr. Newell raised four children, Edward Newell, Mrs. Katherine Hughey, Mrs. Elizabeth Harrell, Mrs. Margie Hager, and they all reside in Orlando.

The town of Taft was first known as Newelton being named for this pioneer family.

SWEET AND NEWELL PIONEERS

Mr. Charles D. Sweet, a surveyor, from Louisiana, located in Orlando in 1873. He had traveled up and down the Mississippi valley and got a desire to see what Florida looked like. When he arrived in Orlando he liked it so well he decided to locate. He surveyed part of the city when it was incorporated in 1875 and laid out some of the streets. He wanted to make Gertrude Street a main thoroughfare through Orlando but when the South Florida Railroad was built in 1880 it followed through a large portion of that street. The street was named for his sister Gertrude. He was elected to the board of Aldermen in 1880 and served as Mayor in 1881. He wanted to name the streets running east and west after the different Mayors so started out with Marks and Sweet streets but some time later the name of Sweet street was changed to Colonial Drive. He was one of the pioneers who helped change Orlando from a village to a city.

Around 1880 a young musician, Mr. Harry Alexander Newell, left his home in Baltimore, Maryland, and came south to seek his fortune. He came to Orlando and began the teaching of music and when the Kuhl-DeLaney block was built in 1884 he opened a studio on the third floor. He could play most any kind of a musical instrument and that fact brought him many students among the younger set of Orlando and vicinity. He was the leader of the local band for several years, also organized orchestras that played for dances and other entertainments.

He married Miss Gertrude Sweet in 1883 and they lived at 211 E. Robinson Street for 44 years. They had three children but only

one of them, Mrs. Agnes Newell Wade, still resides in the old homestead. Mr. Newell had weekly entertainments at his home on Saturday nights where the musicians could gather for rehearsals and refreshments. He provided music for the different lodge functions and was a member of the Masons, Knights of Pythias, and Maccabees.

Mrs. Wade has an old handbill, 6 x 16 and green in color, that was put out by the Orlando Benevolent Association advertising an entertainment on April 20th, 1876, for the benefit of the Orlando school. Her uncle, Mr. Charles D. Sweet, was the scenic artist and the play was the thrilling drama entitled, "Among the Breakers."

Other pioneers who belonged to the Association and took part in the play were: R. T. and G. H. Packwood, J. R. Cohen, M. B. Givens, C. H. Munger, E. W. Speer, Miss Alice Summerlin, Miss Rosa McFarland, Mrs. Irene Perry and Miss A. Heath. There was a double clog dance by Charles and Millard Sweet also a Shadow Pantomime, music by the orchestra and it wound up with a Punch and Judy show.

Some entertainment for 1876 and all for the price of, adults 50c and children 25c.

THE COX FAMILY

A widow, Mary Elizabeth Cox, left her native State of Georgia, in 1886 and came to Orlando accompanied by her children, Ira, Linton C., Susie L. and Irene. Two of her sons, Robert H. and William Cox went to Auburndale in 1884 but when their mother came to Orlando they moved here so they could all be in the same town.

Robert H. Cox bought a grove on Lake Formosa and used to rent boats. He had six children two of whom, Helen and Louis, still reside in Orlando.

William Cox opened a grocery on W. Church Street and conducted it for several years.

Ira Cox had a meat market on E. Pine Street in the Patrick store between Orange Avenue and Main Street.

Linton C. Cox went to school taught by Prof. W. G. Johnson in an old building on Rock Lake. Later Prof. Johnson taught in the city school. "Lint" Cox as he was called by his friends worked in meat markets and learned all he could about the business and in October 1895 opened a market of his own in city market in the old Armory building. T. A. Yancy also had a market in this building but young Cox bought him out and soon controlled the meat trade

for most of Orlando and sent meat out by express to all the neighboring towns and hotels in central Florida. When his health failed he sold the business to Mr. J. L. Guernsey.

Mr. Cox then went into the real estate business and one of his first ventures was to buy orange groves and acreage around Sunset Lake in west Orlando. He bought a heifer for \$8.00 from a Negro named Mosaic Hill and this was his start on a dairy farm which he conducted on his land at Sunset Lake for 25 years. He later sold the dairy and has spent his time since buying more groves and unimproved land.

He has resided on Sunset Lake for the past 45 years but the original Cox home was 507 W. South just beyond Division Street and the house still is in good condition. One son, Clarence E. Cox, born in Florida 40 years ago has a home in the Angebilt Addition.

Mr. Linton Cox was always an active member in the Odd Fellow Lodge, having joined 52 years ago. He is a charter member of Encampment No. 12. Although 76 years of age he is still very active and claims the reason for his good health is that he has worked hard and enjoyed Florida sunshine.

CLAY SPRINGS—MAJ. STEINMETZ

One of the first men to settle in Clay Springs (now Wekiwa) was Mr. S. B. Harrington who arrived there from New York State in 1869. He moved to Orlando in 1877. Others who settled there before railroads were constructed, brought supplies into a village by boats up the Wekiwa river. At one time Clay Springs had a population of 50 people. A Post Office was established with Mr. M. E. Glover, postmaster.

The resident who resided there the longest and outlived all the early settlers, was Major John B. Steinmetz. He was born in Norristown, Pa., in 1857 but in 1882 on account of poor health came to Orange County to hunt, fish and live out in the open and soon regained his health. He located at Clay Springs and went into the orange industry. He started a nursery and set out a large grove. There was a winery at the Springs and the owner, Mr. A. M. Schultz and Major Steinmetz extracted orange oil from the peel by distillation. It was a success and they had no trouble selling all the oil they could produce.

When his grove was coming into production Major Steinmetz built a large packing house but the freeze of 1895 wiped out the

orange business. He turned the packing house into a skating rink, the first in Orange County. On Sundays the rink was used for church services.

Around 1898 he leased Clay Springs and built a bath house, two picnic pavilions, dance pavilion and several boathouses. It was the first amusement park in Orange County. He owned the first power boat in Central Florida, a naphtha launch, and traveled all the inland waterways and down the East Coast as far south as Miami.

Major Steinmetz built a telephone line from Clay Springs to the Witherington house in Apopka. He and Mr. Henry Witherington put in a telephone exchange in Apopka and connected with Orlando and extended the line to Mt. Dora. He and Mr. Witherington, a State Representative, helped frame the first wild game laws in Florida.

When Orange County voted a ten million dollar road bond issue, Major Steinmetz was appointed one of the three bond trustees and served as chairman when it was taken over by the State. On the day the banks closed in Orlando he needed a large sum of money to meet the contractors payroll. He telephoned the bank in Jacksonville who sent the cash down by car and it was put in the Orlando jail under guard over night. The trustees never lost a cent for the county, even with so many bank failures.

Major Steinmetz was one of the organizers of the Plymouth Citrus Growers Exchange and served as director many years. He was a Charter member of the Country Club of Orlando, and of the Apopka Sportsman Club, and a life member of the Mt. Dora Yacht Club also the Audubon Society. He was also a life member of the Elks and Knights of Pythias; a 32nd degree Mason and was affiliated with Pioneer Chapter No. 99, O. E. S. Winter Park, Eureka Chapter No. 7 R. A. M., Orlando Council No. 5 R. & S. M. and Olivet Commandery No. 4 K. T. of Orlando also Morocco Temple A. A. O. N. M. S., of Jacksonville. A life member of Orange Lodge No. 36, Apopka, where he was Master 13 times and treasurer for thirty years. Through legal proceedings he once became owner of the building of Orange Lodge. He had it repaired and then turned it over to the Lodge.

He not only regained his health in Orange County but became one of its most active citizens. Major Steinmetz passed away on May 7th, 1949, at Wekiwa Springs at the age of 92 years, having resided there for 67 years.

THE PIONEER BUMBY FAMILY

Mr. Joseph Bumby, was born in Colchester, England, on April 27, 1843. He was married to Mary Flowers Elderkin, at St. John's church, Waterloo, County of Surrey, Aug. 25, 1867. He was employed by the Great Eastern Railway of London. Three children were born into the family in England, Ruth Elizabeth, Harry E. and Alice Mary.

In 1873 Mr. Bumby caught the pioneering spirit of that time to migrate to America and with his family departed upon a three weeks sea voyage, landing first at Halifax, Nova Scotia, where they again took a steamship for Jacksonville, Fla. There was no railroad south of Jacksonville so a boat trip of 24 hours was made down the St. John's river to Mellonville, now Sanford. Then a day's journey overland in a wagon, along the Indian and Military Trail, brought them to Orlando then a small trading post of two stores and a dozen or more families surrounded by forests primeval.

Bumby asked the driver where they would be able to get dinner and the reply was, "Robinson's Springs, Sir." At high noon on this midsummer day, with mosquitoes swarming around, the driver unhitched his horses, fed and watered them by a tiny roadside spring. He built a fire, putting water in a tin can for coffee, threw a few sweet "taters" into the coals. Mr. Bumby looked around asking, "Cap, when do we get to Robinson's Springs and an Inn where we can get a bit to eat?" The reply was, "This is it, Sir." They could not eat the half raw potatoes, so Mrs. Bumby opened one of the trunks and brought out a fruit cake packed in a tin box, (a parting gift in England). Fruit cake in July tasted pretty good to these hungry emigrants.

This sturdy Englishman began in this wilderness to make a home for himself and family. He homesteaded 160 acres east of Orlando and developed an orange grove, carried mail from Sanford to Orlando, first on horseback, carrying his rifle to protect himself from wild beasts or hostile Indians, then later establishing a hack line.

In a one story frame building, on the northwest corner of W. Church and where the railroad is now located, he opened a warehouse and sold hay, grain and fertilizer. When the South Florida Railroad was built in 1880 on account of his railroad ex-

perience in England, he became the first freight and ticket agent. His store was used as a depot until 1881 when the first depot was built across the track on the south side of Church Street.

In 1886, catching the vision that some day Orlando would be a great city, he erected a large brick store building across from his warehouse and opened a hardware store which since his death, Feb. 11, 1911, has been carried on by his children and has grown into one of the largest wholesale and retail business establishments in Central Florida.

Later branch stores were opened in Winter Park in 1912 and in Winter Garden in 1917, also on Orange Avenue in 1922 when the Guernsey Hardware store was purchased by the company.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bumby had nine children. Three were born in England: Ruth Elizabeth born on Sept. 22, 1868, is now Mrs. J. S. Moore and lives in Sanford and has reached the good old age of 81 years.

Harry E. Bumby, born Nov. 4, 1870, helped his father in the grain and hardware business but left Orlando for a time and went to Knoxville, Tenn., and Birmingham, Ala., but returned in 1917 and conducted the Bumby branch hardware store in Winter Garden until his death April 11, 1941.

Alice Mary Bumby, born Dec. 11, 1872, was married to Mr. J. M. Maddox and moved to Fort Meade. Died July 31, 1930.

The six children born in Orlando were as follows:

Alfred William Bumby, June 16, 1875, oldest male member of the firm, helped his father on farm and grove as well as in the grain and hardware business. Educated in Orlando's city schools. Member of the Presbyterian Church and Masonic Lodge, also Rotary. Died 1949.

Charles E. Bumby, January 16, 1878. He attended the city schools and Rollins College and helped his father on the farm and in the store and after learning the business went to Winter Park in 1912 and is still associated with his brother, Leonard in the branch store.

Joseph Franklin Bumby, Feb. 28, 1882. Attended city schools and Rollins College. Then worked for N. P. Yowell in his first drygoods store on Orange Ave. After six years he joined his father in the hardware business.

Ada A. Bumby, March 25, 1884. Attended city schools and received A.B. degree at Rollins College in 1905. On Dec. 5, 1917,

she was married to Mr. W. W. Yothers, U. S. Government Entomologist, and they reside at 457 Boone Street. She is secretary of the Joseph Bumby Hardware Company.

Frank Foster Bumby, Sept. 25, 1886. Attended school and spent his spare time on his father's grove. After he left school went into the hardware store where he has spent over 40 years.

Leonard Bumby, March 12, 1890. The youngest of the children attended Stetson University but like the others after his school days learned the hardware business and with his brother Charles conducts the branch store in Winter Park.

In 1934 safe crackers broke into the Bumby store and taking heavy axes out of the stock, proceeded to chop a hole in the old safe and made away with its valuable contents. The loss was not only in money but many valuable papers and family records.

The first Bumby home was of half log and frame construction but later they built a 14 room Colonial home on Bumby Street. This was destroyed by fire June 16, 1911. It had been the scene of many a happy gathering of the young people in Orlando and vicinity.

The Bumbys are home loving citizens and have always taken an active part in church, lodge and civic enterprises. Bumby Street was named for this pioneer family.

Mr. Joseph Bumby took out naturalization papers and became an American citizen on Aug. 4, 1879. The last family residence was on the northeast corner of Orange and Jackson, where Mrs. Bumby passed away on May 5, 1917.

Officers in 1950 are Mr Charles Bumby, Pres.; Mrs. Ruth Bumby Moore, Vice-Pres.; Mrs. Ada Bumby Yothers, Sec.; Mr. Frank Bumby, Treas.

THE HULL FAMILY

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hull and four families, with their slaves—36 persons in all—as well as dogs, horses and oxen, left Cobb County, Ga., in 1855 to seek their fortunes in the wilds of Florida.

They traveled many days, but there was no shortage of meat since turkey, deer and bear were shot by the men of the party.

Reaching Lake Fairview, north of Orlando (Jernigan, then) the Hulls decided to locate. Here they stayed for a time but later moved into a log and frame house on Orange Ave., about where the Johnson's Men's shop is today. There they opened a boarding house.

Mr. Hull joined the Joshua Mizell Home Guards and in 1862 was taken to Tallahassee, mustered into the Confederate army and sent to Virginia. He was wounded twice and at the battle of Gettysburg was taken prisoner on July 2, 1863 and sent to Fort Delaware for two years.

After being released, he and a fellow prisoner were sent by water to Palatka and then walked the balance of the way home. He took this fellow prisoner into partnership, and they bought land southeast of town and raised long staple cotton. They were successful, and as land was cheap, Mr. Hull kept buying more until he owned 640 acres. He built a house, half logs and half frame, on what is known today as the Dolive grove. His estate extended from Lake Lancaster east to Crystal Lake Dr. and from beyond the County Home northward to the old Bumby estate.

Mr. Hull was one of the first to pioneer in oranges, and in 1875 his crop consisted of three barrels, which he consigned, but like some growers of the present time, never received any returns. But he set out more trees, and later built up a good citrus business.

He sold his grove and built a small frame house on Conway Road about this time, the original portion of the present Hull home. By 1883 he sold more of the property, and built the large frame house that has stood for the past 66 years.

The Hulls were busy people, but they managed to raise a family of 11 children—six boys and five girls, of which only two are still living: Mrs. T. B. O'Steen of Daytona Beach, and Mrs. Jeff White of Tampa. They had 53 grandchildren and over 50 great grandchildren. Three of the grandchildren, William P. Barber, I. J. Carter and Robert R. Carter, still live in Orlando. Only one of the Hull children, Mr. J. Calvin Hull, remained in the old homestead until his death June 8, 1948.

Mr. and Mrs. Hull were of the Baptist faith, and became members of the First Baptist Church organized in Orlando in 1858 with only 12 members. In 1914, when the Baptists built their brick church, the Hull children donated the money for a memorial window on the Main St. side of the edifice. It bears the inscription, "In memory of Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Hull."

THE HANSEL PIONEERS

The Hansel family lived in Georgia before the War Between the States, but in the latter part of 1865, with their property all

destroyed they loaded their oxen drawn wagons and set out for Florida. There were four of them, William Mathew Hansel, his brother, Charles Hansel and Charles' mother, a widow, and Mrs. Nancy Hansel.

Arriving in what is now Orlando they found three deserted log cabins in the woods on the north side of Lake Eola and taking possession of one of them, decided to locate here.

At first they raised cotton north of the lake but later turned to citrus and homesteading a track of land southwest of Pine Castle, they set out a grove.

Here they lived for many years and W. M. Hansel raised a family of six children. Four of the children are still living in this vicinity, Mrs. Chas. E. Maull, Mrs. Effie Fulford, Mrs. B. B. Prescott, and Mr. Bert Hansel. All the lakes had plenty of alligators in those early days and many of them lay on the sand sunning themselves when the Hansels came to the village to trade. The southeast bank of Lake Eola was marshy and always had plenty of them.

THE HUGHEY FAMILY

Mr. James P. Hughey, a Georgian by birth, got the spirit of adventure in 1855, secured a covered wagon, a yoke of young oxen, loaded in his family, oiled up his trusty gun, called his dogs and started out to seek his fortune in the wilds of Florida. He traveled south and camped along the streams and lakes until one day the trail led him to the west side of Lake Lucerne and here, where Grace Street is now, he found a small stream of clear water coming from under a large oak tree and running into the lake. He decided he had found the Fountain of Youth and drove up into the woods and made his camp under the oak trees near the spring. Two of those trees are still standing but on account of their age are in bad condition. The Hugheys liked this place and found they could homestead 160 acres running from Lake Lucerne back to Paramore Street.

They built a log house on the rise of ground about where Grace and Macy streets intersect and for 20 years this home was open to any traveler who happened to come its way. Later he built a small frame house near the corner of Grace and Hughey Street but when he gave the railroad the right of way through his property it cut off the backyard and Mr. Hughey then built a big house on the corner

of Irvin and Hughey and it is still in good condition. Hughey Street was named after this early pioneer.

The rains washed the sand down across the trail on the west side of Lake Lucerne and it formed a peninsula which was known for years as the Hughey peninsula. In early days there were several row boats on the lake and they used this peninsula as a landing place. In later years Mr. Charles Lord built a house thereon for the swans to raise their young. Now the city has made a park out of it.

Mr. Luther B. Long married Eliza Hughey, and they were given a fourth of the Hughey property and built a large house at 502 S. Hughey. They opened a street through the property and named it Long Street. They raised two sons who still reside in the city: J. Baxter Long who has spent many years in the hardware business last with the Parrish Hardware Co., and Henry Long, who worked for the Western Union but is now retired.

Mr. Cassius A. Boone married the other daughter, Sarah Hughey. They were also given a fourth of the Hughey property and built the Boone residence on Irvin Street facing Boone Street which was named in honor of Mr. Boone. Here they raised five children and three of them are still living in Orlando John K. Boone, Grace Boone and Maude Boone Rogers.

Mr. Hughey was clerk of the circuit court from 1870 to 1883 and was elected to the board of aldermen on July 29, 1882, and County Commissioner in 1887.

THE MCQUAIG PIONEERS

Mr. Charles Franklin McQuaig, a native of Georgia, heard there was money in the citrus industry in Florida, so with his wife and children he came to Orlando in the Fall of 1871. He found only a small village but many men of wealth were coming to Florida at that time to seek their fortune and who liked to investigate the different resources of the State. So Mr. McQuaig went to Kissimmee and purchased a boat and carried passengers down the Kissimmee river, through Lake Okeechobee into the Caloosahatchee river to the Gulf. Soon other boats began to make this trip so Mr. McQuaig sold out and came back to Orlando and purchased a forty acre grove and home on the Conway Road which is known as the Price home today.

He purchased the southeast corner of E. Church and S. Orange with lots facing on both streets. He built a home where McElroy's

block now stands, west of this, a grocery store which was conducted by Mr. J. R. Montague and on the corner a drug store under the firm name of Blich & McQuaig. On S. Orange Avenue where the Bass Hotel is located he built another large two story house. He opened a real estate office on the north side of E. Pine Street and dealt in large tracts of timberland, turpentine stills, orange groves and farm land. He owned a large turpentine still in Conway which he later sold to Connelly and Overstreet. Mr. McQuaig was a builder and money maker but the big freeze came along and he went broke with many others. But he did not give up and leave Orlando as many did. He kept on in the real estate business and when the land around Sanford was found to be ideal for celery raising he went in with Mr. B. Beacham and they handled hundreds of acres, and both made a fortune out of it.

He sold his home on East Church Street and bought a large house in the 800 block on West Central Avenue. He raised four children: James, Ida, Viola, and Lorena. For several years James conducted a gents furnishing store in the Charleston block under the firm name of Hammond & McQuaig. At one time he and Phil Slemons were declared to be the best salesmen in Orlando. He became an expert hat salesman and sold out and went to Jacksonville to take charge of a hat store. Ida married Mr. Charles McDowell and they have lived for nearly fifty years at 719 W. Central Avenue. Viola married Mr. T. A. Mann, both of whom are deceased. Lorena, widow of Mr. Ed McDowell, still resides at 531 Mariposa Street.

Mr. Charles F. McQuaig was a very active man and his building and real estate activities helped to make for a greater Orlando.

PIONEER MAY RETURN

Like a voice from the past comes a letter from Mrs. V. Giardino of Brooklyn, New York who writes interestingly of early life in Oriando when the now well settled section of Lake Lancaster was wild land abounding in snakes and alligators.

Mrs. Giardino, whose family name was Dower, hopes to come to Orlando this Winter for a short stay and to look over the old surroundings of the family's home.

Her father, with his brother, arrived in Florida when this city was a mere village. They reached Jacksonville by boat and made the trip to Sanford on the St. Johns River coming from that point to Orlando by rail.

Her father purchased a grove on Conway Drive just beyond Peel Avenue. His brother owned a grove on Peel Avenue beyond the Porter Bros. grove.

The grove purchased had a large, old-fashioned Southern home with a balcony in front and verandas on both sides. There was no gas, electricity, running water or plumbing in those days only a pump in the kitchen to supply the house with water and another in the yard for water for the animals.

In recounting life in those days, Mrs. Giardino writes: "Father bought some wild land also and in cleaning it he killed many snakes such as, chicken, garter, moccasins, adders, but did not kill the black or garden snakes. Mother was young, slender and about five feet tall but she did her share of snake killing and one day killed a six foot rattler and for years we kept its skin.

"We were bothered with forest fires, chicken hawks, ticks, fleas and alligators. The water in Lake Lancaster in those days came up to the road and as we stopped to water the horse on our way to the village, many alligators would slide into the water only to come back again to the warm sand as soon as we had gone.

"On the other side of the picture were the beautiful magnolias, spider lilies, milk and wine lilies, Marchiel Neil roses, oleanders, persimmon trees, guava bushes, mulberry trees, camphor trees, water oaks, pines, palms, ferns and Spanish moss and so much else so beautiful. From all this there was a wonderful fragrance in the air that is like no other. I have never forgotten the dew drops that sparkled like diamonds in the rising sunbeams and the glory and beauty of it all in my childhood days."

THE HOWE PIONEERS

In 1951, one of our pioneers, Mr. S. Waters Howe, will celebrate his 81st birthday. He was born in old Kentucky but came here with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Howe, in 1883. He was educated in the city schools and attended Rollins College. His father for many years was manager of the ice company and when young Howe finished his school and college work he became a clerk in the office of his father.

But in 1895 he entered the employ of the old State Bank. Here he served as cashier and later as vice-president. He probably has spent more continuous time in the banking business than any other Orlando resident. He served the city as treasurer for eight years.



Orlando Bicycle Club, June, 1892

Among these riders were: Carl Warfield, J. H. Boozer, Harry Newell, Col. John Bradshaw, Judge C. G. Butt, Bert Beebe, Milton O. Dovell, Dr. E. J. Baird, John Burden and son Jim, Alex and Eston Shine, Watson Knox.

He was a corporal in the first military organization known as the Orlando Guards later called Shine Guards. The Guards offered a monthly medal for the best drilled man and Messrs. Howe and Gus Hart had the honor of wearing it more often than any other member of the company. Then in a competitive drill on July 4, 1891, at Lake Eola, Mr. Howe won the gold medal. The third medal was won by him for markmanship.

In 1896 he married Miss Georgene Lawrence, daughter of Mr. W. L. B. Lawrence who owned a large house on N. Orange Avenue. This was torn down to make room for the Orange Court Hotel.

The Howes have always been builders. In 1883 Mr. Robert Howe bought several acres on the southeast end of Lake Concord and built a large residence and boat house. This was a very beautiful place and was bought later by Judge Cheney. Then the Howes lived in the Rev. J. H. Davet residence on E. Central Ave. where the Dwellere Hotel property is located. But in Oct. 1903 Mr. S. Waters Howe bought the lot where stands the Elks Club and built

a large residence. In 1908 Mr. Benjamin Drew purchased this residence and later sold it to the Elks Club for a clubhouse.

Mr. Robert Howe built the residence at 525 E. Central and in 1919 sold it to Lawyer Chauncey Boyer. Then Mr. Waters Howe bought the residence at 104 E. Central and they lived here until 1946 when he sold out and purchased the beautiful home of the late Mr. H. H. Dickson, 858 Park Lake Circle.

The Howes did much for the upbuild of Orlando and Mr. S. Waters Howe has seen the city change from a small village to the metropolitan city of today. For 67 years he has lived in Orlando and he and his wife have seen many people come and go during that time.

DR. J. N. BUTT BUILT TWO BRICK STORES.

Dr. James Nixon Butt, a native of North Carolina, graduated at the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1855. In 1883 he decided to come to Orlando. He liked the place and bought a home at the northeast corner of Main Street and Lucerne Circle and in 1884 chartered a car, loaded his household goods, horse, Jersey cow, dog and secured a colored man to accompany them to Orlando. In 1884 he moved into his new home with his family. There were six children.

He built a brick block on West Church Street just east of the depot, and shipped the contents of his drug store to Orlando from Elizabeth City, N. C. and opened for business. Later he wanted to get on Orange Avenue so built another brick store at 19 South Orange Avenue and moved his drug store and physicians office into this new location. He rented the store on Church Street to Dr. J. H. Smith.

Of his six children only one are living, Mrs. John D. Burden. Mr. Arthur Butt was tax assessor of Orange County for over 30 years, but retired and lived in a beautiful home on Lake Jessamine until his death on March 6, 1950.

In 1884 Main Street and Lucerne Circle were just sand roads. The Butt home had a picket fence built around it and on Main Street was a wooden sidewalk. Just beyond their home on Lucerne Circle Mr. James A. Knox had a large house with a tower built from which you could look over the lake and surrounding territory. Beyond the Knox home was the large three story original Lucerne Hotel. This caught fire in 1886 and burned to the ground.

PIONEERS FROM SWEDEN

Olaf Nelson Larson was born in Sweden and with his parents came to America when he was six years old. They settled on a farm in Minnesota. In 1880 being a young man and looking for adventure he came to a Swedish settlement at Oviedo, Florida. He purchased an orange grove and became a citrus grower. Here he met and married Minnie Argo on July 21, 1885. She was from Hawkinsville, Ga., and was visiting friends in Oviedo.

After the freeze in 1894-95 Mr. Larson engaged in the building industry and in 1901 moved to Orlando and went into partnership with Mr. Oscar Isaacson. They built many houses and wooden buildings in Orlando. In 1908 he worked one year on the police force under Marshal Carter. He then resumed his trade which he followed until his death on Aug. 23, 1931.

He lived on Church Street during his residence here and a peculiar incident happened. His first home was at 408 W. Church and then he built a new home on E. Church and when the city gave him the number for the house it was 408.

He raised five children: Coralie, now Mrs. J. T. Johnson, still living in the old home; Bessie who married Mr. C. S. McEwen, and passed on in 1944; Frank P. Larson, of Hickory, N. C.; Lena, now Mrs. L. H. Weeks, Jacksonville; Eloise, married Mr. C. D. Fraser, Arlington, Fla. Mr. Larson was a member of the Baptist Church also the Masonic, K. of P. and Woodman Lodges.

THE FOSTER PIONEERS

Mr. Frank Foster of Latrobe, Pa., who lived here when his father, Maj. P. A. Foster operated the livery stable on the corner where Yowell-Drew-Ivey now stands comes to Orlando to attend Rollins College Animated Magazine.

Reminiscing with the author, he talked of old times, of the farm his father operated after his arrival here in 1881. This was located on Miller Ave. The home was a log cabin. Later a frame dwelling east of the railroad was built and it is still standing.

Maj. Foster operated the livery stable with E. J. Reel. The Major had the first telephone in Orlando. He secured the wire and instruments, erected his own poles and ran the line from his stable at Central to his home on Miller.

Because Major Foster and other business men on Orange Avenue wanted the Post Office located in their vicinity, they secured a

location in the San Juan hotel and paid the rent on it, persuading Postmaster Ingram to have it moved from East Pine Street where it had been located since 1871. The move to Orange Avenue was made in 1890.

Mr. Foster has been with the Pearce Mfg. Co., and is leaving the road to accept the position of manager of the blanket manufacturing plant. He still owns 8 acres of land at the corner of Division and Grant Ave.

THE SMITH FAMILY

No matter how large or small a community is you will always find a member of the Smith family. Orlando is no exception and has had many of them.

One of the first to locate here was Dr. James Horace Smith. He was born on a plantation near Marietta, Ga. in 1852; the son of John Durant and Irene Burns Smith, of Cobb County, Ga. Dr. Smith and wife, Martha Philo Bell Smith, came to Orlando to live in 1883, and he began the practice of medicine.

He later rented the brick store on West Church Street just east of the depot, and opened a drug store and had his office in the rear. This was one of the first brick buildings built in Orlando by Dr. J. N. Butt who had conducted a drug store here but later moved to Orange Avenue where Butlers, Inc., is today. His son, Mr. Arthur Butt, lived over the Church Street store and tells how he came home late one night from lodge and found the store open and thinking burglars had been inside got Policeman Mathews to investigate but found nothing missing and on contact with Dr. Smith found he had been called away in a hurry and did not have time to lock up.

Dr. J. H. Smith was a graduate of the school of Atlanta Physicians and Surgeons, now Emory University, and at one time was the oldest graduate in Orlando. He was also President of the Emory Alumnae Club.

He was not only a good physician and druggist but took an active part in the civic life of the city: Elected alderman on Dec. 9, 1893 and served several terms. Member of the first School Trustees in 1902. Mayor of Orlando 1905-06. He was well liked and never defeated in an election to public office. He also found time to study his Bible and attend Church.

He invested heavily in real estate and after the big freeze bought the Kuhl-Delaney block, corner Main and East Pine streets.

which today is occupied by Mather Furniture Company. He moved his drug store to one of the store rooms on the first floor and opened his office and moved his family to the second floor, while the third floor was used for lodge rooms. He also owned the large lot where the Gas Company and McEwan Clinic are located, which in the early days was used for a pasture lot.

Dr. Smith and wife had four children: Edna, who married Mr. Noble J. Merck, a pharmacist, who conducted his father's store on Pine St.; Ula who became the wife of Mr. George Banschbach; Bernard Horace Smith who unfortunately passed away when he was only a young man; Ethel, who is the wife of Mr. Joseph F. Bumby and resides at 219 E. Church St. She is the only living member of the family.

Dr. Smith retired from active practice in 1920 but some of his patients kept going to him until his death in 1931.

PIONEER VISITS ORLANDO

A. W. Wallis, who claims no relationship with Henry Wallace, was in Orlando in 1949 looking for old friends, but he only found their relatives. He was a friend in early days of Judge Beggs and Mahlon Gore but found they had long passed on so visited with Postmaster J. D. Beggs and E. H. Gore.

Mr. Wallis was born on the eastern shore of Maryland on Dec. 24, 1861. He just missed being born on Christmas. His brother, Dr. Francis L. Wallis practiced medicine in Maitland in 1879-80. Mr. Wallis came to visit his brother Oct. 19, 1880 and liked Florida so well he went into the employ of H. S. Kedney who owned several groves in Orange County and also built the San Juan Hotel in this city. He married Mary Alison McCorkle, a daughter of a Presbyterian minister who lived in Maitland.

After learning the citrus business he bought a grove for himself on Lake Howell but after the big freeze returned to Maryland for a time but later returned to Florida and lived in Tampa 11 years. Then he went to Baltimore to reside but comes back every Winter and stops at Sanford.

He is now 89 years of age and found only about three people in Maitland who remembered when he lived there and his former friends in Orlando are all gone. He has a keen memory and can remember dates and things that happened in the early days as if it were only yesterday. He is very active and stands straight and walks



Floyd Home and Grimm Grocery, 1889

Orlando's open street car ran from Depot to Mark Street. Grimm Family Grocery. House on left built by T. J. Mathews and sold to O. B. Floyd and his widow and two children still reside there in 1950.

faster than most young men. He carries a cane that he prizes very highly as it is a souvenir of Florida and is made of orange wood and has over 20 carvings of birds, animals and Indian faces.

Mr. S. Waters Howe has one of the city's best collection of pictures of early residents and scenes. Among them is one of the Grimm grocery. This picture was taken at the corner of W. Livingston and N. Orange Ave. The store was on the west side of Orange Ave. and faced toward the east. It was a two-story wooden building with a large sign painted across the front which read, "W. Grimm, Family Groceries." The Grimm family came to Orlando from Winchester, Va. about 1880. They lived in rooms above the store but later built a one-story addition on the north side of the store building. Later they moved into a house on W. Livingston built by Mr. T. W. Mathews. This was purchased by Mr. Olive B. Floyd and is still occupied by some members of the Floyd family.

The son, Mr. Ernest Grimm, was a member of the old Orlando Guards. In the picture, standing in front of the store are Messrs. Tom Newman and T. W. Wiley who delivered ice for the Orlando Ice Co. whose place of business was just north of the grocery. In the street south of the store is one of Orlando's open street cars

drawn by two mules with the driver, Mr. W. M. Mathews, standing on the running board. The Grimm grocery was considered a country store as it was so far out from the business part of the city. Now the business part of the city extends several miles beyond it. The lot on which the store is located is now occupied by R. S. Evans as a used car lot.

THE SPELLMAN FAMILY

Charles Henry Spellman, a Canadian by birth, seeking health went first to Virginia but in 1885 he and Dr. Henkle came to Orlando. He greatly improved and decided to make this city his home, so bought the northwest corner of Washington Street and Orange Avenue which is divided today into several city lots. He built a home facing Washington Street and erected a building facing Orange Avenue in which he conducted a grocery under the name of Conway & Spellman.

After a few years he sold out and opened a grocery store in the Brown block, corner of Orange and Central Avenue where Dickson-Ives Co. is now located. He also operated a restaurant on the second floor of this building, and another restaurant on Orange Avenue where Kress store is located and a third on West Pine at the Grand Theater location.

Selling his Orange Avenue property he bought the L. H. Geer home which occupied about one-half the block on the east side of Magnolia Avenue, bounded on the north by Robinson Avenue. Here he made a home for his family of seven children, four boys and three girls.

The three daughters, Mary, Ella and Anna, still live in the home at 217 Magnolia Avenue which has been known as the Spellman home for the past 48 years. His son Jim Spellman was associated with his father in buying city lots and business property.

At one time they owned the property on E. Pine Street occupied now by the Knox Hardware Company and Hansan's Shoe Repair Shop. Jim bought two lots back of his old home and facing Rosalind Avenue where he built his home and his family still resides at 209 N. Rosalind. Jim passed away in 1937 after spending 30 years with the freight department of the Atlantic Coast Line Railway.

CHITTENDEN AND VAN HORN

George Curtis Chittenden and wife, Anna Rose, were born in England and came to this country in 1876 and settled in Fairfield.

Illinois. In May 1884 they decided to go South and grow up with the country, so located in Orlando. Mr. Chittenden engaged in architecture and building, and planned and built many of the first large frame houses constructed in Orlando. He took an active part in lodge circles and was a charter member of Eureka Chapter No. 7, R. A. M. and served as its first High Priest in 1886. He was Grand Tyler when Orlando Lodge No. 69, F. & A. M. laid the cornerstone for the brick court house in 1892. He also served as Noble Grand of the Odd Fellows Lodge. Mr. Chittenden raised two children, Geo. J. Chittenden and Florence Chittenden. They were members of the Episcopal Church and were buried in Greenwood.

Mr. Wm. Perry Van Horn married Florence Chittenden in Fairfield, Ill., and came to Orlando in 1884. They had two children, Harry C. and Annie C., one of whom, Mrs. Annie C. Gore still resides in Orlando, 512 Macy Street. She is the widow of Frederick Delmar Gore who with his brother, William E. Gore, came in early days to work on the first brick buildings as they were experienced brick layers. They built the old red brick court house.

Harry C. Van Horn left Orlando in 1903 and served as Grocery Dept. manager for Baker and Holmes in Jacksonville, Fla. for 23 years. Now he resides in Valdosta where for years he has been connected with a turpentine and rosin company.

During the war he was chairman of the U. S. O., President of T. P. A., Exalted Ruler of the Elks and District Deputy of South Georgia, Chancellor Commander of Knights of Pythias.

His mother, Mrs. Florence Van Horn, conducted a dressmaking parlor in the two-story wooden block, corner of W. Church and Orange Avenue, where the First National Bank building is now located.

WATSON PIONEERS

Mr. Walter Preston Watson, born in Virginia, came to Orlando at the age of 24 and was employed for two years in the ice plant on N. Orange Avenue. He resigned to become an engineer on the Seaboard Air Line and continued with the road for 48 years. He first ran from Orlando to Oviedo when that road was surrounded by wild land and being a very accommodating man would stop the train so the passengers could pick wild flowers or oranges. He carried many an Orlando boy and girl back and forth to Rollins College in early days.



Horse and Buggy Days, 1885

Shows the line up on South Orange Avenue, looking south from Pine Street.



Orange Avenue in 1903

First automobiles arrived to take the place of horse and carriage

Mr. Watson was later transferred to the Orlando and Wildwood line and piloted trains over that road for over 40 years.

He served as Secretary of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. He was a Democrat and served on the board of city

aldermen in 1900. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1925 and was active in the movement to require daily Bible readings in all the public schools of Florida. He was active in Lodge circles, both local and State, and held offices in the Knights of Pythias, Odd Fellows and Elks. Both Mr. and Mrs. Watson took an active part in all civic and social affairs. They had one son, Mr. W. Blythe Watson.

JUDGE JAMES G. SPEER

Judge James G. Speer was one of the early pioneers who left his native State of South Carolina in 1854 and came to Orlando or Jernigan as it was called then. He bought a large tract of land near Fort Gatlin and started a settlement which he hoped would grow into a town as it was an ideal location between the lakes of Gatlin, Jenny Jewel and Gem Mary. When a site for the first Orange County Court House was voted upon there were three places in the race, The Lodge (now Apopka), Fort Reid and Gatlin.

He wanted his settlement to win and being a lawyer he ruled a soldier had the right to vote wherever he was located so got the soldiers at the Fort to vote and won the election.

He was also attorney for Benjamin F. Caldwell, of Alabama, who gave four acres to the County Commissioners for the site of the town of Orlando.

In 1863 the log court house was built but instead of being located in Gatlin as voted it was built in Orlando.

Judge Speer took an active part in politics and served three terms in the State Legislature and the County Judge also chairman of the County Commissioners for the years 1872-73. It was during his term of office that the County Commissioners built the old County jail at a cost of \$1,650.

BEACHAM PIONEERS

Mr. Braxton Beacham and his brother, Chappel Beacham came to Orlando from their native state of Georgia in 1884. They went into the citrus business and started a nursery and shipped citrus trees to California. The nursery business did not turn out so well and after five years Chappel returned to Georgia and Braxton went into a drygoods store as salesman. This experience helped him to become a great salesman and in 1895 he went into the real estate company of Mr. Charles McQuaig and his part was to sell large timber tracts in the south part of the state. It is said that he sold 150,000 acres of timber and 500 acres of orange groves.

Then in 1909 he bought several hundred acres of land around Taft which was owned by Mr. Spauler at that time but had been part of the old M. M. Smith turpentine still and was known in early days as Smithville. He organized this into what was called Prosper Colony and divided the land into five acre tracts and laid out the town of Taft. He took in Mr. W. L. Van Duser as sales agent and they sold you a five acre tract and gave free a lot in Taft. Mr. Beacham had an office in the San Juan Hotel building where the San Juan Pharmacy is in 1950. Mr. Beacham was Mayor of Orlando in 1907.

In the year 1900 he purchased the Webber Home at 111 N. Orange Avenue and in 1910 he remodeled it into one of the largest and most beautiful homes in the city, at a cost of \$75,000. Here he raised three children two of whom Braxton Beacham, Jr., and Mrs. Roberta B. Rubles still reside in Orlando. In September 1917 Mr. Beacham bought the old county jail from the County Commissioners at a cost of \$20,000. Then in 1921 he built the Beacham Theatre and several stores north of it to Washington Street. This lot had a frontage of 213 feet on Orange and 145 feet on Washington Street. In 1924 Mr. Beacham passed away and Mr. Braxton Beacham, Jr. and Mrs. Roberta Rubles were made Trustees of the realestate and Executives of the personal property. In 1926 they rented the Beacham residence for an undertaking establishment but later Mr. Taft, of New Jersey, leased it and conducted The Palms Hotel there for 18 months. Then the University Club secured it for their club rooms but in 1932 Dr. Cady of Brooklyn, N. Y., purchased it and built the stores from Sears Roebuck Co. property north to Jefferson street.

Mr. Braxton Beacham, Jr., is also a pioneer as he was born in Orlando in 1891. He attended the city schools and then entered the University of Virginia where he graduated in 1915 as Batchelor of Law. He returned home and became manager of the Lucerne, Grand and Dr. Phillips Theatres until he joined the Navy in World War II, since then he has been looking after the Beacham estate, is a member of the Masons, Elks, University Club and Chamber of Commerce. He married Miss Roberta Branch, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Branch, Sr. and they reside in a beautiful home on Park Lake Circle. Mr. Beacham's sister, Mrs. Norma K. Hughes resides in New York City.

THE MIZELL FAMILY

Mr. David Mizell came to Orlando in 1858 and settled on what is now Lake Rowena. He was Chairman of the Board of Orange County Commissioners during the years 1869-71. He was also elected to the State Legislature in 1869.

He was very active in politics and any movement for the building of a greater Orange County. He had five sons, John R., Joshua, Thomas, Morgan and David Jr. The latter was appointed Sheriff of Orange County sometime around 1860 and worked hard to bring the cattle thieves to justice.

It was during his term of office that the old log court house was burned in 1868, just before court was called to try these criminals. He was assassinated near Kissimmee in the Spring of 1870.

Mr. David Mizell died on Jan. 16, 1884. There is a record in the Book of Records of Orange County where David S. Walker, as Governor of the Internal Improvement Fund, conveyed to Angeline Mizell 40 acres, at \$1.25 per acre. Others who owned this property were Major Marks, Judge Hammond, Duncan C. Pell, J. H. Woodward, Thomas Hopkins and, now in 1950 it is the home of Harry P. Leu. It contains about 60 acres at the present time.

THE TUCKER FAMILY

Mr. John Richard Andrew Tucker and his family moved from their native State of Georgia to Florida in 1867. They came in covered wagons drawn by oxen and drove several head of cattle. They camped at Lake Weir one night and were attacked by wolves but after killing several of the pack the others retreated into the forest. They settled in Fort Christmas.

Their son the late John H. Tucker, known all over this part of Florida as "Johnny Tucker," was born in 1870 and taught school in Chuluota where he met and married Miss Mary Ann Stanners in 1894. He engaged in the cattle business and moved to Orlando where he went into politics. In those days we had a county treasurer but Mr. Tucker contended this office should be combined with the county Tax Collector's office and the office of Treasurer should be abandoned.

He was elected to the office in 1912 on that platform and true to his promise he got a bill passed by the Legislature abolishing it

in 1915. He then became cashier of the old Bank of Orange. He built a residence on the corner of Jackson and Lake Streets.

He had three children, J. Walter, Mrs. Fannie T. Pierce and Richard "Dick" T. Tucker, all of whom still reside in Orlando. In 1930 Mr. Tucker was elected to the office of Superintendent of Registration which he held until his death in June 1931.

THE IVEY FAMILY

Mr. Robert Ivey, a native of North Carolina who was a soldier in the Indian wars of 1834, located on 40 acres of land north of Grand Ave. in Orlando. The land was awarded him for his service in the Indian wars.

Three sons, John, Thomas and Joshua and five daughters, Martha, Jane, Mary, Sarah and Susan all came here with their father in 1858.

The elder Ivey bought several farms and an orange grove here, but finally settled on a tract of land on the west end of Lake Mann. The land contained a frame house that was known as "The Ivey Home" all of these years. He died there in 1880 and his wife in 1890.

After the death of his father, John Ivey moved into the homestead to look after the property and take care of his mother.

John Ivey and his first wife, Matilda Ann Elizabeth, had four sons, Lewis H., Robert E., John B., and Joshua R., also two daughters, Roscilla and Hettie. His first wife died in 1867, and later he married Miss Ann Beasley. They had two sons Mathias L., and William R., and four daughters, Mary J., Mattie, Ida V., and Gertrude C. Ivey.

John Ivey was elected sheriff, tax assessor and collector in 1858, but declined the job as sheriff because he would have been required to hang a murderer.

Mathias L. Ivey still lives in Orlando, and William R. in Jacksonville; the rest of the sons of John Ivey are dead.

Mathias taught the first through eighth grades at the Ivey school that once stood on the corner of the Winter Garden Rd., and Ivey Lane. He also taught in the West Central School in Orlando and the Windermere School. He has three sons, Lawrence L., Elbert M., who live in Orlando and Eston F. who resides in Jacksonville. Elbert has a son, Marvin L. Ivey.

PATRICK PIONEERS

Mr. James J. Patrick left his native State of South Carolina and settled on Lake Conway in 1852, being one of the first to locate in that district. He engaged in farming and cattle raising.

His mother was killed by the Indians who shot her through a window of a Fort where the family had gone for protection. Mrs. J. J. Patrick's father was a member of the early Barber settlers and was killed by an Indian who hid behind the barn and shot him as he was walking from the house to the barn.

Mr. J. J. Patrick started a livery stable in Orlando around 1878. It was located on Pine Street where the Magruder Arcade now stands. This was bought later by Mr. A. M. Hyer.

Mr. Patrick was the father of fourteen children, three of whom are still living in Orlando, Mrs. Lucy Harris, 2133 W. Jackson St.; Mr. Hannigan J. Patrick, 2037 W. South St. and Mrs. George Young. Others of his children settled on land west of Orlando and formed what was known for years as Patrick's settlement.

Mr. William A. Patrick came to Orlando from South Carolina around 1855 and bought land in different parts what is now the city. He was a brother of James J. Patrick who came here in 1852. He bought land east and north of the present court house that was owned by W. A. Lovell, first County School Superintendent. Lovell and Patrick could not agree on their boundary lines so hired Robert S. Reed, of Jacksonville, to settle the dispute. He received for his pay a tract of land known afterwards as Robert R. Reed's addition to Orlando.

William also bought an 80 acre farm and a dispute arose over the ownership and rather than go to law he gave the claimant 40 acres. At one time he owned all the land on the south side of W. Church Street from the railroad to the city limits. He gave the Masons a lot, corner of Church and Garland Street and in 1882 they built the first Masonic Temple thereon.

He became one of the first merchants in Orlando, as he bought the land on the south side of E. Central from Court Street to Orange Avenue and opened a general store where the old Federal Building stands and conducted a cotton gin and grits mill where the Yowell-Drew-Ivey store is located.

In 1881 he formed a partnership with Mr. C. A. Boone and they opened a furniture and hardware store, corner of Orange Avenue and E. Church St., where the Woolworth store is now located. This store was operated for several years under the name of C. A. Boone and Co.

Mr. Patrick took an interest in city affairs and was elected to the City Board of Aldermen on Aug. 2, 1876.

Hannigan J. Patrick, one of, if not the oldest living native born Orange Countian, who was born in the Conway area in 1861 and once carried the mail by horseback between Orlando and Bartow, has seen Orlando grow from a community of three stores and board sidewalks to the present metropolis and can still clearly recall many of the early historical incidents in the progress of Central Florida.

Patrick, now 89 years old in 1950 resides at 2037 W. South St. He can still recall vividly many humorous incidents that happened when he was the mailrider on the forest trails to South Florida.

One incident in particular was when the late W. W. Wright, father of Mrs. Buford Duke and Alta Wright, wanted transportation to Bartow with Patrick. The mail carrier had already started his trip southward when Wright arrived in Orlando. Mr. Wright hired a horse and buggy and caught up with Patrick when he made camp at nightfall.

Wright continued on to Bartow with Patrick and bought 3,000 acres of land there.

Upon their return to Orlando, Wright footed the expense bill for the trip which amounted to \$50.

Patrick married Miss Mary Baity of Plant City in 1884 and their honeymoon trip was aboard the first train into Tampa. They returned to Orlando on the third train to run from that city to Orlando.

The Orlando old timer said that he never had any brushes with the Indians, that they were always very friendly with him. He said that one Indian came in his camp one night and told him that his grandmother had been killed by an Indian.

When the railroad was extended to Tampa in 1883 it got the contract for carrying the mail. Mr. Patrick went into the meat business also building houses. He built four in the Angebilt Addition and eight on W. South and W. Jackson Streets. He owns a small orange grove.

Patrick makes his home now with the only one of his seven

children alive, Mrs. Dositia Harris. He has one brother, Henry W. Patrick, 83, and five sisters, Mrs. Anna Young, Mrs. Lucy Harris, Mrs. Minnie Dann, Mrs. Jane Dann, and Mrs. Susie Mary; all living and over 70 years of age.

LAWYER R. WILBUR BROWN

Lawyer R. Wilbur Brown was born near Richmond, Va., in 1860 and came to Orlando in 1882. Pine Street was the main street of the town. A few stores occupied cheap wooden buildings. Deep sand everywhere. The town built wooden cross walks over the sand, 2 x 4 laid in sand covered with 1 x 12 inch planks. Mr. Brown was a carpenter and received 20 cents per hour and worked from 7 a.m. until 6 p.m. Then at 7 p.m. he went to the old county jail corner Orange and Washington and guarded prisoners until 1 a.m. He got \$1.50 per night for guard duty. He remembered with S. S. Puckett, Deputy Sheriff, guarding at night two men, one an American named Carter and the other an Englishman named Newton. They were charged with murdering a man near Sanford. The trial continued every day for a month and then the men were acquitted. J. Walter Hosier was the day guard and took the men back and forth from the jail to the court house. St. Clair Abrams was the prosecutor and General Hodges defended the men.

St. Clair Abrams, an able lawyer, with several other men formed a stock company to build the Tavares, Orlando and Atlantic Railroad. Mr. J. O. Fries, a Swede, Mr. S. A. Robinson, a northerner, Mr. C. Metz, a German and Mr. R. Wilbur Brown, a southerner, made up the surveying gang. They slept on the ground at night rolled up in blankets. Brown got the malaria and came in to Orlando and took treatment of Dr. J. W. Hicks. He did not get better so went to Texas. He bought 160 acres of school land, 2 miles from Coleman City, bought a plow and a yoke of oxen and cultivated 10 acres. A sheepherder named H. A. Orr stayed in his shack with him and they studied law at night. The result was that Orr was elected County Judge and served 8 years. Mr. Brown was elected County Attorney four years then moved to San Angelo, Texas, and practiced law 60 years. He raised three sons, R. Wilbur, Jr., Kenneth W. and Edwin E. Brown. All own ranches and are successful business men. Mr. Brown will be 90 years old in 1951. Very active and drives his car. He flew to Orlando in 1950 but was

surprised at the growth of the city and all the old places he knew have passed on and their places taken by large brick modern structures. He could not find anyone here that knew him as all his old friends had either died or moved away.

THE PORTER FAMILY

The Porter dynasty in Orlando and Orange County was founded by John Henry Porter who came to Orlando from Cambridge, England in 1872 to visit his uncles Marshall and Stephen Porter who had settled in Conway and started in the citrus growing business in 1866.

John married Miss Sara Jane Compton, who was born in Chick-howell, South Wales in 1863 and came to Orlando in 1886. They homesteaded 160 acres on Lake Underhill. They sold this property and purchased a grove on Peel Ave. where they raised six boys, Howard C., Alfred, Henry A., James, John H., and Robert.

The Porter boys were tutored in the citrus business and through the years more land was purchased, cleared and planted to citrus. The Porters did their own grafting, budding, pruning and spraying.

After the death of their parents the Porter boys formed a combine and pooled their interests and held their land and groves in common. They even put their money in a joint bank account. They have expanded their grove holdings throughout the years and today own more than 400 acres of planted citrus property.

They also own homes on Peel Ave., Conway Road and DeLaney Street.

THE HARGRAVE FAMILY

An actual instance is related in an interesting picture of Orlando history contained in a letter from one of Orlando's early settlers.

Trips in a rowboat across Lake Holden to reach school were described by Russell W. Hargrave, now 78 years old, and living in Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

"We lived in Ripon, Wis.," Mr. Hargrave wrote, "But in 1880 my mother and sister came to Orlando for their health. They liked it so well that in 1881 my father, Alexander R. Hargrave, my brother Walter and myself moved to Orlando.

"I well remember the first school I attended. The furniture was simple. A heavy 12-inch plank resting on three barrels, bottom up, formed the desks. A similar plank, resting on nail kegs, formed the seats which were full of slivers, so you did not slide around much.

"On a rostrum in front was a table, a three-legged swivel chair and a box of saw dust. At the end of the table hung a black-snake whip.

"The teacher mounted the rostrum seated himself and swung his feet on top of the table. He then took a huge chew of tobacco, masticated awhile, and took a squirt at the saw dust box. After a few tries he got the range and then called school to order.

"Of course if he overshot the range it sprayed over the seats nearest him and that section was reserved for late comers. A good reason for coming early.

"When classes were called they stood in a row just beneath the rostrum. If anyone offended the teacher down came his feet with a bang and reaching for the whip he laid it upon the first pupil he could reach, and that was generally a slow thinking pupil instead of the guilty one.

"Having fast reactions I saw to it I was always out of reach. When I told father about the goings on at school, he did not believe it but decided to visit the school. After watching things for awhile he put his hand on my shoulder and said, 'Come on, son,' and he took me to a private school. Later my aunt ran a private school across from the Old Mills place.

"Father bought a 40 acre grove on the southwest side of Lake Holden and we moved out there. Now I was old enough to go to Rollins College but to do that I had to row across Lake Holden in all kinds of weather and walk to the station called Gatlin, where I took the early morning train for Winter Park. A lot of other students joined us at the Orlando station.

"A short time before the 'big freeze' father refused \$50,000 for this Lake Holden place. Then came the freeze and he was cleaned out financially. I visited this old home about 20 years ago and found that the shoreline in Lake Holden had receded 35 feet lower than when I was a boy.

"After my school days I went to work as an apprentice at the South Florida Foundry and Machine works. Later my sister married and moved to Madison, Wis., and I went to live with her. My Brother Walter W. Hargrave is still living in Orlando."

ORLANDO'S PIONEER DENTIST

Edmund Janes Baird, D.D.S., was a graduate of the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery in 1877. He came to Orlando



East Central Avenue Along Lake Eola, 1895

in 1886 and built a home on the southwest corner of E. Washington and Summerlin Sts. He opened an office in the Brown block, corner of Orange and Central Avenues where the Dickson & Ives store is located.

Around 1885 and 1886 Orlando had a building boom and a new two story block was built for the Citizens Bank on the corner of E. Pine and Court Streets, and Dr. Baird moved his office to the second floor of this block, known now as the O'Neal Block. He had three children: Donald C., Florence and Helen Mary. Two of them are still living: Florence, now Mrs. Wm. P. Hopkins, of Spokane, Wash., and Donald C., who is the building inspector of Winter Park.

Mr. Donald Baird remembers the old street car system running out Central Avenue, and the cars being drawn by mules which were kept in a barn that was located on the southwest corner of Central and Summerlin Streets.

The Baird children attended the Bennett private school, taught by two sisters from England. It was located on the southeast corner of East Central and Summerlin. Later they attended the Abbott private school on North Orange Avenue. Donald C. Baird also attended Orlando High School.

THE BASS FAMILY

Three Bass brothers left their native state of Georgia and came to Florida in covered wagons, driving their cattle before them. The wood trails led them to Orlando and Buck Bass decided to locate while his two brothers went on to Kissimmee.

Mr. Buck Bass built a two story frame house on the south side of Oak Street (now Wall) and opened and conducted for many years the Bass boarding house. Mr. J. Walter Hosier came to Orlando in 1882 and boarded at this place. He says there were 6 children, 3 boys and 3 girls. One of the boys was named Shelby Bass after the pioneer Doctor Shelby. When Big Tom Shine was sheriff in 1878 he appointed Mr. Bass as jailer and Deputy Sheriff. The old house stood back of the Rock bakery and was torn down in 1922.

Mr. John Crawford Bass, known as "Croff" Bass, was born near Conway in 1862 and his wife Mary Simmons in 1864. They married in 1880 and moved to Orlando in 1905. They conducted a restaurant and rooming house on W. Church and Gertrude Streets near the depot. Two years later they moved to Orange Avenue in the old Carter house. In 1908 they bought the Taylor House that stood where the Fraternal Building is today and opened the Bass house. Their rates were \$7 per week for room and board. Mrs. Bass was an expert horse back rider and often broke wild horses that men had refused to ride. In 1912 they sold this place and it was torn down to make room for the Fraternal Building. They then started a dairy farm on W. Central Avenue. When the city prohibited the keeping of cows in the city limits the dairy moved to Kentucky Avenue. Later Mr. Bass bought land in Conway and moved his dairy and built a home there. He died in 1929 and his wife moved back to Orlando but ran the dairy farm until her death in 1944. They had 4 children, one son and three daughters. The oldest, Mrs. Gertrude Duren, still resides at 201 W. South Street.

In 1950 there is still a "Hotel Bass" in Orlando. It is a large three story brick structure at 217 S. Orange Avenue. It is conducted by Mr. Walter C. Bass and is built on the site of the Crawford Bass home of 1907.

THE POYNTZ PIONEERS

Three Poyntz brothers came from Maysville, Ky., in early days and engaged in the banking business.

Mr. Nathaniel Poyntz came in Feb. 1870 and went into the real estate business with J. B. Parramore under the firm name of Poyntz & Parramore. He served two terms as tax collector. In 1883 he opened the only bank in south Florida, outside of Key West. It was the Bank of Orlando, located in one story wooden building, northeast corner of Main and E. Central. In 1884 this Bank was re-organized into the First National Bank and moved to the new brick block built by Chas. Joy on the northeast corner of S. Orange Avenue and E. Pine St. Charles Joy became president and Nat Poyntz cashier. John B. Poyntz came in 1884 and worked as teller in both banks. Oliver T. Poyntz, known as "Ollie," arrived in 1885 and became assistant cashier in the First National.

Mr. Nat Poyntz built a large two story house at 424 Magnolia Avenue. He had three girls, all of whom are alive in 1950. Mary D. married Mr. Bertram Harlow and lives in Dorchester, Mass. Natalia married Mr. Walter Fletcher and resides in Somerville, Mass. Louise is the only one living in Florida. She married Mr. W. H. Penny and has a home in Daytona Beach.

In 1900 this house was sold to A. H. Darrow, of Chicago, who built it over into a hotel and it was known as Hotel Darrow. Mr. A. P. Miller bought it in 1904 and changed the name to the Wyoming Hotel. Mr. Poyntz went into Government service and was sent to the Philippines. The girls went back to Maysville, Ky., to live in the home of an uncle, Ben Poyntz. He had married Katy Lawrence, sister of Mrs. S. Waters Howe.

Miss Louise was a great favorite among the young people and they gave her a farewell Hop at the Armory. The reception committee was Maggie Hart, Jennie Underhill, Kathryn Slemons, and Manette Leigh. The floor committee were Joe Guernsey, Sidney Ives, Wirtley Scruggs and B. C. Abernethy.

Mr. Oliver T. Poyntz, known as Ollie, built the large two story house at 614 Lake Street on Lake Minnie (now Cherokee). This was bought by Hon. W. R. O'Neal and is at present the home of his daughter, Miss Mabel O'Neal. Ollie moved to Dallas, Texas, where he was an insurance auditor for 34 years.

Mr. John B. Poyntz lived on the southwest corner of Magnolia and E. Livingston Street. He was teller in the Orlando Bank and 1st National. John and Ollie Poyntz married sisters, Minnie and Fannie Hall, daughters of Dr. F. S. Hall who resided on the corner of Gore Avenue and Hughey Street. They had a brother, Sloan Hall, who was a blind music teacher in Orlando in early days.

BOARDS OF TRADE

Chambers of Commerce

Orlando's first Board of Trade was organized June 2, 1886, with the following officers: Edward Kuhl, president; T. J. Shine, vice-president; Mahlon Gore, secretary; Thomas C. Gray, assistant secretary. The directors were Nat Poyntz, Joseph Bumby, T. O. Garrett, Nat Schultz, P. W. Lownes and C. A. Boone.

The Board of Trade of 1887 met in the council chamber on the first Friday after the first Monday of each month. The officers were the same as in 1886 except Mr. James Knox was elected as treasurer. The directors were Edward Kuhl, Nat Poyntz, Joseph Bumby, P. W. Lownes, T. J. Shine, C. A. Boone, Nat Schultz and S. E. Ives.

The Board of Trade was given up in 1888 because of the yellow fever scare.

The Board of Trade was revived in 1889 with the following members: J. M. Cheney, H. L. Beeman, W. L. Palmer, Mahlon Gore, C. E. Howard, S. R. Hudson, Ingram Fletcher, E. F. Sperry, James DeLaney and W. R. O'Neal. Sometime between the years 1893 and 1896 the name was changed to The Orlando Business League, but on Nov. 12, 1896, it was changed back to the original name of Orlando Board of Trade.

The Orlando Board of Trade in 1909-10 met the first Thursday of each month. Mr. John M. Cheney was president; J. L. Guernsey, vice-president; W. R. O'Neal, secretary and treasurer.

1911—Hon. W. R. O'Neal, president.

1912—Hon. J. M. Cheney, president.

1913—Col. J. N. Bradshaw, president.

1914—Seth Woodruff, president.

1915—Charles P. Dow, president; J. H. Reese, first vice-president; J. P. Holbrook, second vice-president; V. W. Estes, secretary and treasurer.

1916—H. H. Dickson, president.

1917—E. G. Duckworth, president.

1918—Judge W. L. Tilden, president; Harry Voorhis, secretary.

1919—W. M. Glenn, president.

This ended the Board of Trade as its name was changed in 1920 to the Orlando Chamber of Commerce. What became of the old records is unknown.

ORLANDO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

In 1920, the Chamber of Commerce held meetings in the building at the corner of Orange Avenue and Oak Street, now Wall Street. The following were the officers:

1920—W. L. Tilden, president; N. P. Yowell, first vice-president; S. E. Ives, second vice-president; Benjamin R. Cox, secretary; Clarence Brown, treasurer.

1921—M. J. Daetwyler, president; S. Y. Way, vice-president; B. R. Cox, secretary; Clyde C. McKinney, treasurer.

1922—N. P. Yowell, president; Raymond Maguire, vice-president; Ben Cox, secretary; T. A. Langford, treasurer.

From July 1, 1922 to June 23, 1923, the Chamber of Commerce published "The Orlando Magazine," devoted to advertising Orlando and vicinity.

1923—R. F. Maguire, president; T. A. Langford, treasurer; S. Kendrick Guernsey, exec. secretary; Mrs. Olive G. Hill, asst. secretary.

1924—J. M. McCormick, president; S. Kendrick Guernsey, exec. secretary; Mrs. Olive G. Hill, asst. secretary.

1925—H. P. Leu, president; J. W. Phillips, first vice-president; C. B. Rybolt, second vice-president; S. K. Guernsey, exec. secretary; Fred C. Allen, treasurer.

Meeting place changed to San Juan Hotel.

The Chamber of Commerce had bought the building they occupied on the corner of Orange and Oak but through the efforts of S. Kendrick Guernsey, it was sold to J. F. Ange as it was on the site of the Angebilt Hotel building. Then in 1926-27, when V. W. Estes was president, it was decided the Chamber of Commerce needed a permanent home. Mr. Estes arranged with several business men to underwrite the cost and the city deeded a lot on

E. Central Avenue. A mortgage was placed upon the property to pay for the construction and this was paid in full in 1935 to 1937, when Mr. Estes was Mayor of Orlando. For his effort in making it possible for the Chamber of Commerce to get this beautiful home, Mr. Estes was presented with a large silver loving cup. Engraved upon the side of this cup is the dates 1926-27, also the names of the officers and directors as follows: V. W. Estes, president; W. W. Rose, first vice-president; W. T. Bland, second vice-president; A. M. Crittenden, treasurer; Directors H. P. Leu, N. P. Yowell, George S. Nash, A. Phil Maurer, T. A. Langford, S. K. Guernsey, L. M. Autry and R. F. Maguire.

The year 1927 found the Chamber of Commerce settled in its new home at 113 E. Central Avenue with Col. George T. Johnston, president; C. Dewitt Miller, first vice-president; J. F. Schuman, second vice-president; I. L. Cook, treasurer and C. M. Gay, secretary.

1928-29—J. P. Williams, president; S. K. Guernsey, first vice-president; H. P. Leu, second vice-president; C. M. Gay, general secretary.

1929-30—H. M. Voorhis, president; J. F. Schuman and A. Phil Maurer, vice-presidents; C. M. Gay, general secretary; Fred C. Allen, sec'y.

1930-31—J. Thomas Gurney, president; W. M. Glenn and George Brass, vice-presidents; C. M. Gay, secretary; J. Merle McElroy, treasurer.

1931-32—S. K. Guernsey, president; J. L. Giles and J. C. Brossier, vice-presidents; C. M. Gay, secretary; DeWitt Miller, treasurer.

1932-33—James C. Robinson, president; S. Y. Way and Willard Hamilton, vice-presidents; L. Otis Mote, secretary; J. Lester Esch, treasurer.

GREATER ORLANDO CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

1933—The name was changed from Orlando Chamber of Commerce to Greater Orlando Chamber of Commerce. J. C. Robinson and H. C. Babcock served as presidents. Lawyer Brantley Burcham drew up the Charter.

1934-35—S. K. Johnson, president; Coite Hill and A. E. Pickard, vice-presidents; A. C. Slaughter, secretary; Tilden Walsh, treasurer.

1935-36—C. DeWitt Miller, president; C. Walton Rex, first vice-president; W. R. Wood, second vice-president; L. C. Leedy, third vice-president; Sophie Grundler, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1937-38—H. N. Dickson, president; R. F. Maguire, first vice-president; Claude H. Wolfe, second vice-president; Walton McJordan, third vice-president; Linton E. Allen, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1938-39—Claude H. Wolfe, president; Coite W. Hill, first vice-president; Linton E. Allen, second vice-president; Mrs. Lena Caruthers, third vice-president; G. W. Lawton, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1939-40—George F. Brass, president; Walter Hayes, first vice-president; C. Walton Rex, second vice-president; D. S. Evans, third vice-president; G. W. Lawton, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1940-41—Henry B. Hall, president; John C. Baker, first vice-president; Charles O. Andrews, Jr., second vice-president; Robert Overstreet, third vice-president; H. N. Dickson, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1941-42—H. R. Cloud, president; D. S. Evans, first vice-president; John G. Baker, second vice-president; Robert Overstreet, third vice-president; S. M. Heasley, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1942-43-44—G. W. Lawton, president; R. E. Hinshaw, first vice-president; L. B. McLeod, second vice-president; C. G. Magruder, third vice-president; H. N. Dickson, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1944-45—Lloyd Gahr, president; W. T. Bland, first vice-president; Paul Stine, second vice-president; Dr. Meredith Mallory, third vice-president; Robert S. Carr, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1945-46—Robert S. Carr, president; Dr. Meredith Mallory, first vice-president; Carl C. Hall, second vice-president; L. J. Haggood, third vice-president; James B. Keith, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1946-47—Walton McJordan, president; James B. Keith, first vice-president; R. D. Robinson, second vice-president; R. T. Tucker, third vice-president; Wilson Reed, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1947-48—Paul J. Stine, president; George W. Johnson, first vice-president; C. Jack Camp, second vice-president; Joseph F. Moody, third vice-president; Miss Sophie Grundler, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1948-49—James B. Keith, president; Buell G. Duncan, first vice-president; Henry Balch, second vice-president; Leroy B. Coffman, third vice-president; Miss Sophie Grundler, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter, secretary.

1949-50—Buell G. Duncan, president; Wellborn C. Phillips, first vice-president; Leroy Coffman, second vice-president; W. H. Dial, third vice-president; Mrs. Jewel Williams, treasurer; A. C. Slaughter and H. Stuart Johnston, secretaries.

1950-51—A. P. Clark, president; William H. Dial, first vice-president; R. E. Corrigan, second vice-president; Mrs. Jewel Williams, treasurer; H. Stuart Johnston, secretary-manager.

ORLANDO JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

The Orlando Junior Chamber of Commerce was organized in April, 1927, and the office was on the mezzanine floor of the Angebilt Hotel.

The following officers have served since its organization:

1927-28—R. B. Brossier, president; Alex Maloy, first vice-president; A. P. Phillips, Jr., secretary; J. Colin Murchison, Jr., treasurer.

1928-29—A. P. Phillips, Jr., president; Victor Hutchins, first vice-president; Tyn Cobb, Jr., second vice-president; W. O. Cantrell, secretary-treasurer; Fred Reid, Jr., assistant secretary-treasurer.

1929-30—W. R. Smith, president; James Milligan, secretary-treasurer.

1930-31—Brantley Burcham, president; James Milligan, secretary-treasurer.

1931-32—Richard Tucker, president; Kinnie French, first vice-president; Claude Wolfe, second vice-president; J. Rolfe Davis,

third vice-president; Sidney Swope, fourth vice-president; James Milligan, secretary-treasurer.

1932-33—James Milligan, president; Claude Wolfe, first vice-president; Tyn Cobb, Jr., second vice-president; Sidney Swope, third vice-president; Robert Overstreet, fourth vice president; J. Rolfe Davis, secretary-treasurer.

1933-34—Tyn Cobb, Jr., president (for six months); Claude H. Wolfe, first vice-president (for six months, then president for six months); Sidney Swope, second vice-president; C. Arthur Yergey, third vice-president; J. Rolfe Davis, secretary; C. W. Hickey, treasurer.

1934-35—Claude H. Wolfe, president; Sidney Swope, first vice-president; Robert Overstreet, second vice-president; Thomas Starling, third vice-president; Hanley Pogue, fourth vice-president; J. Rolfe Davis, secretary; C. W. Hickey, treasurer.

1935-36—Sidney M. Swope, president; J. Rolfe Davis, first vice-president; Hanley Pogue, second vice-president; Robert Overstreet, third vice-president; Campbell Thornal, fourth vice-president; Sherman C. Hoffman, secretary; C. W. Hickey, treasurer.

1936-37—J. Rolfe Davis, president; Campbell J. Thornal, vice-president; Thomas Starling, secretary; W. Hickey, treasurer.

1937-38—Campbell Thornal, president; Hanley Pogue, vice-president; S. C. Hoffman, secretary; C. W. Hickey, treasurer.

1938-39—Hanley Pogue, president; C. W. Hickey, vice-president; Leroy Brewton, secretary; W. Thomas Starling, treasurer.

1939-40—C. W. Hickey, president; E. L. Brewton, vice-president; J. D. Letton, secretary; Thomas Starling, treasurer. (Office changed to third floor of the Chamber of Commerce Building.)

1940-41—E. L. Brewton, president; Thomas Starling, vice-president; J. D. Letton, secretary; Jack M. Pedrick, treasurer.

1941-42—J. D. Letton, president (May, 1941, to February, '42); Jack M. Pedrick, Jr., president (February, 1942, to May, 1942); J. M. Pedrick, first vice-president; John Lavin, second vice-president; Ed McCarthy, third vice-president; W. K. Price, Jr., fourth vice-president; Roy Smith, secretary; H. A. Pattrill, treasurer.

1942-43—John S. Lavin, president; (W. K. Price, president six months); Ed McCarthy, first vice-president; W. K. Price, second vice-president; Roy Smith, third vice-president; Lamar Hutchinson,

fourth vice-president; Jack Kline, secretary; Burton Thornal, treasurer.

1943-44—Lamar Hutchinson, president (April, '43, to March, '44); C. O. Andrews, Jr., first vice-president; Chester Whittle, second vice-president; Arthur Karst, third vice-president; Walter E. Smith, fourth vice-president; Cliff Cashion, treasurer; Otis Lundquist, secretary. (Charles O. Andrews, Jr., served as president from March, '44, to May, '44.)

1944-45—Arthur Karst, president; Don Mott, first vice-president; Cliff Cashion, second vice-president; Otis Lundquist, third vice-president; Harry Parker, fourth vice-president; W. W. Arnold, secretary; Walter Sturges, treasurer.

1945-46—William W. Arnold, president; Otis D. Lindquist, first vice-president; Cliff Cashion, second vice-president; Dr. A. C. Kirk, third vice-president; Buford Vaughan, fourth vice-president; Vardra Cameron, secretary; Raldolph Y. Matheny, treasurer.

1946-47—Cliff Cashion, president; Otis Lundquist, Burton Thornal, Randolph Y. Matheny, and J. J. Zorian, vice presidents; Cecil Farris, secretary; Wm. H. James, treasurer.

1947-48—Burton Thornal, president (April, 1947, to February, 1948); J. J. Zorian, president (February, '48, to March, 1948); Fred Crews, secretary; Wm. H. James, treasurer; Randolph Y. Matheny, J. J. Zorian, Robert N. Heintzleman, and Cecil Farris, vice-presidents.

1948-49—R. Y. Matheny, president; Robert Heintzleman, first vice-president; Wm. H. James, second vice-president; Reggie Moffat, third vice-president; Charles Bayshore, fourth vice-president; Joe Guernsey, Jr., secretary; Carl T. Langford, treasurer.

1949-50—Robert Heintzleman, president; Wm. H. James, first vice-president; Reggie Moffat, second vice-president; Dr. Charles Bayshore, third vice-president; David W. Hedrick, fourth vice-president; Hubert I. Siddall, secretary; Carl T. Langford, treasurer.

1951—William H. James, president; Reggie Moffat, first vice-president; Dr. Charles Bayshore, second vice-president; David W. Hedrick, third vice-president; Hubert I. Siddall, fourth vice-president; Carl T. Langford, treasurer; Edward H. Zorian, secretary.

ORANGE COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—1922-1950

Organized in 1922. Office in room 30 Watkins Block.

1922-23—Wm. Edwards, president; J. A. Treat, first vice-president; J. G. Strawger, second vice-president; S. S. Sadler, treasurer; Karl Lehmann, secretary.

1923-24-25-26-27-28—Wm. Edwards, president; J. A. Treat, first vice-president; S. B. Hull, second vice-president; S. S. Sadler, treasurer; Karl Lehmann, secretary.

1928-29-30-31-32—Wm. Edwards, president; S. B. Hull, first vice-president; J. H. Hill, second vice-president; S. S. Sadler, treasurer; Karl Lehmann, secretary.

1932-33—N. P. Yowell, president; T. C. Hawthorne, first vice-president; H. W. Caldwell, second vice-president; Dr. J. C. McMichael, treasurer; Crawford Bickford, secretary.

1933-34-35-36-37-38-39—N. P. Yowell, president; T. C. Hawthorne, first vice-president; H. W. Caldwell, second vice-president; C. Bickford, secretary; B. A. Crawford, treasurer.

1939-40-41-42—T. C. Hawthorne, president; N. P. Yowell, first vice-president; J. H. Hill, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer; Carter Bradford, secretary.

1942-43-44-45-46-47—C. L. Stanford, president; N. P. Yowell, first vice-president; J. H. Hill, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer; Carter Bradford, secretary.

1947-48—C. L. Stanford, president; N. P. Yowell, first vice-president; J. H. Hill, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer; H. Stuart Johnston, secretary.

1948-49—J. H. Hill, president; Carter Bradford, first vice-president; N. P. Yowell, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer; H. Stuart Johnston, secretary.

1949-50—J. H. Hill, president; C. L. Clements, first vice-president; H. Stuart Johnston, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer; H. Stuart Johnston and Edward Evensen, secretaries.

1950-51—Hershell Stuart, president; R. L. Norton, first vice-president; J. G. Grossenbacher, second vice-president; B. A. Carpenter, treasurer.

The office was moved in 1925 to the State Bank Building. In 1932 to the basement of New Court House; 1933 to third floor; 1948

moved to northwest room on first floor; in 1949 to basement. H. Stuart Johnston resigned March 1, 1950, and Edward L. Evensen became secretary.

HISTORY OF MASONS IN ORLANDO, FLORIDA

The first settlers arrived in Orange County in 1844. As others came it was found there were enough Free Masons in this part of the county to organize a Masonic Lodge.

In 1856 some of them gathered at what is now Apopka and constructed a building and called it "The Lodge". They then organized and chartered Orange Lodge No. 36. Apopka was known as "The Lodge" until 1887 when the name was changed to Apopka.

Going to Lodge Meetings was an event in the lives of these men. Some walked through the woods, others rode horseback and some came in wagons drawn by oxen. The first day they traveled to get there. Then they spent all night at the meeting as they always put on the degrees in full and only took one candidate at a time. It was often daylight before the work was finished and they started back home.

Major John B. Steinmetz, of Clay Springs (Wekiwa now), was Master of this Lodge for 13 times and Treasurer for 30 years. Through legal proceedings he took over the building known as "The Lodge", had it put in good condition and then gave it back to Orange Lodge No. 36.

He was born at Norristown, Pa., in 1857 and came to Florida for his health. He passed away May 7, 1949 at the good old age of 92 years. He was a 32 degree Mason and in his later years a member of Eureka Chapter No. 7, R.A.M.; Orlando Council No. 5, R. and S.M.; Olivet Commandery No. 4 K.T., all of Orlando, Fla.

When Orlando was incorporated in 1875 there were enough Masons living here to form a Lodge of their own. So Orlando Lodge No. 69 Free and Accepted Masons was organized and received their Charter on January 13, 1876 with Charles W. Jacocks as their first Master. This was the first Fraternal Lodge organized in Orlando.

Mr. W. A. Patrict gave a corner lot on West Church and Garland Streets and a Masonic Hall was built thereon in April, 1882.

The Lodge outgrew this hall and in 1888 moved to the third floor of the new Dollins Block on the south side of West Pine Street near Orange Avenue.

Looking forward to the future the Masons purchased two lots on East Central Avenue joining Eola Park and in 1925 erected a large Temple thereon. This is now the home of all the Masonic organizations in Orlando.

THE OLDEST LIVING MEMBERS OF ORLANDO LODGE NO. 69

Mr. Samuel Y. Way was born in Georgia in 1869 and came to Orlando in 1887. He became interested in insurance and was appointed agent for the United States Fidelity and Guarantee Company and holds the honor of being the oldest active agent.

He was also active in politics and elected Alderman in 1904 and was twice elected for Mayor of Orlando for terms of three years each, 1932-34, and 1938-40, inclusive.

Around 1903 he joined Orlando Lodge No. 69, F. and A.M. and later was a member of Eureka Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., Orlando Council No. 5, R.&S.M. Olivet Commandery No. 4, also the Shrine Club.

Now in 1950 he will be 81 years of age.

* * *

Mr. S. Waters Howe joined Orlando Lodge No. 69 in 1901 and began at once to climb up in Masonry. He became a member of Eureka Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., Orlando Council No. 5, R.&S.M., also Olivet Commandery No. 4.

He was born June 26, 1869 in Kentucky and came with his parents to Orlando in 1883. He was educated in the city schools and attended Rollins College. When his school days were over he became clerk in the office of Orlando's first ice factory.

In 1895 he entered the employ of the old State Bank. Here he served as cashier and later as vice-president. He probably spent more continuous hours in the banking business than any other Orlando banker. He served the city as treasurer for eight years, also treasurer of Orlando Lodge No. 69 for several years.

He was a corporal in the Orlando Guards afterwards called the Shine Guards. He won a medal for being the best drilled man, then at Lake Eola he won the gold medal in a competitive drill. A third medal was given him for marksmanship.

Now in 1950 he has retired from active business and lives in a beautiful home on Park Lake Circle.

PAST MASTERS OF ORLANDO LODGE NO. 69

Chas. W. Jacocks	1876	Charles P. Dow	1913
Edgar A. Richards	1877	Eugene G. Duckworth	1914
W. C. Stubblefield	1878	J. W. Simmons	1915
Edgar A. Richards	1879	Harry P. Leu	1916
W. C. Stubblefield	1880	Edmund H. Allen	1917
Jacob A. White	1881	Lenard S. Thornton	1918
W. C. Stubblefield	1882	Harry M. Voorhis	1919
Robert J. Gilham	1883	William S. Branch, Jr.	1920
W. C. Stubblefield	1884	Martin J. Daetwyler	1921
Joseph Bumby	1885	Donald A. Cheney	1922
Chas. E. Munger	1886	Sidney P. Newell	1923
W. C. Stubblefield	1887	Raymer F. Maguire	1924
M. C. Redell	1888	Davis E. Fishback	1925
Wm. Frank Barnes	1889	Chauncey R. Lott	1926
James L. Lane	1890	Thomas A. Langford	1927
James L. Lane	1891	Jesse E. Ramsdell	1928
Samuel Puckett	1892	R. Tolly Rawlings	1929
John M. Cheney	1893	Jesse Daniels	1930
Benjamin F. Bowen	1894	Carl Tedger	1931
Louis C. Massey	1895	George F. Brass	1932
Also part of	1896	Maxwell W. Wells	1933
Thomas Picton Warlow	1896	George E. Turner	1934
Rev. Wm. W. Elwang	1897	Joel R. Wells	1935
John C. Jones	1898	Fred J. Schiff	1936
John N. Bradshaw	1899	Fred D. Frey	1937
Wm. R. O'Neal	1900	A. Eugene Carpenter	1938
Wm. H. Jewell	1901	William R. Miller	1939
Joseph Dawson	1902	Herbert A. Fisk	1940
A. J. Donnelly	1903	W. G. Jacobs	1941
Jos. I. Norris	1904	Charles E. Hill	1942
Lucius L. Payne	1905	Judge Frank A. Smith	1943
Richard M. Hudson	1906	Also	1944
Samuel Y. Way	1907	Clarene Vinson	1945
Lucius L. Payne	1908	John O. Shollar	1946
Alfred W. Bumby	1909	L. M. Stephenson	1947
Robert S. Cohoon	1910	Philip Marz	1948
Carl Jansen	1911	John H. Crisco	1948
Carl Jansen	1912	Charles H. Crittenden	1950

MOTHER'S NIGHT

In 1926 something unique was started by the Orlando Lodge No. 69 in honor of the Mothers of Masons. The idea originated with the late Cary Hand but he did not want the Lodge to know that he was responsible for it so got his friend, Mr. Claude White, to put it over.

Once each year a banquet and musical entertainment is held for the Mothers of Masons. Each Mason is asked to bring some Mother of a Mason and see that she has a good time.

Then there are prizes awarded to the oldest Mother of a Mason present, the Mother of the Youngest Mason present and also to the youngest Mother of a Mason.

For several years this program has been put on each year and Mr. Claude White was given credit for it but after the death of Mr. Hand in 1946, Mr. White said he had kept the secret long enough and he wanted everyone to know that Mr. Carey Hand was the one who started the idea of Mother's Night.

It has been a great success and is looked forward to by both the Masons and the Mothers of Masons.

LAID CORNER STONES

Orlando Lodge No. 69, F.&A.M. was called upon to lay the cornerstone of the large buildings built in Orlando. When the red brick Court House was built in 1892 the laying of the corner stone was an elaborate affair in Orlando as people attended from all over the county. Orlando Lodge No. 69 was in charge of the ceremony and the dedication was held on January 15, 1892. The following were in charge: Grand Master, J. J. Combs; Department Grand Master, S. S. Puckett; Grand Senior Warden, B. F. Bowen; Grand Junior Warden, J. B. Nokes; Grand Treasurer, H. G. Crowder; Grand Secretary, J. W. Cain; Grand Senior Deacon, L. P. Lawrence; Grand Junior Deacon, F. G. Wiley; Grand Tyler, George C. Chittenden; Chaplain, C. A. Arnold.

EOLA LODGE NO. 207, CHARTERED

After World War I so many knocked at the door of the Lodge that it was necessary to organize another Lodge so Eola Lodge No. 207, F.&A.M., was Chartered on January 17, 1924, and meets the first and third Tuesdays in the Masonic Temple.

PAST MASTERS

R. P. Buckmaster	1924	Frank W. Reed	1937
H. W. Ertle	1925	H. M. Tinklepaugh	1938
R. H. F. Dade	1926	H. G. Plaisted	1939
L. B. Mathews	1927	R. M. Cone	1940
H. M. Tinklepaugh	1928	P. L. Woodward	1941
Robert T. Overstreet	1929	E. S. Hurt	1942
H. K. Kelley	1930	F. S. Dildine	1943
Ernest Davis	1931	H. M. Tinklepaugh	1944
Blenus Williams	1932	F. S. Dildine	1945
R. T. Tucker	1933	W. H. Ward	1946
Giles Lewis	1934	Chas. W. Arnold	1947
Ira Foster	1935	J. F. Riggle	1948
Roy A. Miller	1936	Chas. Paul Wilson	1949
Elvin A. Bales		1950	

EUREKA CHAPTER NO. 7, R.A.M.

Eureka Chapter No. 7, R.A.M., was Chartered on January 18, 1886 with regular Convocations on first and third Mondays.

PAST HIGH PRIESTS

George C. Chittenden	1886	John C. Jones	1907
Charles H. Munger	1887	Samuel Y. Way	1908
Charles H. Munger	1888	Owen S. Robinson	1909
Mahlon Gore	1889	Lucius L. Payne	1910
Charles O. Myers	1890	Alfred W. Bumby	1911
Edgar A. Richards	1891	George E. McCulloch	1912
William H. Jewell	1892	Joseph Elwell	1913
Also 1893, 1894	1895	Carl Janson	1914
John N. Bradshaw	1896	Charles H. Tilden	1915
Louis C. Massey	1897	Wilber L. Tilden	1916
Louis C. Massey	1898	J. W. Simmons	1917
Charles J. Hayes	1899	Charles P. Dow	1918
T. Picton Warlow	1900	Joseph E. Petris	1919
T. Picton Warlow	1901	Leonard S. Thornton	1920
Charles Lord	1902	William S. Branch	1921
John W. Cheney	1903	Richard P. Buckmaster	1922
L. A. Spencer	1904	Harry M. Voorhis	1923
Joseph Dawson	1905	Martin J. Daetwyler	1924
Wm. R. O'Neal	1906	William T. Hickman	1925

Joseph M. McCormick	1926	Paul W. McKee	1938
Jesse E. Ramsdell	1927	C. R. Emerick	1939
Thomas P. Robinson	1928	Earl F. Shriver	1940
R. G. Reynolds	1929	Alton J. Wall	1941
C. R. Lott	1930	Milton V. Christman	1942
A. H. Willot	1931	George T. Eidson	1943
Frank R. Thornton	1932	Chester O. Cornwall	1944
Blenus Williams	1933	William A. Sprague	1945
John B. Richards	1934	Herbert A. Fisk	1946
Ernest C. Davis	1935	Owen Hulbert, Jr.	1947
Fred D. Frey	1936	Charles W. Amold	1948
Roy A. Miller	1937	William P. Blackburn	1949
Philip Marz		1950	

OLIVET COMMANDERY NO. 4, K.T.

Olivet Commandery No. 4, K.T., was Chartered October 10, 1889 and held regular Conclave on second and fourth Thursdays.

PAST COMMANDERS

Rt. Em Wm. H. Jewell	1889	Em Sir Charles Jordan	1918
Also 1890, 1891, 1892,		Em Sir DeWitt Miller	1919
1893, 1894,	1895	Part of 1920	
Em Sir Edgar A. Richards	1896	Em Sir J. W. Simmons	1920
Em Sir Wm. H. Reynolds	1897	Em Sir Joseph E. Petris	1921
Em Sir Benjamin F. Bowen	1898	Em Sir Leonard S. Thornton	1922
Em Sir John N. Bradshaw	1899	Em Sir R. P. Buckmaster	1923
Em Sir John C. Jones	1900	Em Sir William M. Glenn	1924
Rt Em Sir Silas B. Wright	1901	Em Sir Carl J. Jackson	1925
Rt Em Sir Louis C. Massey	1902	Em Sir Jesse E. Ramsdell	1926
Em Sir T. Picton Warlow	1903	Em Sir Thomas P. Robinson	1927
Em Sir Joseph Dawson	1904	Em Sir Ralph G. Reynolds	1928
Rt Em Sir W. R. O'Neal	1905	Em Sir H. M. Voorhis	1929
Em Sir J. E. Terwilleger	1906	Em Sir H. W. Sherrock	1930
Em Sir John B. Steinmentz	1907	Em Sir L. B. Matthews	1931
Em Sir Lucien A. Spencer	1908	Em Sir B. L. Blair	1932
Em Sir Owen S. Robinson	1909	Em Sir S. Claude White	1933
Em Sir Owen Robinson	1910	Em Sir A. H. Willet	1934
Em Sir Lucius L. Payne	1911	Em Sir H. L. Jacobs	1935
Em Sir Charles Lord	1912	Em Sir Clyde Williams	1936
Em Sir George E. McCulloch	1913	Em Sir Robert T. Overstreet	1937
Rt. Em Sir Samuel A. Johnson	1914	Em Sir C. R. Emerick	1938
Em Sir Alfred W. Bumby	1915	Em Sir George E. Turner	1939
Em Sir Charles H. Tilden	1916	Em Sir Blenus Williams	1940
Em Sir Carl Jansen	1917	Em Sir A. J. Wall	1941

Em Sir George T. Eidson	1942	Rt Em Sir J. E. Ramsdell	1946
Em Sir Blenus Williams	1943	Em Sir Chester O. Cornwall	1947
Em Sir George T. Eidson	1944	Em Sir William P. Blackburn	1948
Em Sir Chester O. Cornwall	1945	Em Sir B. E. Purcell	1949
Em Sir Charles H. Crittenden 1950			

ORLANDO COUNCIL NO. 5, R.&S.M.

Orlando Council No. 5, R.&S.M. was chartered on January 18, 1907 and held their regular assembly on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

PAST ILLUSTRIOUS MASTERS

William Henry Jewell	1908	C. R. Emerick	1929
W. R. O'Neal	1909	T. P. Robinson	1930
T. P. Warlow	1910	Bert Blair	1931
M. O. Overstreet	1911	Also 1932	
L. L. Payne	1912	A. H. Willet	1933
O. S. Robinson	1913	E. A. Peterson	1934
J. Dawson	1914	Blenus Williams	1935
A. W. Bumby	1915	Also 1936,	1937
Also 1916,	1917	Charles E. Hill	1938
G. E. McCulloch	1918	Dixie Kuhr	1939
Also 1919		Fred Frey	1940
C. H. Tilden	1920	Floyd Land	1941
L. S. Thornton	1921	Also 1942, 1943,	1944
W. L. Tilden	1922	C. O. Cornwall	1945
J. E. Petris	1923	George Eidson	1946
R. P. Buckmaster	1924	W. H. Ward	1947
Also 1925,	1926	E. P. Boss	1948
J. E. Ramsdell	1927	Charles H. Crittenden	1949
H. E. Blair	1928	Charles W. Arnold	1950

EASTERN STAR CHAPTER NO. 131

The Order of Eastern Star Chapter No. 131 was organized and received their charter in the year 1922. They had their meetings on the first and third Tuesday of each month.

WORTHY MATRONS AND PATRONS

- 1922 Gertrude Holloday and J. Warren Hill.
- 1923 Kate Eastin and John Hughes.
- 1924 Lizzie Bennett and John Hughes.

- 1925 Rose Ward and T. P. Robinson.
 1926 Inez S. Mann and Arthur Stinson.
 1927 Elizabeth Whitaker and Dan McKeever.
 1928 Kate Shaw and L. B. Mathews.
 1929 May Robinson and Harry Shaw.
 1930 Ophelia Roberson and Ernest Davis.
 1931 Ruth Neff and W. F. Mann.
 1932 Sarah McCulloch and George E. Turner.
 1933 Doris Printy and William Gilbert.
 1934 Hazel Mixon and Harry Lynch.
 1935 Florence Culbreth and Dr. Frank R. Thornton.
 1936 Mary Turner and Dr. D. C. Ward.
 1937 Grace Thornton and Harry Plaisted.
 1938 Janie Richardson and Ira Foster.
 1939 Adah Plaisted and Bert Blair.
 1940 Vera Lott and George E. Turner.
 1941 Gertrude Wildner and George E. Turner.
 1942 Minnie DeVane and Dr. D. C. Ward.
 1943 Celeta Stebbins and Harry Plaisted.
 1944 Vera Mills and John Shannon.
 1945 Minnie Thomas and Henry Hodnett.
 1946 Nellie Thorpe and Homer M. Tinklepaugh.
 1947 Nadine Slaughter and Ed Allen.
 1948 Hazel Pfeiffer and Milton E. Bray.
 1949 Charlotte Allen and Herschel Crisco.
 1950 Julia Crisco and Ernest Slaughter.

ORDER EASTERN STAR—MIZPAH CHAPTER NO. 190

Instituted 1-24-31; Constituted 4-25-31.

<i>Date</i>	<i>Worthy Matron</i>	<i>Worthy Patron</i>
1931	Mrs. Minnie Regener	*Mr. D. A. McKeever
1932	Mrs. Katie Eastin	Mr. T. P. Robinson
1933	Mrs. May S. Robinson	*Mr. Harry Plaisted
1934	*Mrs. Katherine Adams	Mr. David Laycock
1935	Mrs. Laura C. Rogers	*Mr. Arthur Tarbell
1936	*Mrs. Marian McKeever	*Mr. D. A. McKeever
1937	Mrs. Annie Cummings	*Mr. J. D. Eastin
1938	*Mrs. Hettie Rush	Mr. Hugo J. Carlson
1939	Mrs. Elizabeth Viehman	*Mr. Arthur Tarbell
1940	Mrs. Carsa Heiny	Mr. J. N. Woodruff

1941	*Mrs. Ameria Bien	Mr. T. P. Robinson
1942	Mrs. Dorothea Schultz Menley	Mr. C. J. Charlow
1943	Mrs. Lillian P'Pool	Mr. J. N. Woodruff
1944	Mrs. Katherine Cone	Mr. Howard Van Wie
1945	Mrs. Leile Wicks	Mr. T. P. Robinson
1946	Mrs. Stella Bowen	Mr. Frank Cochenour
1947	Mrs. Nellie Emrich	Mr. C. J. Charlow
1948	Mrs. Lelah Van Wie	Mr. Howard Van Wie
1949	Mrs. Marie Marz	Mr. Philip Marz

*Deceased. (All living Past Matrons and Past Patrons are active members of the Chapter at the present time with the exception of Mr. David Laycock.)

ORMAZD GROTTO M.O.V.P.E.R.

Date of charter, June 19, 1930.

Name of past high officers from date of organization to present date.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Monarch</i>	<i>Past Master</i>	<i>Address</i>
		<i>Masonic Lodge</i>	
1930	Fred M. Tuck	No. 239 Winter Park	Winter Park, Fla.
1931	George E. Turner	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1932	J. Kelley Threaser	No. 207 Eola	"Deceased"
1933	George W. Davis	No. 21 Western Star, Youngstown, Ohio	P. O. Box 4099 Miami, Fla.
1934	Fred J. Schiff	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1935	Frank C. Welch	No. 207 Eola	Orlando, Fla.
1936	Frank C. Boardman	No. 19 LaFayette Washington, D. C.	Orlando, Fla.
1937	Arthur Fallon	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1938	Dr. K. F. Vail	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1939	George E. Turner, 2nd year		Orlando, Fla.
1940	J. Howard Lott	No. 207 Eola	Orlando, Fla.
1941	Alvin J. Thomas	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1942	Alvin J. Thomas, 2nd year		
1943	E. D. Cook	No. 239 Winter Park	Winter Park, Fla.
1944	Alex H. Greer	No. 243 Oviedo	Oviedo, Fla.
1945	Dr. C. H. Damsel	No. 36 Apopka	Apopka, Fla.
1946	Eugene Tavel	No. 69 Orlando	Orlando, Fla.
1947	G. K. Evans	No. 239 Winter Park	Winter Park, Fla.
1948	Thomas A. Maxwell	No. 243 Oviedo	Oviedo, Fla.
1949	Harold N. Lang	No. 20 Solomon Life Member Jacksonville, Fla.	741 S. Mills St. Orlando, Fla.
1950	Charlie Wells	Apopka, Fla.	

ORLANDO ASSEMBLY NO. 16, ORDER OF RAINBOW
FOR GIRLS

Temporary letters were issued on November 23, 1946 and the charter received on September 9, 1947.

MOTHER ADVISERS and their terms.

- 1—Marie Marz—January, 1947 to January, 1948.
- 2—Ida Cole—January, 1948 to May, 1948.
- 3—Pat Enders—May, 1948 to January, 1950.

WORTHY ADVISERS and their terms.

- 1—Doris Kelsey—January, 1947 to May, 1947.
- 2—Anne Mendenhall—May, 1947 to September, 1947.
- 3—Gertrude Carey—September, 1947 to January, 1948.
- 4—Rene Beth Bailey—January, 1948 to May, 1948.
- 5—Christine Crum—May, 1948 to August, 1948.
- 6—Shirley Hurlbert—August, 1948 to January, 1949.
- 7—Martha Moses—January, 1949 to May, 1949.
- 8—Jean Riggle—May, 1949 to September, 1949.
- 9—Claire Bailey—September, 1949 to January, 1950.
- 10—Martha Gibson—January, 1950 to May, 1950.

ORDER OF DeMOLAY, JOHN M. CHENEY CHAPTER

Chartered on March 4, 1921.

The DeMolay escorts chosen for the Rainbow Girls in 1950 are as follows:

Don Smith, Bruce Coram, John Riggle, Ed Gutwald, Phil Easterling, Binkie Bowlyn, Ronnie Johnson, Charles Moses, Bill Livingston.

Compiled by S. Waters Howe, Jesse E. Ramsdell, E. H. Gore and Charles H. Crittenden, *Committee*.