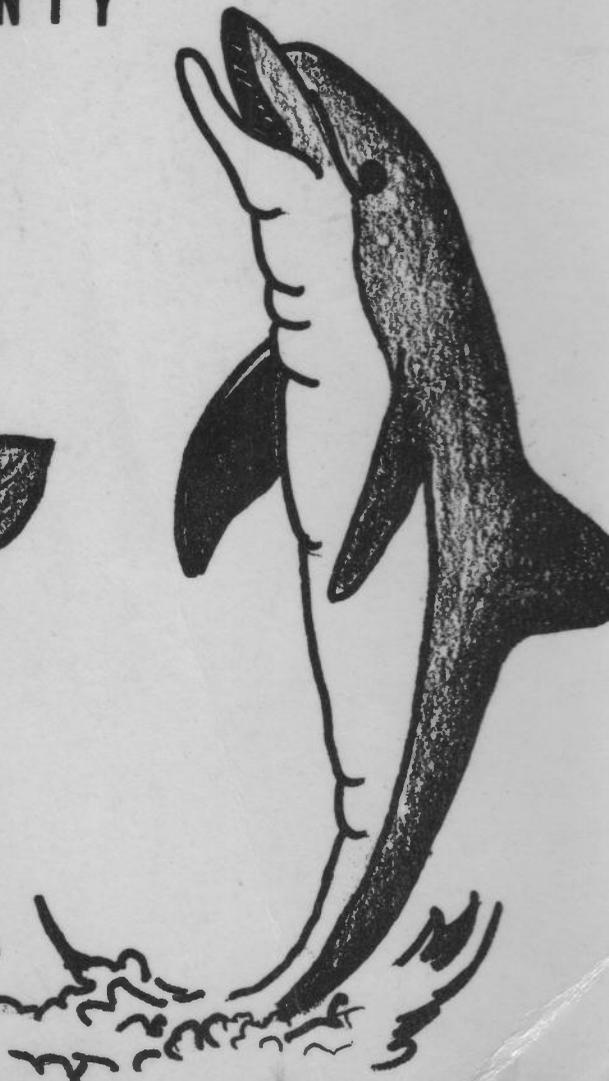
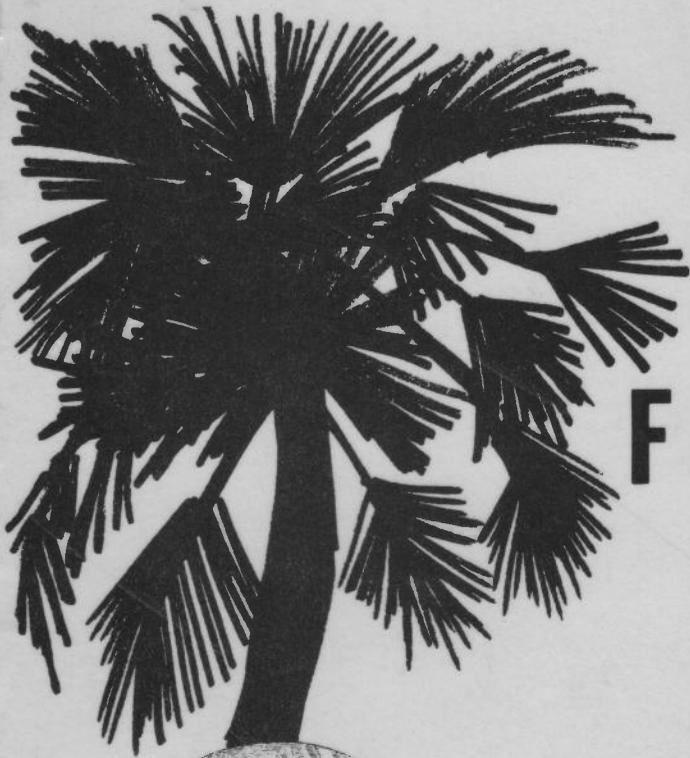


FLAGLER

THE
EVERYTHING
COUNTY



To my Battle
friend
Best wishes from
Maami
March 17, 1981

Belle
M^{rs} Daniel

FLAGLER COUNTY

THE EVERYTHING COUNTY

THE HISTORY OF FLAGLER COUNTY
VOLUMES I and II

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Published by
Northeast Florida Educational Consortium
1980

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This Project
is
Dedicated to the Adult Learners
of the
Flagler County Schools

This document was written through a 310 Grant Sponsored
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Dear Reader:

This little Florida creature belongs to the anolis family. This family name includes chameleons, salamanders, and skinks.



ā-nō-līs

When you see the anolis at the edge of the page, you will know that the box of words is just for you. In that box is a message from the writers of this book to you.

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THE HISTORY OF FLAGLER COUNTY

VOLUME I



CHAPTER 1

Of Turtles, Tapirs and Timucuans

How did Flagler County get started? Did humans always live here?

To find out what our land was like, let's go backward in time.

During earth's history, we read that Florida was part of the ocean at least three times. It was under salt water. It is still a low-land state.

Fifteen million years ago, the Ice Age changed the shape of our Earth. Giant size mountains of ice slid from one place to another. This took many, many years. The gigantic animals were forced southward by the cold ice mass. They could not find trees and leaves to eat under all that ice.

Finally, these mastodons, turtles, tapirs, armadillos and elephants stopped in Florida. Here were swamps and thick woods full of cypress, pine and palm. Yes, alligators of all sizes and snakes of all types, made their homes here.

As recently as 20,000 years ago, magnolia leaves were eaten in this area by these animals. Soft, swampy marshes formed the forest floor. They

seemed to welcome the towering wide-armed live-oak trees. Shaggy gray grandfather beards of Spanish moss hung still and quiet. Nearby, twisted dark green vines appeared to hold the trees together. For some reason, these ice-age animals died here in Florida.



Since Florida is a peninsula (pě-nĭn-sū-la) the animals somehow knew they were at the end of the road.

Just as the dead trees became a part of the earth, so did the dead animals. They sank deep in the muck and plants grew on top. Over thousands of years, coal formed deep inside the earth in some areas. In Florida, the bones of these ice-age animals became phosphate. Over 70% of our country's phosphate is mined in Florida. Phosphate is a dry white chemical. It is used in fertilizer, baking powder and in soft drinks.



From this point on, Dear Reader, when we say "our area", we mean the place where Flagler County now exists.

No one knows when man came to live in this lovely

garden. Many bones of ice-age animals have been dug up in our area.

A 1940 listing includes:

mastodons	camels	beavers
alligators	ground sloths	turtles
deer	rattlesnakes	storks
horses	tapirs	fish jaws
rodents, etc.		

In a 1963 "dig" in the northern part of our area, the archaeologists got a surprise! First, they uncovered a 50-pound mastodon bone, then another.

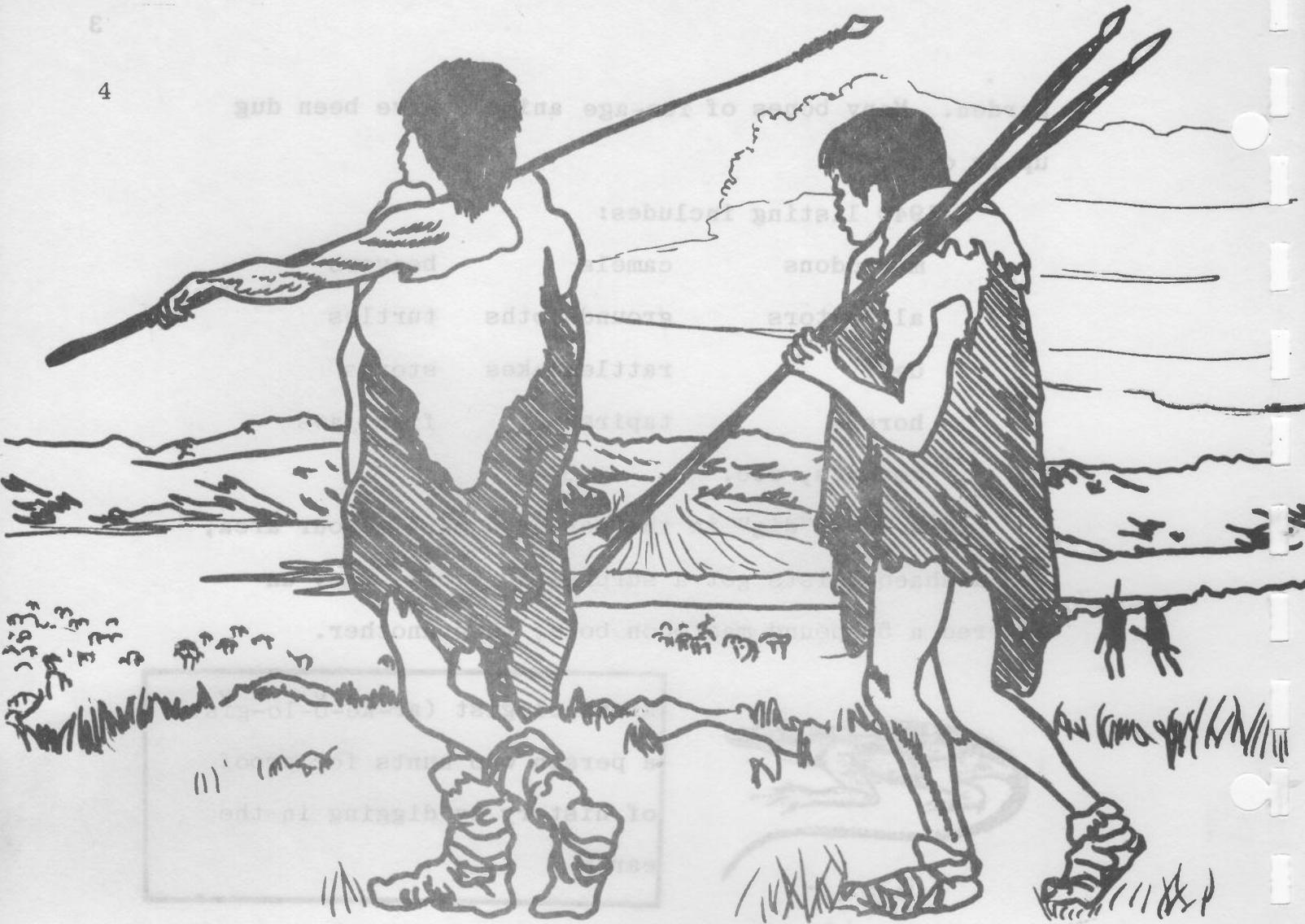


archaeologist (ar-kē-ō-lō-gĭst)
a person who hunts for proof of history by digging in the earth

So they slowed down and used paint brushes to clear away the dirt. They didn't know what would show up next! Wait! What was that sticking out of the dust? It turned out to be a needle, carved by hand from an animal bone. Then they found another.



Does this mean humans lived near the place and at the time of the large animals? Could that be true?



How did the mastodon bones get there, five feet down under? Why didn't they rot? The needles each two and one-half inches long, were preserved in gumbo (thick mud). If only these needles could talk, think of the stories they could tell us!

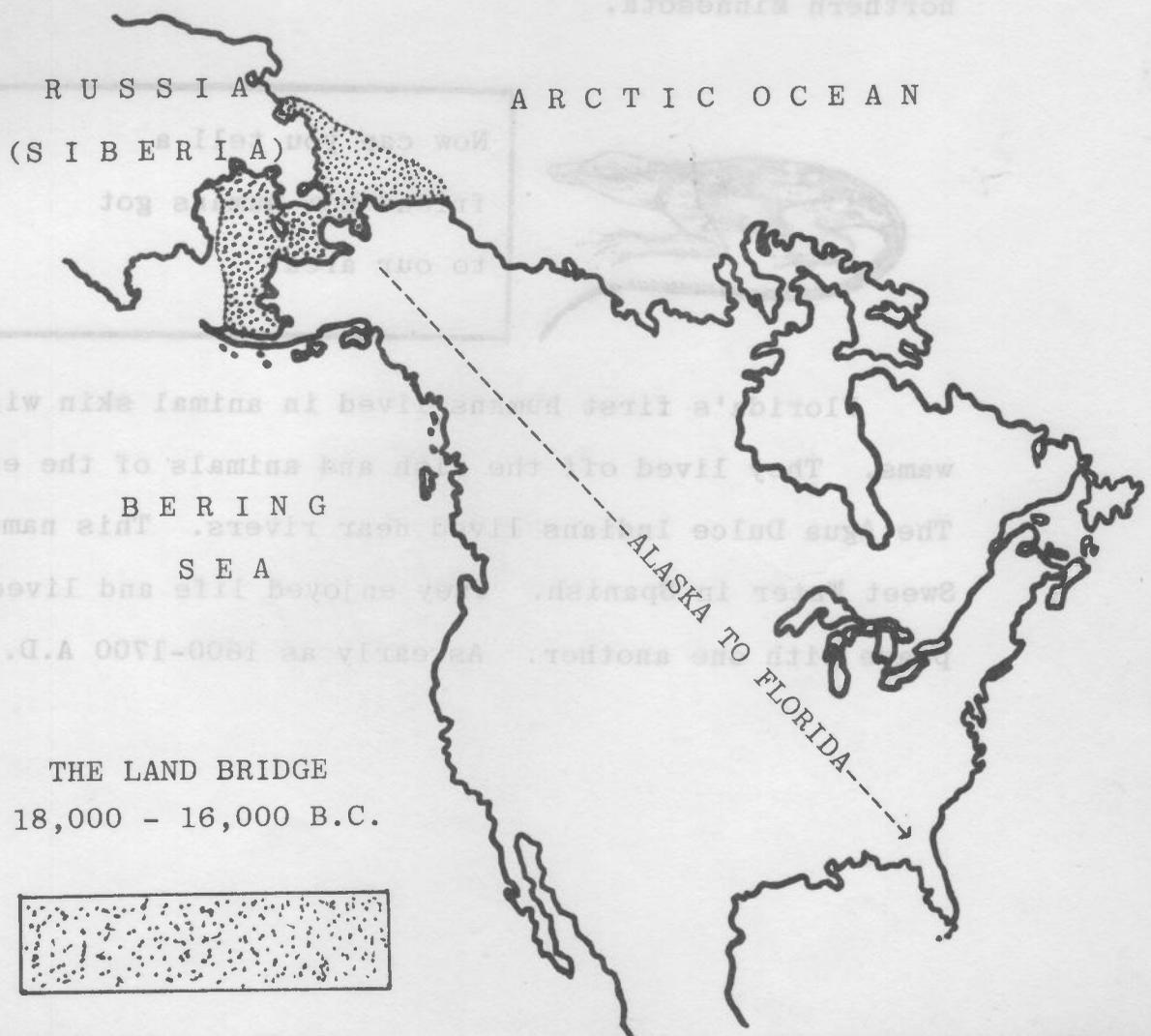
We know that humans lived in our area as far back as 3,000 B.C. We call them Indians. They had



B.C. is a date before
the birth of Christ.

once lived across the ocean in Asia.

When the land did not give up any more food, the humans moved on. They hunted musk-ox, caribou and mammoth. They used flint tied on a long stick for a spear. They kept moving eastward. At that time, the land from Russia to our Alaska was 1,000 miles wide. It was a cruel, cold, treeless land. Yet these humans painfully walked their way across the land bridge. They always searched for food. The land bridge is now gone. It is known as the Bering Straits. There are about 27 miles of water between Alaska and Russia.

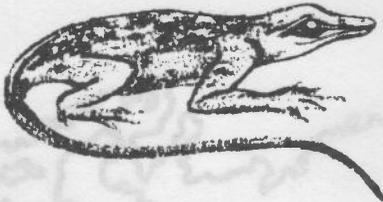


Snow and long cold winters drove the Indians away from northern United States. Once again, they migrated gradually to the warmer climates.



migrate (mī-grāt)
means to move from
one place to another
place.

The Indians who finally settled in the South had once lived in the North. Lake Superior copper bracelets have been found in Florida's Indian burial mounds. Copper is mined from the earth in northern Minnesota.



Now can you tell a
friend how humans got
to our area?

Florida's first humans lived in animal skin wigwams. They lived off the fish and animals of the earth. The Agua Dulce Indians lived near rivers. This name means Sweet Water in Spanish. They enjoyed life and lived in peace with one another. As early as 1600-1700 A.D.,

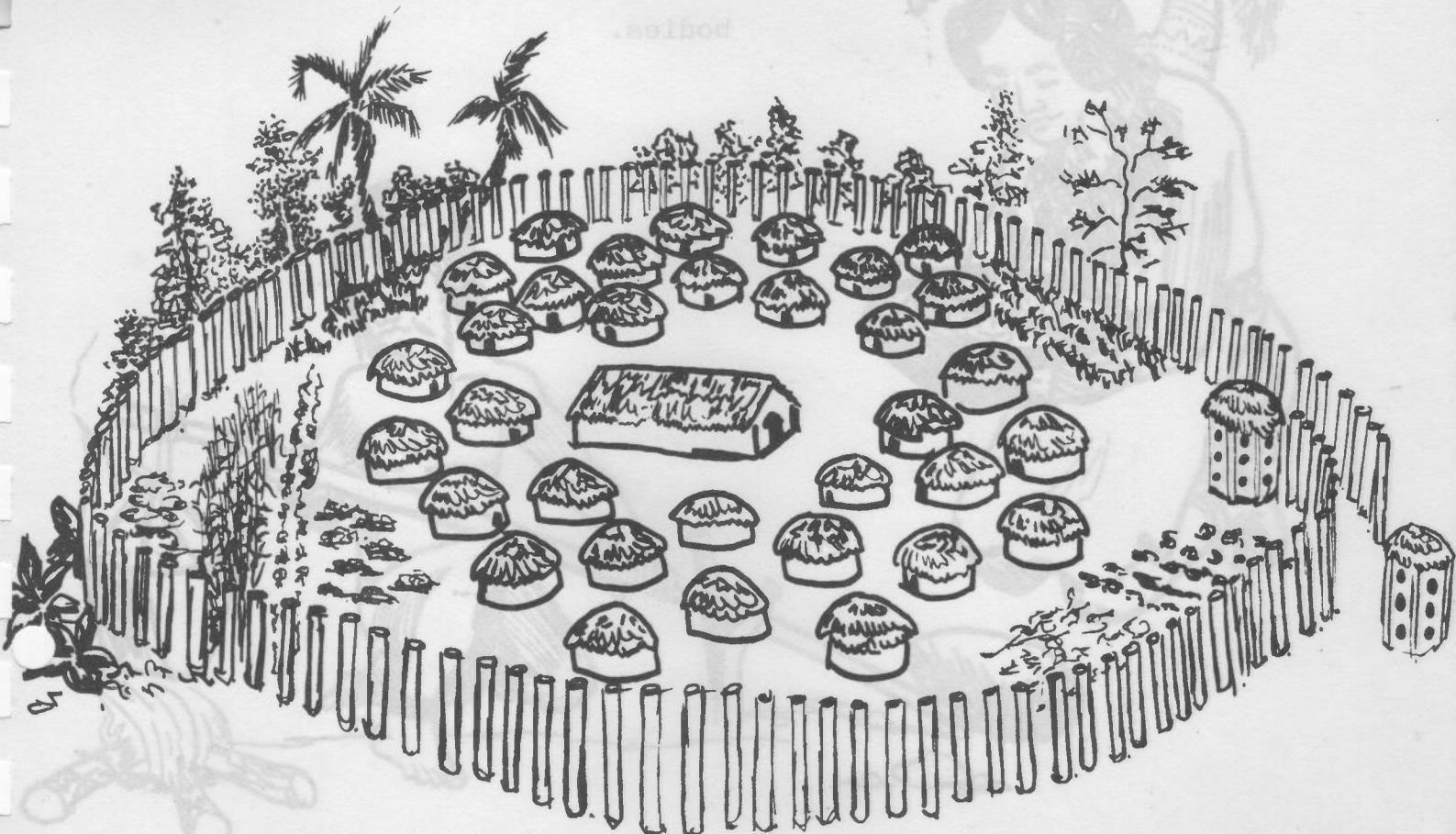
there were nine Agua Dulce towns. These Indians were known as the Eastern Timucuans.



Timucuans (Tí-múck-ones)

A name in an Indian language.

Using the gifts of the earth, these Indians formed walls of sticks with mud for their houses. The roof was dried palm tree branches laid one on top of the other. This helped keep out rain and bugs. Each Indian was able to make a home out of what was all around him.



The Timucuan Indians
were peaceful and calm.

Egret plumes stuck out the
top-knot of shiny black
hair on the man's head. He
wore bracelets of shells,
copper and animal teeth.
The Indian mothers and girls
also wore jewelry around the
ankles, waist, wrist and neck.
A deerskin apron covered the
man in front. A bushy animal
tail was tucked in the back
of the belt. These Indians
were fond of tattoos on their
bodies.



When an Indian died, his body was encased in deer hide or tree bark. Trinkets, jewelry and



encased (ĕn-kās-d)
to wrap in; en-
close

dishes were buried next to the body. Dirt was mounded high. Nearly all the burial mounds have been destroyed. One large one, Turtle Mound, is preserved as a state park near New Smyrna.

Handwoven baskets were filled with clam shells. The clam shells were used to build some of these mounds. The Indian men and boys formed a line. They passed a basketful of earth, or shells, from one to the other. Each person would be standing a little higher up the mound. This is why the eastern seacoast Indians are called mound builders.

Tomoka State Park today stands at the joining of the Halifax and the Tomoka Rivers. The name Tomoka comes from the Timucuan Indians. They called this spot Norococa and had a walled-in village here. One chief, Tomokie, is remembered in history by his statue. It stands in the north end of the Tomoka State Park.

To visit other Indians, dugout boats were used. These canoes, or boats, were made of trees which had been dug out with sharp stones. Sharpened sticks were hurled at lightning speed to spear fish. Spear fishing was easy, and it gave the Indians a perfect food. They ate it with wild rice which they grew in the wet swamps. Deer meat, alligator meat and fish were "smoked" over a fire. Next, they were dried on racks high above the fire pit. Beans, pumpkins, sweet potatoes, and corn were important foods to the Indians' diet. The Indians also showed them how to plant a corn seed using dead fish as fertilizer.

When the European white man first met the Indians, they were living inside these walled-in villages. Tall stripped-tree fences kept out wild animals and enemies. Inside the fence-wall were family gardens. One long house which usually was the chief's dwelling place was also used as a meeting place. Indian families lived in round houses with cone-shaped roofs made of palmetto branches.

Hoes were made of bone. Stones were chopped with harder stones to make arrowheads and weapons.

Dishes were made from gourds. Grain was kept for a long time in huge stone and earth bins. There were two crops each year.

While work was hard, the Indians found time for games and races. They needed to keep in top shape in order to defend themselves against animals and enemies. One game was like today's basketball; another was throwing a ball at a target. Foot races were good for the children, too.

The Indians in this area worshipped the deer. In another part of Florida, they worshipped a bird. In the Keys, a figure of a wolf was the center of worship.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 1

1. What words describe the size of the ice-age animals?
2. What do YOU think?
.....about the bone needles found next to the hip bone of a mastodon?
.....about why the first humans crossed the Bering Straits?
3. Do we have proof that ice-age animals once lived in Florida?
4. What new words did you learn to read in this chapter?
5. What is the word that tells about a person who digs and hunts for proof of history?
6. Tell in your own words how the Indians fished.
7. Were Indians happy at this time? Why?

CHAPTER 2

Of Intruders and Indians

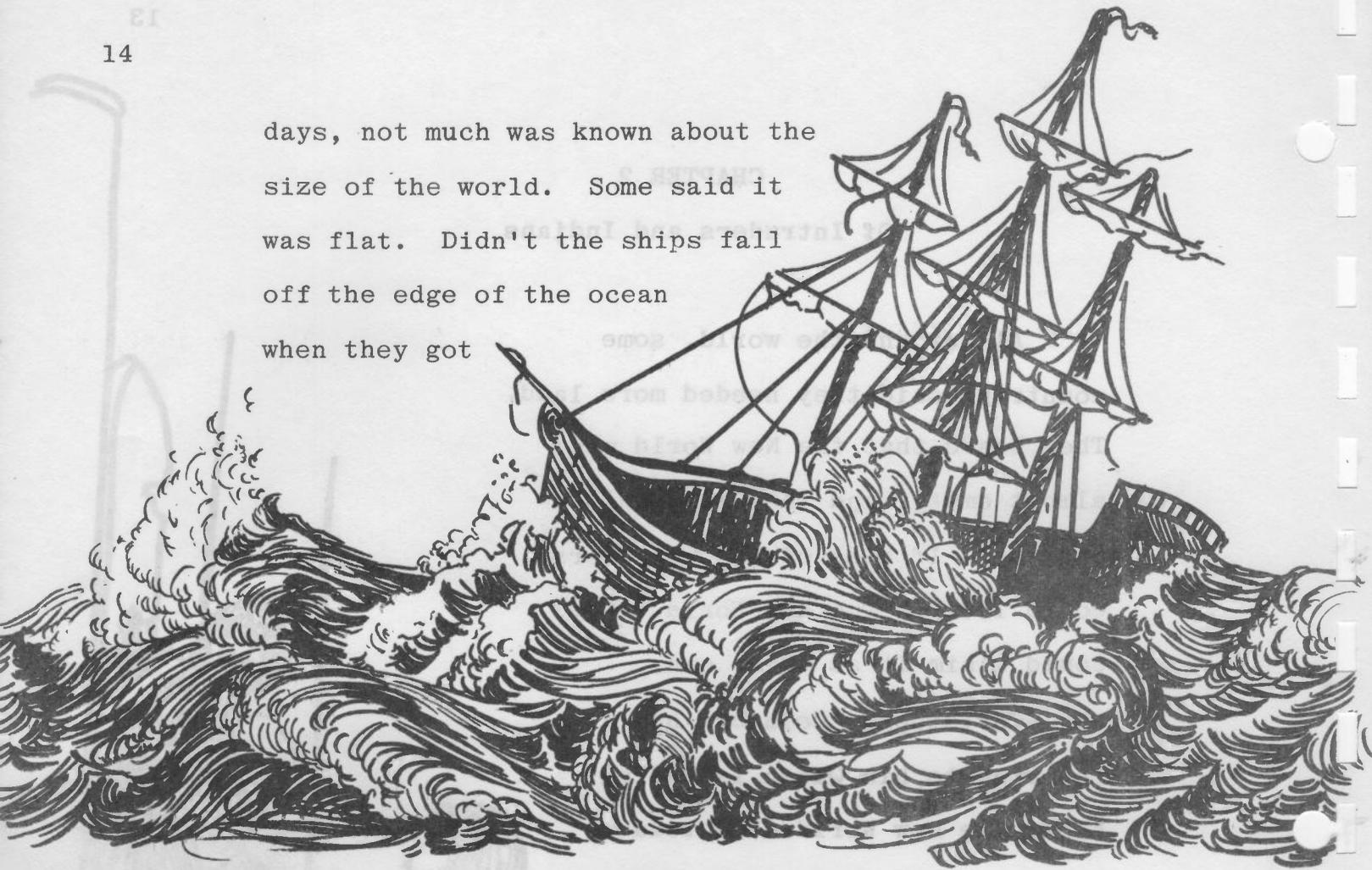
All around the world, some countries said they needed more land. They heard that the New World was almost empty, and they sent out explorers. If some of the explorers could live in the New World, they could claim it as their own.

Christopher Columbus had reported to his Queen, Isabella, about the New World. He told her there were wonderful green islands with deep green forests. He told her so many exciting stories, she decided he could make another try. If everything went well, Columbus could claim the new lands for his queen-- Queen Isabella of Spain!

Columbus had sailed from a far-off place called Spain, hoping to find India. In those



days, not much was known about the size of the world. Some said it was flat. Didn't the ships fall off the edge of the ocean when they got



far away from shore? This meant that was the end of the water. Some explorers and navigators knew the earth was round.



explorer (ĕx-plōr-er) men
 who study new places of
 the world
 navigators (nav-i-ga-tors)
 men who make charts of
 the sea and help sailors
 travel on oceans and seas

Columbus had a dangerous voyage and the wind blew his ships off the path. They planned to get to India.

Instead they ended up in our part of the world--in the Bahama Islands. On a later voyage, in 1480, Columbus returned to South America. When he saw humans on shore, he called them Indians. He still thought he had reached India. Even in the Caribbean area the name stays: The West Indies.

In the next few years, more Spanish explorers set up camp in our land. They all now said it belonged to Spain. Most of the Indians did not like the strangers. These newcomers were trying to take over their farming ground.

Someone else wanted the New World! Across the ocean, Spain had a neighbor to the north called France. This was also a civilized country that needed more "elbow room." The French also hunted



civilized (cĭ-vĭ-lĭz-d)
 a way of living: streets,
 stores, rules and laws
 to help everyone live
 together

land and riches in other parts of the world. France heard that Spain had sent ships to far-away places.

It was almost a race across the Atlantic to see who would reach the New World first. We need to go back a little in our time of history to 1564. France had

already settled near the present Fernandina Beach. The French who came were called Huguenots. They came to find religious freedom. They had been protesting the rules of the Pope and the Catholic Church. This is why they were called Protestants. When they asked permission to live in the New World, the King said "Yes." He would then claim the New World for himself and France. He would be rid of those unhappy Frenchmen.

They sailed. After three months of unending swaying, pitching and rolling waves, they were sick of the ocean. The icy Atlantic Ocean's waters proved to be an enemy. Nearly everyone was seasick. No wonder that when the Huguenots stepped ashore, they bowed on bended knees. Each person thanked God for His mercy in bringing him to this strange place. Now the Huguenots could worship Him as they thought best. These were highly-trained craftsmen. Among



them were weavers, silversmiths, artists and musicians. They had one thing in common: to believe in and worship God in their own way.

The Indians were interested in this group of white men. The Huguenots treated them well and learned farming from the Indians. In turn, the French sang and talked with the Indians as friends. They did not know that farther down the coast, an enemy had heard about the Huguenot settlement.

In the area of St. Augustine, the Spanish had settled and begun farming. Their leader was Pedro Menendez de Aviles. As quickly as he arrived from Spain, he sailed up the river to take a look at the Ft. Caroline settlement. Seeing that it was already built, he sailed back to St. Augustine.

All the time he was building a fort there, he was thinking about the French. How to get rid of them? The Queen of Spain wanted the New World for herself and Spain! The King of France, Francis I, must not become its owner.

By now the Huguenots had asked for too much food from the Indians and were losing their friendship. Some of the Indians were willing to spy on the Huguenots and tell Menendez about them. This helped Menendez plan his attack.

One raid on Ft. Caroline killed everyone who was inside at the time. A later battle at sea ended at Matanzas Inlet. Menendez ordered the shipwreck victims ashore. He fed them a splendid meal and then killed the Huguenots--one at a time. Matanzas means slaughter, or kill, in Spanish.

Now Menendez looked at the task ahead: to Christianize the New World in the name of Queen Isabella and the Catholic faith (Catholicism).



The "ism" means a practice or belief; such as Americanism, capitulism, or patriotism.

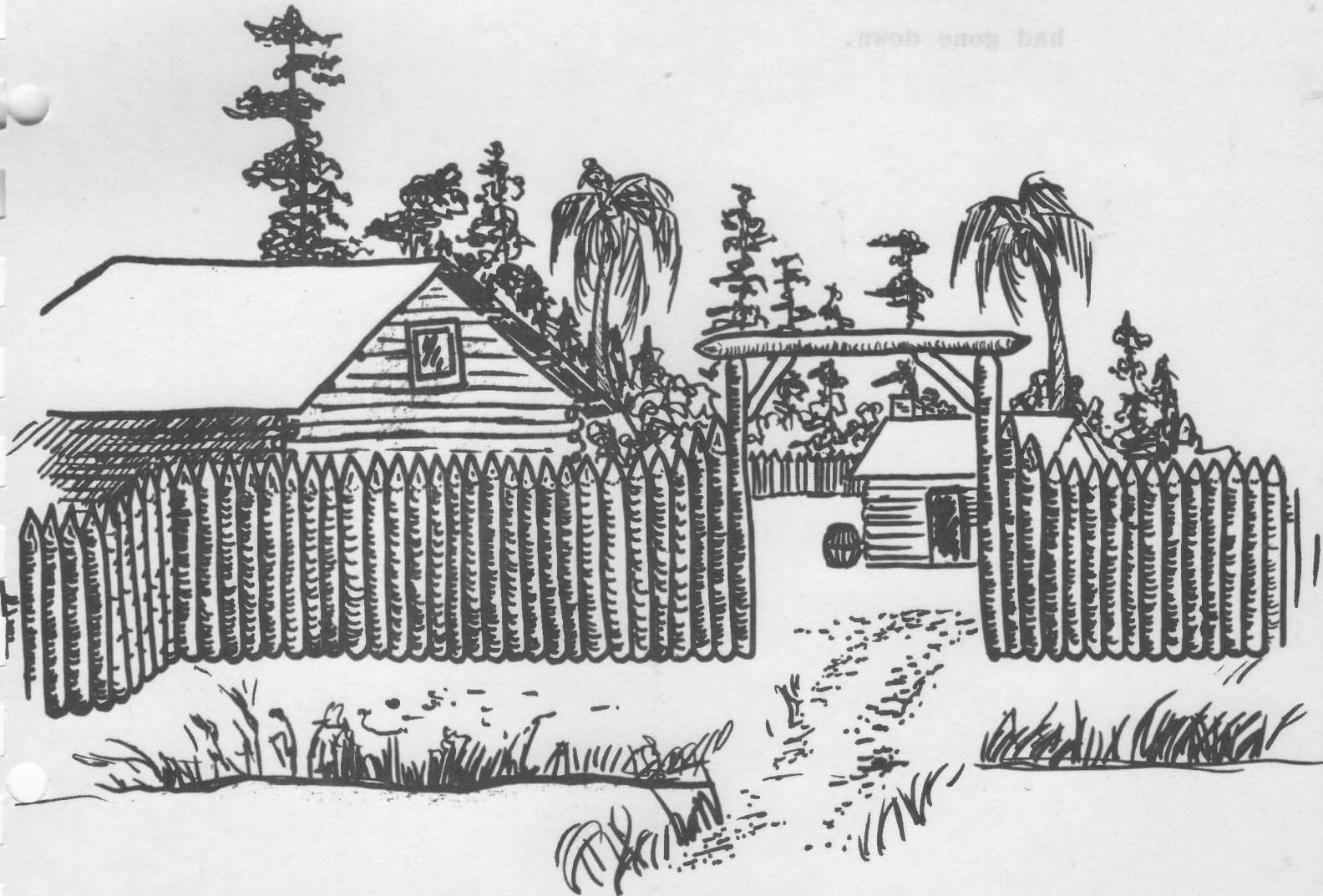
No one else would have lived through the hardship of those years. Menendez was a strong-willed leader. With guns and agreement of word, he kept the Indians in check.

In the case of Christianizing the Indians, priests labored faithfully. Dirt trails led out from St. Augustine to the missions. These Jesuit priests even learned the Indians' language. How tragic it was for an Indian to be forced into slavery as soon as he became a Christian. The work went on for years and years, but Florida

never became a stronghold of the faith. Instead, many of the priests were murdered by the Indians. Finally, the Jesuits left Florida to work in Mexico.

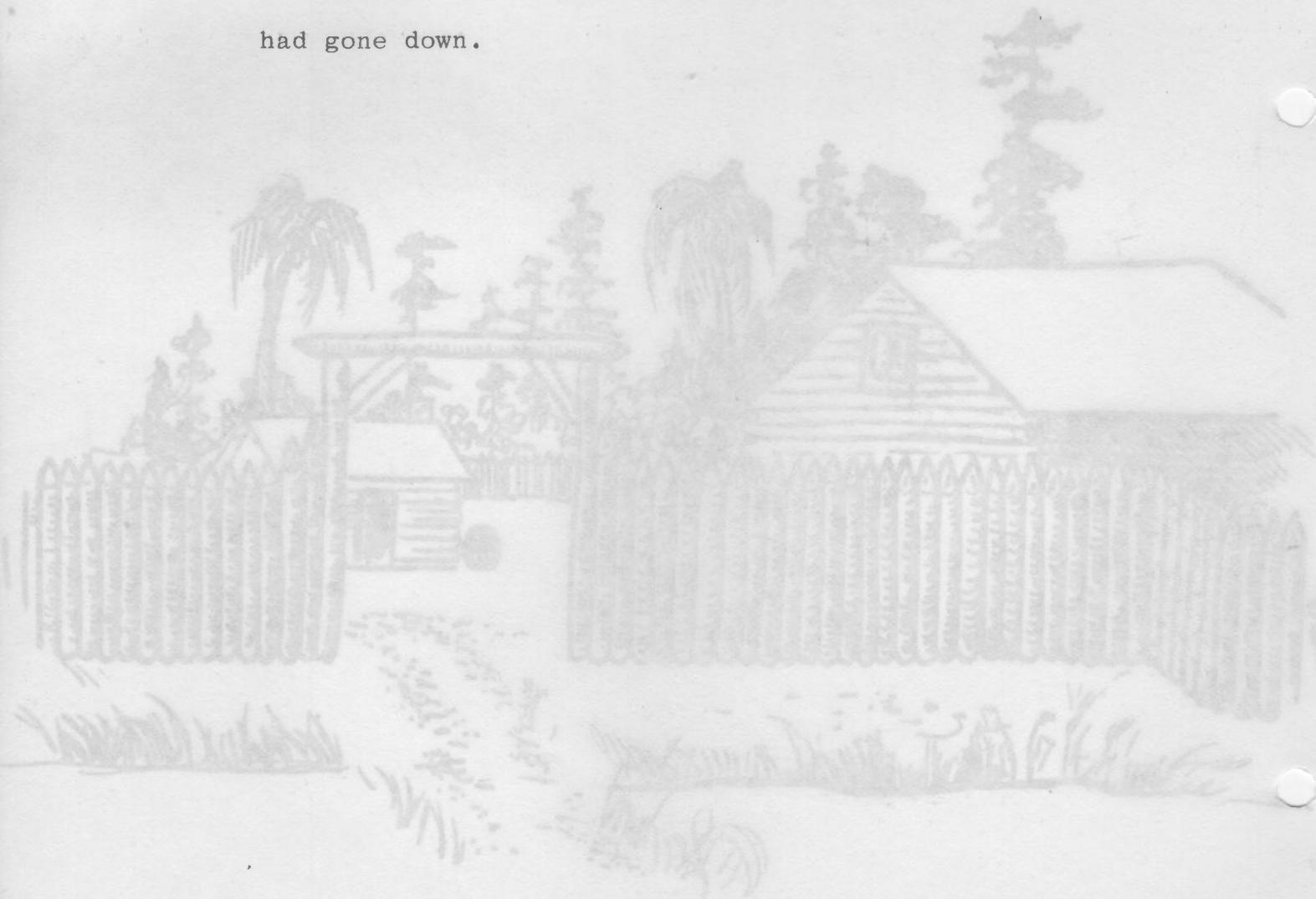
The Indians were the laborers on the first wooden fort--the Castillo San Marcos in St. Augustine.

Why didn't the Spanish do their own labor? To understand why, we must look back at the Spanish civilization. It lived under the feudal system. If you were born rich, your children would also be rich. If you were born poor, there would be no chance for you to get rich. The feudal system had land-owners and serfs or slaves. If you owned land

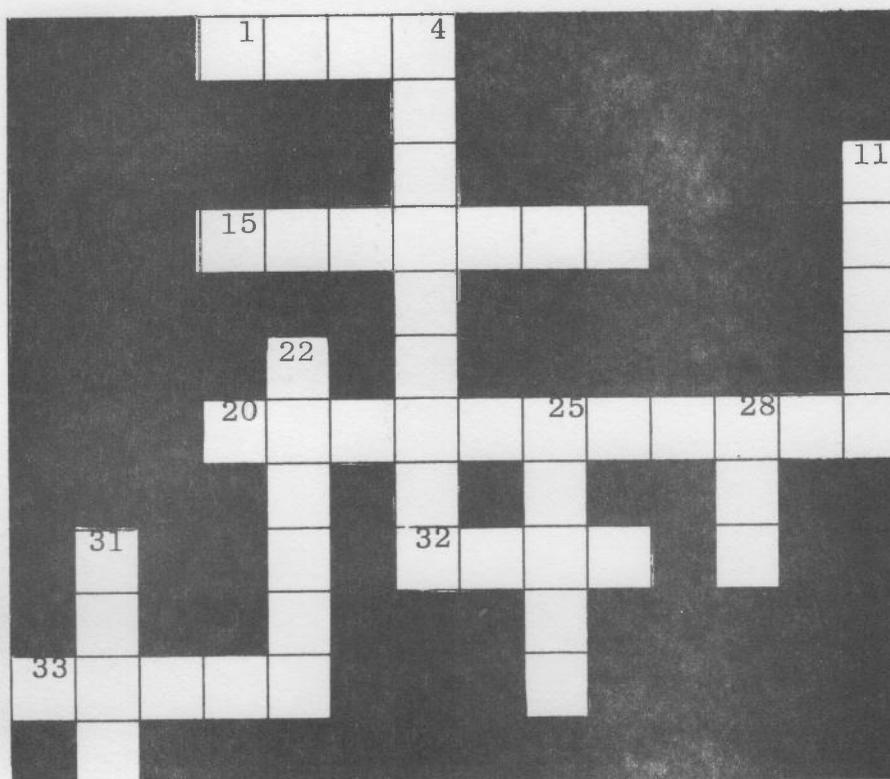


for farms, you had (owned) humans who did all the labor for you. This feudal system went on for centuries in Europe. This is why Menendez said it was all right to make slaves out of the Indians.

How would you have built a fort or a castle in those days? They had no tractors, hoes or machines. Hand labor was all they had, plus some ramps and ropes to pull up the stones. The bright Florida sun made the Indians sick, for they were not used to working out in the open. When an Indian farmed or hunted, he stayed in the woods during the heat of the day. He worked out in the open when the sun had gone down.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 2

ACROSS

1. Indian food
15. Early humans in
North America
20. Did not agree
with the Pope
32. Path or trail
33. Men _ _ _ _ _
houses out of
logs

DOWN

4. One who helps sailors
11. Sailing vessels
22. One who draws or paints
well
25. A country below France
28. At this minute
31. Color of the sky

CHAPTER 3

Of the Spanish and the San Marcos

The Spanish, proud of their little community, adopted a model town plan in 1573. They wanted it to look like a real one in Spain.

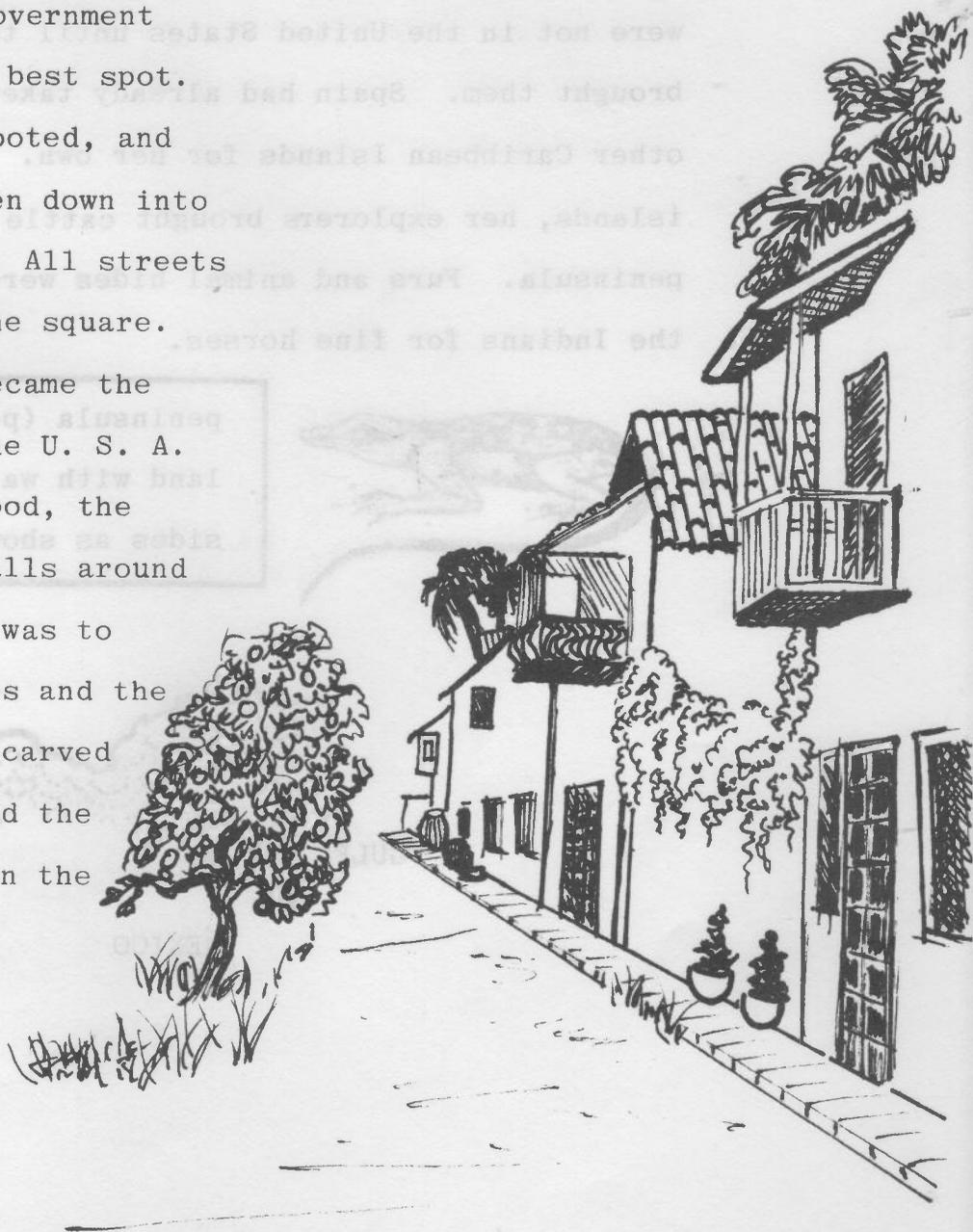
It would have a square, with a cathedral and government building in the best spot.

Stumps were uprooted, and paths were beaten down into hardened roads. All streets would lead to the square.

St. Augustine became the first city in the U. S. A.

Using cypress wood, the Spanish built walls around

the city. This was to protect the homes and the settlers. Hand-carved balconies adorned the narrow porches on the house.



Underground artesian wells produced sparkling fresh drinking water.

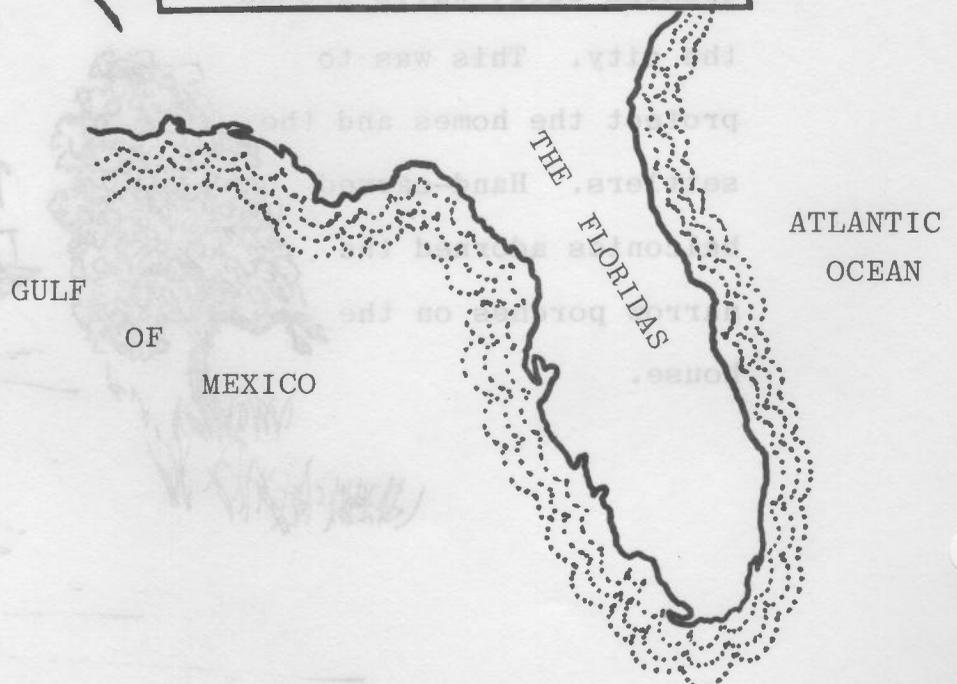


artesian (ar-tē-shŭn)
water gushing from deep
wells below the earth's
crust.

The explorer DeSoto is credited with bringing pigs and dogs with him to the New World. Horses were not in the United States until the Spanish brought them. Spain had already taken Cuba and other Caribbean Islands for her own. From these islands, her explorers brought cattle to the Florida peninsula. Furs and animal hides were traded by the Indians for fine horses.



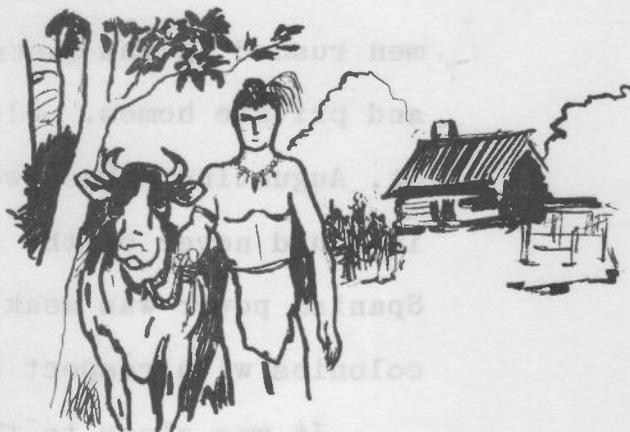
peninsula (pĕn-ĭn-sŭ-la)
land with water on 3
sides as shown below



Citrus trees were first planted about 1579. Nuts, oranges, lemons, figs, guavas and other fruits found a good home in St. Augustine's soil. These seeds grew well and brought food to the settlers.

Potatoes were first grown in South America. Spanish explorers had been down there long before coming to our area. So they brought the potato from South America to Spain in the mid-1500's. Slowly, the growing of potatoes spread first in Spain, then in the center and north of Europe.

When it was finally grown in Ireland, it took the name, "Irish potato." Some people in England thought the potato was not good to eat. They said it might make you ill. They formed a group called "The Society for the Prevention of an Undesirable Diet." From this group we got the nickname "Spuds" for the common potato. At any rate, potatoes turned out to be good for the human body and were grown by the Spanish in St. Augustine. Our area is now one of the most important Irish potato centers in the country.



Florida grew uneasily. A fear stayed in the hearts of each colonist, for the Indians would never leave them alone. The Indian intruders stole livestock

from the farms and foods from the gardens. The Indians wanted their lands back. Spain itself refused to spend much money on this New World outpost called "The Floridas." England was another worry. Without any warning, England would sneak down the coast and attack Spanish settlements. She wanted Spain out of the Floridas! Both French and British communities were developing in the Carolinas and Georgia. The Spanish could not press forward by going north. They had to stay on the peninsula of Florida. Everywhere the Spaniards turned they met enemies: the French, the British or the Indians.

Sooner or later it would happen! Sir Francis Drake led a British raid on St. Augustine in 1586. His men burned the wooden walls around the city. His men rushed in and destroyed the government buildings and private homes. Slowly, the Spanish rebuilt St. Augustine. They were not to be defeated. But it would never be the same. From that day on, Spanish power was weak. Spain no longer ruled the colonies with respect and strength.

It was clear to the Spanish officers in charge that St. Augustine needed protection. What could they do to keep out the enemies? Make a fort

out of stone! This seemed like a good answer and the site was at the mouth of the river in town.

In 1672, the work began, using the labor of captured Appalachee and Timucuan Indians. Rafts were made by tying timbers together. On these rafts the laborers floated coquina stones over from Anastasia Island. Here was the finest building

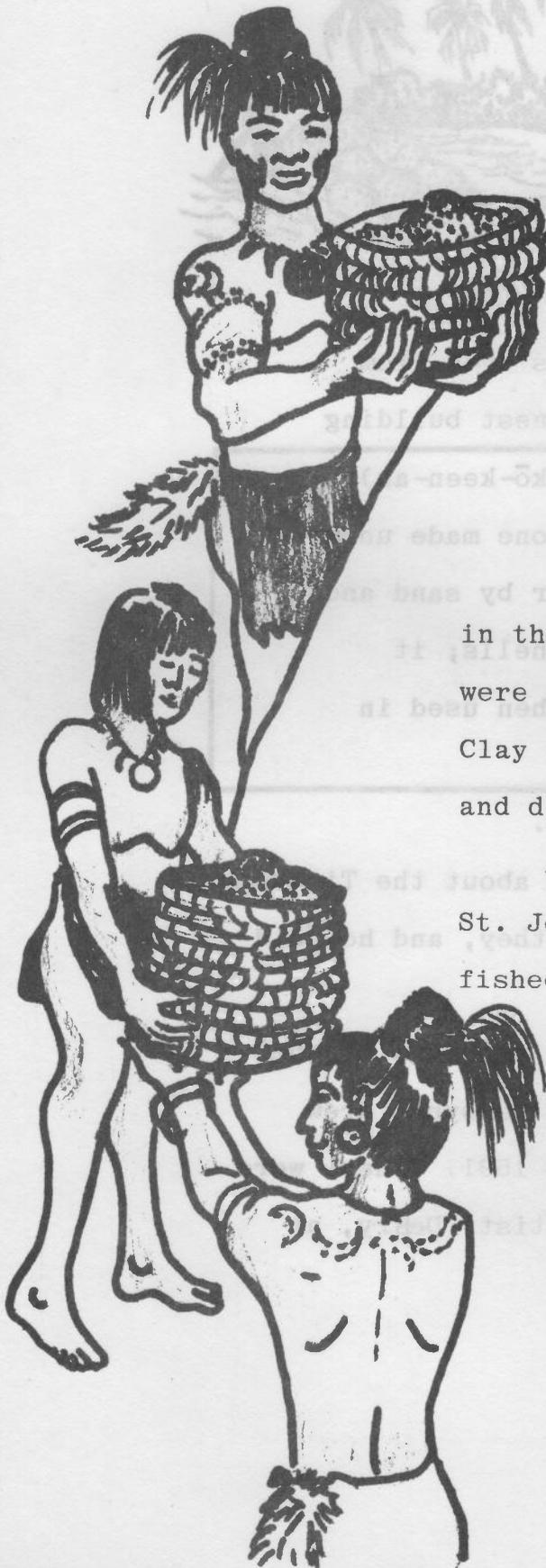


coquina (kō-keen-ah)
a soft stone made under
salt water by sand and
tiny seashells; it
hardens when used in
building

material, all free for the hauling.

Let us take out time to learn about the Timucuan and Appalachee Indians. Who were they, and how did the Spanish enslave them?

We are fortunate to have real drawings of the Indian's life. An artist, Jacques LeMoyne, drew some very true-to-life pictures in 1591. These were preserved and copied by another artist, DeBry, at a later date.

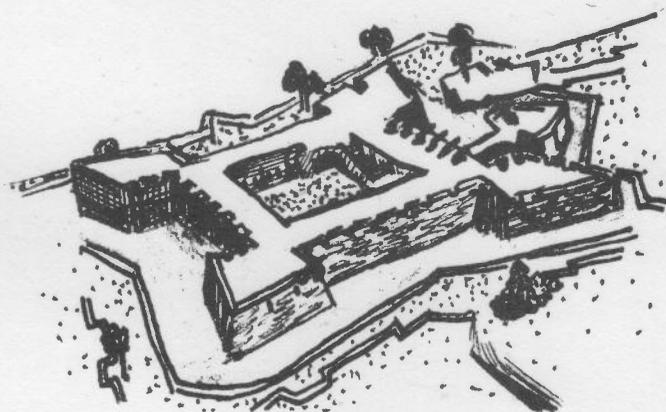


We now see how well the Indians took care of themselves. They lived in a very civilized manner. Saplings, stripped of bark, made a closed wall around the houses. Within the village, houses were set apart from each other. The roof was cone-shaped and was layers of palm branches. The chief lived in the long house in the center. Corn and other foods were grown along the edge of the village. Clay from the earth was used for bowls and dishes.

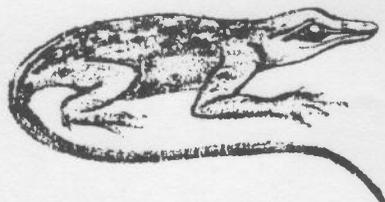
Along the high banks of the St. Johns River, the Timucuan lived, fished and hunted. They were in harmony with the land and each other. Shellfish was a main part of their diet. The mounds of shells show how much fish the Indians

ate. Most of the Indians in our area were Timucuan. The Appalachee tribes came over from the western part of Florida. When a Spaniard wanted a piece of land, he forced the Indians off of it. In some cases, fighting began and the Indian would be taken as a slave.

Some slaves had been brought here from other lands. They worked along with the Timucuan and the Appalachees on the Castillo. When the last stone was fitted in place, these happy laborers shouted, "The Castillo is finished"! Then they could rest a little.



The base of the walls around the Castillo were twelve feet (12') thick and the top of the wall was six feet (6') thick. A moat circled the whole structure, to keep out enemies. No one could swim across a moat.



moat (mōt) a water-filled ditch between the fort and its outer wall

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 3

To the whole class:

Pretend you have just stepped off the ship at St. Augustine.

Each one take one part.

1. The captain (boss)
2. In charge of the horses
3. The cook
4. In charge of the hogs and small animals
5. In charge of all the seeds and plants

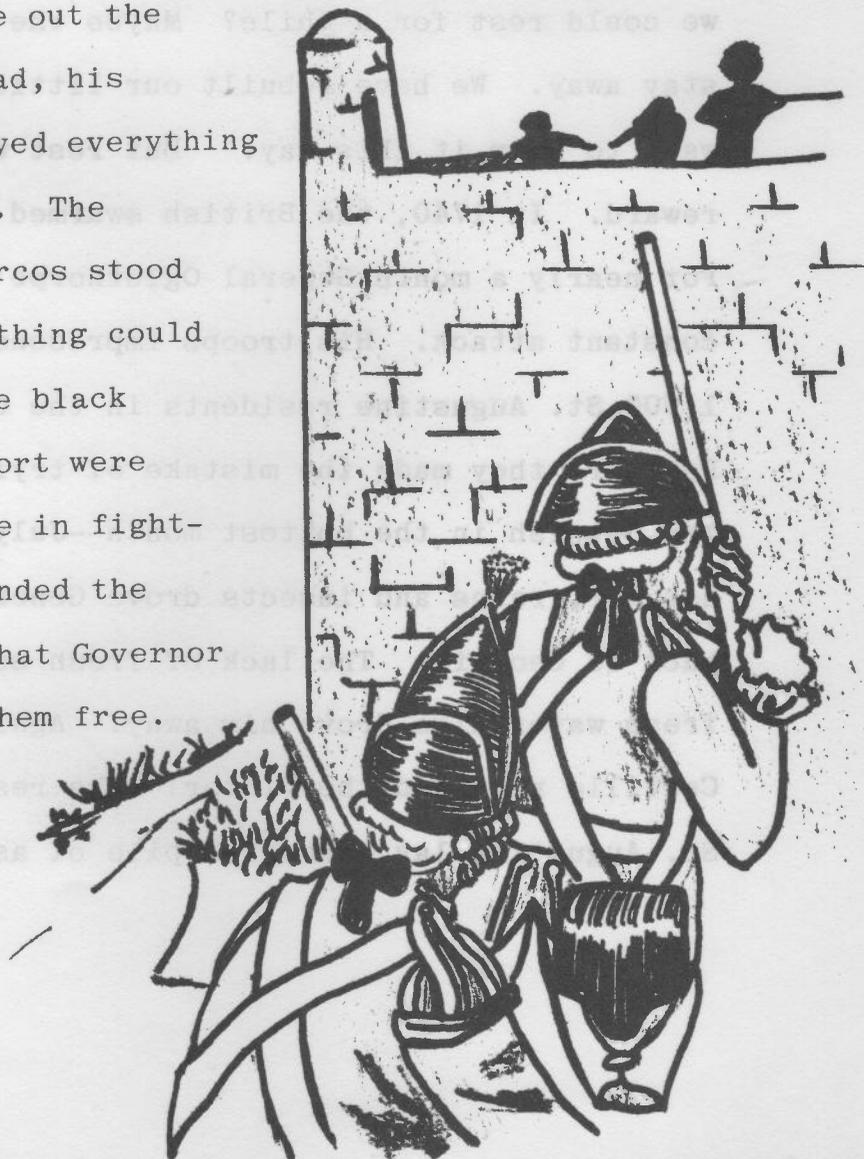
Talk and act out what you'd do that first day ashore.

CHAPTER 4

Of Invaders, Colonies and the English

England also wanted more land in the New World. She had heard about how quickly fruit and vegetables grew in the Floridas. She heard about the gentle winds, the tender breezes off the ocean. She saw the beauty of our area. She wanted it!

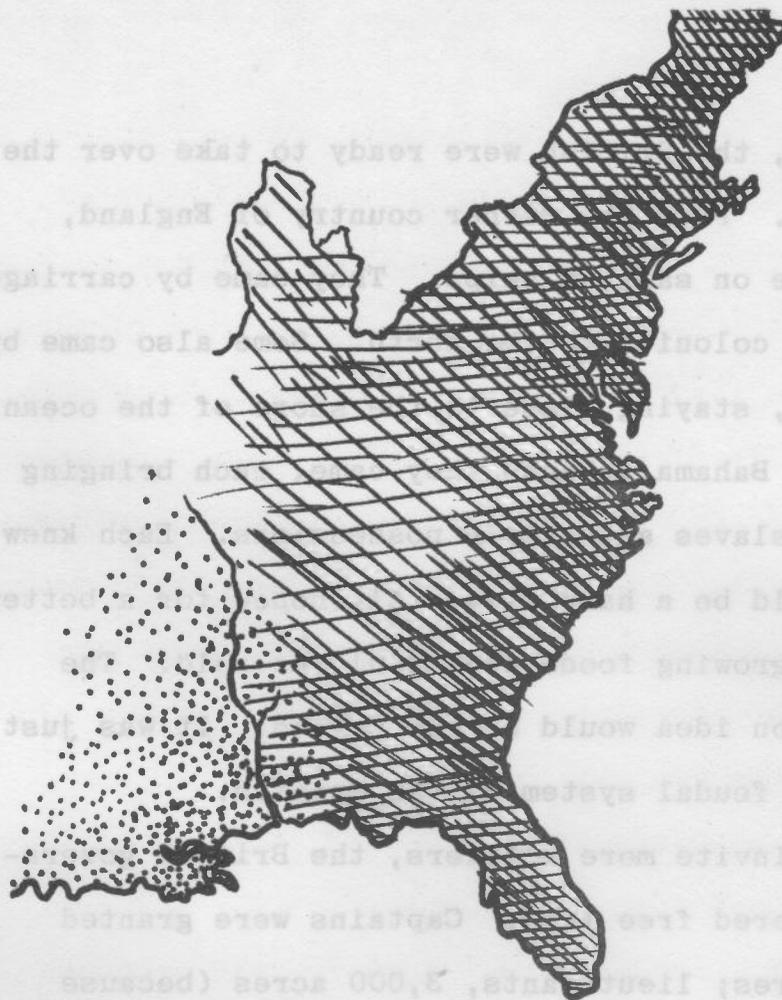
From the Carolinas, the British officer, Colonel Moore, sneaked into St. Augustine. He intended to wipe out the Spanish. Instead, his soldiers destroyed everything except the fort. The Castillo San Marcos stood the battle. Nothing could damage it!! The black slaves at the fort were very, very brave in fighting. They defended the fort so well, that Governor Benavides set them free.



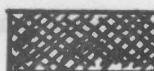
He let them build a little town north of St. Augustine. It was called Gracia Real Santa Theresa de Mosa. The short name later was "Mosa."

In the next British raid, which was in 1728, the "Mosa" was destroyed. Of course, the blacks in this freedmen's settlement quickly rebuilt it. They used the rubble and scraps to make their houses again. To be free was a black man's most valuable possession. To protect the community, a fort was built in 1739 around the homes. It was called Fort Mose.

The Spanish said to themselves, "Do you think we could rest for a while? Maybe the British will stay away. We have rebuilt our little city and want to keep it this way." But rest was not their reward. In 1740, the British swarmed upon them. For nearly a month General Oglethorpe kept up a constant attack. His troops imprisoned nearly 1,000 St. Augustine residents in the Castillo. However, they made the mistake of trying to conquer the Spanish in the hottest month--July. The damp hot air, rains and insects drove General Oglethorpe back to Georgia. The lack of fresh supplies and fresh water also drove him away. Again, the Castillo remained the victor! The rest of St. Augustine lay beneath a pile of ashes.



SPANISH



BRITISH

1763 - 1783

Finally, the Spanish realized their days of power were over. The treaty, drawn up in 1763, "gave" the Floridas to Great Britain. Actually, Spain ransomed Havana, Cuba in exchange. A new day was dawning!



ransomed (răn-sŭm-d)
to set free on payment
of money or goods
(property)

Yes, the British were ready to take over the Floridas. From the mother country of England, they came on sailing ships. They came by carriage from the colonies to the north. Some also came by schooner, staying close to the shore of the ocean. From the Bahama Islands they came, each bringing family, slaves and simple possessions. Each knew this would be a hard life. All hoped for a better living, growing foods that could be sold. The plantation idea would be the method. It was just like the feudal system of the Spanish.

To invite more settlers, the British government offered free land. Captains were granted 5,000 acres; lieutenants, 3,000 acres (because they were of lesser rank); staff officers, 2,000 acres; and non-commissioned officers, 200 acres. Land was also given without any cost, as a favor.

George Clark, and his wife Honoria, were given an early land grant in our area. They carried out their promise; they built a house and some workshops and cleared the land.

It had taken many years for the citrus trees to mature. By the middle 1700's growers were able to ship over 65,000 oranges out of St. Augustine.

Imagine what excitement that made when the ships arrived in the cool Carolinas!

By now only 500 Spaniards stayed on in St. Augustine. The rest had given up their lovely coquina-stone homes and sailed away. Some went to Cuba; others returned to Mexico or Spain. Of course, anyone now living in the British Floridas would have to be faithful to the King of England.

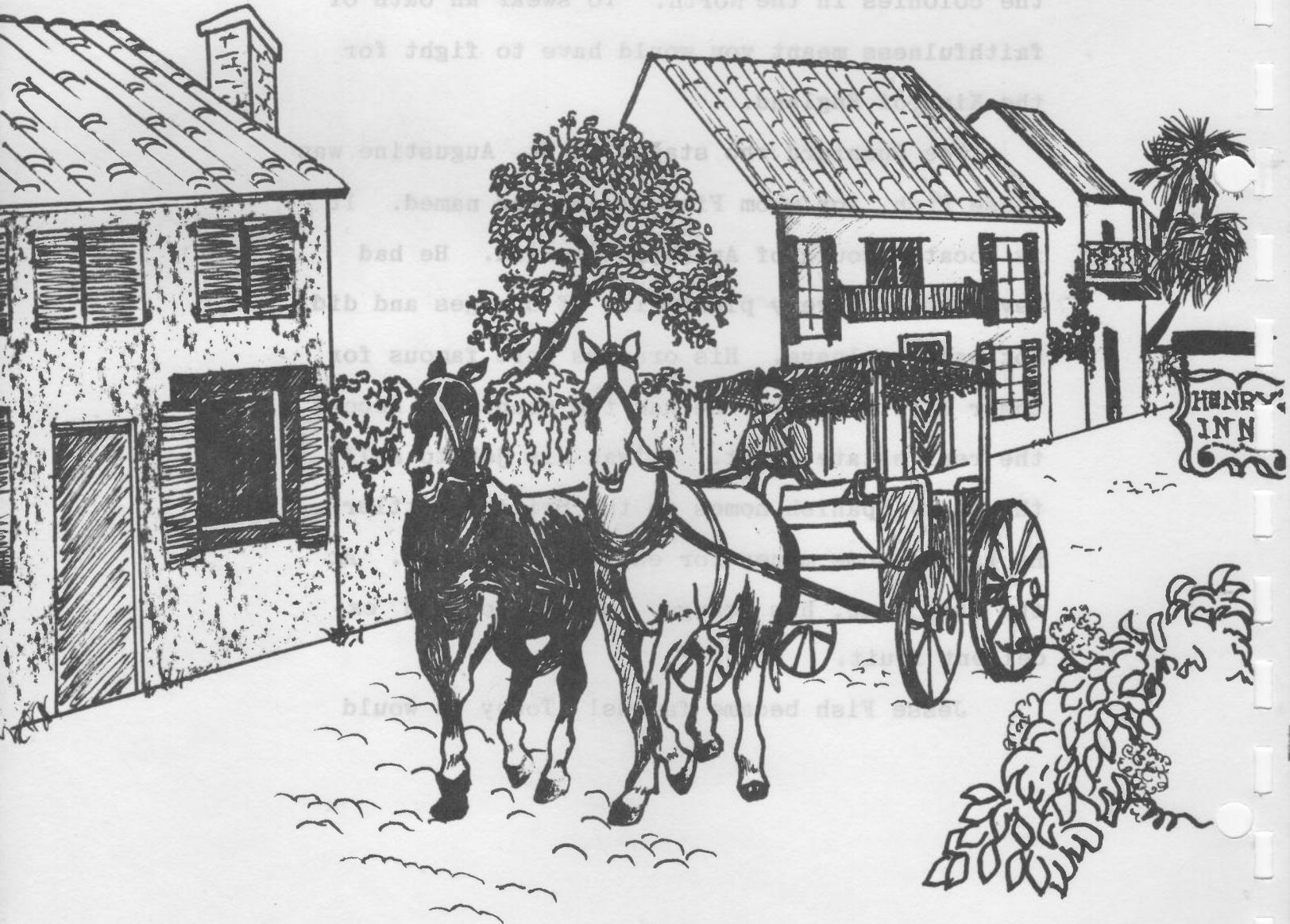
The King owned Florida just like he owned the colonies in the North. To swear an oath of faithfulness meant you would have to fight for the King of England.

One Spaniard who stayed in St. Augustine was Jesse Fish, for whom Fish Island was named. It is located south of Anastasia Island. He had developed a lovely plantation of oranges and did not want to leave. His oranges were famous for their fine quality. He had the chance to become the real estate agent. It was his job to sell the empty Spanish homes to the British settlers. He earned some money for each home he sold. At the same time, his orange groves produced excellent fruit.

Jesse Fish became famous! Today we would

call a box of Fish's citrus "fancy grade." All the oranges would be lined up in perfect rows in a box. Each fruit was in a piece of tissue paper. No one ever received a damaged or rotten orange from Fish's "El Vergel" plantation.

Little St. Augustine had 900 homes by now. Its easy-going life reflected the gentle manner of the British family. Along the narrow cobblestoned streets, one could hear the clop-clop of the horses' hoofs. The streets were so narrow,



the hoof beat made an echo. Behind walled gardens, the sun danced streaks of light on the tangled vines. Clumps of crepe myrtle gathered on the drooping leaves of the sweet gum. The outdoor ovens gave off an aroma of cornbread or perhaps baked fish.

Outside of this center of life, more settlers were hacking and building. Every owner needed to get something growing so he would have an income.

To do this difficult work, the slaves had little more than their hands. Their tools were simple. Perhaps a mule, or ox, or horse pulled the digging tool. The mule was smaller and worked if it trusted the human in front of it.



Thousands of acres quickly changed to open clearings. Some orange groves were left; many were uprooted. The British had gotten word from England about indigo. The plant, indigo, produced a deep bright blue dye, which was used to color cloth. It was in great demand. England wanted her Floridas to get busy and raise indigo!

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 4

1. Class talk it over:

Subject: Slave System

List on the board two (2) things that were good about slavery, and two (2) things that were bad about slavery.

2. Why did the British come down to attack Florida so often?
3. How do you feel about some men getting more acres of land than others?

CHAPTER 5

Of British Plantations

What was a real British plantation?

It was like a little town, but was owned by one family. It had all the buildings and the people needed to do its work.

The British granted 20,000 acres in our area to a rich gentleman named Levitt Blackburn. We have no true records of the exact place he lived. Perhaps his whole plantation was later destroyed. For now, let us try to think of how it might have looked.

Perhaps Mr. Blackburn had a wife and two or three children. His house would be the best building on his land. Cypress would have been used. This means insects and rot would not destroy it. A covered porch would shade the rooms from Florida's bright sun.

Rooms in the home had high ceilings. This permitted the hot air to rise. If Mr. Blackburn had a lot of money, his house might have had glass in the windows.

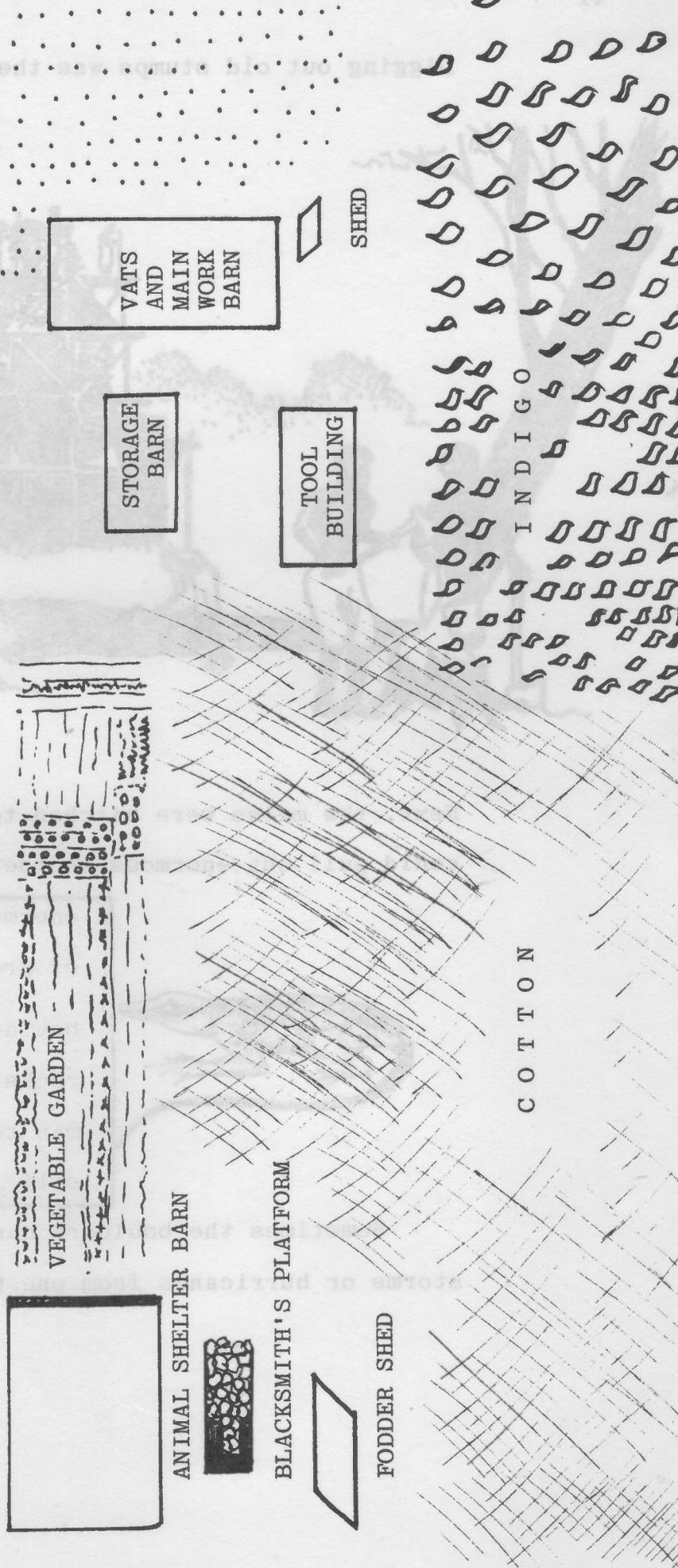
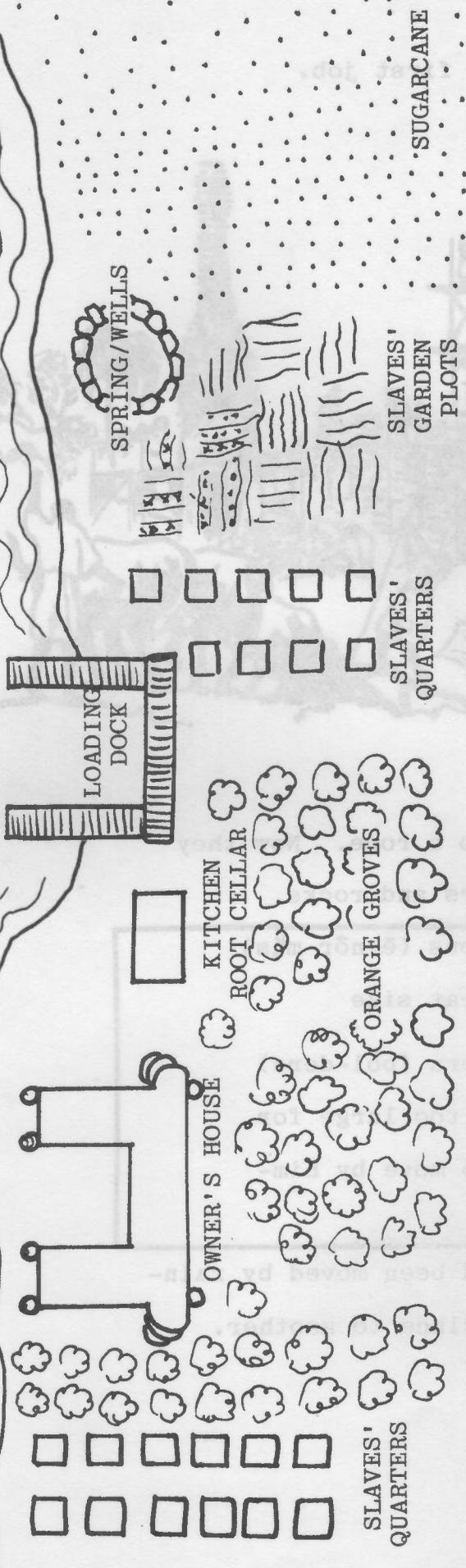
Many of the homes in St. Augustine had no glass. This let in the breezes. Wooden shutters outside the window frame could be pulled shut. When hooked over the windows, the shutters protected the windows. Winds, insects and enemies would be slowed down by the shutters. Of course, nothing would slow down a hurricane!

A kitchen was added on the back of the house. The cook brought in the food from her outdoor fireplace to the dining room.

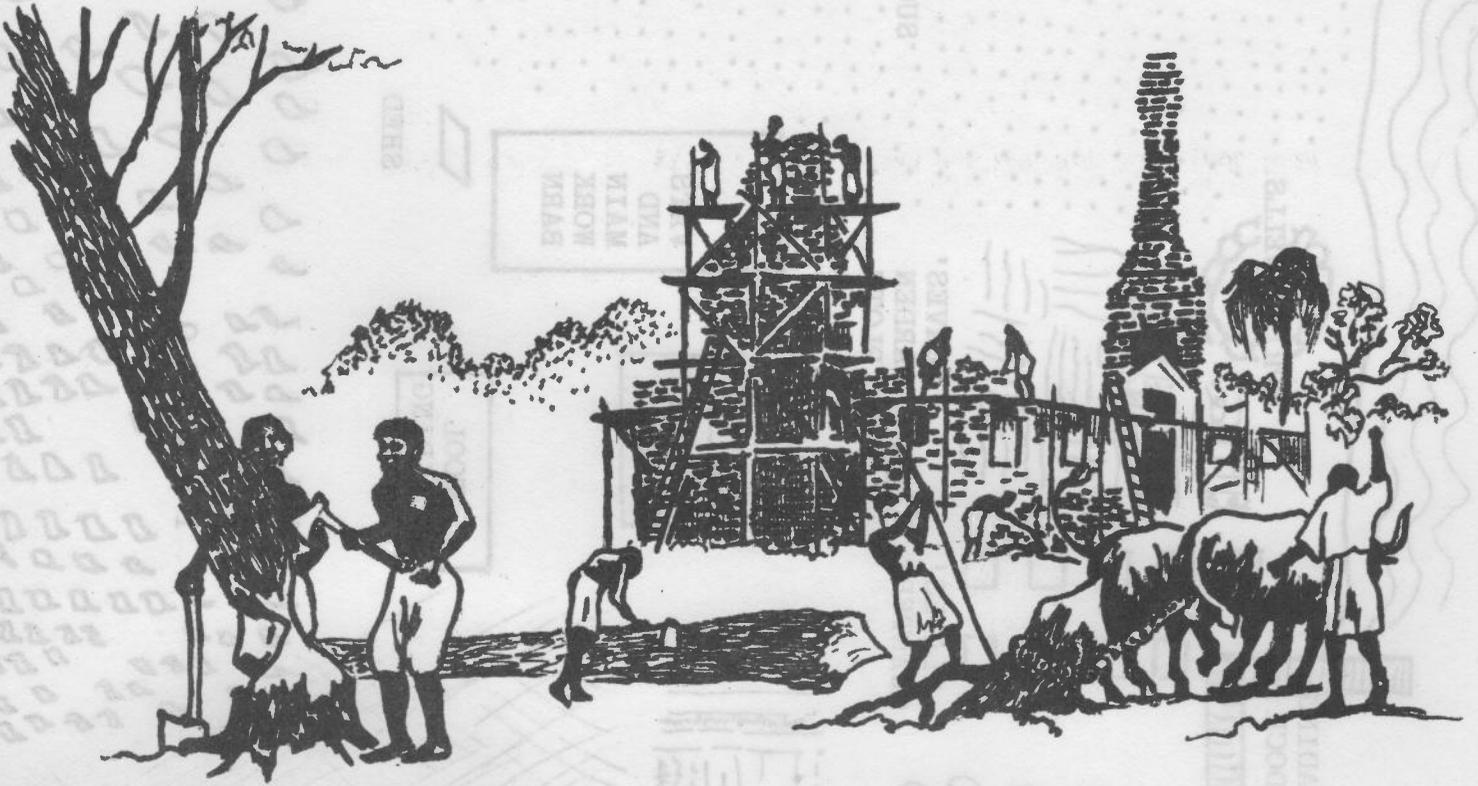
If indigo, sugarcane or cotton had been the main crop for this plantation, all the tools would be in the out-buildings. These barns would store huge vats made of iron. A palm-thatched roof covered the fodder shed. The animal's shelter would be a half-open barn. A corn shed and a blacksmith's platform were nearby.

The place where the slaves lived were called "quarters." The cabins were at the edge of the land, but close enough to the great house. If the master called, the slaves came to the house. Next to the cabins were the small garden plots. Usually the women and children tended their own plots.

To clear the land meant back-breaking labor.



Digging out old stumps was the first job.



Next, the mules were hitched to a rope. Now they could pull out enormous boulders and rocks.



enormous (ē-nōr-mūs)
of great size
boulders (bōl-ders)
rocks too large for
man to move by him-
self

Sometimes the boulders had been moved by rain-storms or hurricanes from one place to another.

Since the master owned the slaves and their families as real property, he had to take care of them. This meant giving them a cabin, clothes, food and seed for their garden. A cemetery was set aside for the laborers and their families. One may still be seen along Old King's Road in Palm Coast. Some plantation owners treated their slaves kindly. When the day's work was done, the slave could do what he pleased--fish, canoe, garden, sit and sing or rest. Sometimes the slave family hunted roots and herbs in the forest to use as medicine.

Other plantation owners worked their laborers from sun-up to sun-down. They were cruel and told the overseer to use his whip. The workers knew they would be punished if they broke any rules.

A root cellar kept the vegetables after harvest. A spring house would be a wooden cage set deep in the clear spring water. With a wooden roof over it, the cage kept foods rather cool for a day or so.

Ladies of the plantation spent their days checking on the plantation. They managed the daily work load for the slaves, both women and men. It was not easy to get hardware from big cities out to their homes. A wagon ride would take days.



The Seminole Indians were a never-ending worry to the settler. These Indians had been living in our area. In fact, one of their leaders, Osceola, camped out at Haw Creek from time to time. The Seminoles traded furs and hides for beads, guns, mirrors, trinkets and fancy things. It would be an important day for a plantation lady to visit friends in St. Augustine. They would have tea in a lovely walled-in garden. One would likely see Seminoles strolling down the dirt street. They would have pelts of furs on their backs which they wanted to trade. This was about the only time the women didn't fear the Indians.

On the plantations, ladies would ride horseback to a neighbor's home. They would do fancy stitching or hand-sewing in these "social afternoons." It helped to share the heartache of being so lonely. Each lady longed for a glimpse of cool, peaceful England.

Within a few years, horsedrawn carriages packed down the dirt on the new King's Road. It made visiting a lot easier to get from one settlement to another. Each owner gave money and the government added to it. With 400 pounds (£)-- which would be \$31,000 today--the road was started. It came south, beginning at Cowford (later Jacksonville). It was to be the first highway wide enough for four-wheeled vehicles.



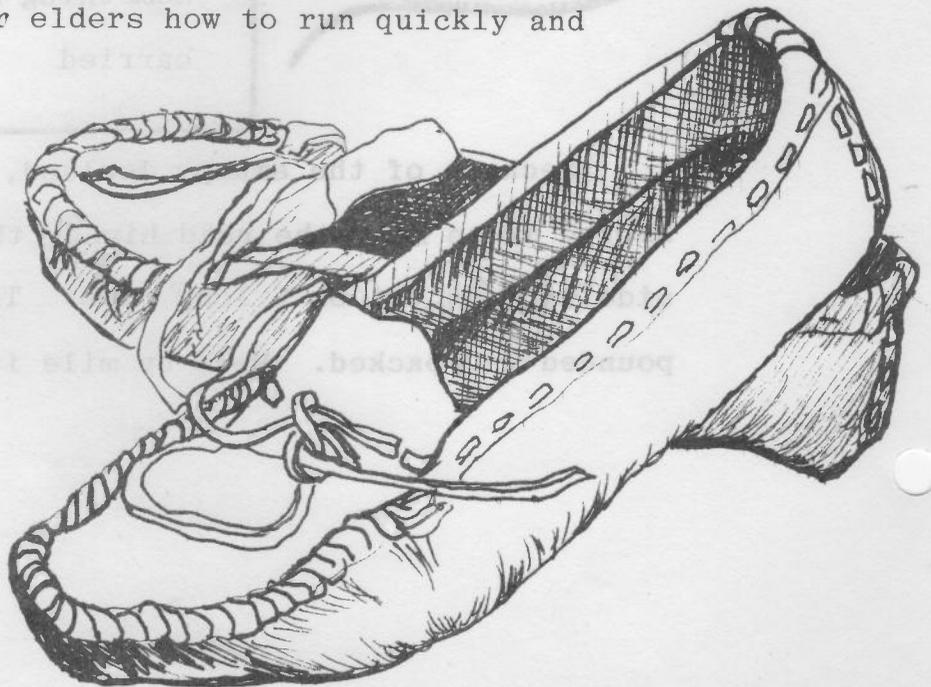
vehicle (vē-hīc-le)
that in or on which
something may be
carried

Because of the swampy lowland, dirt had to be hauled in to make the road higher than the land alongside it. This took a long time. The dirt was pounded and packed. Mile by mile it moved toward

St. Augustine, on down through the Pellicer grant and into our area. Later it was extended to Tomoka and New Smyrna. Each plantation built its own causeway to connect out to the road. Old King's Road is the name we now use. Parts of it may be seen in Palm Coast, Holly Hill and farther south. The total cost was 21,000 £.

How did folks use the King's Road? How did they travel in the 1750's? The owner could take a message to the next plantation, or he could send his slave who could run, ride a horse or ride in a wagon pulled by animals. The Indians would also make use of the King's Road at certain times.

The Indian wore moccasins made of deerskin. Because they were a soft foot covering, the Indian was able to run swiftly. He did not have to worry about stones or sticks when running. The moccasins protected the soles of his feet. Indian children learned from their elders how to run quickly and silently.



Both white settlers and Indians used waterways and trails or roads to move from one place to another.

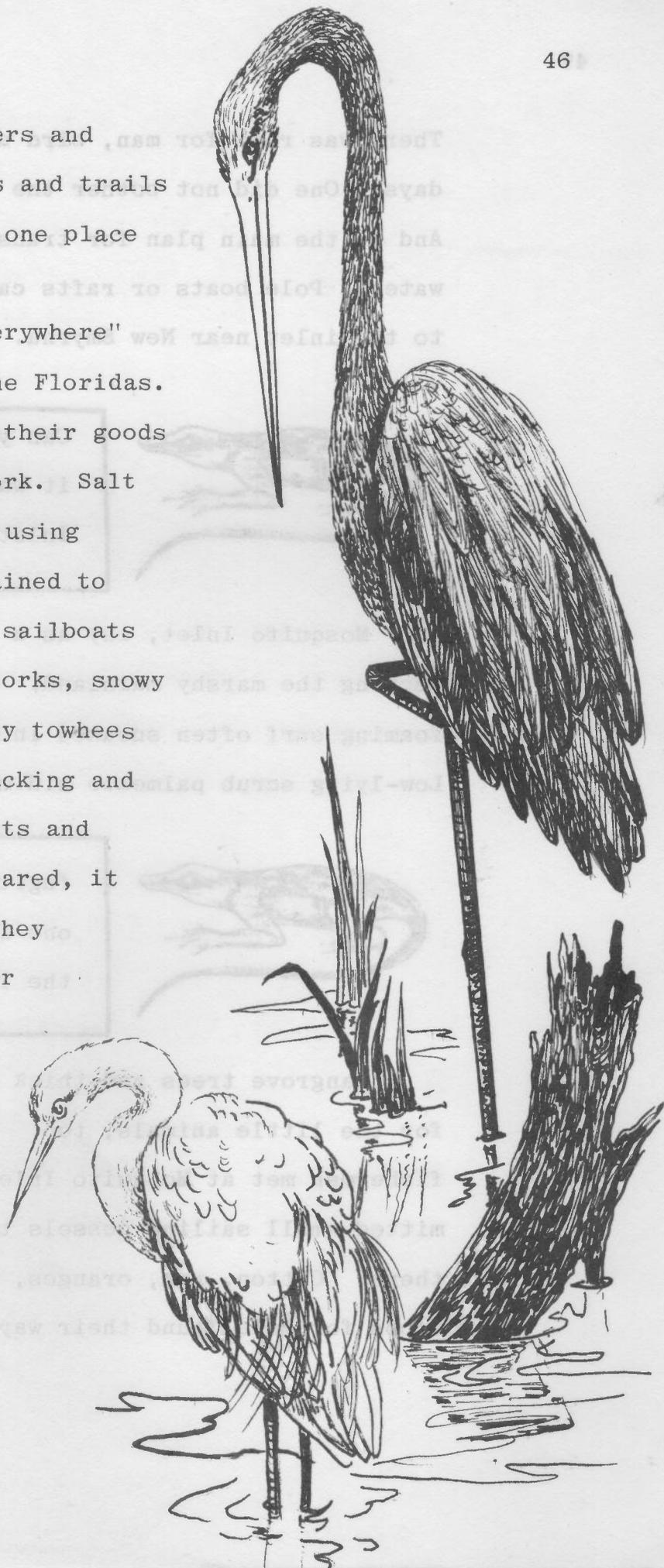
"Water, water everywhere" could be said about the Floridas.

How to use it to move their goods and crops took hard work. Salt marshes were edged by using knives. Some were drained to

allow rafts and small sailboats to pass. Grey wood storks, snowy regal egrets and chirpy towhees paid no heed to the hacking and cutting. If their nests and

feeding ground disappeared, it didn't bother them. They would just find another spot and start over

again.



There was room for man, bird and beast in those days. One did not bother the other very much. And so the main plan for transportation was by water. Pole boats or rafts carried goods down to the inlet near New Smyrna.



Can you guess why
it was called Mosquito
Inlet in those days?

Mosquito Inlet, lay as a finger of water protecting the marshy mainland. High tides and the foaming surf often sneaked in on the dry earth. Low-lying scrub palmetto hid many a run-away fugitive.



fugitive (fū-gĭ-tĭv)
one who flees from
the law

Mangrove trees and thick vines made a good home for the little animals, too. Wood cutters and fishermen met at Mosquito Inlet. The Inlet permitted small sailing vessels to enter the ocean there. Cotton, rum, oranges, indigo and other crops for sale found their way to Mosquito Inlet.

This began the schooner's voyage north. Some six-masted sea-worthy vessels carried live-oak lumber across the Atlantic from Mosquito Inlet.

Where Ormond Beach and Holly Hill are now located, huge plantations were developed.

The British government had granted a large number of acres to a wealthy Scotsman named Richard Oswald. He was told to build and that he did! Along the Halifax and the fresh-water Tomoka Rivers, Oswald's empire began.

Rice was a successful crop because it needed to stand in water. Indigo was another successful crop grown by Oswald. His 20,000 acres included the finest trees so he also farmed the pine and oak for lumber, tar and turpentine. We use the phrase "naval stores" to speak of supplies of pitch, tar and turpentine. All these were needed to waterproof the sailing ships. Not every country could buy all the tar and pitch it needed. Oswald plantation covers what is now Tomoka Park. Some parts of the Oswald buildings are hidden today, almost covered by the jungle.

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 5

1. What were some of the jobs that had to be done on a plantation?
2. Pretend you are a laborer on a plantation. Which job would you want? Why?
3. Name some crops that were shipped from docks at the Mosquito Inlet.

CHAPTER 6

Of New Smyrna, St. Augustine and In-Between

In 1768, a Scottish medical doctor, Dr. Andrew Turnbull, dreamed of a colony in the New World. He came over from England and looked for land which would be rich. His dream was to gather the poor folks from southern Europe. He would bring them over to the New World to work on his great plantation. They would be indentured to him.



indentured (in-dēn-churd)

a person promises to work for someone else for a period of time in return for travel or something else

He collected 1,000 Italians, Greeks, Corsicans and Minorcans from southern Europe. The promise of a new land and an ocean voyage sounded good to them. They did not have a chance in their own land for a happy future. So they said they would work for Dr. Turnbull for ten years. For this, they would come to the New World.

At the end of the ten years they would be free. Each one thought he would have some money saved by then. Maybe there would be a chance to build a house.

About five miles from the present Spruce Creek, he had workers drain a swamp. They lined the sides with stones, probably coquina rock. From the Hillsborough River (now Indian River) they carved two canals.

No roads existed. Ruts cut through the swamp. The mosquitoes were as big as flies. Wildlife seemed to jump out at the workers at every turn.

The one bright spot was food. The laborers could eat all the fish they had time to catch. They also hunted wild animals for food.

In contrast to their bright, breezy homeland, they now lived in a dark, steamy jungle. These unhappy indentured servants began to feel the sting of overwork. Dr. Turnbull hired men called overseers. It was an overseer's job to see that the work was done. He didn't know how hard the work was or how tired a human could get.



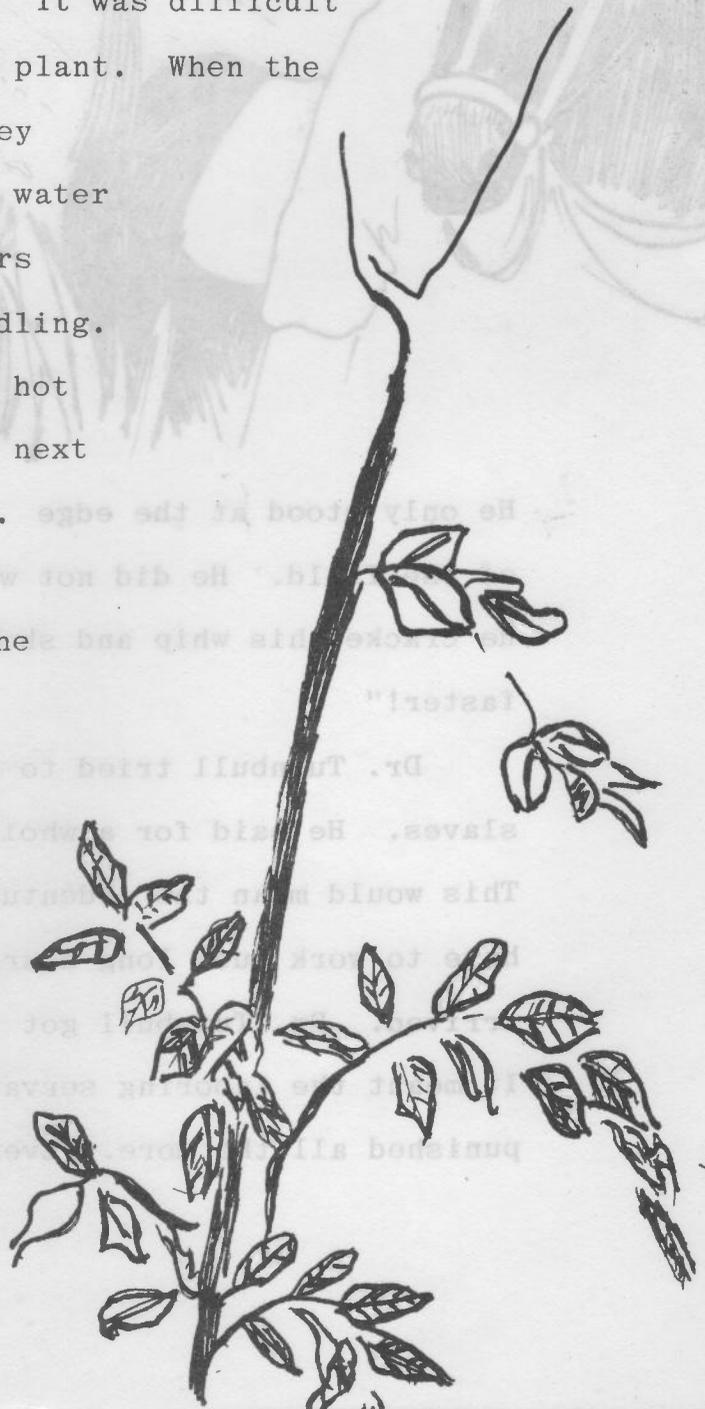
He only stood at the edge of the field. He did not work. He cracked his whip and shouted, "Faster! Dig faster!"

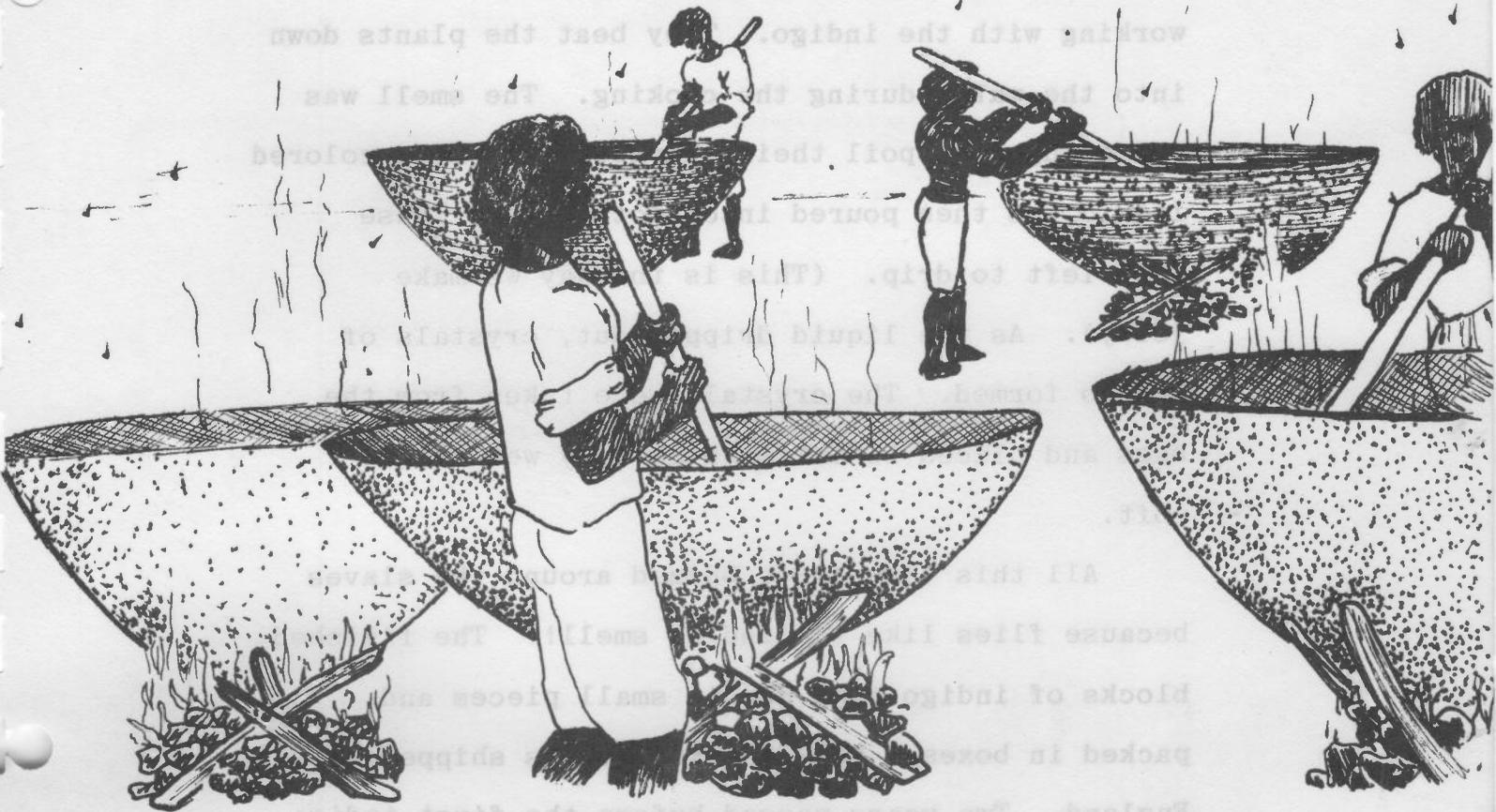
Dr. Turnbull tried to get another kind of help-- slaves. He paid for a whole shipload of blacks. This would mean the indentured servants would not have to work such long hours. But the ship never arrived. Dr. Turnbull got nothing for his money. It meant the laboring servants were forced and punished all the more. Even when they were weak

and ill, they tended rice shoots and carved out canals.

Since indigo was the one item England wanted, Dr. Turnbull pushed his colonists now. He MUST have the biggest and best indigo plantation in the British Floridas.

Indigo was a small plant which produced the finest blue dye anywhere. It was difficult to get the dye out of the plant. When the seeds began to sprout, they needed an exact amount of water or they'd die. The workers carried water to each seedling. Imagine doing this in the hot sun all day, and then the next day. The job never ended. The next step was to keep all the weeds away from the little plants.





Finally, when the plants had grown and flowered, the plant was cooked. Huge iron vats were placed over charcoal fires. A tripod held the vat up off the ground.



tripod (trī-pŏd)
a three-legged iron
stand

It smelled very bad while the leaves, stems and blooms cooked in the liquid.

The slaves were given the thankless job of working with the indigo. They beat the plants down into the water during the cooking. The smell was bad enough to spoil their clothes. The blue-colored liquid was then poured into cloth bags. These were left to drip. (This is the way we make jelly). As the liquid dripped out, crystals of indigo formed. The crystals were taken from the bags and placed in molds while they were still soft.

All this time flies buzzed around the slaves because flies like the indigo smell!! The finished blocks of indigo were cut in small pieces and packed in boxes. Then the indigo was shipped to England. Two years passed before the first indigo crop was harvested on Dr. Turnbull's land. This was a day of joy for his indentured servants. His first shipment was 6,000 pounds of indigo.

There were no civilized towns nearby, just damp, dark jungle all around the palm-thatched huts. There was no time to rest, no medicine for illnesses--all of these miseries made the Minorcans unhappy. So one night three brave indentured settlers crept away and following King's Road to St. Augustine. There they

found that Governor Tonyn was sympathetic to their



sympathetic (sĭm-pă-thĕ-tĭck)
to agree with, to under-
stand

problems. He said the whole New Smyrna community could move up to St. Augustine and start over. Nearly all of Dr. Turnbull's colonists chose this freedom.

Dr. Turnbull departed to Charleston, South Carolina where he served as a doctor until his death.

A good living could be made by growing sugar and cotton. A very British way of life settled itself in East Florida. Little attention was paid to the noise and trouble farther up the coast. There were packets of mail telling about heavy taxes and more rules.

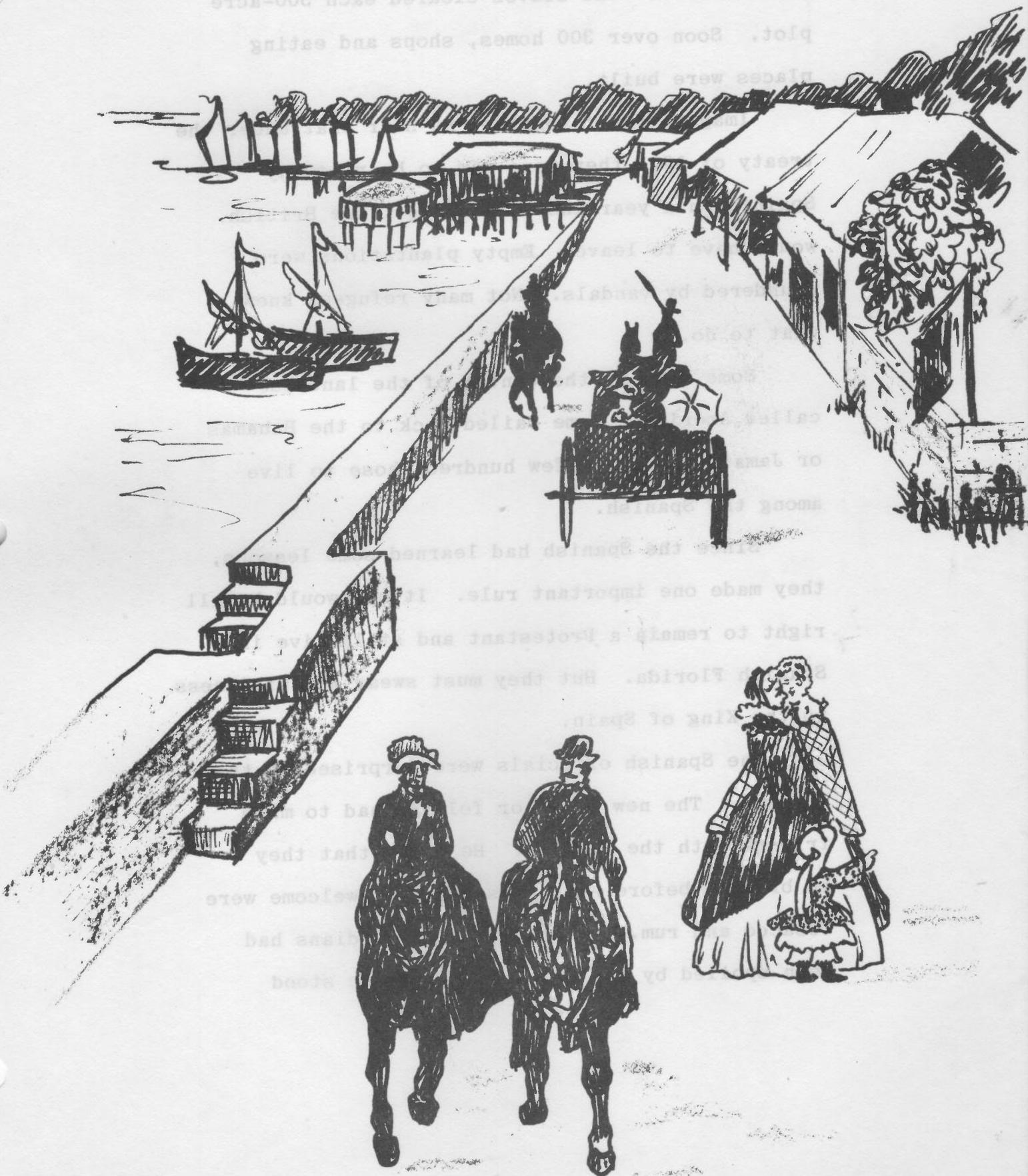
The colonists in the Carolinas and Georgia did not like what the King of England was asking of them. Wasn't it hard enough to be living half way around the world? The colonists worked hard at all they did. Some did not like it that the British soldiers in Florida were having such a happy time.

St. Augustine was a social center. Fancy dinners were held; men wore powdered wigs and ladies wore long ball gowns to the parties. On the King's birthday, parades celebrated the day. Drum and fife, flag-dressed ships in the harbor and full-dress on the soldiers all added to the excitement.

Indians from many tribes tried to get friendly with the British. They wanted gun-powder, rum or kettles. For this they would trade venison, vegetables or furs.

No wonder the Georgian colonists were angry. They had heavy taxes and more rules, long hard work days, no social life and the Florida Britishers traded with their Indian enemies. It seemed that the Floridas were not a part of the New World Colonies.

The War for Independence sent loyal Britishers hurrying down to British East Florida. Thousands of these refugees wanted to stay faithful to the King of England. They did not want to be part of a new government in the New World. Coming with slaves and furniture, these newcomers set right



down to work. The slaves cleared each 500-acre plot. Soon over 300 homes, shops and eating places were built.

Imagine their surprise to hear that under the treaty of 1821 they were now to be ruled by Spain! In a year and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$), the British would have to leave. Empty plantations were plundered by vandals. Not many refugees knew what to do.

Some fled to the center of the land now called America. Some sailed back to the Bahamas or Jamaica. Only a few hundred chose to live among the Spanish.

Since the Spanish had learned some lessons, they made one important rule. It now would be all right to remain a Protestant and still live in Spanish Florida. But they must swear faithfulness to the King of Spain.

The Spanish officials were surprised at the Indians. The new governor felt he had to make friends with the Indians. He asked that they be brought before him. His gifts of welcome were tobacco and rum. It was clear the Indians had been spoiled by the British. For here stood

the Indian chiefs, wrapped in colorful blankets. Their necks and wrists held lovely silver jewelry. They had been given so much for so long, they were not acting like real Indians! The new governor, Zespedes, didn't know what to do or say.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 6

1. What was the word for the boss of the indentured servants?
2. Do we have indentured servants today in America?
3. Put these steps in the right order. Use numbers: one (1) for the first step, two (2) for the next, etc.:

_____ The liquid dripped and indigo crystals formed.

_____ Vats were filled with plants and water.

_____ Under the vats, charcoal fires were started.

_____ The indigo seedlings were watered every day.

_____ Slaves cut the indigo plants when they flowered.

_____ The boiling liquid smelled.

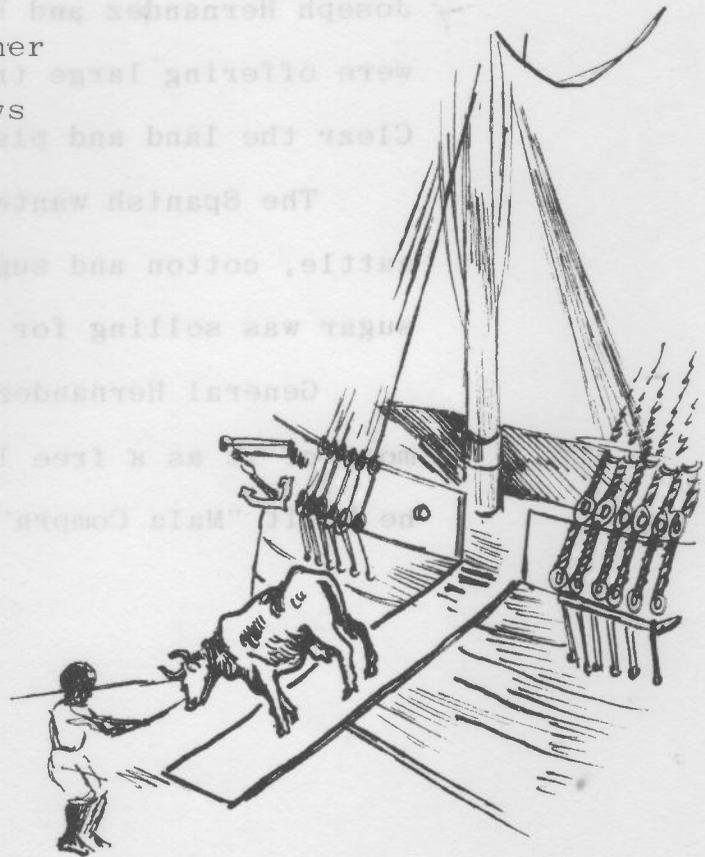
_____ The indigo crystals were put in molds.

CHAPTER 7

Of Sugarcane and Settlers

Keeping the peace with the powerful Indians was the first order of the day. The Spanish next had to make a living. The Spanish had to clear away the weeds from the ruins of the British roads and buildings. Florida's jungles took over in one to two years, if left alone.

Cattle ranching became the best way to use Florida's rich grasslands. Words of this new type of business spread to the Bahama Islands. A John Russell sailed up from the town of Providence in the Bahamas in 1812. He brought his wife, children and slaves. The name of his three-masted schooner was "The Perserverance." Always in need of ships, the Spanish wanted his. They struck a bargain with John Russell. He was given four-thousand (4,000) acres of land for his schooner.



To show he was the owner he rode horseback around his 4,000 acres. He tossed sand in the air, and pulled up clumps of grasses. Records do not show his developing a farm or plantation. Later, after his death, his heirs sold the lands to Charles Bulow.



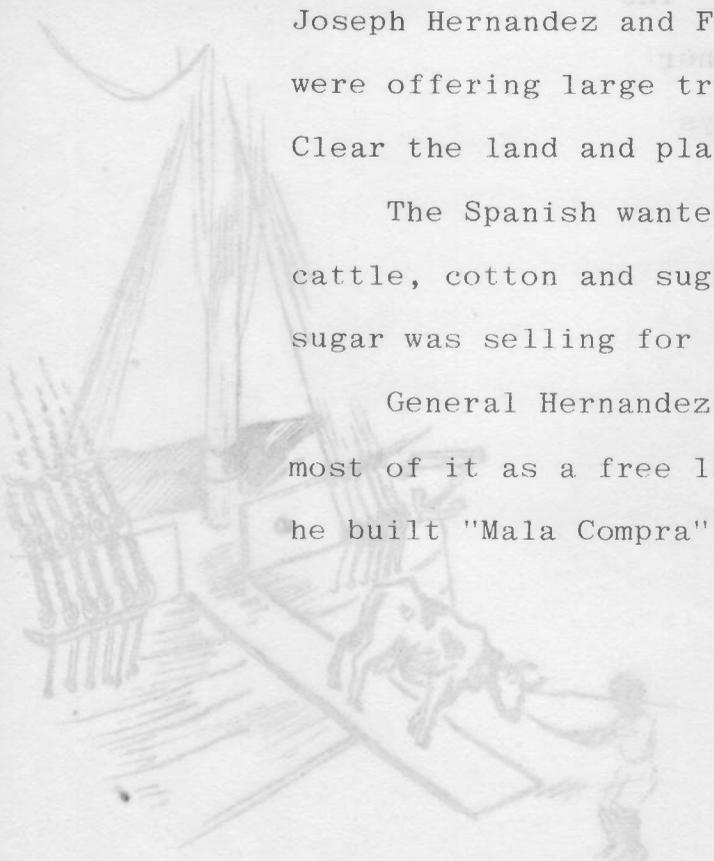
heirs (air-z) persons
who receive a gift
of land, money or
property upon the death
of another person

Bulow set right at the task of clearing and planting. His slaves came with him from his Charleston, South Carolina plantation. They knew just what to do.

Other land grants from the Spanish included Joseph Hernandez and Francis Pellicer. The Spanish were offering large tracts of land. The one rule: Clear the land and plant on it within two years.

The Spanish wanted to see cash coming in from cattle, cotton and sugarcane. During this time, sugar was selling for 14¢ a pound.

General Hernandez did buy some land, but got most of it as a free land-grant. Near the ocean he built "Mala Compra" (in the present Hammock area).



Was it really a "bad purchase," as its Spanish name means?

Hernandez grew sea-island cotton. It had an extra-long staple so was fine strong cotton. He also grew oranges and took lumber from his St. Joseph plantation. His sugar mill at St. Joseph was built on the site of an old Catholic mission.

Cotton, rice, indigo and oranges were grown on the plantations in our area. Some other folks from the Bahamas who came here then were the Williams, the McHardys, the Ormonds and the Addisons.

Let us take a minute and find out about the sugarcane plantations.

No matter if it had been St. Joseph (our area) or further down King's Road at Bulowville, the process of making sugar was the same.

Teams of oxen and the strongest slaves cleared the land. Stumps were pulled out, just as they had been when King's Road had been built. The land was made as flat as possible. The fields had to be drained as the cane tops could not stand in water. Dirt had to be brought to the area. The laborers hauled it on their backs and dumped it in the low places. The cane would only grow with the right amount of wetness.

Cane tops called "ratoons" were hand planted in rows. In our section of Florida, spring was the best planting time. By November, the stalks would be five feet (5') tall. By January, cutting was done. Wooden carts moved the cut stalks to the mill. The first house contained the crushing rollers. Sometimes animals, walking on a treadmill, turned the rollers.

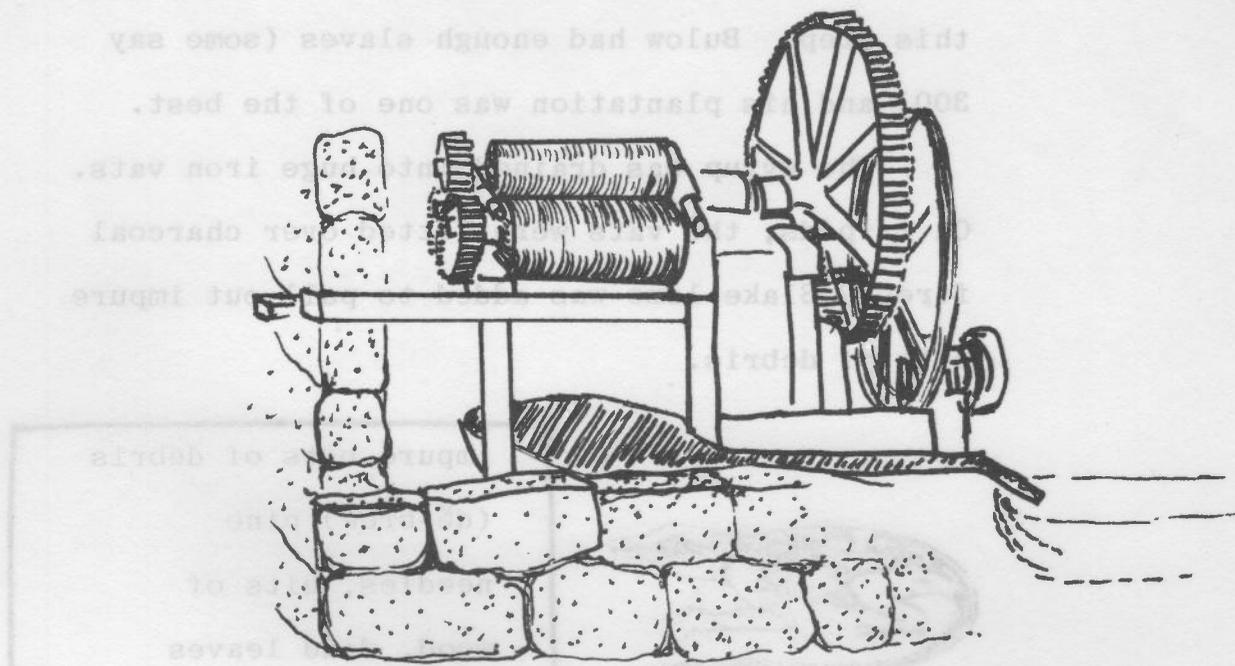


treadmill (trĕd-mĭl)
 a round platform on
 which humans or animals
 walk

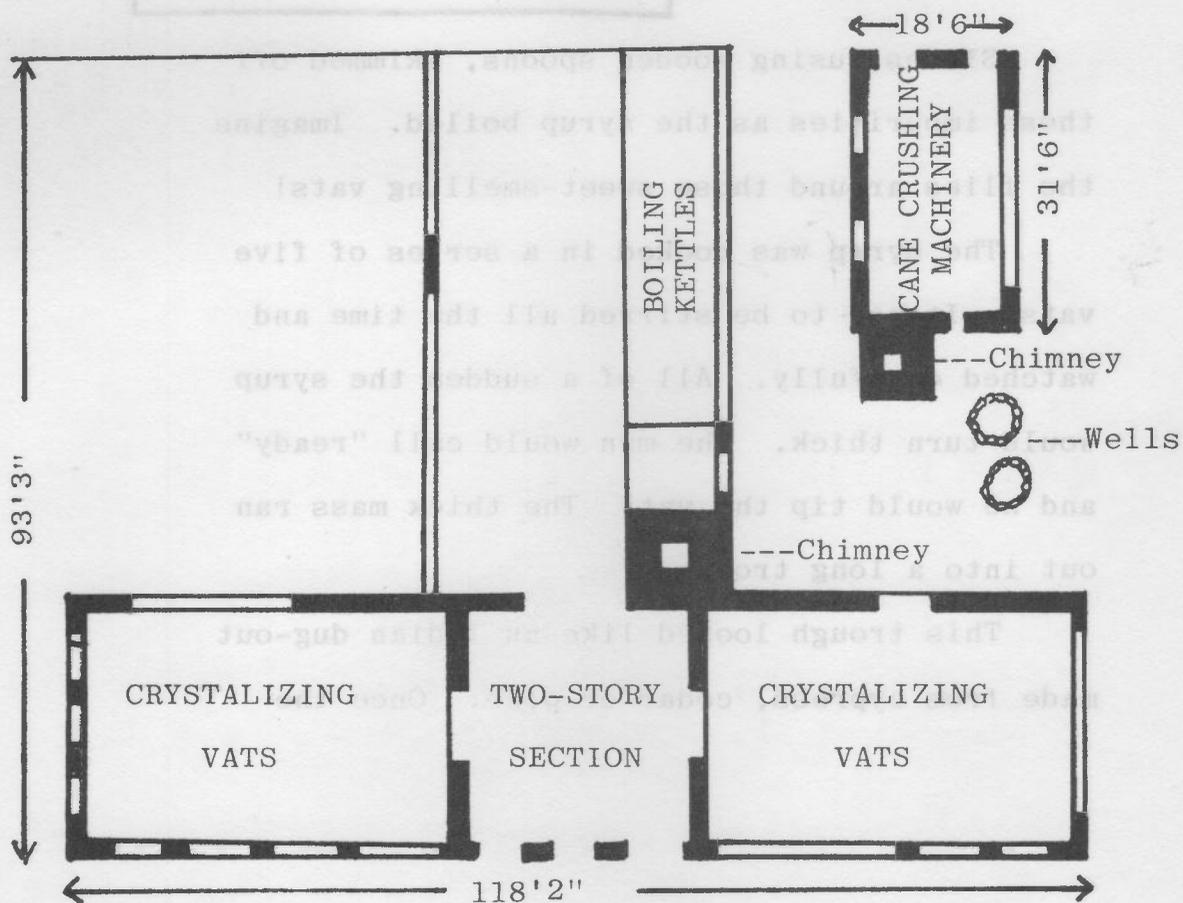
Wheels with notches are called gears. As the animals walked around the track, rollers turned the gears. This turned the presses. Sticky juice flowed out of the cane stalks.

Some plantation owners were rich.

If they had plenty of money, they used a steam engine to power the gears. This meant chopping down trees and drying the wood for the fire. The fire made steam in a boiler. The steam was forced through pipes and made to turn the gears or run motors. Many extra slaves were needed to do



FLOOR PLAN OF SUGAR MILL AT BULOW



this step. Bulow had enough slaves (some say 300) and his plantation was one of the best.

The syrup was drained into huge iron vats. On tripods, the vats were fitted over charcoal fires. Slake lime was added to pull out impure bits of debris.

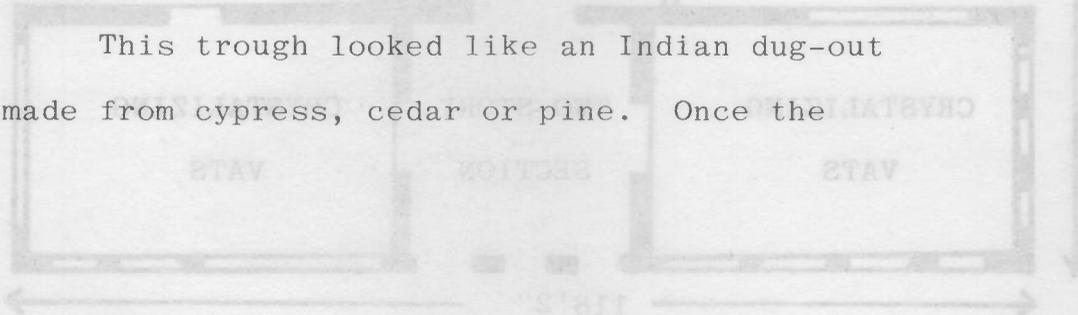


impure bits of debris
(dĕ-bree) pine
needles, bits of
wood, dead leaves
that might have
fallen into the syrup.

Slaves, using wooden spoons, skimmed off these impurities as the syrup boiled. Imagine the flies around those sweet-smelling vats!

The syrup was cooked in a series of five vats. It had to be stirred all the time and watched carefully. All of a sudden the syrup would turn thick. The man would call "ready" and he would tip the vat. The thick mass ran out into a long trough.

This trough looked like an Indian dug-out made from cypress, cedar or pine. Once the



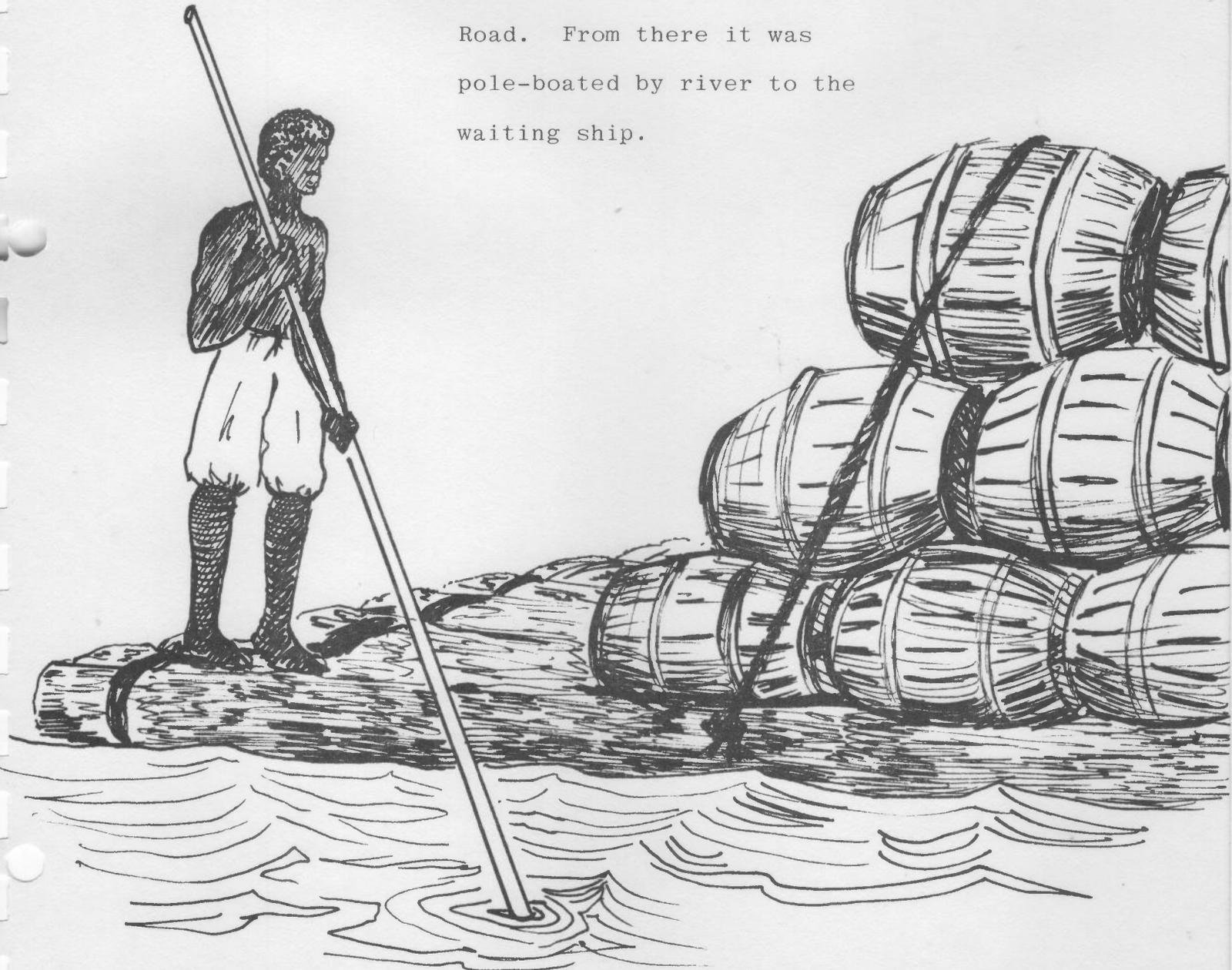
sugar was processed, it was put into hogsheads.



hogshead (hogs head)
a wooden barrel
holding 63 gallons

On a wooden platform these barrels rested for over a month. Molasses drained out of the cracks into a trough below. Both sugar and molasses were shipped from many plantations by wagon to King's

Road. From there it was pole-boated by river to the waiting ship.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 7

1. What does the word heir mean?
2. What kind of animals pulled out the tree stumps?
3. Describe the eight to ten main steps in making sugar.

CHAPTER 8

Of Civilization and Stars and Stripes

After having lived under British rule for so long, the Indians disliked the Spanish. They wanted their land back. Of course, the Spanish could not give them back their land.

The Indians also demanded a regular supply of manufactured goods that they couldn't make for themselves.



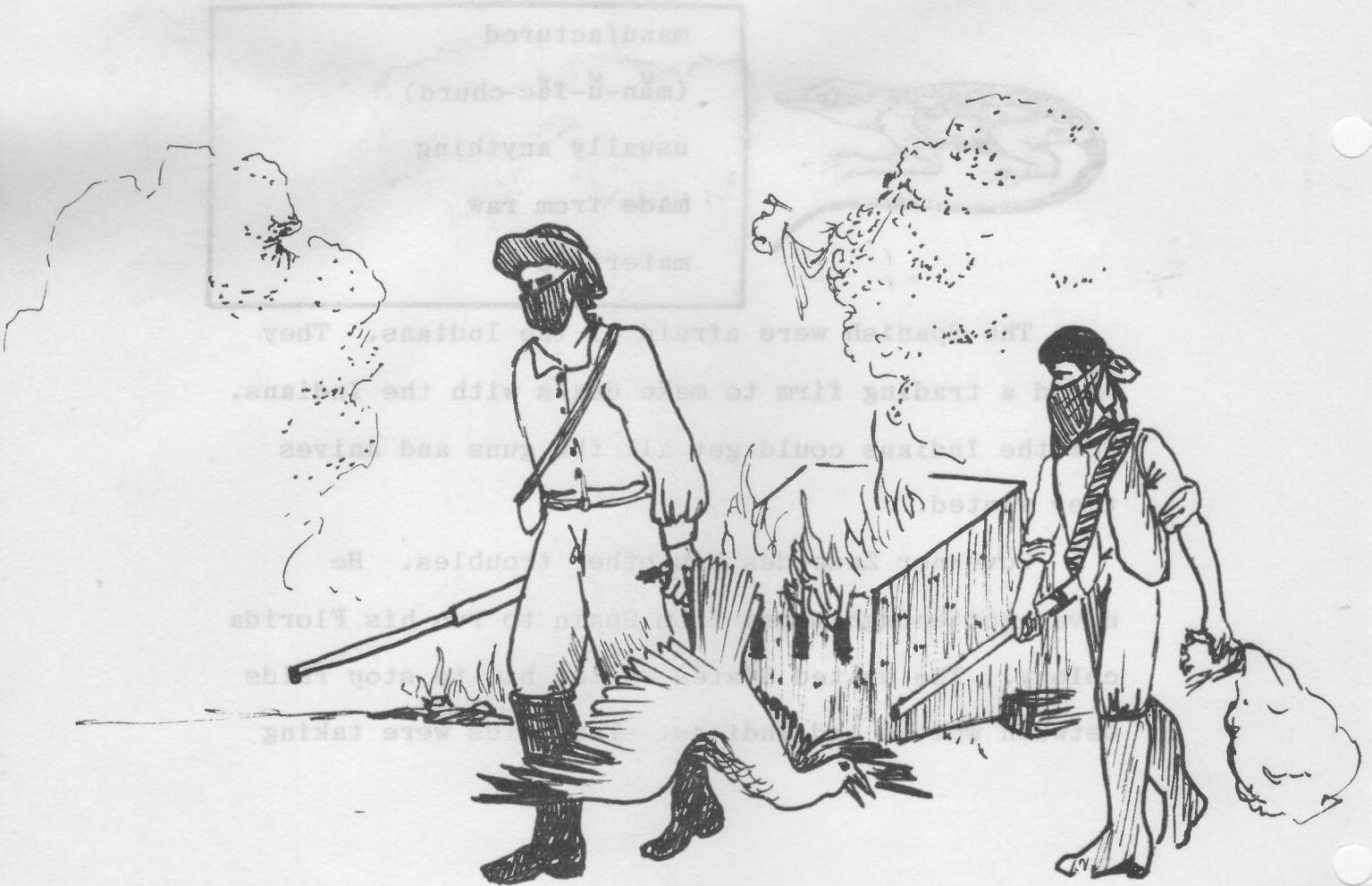
manufactured
 (măn-ŭ-făc-churd)
 usually anything
 made from raw
 materials

The Spanish were afraid of the Indians. They hired a trading firm to make deals with the Indians. Now the Indians could get all the guns and knives they wanted.

Governor Zespedes had other troubles. He never got enough money from Spain to run his Florida colony. The United States wanted him to stop raids between whites and Indians. The raids were taking

place along the Georgia-Florida border. French ships waited silently near the ocean inlet. They watched and waited. They knew the United States had just made a new law: no ships carrying goods from Spanish Florida could enter the United States ports. The Spanish were trapped in Florida.

The worst trouble makers were the bandits. Bands of criminals roamed the countryside. They stole, robbed and wrecked the homes. By 1811, many plantations were empty. The Floridians had fled.



It seemed everything worked against Spain. The Indians, the French, the British and the United States all forced Spain into a corner.



force into a corner
means a person is
trapped and cannot
escape

Spain realized it had too much on its hands. The Spanish could no longer control Florida. They heard that the United States wanted Florida. Spain would sell Florida!! Everyone would be happy!

America's John Quincy Adams and Spain's Luis de Onis began talking and writing a treaty.



treaty (trē-tē)
an agreement
between two or
more countries.

The Treaty set the price at five million dollars (\$5,000,000). At last the Stars and Stripes was raised over the Floridas!! Little Pensacola was a place of sadness for the

Spaniards and a place of joy for the settlers.

Some trouble broke out. During the two years of the Adams-Onis talks, the Spanish Government gave away many land grants. As soon as the United States took over Florida, it had to recall most of these grants. Only the old plantations were allowed to keep their land-grants.

The price paid for Florida was high. The U.S. Government needed to get back its five million dollars. Where would the money come from? To start, the leaders stated there would be no more free land. Secondly, they would force the Seminoles off their lands. Since this was rich farming soil, the land would sell. That is what happened.

Andrew Jackson was sent to the Floridas in 1821 as the new provisional governor.



provisional governor

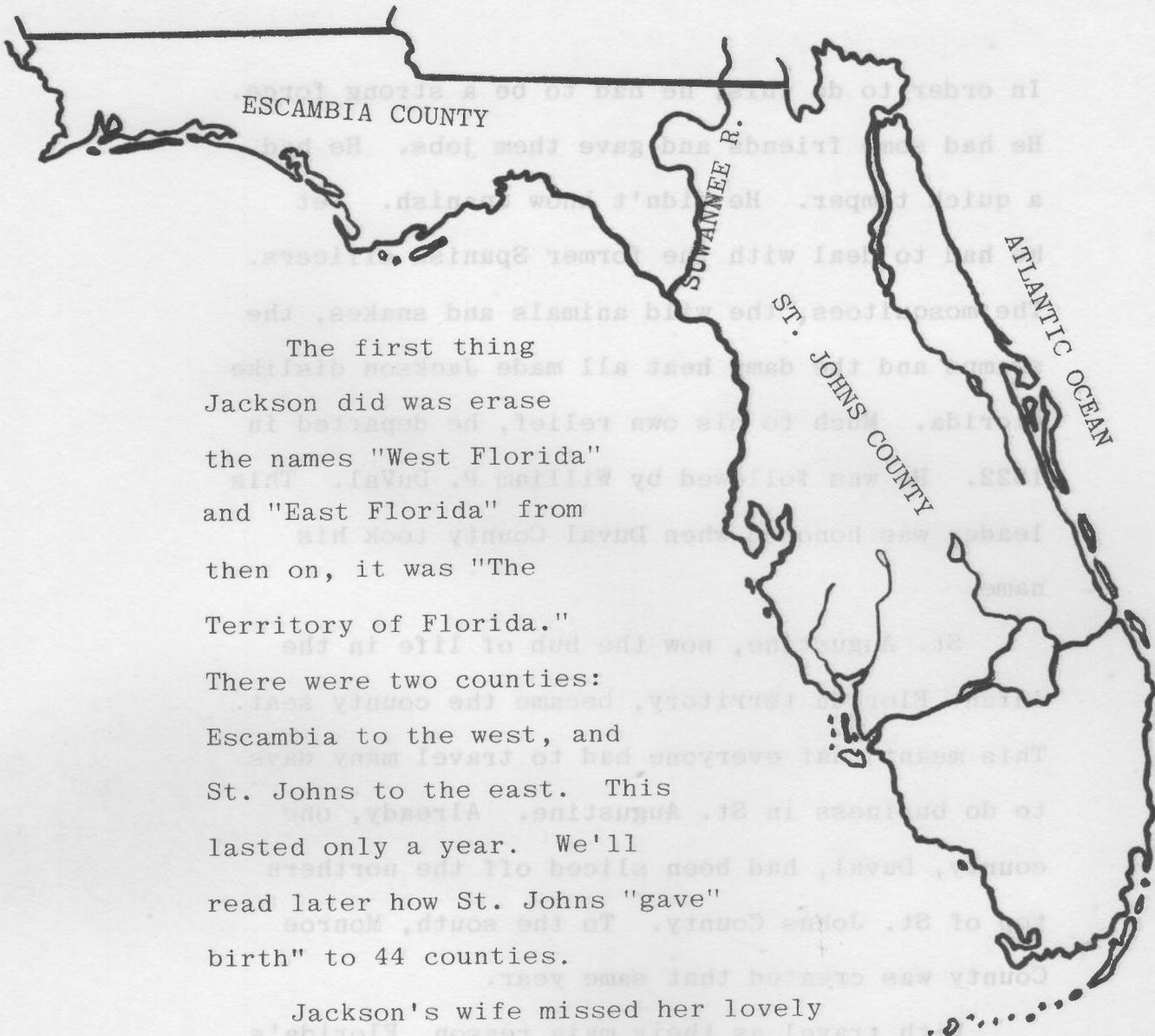
(prō-vi-shun-al)

guv-er-nor) one who

would act as the
government's leader

for just a short

time.



The first thing Jackson did was erase the names "West Florida" and "East Florida" from then on, it was "The Territory of Florida." There were two counties: Escambia to the west, and St. Johns to the east. This lasted only a year. We'll read later how St. Johns "gave" birth" to 44 counties.

Jackson's wife missed her lovely home up north. Most everyone in Pensacola lived in a log house. True, the furniture was grand, but it still had to be placed on a wooden plank floor. She didn't like the rough talk of the woods settlers. She had strict ideas about drinking and speech. Mrs. Jackson was a powerful force in her husband's work.

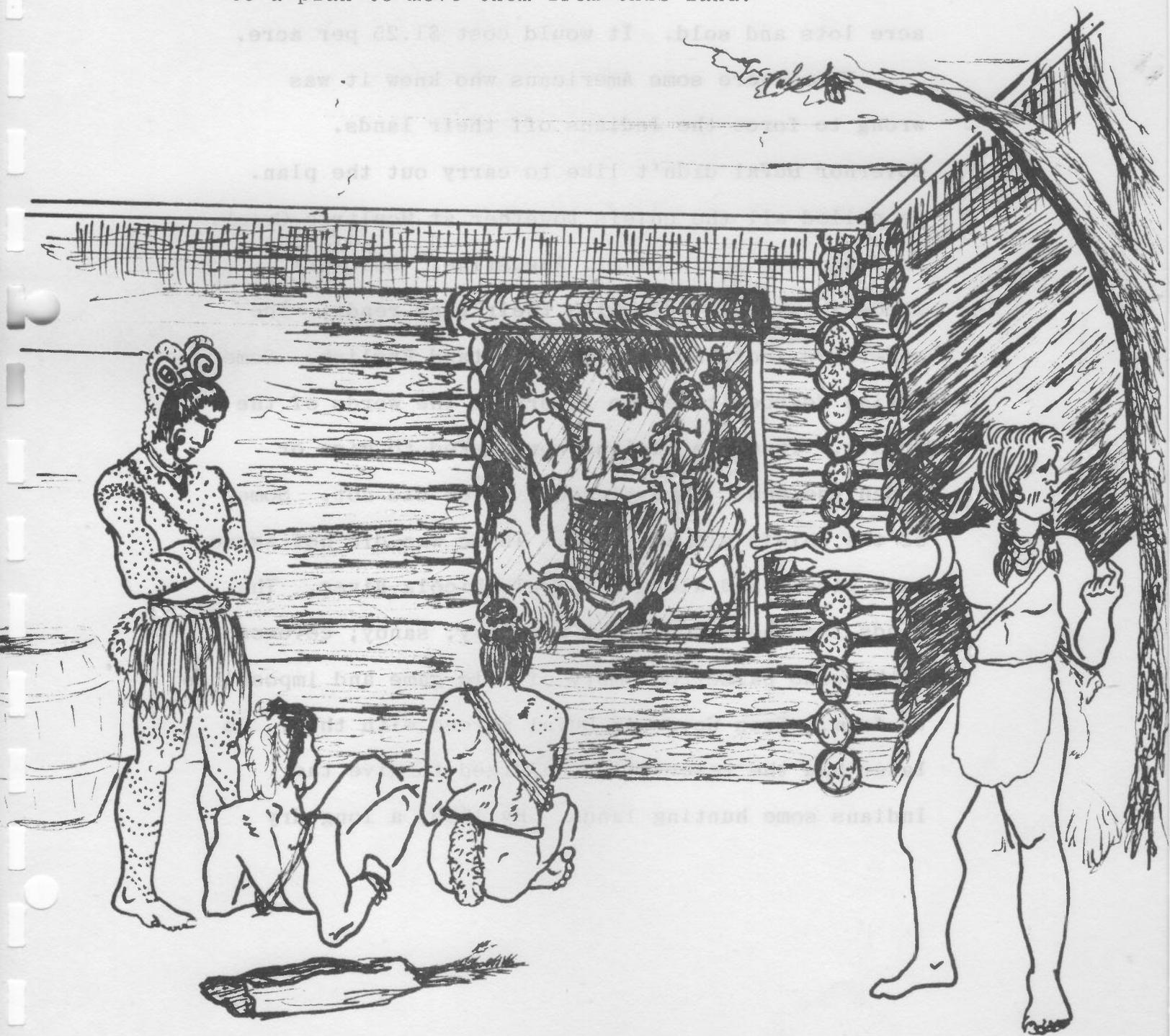
Andrew Jackson was not a well-liked gentleman, but he put together a real government.

In order to do this, he had to be a strong force. He had some friends and gave them jobs. He had a quick temper. He didn't know Spanish. Yet he had to deal with the former Spanish officers. The mosquitoes, the wild animals and snakes, the swamps and the damp heat all made Jackson dislike Florida. Much to his own relief, he departed in 1822. He was followed by William P. DuVal. This leader was honored when Duval County took his name.

St. Augustine, now the hub of life in the infant Florida territory, became the county seat. This meant that everyone had to travel many days to do business in St. Augustine. Already, one county, Duval, had been sliced off the northern top of St. Johns County. To the south, Monroe County was created that same year.

With travel as their main reason, Florida's leaders said there must be a new place for the capital. Pensacola was just too far west. A group of gentlemen rode horseback out into the rolling hills to Tallahassee. Here is where the Talasi Indians dwelled peaceably. The men picked out a site where once an old Spanish fort had stood. Then the government cleared that land for a log building.

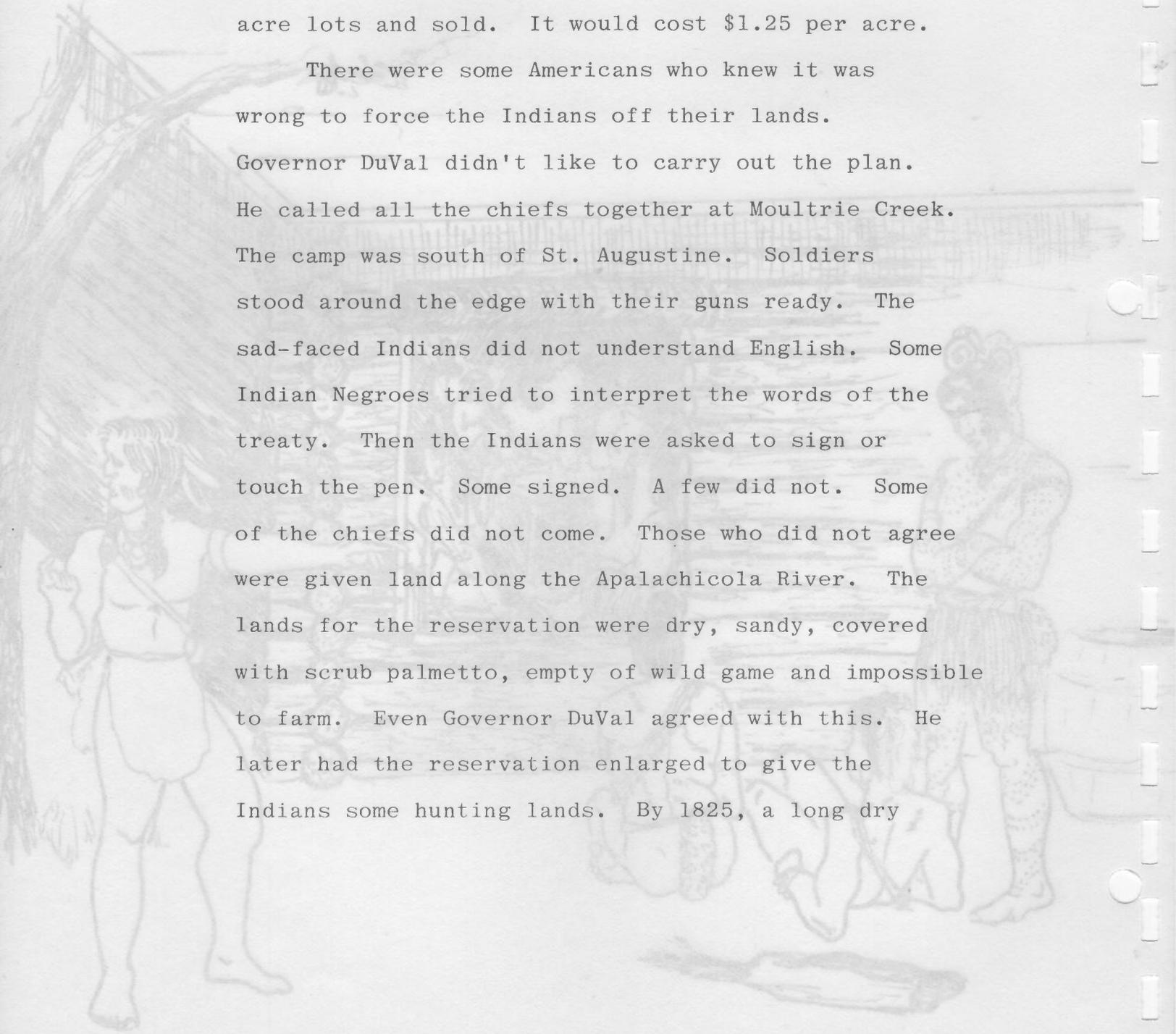
The first government building in Tallahassee was made of logs. Interested, friendly Indians peeked in the windows at the first meeting of the lawmakers. They wanted to know what was going on! Little did they know that they would be asked to sign a paper. By signing, they were saying "Yes" to a plan to move them from this land.



The government had another money problem. In the War of 1812, the Spanish had seized some five million dollars worth of American ships. Now the shipowners wanted the United States to pay them for their losses.

To do this, the rich farming lands of the Seminoles would be taken and marked off into one acre lots and sold. It would cost \$1.25 per acre.

There were some Americans who knew it was wrong to force the Indians off their lands. Governor DuVal didn't like to carry out the plan. He called all the chiefs together at Moultrie Creek. The camp was south of St. Augustine. Soldiers stood around the edge with their guns ready. The sad-faced Indians did not understand English. Some Indian Negroes tried to interpret the words of the treaty. Then the Indians were asked to sign or touch the pen. Some signed. A few did not. Some of the chiefs did not come. Those who did not agree were given land along the Apalachicola River. The lands for the reservation were dry, sandy, covered with scrub palmetto, empty of wild game and impossible to farm. Even Governor DuVal agreed with this. He later had the reservation enlarged to give the Indians some hunting lands. By 1825, a long dry



spell, called a drought, destroyed what little crops the Indians had. Their families starved. The young Indians were ready to raid the whites, but the older Indians held them back. Deep inside them there was a hatred. It was just a matter of time before a war would explode.

Because St. Augustine was the county seat, wagonloads of county residents rode into town on legal business each day. Laws were needed to manage the town.



residents (rě-sĭ-děnts)
a person who lives in
a place

The newspaper, begun in 1821, was called "The St. Augustine." It printed the first ordinances of the city of St. Augustine:

ORDINANCE #1

There shall be a mayor and a council to perform certain duties.

ORDINANCE #2

Some health procedures

ORDINANCE #3

Voting: Present-day residents

ORDINANCE #4

All land lying east of Suwannee,
and not claimed, shall be called
St. Johns County. St. Augustine
is within St. Johns County.

ORDINANCE #5

Fees:

Town Crier.....\$ 1.00

Sheriff:

citation.....\$ 1.50

calling a person

to court.....\$.50

serving papers.....\$ 1.00

keeping one person

in jail one day.....\$.25

whipping a person

so sentenced.....\$ 1.00

Executing a person.....\$10.00

translators:

(100 words).....\$.25

mileage, per mile.....\$.06

The court system agreed upon the fees for the clerk, the sheriff and the justice of the peace. All money would go to the man performing the duty.

The city would handle all cases involving

less than \$50.00 The county would handle all cases over \$50.00. The police of roads and bridges worked under the county clerk. The police of the city worked under the mayor and the council.

Laws meant trust in one another. Settlers talked of owning land and "belonging" to Florida. Even while daily labor was difficult, the settlers moved ahead. They were here to stay.

Over in the new capital, Tallahassee, the people of Florida would now be heard. The government created a Senate and a House of Representatives. Each resident of Florida would have someone in Tallahassee from his own area.

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 8

1. Name two reasons for Spain's problems in Florida.
2. Do you agree or disagree with this statement?:

"The Indians were spoiled by
the British."

Why do you agree or disagree? Give your reasons.

3. Complete these sentences:

A. Knives and guns are

_____.

B. _____ million

dollars was the price paid
for Florida.

CHAPTER 9

Of Seminoles, Destruction and Sadness

It should have been a happy time in history. However, there never was a night of real restful peace along the oceanshore communities. The Seminoles, who were not in the Moultrie Treaty, went on a rampage every night or so. Their raids were horrible. At night they would creep in, attack and kill the families. Sometimes they would scalp their victims. Today we would call it "hit and run." No one knew when or where they would strike next. No one saw them in the daylight anymore.

The name Seminole meant "runaway" in the language of the Creek Indians. The Seminoles, hunting for a place to live, had run away from their Creek homelands to the north.

So now, in Florida, they roamed the jungles. They killed hogs and cattle (for food, no doubt). They robbed plantations. They tempted the black slaves to join up with them. Losing their help made the white settlers even angrier.

Another group of Indians, called the Uchees, often joined the Seminoles in these raids. There

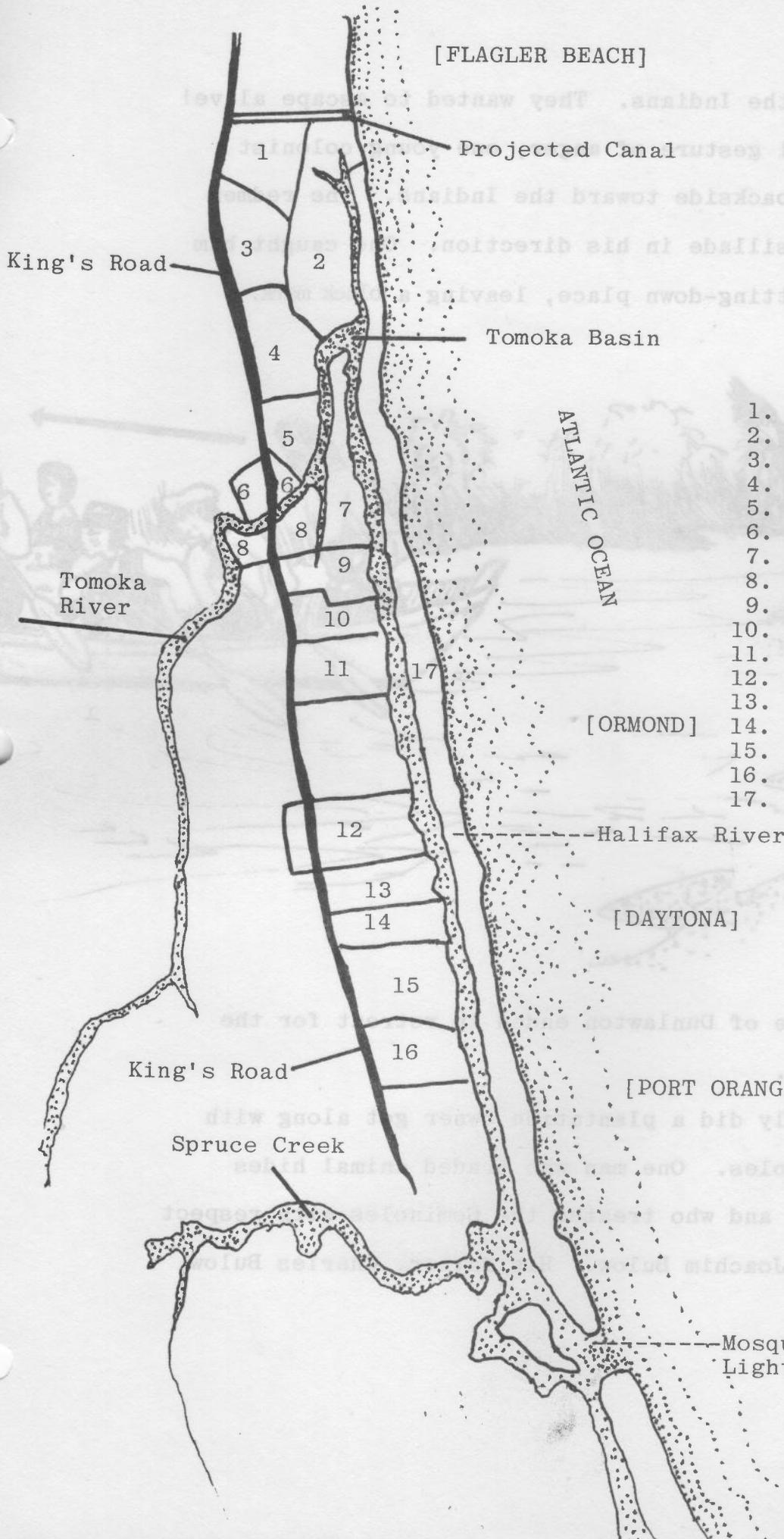
was no real white-man Army, so every settler grabbed his musket and fought. No one stayed home and said, "Let George do it."



"Let George do it"

A phrase that means there may be someone else who will do it, so I won't. So, Dear Reader, when you come across such names as Putnam, Williams, Dummett and Hernandez, you are reading about settlers and plantation owners fighting the Indians.

At "Dunlawton," the Anderson plantation south of Bulowville, a violent shoot-out took place. Part of the home had been looted by the Indians. The Putnam soldiers were commanded to try to save it from any more attacks. During the night the settler-soldiers sneaked onto the property. In the early morning's grey shadows, they were ready for a few Indians. When many Indians appeared from the woods, the white soldiers ran for the water. Dashing toward their waiting boats, they tried to



LAND GRANTS
 MOSQUITO COUNTY
 (1830)

KEY

- 1. J. Ormond
- 2. Bulow
- 3. DeFangeres
- 4. Dummett
- 5. McRae
- 6. Anderson
- 7. Fitch
- 8. Grafith
- 9. Hernandez
- 10. Yonge
- 11. Fitch
- 12. Heriot, Briggs & Robinson
- 13. Williams
- 14. F. Bethune
- 15. Bulow
- 16. Anderson, Dunlawton
- 17. G. Perpall

[ORMOND]

[DAYTONA]

[PORT ORANGE]

Mosquito Inlet Lighthouse

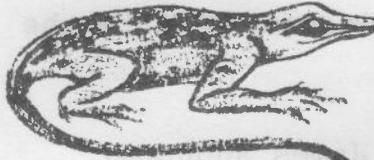
shoot at the Indians. They wanted to escape alive! In a final gesture of anger, one young colonist bent his backside toward the Indians. The redmen shot a fusillade in his direction. One caught him in his sitting-down place, leaving a black mark.



The battle of Dunlawton ended in retreat for the colonists.

Rarely did a plantation owner get along with the Seminoles. One man who traded animal hides for sugar and who treated the Seminoles with respect was John Joachim Bulow. His father, Charles Bulow,

died at the early age of 44. Young John Joachim was studying at that time in Paris, France. The responsibility of running the plantation fell on his young shoulders.



responsibility
 (rĕ-spŏn-sĭ-bĭl-i-ty)
 being able to act
 without guidance

Until young Bulow was of legal age, the plantation was cared for by trustees. Once he took it over, he did a fine job. We have noted earlier that his father had brought many slaves



down from Charlestown. This meant they all knew what to expect from the Bulows and would work together more easily. Young Bulow had a library in his great house. This was rare. A constant visitor was James Ormond, III, who found Bulowville a wonderful place. Parties and social gatherings made this plantation popular with the neighboring plantations.

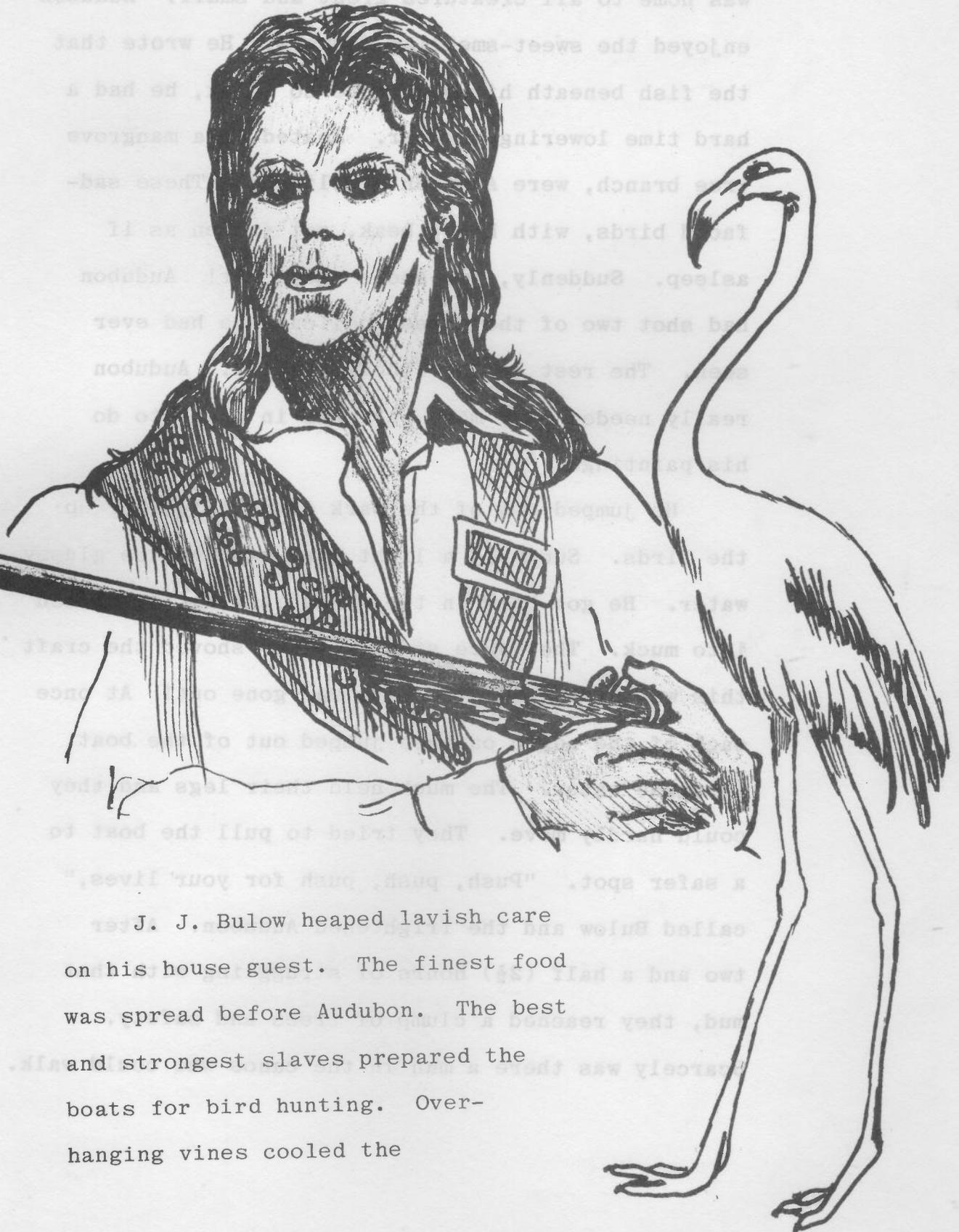
The famous painter, John James Audubon, carefully wrote of his long stay on the Bulow plantation in December of 1831. Audubon needed to catch many birds in order to paint bird pictures accurately. Sometimes he killed a hundred birds



accurately
 (ăc-kūr-ăt-ly)
 without error;
 correctly

As soon as he would come back from a shooting trip, he would spread the wings of the dead birds. They would look like they were flying. Then he could paint from these models. Audubon's paintings were very true-to-life. Even as far north as

Philadelphia and Boston, he was already famous for his real-life bird paintings.



J. J. Bulow heaped lavish care on his house guest. The finest food was spread before Audubon. The best and strongest slaves prepared the boats for bird hunting. Overhanging vines cooled the

rippling waters. The shore along the narrow marsh was home to all creatures great and small. Audubon enjoyed the sweet-smelling flowers. He wrote that the fish beneath his boat were so thick, he had a hard time lowering the oar. Seated on a mangrove tree branch, were Audubon's pelicans. These sad-faced birds, with heavy beak, sat frozen as if asleep. Suddenly, two shots range out! Audubon had shot two of the finest pelicans he had ever seen. The rest of the flock flew off. Audubon really needed many more pelicans in order to do his paintings.

He jumped out of the bark canoe to gather up the birds. Suddenly a light wind rippled the glassy water. He got back in the canoe just as it drifted into muck. They were stuck! Winds shoved the craft this way and that. The tide had gone out! At once each of the negro oarsmen jumped out of the boat into the water. The muck held their legs and they could hardly move. They tried to pull the boat to a safer spot. "Push, push, push for your lives," called Bulow and the frightened Audubon. After two and a half ($2\frac{1}{2}$) hours of struggling with that mud, they reached a clump of trees and safety. Scarcely was there a man in the canoe who could walk.

Audubon's carefully written account is preserved by the American Journal of Geology.

During these years, the Seminoles were being forced off their hunting and fishing lands. The white man said they must move west--far, far away.

The Seminole War began in 1835. John J. Bulow did not agree with the government. When Major Putnam rode into Bulowville and asked for Bulow's help, he got an answer! Bulow shot off a four-pound cannon to show he really meant "NO!" Major Putnam put Bulow under house arrest and the soldiers used Bulowville as headquarters. Settlers from the 16 other plantations sought refuge at Bulowville. Their homes were raided and destroyed by the Indians.

At last the settlers fled for their lives! Across the creeks, up the King's Road they rushed to reach St. Joseph plantation alive. Later, everyone went further north to St. Augustine. Bulow, himself, was not allowed to take anything from his home. On the night of January 31, 1836, glowing flames were seen from St. Augustine, 30 miles away. It was Bulowville, being burned by the Seminoles.

John Joachim Bulow reportedly returned to Paris, where he died at the young age of 27, just a year after his return.

His relatives asked the U. S. Government for

money, called reparations, because the plantation had been used by the government.



reparation
(rě-pa-rā-shun)
payment for damages

The United States Senate held a hearing and listened to many of Bulow's friends. Among those were John Anderson, Francis Pellicer, George Phillips, Thomas Dummett and Joseph White. Here is a list of what was destroyed:

A large two-story dwelling	
house.....	\$ 5,000
Cornhouse, barn, poultry	
house, and other out-	
buildings.....	\$ 2,000
Two large cotton houses,	
one cotton gin building	
stable, two fodder houses,	
blacksmith, etc.....	\$ 4,500
40 negro houses, all	
framed with board	
floors, shingled.....	\$ 2,500
Stone sugar works (93x119)...	\$30,000

Large stable 100 feet long, a cooperage and storehouse.....	\$ 750
Household and kitchen furniture.....	\$ 3,000
Negro furniture.....	\$ 250
Carpenters and blacksmith tools, plantation implements.....	\$ 2,000
Negro clothing, cotton bagging, etc.....	\$ 1,000
Corn, 2,000 bushels.....	\$ 2,500
Harness, five ox carts and two wagons.....	\$ 250
Boats, flats, sails, oars, and furniture.....	\$ 250
22 bales of cotton, 7,700 lbs. on the plantation.....	\$ 2,695
53,000 lbs. cotton.....	\$ 6,000
Eight yoke of oxen at \$60 each.....	\$ 480
First Total.....	\$63,475
Crop, if harvested.....	\$20,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$83,475

In spite of John Bulow's friends' honest words,
no money was repaid to his heirs.

Household and kitchen	
Furniture.....	\$ 3,000
Negro furniture.....	250
Carpenters and blacksmith	
Tools, plantation	
implements.....	\$ 2,000
Negro clothing, cotton	
bagging, etc.....	\$ 1,000
Corn, 3,000 bushels.....	\$ 2,500
Harness, live ox carts	
and two wagons.....	\$ 250
Boats, flats, sails, oars,	
and furniture.....	\$ 250
32 bales of cotton,	
7,700 lbs. on the	
plantation.....	\$ 2,995
23,000 lbs. cotton.....	\$ 6,000
Eight yoke of oxen at	
\$60 each.....	\$ 480
First Total.....	\$63,475
Crop, 11 harvested.....	\$20,000
GRAND TOTAL.....	\$83,475

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 9

1. TRUE OR FALSE

- A. The Seminoles had lived in south Florida.
 - B. Life was really relaxing and easy-going.
 - C. Audubon was a fisherman.
 - D. Audubon killed the birds for models because there was no such thing as photography in 1821.
 - E. Seminole means "fighter" in Creek language.
 - F. The Seminoles spared Bulowville.
2. Describe a pelican, using interesting words.

CHAPTER 10

Of Relocation and Rebuilding

Congress tried to restore the ruined lands. It offered free homestead rights to anyone willing to try to farm. Even after Florida became a state in 1845, land development was slow in St. Johns and Mosquito Counties.

Most of the surviving Indians headed west to Arkansas or to a reservation in southern Florida. "Home" now meant the Everglades. With its sawtooth grasses, 'gators, or "crocks," this marsh was to be Indian Territory. No one else wanted it. This has been one of the United States' greatest heartaches. Records do not show how many settlers or Indians died during these seven-year battles. It cost the government over forty million dollars (\$40,000,000).

A short hard freeze in 1835 was a bad blow for the citrus farmers. Along the St. Johns River and up in St. Augustine, citrus trees died. Some settlers packed up and moved south. Others tried to raise sugar, or vegetables. It was too costly.

if a farmer did not have any slaves.

A few brave colonists moved down from the colder climates to live in the sunshine. They weren't afraid of hard work. They had been living in places called states. So, talk began: When was Florida going to become a state? In 1842, work was started on a set of rules called the Constitution. Some voters wanted to set the slaves free. They wanted this written into the rules. Others, like the land owners, said slavery should stay. The lawmakers in Washington argued over this question. They finally worked out an agreement. They would let in Iowa (no slavery allowed) and Florida (slavery allowed). That way, everyone would be happy.

In 1845, Florida became a state! What a proud day!! Citizens cheered as the flag opened in the breeze. Everyone could read its motto, "Let Us Alone." At the same time, Mosquito County became Orange County. Life was becoming more and more civilized.

Dirt-packed roads were made wider. In time, wagons gave way to carriages with tops on them.

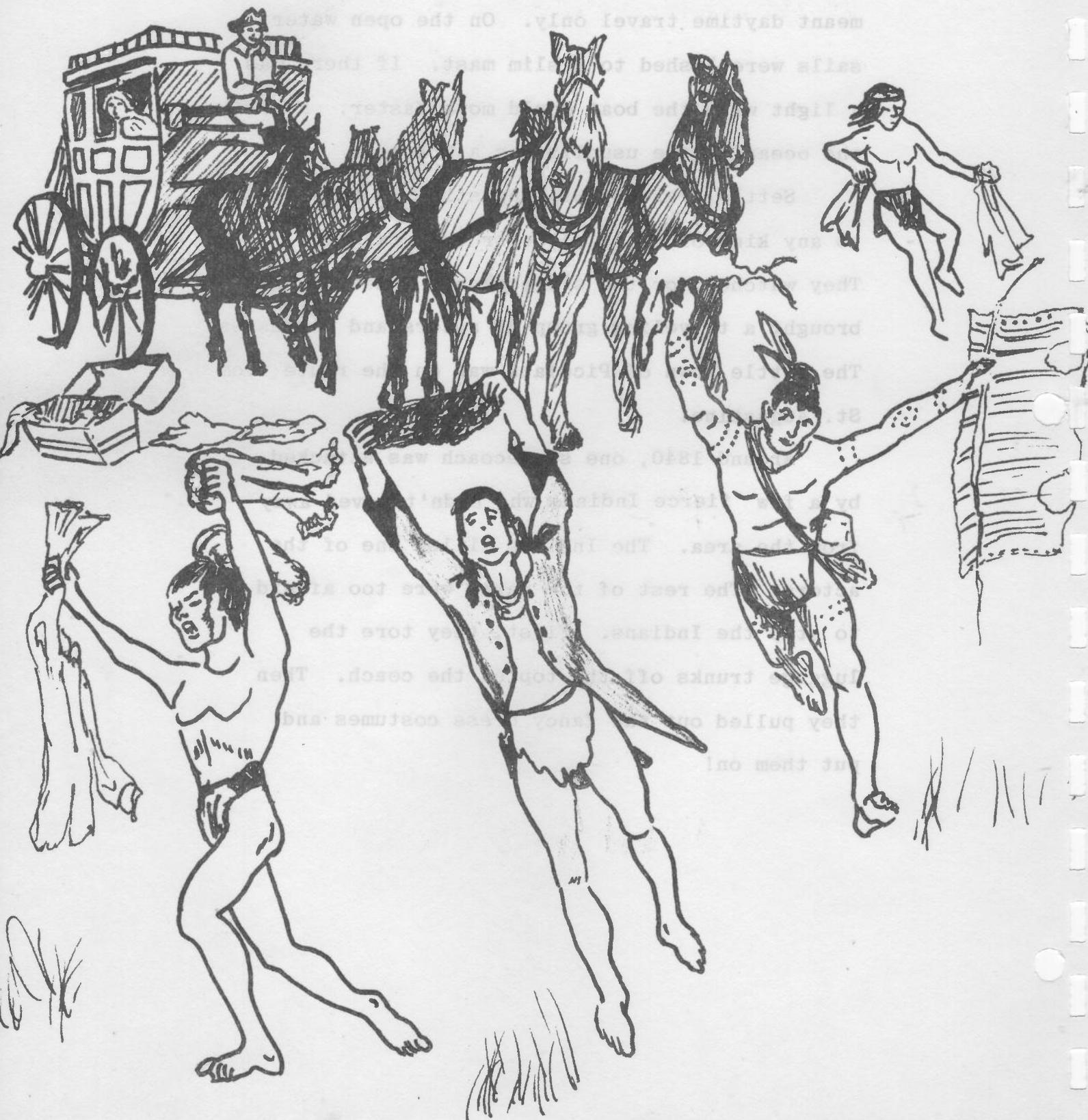
Congress was asked for money to repair King's

Road. During the Indian Wars, the Seminoles had burned the wooden bridges, which crossed marshes or open waters. Now travel was slow. A carriage, or wagon, would have to be ferried across. That meant daytime travel only. On the open water, sails were lashed to a slim mast. If there was a light wind the boat could move faster. Near the ocean, there usually was a breeze.

Settlers around St. Augustine looked forward to any kind of social life or entertainment. They watched for the stagecoach. Sometimes it brought a traveling group of actors and actresses. The little town of Picolata was on the route from St. Augustine.

Around 1840, one stagecoach was attacked by a few fierce Indians who hadn't moved away from the area. The Indians killed one of the actors. The rest of the party were too afraid to stop the Indians. First, they tore the luggage trunks off the top of the coach. Then they pulled out the fancy dress costumes and put them on!

It must have been a funny sight to watch these Indians hopping around in long-tailed velvet frock coats.



The name, Picolata, means "broad bluff" in Spanish and was built where the St. Johns River narrows. The Spanish had built a fort on each side to protect the trail west to Tallahassee. Any white man risked his life by coming here. The Appalachee Indians didn't want to give up their fishing and hunting lands.

What was going on in our part of Florida?

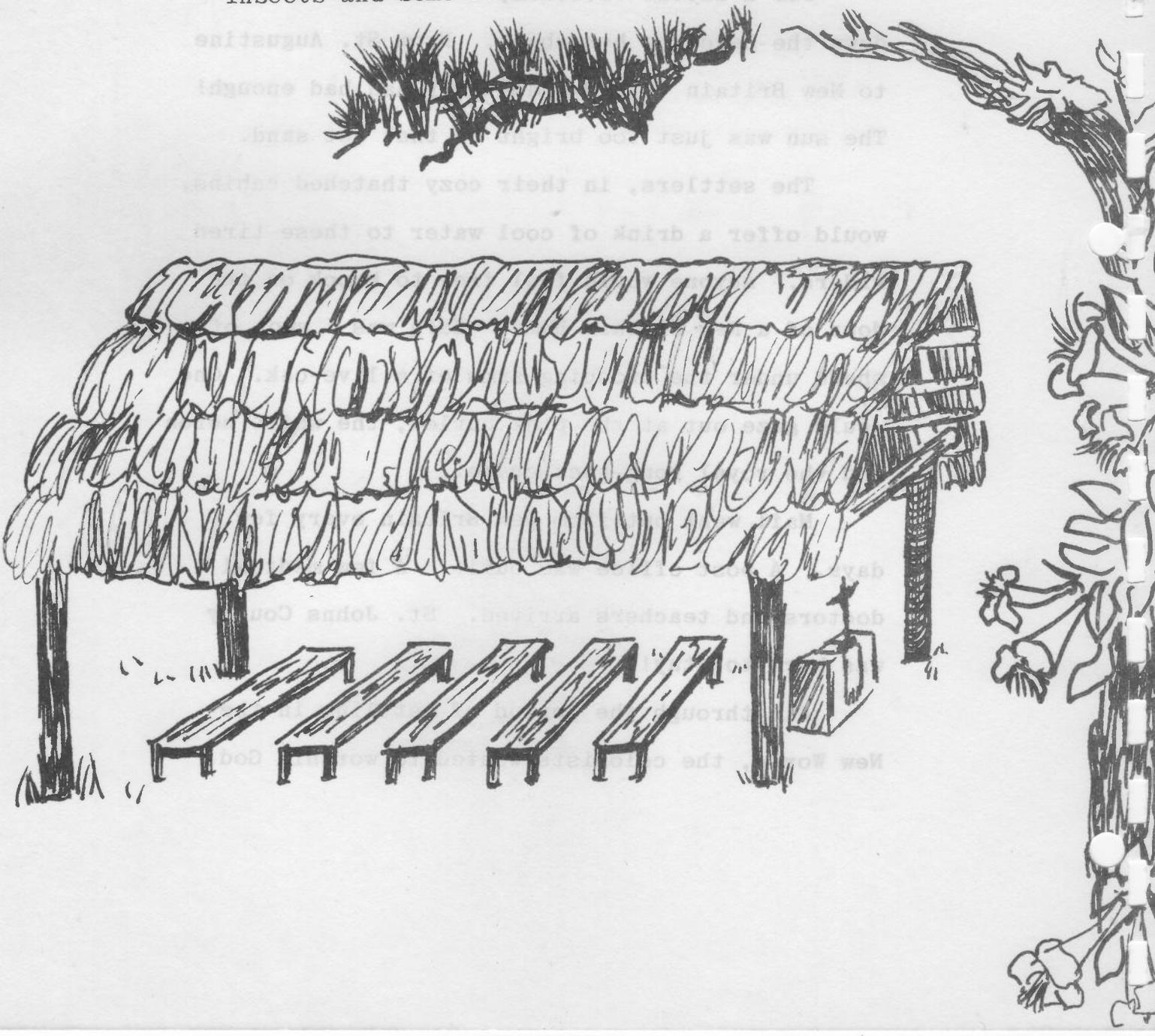
For a little vacation, travelers would ride down the beach by horseback. From St. Augustine to New Britain (now Ormond) they had had enough! The sun was just too bright on that hot sand.

The settlers, in their cozy thatched cabins, would offer a drink of cool water to these tired riders. Anyone would feel free to knock on the door of a New Britain home. Here was a spot of shade under the drooping arms of a live-oak. One could gaze out at the pink curlew, the white heron and the royal long-neck crane.

Mail went out from New Britain every few days. A post office was built. A few medical doctors and teachers arrived. St. Johns County was here to stay!

All through the period of settling in the New World, the colonists wanted to worship God.

There was no money or time to build churches. However, since 1771, New Smyrna boasted an Anglican Parish. In 1860, small groups of settlers observed the Sabbath. They welcomed the traveling preacher. He met with them under a brush arbor. This was a roof of palmetto branches stretched on a frame. Wooden benches offered relief. This "roof" protected them from the heat of the Florida sun, birds, insects and some rain.



It wasn't long before churches of all faiths sprang up. In St. Augustine, the Catholic faith of its founders was kept alive. The cathedral in the center of town is proof.

Another major faith was the Church of England. Begun during the British occupation, this church



occupation (ŏc-cū-pā-shŭn)
 one country taking power
 living on land which
 does not belong to them

(Church of England) is still known as Trinity Episcopal. The Bulow family was listed as members.

Growing and selling food took up most of the settler's time. In St. Augustine area roads were getting better. Someone used crushed coquina shell to harden the roadbed. Now heavy carriages could travel on them.

Coquina walls, fireplaces, and gateposts were common in St. Augustine. Public water wells were drilled in many different locations.

Bringing water was the children's task. "Go to the well and get mother a bucket of water, please."

One could mail a letter from Daytona or New Britain to St. Augustine or Jacksonville.

Stagecoaches carried the bag of mail three times a week. Yes, mail routes were set up in the city of St. Augustine, also.

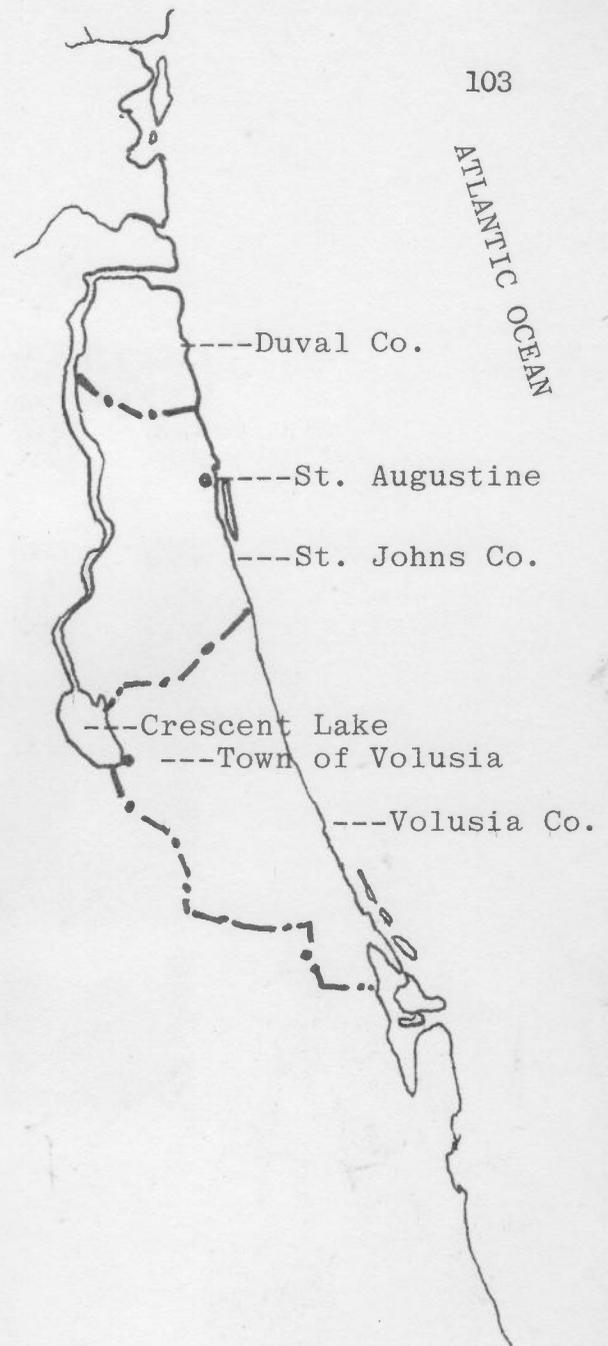
In the early 1850's, Mellonville (now Sanford) had been chosen as the location for the government of Orange County. The residents of Orange County, who lived all the way over at the ocean, said it



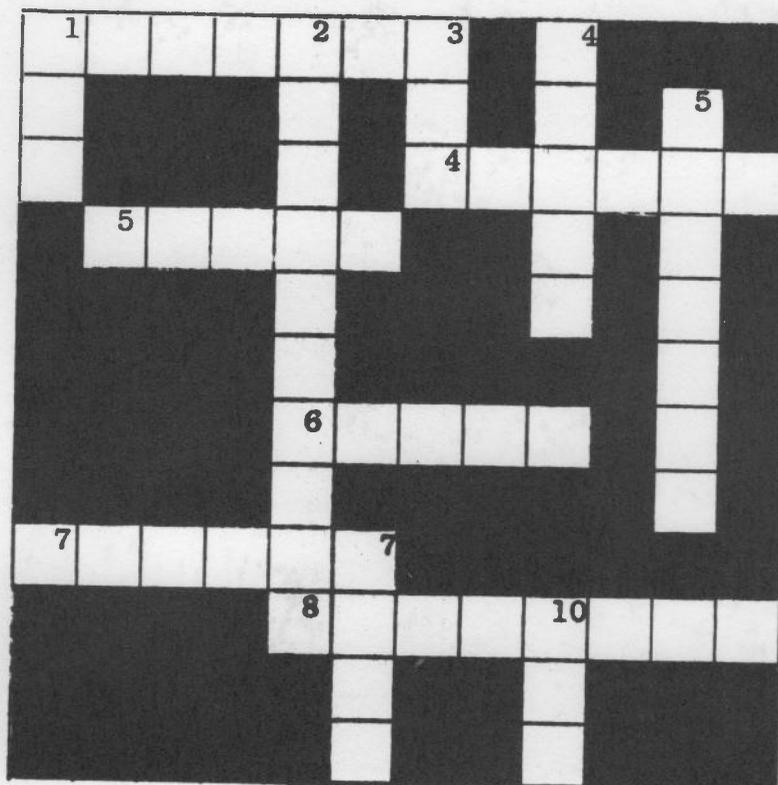
was too far. It took too long to come to Mellonville. They asked for the county seat to be moved to the center of the county. Better yet, they wanted a county all their own! So, in 1854, a new county, Volusia, was created.

The busy steamboat landing town, Volusia, gave its name. Some people credit a French trader, Veluche, with the name. Others say the Indians, Billy Euchee and his brother Jack Euchee, were remembered in the name "Volusia."

Volusia covered one-third (1/3) of what is now Flagler County. The lower edge of St. Johns County met Volusia just below what is now Flagler Beach. The line moved south and west across Big Haw Creek. It ended at the tip of Crescent Lake.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 10



ACROSS

1. Lawmakers argued about this
4. It does not belong to you.
5. Same as each one
6. A brush - - - - where worship was held.
7. Soft cloth
8. Newcomer

DOWN

1. The Indians were - - - to lose their lands
2. Marsh with sawtooth grasses and poison snakes
3. Opposite of NO
4. Short for crocodiles
5. Name of French trader on the St. Johns River
7. To rip
10. Rules make the - - -

CHAPTER 11

Of Secession, Strife and Staples

Once again the rumble of war stretched across the young nation. In 1860, Florida was afraid of a strong central government. The motto, "Let Us Alone" said it all. Florida did not agree with the northern states on three issues:

1. The strong business leadership of the north
2. Slavery
3. Social structure in the south.

The south felt it should not be weakened by the powerful north. It wanted to have its own government. Only South Carolina felt as strongly about this as Florida did. In the late months of 1860, South Carolina pulled herself out of the Union and Florida followed in January of 1861. Other southern states quickly

followed. They formed the Confederacy.



Confederacy

(Cŏn-fĕd-ĕr-a-cy)

a number of states

who agree with

each other

The south hoped to bring about an understanding among all states. IT DID NOT WORK. The Federal troops seized and kept Ft. Pickens, Ft. Taylor, and Ft. Jefferson all through the War between the States (also called the Civil War).

Over fifteen-thousand (15,000) Floridians served in the Confederate Army. Others from Florida felt that the young nation should stay together. So thirteen-thousand (13,000) of them went north and fought in the U. S. Army. They were joined by hundreds of blacks. These young men were paid by white northerners to fight in their places.

Florida served the Confederacy by supplying men, food and salt. Some of the foodstuffs were: animal hides for saddles and boots; cattle for meat; potatoes from Hastings and fruit from Palatka. One of the most important items was salt. Old empty sugar mills gave up iron vats which became

cookers. By boiling seawater, one could collect the crystals. Salt was used to season food and to preserve meat. Salt pork was a favorite. Mala Compra, once a cotton plantation, became a site for producing salt. When the Federal troops discovered it, the Florida salt makers moved the salt works. They went towards Matanzas Inlet where shipping it out would be easy.

The Federal troops knew just where to cut off food supplies. If the Confederate soldiers were hungry, they couldn't fight well. This is what happened to bring the war to a close. General Lee gave up on April 9, 1865, and General Johnston, two weeks later. All the troops surrendered. The Florida soldiers were allowed to walk home as best they could.



Now began the task of healing the wounds. The young nation had to reunite the United States.

Coming back from wartime to normal living meant deep problems for Florida. The little railroad from Toccoi could not get into St. Augustine. The railroad beds had been destroyed by the Federal troops and now there was no money for repairs.

During the same time, nothing was going on in our area! Almost nothing! At the end of the Civil War, the Union Army easily moved into our area, for it was almost empty. The State of Florida wanted to get the land and its people working and earning money. It deeded large grants of land to a Philadelphia tool and die maker, Mr. Hamilton Disston. Mr. Disston bought the land for 25¢ an acre to help develop central Florida.

In the months after the surrender, the money used by the Confederacy was no good. No one could buy anything with it. There was no Confederate government to back it up.

Another great problem was: What to do with the newly-freed slaves? They wandered over the countryside asking, "Who will care for me like my

master did? I'm free, but I don't know how to live free. Where will I get work if there is no money? Where will I find food for my children and my wife?



The scars from the war didn't heal quickly. There were other problems. Looters, deserters and just plain bad men roamed the fields. They stole. They robbed the settlers. They would take what they wanted at night. They would quickly move on before someone could catch them.

The federal government tried to help. It provided food, clothing and some funds, especially for the freed men and their families. A colony was formed, where farms were to be started for the blacks, in Port Orange, Florida. It failed because there was not enough money to see the

project through--not enough leadership--not enough good soil so near the ocean. Perhaps they were trying to grow the wrong crops for that area.

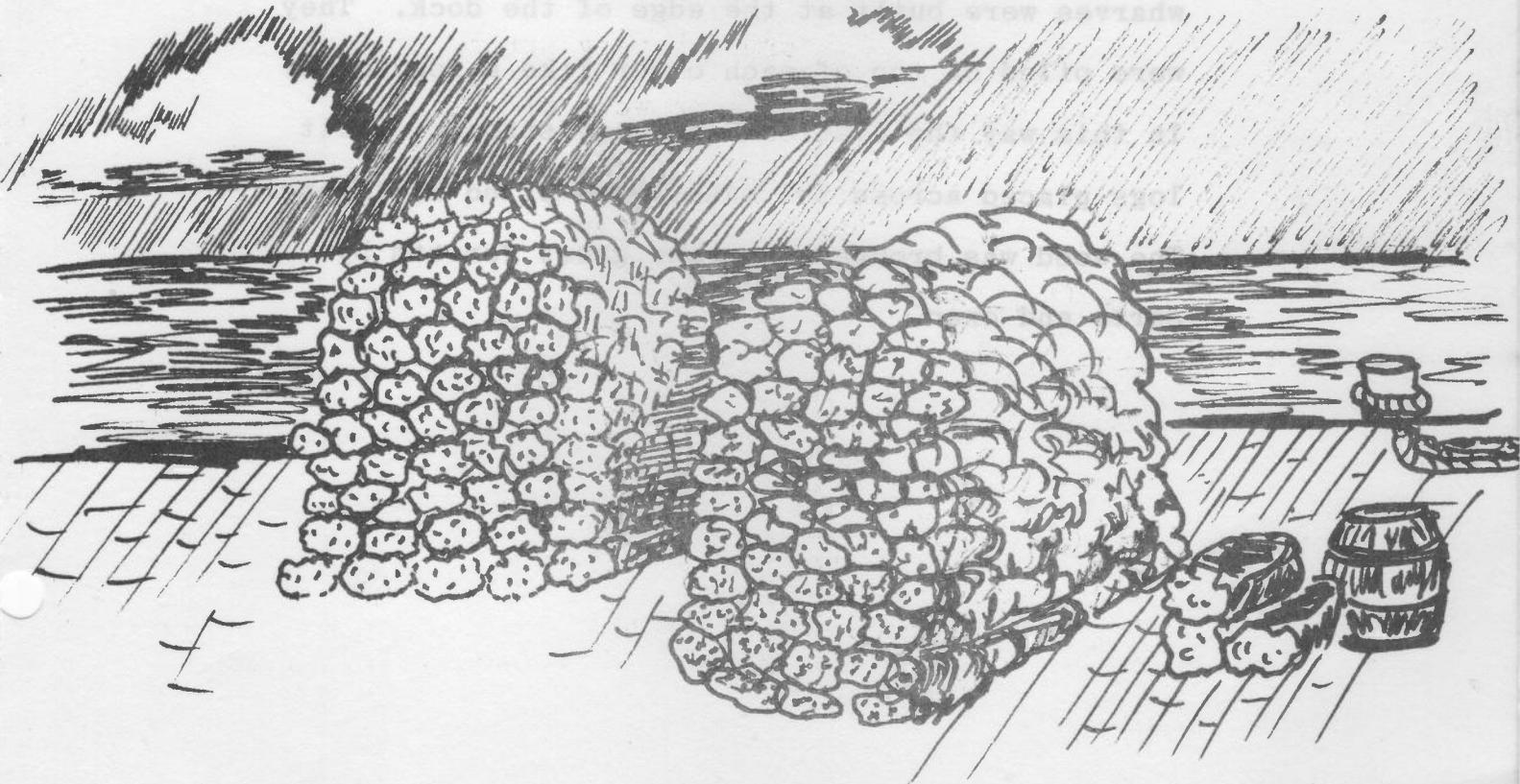
The citrus groves were trampled and nearly ruined by the war. Now they needed weeding, feeding and harvesting. A farmer brave enough to tackle this job knew he had to do it alone. There no longer was free slave labor. He could become a sharecropper or he could use his wife and children. In sharecropping, a farmer agreed to hire the former slave, now free, for payment. In return, the freedman would work the fields all the way through the harvest. He would be paid for his work. But this took too long (almost a year in some cases). The freedmen couldn't wait or didn't understand. They left. Some listened to the carpetbaggers who had come down from Georgia and the Carolinas.

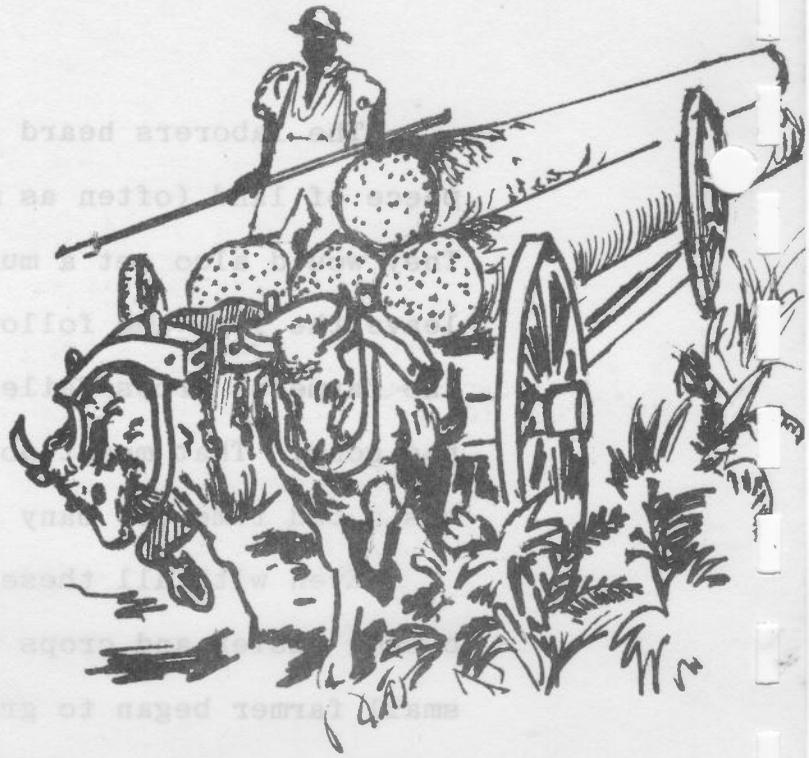


carpetbaggers
(car-pet bag-gers)
often dishonest wheeler-dealers who didn't have a home. They carried their clothes on a stick in a heavy piece of carpeting. They wandered through the countryside taking advantage of poor people.

The laborers heard they would get a fine piece of land (often as much as forty (40) acres). They would also get a mule all their own. Just leave the farm and follow the carpetbagger!! So, the farmer's crops failed because his hired help had gone. That meant no money for the farmer. It was a bad time for many folks.

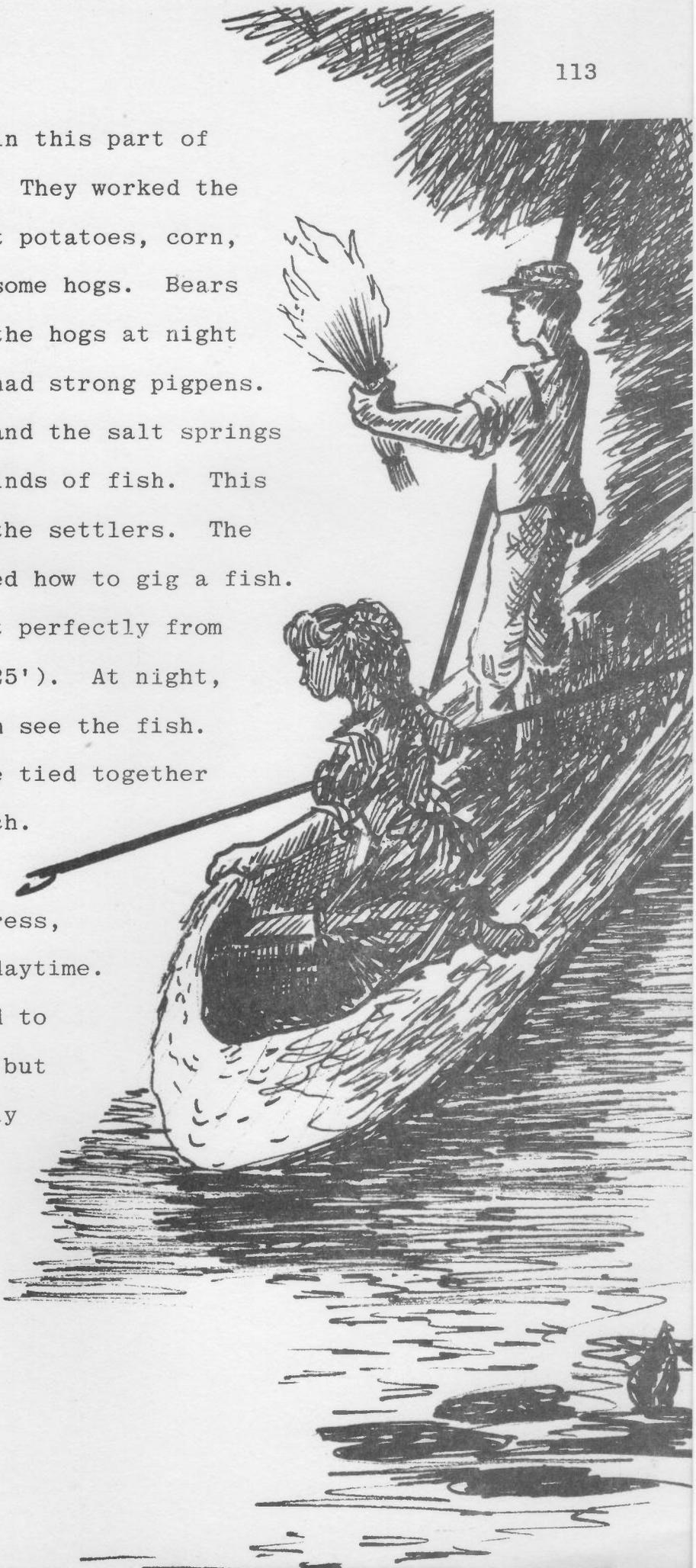
Even with all these troubles, life slowly became easier and crops were harvested. The small farmer began to grow enough cotton or oranges to ship them away. These cash crops went out the inland rivers on the newer wood-burning steamboats. On the St. Johns River many small towns sprang up. The one best known was Volusia. By 1869, cotton was the main crop in northwest Volusia County (now Flagler County). Bales of cotton, along the wooden piers would be a cheering sight for anyone walking





past. This meant more jobs for the folks. Logging, for instance, was needed to provide fuel. Wood fired the boilers on the steamboats. For fuel, the steamboats used fat pine wood. Many loggers were busy eight hours a day. They cut and dried the pine logs for the river boats. Crib-like wharves were built at the edge of the dock. They were piled on top of each other like a log cabin. In this way the platform was very strong. Split logs placed across the bases were piled in layers. The wood was brought from the great forests by carts and oxen.

The settlers in this part of Florida were poor. They worked the soil and grew sweet potatoes, corn, cotton and raised some hogs. Bears and wolves killed the hogs at night unless the farmer had strong pigpens. Fresh-water lakes and the salt springs were home to all kinds of fish. This was free food for the settlers. The whole family learned how to gig a fish. They could throw it perfectly from twenty-five feet (25'). At night, a torch helped them see the fish. Pine splinters were tied together to make up the torch. Children fished from a dugout (cypress, of course) in the daytime. The dugout was hard to handle in turning, but the children usually had a grownup along while they fished for their supper.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 11

1. Tell your neighbor why Florida wanted to pull away from the Union.
2. Pretend someone offers you \$1,000 to fight in his place in the War between the States. What would you say?
3. What are four things Florida provided to help the Confederate troops?
4. What word means "give up"?

CHAPTER 12

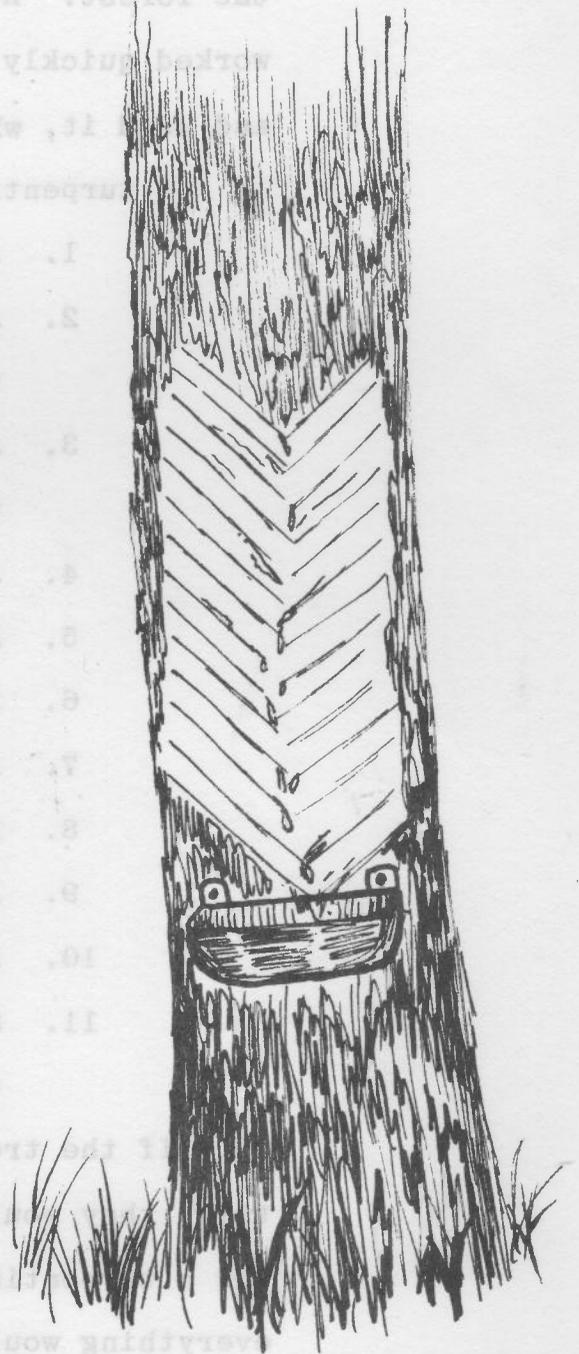
Of Tracks, Tar and "Teppentime"

The shipping industry of 1860 gave a boost in the South.

Did you ever wonder just how turpentine was made? Read on.....

'Way up in North Carolina, the "teppentime" slaves often worked in pine gum pitch up to their heels. This is why we say "North Carolina is the Tarheel State." Ships were built near there as long ago as 1665. This is why the pine pitch was needed to waterproof the ships.

Each tree would be "faced" with a sharp knife in a V-shape. The sap ran out and down into a clay pot tied to the tree. The laborer collected the sticky syrup in wooden barrels. He



might pull the big barrel on a little wooden cart. He also might use an animal to pull a larger cart.

A woodsrider watched from the dark shadows of the forest. His one job was to see that everyone worked quickly and carefully. He carried a whip and used it, when necessary.

A turpentine camp held:

1. A firestill
2. A spirit shed to keep the turpentine
3. A glue pot to coat the wooden barrels
4. A rosin yard
5. A blacksmith's shop
6. A barrel shop (cooperage)
7. A pump house for water supply
8. A barn
9. A wagon depot
10. A commissary (store)
11. Small windowless shacks for the workers

If the trees were slashed without any healing time, they would die sooner. The length of life for a turpentine forest was about ten years. Then everything would be packed up and moved to another site. Slowly the North Carolina forests were worked

to death. By 1875, the forests were left alone as the owners and workers traveled down into our part of Florida.

Here the pines and the "teppentime" were ready and waiting to be worked. Our area quickly filled up with wagons, piles of lumber and tools. Small houses, a frame church, a store and a railroad station were built. In the western part of our area, pine trees grew thick and tall.

Some of the Georgia folks settled at Omega (now St. Johns Park). They used Dead Lake to ship out their lumber, turpentine and other crops. George Moody was one of the early arrivals; others included the Matthew Davis family, the Tom Squires family and the Johnston family.

"Teppentimin'" meant a move from Georgia to Florida for the workers, too. Their hand-power and their understanding of the industry made it a success.

By the 40's, the turpentine industry started to fade as a main industry in our area. On the other hand, the North Carolina forests had grown a new crop of pine trees. North Carolina was ready to take back the industry. A few turpentine stills remained in our area.

We shall read later about a new discovery in the turpentine industry.

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 12

All the Class:

Pretend all of you work in the turpentine
business! Pick your job:

1. Camp blacksmith
2. Woodsrider
3. Dipper
4. Cooper
5. In charge of horses
6. Owner of the business

Talk and act out one day's work in the woods.

CHAPTER 13

Of Sailing, Steamboats and Sightseeing

Farther down the coast, little cities grew and farming towns came into being. Folks came from nearby northern states.

In 1868, Florida's new constitution had some weaknesses, but it also had several strong points. Public education for everyone was to be provided. There would be legal rights for laborers and for children. Public welfare came as an answer to a need. Little by little, Florida was becoming a civilized state in the union.

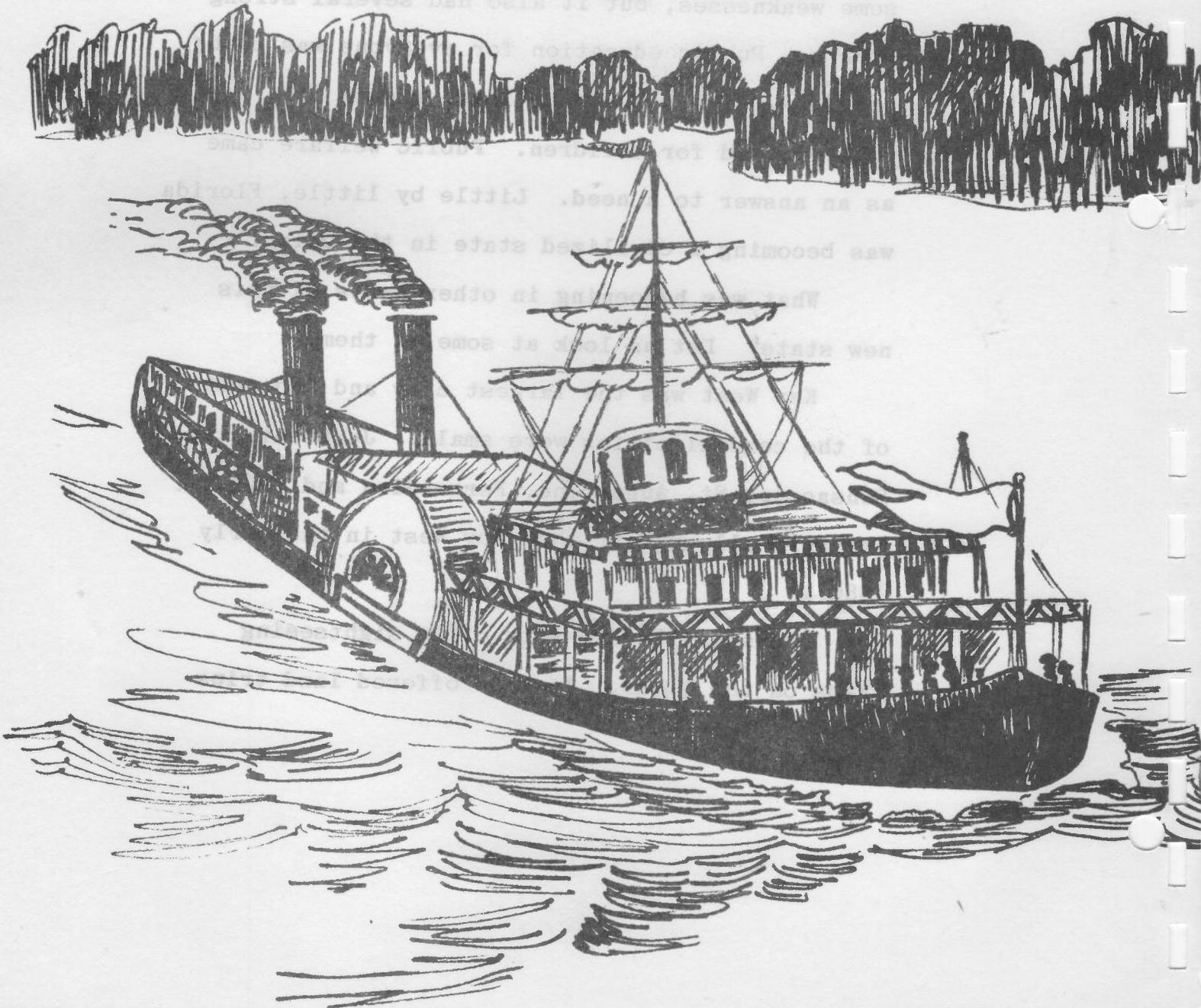
What was happening in other parts of this new state? Let us look at some of them.

Key West was the largest city and the rest of the coastal cities were small. Jacksonville, Pensacola, St. Augustine, Fernandina and Cedar Key were all smaller than Key West in the early 1880's

Jacksonville chose to offer sightseeing trips on the river. It also offered land trips

by horse and buggy. Duval County became a popular vacation spot. From the northern towns a traveler could come by train to Jacksonville. He could pick one of many kinds of adventure. If he wanted to go from Palatka to Silver Springs, it would cost him \$12.00 a round trip.

Down the river, one could travel by steamboat to Deland. He might go on to Sanford and Enterprise. If a vacationer lived 'way down at



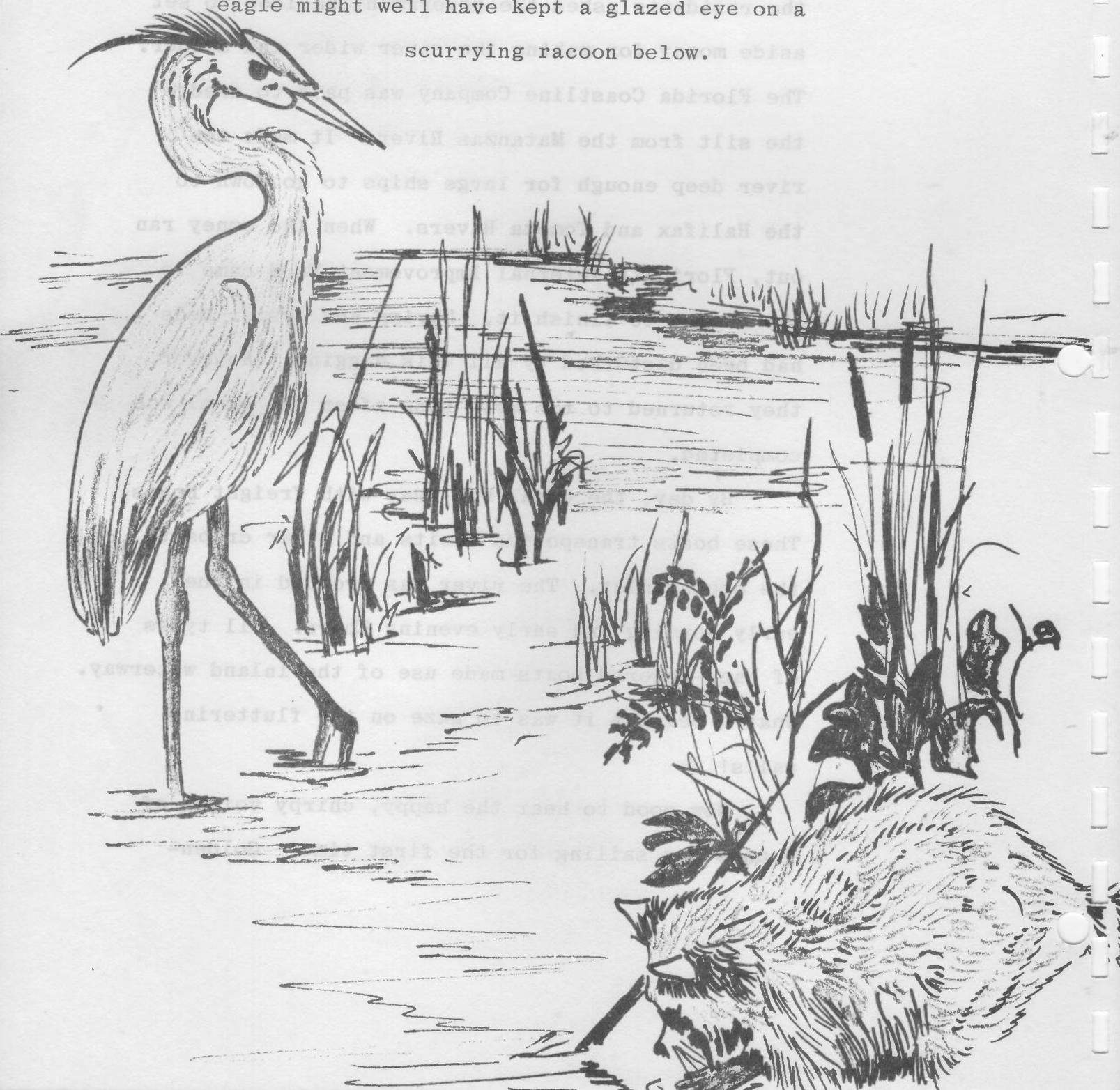
Titusville, he could take a steamer to New Smyrna Beach of Daytona. Then he would ride on a stage-coach over to the town of Volusia.

Water transportation from Matanzas to Daytona would be more important in the years to come. So the residents asked the government in 1883 to set aside money for making the river wider and deeper. The Florida Coastline Company was paid to dredge the silt from the Matanzas River. It made the river deep enough for large ships to go down to the Halifax and Tomoka Rivers. When the money ran out, Florida's Internal Improvement Fund came to the rescue to finish it. Shrimp and oyster beds had been disturbed by all this digging. However, they returned to the area soon after the canal was completed.

By day, the canal was busy with freight boats. These boats transported fruits and other crops to the ocean inlet. The river was crowded in the early morning and early evening hours. All types of hand-powered boats made use of the inland waterway. What a delight it was to gaze on the fluttering sails!

How good to hear the happy, chirpy voices of youngsters sailing for the first time! Golden-

slippered snowy egrets stepped lightly along the rocky edge of the water. Sad-faced plicans dipped their white rugged beaks firmly into the muddy waters, hoping for a tidbit for supper. From a bare treetop of a rotted palm one sharp-eyed eagle might well have kept a glazed eye on a scurrying racoon below.



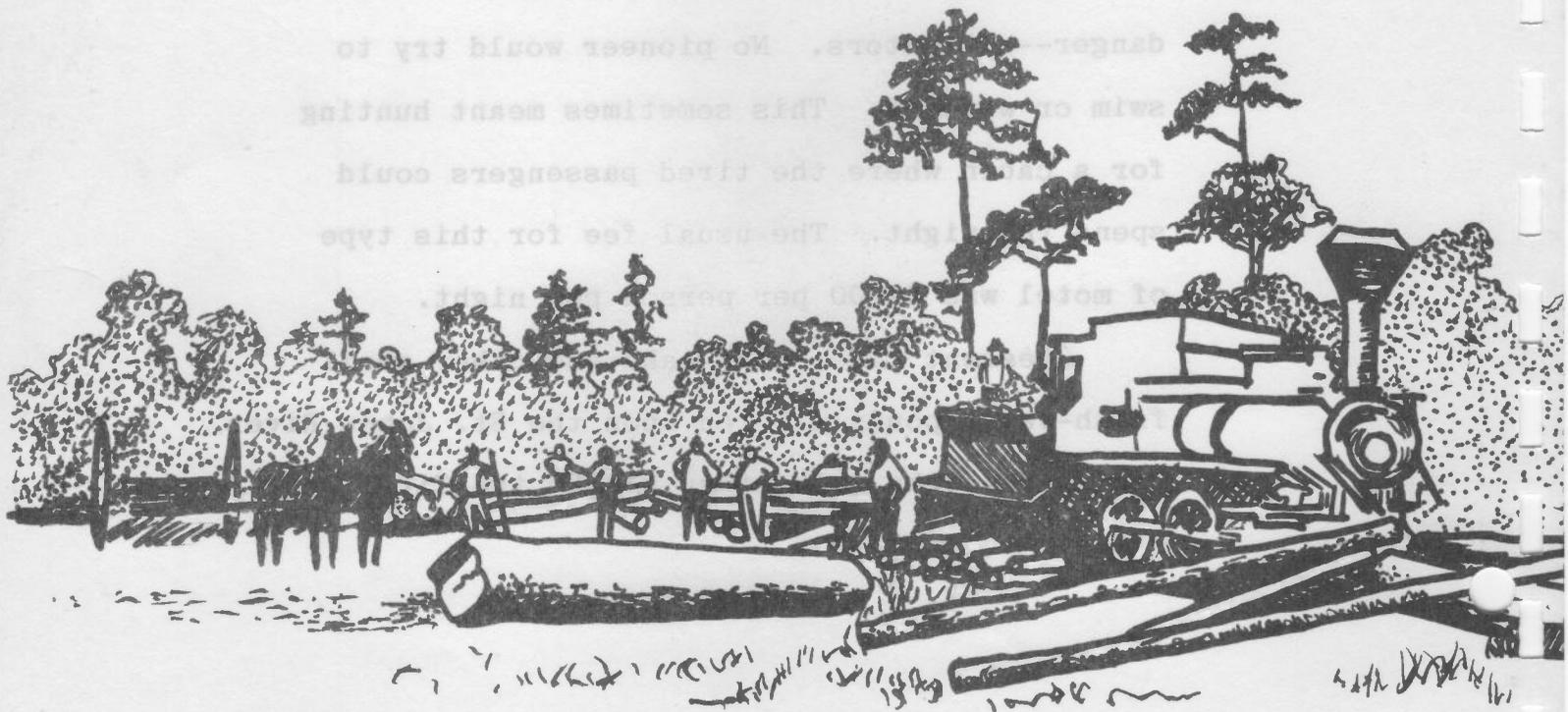
On the dirt-packed King's Road, one could now pay for a stagecoach ride from St. Augustine to New Britain. Mules pulled a little train with passengers coming from Jacksonville to St. Augustine. At St. Augustine, they probably packed a lunch basket. The next ride would be at least twenty-four (24) hours long! No, there were no soft chairs or even benches. The passengers had to fit themselves in where there were no bags of seed, grain or mail. There would be hard goods which the settlers had ordered from the big city. Where there were no bridges, the coach and horses were ferried across the marshes, streams or rivers. Sometimes a lighted palm frond served as a torch to see one's way through the jungle.

The Tomoka River was, and still is, a fresh-water river, so everyone respected its hidden danger--alligators. No pioneer would try to swim or wade it. This sometimes meant hunting for a cabin where the tired passengers could spend the night. The usual fee for this type of motel was \$1.00 per person per night.

Crescent Lake, Dead Lake and other small fresh-water ponds all fed upon the St. Johns River. During the time of history before the Civil War,

Crescent Lake was called Dunn's Lake. Tarpon, flounder and bream could be caught in Dunn's Lake. This meant the water did have some salt in it. Many fishermen earned enough money from fishing to keep their families alive in those troubled times.

Utley J. White braved the wilds of our area to begin a sawmill operation. Mr. White had been a potato farmer in Hastings, Florida. He saw the need for lumber industries and a railroad for both his sawmill and his potato industry. He began a short railroad from East Palatka southward in the 1870's. In our area, and also the Ormond area, he could see the need for train service to haul away the logs.

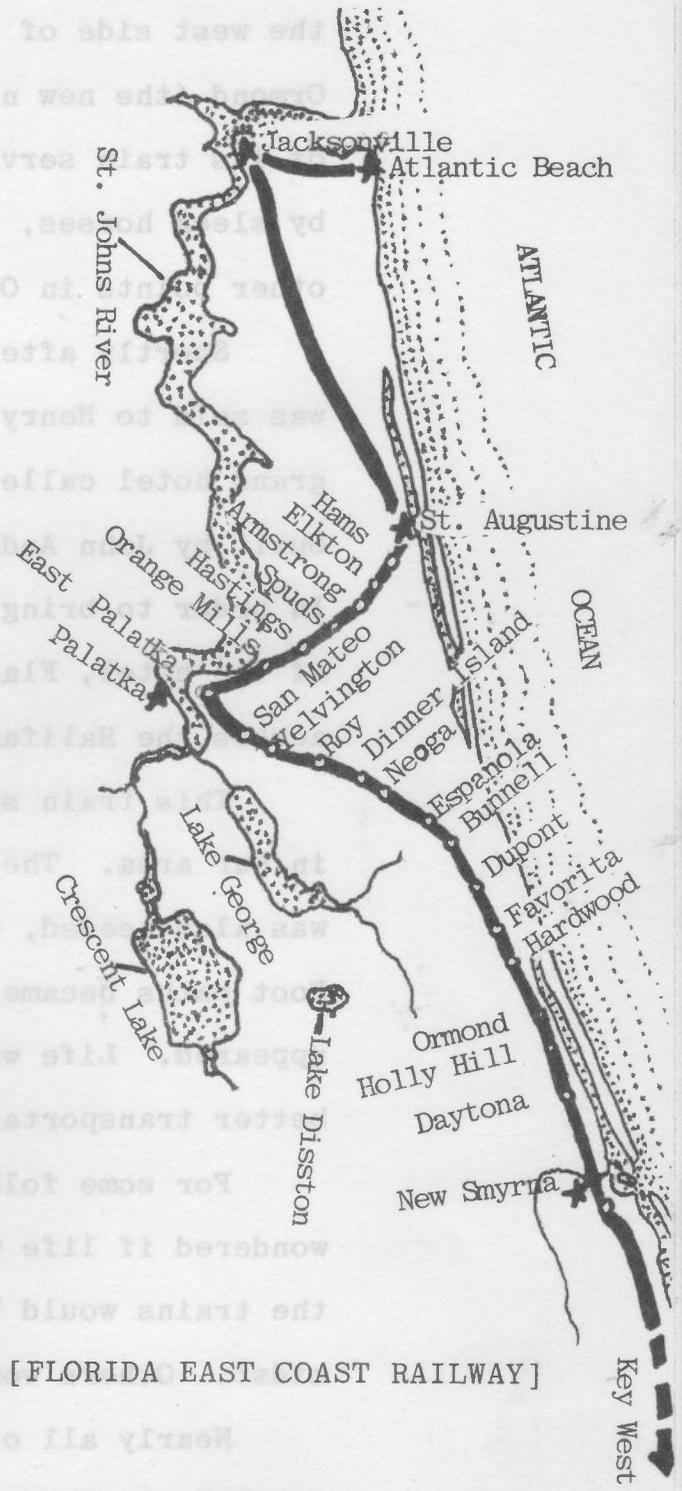


Dupont was the name he chose for the sawmill area. It soon boasted a commissary, a school and, of course, a fine home for the Whites.

In Ormond, folks were asking when a train would be coming to their town. U. J. White pushed his plans forward for a new train. The wooden train station he built in Ormond boasted a bell-shaped spire. Its overhanging roof protected the waiting passengers from rain. A wooden picket fence prevented anyone, or any animals, from wandering onto the track near the station.

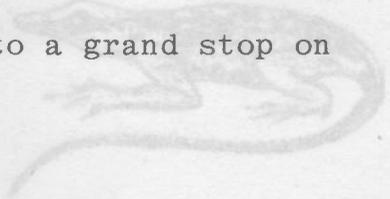
The band played and flags flew as the big day arrived.

Utley J. White's train made it to the Tomoka River from East Palatka. The huffing, puffing steam engine was named "Bulow." It pulled up to a grand stop on



[FLORIDA EAST COAST RAILWAY]

acted upon or changed.



the west side of the river on December 2, 1886. Ormond (the new name for New Britain) was proud of its train service. Open carriages, powered by sleek horses, took the train passengers to other points in Ormond or Daytona.

Shortly after its completion, the railroad was sold to Henry Flagler. Across the river, a grand hotel called "The Ormond Hotel" had been built by John Anderson and some other investors. In order to bring his passengers right to the door of the hotel, Flagler built a railroad bridge across the Halifax River.

This train service meant jobs for woodcutters in our area. The engine needed wood to burn. Water was also needed, so the trains stopped at Tank Lake. Foot paths became cart paths. Cabins and homes appeared. Life was becoming a little easier with better transportation.

For some folks this was a time of change. They wondered if life would be better. They wondered if the trains would bring strangers to live in their midst. Others wondered if they now would get rich.

Nearly all of the folks in St. Johns County and Volusia County were affected by Flagler's



affected (a-fēk-tēd)

acted upon or changed.

dream to have one type of track and one train starting from Jacksonville and ending in Key West! Part of his dream turned into a fact when he bought out other small Florida railroad companies. One was the St. Augustine and Palatka Railroad (in 1888). Because some of the tracks were narrow-gauge, many valuable hours were lost. The first thing he did after buying the rights was to change all tracks to one standard width. Both goods and passengers would now move faster!

Who was this man, Henry Flagler? Why was he so important? After all, our county was to be named after him!

He was poor but eager to work and get ahead. The son of a missionary, he knew he had to start taking charge of his own life. The boy was given his meals for working all day in the grocery store. He slept under the counter at night. By the age of 21, he was in business for himself.

Teaming up, at age 31, with John D. Rockefeller, they founded Standard Oil Company. This made them very wealthy. Both men visited Florida often, especially in the winter. Flagler saw great opportunities for our state. He felt that not enough was being done in the matter of tourist trade and transportation.

Railroading and hotels became his full-time career. Flagler loved being a pioneer! But he wasn't the only daring businessman.

Henry Flagler like the fact that there was another "Henry" just like him in the state. Over on Florida's West coast, a young eager Henry Plant decided to build railroads, too.

Back and forth the messages flew, from one Henry to the other. Both men enjoyed being railroad competitors.



competitors (cōm-pě-ti-tōrz)
trying to get the same
thing

Each tried to build something bigger, better and sooner than the other Henry. Could this be why Henry Flagler built so many hotels along his railroad tracks?

We have heard of Plant City near Tampa. This is where the winter strawberry festival is held each February. Plant City is named in honor of Henry Plant.

The improved train service brought tradesmen, laborers, farmers and visitors into our area. Mile

after mile of pine woods fell before the woodsman's ax. Forests changed to pulpwood. With the Florida East Coast Railroad stopping at Windemere, it would



be quick and easy to move out the logs. A sawmill at Windemere (now Espanola) brought jobs to those strong men who were eager for work.

In the great freeze of the late 1800's even the roots of the citrus were killed. Before this tragedy, the oranges, lemons and limes of St. Johns County were a staple crop. Now it seemed that St. Augustine and our area were too far north for citrus.

Henry Flagler tried to help the fruit growers stay in our area. He gave away seeds and small plants, such as Irish potatoes. Perhaps another type of crop would grow in northern Florida.

Some families switched to new crops. Others returned to their homes up north. Most left for southern warmer spots in Florida where fruit could grow. They took along seeds from their fallen fruit. Not everyone who migrated south, stayed in the citrus-growing industry. Some fruit growers found work in the phosphate industry in other parts of Florida.

STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 13

1. Tell three means of moving the cash crops.
2. What was the main problem of land transportation?
3. TRUE OR FALSE:
 - A. St. Augustine was larger than Key West in 1881.
 - B. You could get to Volusia by airplane in 1881.
 - C. A stagecoach had good soft seats.
4. List on the board:
 - A. _____ is the state flower.
 - B. The _____ is the state saltwater mammal.
 - C. The sabal, or _____ palm, is the state _____.
 - D. The state bird is the _____.
 - E. The state fruit beverage is _____.

HINT: Look on the front cover

CHAPTER 14

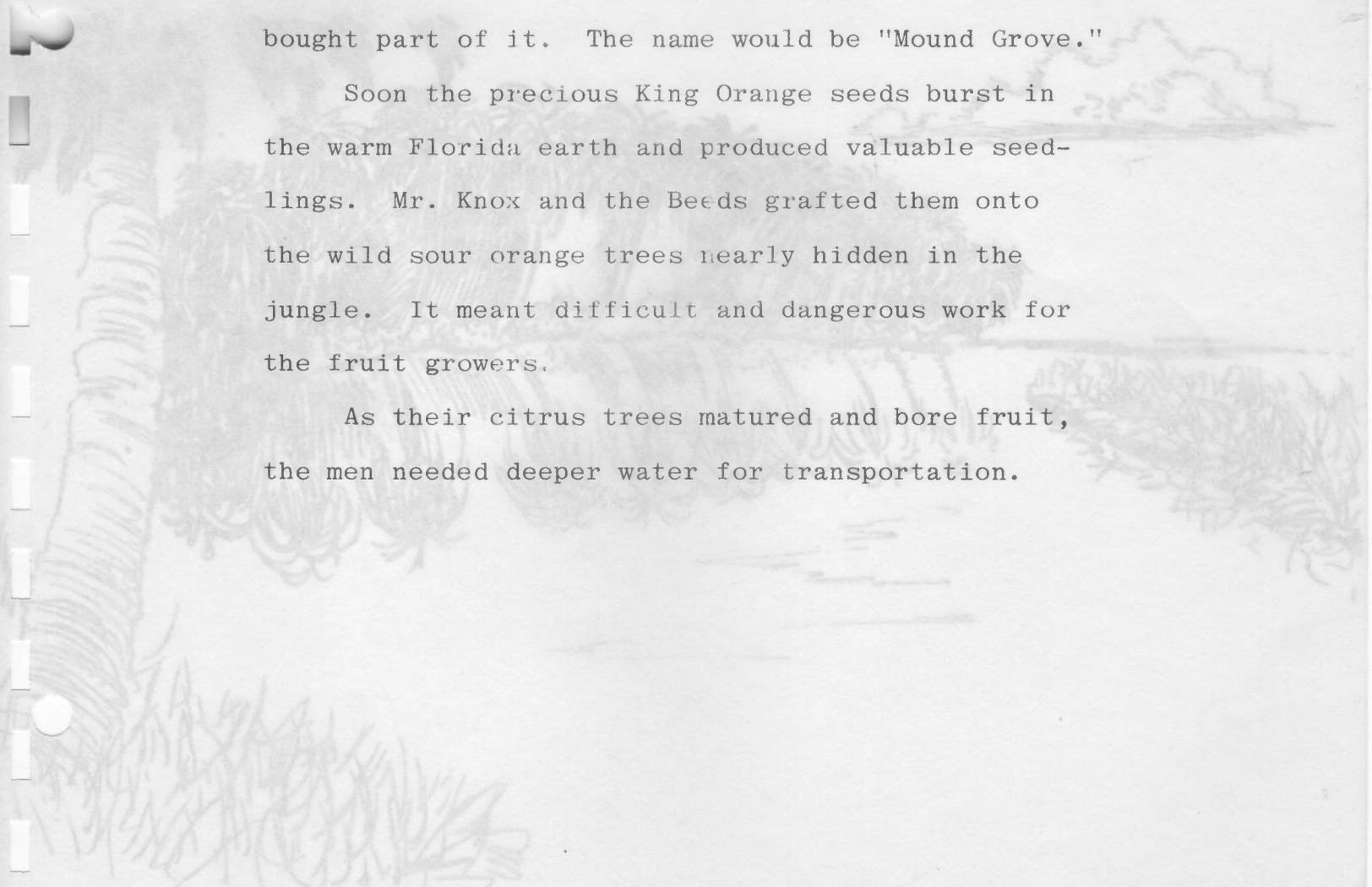
Of Wanderers, the Wilds and Wagons

J. J. Bulow's plantation now stood forlorn and overgrown. In the 1885 freeze its remaining orange trees were not killed because of the thick vines and plants protecting them.

Three gentleman farmers, Leonard Knox, G. F. Beed and Arthur Beed, had traveled all over Florida hunting for the perfect spot for their orange grove. In their pockets were seeds of the fine King Orange from China. They even inspected Cedar Key on the Gulf side of Florida. When these gentlemen came back for a second look at Bulowville, they bought part of it. The name would be "Mound Grove."

Soon the precious King Orange seeds burst in the warm Florida earth and produced valuable seedlings. Mr. Knox and the Beeds grafted them onto the wild sour orange trees nearly hidden in the jungle. It meant difficult and dangerous work for the fruit growers.

As their citrus trees matured and bore fruit, the men needed deeper water for transportation.



They dredged a canal forty feet wide (40'), six feet deep (6') and a mile long. This made it possible to take a load of fruit on a boat to Jacksonville for shipment by steamer or train.

At the edge of their property, salt marshes and the East Coast Canal stopped the families from reaching the ocean. They built a wooden bridge across the canal. Today, the Highbridge drawbridge is located there.

Date palm trees were planted along the narrow winding channels by young Donald Knox. Even at present, passersby can enjoy the beauty of these graceful trees.



Visitors can also see the wooden residences of the Mound Grove Plantation. On one of the white clapboard homes there was, until recently, a narrow porch across the second floor.

Bereaved women paced on this "widow's walk."



bereaved (bē-rēv-d)
to be sad at the loss
of a loved one
"widow's walk" an out-
door place to be by
herself in her loneliness

By 1896 the river was used less and less for moving fruit to market. Trains could do it faster. However, on Sundays some of the residents along the Halifax still chose to sail their graceful boats down to Ormond. At any of the numerous piers, friends would meet the boat and take the worshippers over to the nearby church. Horses pulled open carriages along the dirt road we now call Beach Street in Ormond.

Toward the center of Volusia County, the river traffic began to slack off. Yes, the trains moved the oranges, tar and lumber products more quickly. Pleasure steamboats continued to carry vacationers up and down the St. Johns River. One famous

passenger was President Ulysses Grant. From then on everyone who felt important vacationed on a paddle-wheel steamboat. It felt good to say, "I took the same kind of vacation the president did."

There should have been a welcome wagon at the Georgia-Florida border at the turn of the century! Every day, all sorts of wagons creaked their way down from the Carolinas and Georgia! Tired, but patient, teams pulled and struggled through muck and dust to move the families.

Homesteading at the turn of the century meant chopping, digging and uprooting stumps. Each family cleared its own lands and began farming sugarcane, oranges, and small garden crops.

Henry Cutting, a well-to-do young man, bought a part of the Pellicer lands. The government had granted parts of our area so it would be developed or farmed. Cutting's orange grove grew to be one of the largest in the area. Its name "Cherokee Grove" was famous.

In addition to the hunting lodge, the property had a tennis court, a riding stable and a swimming pool. An architect designed the great house. He made good use of local cypress wood and coquina stone.

First, the wooden forms were nailed together. Then concrete and crushed coquina shells were poured in the forms. This mix was pressed and wetted down daily. It was allowed to dry. The sun hardened the blocks. Finally, when the wooden forms were taken away, the blocks were ready. Huge hooked nails were forged to bend around the blocks of coquina. These "hooks" held the blocks together.

Woodworkers from St. Augustine did the fine hand carving inside the home. They used penknives to carve designs into the cypress beams. An enormous coquina fireplace filled one corner of the great room.

The youthful Cutting died at sea of appendicitis. His widow, Angela Worden Cutting, began her worldwide travels. Her faraway journeys and her wealth put her in contact with famous people. One of these was an exiled Russian prince, Boris Sherbatow.



exile (ĕx-ĭl) to be driven out of one's own country.

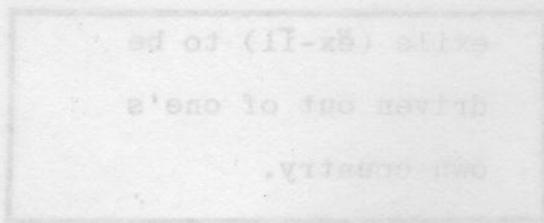
They were married and settled down like a story-book romance would tell it. She now was to be called "Princess Sherbatow," and the property would be known as "The Princess Place."

In 1950, Mrs. Sherbatow was interviewed by Jack Clegg and Lewis Wadsworth II. The princess, then 92 years old, recalled the Henry Flagler era. She remembered when transportation emerged. She would stroll across the Princess Place lawn to watch the pounding and the grading of the road. That road today is called U. S. 1.

It wasn't long before Henry Flagler's trains chugged past her Cherokee Grove. The horses in the stables must have reared and jumped in fright from that engine noise!

The Sherbatows' townhouse in St. Augustine hosted fancy parties and social gatherings for their many friends. The prince and the princess lived in both the lodge and the St. Augustine residence until his death.

"The Princess Place" is now privately owned by a Flagler County family--the Lewis Wadsworths.



STUDY GUIDE - CHAPTER 14

1. What was the major shift in transportation?
2. Why did Florida attract newcomers from Georgia?
3. What is the meaning of each of the following words?
 - A. unique
 - B. matured
 - C. clapboard
 - D. grading

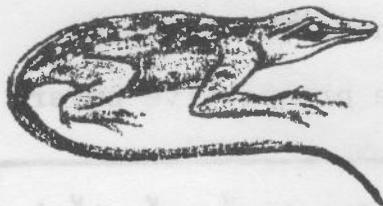
THE HISTORY OF FLAGLER COUNTY

VOLUME I I

CHAPTER 15

Of Developers and Dusty Roadways

Imagine taking a helicopter survey over our area at the turn of the century (1900's).



helicopter survey
inspection of lands
from the air

Flying north to Palatka, we would follow the St. Johns River for a short while. What's that to the south of Palatka? We would notice Omega, Dead Lake and Crescent Lake. Flying southeast, we would hover low over Neoga and Espanola. Onward we would speed past Bunnell, over pine woods to Dupont, Korona and Favorita. Winging its way toward the ocean, the helicopter flies low to get a better look at Ocean City.

What would we really have observed? We'd better go back and take a more careful survey.

One set of shiny tracks of Florida East Coast Railway led north to Palatka. Near this town we would notice a wide lake with water on each end. The St. Johns River had been home to the Seminoles

who traded here nearly a hundred years ago. They had named this trading post "Palatka," for it meant "ferry" or "crossing" in their language. We would notice that the St. Johns flows north and empties into the ocean.

Heading back toward Crescent Lake, our helicopter would hover over picnickers at St. Johns Hotel in Omega. E. F. Warner had built the hotel. These picnickers might be prospective buyers



prospective (prŏ-spĕc-tĭv)
looking toward the future

who would like the Crescent Lake area. These parcels were selling for \$25.00 per acre. Mr. Warner wanted them to settle and harvest the forests. Already homesteading in the St. Johns area were the Z. D. Hollands. One would likely see them riding their friendly mule and wagon to visit neighbors.

One of the first buyers in Omega was the Matthew Davis family. A daughter, Mrs. Daisy Buckles, recalls her early growing-up days in Omega (now St. Johns Park).

Daisy remembers early school days in what is now St. Johns Park Community Building. The wet

lowlands made problems for the early settlers' children. Many times, stilts were used to cross the creek on their way to school. They never rode to school. In fact, the first automobile that Daisy recalls was brought to Flagler County by the St. Johns Development Company. Omega had a post office and a large sawmill, but these are long gone.

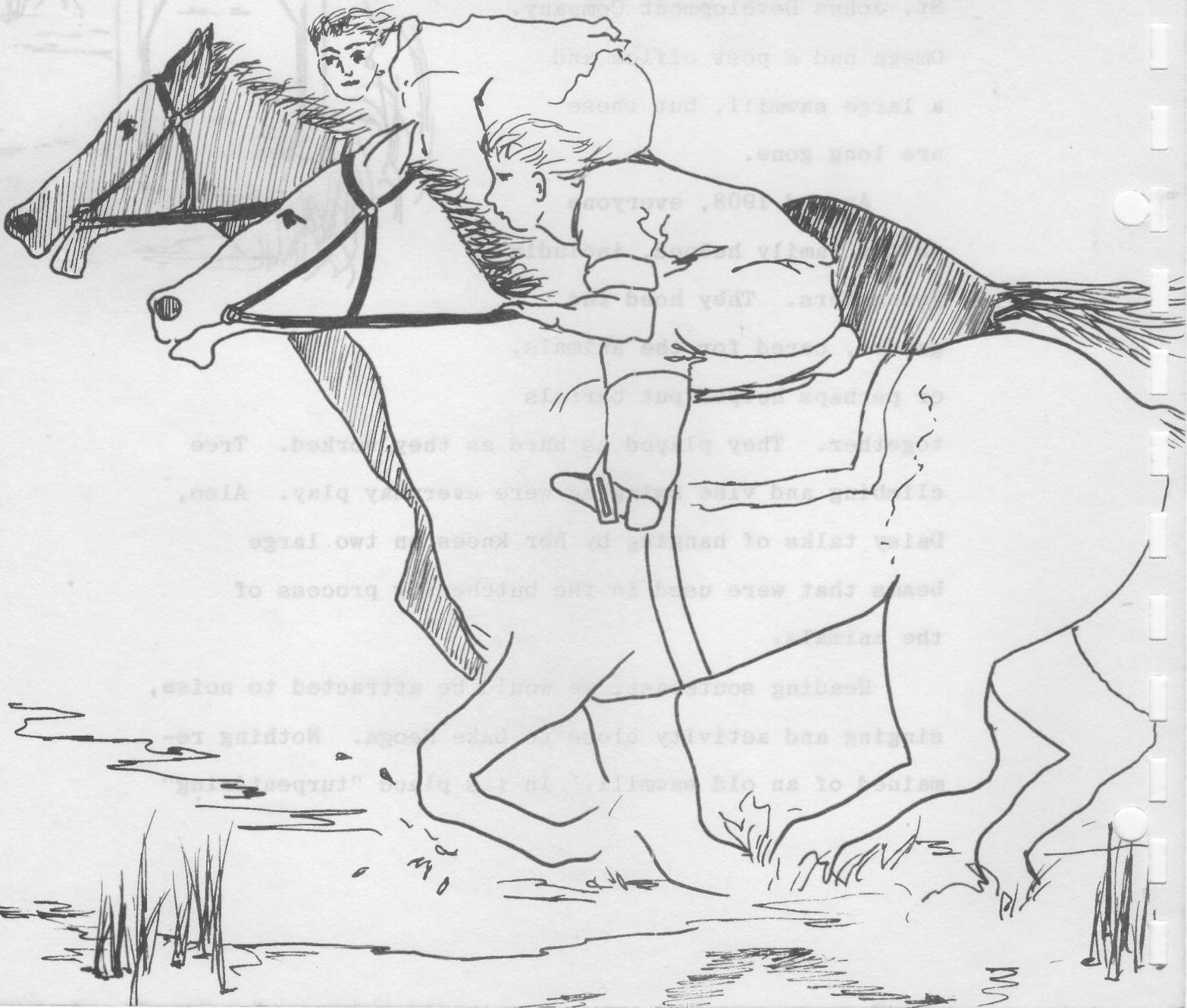
Around 1908, everyone in the family helped, including youngsters. They hoed the garden, cared for the animals, or perhaps helped put barrels together. They played as hard as they worked. Tree climbing and vine swinging were everyday play. Also, Daisy talks of hanging by her knees on two large beams that were used in the butchering process of the animals.

Heading southeast, we would be attracted to noise, singing and activity close to Lake Neoga. Nothing remained of an old sawmill. In its place "turpentineing"



took over the prime forest. A Mr. Barnett and later a Mr. MacArthur were among the first to manage the camp there.

Near the turpentine camps at Neoga, one could hear the thundering hoofs of many horses! Yes, they were racing!! But where? One of the lakes, Neoga, was encircled by a beach packed with white sand all around it. It wouldn't take many races for this sand to become a true race track.



Tank Lake, close to the tracks, was named by the turpentine camp owners. The steam engine boilers were filled with water from the lake. Trains burned wood in the engine to heat the water and produce steam.

One young lady who worked in the turpentine camps is "Siller" Bizzell. Her job was to keep the base of the trees clear of any debris or grass so the trees could breathe. When the dippers walked in among the trees to empty the clay pots, they didn't need any surprises.



You know what might be hiding in the grass.

Siller tells of planning an outing to Palatka. It cost 35¢ to ride on the Florida East Coast Railroad. There she'd visit former neighbors, shop for provisions, or just sit at the river's edge. Flour cost 4¢ a pound. She could have bought almost anything she needed at the Neoga Campstore, but it was more exciting to go "back home" to Palatka.

Because of her family, Siller would return to her little home the same day. The Neoga Railroad depot and her home were under the same roof.

Following the path from the depot, we would spot a small clearing. Hidden beyond thicket and scrub stood the wood frame church. When the laborers could get a teacher, the children had "schooling" in the church. Otherwise, the older children might be slashers, dippers or loaders.

The chips of wood were saved as each pine tree was slashed. Owners and workers alike used these "dross chips" for fuel. When cooking, an



"dross chips"
waste material

outdoor fire was probably better if the weather was hot. Only the more skilled laborers were rewarded with an indoor fireplace. Today one such single fireplace stands at Neoga--a proud marker of the labor which brought growth and success to Flagler County. Those wind-eroded bricks lose more of their sand centers each year. The house, once warmed by this fireplace, has collapsed into rough, rotted lumber piles. All sorts of woodland creatures now call this "home."

On a winter's morning, Siller might be resting in her rocker on the porch. She would be watching other laborers climb aboard the train at Neoga.

After those shoppers paid their 10¢ fare, they settled down on the stiff wooden or leather seats. It seemed no time at all before the jerky slowing motion signaled that they had arrived in Espanola. There will be time to see friends--time to shop--time to look at the new goods--and yes, time to share the heartache of one another's illness or burden.

Espanola now boasted a foreman's section house at the railroad depot. The Florida East Coast Railroad's working headquarters for its crew was next to the waiting room.

Mr. J. E. Lambert managed the store in Espanola. Each time a friendly young man by the name of Isaac I. Moody came in, they'd talk like old friends. Since his arrival in 1898, young Moody had been working for George Deen in turpentine. Mr. Deen was one of the earlier homesteaders from Baxley, Georgia.

Both Lambert and Moody had heard about the success of farming up in Hastings. Why couldn't they do the same thing here? After all, turpentine wasn't the only job in the world. With all the folks moving in, they'd need food!

They formed a partnership and bought 20,000

acres of land from Mr. Deen. Next they formed the Bunnell Development Corporation. Alvah Bunnell's sawmill was doing such a good business, the Florida East Coast Railway made a stop there. Soon everyone was calling the stop Bunnell. It was natural to call the community Bunnell. Mr. Bunnell returned to Miami, but his name remained.

The Bunnell Development Company bought up and sold parcels of land in both St. Johns and Volusia Counties. The area in the town of Bunnell was marked off into lots for family homes.

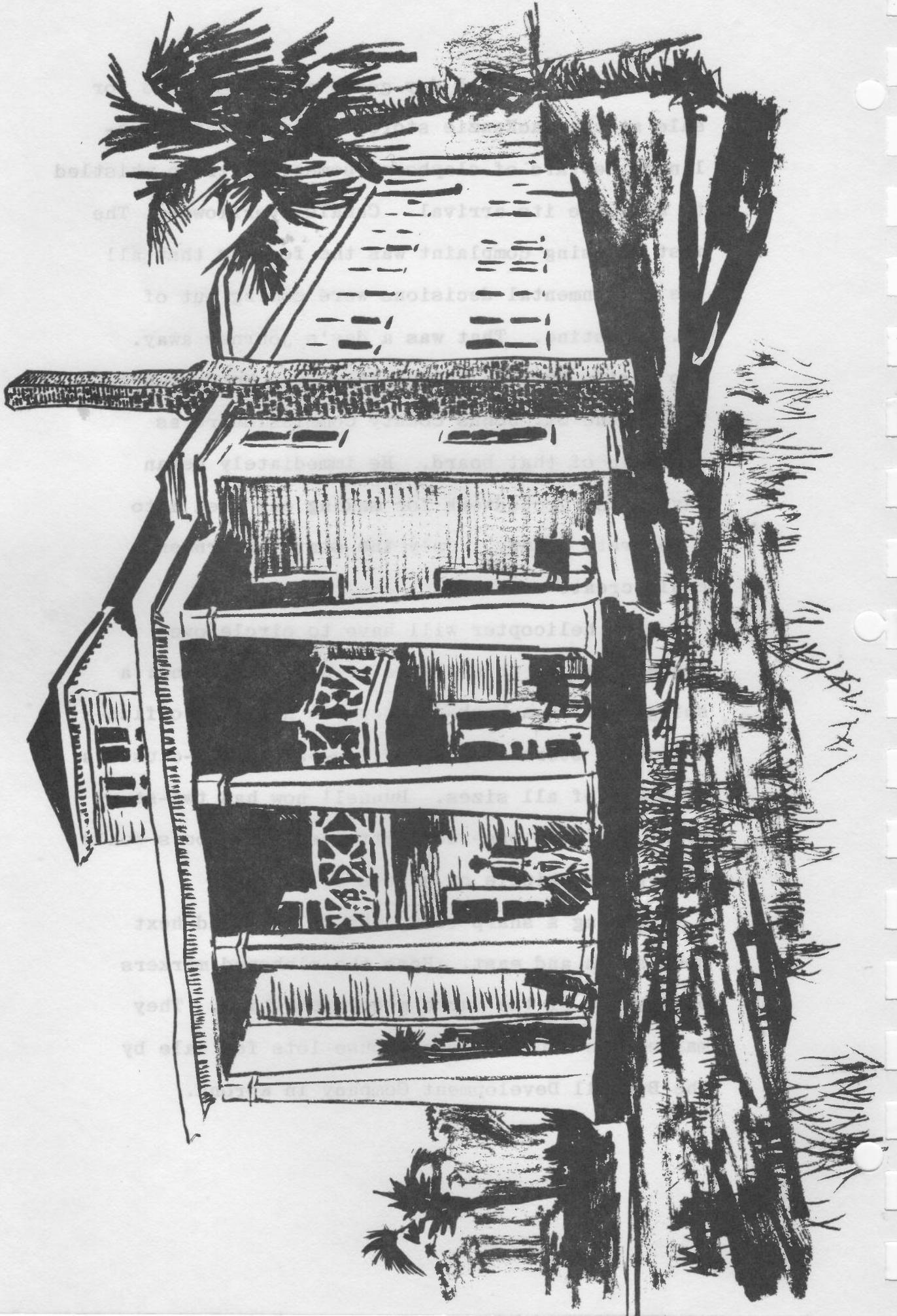
Young Mr. Moody had something other than business on his mind, for he was in love. He took a few days off for a quick trip back home to Baxley, Georgia. Soon he returned with his 19-year old bride. From the Espanola depot the honeymooners rode horse and wagon 15 miles to the Saplings. This was the name of a turpentine still deep in the pine forest. The honeymooners were the first white settlers to live in that area. While he spent his days inspecting the trees, she set about housekeeping! She had a pet pig to keep from being lonely in the wilderness.

It took just a short time before Mr. Moody tackled many community problems. Changes emerged.

A wide assortment of dry goods and foods were for sale at the MacKenzie store. Picket fences outlined the yard of clapboard homes. A train whistled to announce its arrival. Canals overflowed. The most pressing complaint was the feeling that all the governmental decisions were coming out of St. Augustine. That was a day's journey away. Too far!! When in Tallahassee, Mr. Moody represented the St. Johns County Commissioners as chairman of that board. He immediately began laying the groundwork for making our area into a separate county. Only the state government could create counties.

Our helicopter will have to circle over Bunnell two or three times to see everything: a shingle mill--a bank--a doctor's home and office--a general store--a post office--a church--clusters of homes of all sizes. Bunnell now had two-story homes and tiny one-room cottages. The roofs would be cypress shingle or sheets of tin.

Making a sharp turn, the pilot would next head south and east. Here the ribboned markers poking out of the earth meant something. They marked the boundaries of house lots for sale by the Bunnell Development Company in Korona.



In far away Chicago, salesmen were busy tempting their readers with glowing reports.

"The farmer can raise most anything he wants--close to nature--good schools--raise two, maybe three, crops a year--never, you will never, shovel snow again." The good people who followed his advice would be the pioneers settling in Korona at a future date.

Across the dirt road (now U. S. 1) we look down on another sawmill. Dupont even had a "dummy" (narrow gauge) railroad heading west into the woods. This private line, according to Alfred Baker, picked up the logs all along the way. It needed frequent water fill-ups, since its boiler was much smaller than normal. Some children out in Orange Hammock and Relay used the dummy railroad to come to the Dupont School. U. J. White, of course, had already built a commissary and his own elegant house. All the neighbors knew Mr. White's home as it was very large compared to their own.

The showpiece of Dupont was the Tippicanoe Hotel. This was built to house prospective land purchasers.

From here our helicopter would fly eastward until it came to land near the canal.

Along the dirt-packed road, which we now call

State Highway 100, beautiful wild flowers cheered on slow-moving travelers. Tall spiked-blue blossoms hugged the watery dirt ditches. Clumps of wild, brown and yellow daisies bent their rounded heads toward dusty teams and wagons.

Finally, travelers would overcome the last obstacle--the East Coast Canal. A raft ferried the



obstacle (ŏb-stac-1)
something that gets
in the way of reaching
your goal

wagon and passengers from the west side of the canal to the east side of the canal. Sometimes private boats were hired instead of the raft.

Then a short ride on the bumpy corduroy road brought them to the sparkling blue expanse of water we call the Atlantic Ocean.



expanse (ĕx-pāns)
spread out; something
that is without end

The slow steamy ride was worth it!! To inhale the salt air for a few hours cleared the road dust out of one's nose. Some folks said it would heal the sinuses.

By 1910, a shell road ran along the dunes at the edge of the water. Ocean Boulevard was one and a half ($1\frac{1}{2}$) lanes wide. One driver could pass another driver safely; that is, if he were not looking toward the female bathers in the water. In 1908, the ladies did not wear their swimming hats, swimming shoes and long dresses. This was the year to begin using rubber swim caps and sleeveless dresses. The dresses were so short, the bather's knees showed! Ladies who strolled along the beach protected their heads from the sun. Their hats were



handwoven from palm fronds. Some were made more fancy with a pampas plume at the side.

The Bunnell Development Company sold a large amount of coastal land to W. A. Cookman. In 1908 he founded Sea Beach (later Ocean City) and quickly found buyers for his lands.

Over at Sea Beach, several homes had already been constructed on the west side of the canal. One of the early settlers on the oceanside was Ed Johnson and his family.

Neva Eisenbach is our oldest living school teacher. She came to our area in 1909 at the age of 16. She had not finished her senior year in high school and Flagler had no school for this. Neva took her teacher's exam in St. Augustine and passed it. She returned to Flagler County to teach school.

Miss Neva was in charge of the one-room schools in different years in Dupont, Haw Creek, Omega (later St. Johns Park), Bunnell, and in the Hammock along the ocean.

Each Sunday, her family would take her over from Bunnell to the west side of the canal. When Neva arrived, Mr. Eisenbach would fire one gunshot! The Ed Johnson family would come over from their place to get her. They ran a taxi service for this

purpose. They would take her to the home where she "boarded" during the week. When her teaching session in the Hammock was over on Friday, the Johnson family would return her by rowboat. Her folks would be waiting to get Neva and were always glad to hear the tales of school that week.

Miss Neva also taught piano. Her friend Clair Strockman played the drums, Neva's brother (the late Dale Brown, Sr.) played the spoons and the mandolin. Their talents were put to good use in a musical trio at the St. Johns Hotel.

George Wickline and his family came to Bunnell in the early 1900's from Crown Point, Indiana, as a result of an ad for land development. His father thought this would be a good place to raise his family, and they settled in Dupont. The first land assigned to him was under water, and he objected. Mr. White gave him the choice of other plots of land. The senior Mr. Wickline worked in the Dupont sawmill and had a small garden patch at home. When George was about nine years old, the family took a walking excursion to Mound Grove on Bulow Creek. They paid a family at Mound Grove to house them overnight. They had already walked 14 miles from their home near Dupont. The next day they crossed the wooden Highbridge bridge (now called Hi-Bridge)

and finished their hike to the sand and sun at the ocean's edge. From that moment on, the Wickline family longed to live by the rolling surf. The family dreamed of buying land at the ocean. It was not long until they moved over to Ocean City, the new name for Sea Beach.

Area residents liked to stroll along the ocean's sandy shore on a Sunday afternoon. George Moody built a barge in 1913, and the Wickline family offered ferry rides across the canal. For 25¢ a car they could transport three Model T's at one time. Occasionally they transported a horse and wagon. With guy wires and poles, the Wickline family maneuvered the barge across the canal.



maneuvered
(măn-oo-vŭrd) to
move or to change
position

The unspoiled salt marshes between the canal and the ocean made walking difficult. Mr. Moody built a corduroy road. Peeled saplings (all the same size) were laid next to each other on a packed bed of sand and dirt. The corduroy road was wide enough for one car or wagon. A Model T

would rattle along the road. Nervous drivers hoped no one else would come from the other direction. Two wheels down in the sand meant trouble in passing another vehicle. Very often the sand at the edge had been washed away by heavy rains.

George Wickline's mother was "postmaster" at Ocean City. Her salary was based on the number of letters posted. For instance: if one letter was mailed, she received 2¢ in pay because that was the price of the stamp. If ten letters were posted, she would receive 20¢ salary for that day. George recalls that his mother was always encouraging friends to write letters. Bulow Creek and Mound Grove also had a fourth-class post office, but was later closed. Korona had begun to flourish and took the business away from Mound Grove.

George Wickline tells of fishing in the canal at daybreak. Flounder have a habit of burrowing in the sand up to the point where only their eyes protrude. Somehow, the flounder would have to be attracted out into the water so the fisherman could spear the fish. George devised a fire light. He made a chicken-wire platform with an iron hook for a handle. For kindling he used shavings and

scraps from pine stumps. He would light his fire and rowed his boat into the canal. This exposed the flounder in their hiding places. The flounder were not afraid of this gentle and bright glow. This would give George a chance to spear the fish! He would immediately sell these fresh fish to the townspeople without cleaning them.

This ends the helicopter flight. It proves that people were forming communities in the lower part of St. Johns County and the upper part of Volusia County. Because of this growth, the residents in our area now had new needs.

CHAPTER 16

Of Recreation, Rebuilding and Revered Memories

Noting a large number of Methodists in the community in 1909, the Bunnell Developers decided to donate a church and a parsonage. There were two branches of Methodism, and both wanted this gift!

The developers didn't want to take sides. Therefore, they announced that whoever put some lumber on the property first, would be given the church and parsonage. This is how the church body called the Methodist-Episcopal (South) got its start in Bunnell. The present name is the United Methodist Church.

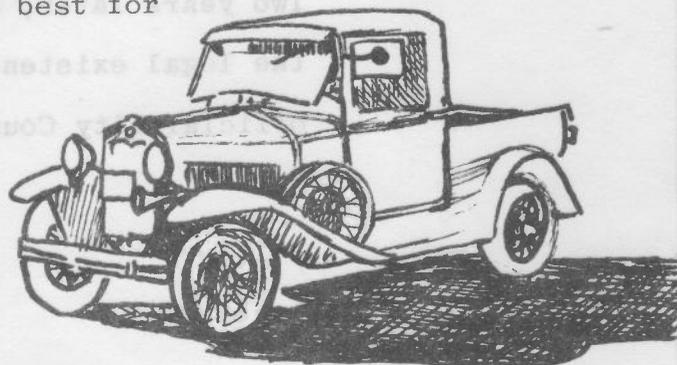
The following churches were next to organize in Bunnell:

The Christian Church

The Seventh-Day Adventist

St. Mary's Catholic Church in Korona

Transportation by automobiles made life so much easier. Sunday afternoons were best for



visiting kin. Those who liked a train ride found it easy and reasonably priced.

One could mail letters, go to school or church all within a few blocks of each other. The school was across from the Methodist Church. The Bunnell State Bank opened its doors in 1912. Along the same street other merchants joined the bank owners in providing a concrete sidewalk. Dry feet meant satisfied customers.

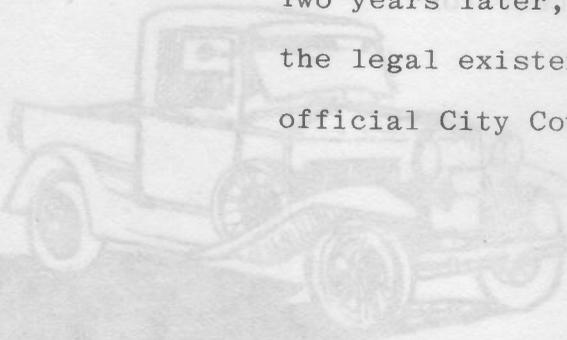
Citizens in Bunnell quickly found the need for organizing into a city. Some of their problems were: animals running loose on the dirt streets, poor drainage along the residential and business streets,



residential
(rě-si-děn-chal)
area set aside for
homes only

speeding automobiles along the Dixie Highway, and the need for public health laws.

In 1911, a group of public-spirited citizens set to work on a plan for incorporation. The legislators in Tallahassee listened to these citizens. Two years later, everything was in order to declare the legal existence of the City of Bunnell. The first official City Council meeting took place in June 1914.



The Council met in a building owned by the Bunnell Shingle Company. The rent was \$15.00 a month.

The first mayor, D. C. Heath, was assisted by Councilmen J. B. Boaz, W. H. Cochran, F. J. Lambert, Ed Johnson, Marshall Johnson, George Moody and I. I. Moody.

Money was scarce. At one meeting it was noted that the mayor paid \$2.50 out of his own pocket for an overdue bill. Another item recorded in the minutes ordered the treasurer to draw a check for Mayor Heath in the amount of \$3.00. This was to repay him for helping two ladies in destitute circumstances.



destitute circumstances
(dĕ-stī-toot sŭr-cŭm-stān-sĕs)
penniless or poor at the
moment

They wanted to reach Daytona Beach, but were stranded in Bunnell.

When Fitzhugh Lee Malphurs' parents needed hardware or supplies, they'd hitch up the horse to the family wagon at daybreak. The ride took four hours from their farm (near S. R. 305) to Bunnell. Usually the menfolk traveled to town on these errands. The women stayed home with their chores and the

children. A pioneer woman's work was never done.

Fitzhugh loved to fish in the ocean and the canal. He would tie baited hooks every 12" on a line, and tie a stone on the far end. Then he'd coil the line carefully on the sand. Picking up a stone, he'd throw the line into the water as far out as possible and pull it in. Sometimes his line was empty, but often it yielded flapping gasping fish. This was great sport and good food for a youngster and his parents.

He attended the Gilbert School on S. R. 305. This building had been donated by a stranger who visited the area around 1910. Fitzhugh remembers helping his pals pick at the plaster which finally made holes in the school walls. They didn't do it to be mean. "We were just rascals," he said.

The teacher boarded with different families. She received the grand sum of \$40.00 a month for her efforts to teach some 40 children. Later in the 1940's the Gilbert School building was moved into Bunnell for use as the elementary school for black children.

When Mr. Malphurs took Esther Pettigrew as his bride, he started a farm. When the land was paid for, they quit farming. They opened the Malphurs' Restaurant on Dixie Highway. Mattie Hall

was their chief cook. With her helpful family, this crew made the Malphurs' Restaurant a popular eating spot for years. The location on Dixie Highway (now U. S. 1) helped attract tourists.

The early Dixie Highway began at Jacksonville and ran through Hastings to Espanola to Ocean City. Oyster shells were crushed to make the road base.

Two years later a contract was made which would provide a brick road. It was laid on top of the shell road and was to be nine feet (9') wide. These men who did the work knew what they were doing. They curved the bricks so well that some sections of the road have remained as good as new. The bricks and the construction company came from the state just north of Florida--Georgia.

Building the road from Bunnell to Ocean City wasn't an easy process. The lowlands and swamps forced the road builders to make many turns. There were no drains or storm sewers at that time. The first bend was near Gore Lake about a mile east of town. Passing in front of the Durrance home, the road emerged near the Hope Cemetery. The bricks were then laid past old Judge Bartlett's place before the road turned again. The road contractors became aware that Graham's Swamp had been accurately named. At a point where John Anderson Highway now ends at

100, the road had to pass through private property. The land was fenced. When a car arrived at the gate, the driver blew his car horn. A little girl would come out and open the gate, expecting a nickel or dime as pay. From this farm, the brick road headed south where it would go through the Knox-Beed Groves. Following the river on the east side, the little highway led to the old Ormond Hotel. Crossing the wooden bridge over the Halifax River, the road turned left and continued south (now Beach Street).

Back at Ocean City, this brick road did not reach the canal, because the money ran out! From John Anderson Highway to the canal, it was a sand-shell road. No one liked this part of the journey as it usually meant getting stuck!

One-hundred fifty cars traveled daily north-south through Bunnell on 65 miles of fine brick road within St. Johns County. The total cost was \$650,000. When completed, it was at that time the longest continuous brick road in the U. S. A.

What was it like at that time within the four walls of a home in our area?

Doing the laundry around 1915 was a day-long act of loving labor. Only a devoted wife would work that hard over her husband's clothes!

A roaring fire in the wood stove heated the well water in a wash boiler. Homemade soap would be shaved into the water and dissolved before the white clothes were added. They boiled in this soapy water until clean.

Galvanized tubs were set on a long wooden rack in the backyard. The older children helped if they weren't in school. They'd carry pails of water and fill two tubs---one for washing and one for rinsing. Using a scrub board, the ladies soaped out any spots and then the clothes were swished up and down. With a long pot stick, they lifted the garments out and placed them in the rinse water. A



hand wringer squeezed out most of the water, and the clothes were ready to be hung up.

The boiling clothes had to be handled carefully so the hot water wouldn't run down mother's arm. She lifted the white items out of the boiler and put them into a pan. Then she stepped outside to the fresh rinse water tub. These items were hand wrung and then put on the line to dry. Someone always stayed home on wash days just in case a Florida rain shower suddenly appeared. The clothes, dry or not, would have to come down off the line.

We all know how much rain pours out of the sky in just a half hour! Mothers and aunts and grandmothers would hurry and scurry to get the wash off the clothesline. The children never minded heavy rains, for they had a special fishing project. They took old glass jars and ran to an overflowing ditch. What fun to chase and catch the darting silvery minnows! Of course, it was real luck to get a tadpole. Each child wanted his fishbowl at home to be the biggest and fullest.

Some pieces of clothing needed ironing, so the next day "old faithful," the wood stove, got stoked up again. The flatirons sat on the hottest part of



the stove. Mother ironed with one and when it cooled off she used the other. Washing and ironing took most of Monday and Tuesday each week.

What did families do on a day off? The woods were heavy with wild fruit, so many families picked all they wanted. Even the smallest child carried his own tin pail. He knew what blackberry, dewberry, huckleberry or hawberry jam or jelly would taste like. The mayhaw comes from a tree which produces a delicious berry in the spring. This is where we get the name of Haw Creek and, of course, mayhaw jelly.

Money was not plentiful. Children used what they had from the house and the good earth to fashion gifts and toys.

To dye eggs for the Easter basket, children saved onionskins for weeks ahead. When boiled, the onionskins made a yellow color. Spinach water turned the eggs green; cochineal turned them red; violets, plus a little laundry bluing, would make the eggs a bright blue color. After the eggs were dyed, they were rubbed with a cloth dipped in sweet oil. Instead of a store-bought basket, a bird's nest would do. By adding a little green moss, a lovely Easter basket was made.

When word spread around town about 1914 that electric lights were coming, the Bunnell children didn't know what to expect. After school they'd gather along the side of each street near the corner where workers were digging holes. Along the cross pieces at the top of the poles, the men strung shining silver wires. Now the children had a new way of saying how far they would walk. "I'll take you four poles, then you go the rest of the way by yourself."

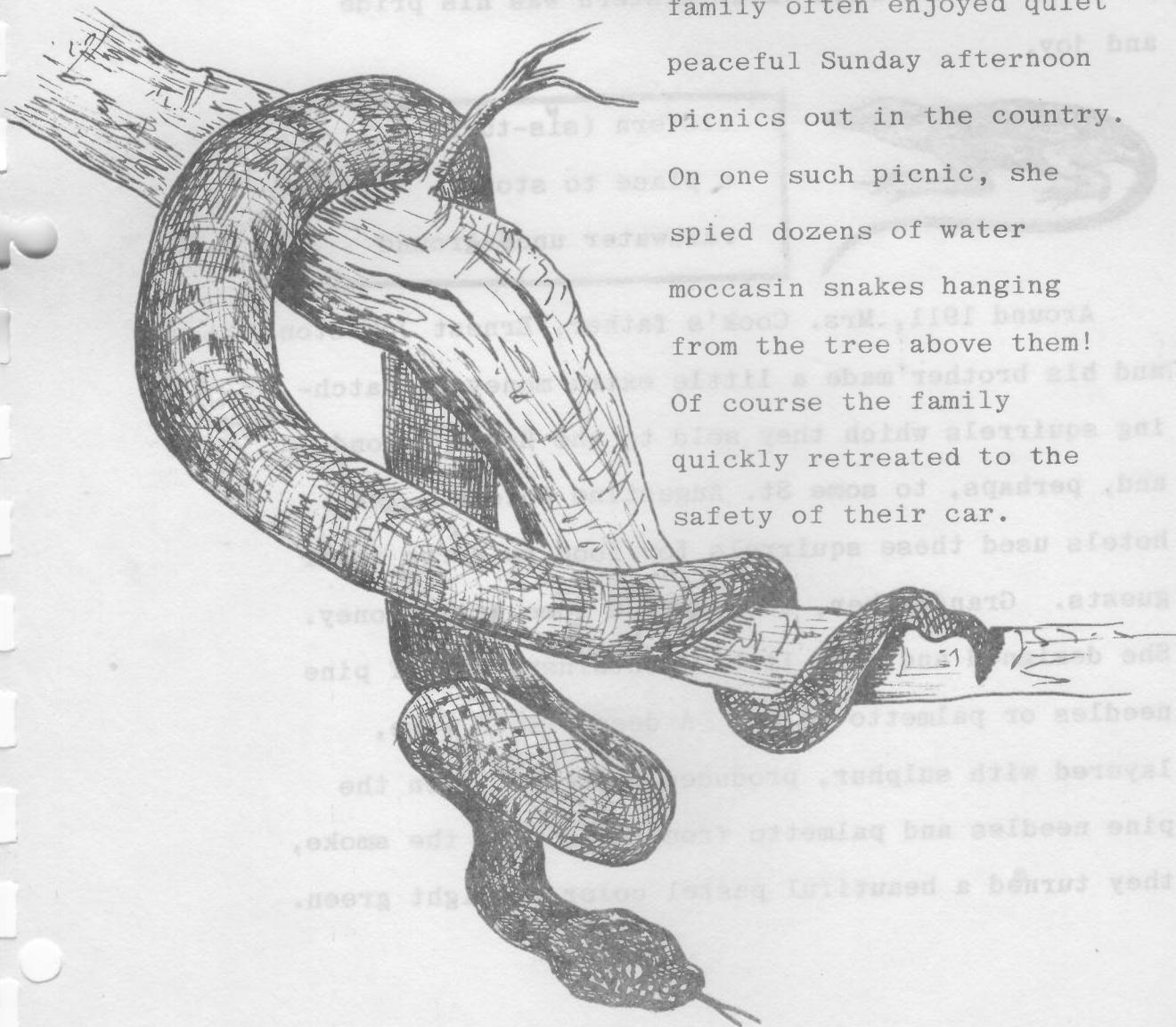
What magic to turn a little knob and see a bright light! No more glass chimneys to wash each morning. Of course the parents were happy with this new invention, for many reasons. The homework would be done more easily in the evening. There would be less strain on the eyes. The children couldn't decide if they would like electricity. Did this mean they would be given more homework? Would they be given more schoolwork during the day? Time would tell.

By 1916, the Bunnell Ice and Light Company was awarded the contract for Bunnell city street lights. For \$30.00 a month this company brightened certain streets from sundown to midnight. Not every resident could afford electricity. The coal oil lamps served them well as in the past.

Certain parts of the United States did not get electricity at all, especially the farming area.

Margaret Johnston Cook tells of girlhood days swimming across the canal and back. The youngsters were warned to be careful of sting rays. These dangerous fish were very much at home in the Intra-coastal Waterway.

An unforgettable experience concerning snakes left Mrs. Cook with a lifelong fear. The Johnston family often enjoyed quiet peaceful Sunday afternoon picnics out in the country. On one such picnic, she spied dozens of water moccasin snakes hanging from the tree above them! Of course the family quickly retreated to the safety of their car.



Her grandparents' homestead had marshy land on it. In order to get back to the creek, wooden planks were laid down. Because the soil around Lake Neoga was sandy and not good for growing crops, Grandfather Johnston had his two-story home taken apart to be moved. Each piece of wood was numbered and bundled, and the house was later reassembled at another location. As a protection against rot, wood ants and termites, the residence was never painted. A new rain-water cistern was his pride and joy.



cistern (sis-tŭrn)
a place to store
rainwater underground

Around 1911, Mrs. Cook's father, Ernest Johnston, and his brother made a little extra money by catching squirrels which they sold to the Hotel Ormond and, perhaps, to some St. Augustine hotels. The hotels used these squirrels for food to serve their guests. Grandmother, too, needed some extra money. She designed and made little containers out of pine needles or palmetto palms. A deep-pitted fire, layered with sulphur, produced a smoke. When the pine needles and palmetto fronds absorbed the smoke, they turned a beautiful pastel color of light green.

From palmettos she fashioned woven fans. Each fan was edged with fine strands of fibers pulled from the palmetto leaf.

Grandmother knew her boys were smoking. Although she disapproved, she did not say anything. Finally, when one of the teenagers got a toothache, she fixed up a boiling brew of tobacco leaves and placed it on the edge of the stove where it was steaming. "Now you just sit here and tip your face over this steam and breathe deeply, and you will get rid of that old toothache," she said. Of course the youngster became very ill from the strong aroma of tobacco and was not eager to smoke after that.

Children of these pioneers reflected the hardiness of their parents. If a problem arose, they learned quickly to work through this problem. Daily living presented hardships and challenges, as well as joy.

CHAPTER 17

The Birth Day of Flagler County

As the people in each community started talking with the others, the need arose to go to Tallahassee. They would ask the lawmakers to form a new county. One person from each part of the area acted as a member of the delegation.

Since Bunnell was already organized as a town, it was the center of the county to most folks' minds. Therefore, it seemed all right that three men went from Bunnell.

HAW CREEK

N. E. Roberts

ST. JOHNS PARK

E. F. Warner

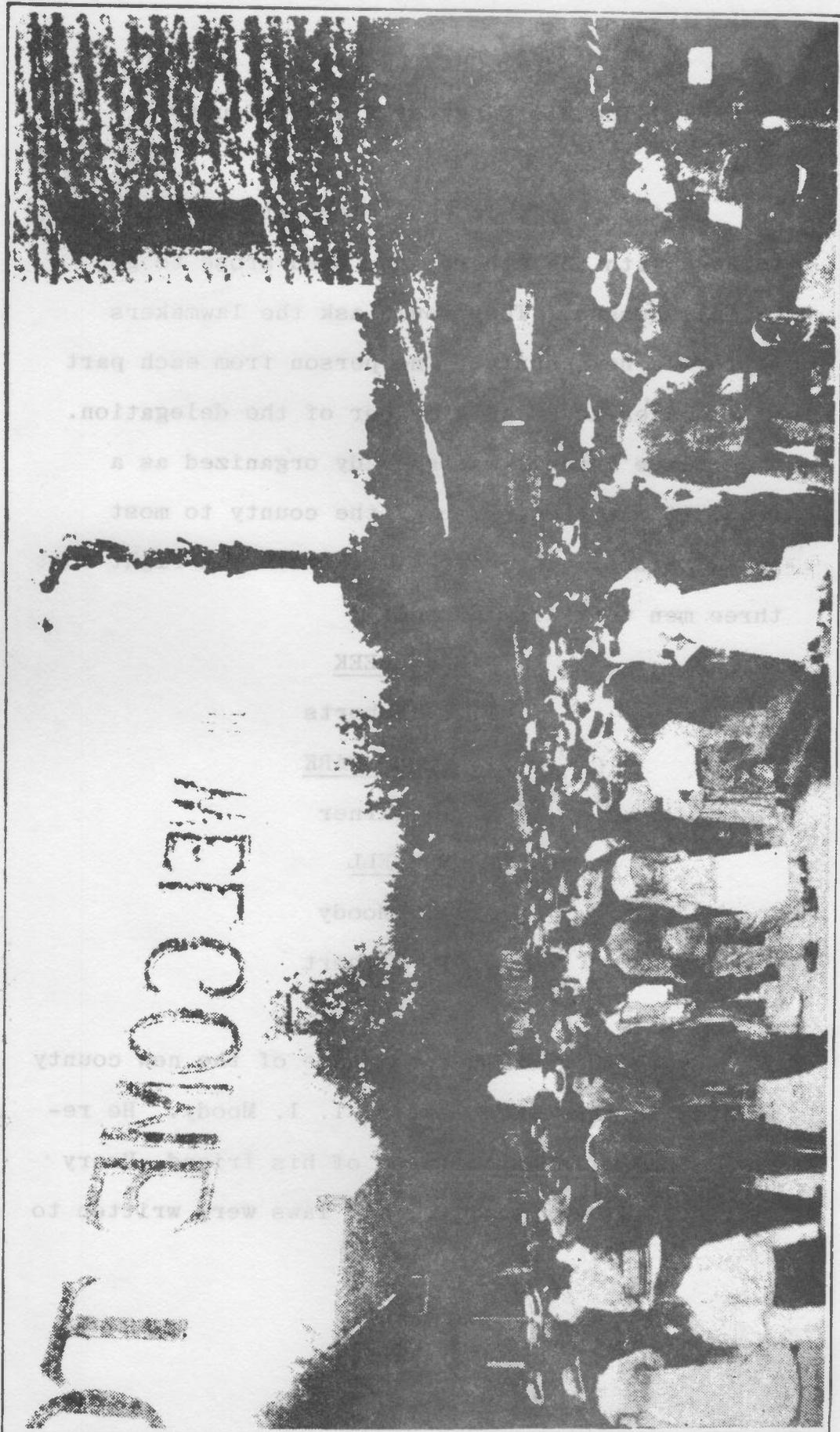
BUNNELL

I. I. Moody

J. F. Lambert

J. B. Boaz

Every suggestion for a name of the new county pointed to the civic leader, I. I. Moody. He refused and offered the name of his friend--Henry Flagler. It was settled, and laws were written to



ask the lawmakers
 person from each part
 of the delegation.
 organized as a
 the county to most

three men
 ERK
 is
 ER
 not
 II
 body

county
 J. Hood the re-
 of his
 was written to

WELCOME TO

create Flagler County, the 53rd county in the State of Florida. It would begin at the southern tip of what is now Flagler Beach, heading south and west to include Lake Disston, then up through Crescent Lake. The northern boundary was to be in a line ending at the ocean near Marineland.

The celebration took place on July 1, 1917. At the corner of Highway 11 and Railroad Street, hundreds of excited citizens waited impatiently. Finally, the moment arrived. No one seemed to care that it was raining. To see Governor Catts in person was a rare event. Some kind lady held an umbrella above his head as he spoke from his car about the forward progress of this newest county.

The Deland Brass Band played. Everyone celebrated in one way or another. Hundreds enjoyed the noon meal of a barbeque at the nearby Holden house, which had the largest lawn. Mr. Holden owned the drugstore in town. In spite of an off-again, on-again rain, the celebration continued. It gradually worked its way over to the ocean. In the evening a celebration dance was held in the casino at Ocean City. This recreation center had been built by George Moody in 1917 at the corner of AlA and Moody Boulevard.

GOVERNMENT FORMATION

Now it was time to get down to business. The governor had listened carefully to a straw ballot result taken by the county's residents.



straw ballot
not the real thing;
just a test of what
may come

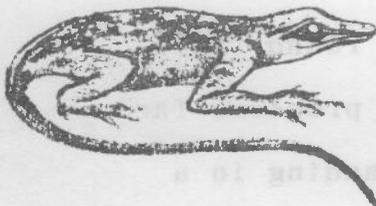
He then appointed I. I. Moody to represent Flagler County in the state legislature. The county government officers were:

Attorney	Claude Varn
County Commissioners	H. A. Eisenbach
	Z. G. Holland
	George Moody
	W. E. Roberts
	Z. W. Richardson
Clerk of the Court	C. F. Turner
County Judge	W. Lee Bartlett
School Superintendent	B. Buchanan
School Board Members	Z. E. Booe
	J. J. Buckles
	F. L. Byrd
Tax Assessor	Adolph Deen
Tax Collector	C. E. Pellicer

At the first meeting of the county commissioners, the structure of the county government was discussed. This, of course, led to talk about taxes. Then came the question, "What services should the county offer?" Flagler was on its way.

However, in the whole county a deep sadness fell upon each person.

During 1914, dark clouds of war had begun to circle the civilized world. President Woodrow Wilson tried to keep the United States out of it. He said we should be neutral.



neutral (new-trul)

not taking sides

in an argument

That was his campaign promise in 1916. But by April 1917 he asked Congress to declare war on Germany. World War I had begun.

Flagler's citizens did their best to keep the gardens and farms producing food as a part of the war effort. The Jacksonville shipyards employed carpenters from our area. Many young men served in the armed forces. Meatless weeks were common to Northern Florida families (urban and rural).

On November 11, 1918, the armistice was signed



armistice (ar-ma-stis)

an agreement, for the

moment, to stop

fighting

by the warring nations. The Treaty of Versailles put Germany and Austria-Hungary under the control of the Allies--Great Britain, Japan, France, Italy and the United States.

A plan for world peace was written into the treaty by President Wilson. Called the League of Nations, it would have allowed for a round table of all nations. By discussing world problems face to face, it hoped for better understanding in a peaceful way. However, the U. S. Senate refused to ratify it, so the United States did not join



ratify (ră-ti-fi) to

approve or agree with

the League of Nations. Other countries tried to make the League work as an association of independent nations. The following young men from Flagler County gave their lives in World War I:

Edgar England

Dancy Miller

Right on the heels at the end of the war,
another tragedy loomed.

The national epidemic of influenza (the "flu")



epidemic (ěp-a-děm-ik)
rapid outbreak of
disease in one area
at one time

took a grim toll in Flagler County. Among those
who died were Robert Moody and the beloved civic
leader, I. I. Moody. Just one year had passed
since Isaac I. Moody's dream had been fulfilled.
The new county, called Flagler, had been created.
Moody Boulevard was named in his honor. It is also
called State Road 100.

As the clouds of war disappeared and the fight-
ing men returned, one could feel a sense of relief
everywhere. It was said, "This was the war to end
all wars."

Shortly thereafter, an American Legion was
organized. Flagler County's men who had fought
named their post in honor of the first Flagler
County soldier killed in action--Dancy Miller.
Every year thereafter, each grave of a Flagler
serviceman has been decorated by the American
Legion with an American flag. There are 71

veterans buried in our local cemeteries--Espanola, Hope, Masonic Lodge and St. Mary's.

The historic cemetery along Old King's Road will never become a part of Palm Coast. It has been set aside as the Masonic Lodge of Espanola Cemetery. In the mid-50's, the property was deeded to the lodge by the owners--Lewis and Angela Wadsworth II.

Land for the county cemetery was given by Dewey Moody and George Allen to Flagler County. It is located at the south end of Espanola. An Indian burial mound was visible for many years until the newer section of the cemetery was developed. Several historic graves exist in the "old" part. One is that of Civil War veteran Aldridge Hunter.

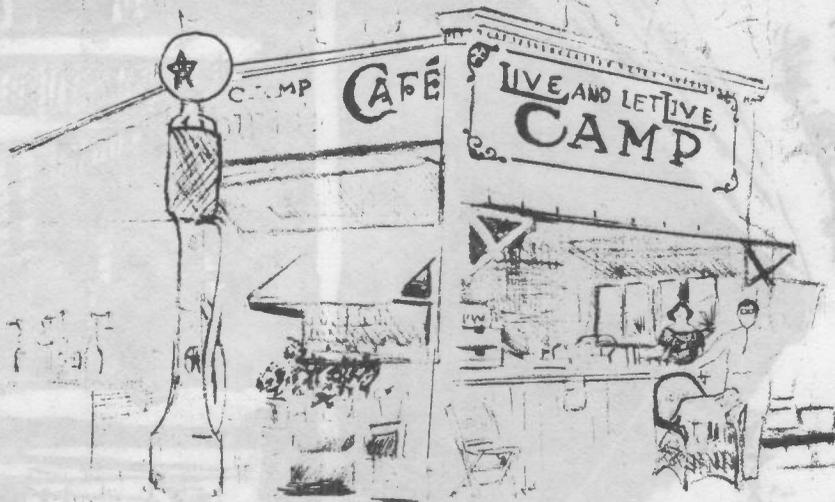
On the opposite (north) side of Espanola, the old brick road--Dixie Highway--stands today in perfect condition.

Elzie and Ettie Hunter's tin-roofed homestead proudly marks the earlier era of pioneers. From the edge of the brick road to the back lawn of the Hunter property, one sees a typical Florida landscape. Sand pine trees surround the house. One can spot black pines which are also called pond pines.

Many sections of the county harbor pale green deer moss clumped beneath tall pines. The deer moss is mounded like a mushroom and is an unusual type of fungus. Another unusual type of fungus is the red mold found on pines throughout the county.

Another unusual growth was the rabbit tobacco plant. The dry leaves of this low-lying plant were rolled. Small boys did their first experimenting with smoking by using these rabbit tobacco leaves.

The Dixie Highway from Hastings south also passed Axon's "Live and Let Live Campground and Store." Travelers, enroute to Miami, needed a place



Pencil drawing of Mr. and Mrs. Axon and dog "Henry" - 1922

to buy canned goods, a block of ice, or cool drinks. They also wanted a safe place to park overnight. A "camper" truck in the early 20's probably would be outfitted with a canvass and plywood "house" tent. To ward off mosquitoes, oil of citronella candles would be burned. Another repellent was made by crushing mothballs



repellent (rē-pĕl-lĕnt)
that which drives
away

in turpentine. All through history, mosquitoes have been a major factor in our area. The low-lying land furnished a perfect breeding place. It seems that these biting insects liked Flagler County well enough to make it their year-round home.

Between Espanola and Hastings a community of homes was begun around 1915. Flagler City hoped to take advantage of the stave mill, the lumbering interests and the farming lands available. The boom didn't develop and Flagler City's sidewalks were never used. Nothing remains in the way of buildings.

However, along the oceanside of the county, the transportation picture was different. Roads in

the 1920's continued to cause trouble! The Flagler County Commissioners heard from angry residents that certain shell roads were full of potholes. Yes, the brick Dixie Highway was fine but not the wooden bridges. There just wasn't enough money or manpower to fix all the roads. The Commissioners felt it was of first importance to build an asphalt road straight from Bunnell to Flagler Beach. The new drawbridge across the canal was the final link to the ocean and the asphalt road should reach it.

Pleasure steamers, owned by the Clyde Line, carried Sunday afternoon passengers from Shell Bluff to Omega (St. Johns Park). These residents joined their visitors in discussing common problems of the two communities. St. Johns Park had just formed an Improvement Association for all residents in 1920. There would be no dues; all families would be welcome. More and more orange trees were being planted by the newcomers in St. Johns Park.

As advertising spread the word of this busy community, more visitors came. Many stayed to try their luck at farming.

As the county grew, so did the demand for services. In Bunnell, the Moody Boulevard drainage

ditch had been completed as a joint project of the city and county governments.

The county also listened to the pleas of the beachside residents. That final stretch from the end of John Anderson Highway was "bricked-in" eastward to the canal. Now one could get to the ocean with safety and ease.

In Michigan and Illinois, where newspapers were written in Polish, Robert Verdinius continued to place ads for the Bunnell Development Company. The promise of a healthy, warm and bountiful climate attracted more ice-bound Midwesterners. Even before leaving Calumet City, Detroit and Chicago, these religious, hard-working people had collected \$1,000. This money would be used to build a priest's home and church in Florida. At this time, a small home cost \$500 to build.

Their church, "St. Mary, Queen of Poland," was and still is the only Catholic church in Florida with this name. Two nuns conducted a day school on the church grounds. Instruction was done in their Polish language.

Mosquitoes, heavy rains and thick woods proved to be real hardships. Rose Smigielski tells of the dirt road through mushy soil. This was the only

route open to get to Bunnell. Her brothers offered auto repairs in their shop, the Croscin Brothers Company. Trucks and cars of the early 20's needed more repairs because of the bumpy roads.

"The White Eagle," store, post office, restaurant and dance hall, served as a community gathering place for folks of Polish descent.

They came from all over Florida to celebrate their national festivals. Barney and Lillian Trojanowski built and operated The White Eagle from its beginning in 1926 to its final days.

Even the children of Korona had their special parties there. On New Year's Eve, according to the Flagler Tribune, youngsters would gather at seven in the evening for their celebration. Of course, later in the evening, the adults rang in the New Year with food and dancing.

Among a few settlers in Korona, a feeling of discouragement set in. With slim pocketbooks,



discouragement
(dĭs-cŭr-ăg-mĕnt)
not feeling hopeful

high hopes and hard work, they had tried, since

1914 onward, to make a living at farming. Some had never farmed before. Dampness, summer's bright sunlight, alligators and wild animals were enough to discourage city folk from Chicago. Added to these woes were insects that destroyed the vegetable plants. Only if a Korona farmer wanted to raise Irish potatoes, or poultry, could he make a living.

As a result, several of Korona's 35 families packed up their clothes and furniture and departed for "home" up North. Their empty Korona houses stood as sad silent reminders of shattered dreams.

When U. S. 1 was widened to four lanes in 1959, Barney Trojan's White Eagle was torn down. Another era was ended.

CHAPTER 18

Of Bark, Berries and Boom Times

Flagler Beach in 1923 began to notice that the new residents were interested in Flagler County's future.

Two such persons were L. D. Upson and Dana Fuquay. They each homesteaded a half mile of ocean frontage. While building their homes, they quickly realized the need for an ocean-front highway.

Mr. Fuquay, an architect, talked with legislators in Tallahassee. It took some persuasion to get the Oceanshore Improvement District established. Bonds worth \$450,000 were issued to cover the project. At the end of four years of construction, Flagler County could boast of a paved highway.

Cement and other building supplies came by the waterway from Jacksonville. Of course, Flagler County already had its own supply of coquina and sand quarries.



quarries (kwōr-reez)
a deep pit containing
stone, marl, etc.

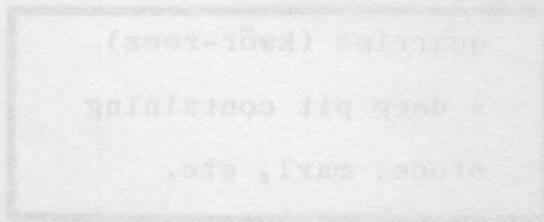
During this same year, George Moody constructed a five-room home right along the ocean highway at the corner of AlA and North 2nd Street. His father-in-law, Leonard Miles, came from Baxley, Georgia, to do the brickwork.

To the north, the name J. A. Bruner was associated with wealth and land development. His lots, called "The Sunrise Subdivision," covered the northern part of Flagler Beach. One story tells of his generous character.

A prospective land purchaser asked to see what kind of soil was beneath the surface. Mr. Bruner called over one of his workers and asked to have a deep shovelfull of dirt turned over. When the worker finished, Mr. Bruner tipped him with a \$20.00 bill.

This also was the year that Ocean City Beach's name was changed. The United States Government officials suggested a shorter one--Flagler Beach. The vote was put to the people and passed by a narrow margin.

A real estate boom was now in full force in Flagler Beach. The new bridge helped. The presence of civic-minded residents helped. The tourist industry helped.



Flagler Beach was formally organized as a city in 1925. It had a sister city Bunnell already established. The county was well along in its functioning.

The problems facing Flagler Beach concerned tourism, water supplies, isolation in case of emergency and a taxing base of revenue.

The first council members were George Moody, Mayor D. D. Moody, Charles Parker, R. W. Raulerson, H. W. Sessions and L. D. Upton.

In order to attract visitors, as well as residents, a municipal pier was erected in 1925. A post office was built at 4th and Central. Groceries could be purchased at the Dick Mosby Store at 3rd and Central.

The Moody Hotel was built at the corner of 2nd and Oceanshore Boulevard. Nearby a larger hotel was under construction at 2nd Avenue and Moody Boulevard.

This Flagler Beach hotel quickly became a gathering spot for party goers, dancers and community leaders. Built in 1924, it boasted four floors, 61 rooms and a ballroom. Mr. George Moody and the Dana Fuquays were the builders and owners. Since the owners had children of

their own, teenagers felt very welcome at the hotel.

Irma Parker recalls one "hurricane party" in 1947. Nearly all the city's 148 residents showed up at the hotel lobby, lunch baskets in hand, ready to wait out the storm. Of course the hotel had prepared extra food for its dining room.

On calmer days, guests enjoyed mini-golf on the lawn facing the ocean. Travelers sometimes inquired about fishing and the unique salt marshes. Occasionally, some would try their luck at duck hunting down along Stomach Lake. This area, near 11th and 12th Streets, South, was a favorite to the local hunters. However, the Pal Parker boys reported that while duck hunting they saw the bare sand quiver and move. Their parents were glad the boys used good sense and retreated, for what they had seen was quicksand!

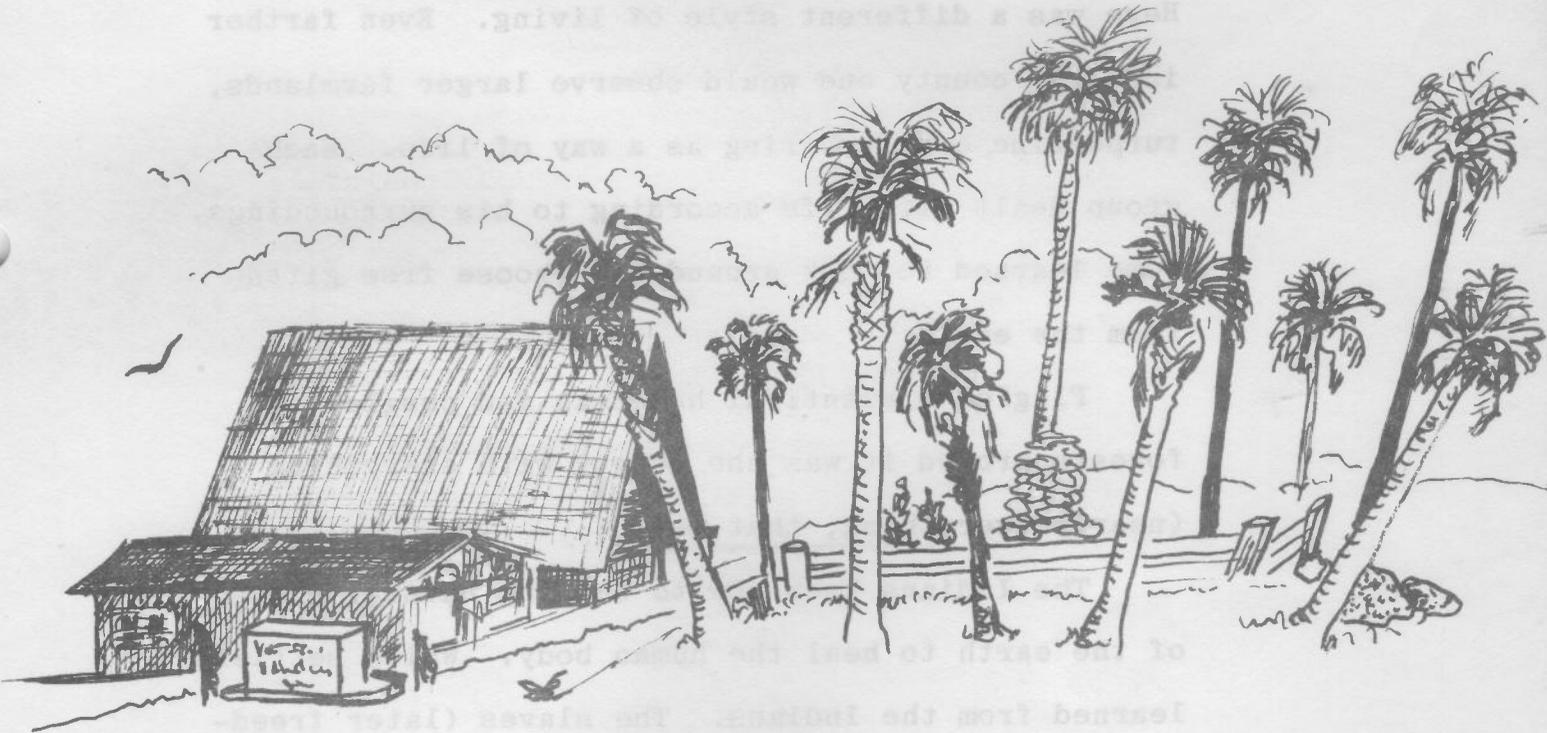


quicksand

A bed of sand, so water-soaked, it will pull into it any animal or person moving on it.

Along the Intracoastal Waterway, Mr. Fuquay formed a development known as the Fuquay Subdivision. His original half-mile of ocean frontage was obtained as a homestead. The family residence was built on the corner of 13th and Oceanshore Boulevard. It had six bedrooms and an underground garage and a ballroom.

In 1927, the Fuquays donated the land in front of the hotel to the city. It is now known as Veteran's Park.



The richness of Flagler County lay in its welcome of visitors, as well as its appreciation of its residents. Its diversity was its strength in these days bursting with progress.



diversity (dī-ver-sī-t-y)
a wide range; different

Along the seaside one would see folks living off the fruits of the sea--fish. As one traveled inland, one noticed farms, fruit trees and creeks. Here was a different style of living. Even farther into the county one would observe larger farmlands, turpentine and lumbering as a way of life. Each group dealt with life according to his surroundings. Some learned to look around and choose free gifts from the earth.

Flagler's plentiful hammocks and jungle-like forests proved it was the county with everything (nearly everything, that is).

The Indians knew how to use the natural gifts of the earth to heal the human body. White settlers learned from the Indians. The slaves (later freedmen) found healing power in roots and leaves of our woods.

Pioneer residents may know of onion juices and

and sugar being given to stop a cough. A spring tonic of sassafras tea was taken to clean out the body. Barbara Cody tells that, in days past, poke salad was a delicious vegetable. This long wide-leaved plant was stripped of its stem and cooked.

Young boys and girls would crush snake berries and pretend it was wine! The Melvin family boiled catnip to make tea. Among other uses, they said, it cleared up hives and rashes on infants' skins.

From the pigweed family, a spindly plant called "Grandma Stoop-down" was pulled from the earth. For stopping a toothache, one would chew on the root.

Elderberry jelly is well known, but the leaves of the plant were also used as a tonic tea. The briar bush root is the base of a blackberry bush. This root was boiled to make a medicine for diarrhea. The worst-smelling plant, Jerusalem plant, served as a tea. This was given once a week to children to prevent parasites.



parasite (pär-a-sīt)
 using another's body
 tissue for its food;
 worms

Bark from the red oak tree was boiled. This liquid was put in the chickens' water dish. When the chickens were thirsty, they drank their medicine. This bark tea was claimed to heal disorders of the bowels.

Sister Cordelia Irvin was noted for her excellent service as a mid-wife. She had been trained by a physician. In addition to mid-wifery, the county could depend on her as their nurse-practitioner.



nurse practitioner

(prāk-tī-shŭn-er)

A health nurse who is in business for one's self. He/she refers difficult cases to a doctor.

Mrs. Irvin's brew of red-oak bark was, and still is, one of her favorite remedies. From the time she arrived in Espanola in 1924 until her retirement in 1971, she delivered over 500 babies!

Recalling how to get into Bunnell, she said, "Why, T. P. and W!" With a hearty laugh, Mrs. Irvin explained, "Take pains and walk." She carried her shoes. Barefoot walking was better for the feet, according to Mrs. Irvin.

To get to church, some folks walked over to the Bunnell Methodist Church located at the corner of Lambert and Church Streets. In rainy seasons, it meant trouble to keep one's Sunday clothes clean. Deep muddy ditches stood between church and dressed-up children. The young boys solved their problem by using stilts. It was easy and fun to get to church as long as the boys didn't fall.

Long pleated skirts would catch the mud, too. When the Plummer girls got a ride into the Pentacostal Church (across the tracks) in Bunnell, it would be in a Model T Ford. The driver would very carefully drive his car as close to the ditch as possible. Then he'd roll up his pants legs and carry each lady passenger across the ditch. Going home was the same reverse procedure.

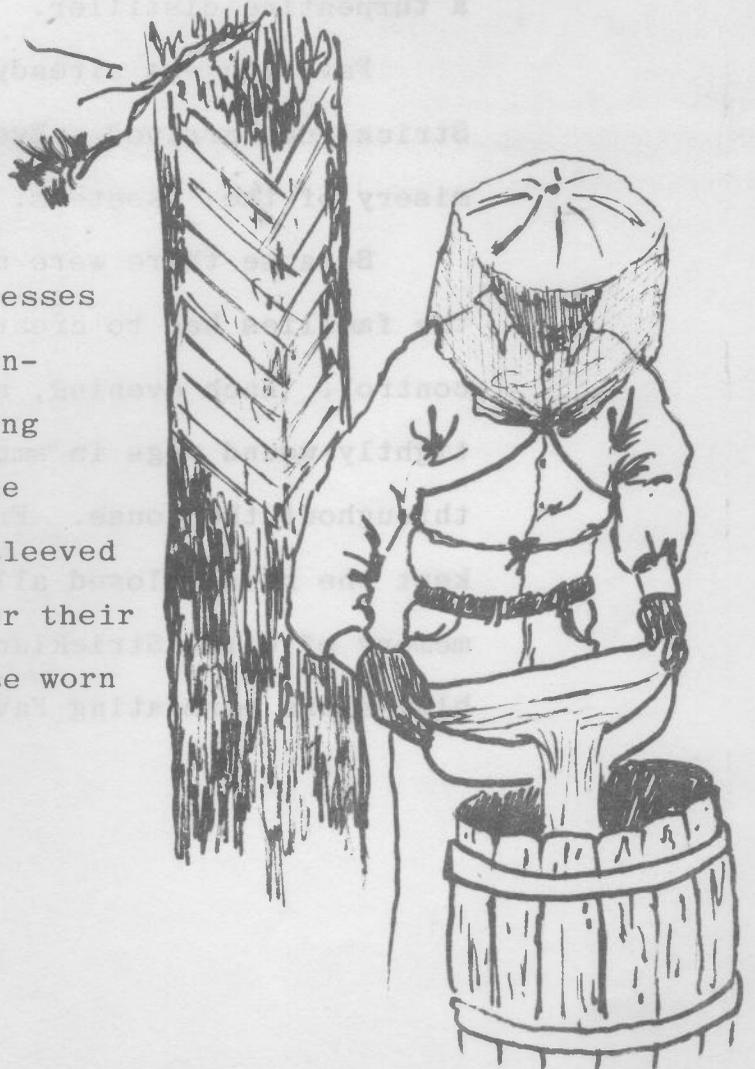


CHAPTER 19

Of Trimmings and Troubled Times

Among the Georgians joining the 1920's land boom was the Marcus Columbus Strickland family from Baxley, Georgia. The land salesman warned, "I'll give you six months and you's be back in Georgia." There were times (in 1926) when the swamps, snakes and 'skeeters almost drove the Stricklands out of Florida. Hoping to establish a successful turpentine business, Strickland built 50 homes for his workers and a commissary at Favorita.

A refinery in Jacksonville, T & R Factors, lent money to small turpentine businesses to get started. Turpentine was a very tiring and difficult job. The laborers needed long-sleeved shirts and netting over their heads, similar to those worn by bee-keepers.

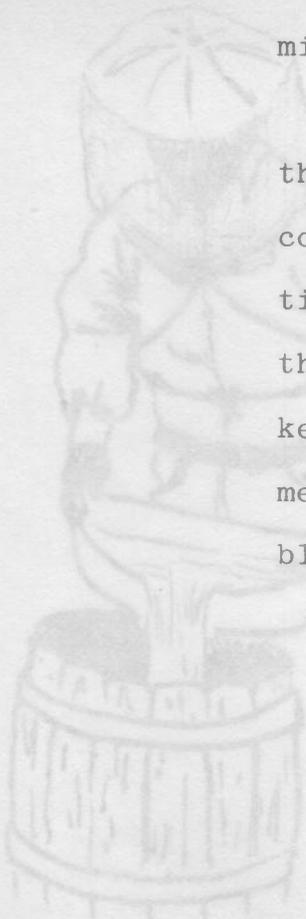


Mr. Strickland was an expert at determining exactly when to remove the turpentine from the resin. He put his ear next to the pipe and listened to the drip of the turpentine from the vat. Exactly at the moment the drip slowed down, he stopped the fire and removed the resin to the lower part of the vat. The next step was to strain the resin through the cotton batting. If pine chips (dross) remained, the resin would turn an amber color and, of course, would command less money than pure clear resin.

Mr. Strickland was considered a war essential industrialist, therefore, through World War II he remained at Favorita (known also as Favoretta) as a turpentine distiller.

Favorita was already a community when the Stricklands arrived. Everyone shared the common misery of the 'skeeters.

Because there were no screens on the windows, the families had to create a method of mosquito control. Each evening, at 5 o'clock, they burned tightly-wound rags in smudge pots or tin pans throughout the house. From this point on they kept the house closed all evening. A childhood memory of Wilda Strickland Hargett is the haze of blue smoke permeating Favorita every evening.



The Stricklands kept buying land whenever possible until they owned 30,000 acres. They leased part of Mound Grove (old Bulowville) for lumber. At this point, turpentine was fading out as a major industry. Lumber and cattle were emerging as profitable industries. Turpentine continued here, but the distilling process was being done in Jacksonville.

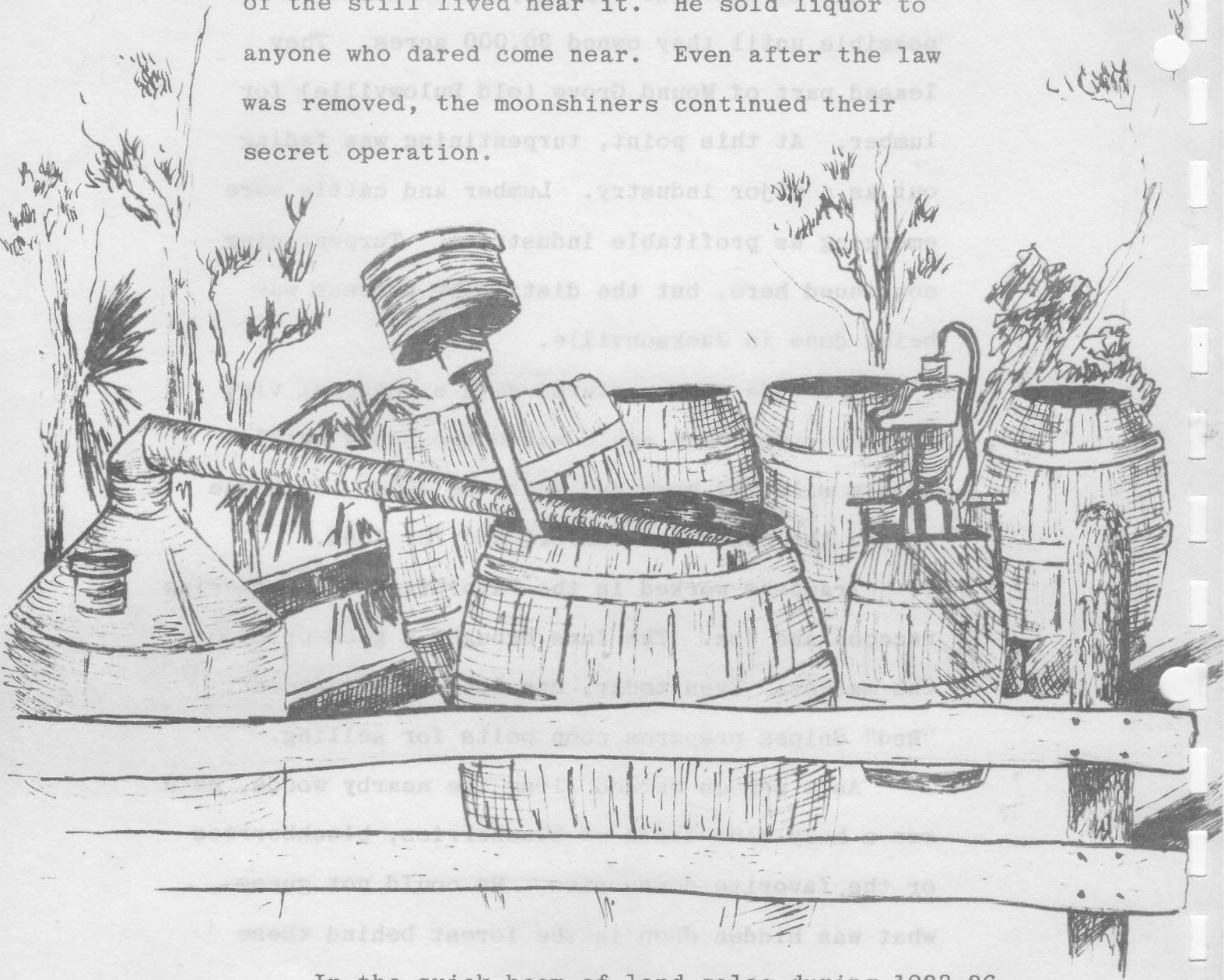
The wide open pastures gave a peaceful view to passersby. One could watch the snowy cattle egrets silently hovering over the cows. Each one needed the other for comfort and for food.

Trappers worked in the Favorita woods gathering raccoon and fox. The furs brought a good price on the market. Even today, one long-time resident, "Red" Snipes prepares coon pelts for selling.

As a person walked along the nearby woods, he'd see a hazy blue field of blueberries, blackberries or the favorite dewberries. He could not guess what was hidden deep in the forest behind these colorful bushes.

During the days of Prohibition in the late 20's, illegal liquor had been produced in Flagler County's back woods. It was called moonshine. No one ever told where the stills were hidden. The operator

of the still lived near it. He sold liquor to anyone who dared come near. Even after the law was removed, the moonshiners continued their secret operation.



In the quick boom of land sales during 1923-26, it seemed like the good days were here to stay. But it was too good to last.

Florida land was offered at a cheap price, but not many Floridians could afford to buy it. If

a man had no money to pay his taxes, his land was given over to the state and sold. The Lewis Wadsworth family purchased (with a bank loan) vast amounts of land. It covered most of the northern half of Flagler County. The orange growers cut back on their total output. They didn't have the cash needed to buy fertilizer and equipment.

Banks failed, including the Bunnell State Bank. The President of the United States, Herbert Hoover, wanted private industry to straighten out its own problems. Unemployed people in Flagler County, as well as in other places, called these the "Hoover Days."

The James Robinson family lived and worked on the Deen-Cody farm off State Road 305. Few families could afford gasoline to drive their cars or trucks. The children recall walking the six miles each way to school in Espanola. Because this was a low marshy area, morning fog was common. The children started down the lane shouting to their classmates. It felt good to hear a "hello" coming through the grey darkness. Finally, they'd meet at the main road and begin the long tiring hike to school.

Mrs. Robinson used the free gifts of nature for Christmas decorations. A fresh holly tree was cut from the woods. It was daughter Katherine's job to pretty up the tree. She made garlands by snipping newspapers into narrow strips and curling them. These added Christmas cheer wherever they were hung.

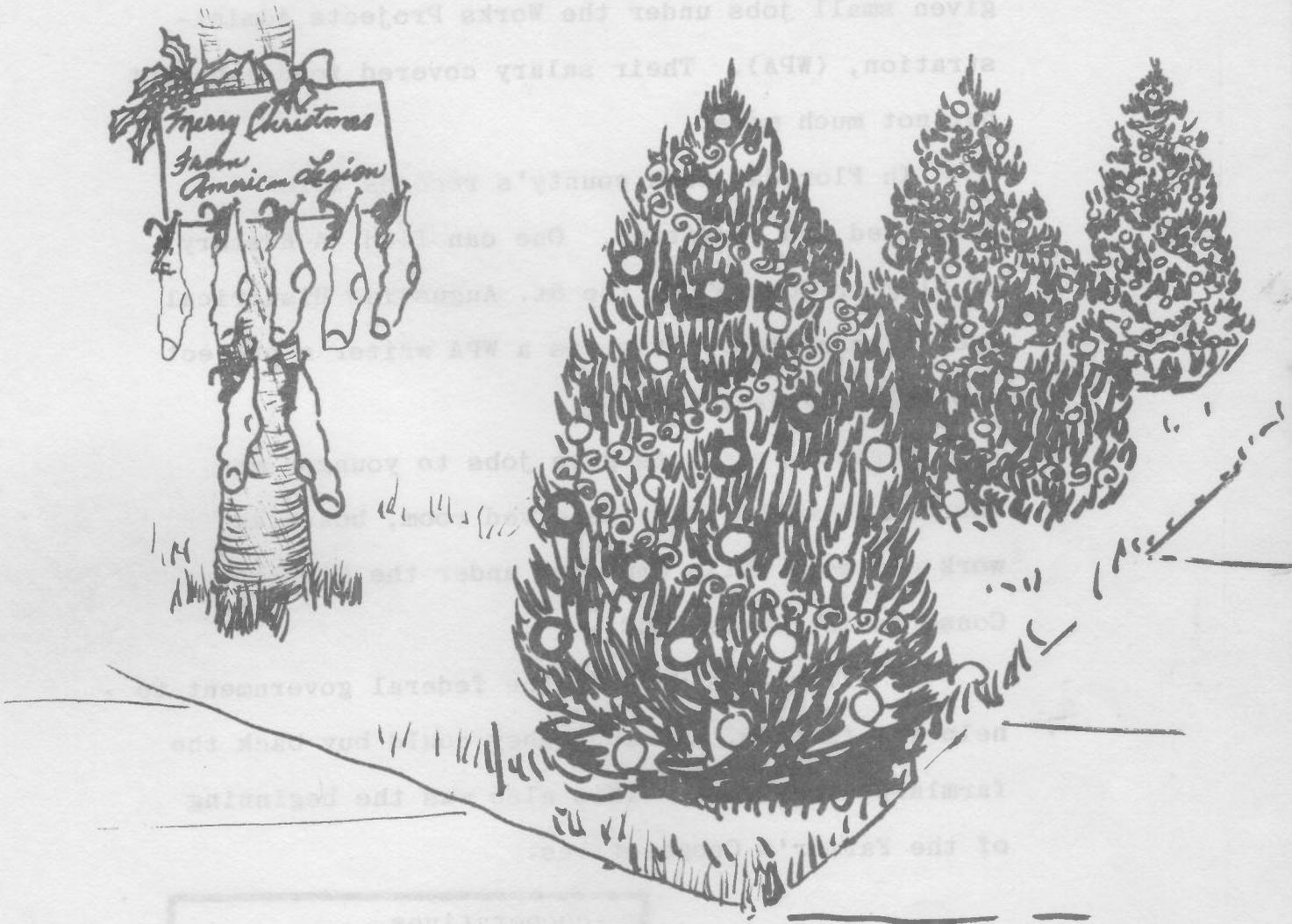
Jobs disappeared. Proud laborers from all walks of life gathered quietly on a doorstep. They dared not leave Flagler County to hunt for a job elsewhere. With a house and family here, they had no choice but to stay in this area. "Fix-up, patch-up, make-over," were common words in every homemaker's mind. Gardens and citrus fruits provided food for the table. Tasty stew was made from rabbits. Even the lively squirrel yielded good nourishing meat.



nourishing (nūr-īsh-īng)
the giving of vital
foods necessary for life

Bunnell's best place for roller skating was in front of the County Court House. The young skaters gathered on the concrete strips alongside rows of cedar trees. Frances West (Edmonson) remembers

these same trees being decorated at Christmastime by various community organizations. These children were given a candy-filled Christmas stocking by the American Legion.



Another favorite place for recreation was the railroad depot. Saturday night movies were shown against the side wall of a nearby building. No one paid to see the show. Young and old alike sat on

the railroad ties on the old brick road or on the depot porch to watch the movies.

Artists, musicians and teachers were all given small jobs under the Works Projects Administration, (WPA). Their salary covered food and rent but not much more.

In Florida, each county's records were collected and rewritten. One can find "A History of Flagler County" at the St. Augustine Historical Society's office. This was a WPA writer's project published in January 1936.

Forestry projects gave jobs to younger men who had no work. They received room, board and work clothes, while employed under the Civilian Conservation Corps (CCC).

An effort was made by the federal government to help the farmers. In 1934 they could buy back the farmlands they lost. This also was the beginning of the Farmer's Cooperatives.



cooperatives

(cō-ōp-ur-a-tīv) a
union of farmers for
sharing in the market-
ing of crops

By trading off, each farmer could have the use of expensive machines when he needed them. Farmers also banded together to sell their cash crops.

Another ray of sunshine was really sunshine. Tourists had begun to stream into Florida in 1934 from the cold, grey, windy North. In fact, Florida received \$500,000,000 in tourist dollars in that same year.

The nation finally began recovering from the "great depression." New banking laws were enacted to protect the citizens' money.

It wasn't long before banking services were available once again in Bunnell. The Citizen's Bank opened late in 1938 and continued under this name until 1978. The management is under the name of Ellis Bank at present. Flagler Beach got its first bank in 1971. In 1980 the management was changed to that of Barnett Bank.

A daring airplane flight had taken place in 1927. Americans thrilled to the radio news that Charles Lindbergh had flown the Atlantic Ocean alone. He had become a national hero.

One November evening, years later, the tiny Flagler Beach community heard a roaring raspy sound overhead! Those who ran out into the fog

and darkness were startled to see the lean, tall figure of Charles Lindbergh emerge from the cockpit of his plane. His small plane had been forced down on the tiny airport, just south of the center of town. Eyewitnesses (boys then) tell of the holes they saw in the plane's canvas wings. They say a pelican had flown into the wings during the storm.

Lindbergh, at that time, was flying the U. S. mail between New York and South America. This maiden flight had been successful, and he was on



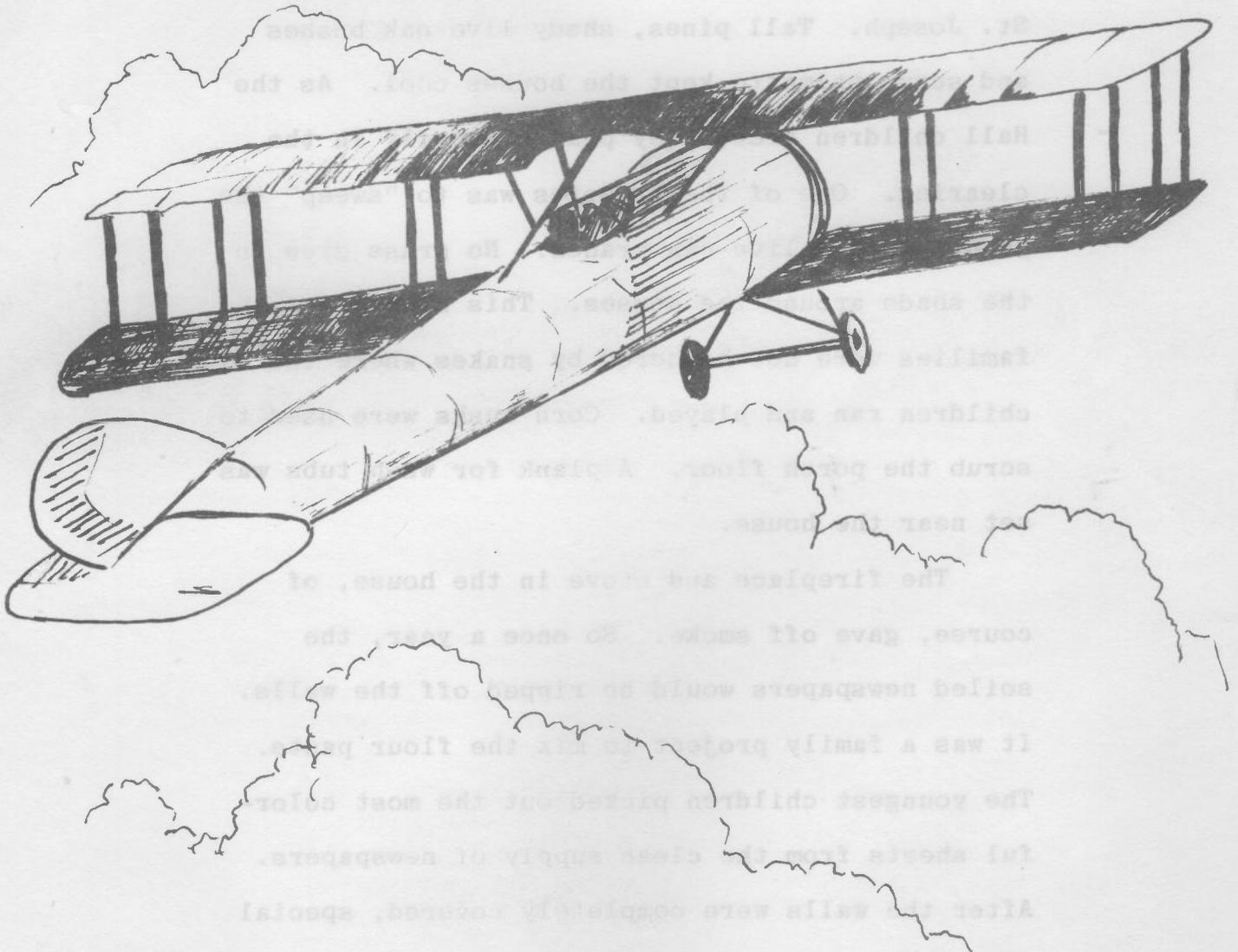
maiden flight (māy-dēn
flyt) first time

his return trip to New York after stopping in Miami. Nature had other plans for Charles Lindbergh. It would take a few days to find the parts to repair his plane, so the famous aviator spent his time around the Flagler Beach Hotel. Mr. Fuquay lent him a swimsuit for ocean swimming. Mrs. Fuquay whipped up some of her favorite hot biscuits for this famous visitor in their hotel.

While he was resting in his hotel room, curious Bunnell and Flagler teenagers would call to him through the open window. Sometimes he

would humor them and wave. Isla Fuquay Kester remembers the honor of shaking his hand and being introduced to him.

Lindbergh's visit spurred the men and young boys of the L. Upson family to take flying lessons. Compared to today's jets, these single-engine crafts looked like open-top orange crates.



Mattie Hall helps us see through her eyes what the St. Joseph turpentine industry was like in the mid-30's. Her family moved down from Matanzas to the St. Joseph still near I-95 and the St. Joe Grade. Turpentine was already an important business.

The Lewis Wadsworth family employed several blacks and built houses for the workers at St. Joseph. Tall pines, shady live oak bushes and scrub palmetto kept the houses cool. As the Hall children grew, they played happily in the clearing. One of their chores was to "sweep" the ground with a live-oak branch. No grass grew in the shade around the houses. This also meant the families were not bothered by snakes where the children ran and played. Corn husks were used to scrub the porch floor. A plank for wash tubs was set near the house.

The fireplace and stove in the house, of course, gave off smoke. So once a year, the soiled newspapers would be ripped off the walls. It was a family project to mix the flour paste. The youngest children picked out the most colorful sheets from the clean supply of newspapers. After the walls were completely covered, special

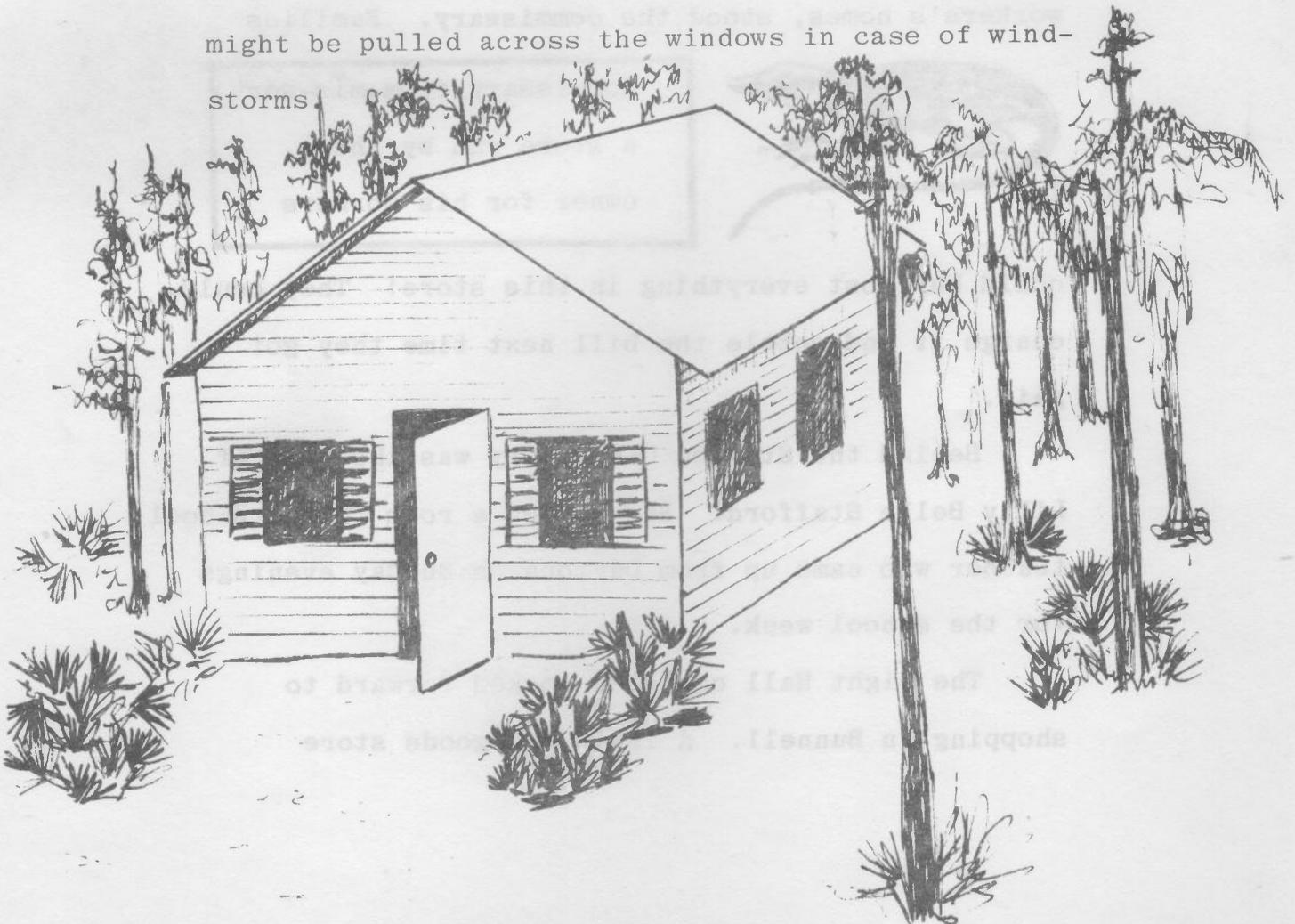
colored pictures were pasted on top. They were arranged as a collage and this natural artistic



collage (cŭl-lŏj)
bits of material
glued on a surface

touch added brightness to the rooms.

Sundays were set aside for church, resting and for visiting. Their one-room frame schoolhouse served as the church on Sundays. It also was used during the week for other meetings. It had open-framed windows, with no glass or screens. Shutters might be pulled across the windows in case of windstorms.



A treat for the children was a peeled stalk of sugarcane. Chewing on it gave them enough sticky sugar to satisfy their sweet tooth.



satisfy (să-tīs-fy)
to make happy

In the 30's, if illness struck, the families rode into Bunnell for medical treatment by Dr. Rose. If surgery was necessary, a trip to St. Augustine would have to be made.

At the edge of the cluster of eight or nine workers's homes, stood the commissary. Families



commissary (cōm-mīs-sery)
a store run by the
owner for his workers

could buy most everything in this store! They could charge it and settle the bill next time they got paid.

Behind the St. Joe Commissary was the home of Lilly Belle Stafford. She rented a room to the school teacher who came up from Daytona on Sunday evenings for the school week.

The eight Hall children looked forward to shopping in Bunnell. A large dry-goods store

(Sterman's) on the corner of Moody and Railroad Streets, carried all the little and big gifts one would buy for Christmas sharing. Whistles were a favorite toy.

Small garden plots kept the families in fresh vegetables. Some wild citrus remained from the former plantation groves and provided oranges for the community. These were located to the south of the Hernandez St. Joseph sugar plantation. Also, sparkling fresh water lakes along Old King's Road furnished an abundant supply of fish. Because it was too dangerous for children to enter the woods, fishing was done by adults.

The St. Joseph turpentine still remained on the same site until the 1950's. After that time, the thick gum was shipped by trucks to Jacksonville. The "St. Joe" children loved to climb in and out of the abandoned, rusting, distilling equipment. It was their jungle-gym, and they loved it!

Not much remains of the turpentine industry in the Palm Coast area. We can go back to the sugarcane days, however, and find proof right in Palm Coast. You will read about this in the last chapter.

CHAPTER 20

Flagler in the Forties

In 1940 the new county jail became a reality. Built by the WPA, it was funded by federal and county governments at a cost of \$24,000. The cement block building housed 22 prisoners on the second floor. Offices and radio headquarters were on the first floor. A sweat box and stockade were located to the rear of the jail. Often prisoners were assigned to work on Florida's roads.

Flagler County's sheriffs since 1917 were:

Ernest Johnston

Perry Hall

Ross Whitaker

Henry Wells

J. H. McKnight

Homer Brooks

P. A. "Zip" Edmonson

Dan Bennett

Harold Emery tells of those days in the '40's when he could see from Espanola clear across to the St. Joseph stills. The pines at the Old King's Road marked the edge of the turpentine industry.

In order for cattle to have sweet tender shoots of plants, farmers regularly burned off the open grazing lands. This was one time young boys were allowed to play with matches. They'd ride through the fields, dropping lighted kitchen matches. By burning off the top tough palmetto, new growth would soon appear. The cows could bite and chew this easily.

As a state forester, Mr. Emery recalls digging fire lines along Gore Lake. This would be a wide gash in the ground--clear of underbrush. It would keep a fire from leaping from one area to another, if there wasn't a wind.

In the 1940's when turpentine slacked off as a major industry, a new process was developed. From the stumps of yellow pine, enough gum could be pulled to make it profitable. The word "lightered" described this process of removal of the gum. A farmer was glad to have the stumps removed from his fields by the turpentine company. Then the land would be level and he would be able to farm.

The stumps, filled with gum, were usually shipped to a company, such as Hercules Powder, in Georgia. By a special method, the pine gum was separated from the wood fibers. Then it was distilled in the usual manner for turpentine products.

Louella Chaffee Fleurie's ancestors (the Halsteds) homesteaded some acreage which was bounded by Old King's Road and Route 100. A sapling fence protected geese, ducks, chickens and children. Grandmother never let the children out to play without first inspecting the yard and shooting any snakes she found. Cotton, cattle, sugar and fruits were the main crops grown by the Chaffees. The deep freeze of 1885 caused them to pack up and return to Michigan, leaving forever their farm in the forest.

The Lehigh Portland Cement Company found this acreage, which had been homesteaded by the Chaffees, to have huge deposits of sand, lime and shell; a good location for a cement plant. The Lehigh Company bought the property in 1946. It spent \$11,000,000 constructing its huge plant and railroad spur.

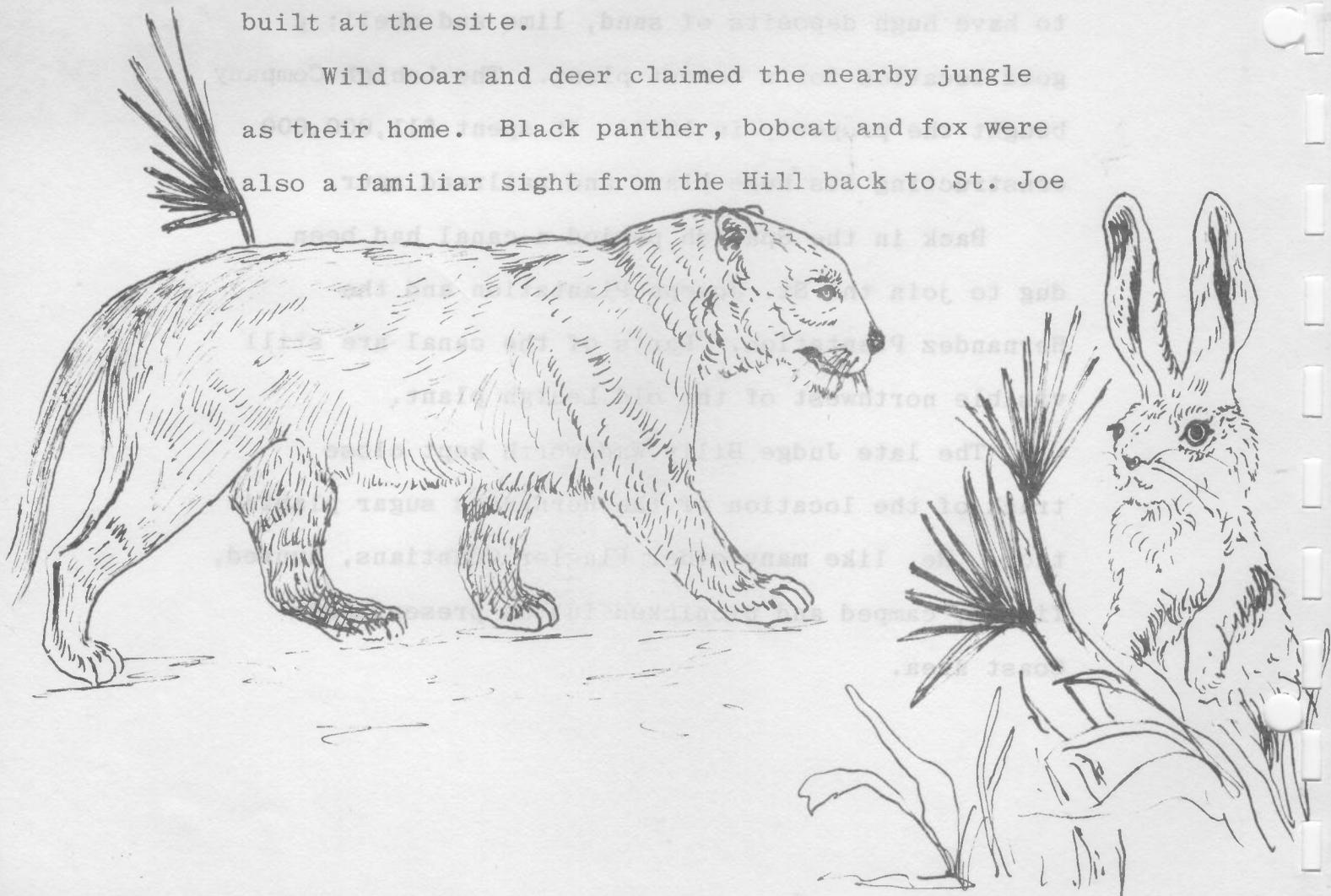
Back in the Spanish period a canal had been dug to join the St. Joseph Plantation and the Hernandez Plantation. Parts of the canal are still visible northwest of the old Lehigh plant.

The late Judge Billy Wadsworth kept close track of the location of the Hernandez sugar plantation. He, like many other Flagler Countians, hunted, fished, camped and picnicked in the present Palm Coast area.

The present Yacht Club area was high enough to be nicknamed "The Hill." Camping would be safer here than in most any other place. In the '30's and '40's kids from Bunnell and Flagler Beach looked forward to school holidays. They would fill mattress ticking with grasses and sleep in canvass tents. Some of the families whose sons vacationed there were: the McDaniels, the Barbers, the Durrances, the G. Bowers and the G. Allens.

Frances West Edmonson's parents planned for weeks ahead so their Christmas vacation at the Hill would be perfect. Dewey Moody's family and others joined them. Mr. Moody even had temporary outhouses built at the site.

Wild boar and deer claimed the nearby jungle as their home. Black panther, bobcat and fox were also a familiar sight from the Hill back to St. Joe



Canal. Bow and arrow or guns were used by these residents in hunting. One painful memory of Sheldon Barber is that concerning Spanish bayonets. He fell backwards into one and got some severely infected wounds from the plant's barbs.

WORLD WAR II

A date of infamy, December 7, 1941 is known in history as Pearl Harbor Day. The United States was shocked with disbelief to learn its naval task force and Pearl Harbor were being bombed by the Japanese.

The ugly rumble of war in Europe had already caused terror in the hearts of Americans everywhere.

President Roosevelt quickly declared that the United States was at war. In 1941, the United States joined forces with Great Britain, Canada, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, Norway, Denmark, and 19 smaller nations. In the closing year of the war, the Soviet Union (Russia) entered on the allied side. These allies fought on two battle fronts: one against the Axis powers in Europe and the other in the South Pacific against Japan.

The enemy countries took their name Axis Power from an Italian-German union in 1936. The following

main countries formed the Axis Powers:

Germany, Rumania, Italy, Bulgaria,
Hungary, Japan (later) and several
smaller nations.

Because Flagler County touched the seacoast
for 20 miles, it had a particular interest in
what might land on its shores.

The Axis powers had developed some very small
submarines. This U-Boat was a new discovery made
in Germany. Its name comes from German words.



U-Boat (U-Boat)

"Unter dem See Boot"

a boat that could
stay on the floor of
the ocean

The United States patrolled the waters especially
from Jacksonville south to keep submarines from land-
ing. A tower was built on the sand beaches near the
present Flagler Beach State Recreational Park, also
at Painter's Hill. From this tall wooden structure
one could peer out at the waters. The watch went
on day or night all through the war, always searching
for a "pipe" sticking out of the water. This "pipe"

is called a periscope and would enable someone below



periscope (pear-ī-skōp)
 a hollow tube with a
 mirror reflecting
 light rays downward.

the surface of the water in a submarine to see above the water.

In the early days of World War II, the Coast Guard was housed in the Moody Hotel, 3rd Street and Ala. Soon the men needed more space so they leased the Fuquay residence on South Oceanshore Boulevard.

Over 150 men were assigned to Flagler Beach. Since a 24-hour patrol was necessary there would always be one shift of sailors asleep. The others would be resting or eating while the third group would be on duty. This Coast Guard Headquarters has since been renovated into a hotel.

Because Flagler Beach was an "island," so to speak, its residents were issued "passes" by the Coast Guard. Each time a resident crossed the canal, he had to show his pass to the bridge guard.

Auto headlights were covered so that only a one inch band of light showed. Residences were

periscope (pear-lee-skop)
 a hollow tube with a
 mirror reflecting
 light rays downward.



darkened each evening. Black yard goods were stitched into blackout curtains. As a result, an enemy ship, lying offshore, would not be able to see homes or signs of life ashore.

During these long war years, Coast Guard patrols rode horseback up and down the 20 miles of shoreline. Sometimes they were alarmed by a rosy glow on the horizon. A few minutes later they'd hear the puff-boom swishing across the ocean's blackness. It would mean that a United States supply ship had been blown up by enemy U-boats.

Youngsters and oldsters of the county took volunteer duty guarding the water tower and acting as plane spotters. Tommy Durrance learned to recognize what kind of a plane was in the night sky by the sound of its motor. He would then report its position by telephone to the military.

Flagler County did its part in supplying foods and turpentine to the nation. Many citizens were assigned to this part of the effort and were frozen to their jobs.



"frozen to their jobs"
required to work at
a certain job for the
duration of the war

Farmers were one group and also turpentine workers who stayed in Flagler doing their part. Since pine pitch was essential to the Navy's ships, the whole turpentine industry was considered war-essential.

On the home front, housewives flattened tin cans, collected scrap metal and folded bandage squares.

Rationed coupons permitted citizens to buy limited amounts of gasoline, car tires, sugar, meat and shoes.

The economy of the country was strictly controlled. Wages, house-rents and foods came under governmental control. Here are some food prices in 1942:

Bread.....	9¢
Sweet Potatoes.....	2¢
Green Cabbage.....	4¢
Lettuce.....	10¢
Weiners.....	22¢
Lamb Chops.....	35¢
Bacon.....	31¢
Shrimp.....	27¢
Mullet.....	12½¢

The long war years (1941-1945) knit together families of servicemen. New friendships were formed as V-mail letters were exchanged. Their soldier or sailor sons had so much in common.

The following young men of Flagler County gave their lives for their country in World War II:

Marion McCraney	Joy Deen
Jim Booe	Michael L. Trad
Howard Bankston	

In 1946 ribbons of concrete filled the earth where the old brick road had cut through Bunnell. A four-lane super highway now linked Florida with the states directly to the north. Named U. S. 1, it would make one continuous highway under federal control all the way from one end of the East coast to the other.

The Gordon Walker's home, containing the local telephone switchboard exchange, had to be moved away from the edge of the new highway. It had been a home with a porch where folks sat and passed the time of day. Now that the front lawn disappeared, the house would be moved to Cherry Street. The cistern with its cupola top has been removed. The five gables have disappeared in the passing of time.



Rural areas finally enjoyed the convenience of electricity. At the end of World War II (1945), the Rural Electrification Program reached Flagler County. This was not a moment too soon. Cattle care in a barn was not easy by lantern light. Machines could be operated much more easily with a power source, rather than by gas engines.

Because of increased activity and larger cars and trucks, the one dirt road east to west wasn't sufficient.

The Flagler County government, in 1944, presented to the lawmakers in Tallahassee, a resolution to pave Route 100. The State Road Commission allotted funds to straighten and asphalt the road, and within a short time work began. The asphalt road was completed in 1946.

The bricks from Dixie Highway were not wasted. One can see the original bricks with the company imprint in front of the Bunnell Post Office and nearby residences. Some homes and businesses throughout Bunnell possess driveways and patios made of these historic bricks. One such home is located at the corner of Court and Cherry Streets. Another dwelling is located in the center of the county building complex on Highway 100.

The phrase "water, water everywhere and not a drop to drink" could be applied to Flagler County in this way: "sugarcane, sugarcane everywhere and not much sugar to eat." During the wartime years, sugar was a rationed item. The soldiers and sailors were given the first chance at all supplies. The rest would be evenly divided among the families at home. No one argued or would have had it any other way. When the country began to return to normalcy, rationing was removed.



normalcy (nōr-māl-see)

everyday living as

usual

Smiles appeared gradually on homemakers' faces when they heard by radio that sugar was now removed from the rationing list in 1947. Supplies of sugar were now to be purchased as needed from Cuba and Java.

Businesses in Flagler now reflected the return of its young men. Lehigh Portland Cement hired many returning servicemen.

To answer a need, the Chamber of Commerce was organized in April of 1947. The Flagler Hotel's

Committee Room became the gathering place for this group and other civic organizations.

One of the first problems was the attracting of businesses to Flagler County. The Chamber of Commerce naturally listened as the Naval Auxiliary Airfield was declared surplus property. The City of Bunnell would accept it.

Tourists resumed their travels south as soon as automobile tires and gasoline were available. The 20 miles of shoreline attracted the stop-over tourist as well as the winter resident. The county continued to offer reasonably-priced accommodations.

How much would you pay for a dinner these days? The Ocean Room at the Flagler Beach Hotel offered a roast chicken dinner for \$1.50. At the nearby Millard Hotel, one could rent a room for \$2.50 with an ocean view. For the grand sum of \$15.00 a vacationer had a surfside room for a whole week.

The first years after World War II brought several changes to the county. Some were long overdue. To drive the main road from Bunnello

to Flagler Beach took one-half ($\frac{1}{2}$) hour in dry weather. Each county commissioner could not help but hear the travel troubles of the citizens if he stood out on the courthouse sidewalk for a few minutes.

The road these citizens were discussing had become over-used and not maintained. Each time the rumblings of thunder would be followed by a whisper of rain, car drivers would next expect the noisy splat of huge raindrops. One could hardly see. There was no shoulder on which to pull off. The edge of the road was too soft. No wonder the citizens pushed the commissioners into action. The problem just would not go away. After all, Flagler got over 50" of rain per year. One of the obstacles was money, plus needed approvals from local and state agencies. Funds were set aside (\$34,000) from Flagler County and the rest would come from state sources. The approval for state funding finally came through in late 1946 and the raised roadbed was begun. No one minded the smell of hot tar or the noise of a back hoe machine. It all meant a hard, safe, wide road across the county.

The completion of the new hard-surface highway to the Intracoastal brought everyone to the site for one big celebration. The date: October 28, 1948. The county commissioners set aside funds for a fish fry and barbeque at Moody's Lake, west of the Intracoastal. About 1500 were served. After eating, the residents gathered along the water's banks to cheer on the motorboat races. From the St. Augustine Outboard Motorboat Club came several entries. Local pilots included Robert Bertha and Robert Allen, Jr.

In 1950, once again the United States found itself involved in an armed conflict. This time North Korea, with the support of Russia, had invaded South Korea, an ally of the United States. Through all the years of this undeclared war, the United States provided fighting men, money and materiel.



materiel (mă-tēr-ē-ěll)
supplies and weapons
of war

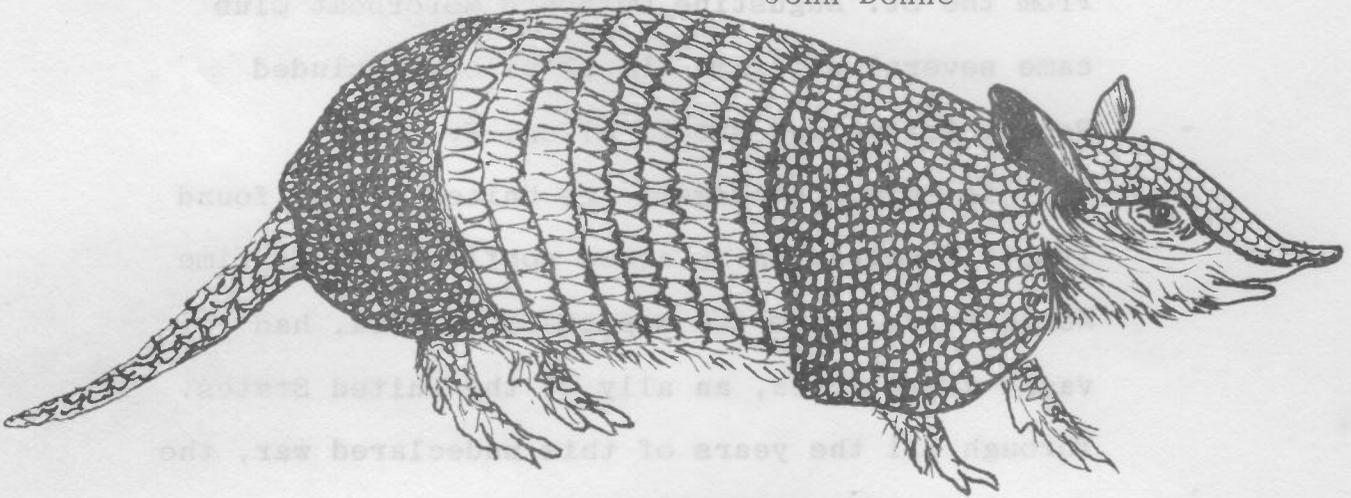
A truce in 1953 finally halted the formal fighting. Since that time the United States has supplied food to the starving refugees of this Asian conflict.

One young man from Flagler County was killed
in action.

John A. Kinney

"Any man's death diminishes me, because
I am involved in mankind. And, there-
fore, send not to know for whom the
bell tolls; it tolls for thee."

John Donne



On a cold, raw, windy evening in 1950, voices
could be heard along Highway 305 shouting to one
another. Lying in the road was a freshly-killed
armadillo. Realizing this was such an unusual
creature, Barbara Cody ran back into the house and
bundled up young Dan. She wanted him to see this
oddy.



oddy (ŏd-di-tē)
something very different
or unusual

Armadillos had migrated here from Texas through Louisiana. They have made themselves at home here ever since. Whenever a Flagler resident twists his ankle in a cone-shaped hole in the ground, he knows an armadillo has been around the night before. Grubs nesting on the roots of the St. Augustine grass make excellent eating for these armored, slow-moving creatures. Many residents find that roasted armadillo meat is a delicacy.

For motorists, larger animals posed an even greater threat. Governor Fuller Warren was the 30th chief executive of Florida. During his term, he spearheaded "fencing" legislation to make the highways clear of animals.

An auto driver, dreamily speeding down Florida's main roads before 1950, would have to be alert to avoid hitting many animals along the side of the road. In the following year, after the new law went into effect, accidents involving livestock dropped from 500 to only 98. No humans died in this type of accident.

This law had a greater meaning. Up until 1950, if someone's cow decided she'd like to eat up your garden, this act was permitted by law. If you ran into a cow, killed it and damaged your

car, you had to repair your own car and still pay the owner for the loss of the cow. The 1950 law changed it so the car driver would be protected.

This Warren Fencing Law meant a boost in the cattle industry. Now, more farmers would be willing to raise cattle for market. County grazing areas were increased. Flagler's cattle ranches made this one of its main industries.

In the 1941 political campaign, several county candidates spoke of the need for safer roads. Shortley after being elected, George Wickline traveled to Ocala to appeal for road funds. The state officials who had just inspected Flagler's roads, alerted him to a dangerous situation. The drawbridge across the waterway had been so weakened by age that it was corroded in spots.



corroded (cōr-rō-dĕd)
the eating away by
salt and other metals

Mr. Wickline had gone to appeal for funds to repair Highway A1A. Instead he returned home with a promise of funds for a new bridge. Until the project was completed, emergency safety measures were followed. Flagler Beach children used this method: The school district bus driver would stop

at the east edge of the bridge. The riders would get off and walk across. The empty bus followed. When it reached solid ground, the children clambered aboard.

Cooperation between the state's road department and the local county commission produced results. Finally, in 1950, Flagler County saw the installation of an electrically-operated concrete drawbridge.

The city of Flagler Beach now had dependable access to the western half of the county. This was essential for its growth and safety.

With an increase in population, Flagler Beach had another major problem--the lack of a steady supply of drinking water. Tests were made of the Floridan aquifer. In 1951, Lehigh Portland Cement



Floridan aquifer
 (Flor-ĭ-dăn ah-kwĭ-fur)
 a deep freshwater lake
 beneath most of Florida

deeded a plot of land 100' by 300' to the city of Flagler Beach. Wells could now be drilled and the city could develop a municipal water system.

BEVERLY BEACH

CHAPTER 21

Of Moving Over and Making Room

During the early 50's, emergency medical care was still very far away from many Flagler County folks. Hospital care would be available only in St. Augustine or Daytona Beach.

However, one pioneer doctor decided to establish his practice in Flagler County. In 1953, he selected Bunnell as the site for a ten-bed facility. Dr. John Canakaris operated it privately, building the hospital with conventional financing and public subscription. The first unit cost \$30,000.

Two years later, he began an expansion program. A 55-bed hospital was constructed at the corner of Bacher and Court Streets (Court St. now known as Canakaris)

Responding to the growing county's needs, Dr. Canakaris once again entered into a building program in 1979. The Community Hospital of Bunnell was completed in 1980. The 81-bed facility includes space-age monitoring equipment. The Hospital Corporation of America administers this private hospital and Dr. Canakaris is Chief of Staff and Chairman of the Board.

BEVERLY BEACH

The tiny coastal community of Beverly Beach had an unusual birth in 1955. By a last minute legislative act, Beverly Beach was born as an incorporated town with only three resident families! The late Claude Varn wanted this area to remain separate from Flagler Beach. His son was a member of the State Legislature and advised the families how to incorporate.

Every voter held an office. Mr. Varn, a lawyer, offered his services as town attorney. Everyone worked without pay at that point. Soon Beverly Beach started to receive checks from the state from cigarette tax rebates. It also received a six percent dividend from Florida Power and Light. This is called a franchise charge. It gave Florida Power and Light exclusive right to supply power within the "city" limits.



exclusive (ĕx-clū-sĭv)
undivided, not in-
cluded; alone

One of the humorous things that happened was that the constable asked for a badge so he would "look" official. At the next town meeting he was

presented with a tin badge, purchased in the local variety store.

A few typical examples have been given of the easy-going life that folks lived in Flagler County. They enjoyed many pleasures; crabbing, hunting, fishing, swimming, making cracklins', to name a few.

How do you make cracklins'? First, you get the fat from a hog. Then you cut that fat into small squares and put it in a pot over a hot fire. After much stirring, the cracklins' begin rising to the top. Cracklins' can be eaten after they are cooked. Some folks put them in a sandwich with a little mustard or mayonnaise. Another favorite is to make cornbread with cracklins'.

The word cracklins', reminds us of why Florida natives are called "crackers." When Florida mule or horse teams didn't move fast enough, the driver cracked his whip on their backs. The noise was a "cracker." This nickname is generally given to all natives in the southern states.

In the early 1950's, the simple life was becoming more complex, because of the new laws. During this period, the United States was struggling

within its own borders over the new concept of civil rights. A ruling by the Supreme Court in 1954 states "...there shall be no separate schools according to one's race or color." In 1964, Congress passed the Civil Rights Act. This law made it illegal to discriminate in education,



discriminate
 (dĭs-crĭm-ĭn-āt)
 to act in favor of
 or against one group

voting, employment and the use of public facilities. Private businesses, such as theatres, restaurants and hotels were required to follow this law.

EDUCATION IN FLORIDA AND FLAGLER COUNTY

During the Territorial Years (1822-1845), settlements tried to give free education to their children but lacked the money to carry out this noble effort. By 1849, five percent of all land sales were set aside for adding to the existing school fund. A few of the new counties included schools in their tax base as they created governments. The person who registered public lands became the first school superintendent for the state. Over 100 free schools existed by 1860.

Private schools sprang up and were supported by the well-to-do families. Private tutors gave instruction to pupils in their homes. Two colleges were opened in the 1850's. Called seminaries in those days, these two were located in opposite sections of the state: Ocala for the Eastern half and Tallahassee for the Western half of the state.

The new constitution of 1868 gave excellent funding to the free school concept. It was the first time that the poor would receive an equal chance for an education.

State money was given to each county according to the number of school-age children in that county. The laws also stated that each county must collect a school tax of no less than three mills. This meant that for every thousand dollars of value on a property, the tax was \$3.00. The Registrar of Public Lands was also responsible for running the schools. It wasn't long before the state passed laws which created school boards to be elected in each county and headed by a county school superintendent. The state also hired one person to be in full charge of education. His title was State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Other state officers helped him plan the program of teaching which all the counties must follow. Some counties

did not like to be told how and what to teach.

As the years passed, the laws were made more simple, and education improved. Everyone was required by law to attend school until a certain age, whether they were black or white, rich or poor. Schools for whites and for blacks were under control of the local county school district. Several colleges trained for certain occupations. Normal schools prepared for teaching; agricultural and mechanical arts were taught at several locations throughout the state. Tallahassee was the site of the normal college for Negroes. Several religious groups began their own colleges throughout the state. The closest one to Flagler County is Bethune-Cookman in Daytona Beach.

Another help to education came with the election of Governor Broward. He enacted child labor laws and state aid to schools, plus many other laws which gave tourism a boost. This, in turn, brought more dollars into the state.

Under Governor Catts, compulsory school attendance laws were put into effect in 1916.

Here is a list of Flagler County schools (1917-1918), teachers' names, also any visitors to that school. The average pay was \$60.00 per month.

Matanzas School

Teacher: Lily Dale Thompson

Malphur School #9

Teacher: Pauline Henderson

Visitors: Local residents and parents

St. Johns Park #7

Teacher: Jennie Pigue

Visitors: 20 (one lady came five
times within the first
three months)

Haw Creek School #6

Teacher: Fay Caldwell

Flagler School #1

Teacher: Marie Godden

Codyville School #5

Teacher: N. A. Brantley

Visitors: State Inspector of Rural
Schools, Sheriff Ernest
Johnston and State Demon-
stration Agent

Dupont School #4

Teacher: Allie Cochran

Bunnell School #13

Teacher: H. H. Williams

Gilbert School #8

Teacher: Corinne Lait

Espanola School #10

Teacher: Bessie Safriet

Ocean City School #2Teachers: L. O. Upson, Willie MacKirby
and Bessie BuchananBunnell School #1

Teacher: Lafayette Golden

In August 1918 the teachers' salaries were increased to \$120.00 per month.

The new Bunnell School housed all the grades through 12th. School books were free. Learning a trade or a skill while in school was new to education



Small rural schools were closed and the children were transported into Bunnell. Private cars were hired as buses. The heavy rains sometimes meant a rowboat ride for teachers and students.

Several schools for black children were provided and were under the local school district's control.

A fire in 1971 destroyed the Bunnell High School. Plans were begun to build a new high school on Route 100, East. In the meantime, students in grades 7th through 12th attended classes at the Carver School. The present Bunnell Elementary School, which opened in 1972, houses all students from kindergarten through 6th grade. The new high school, named Flagler Palm Coast High School, opened its doors in September 1974.

Flagler County has developed a comprehensive adult and community education program for people of all ages.

As Flagler Beach grew, people of like interests gathered together to work toward their goals, both secular and religious. To describe the influence of religion in the county, it is necessary to go back into history. From the time that these lands were occupied, there has been a definite expression of religious worship. It has taken many forms.

MAJOR RELIGIOUS FAITHS

The First Baptist Church of Flagler Beach began meeting in a grocery store in 1923. Two

years later, the members pitched a tent on the church grounds for worship. Next to it, the sanctuary was under construction. The first minister was W. R. Wilkinson.



sanctuary
(sănk-tyoo-ěry) a
house of worship

The Southern Baptist Convention provided the \$5,000 necessary for the land and the building. It still remains at the original location at the corner of 3rd and North Central, Flagler Beach.

Also, in Flagler Beach a small group of Methodists wanted to worship God in their own way. They enlisted the services of Rev. Hartsfield from Bunnell. Early days of worship were held in the home of George Moody on Daytona Avenue. Some of the families were the L. Upsons, the G. Moodys, the D. Fuquays and the L. Gages. Within that year, it was decided to build a church. Mr. Moody donated the land on 12th Street between Daytona and Central Avenues. It must have been like a barn-raising or quilting bee, for these dedicated people erected the building in just one day! The wooden structure measured 24' x 40'.

For the next several years, it served many Protestants living and visiting at the beach. As the year 1930 approached, jobs were scarce and some members moved away. By 1932 the little congregation disbanded. Termites consumed most of the empty structure. That year the lumber remaining was sold for \$125.00.

Methodist worship at the beach was revived in 1958 with first services being held in the Women's Club Building. Plans were laid for a fellowship hall and sanctuary to be built at 15th and Daytona Avenues. Member volunteers assisted the contractor in the construction, and it was completed in 1966.

The First Baptist Church in Bunnell had its beginnings in 1926 with 13 charter members. Just a few blocks away on Anderson Street stood the Seventh-Day Adventist Church. The Baptists worshipped here for three years. On land donated by Fred Hooper, an educational unit was erected on Church Street. It was used for worship while the sanctuary was being completed. The present church was occupied in 1951 and the steeple was added in 1971. In 1980, a two-story wing was added to the educational building.

St. Thomas Episcopal Church began with a group of beachside residents in 1948. The Rev. P. Jones

came from Palatka to serve them. In 1951, a Christmas Eve service was held in the Flagler Beach Hotel. From 1955 to 1966, St. Thomas' members worshipped in their sanctuary, the former Seventh-Day Adventist Church in Bunnell. One of the first weddings there was that of Joy and Louis Steflik.

In 1966, the Lehigh Cement Worker's Union Building was acquired, renovated and dedicated as a church. A winding brick path leads from Highway 100 to the church doors. The bricks are a reminder of Flagler County's past.

Street meetings marked the first gathering of The Church of God in Jesus. A congregation was formed in the latter 1920's. This church has the distinction of one pastor serving it for 50 years. Elder James Pompey saw the sanctuary become a reality in the 1940's. It stands on Church Street in Bunnell.

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints began its Sunday School in 1928, meeting in private homes. In 1972, it acquired and dedicated its sanctuary on North Pine Street, Bunnell.

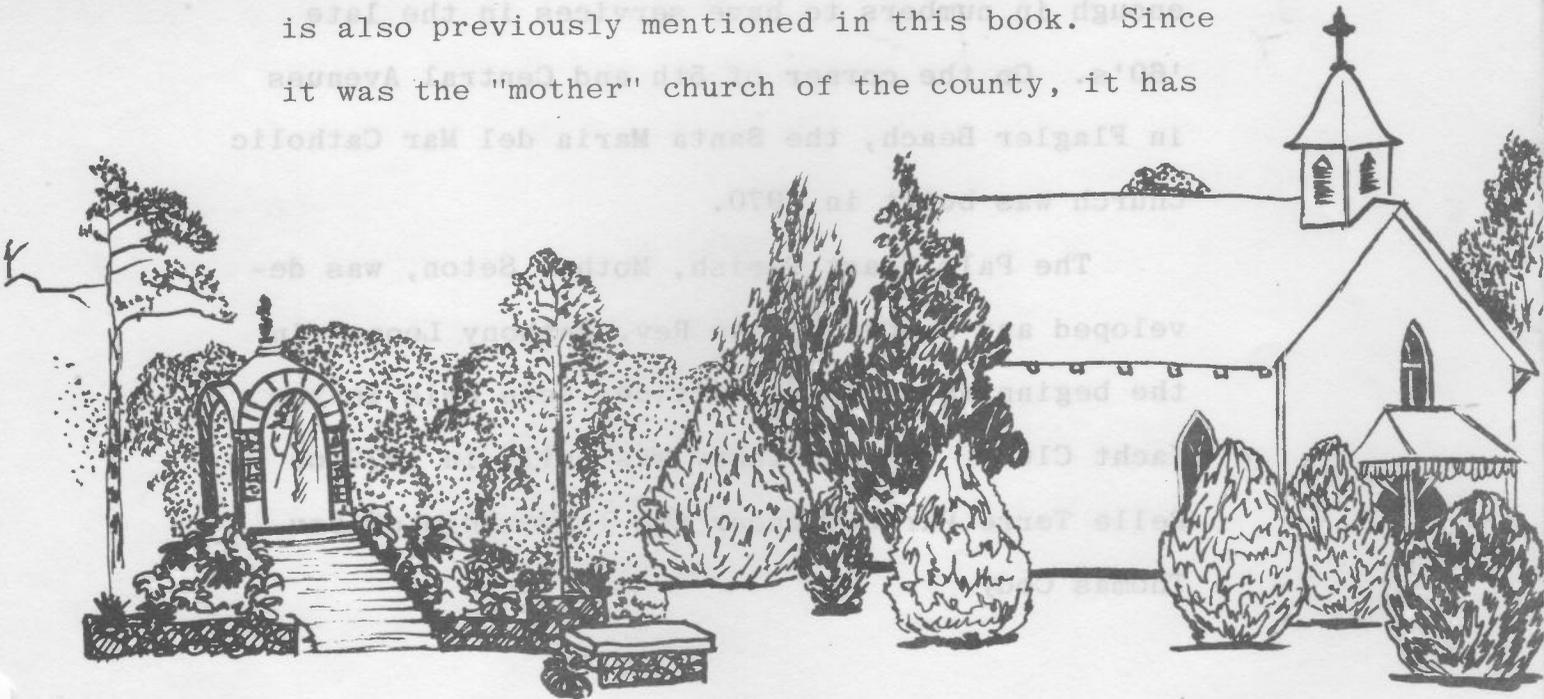
Under the leadership of the late Rev. Moses Britton, the St. James' Baptist Church was begun in 1962. It has served Bunnell as a community meeting place and school at various times in the past.

Social and community meetings were held in the hall of the St. Paul's Baptist Church in Espanola, since its beginning in 1926. From time to time, public school for blacks was held here.

Another church sharing the responsibility for schooling was the Pentacostal Holiness Church of God in Jesus Christ of Espanola. In the early 1930's this church was built; it relocated in Bunnell in the 1940's.

Elsewhere in this book, the Bunnell Methodist Church's history is recorded. Since 1909, a Methodist Church and Fellowship Hall has stood on the property at Lambert and Church Streets in Bunnell. The Rev. W. A. Myers was the first minister.

The St. Mary, Queen of Poland, Catholic Church, is also previously mentioned in this book. Since it was the "mother" church of the county, it has



sponsored three additional parishes. Father A. Baczyk was the first priest.

As a Latin teacher-priest in Poland, Father Walter Bayer was an intimate friend of the present Pope John Paul II. Father Bayer came to America as a young priest and served in the Polish sector of Chicago. After serving there for 37 years, he retired and became the present priest to the Polish people at St. Mary's Church, Korona.

Flagler Beach residents Mary and the late Domenico Buono were among the early Catholics who worshipped first at Korona and later at St. Stephen's in Bunnell. This church, on Highway 100, was built in 1953 under the direction of Father Vincent Smith.

The worshippers at the beach became strong enough in numbers to have services in the late '60's. On the corner of 5th and Central Avenues in Flagler Beach, the Santa Maria del Mar Catholic Church was built in 1970.

The Palm Coast Parish, Mother Seton, was developed and served by the Rev. Anthony Leon. In the beginning of 1972, services were held in the Yacht Club. The sanctuary was built in 1979 on Belle Terre Parkway under the leadership of Rev. Thomas Cody.

The first Protestant worship was held at Palm Coast's Yacht Club on Mother's Day in 1973. The Lutheran Mission was organized one year later under the leadership of the late Pastor Marc Otterbein. The name chosen by the members was "St. Mark-by-the-Sea Lutheran Church." It officially opened its doors on July 4, 1976, dedicating its new facility on America's Bicentennial Day.

Temple Beth Shalom began house worship in Palm Coast in 1973 and later moved to the Yacht Club. Its synagogue was constructed on Wellington Drive in 1979.

The First Baptist Church of Palm Coast began its worship at the Yacht Club in 1974. The sanctuary on Palm Coast Parkway was completed in 1977.

The Presbyterian Church of Palm Coast was officially organized in 1980. The congregation expects to complete its sanctuary in the near future, which will be located on Florida Park Drive.

The First United Methodist Church of Palm Coast plans to build its church in the Indian Trails area.

Worshipping brought residents together in this way. Other organizations brought people of shared interests into contact with each other.

There are over 100 separate clubs in Flagler County. Each reveals how its citizens care about certain areas of life here.

In addition, clubs are organized along political, civic, business and industrial lines. With the increase in population, Flagler County will reflect these wider interests of its newcomers. You name it and Flagler County has it!

LIBRARY SERVICES

The Flagler Womens' Club was formally organized in 1946. As a community service group, it recognized the need for a library. Its members donated books and began a small library in their clubhouse on South Central Avenue. Mrs. Philip Kester, when president of the club, chose the community library as her project. She enlisted the support of the late Judge Billy Wadsworth. He helped in obtaining county funds for additional books.

Flagler Beach's City Hall was built in 1964; one room was set aside as the library. Boy Scouts knocked on doors of the area's residents and collected more books. The city put an item in the budget for maintenance. The Womens' Club volunteers served as librarians.

Palm Coast's developers, ITT Community Development Corporation increased the book supply with a \$3,000 contribution in 1974.

As the city grew, so did its police force. Its headquarters needed that library room for dispatching. An agreement was worked out between the city and the Flagler County School District. The library was given a permanent home in the former Flagler Beach Elementary School, now known as the George Wickline Community Center. Salaries and maintenance come from city funds.

Meanwhile, efforts have been directed toward a county-wide library system. Through donations and also the sale of paperback books, some funds have been collected toward this goal. Presently, two branches are open: the Hammock Community Building and the Palm Coast Shopping Center. Plans call for additional branches at other community centers throughout the county.

MUNICIPAL IMPROVEMENTS

Another service, made necessary by the increasing population, was that of a safe municipal sewer system. Flagler Beach had to proceed with the project, for it would cost the homeowners more and more with each year's delay. A modern waste treatment plant was also put into use.

A municipal sewer system for Flagler Beach



municipal (mū-ni-ci-pāl)
 belonging to a city
 government

had been installed in the spring of 1976. Each homeowner had been assessed \$10.00 for front footage.

Along the shore, motels and other businesses began to spring up. Flagler Beach, Beverly Beach, Painter's Hill and the Hammock all witnessed this influx of tourists and permanent residents.



influx (in-flūcks)
 the flowing or coming
 in; arrival

Painter's Hill had been an incorporated community since 1961, existing as a quiet seaside hamlet. With the mid '70's boom in real estate, the community's officers would soon be overburdened with paper work. Steps were taken to dissolve the governmental structure. In October 1980 the residents officially dissolved Painter's Hill Community.

The City Commissioners at Flagler Beach had been faced with more requests for land use along

Highway AlA. Zoning became a main point of discussion. The State of Florida had begun developing land use plans; time was running out for areas with scattered population like Flagler County.

One zoning law enacted by the city, stated that no structure may be built within city limits on the oceanside of AlA. This will always keep the beach side of Highway AlA open and unspoiled.

WILDLIFE AND NATURE

Even though Flagler Beach grew, outlying spots remained unchanged by man; the wild animals continued to roam freely as they always did in the county's early days.

Dinner Island, Tiger Road and Honeyhill Road are rather unusual names to be found on a county map. However, they do exist in Flagler County!

As Otis Hunter tells it, these names have real life meaning from Flagler's colorful past. In the horse and wagon days, it took about four hours to travel west from Bunnell. A journey to San Mateo meant a noon time stop for lunch. At a clearing which was no more than a rise in the ground, everybody got off the wagon at Dinner Island.

Sawmill workers in the western part of the

county hadn't seen many pictures of tigers or panthers in the 1890's. They just knew these were wild and dangerous creatures. If a six-foot (6') black "cat" sprang from a tree, without making a sound, it was a "tiger" to these frightened workers. The name Tiger Road showed the location of black panthers. Mr. Hunter recalls his father, Elzie Hunter, many years later walking into the yard alongside his horse. Draped over its saddle was the limp carcass of a black panther.

Along Honeyhill Road stood a clump of dead cypress. Bees hunted dead cypress trees with open knotholes in them. Through these openings the bees entered and formed a wax honeycomb. Those wise insects were careful to choose a spot out of reach of the bears. Then they would have their own honey all winter long.

One of the bears' favorite food was fish. Razor-like claws scooped the fish from a stream as quick as lightning. E. L. "Buddy" Taylor had the unusual experience of seeing bears at the ocean. In the northern Hammock area, the wild land served as a natural habitat for all sorts of woodland creatures, through the 1950's.

The cypress swamp area in southwest Flagler

County served as a hibernating location for the bears.



hibernate (hi-bŭr-nāt)
to sleep lightly for
many months

Many times the phrase "hog bear" was given to the black bear. They killed piglets by breaking down a fence, even if near a home. Wild boar still live in uncleared woodlands of the county.

Mr. Taylor also witnessed wild hog families racing and cavorting along the beach. These boar ran the countryside in packs or families. Powerful hoofs and a strong snout gave them a means for fighting and searching for food. Weighing about 300 pounds, a mature boar was stronger than the best-trained hunting dog. Any such dog who tried to go after a boar would be given up as dead.

Flagler County has learned to live with its snakes. Among the 60 different species, only five are poisonous. The cottonmouth moccasin, coral snake, the southern copperhead, the Florida ground rattler (pigmy) and the eastern diamondback rattler are the ones to respect.

During these earlier years, one Bunnell family

Deer
"Charlie"
↓

trusted the wild animals so much, it kept a pet deer in the backyard. Everyone liked the idea, until the deer ate up all the roses in the neighborhood.

According to Sheldon Barber, an attempt was made to import the large Arizona deer for breeding. This experiment was not a success.

FLORIDA INDUSTRY

Within Flagler County's 438 square miles, one didn't always know of all its money making industries.

The palm branches used in churches on Palm Sunday, were shipped out commercially from the 40's on. A potato canning factory existed in the earlier decades.

Turpentine required barrels so Flagler had both a stave and a barrel-making industry. A bottling works was located along Deen Road. Even up to present day, a truck farmer could haul a few pigs off to market and gain a profit. Anyone who had winter lettuce, a few extra quarts of strawberries, pecans, guavas or jars of homemade haw jelly could readily sell these down in Ormond and Daytona. The profits would more than pay for the gasoline expense. Fishermen could always count on a good catch of bream at Crescent Lake.

Sportsmen knew the Intracoastal was ready to part with such delicacies as bass, trout, flounder,

snapper and yellow tails. The fish supply was unending. Shrimp could be found for bait or eating by digging along the mud banks of the canal.

In recent decades, only a small percent of Florida's soil has been cultivated for farming. Yet from this little amount of land, a variety of crops were grown: cotton, tobacco, sugarcane, tung oil, grains, citrus and vegetables.

HISTORIC SETTING

Since this land now supports such a different variety of crops, a visitor may ask what has happened since the plantation days. Are the grapefruit and orange groves all gone? Could one see proof of a sugarmill as mentioned in previous chapters?

Fortunately, some of these historic settings are intact. Several families who are descendants of the plantation families still live in the county.

The famous Bulowville mansion is gone, but the sugarmill area is now known as the Bulow Historical Ruins State Site. The coquina spring water well, foundations and walls of the mill have been well preserved. A complete museum displays the tools and other items from J. J. Bulow's days.

The Bulow Plantation lands are now under the

ownership of direct descendants--William and Thomas Lenssen. They operate beef cattle ranches, a private campground and other game preserve areas north of the original Bulowville.

The land that once belonged to the Eatmans, Longs and DuPonts, is now a part of the Palm Coast area.

Bunnell was the home site of the late Judge Billy Wadsworth's family. As Palm Coast developed, the judge kept an eye on the land that had once been the St. Joseph Plantation.

In 1977 the Wadsworths settled in their new Palm Coast home. By carefully digging in their back yard, they located proof of the sugarmill. The handmade brick floor was intact in one area of 20 square feet. Three huge trees separated it from the other section, which is on a neighbor's property. The floor was edged by tabby (tabia) stones. This was formed by finely crushed burned oyster shells, sand and salt water. This product was hardened by sun baking or firing in an oven. The sugarmill foundation also contained several iron bars each about four feet (4') long and eight inches (8") high. It is probable that sugar was kept in this room, awaiting shipment.

Tucked away in the northeast corner of the county is one small trace of plantation history. Worn grave markers in the DuPont family cemetery silently remind us of Benjamin DuPont. He fought in the Civil War and died for the Confederacy. Other markers in the cemetery indicate graves of family members and probably slaves. Also killed in the Civil War were his brothers Abraham, Jr., and William, who are both buried in the Huguenot Cemetery in St. Augustine.

Nearby the original DuPont Plantation is the famed "Marineland." In several room-size tanks, visitors view more than 3,000 species of the seas. Trained porpoises and dolphins entertain viewers six times a day. Adjoining the theatre and display complex is a research laboratory called the Whitney Foundation. Its main purpose is oceanographic studies.



oceanographic
 (ō-shŭn-ŏ-gră-fĭck)
 relating to life in
 the ocean's depths

Flagler County frequently calls upon Marineland for rescue equipment when whales accidentally beach themselves on the sandy shores.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Conservationists tell Florida that time is running out. Many wild-life species nest in Florida's wetlands. This wild-life will be gone forever if it is not protected. One rare example of the pure environment is the salt marshes which begin at Highway 100 and extend southward along the canal. Wood storks, a few whooping cranes, ibis, a rare eagle or two and the grey heron depend on insects, plants and also on animal life such as crawfish, frogs, snakes and grasshoppers.

Dense clumps of sharp slim reeds huddle motionless among the glassy salt waters of the Bulow Creek. One can canoe for hours in this maze,



maze (māz) a series of paths that usually end up at an obstacle

and never reach the famed little fishing bridge on Washington Street. Year 'round crabbing and fishing make this a favored spot. No matter where you "crab" the method is the same.

Crabbing in the Intracoastal means standing on the bulkheads or piers. Lower a chicken neck tied on a string, and get that dip net ready! October and November continue to be the best months for

snaring the biggest ones.

A new type of shrimp has recently entered the market--rock shrimp. It had been largely ignored in the past because of its hard shell. Once folks proved they didn't mind the work of cleaning rock shrimp, this variety has become very popular in restaurants and homes.

The beach comes alive with each incoming wave. Worm-like holes appear on the sand as the foam bubbles explode and the busy sandpipers hurry along on tiny flying feet. Each second means one bite of food. No wonder they move so quickly!

The Audubon Society of Flagler County was begun in 1971, largely through the efforts of Jim Marquis. In his professional work in the forestry, he watched the frail system of natural habitats being destroyed. If the citizens of Flagler County could be made aware of the dangers of this destruction, they might take action. The members of Flagler County's Audubon Society try to reach the public with activities and information relating to our unusual and rare natural environment. Sea turtles fall victim to the shrimper's nets or to shoreline assaults. Whales beach themselves for reasons

unknown. Disease or humans kill off rare species of birds. Through all these concerns, Florida must ask itself: What would it be like without these birds, these salt marshes, these swarming coves of marine life? A thoughtful point: The average small insect-eating bird consumes over 100 insects a day, plus several thousand eggs! Wherever a bird refuge sign is displayed, citizens should respect it. Birds are safe from man's guns in the refuge.



refuge (rĕ-fūg)
a safe place, a
haven

The following quote, taken from the book "Touch the Earth" written by an aged Indian woman, should be taken seriously by Flagler County residents-- both present and future.

"The White people never cared for land or deer or bear. When we Indians kill meat, we eat it all up. When we dig roots we make little holes. When we built houses, we make little holes. When we burn grass for grasshoppers, we don't ruin things. We shake down acorns and pinenuts. We

don't chop down the trees. We only use dead wood. But the White people plow up the ground pull down the trees, kill everything. The tree says, 'Don't. I am sore. Don't hurt me.' But they chop it down and cut it up. The spirit of the land hates them. They blast out trees and stir it up to its depths. They saw up the trees. That hurts them. The Indians never hurt anything, but the White people destroy all. They blast rocks and scatter them on the ground. The rock says, 'Don't. You are hurting me.' But the White people pay no attention. When the Indians use rocks, they take little round ones for their cooking....How can the spirit of the earth like the White man?....Everywhere the White man has touched it, it is sore."

CHAPTER 22

Star Gazing

On a quiet and clear night you can see forever!

These words tell the whole story of Flagler

County. Here is all the beauty of the wilderness set among the conveniences of civilization.

From this day what will Flagler County grow

to become? What happens today becomes history tomorrow.

Looking around the county, one sees some "firsts" in the field of energy. Solar hot-water systems via roof collection is becoming a common



via (vee-ah) by means of

sight. One of the first homes to be heated by solar heat was that of the Robert Romans in Palm Coast. Solar heating of private swimming pools is not unusual.

Perhaps the folks in Flagler will see windmills dotting the landscape. These whirring blades will catch the power of moving air and store this energy

in gigantic batteries. Another source of electricity is the enormous power of the ocean's waves. The sun's warmth and power are also waiting for man to grasp.

The water supplying Flagler County comes from the Floridan aquifer and several more shallow aquifers.

Each community tries to guard its supply of fresh water against saltwater intrusion. The



intrusion (in-trū-shŭn)
the act of entering
without permission

watering system of Palm Coast reclaims and recycles the rainwater run-off. One private park, the Beverly Beach Surfside Estates, has its own desalinization plant. This process removes the salt from the ocean water. Safe drinking water is thus produced for the residents of this oceanside mobile home park.

New homes mean industry. Florida is happy to welcome permanent residents, as well as winter visitors (snowbirds, we call them).

About 70,000 acres in the northern half of the county was purchased in the late 60's by

International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT) for a planned community. Public announcements, made in 1969, revealed that Palm Coast would consist of seven neighborhoods. Each would be separated from the other by greenbelts, agricultural and



greenbelts
a barrier planting
of trees and bushes

forested areas which form natural barriers.

Canals would make it possible to reach the Intracoastal Waterway from one's own home. One notices freshwater lakes, as well as saltwater canals, throughout the community.

The present construction began in 1970. First, the water and sewer plants were constructed; electric power had to be brought in; ribbons of curving streets replaced the fallen scrub palmettos, palm and slash pine. Quickly, an 18-hole golf course appeared. Next were tennis courts and a coquina-walled yacht club with swimming pool. By 1973, 100 homes occupied the "core area" near the golf course. "Palm Harbor" is the new name given to this original colony. Present plans call for a population of about 25,000 by 1990.

The county benefits from a community that is planned. The advantage is that clusters of homes will always be separated from the shopping center or major highways. The 20-year plan has placed schools and parks in each neighborhood for the enjoyment of its residents. A second golf course, Pine Lakes, is scheduled for opening in December of 1980. Orderly, planned development can help protect the environment.

The ITT Community Development Corporation (ICDC), responsible for each phase of building, stresses its main concerns:

1. air and water quality
2. tidal wetlands and flood plains
3. wildlife
4. historical sites
6. employment and economy
7. water supply
8. liquid waste and reclamation
9. energy
10. community services
11. housing



reclamation (rě-clă-mā-shŭn)
recycling or using power

Agriculture has moved to welcome light industry in Flagler County since 1975. The two work hand-in-hand providing jobs. Flagler continues to supply the market with its potatoes, cabbage, pulpwood and cattle.

Urbanization is possible in a county like



urbanization

(ŭ-băn-ĭ-zā-shŭn)

development as a city

Flagler because the farmlands will not be squeezed out. The planned community concept as described in this chapter assures Flagler County that its farmlands and wetlands will be protected.

The ICDC staff management totals more than 800 employees with an annual local payroll of \$9,000,000.

As part of its responsibility to the community, ICDC has funded the following:

The Community YMCA (staffing for
the first three years)

Emergency Services Building

Fire trucks and an emergency
vehicle

Mini-bus and \$10,000 toward a
full-size bus for YMCA for
community activities

ITT-ICDC also cooperated in providing a site for the Flagler Palm Coast High School and the proposed middle school on Belle Terre Parkway. An elementary school in the Florida Park Drive area is also being proposed.

Flagler County's Commissioners work closely with ICDC on what is known as a Comprehensive Land Use Plan. All those involved in the zoning and growth keep check on the 11 points listed above. By monitoring, Flagler County will be assured of an increase of population in an orderly plan of development.

One need which can be addressed by those in the planning process is the need for bike paths. Federal funds for this form of energy-saving have made bike paths a reality in many states.

Another important need expressed by Flagler folks is for a museum. All across this county, pioneer families own priceless treasures which are stored on closet shelves or in garages. Some of the precious items include: an original jury



precious (prĕ-shŭs)
very valuable

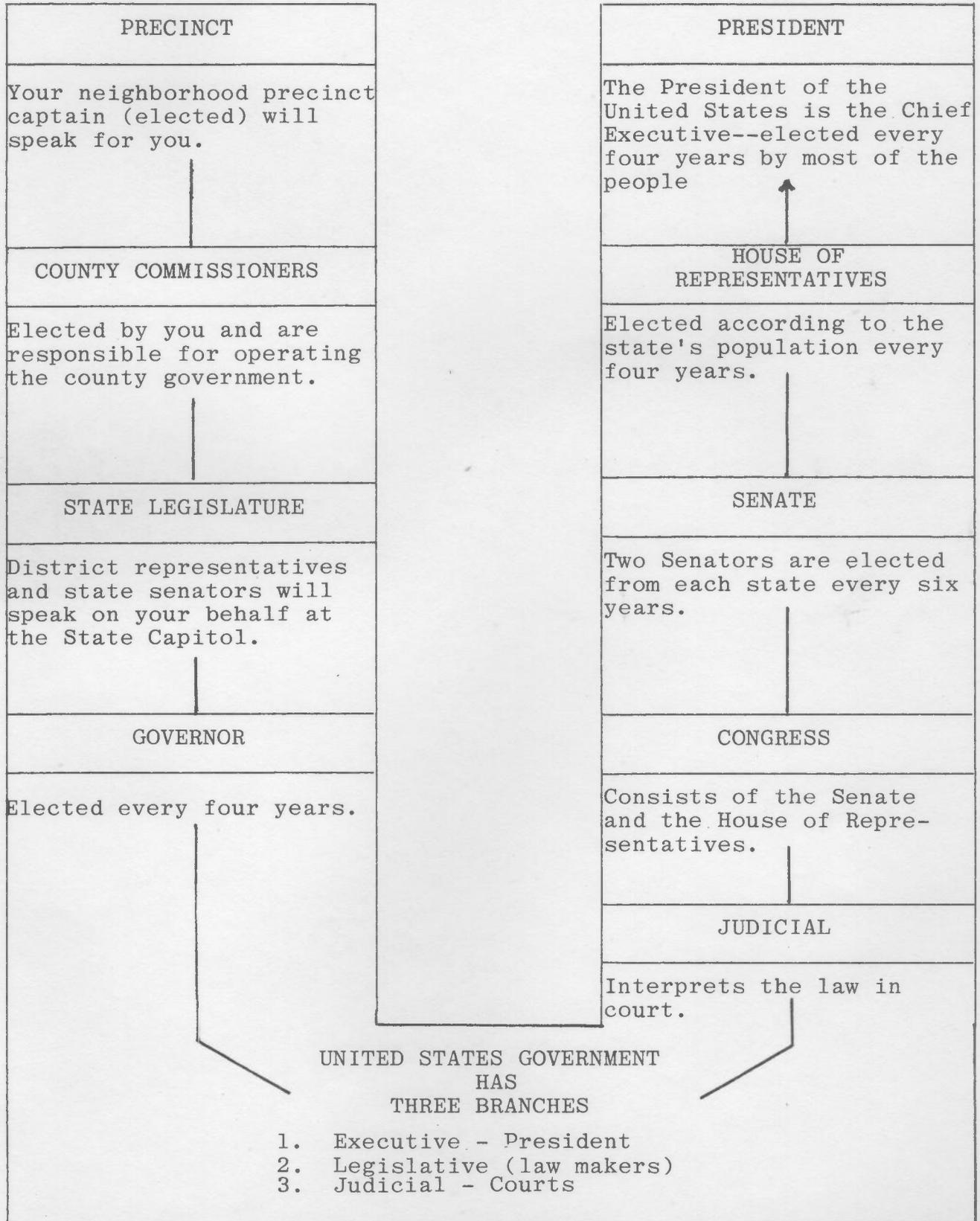
box, iron spikes from railroading days, clay pots from turpentine days, Civil War relics and even prehistoric bones. Flagler needs a place to house these historical artifacts.

Florida is one of the fastest growing states in the U. S. People looking to relocate for retirement and/or climate are the main reasons for Florida's growth. Due to its pleasant environment, Flagler County is now one of the fastest growing counties in the State of Florida.

The 1980's will be a very crucial decade in the history of Flagler County. Whereas we have covered many of the historical facts of Flagler County's past, a new era is now on the horizon!

GOVERNMENT AND THE LAW

Court House to the White House



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