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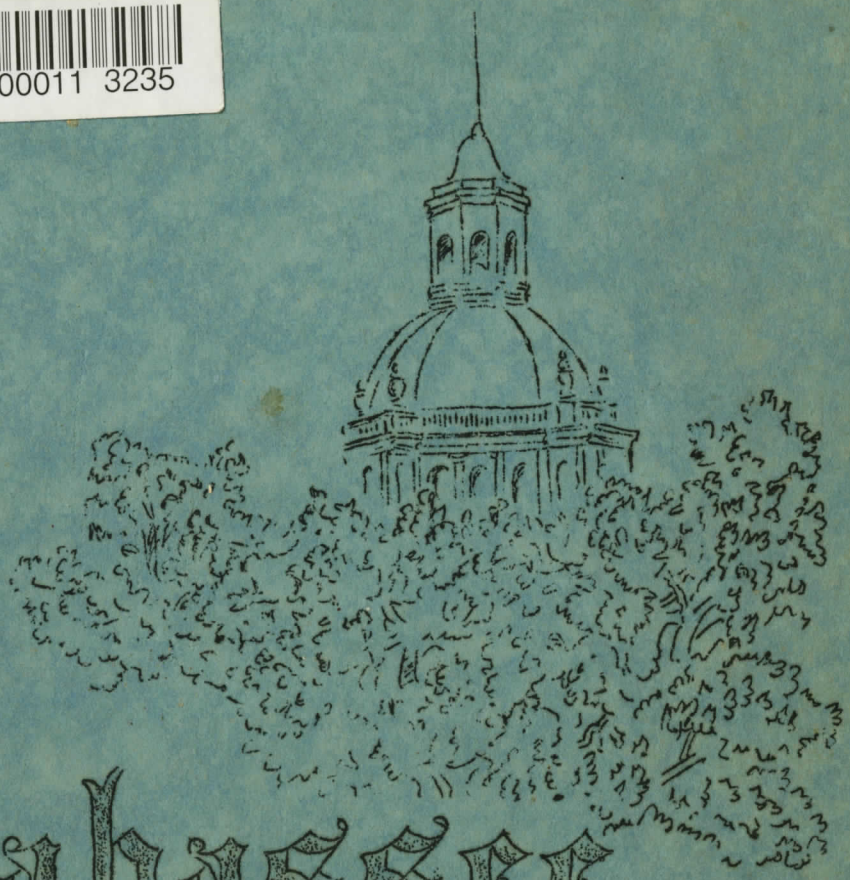

Tallahassee Historical Society Annual

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Foreword

The Tallahassee Historical Society at the close of its first year's existence is issuing this Annual, consisting of papers read at the different meetings of the Society during the year.

In justice to those who have prepared some of the papers it should be said that they did not have sufficient time or sufficient historical material for study. We are sure, however, that all the papers have value and will be found interesting, a number of them especially so.

We commend this publication to the citizens of Tallahassee and Leon County and to all interested in our history. Your support will insure its continuance.

Respectfully submitted,

W. T. Cash,
President, Tallahassee
Historical Society.

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LAFAYETTE AND THE LAFAYETTE LAND GRANTS

By Kathryn T. Abbey
Delivered March 8, 1933

Among the various kinds of men who assisted in the achievement of American independence, there is one whose devotion to liberalism and whose generosity to a struggling and, at times, almost hopeless cause cannot be gainsaid. Neither time nor the debunking zeal of some modern historian has dimmed the role of LaFayette in the founding of this republic, and it is to the credit of the nation that the debt was at length generously repaid.

It is not necessary to recount the services of the young Frenchman who ran away from home in his own ship to join Washington's motley troops. Suffice it to say that in addition to distinguished service in the field and long negotiations with France, LaFayette spent about $200,000 of his private fortune in behalf of the colonies and steadily refused all compensation.

As long as fortune left LaFayette the position and wealth to which he was born, no thought of repaying this sum was considered. But after his imprisonment by the enemies of France and the confiscation of his estates during the Reign of Terror, the question arose as a means of saving his family from actual want. Madam LaFayette made repeated appeals to the American ministers as well as to individual Americans and, at one time, LaFayette himself hoped to obtain his release through American aid. Such petitions were not unheeded, for our ministers contributed generously, and even Washington sent Madam LaFayette two hundred guineas which he claimed was a private debt.

But such aid was no more than a pittance, and the friends of LaFayette wished to take more adequate measures. Moreover, other nations expected the United States to act in behalf of their benefactor. As far as can be determined, Jefferson took the initiative, partly in response to a query from the President, partly to provide for the unauthorized sums advanced by the embassies. The most feasible solution of the whole matter, according to Jefferson, was for Congress to grant LaFayette his back pay as a major-general, estimated at $20,000.13. True, the Marquise had declared to Silas Deane that his services would be "without any particular or pension" but no act of Congress had confirmed this agreement.

Congress lent a willing ear to this suggestion and, in March 1794, passed an act granting to LaFayette $24,424, this "being the pay and emoluments of a major-general during the time he was in the service of the United States.

But $24,424 is small consolation to a man facing the financial ruin which met LaFayette on his return from imprisonment. The lands salvaged from the wreck of his fortunes needed extensive expenditures for which there were no funds, while he was constantly surrounded by a host of relatives and former supporters whose appeals for aid his generous spirit could never resist. With affairs at this low ebb, his friends turned once more to America. Chief among them was Pierre Samuel de Pont de Nemours, a French liberal, who had established his family in America in 1799. Not only was De Pont a friend of LaFayette but he was

also on intimate terms with Jefferson, now President of the United States, and it was toward the latter that he directed his efforts.

It did not take much imagination to see that $24,424, the pay of a major-general, was meagre return for the gift of some $200,000; so, in due time, Congress made a new grant to the Marquis. By an act of March 3, 1803, he was extended the right, as a former American officer, to locate 11,520 acres of land on the public domain. The bill had fixed the location of the lands in the Northwest Territory but, through Jefferson's influence, permission was given to change the site to the newly purchased Louisiana. As the General's debts were pressing, it would be to his advantage to realize on his property as soon as possible and the liklihood of a quick turnover was greater in New Orleans than in Ohio.

Notwithstanding these good intentions, the Louisiana lands proved a great disappointment. Twenty years elapsed before the entire grant was placed and it was never free from conflicting claims. The sale of the lands did accomplish the object sought, however, for on August 14, 1814, LaFayette was able to write Jefferson that "thanks to the munificence of Congress and the prudence of my friends, I am perfectly clear of debts and pecuniary embarrassments".

America's interest in the financial struggles of LaFayette waned after the grant of 1803 until the desire to realize an old man's dream brought them once more to the public mind. Amid all the disappointments and disasters of his career, one memory had always comforted him - the thought of the young republic he had helped to found, and a great longing to revisit it grew in him as age advanced. As soon as this desire reached the ears of Congress, a resolution was passed inviting him to be the honored guest of the nation and offering him a public ship for the voyage.

The invitation, duly delivered, thrilled the heart of the old Frenchman but there was some hesitation about his acceptance. James Brown wrote to President Monroe; "I fear he wants money as it has been intimated to me that he wished to borrow a few thousand dollars". Time confirmed Brown's suspicions, for on May 30, he informed the President further of the difficulties which LaFayette was experiencing in arranging his affairs and expressed the wish that Congress had voted him a sum of money instead of a public ship.

The funds required were at length raised, however, and on July 10, 1824, LaFayette and his party sailed for America on the Cadmus. He had delicately declined the use of the national vessel.

Nevertheless the pathetic struggle necessary to make the voyage possible had not been lost on our government. Brown had hoped that the Americans would make him some gift and the General's friends on this side of the Atlantic seemed to hold the same view. Soon after the Cadmus arrived, Monroe wrote to Jefferson: "My hope is that the nation will provide for him in a way to put him at his ease the remainder of his life and to indemnify his family for the losses which the principles which he imbibed in our great struggle, and of which he has been the victim, subjected them to."

Accordingly, as soon as Congress convened, the President took occasion to bring the matter to its attention. "It is natural," read the message, "that we should all take a deep interest in his future welfare as we do. His high claims on our Union are felt and the sentiment universal is that they should be met in a generous spirit. Under these circumstances I invite your attention to the subject with a view that regarding his very important services, losses, and sacrifices, a provision may be made and tendered to him which shall correspond with the sentiments and be worthy the character of the American People."

Two weeks later, bills were reported in both houses of Congress providing a third compensation for LaFayette's services to the American cause. The Senate measure which antedated that of the House by one day granted the General a township of land located on any unsold public domain and $200,000.

The bill was read twice without any objection being raised and it was therefore something of a surprise to its adherents to encounter a small but persistent opposition when the third reading took place on December 21. Mr. Macon of North Carolina, the leader of this group, argued that the services of LaFayette placed him on the same footing as the "other sons of the family" and that he should be treated accordingly. He was supported by Brown of Ohio who questioned the right of the Senate to pass such a bill in view of the fact that the compensation was to be met by a loan.

To these critics Hayne, the defender of the project, replied by a burst of characteristic eloquence. Ignoring the query regarding the Senate's power, he emphsized the services of LaFayette and the inadequacy of the return previously made. Even the major-general's back pay had been without interest, he observed and the lands in Louisiana had become so involved in claims that a much smaller return had been received than Congress had intended. Indeed, the very smallness of the returns had been partly due to the fact that LaFayette had refused to prosecute claims which were unquestionable. Thus he had never received the compensation which he was due. Finally, Hayne demanded, what would Europe think of the American people if they sent their guest home empty handed in his need.

The Southern senator's eloquence carried the day and the bill was passed 38 to 7.

Meanwhile a similar measure was meeting difficulties in the House. Some members resented the haste with which the bill was being pushed. It had been in committee two weeks, it was argued, why wasn't the House to be allowed time for proper consideration. Other members wished to reduce the sum offered to $150,000 or even $100,000 while still others compared the bountiful gifts to LaFayette with the rewards to American citizens who had made proportionally greater sacrifices. The objection which struck the most fire ,however, was the suggestion of Sloane of Ohio that the whole matter be recommitted with the instruction to find out what was the actual extent of LaFayette's services.

At this last remark, McDuffie of South Carolina nearly lost his temper. Compensation to LaFayette, he maintained, was not an indebtedness to be paid off but a gift, and it was an insult to estimate his services

in dollars and cents. He was ably seconded by Mangum of South Carolina and Hearick of Maine. The latter urged that the measure be voted at once before its spirit would be ruined by further haggling.

After a few additional efforts to postpone a decision, the bill was carried in its original form, 166 to 26.

While this minor battle was in progress in Washington, LaFayette had tactly retired to Annapolis that his presence might not prove an embarassment to his friends. On his return early in January, he was waited upon by a joint committee of both houses and presented with the nation's gift. His joy and gratitude were boundless for, as he wrote Jefferson, "I am now quite rich and equal to all family purposes, I might wish". Even the Congressional opposition had its share of his generosity for he declared that had he been called upon to vote for his own compensation, he would have acted as they.

Opinion in the country at large sustained Congress but it was to be expected that some contrary voices would be raised. Not all such opposition could be branded as stingy and ungrateful for many sincerely doubted the propriety of Congress's act "as well from its dangerous tendency" as from the belief that there really was a lack of power to thus sign away the people's money.

The disposition of the $200,000 was at once an object of concern to all the General's friends in order that it might be what it was intended, a security for his old age. Jefferson, whose own financial affairs were seldom untangled, advised him to leave the money in government bonds as "there can be no safer deposit on earth than the Treasury of the United States". LaFayette's own wish was typical of his whole character. Monroe was, at the time, in financial distress and his friend offered to clear his debts. Of course the President refused the sacrifice and, after some discussion, $120,000 was invested in government bonds and $80,000 spent in paying up LaFayette's own debts.

The next question which interested the country was the location of the township and, in this matter, all eyes turned to Florida, the most recent acquisition of the United States. Florida was much before the public mind, for its first real estate boom was in progress. The purchase price of the territory had been $5,000,000 payable in claims of American citizens against Spain; and the United States, hoping to realize this sum from land sales, was making strenuous efforts to attract settlers. The task was not hard for Middle Florida, the only part of the peninsular about which much was known, had admittedly great possibilities for agriculture.

Since the arrival of LaFayette in the United States constant rumors had circulated to the effect that he intended to settle in America and his enthusiasm for the new world tended to bear out the stories. Indeed, it was admitted during the House debate on the compensation issue that such was the hope of the Administration. Jefferson had frankly hoped to capitalize LaFayette's popularity in 1803 by making him a resident of Louisiana. What more natural than that Monroe should attempt a similar course in the case of Florida, especially when the

region had the reputation of being the best land at the disposal of the nation. The General himself was keenly interested in the proposition, for while in Washington, he had come under the magnetic spell of Richard Keith Call, Florida's representative and her most ardent champion. A strong friendship grew up between the two men and before they separated, LaFayette half-way promised to visit Florida.

To select the site of the township, Monroe appointed Colonel John McKee, congressman from Alabama and a veteran land speculator of the southeast. He was well versed in Florida affairs, for he and George Mathews had been the agents who had attempted to foment a revolution in East Florida prior to the War of 1812. According to the agreement drawn up between McKee and George Graham, the Commissioner of Public Lands, the former was to have three months in which to make the selection and in return for his services, would receive one section of the township.

From the Pensacola Gazette (April 23, 1825) it is learned that McKee reached Florida early in the month. He went at once to Tallahassee, the new capital of the territory and also the center of rich plantation lands. The usual spring rains delayed his task for, as he wrote George Graham, "I have been here since the seventh but the woods are so rotten I have made but little progress in examining the country- We have not had three fair days since I arrived". Even under such trying circumstances, however, the first Township North in Range 1 East appeared to him superior to the rest of the land inspected. "As far as I have examined it, I have seen no land that may not be cultivated and a great portion of it is first rate."

Further investigation justifying this early opinion Graham was able to report to LaFayette on June 22, 1825 that the selection had been fixed. Although he assured LaFayette that the site was the "best in Florida", he reminded him that he did not have to agree to the choice. "If you are in possession of, or may previous to your departure from the country obtain any information that may in your opinion make it expedient to select a township in any other part of the country, you will be at liberty to do so". Needless to say, no change was made and, on July 4, 1825, the warrant for the township was signed by the President.

The people of Florida shared the hope of the Administration that LaFayette would remain in the country. In one of the local papers, a writer of Chipola expressed the wish that a colony of Frenchmen would come to the territory "to refine the rough inhabitants of the vicinity and render us by their example the politest people of the United States". More official expression was given to the same feeling by a resolution of the Territorial Legislature which urged the General "if it should be consonant with his inclinations and not inconsistent with his interests, to establish his permanent residence in the United States and that Florida may be honored as such residence". Governor Duval inclosed the resolution in a personal letter to assure him that "we should receive you with open arms as our fellow citizen, our neighbor, and our friend."

In spite of LaFayette's appreciation of these tokens of goodwill and his genuine affection for the American people, there is no evidence that he ever seriously considered expatriating himself. Part of the township he planned to retain as the American estates of his house but the

rest he was willing to put on the market at once. Graham, to whom he gave the power of attorney in September, 1828, urged him to lay off the land adjacent to Tallahassee in town lots but advised holding the rest of the grant. The value of the township ought to be $150,000, he reported, but current prices were too low to realize that sum.

The ideal estimate which LaFayette accepted with his usual child-like faith probably accounts for his refusal to sell to R. K. Call half the township for a flat sum of $50,000; doubtless it is also the basis for later complaints that the lands near Tallahassee were held at prohibitive prices and thus the growing city "would remain subject to a wilderness on its border".

But the Florida township meant more to LaFayette than the realization of $150,000 through land sales; it provided him with a chance to try out one of his projects. The American experiences of his youth had matured his political philosophy and had also given him decided ideas on slavery. Abolition was a cause to him from then on; in fact, he was so eager to hasten the day of freedom, that he purchased a plantation in French Guinea. At LaBelle Gabrielle, near Cayenne, he and his wife had set about preparing the negroes for gradual emancipation.

During his visit to the United States, the growth of the plantation system had been a disturbing sight and in Florida he saw an opportunity of establishing a free community. As he wrote Call, "In those parts of the country where the plague of slave labor has been entailed by Great Britain, I know the difficulties that offer to the planter whatever be his losses, his regrets, his anticipations --But wherever the southerners under a climate, upon a good soil, with suitable free, white, and on the whole cheaper labor, can in that manner obtain additional wealth, strength, and population, I cannot think why they should not continue the opportunity."

The "free, white, and on the whole cheaper labor" which was to bring wealth to Florida was to come through European immigration, preferably from a climate similar to that of the Territory. These settlers, who were already looking for an escape from the hardships of Europe, would not establish cotton plantations but would devote themselves to the cultivation of vineyards, olive groves, mulberry trees and silk worms as they had done in Europe.

However Utopian this dream may have been, LaFayette himself took it seriously and it aroused at least the passive support of Call and others in America. In 1831 a colony actually reached Florida from France armed with seeds, cuttings, and tools but pitifully unprotected against the hardships of hewing a settlement out of a semi-tropical wilderness in midsummer.

"Only one description of this venture can be found although mention is made in numerous other sources." According to this report, the colony consisted of some fifty to sixty Norman peasants led by three old friends of LaFayette whose fortunes had fallen on rocky paths and needed to be retrieved. They arrived in March, 1831, and located on a bluff overlooking Lake LaFayette.

In spite of the excellent soil and the generous grants of land the enterprise did not prosper, and at the end of three months only fifty acres had been cleared. The difficulty seemed not to be the quality of the settlers but the fact that they were unable to stand the ravages of the climate. No physician had come with the party, with the result that the maladies of the settlers were not properly attended. The crowning discouragement was not due to local hardships, however, rather it was the discovery that the deeds giving land to the settlers had not been properly certified by the United States Consul and were, therefore, void. Gradually, the colony began to break up. Most of the survivors returned to France or went on to New Orleans; a few remained and, with the aid of Prince Murat, Call, and others, made a living, if not on the LaFayette lands, at least in or near Tallahassee.

LaFayette never sent another colony to America but, from time to time, various Frenchmen came to Florida, frequently due to his encouragement. These, together with the remnant of the ill-fated settlement, gave a certain foreign flavor to the life of the Territory's capital.

Not long after the fiasco on Lake LaFayette, the township attracted the attention of three pioneer planters and land speculators, W. B. Nuttall, Hector W. Braden, and William P. Craig. Their idea was to purchase the available township at a flat sum payable in ten years and market it during that period. If the expected rise in land values occurred a handsome profit could be realized.

This project required the special consent of LaFayette as, so far, he had allowed only half of the township to be put up for sale. Some of his friends wrote him of the offer, apparently urging his acceptance in spite of the fact that the amount offered fell short of his expectations. Obviously disappointed at the price, LaFayette yielded to the inevitable pressure of his debts and allowed all but a small part of his property to be sold. As he wrote his friends; "I am determined in honor to the gift and in compliance with my own feelings, to remain in possession of a part of the land. I had contemplated to retain several sections but will be content with one and a half, a little more than three hundred acres for each of my children after me, provided that share is selected near the city on the most pleasant and promising spot"

Armed with this authority Colonel R. W. Williams, his agent, concluded the deal with Nuttall, Braden and Craig, November 18, 1833. By its terms, the General bonded himself to the sum of $100,000 to deliver "a good and perfect title in fee simple" to 26-3/4 sections of the township upon payment to him or his heirs of $46,520 on or before January 1, 1844, with 7% annual interest. Of the remaining 9-1/4 sections of the township, two quarter sections had already been sold and two other tracts, of one section each, spoken for. This left 6-3/4 sections in the hands of LaFayette and his heirs instead of the 1-1/2 requested, a fact which cannot be explained from the records unless one admits the probability that numerous claims existed at the time which were not substantiated.

The marketing of such a large tract was ambitious even for the optimistic Florida speculators and it is not surprising that they set up a series of checks on each other. They agreed to share equally all profits and to be equally bound for the amount of the principal and interest,

and penalties were fixed to insure punctuality of payment by each of the partners. In the words of the contract, "it is agreed between the several parties that if either or any two of the said parties... should fail to pay his or their portion of said interest for a period of three months after the same shall become due, the other party or parties shall be entitled to demand and receive from such delinquent or delinquents in addition to his or their respective amounts of interest then due 12½% on such amount or amounts, and if they should delay the payment of such interest for twelve months after the same shall have been due they shall pay 25% in addition to the amount due by them as interest."

Later, May 28, 1835, a new agreement between the partners provided that three sections of land should be allotted to each, the remaining lands continuing as a joint possession. The worth of these holdings was to be determined by an abstractor and any difference in value was to be equalized from the proceeds of the lands held in common. Each partner was "in penal sum" of $20,000 to the others to carry the agreement into effect.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the Nuttall, Braden and Craig venture travelled a rough path. Nuttall died in 1836 leaving his affairs in such a wretched state that years of litigation followed and his portion of the LaFayette township was sold for his debts. On January 12, 1838, the partners sold the entire concession to the Union Bank for $29,476.24 and turned over the bonds for purchased lands which aggregated $25,996.24. Before long, the bank, which had had a dizzy career, crashed but, fortunately for the LaFayette heirs, all the bonds, notes and securities realized from the land sales had been transferred to Williams upon trust that he should collect the same and apply it to the extinguishment of the debt.

When January, 1844, arrived, final payment of the $46,520 was not possible as the condition of the country was such that concessions had to be made to the purchasers or the lands sold at a heavy sacrifice. Gradually, adjustments were worked out and by 1856, Williams was able to state that enough had been collected to discharge the obligation to the heirs. The previous year, the last of the lands originally retained by the LaFayette family were sold.

Thus ended the long and varied history of LaFayette's township, for although the name will always linger over the region, the family had no further connection with the land. For twenty-four of its thirty-one years of existance, R. W. Williams had been its steward. Only once was a LaFayette in Florida, namely, in 1850 when Edmond de LaFayette and Ferdinand de Lasteyrie, grand-sons of the Marquis, visited the United States and came south to confer with Williams. The charm of the name still lived, however, for the gentlemen were enthusiastically welcomed and the General Assembly voted Edmond de LaFayette "the hospitalities of the State" and invited him to a"seat within the bar of either house".

No story of the LaFayette township would be complete without some statement concerning the amount realized by the family from their holdings. To the student of territorial land values in general, and especially those of Florida, the variations in price from 1825 to 1856

would provide interesting research, but such a study is not possible here. According to the tale of the deed books, LaFayette and his heirs received $102,722.90 for the lands between the dates given above. Due to the intricacies of many, in fact most, of the transactions it is possible that compromises may have been privately reached which lowered the returns officially recorded. Although $103,000, roughly speaking, was considerably less than the $150,000 to $200,000 at which the General's friends valued his property, it was a handsome donation and, together with the $200,000 in stock, placed the value of America's last gift to LaFayette at a generous quarter of a million dollars.

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This paper has been published previously in the Florida Historical Quarterly for January, 1932.

WILLIAM POPE DUVAL

By W. T. Cash
Delivered March 22, 1933

The subject of this sketch was born in Mount Comfort, near Richmond, Virginia, in 1784 of French Huguenot ancestry. He was the son of Major William Duval, who served with such distinction in the Revolutionary War that he was made a captain before that struggle ended (William Duval was given the title of "Major" after the Revolution). Major William Duval was the grandson of Daniel Duval (the first of this particular line of Duvals to arrive in America), who came to Virginia in 1701. Samuel, youngest son of Daniel Duval and grandfather of William Pope Duval, was a citizen of high reputation at Mt. Comfort for many years prior to his death, which occurred in 1784, the same year in which his eminent grandson was born.

On his mother's side William Pope Duval was descended from the Popes, who were long prominent in the history of Virginia. John Washington, first American ancestor of George Washington, married an ancestor of William P. Duval's mother. Thus through the Popes, the first territorial governor of Florida was blood kin to George Washington. Through his maternal grandmother William P. Duval was related to the Claibornes, another Virginia family of distinction.

It will thus be seen that the first territotial governor of Florida had an ancestry of which he had no reason to be ashamed.

William Pope Duval was evidently a high-spirited boy, who was like a mettlesome young horse, which one must know how to manage. We are told in one account that he left home because an uncle whom he disliked was staying with his father. A story is also told that William P. Duval was sent by his father to go out and get a backlog for the fire, and when he returned, some years later on a visit, he came bringing in a backlog which he threw on the fire. At any rate he left home in 1800 at the age of sixteen going to Kentucky. Of his early education we know nothing. Probably his father, who was a Virginia planter of importance, had seen to it that he had good instruction at private schools or by tutors.

Four years after William P. Duval reached Kentucky, that is in 1804, at the age of twenty, he was admitted to the bar, which gives proof of the young man's precocity. The writer has, with his limited opportunity for research, found nothing concerning Gov. Duval's early practice of law, but we have evidence that he must have been outstanding for a young man. A mediocre man, who has shown no ability is not apt to be chosen to fill outstanding positions at an early age as Duval was.

The first of these positions was military. During the war of 1812, evidently the first year of that struggle, William P. Duval was made commander of a company of mounted volunteers. In 1812, doubtless while he was still in the army (for war was not declared till June 18) Duval was elected to Congress and served from March 4, 1813, to March 3, 1815, from which service he retired to Bardstown, Kentucky, to continue his practice of law, which had been interrupted by the war and his congressional duties.

Proof that during the next six years Duval was either a successful lawyer or an outstanding Democrat is furnished by the fact that he was appointed by President James Monroe, May 18, 1821, as United States District Judge for the Eastern District of Florida with headquarters at St. Augustine. That legal ability must have played its part is almost certain, for in 1821, the Democratic party (then known as the "Republican") was the only one that had much more than a corporal's guard of followers, except in the New England States, and, therefore, Monroe had plenty of outstanding men of ability to choose from in picking men to appoint. Duval did not serve long as United States District Judge, for in 1822 he was made territotial governor of Florida. He was the first to fill this position for the governorship of Andrew Jackson, which began July 10, 1821, and lasted ten months, was military.

Duval not only has the distinction of being Florida's first territorial governor, but in length of term no subsequent governor, territorial or state, has ever equaled him. He served just a few days over twelve years. The military government of Jackson ended March 30,1822 and on April 12, 1834, John H. Eaton was notified that he had been named to succeed Duval in the governorship of Florida.

Duval found the governorship of Florida no bed of roses. It was a time when partisanship was growing, when instead of nearly all the voters belonging to one party, as in the early part of Monroe's administration, two distinct camps of opposing beliefs were pitted against each other. Soon after Duval took office many men of means, who subsequently became big planters, moved to Florida; and, apparently the majority of these were Whigs, or ,as they were first called "National Republicans." Duval, being a Democrat, naturally had opposition from this class. Then, too he could hardly be expected to "stand in" with the small property owners, who furnished the bulk of his own party--certainly not with all of them, on account of what was considered his too favorable Indian policy.

But during the first six years of his administration Duval came nearer having his own way than later. Even at first, however, he was accused of playing favorites. For instance, he was charged with having the election laws so written by the first territorial council in 1822, as to favor James C. Bronough in his race for territorial delegate to Congress. Congress may have felt this way, too, for in 1823 Congress annulled the territorial election law as it had a right to do.

Beginning in 1828 Duval's administration was to meet with much more opposition. He was opposed to the wholesale establishment of banks, which the big planters, expecting to benefit by them favored. In this the latter won out, for the legislative council overrode Governor Duval's vetoes of its banking acts.

Duval had great influence over the Indians, for he seems to have wanted to treat them fairly and protect their rights to territory assigned them in Central and Southern Florida; but in this territory many white men emigrated who paid little attention to fairness in their dealings with the red men. The trouble over the relations between the Indians and the whites had, however, only started, as a dark cloud on the horizon, when Duval went out of office. Probably Duval could not have prevented the struggle that began the next year, but, as he seems to have

gotten the red men to agree to a compromise over territory. At any rate this was not to be tested.

Soon after Governor Duval's term of office expired he moved away, probably back to Kentucky, but returned in 1836, and in 1838 he was chosen a member of Florida's first constitutional convention at St. Joseph. By only one vote was he defeated for the presidency of the Convention and he was chosen chairman of its Executive Department Committee. We have seen how Duval opposed the reckless establishment of banks in Florida, and in the Convention he evidently found others to agree with him, if he did not get them that way by his influence; for the constitution adopted provided that no officer or director of a bank could hold political office in Florida until one year after he had ceased to be such officer or director. By this time the people of Florida had begun to see that Duval was right about the banks

In 1839 Duval, then living in Calhoun County, was chosen State Senator and in 1841 he was made chairman of the Assembly Judiciary Committee. He was also chosen president of the Senate that year but soon resigned. Whether his resignation was because President John Tyler appointed him as Civil Law Agent for Florida in 1841 is not indicated in anything the writer has read. At any rate the position was soon abolished.

In 1843 Duval moved to East Florida and engaged in the practice of law. Two years later, Florida's first State Governor, William D. Mosley, appointed Duval as a boundry commissioner to serve with similar commissioners from Georgia and Alabama to determine the correct boundaries between those states and Florida.

In 1848 Duval ran for Congressman from Florida, but was defeated by Edward Carrington Cabell, the Whig candidate. The next year he moved to Texas (first to Galveston and later to Austin) in which he seems to have been interested for more than a decade. While on a visit from Texas to Washington in an official capacity of some sort, Governor Duval died May, 1854, at the age of about 70 years. His remains were interred in the National Cemetery.

The writer has been unable to obtain the date of the marriage of William Pope Duval, except to ascertain that it was in his early twenties, while he was residing in Kentucky, probably at Bardstown. Of Nancy Hynes, the girl whom Duval married, the writer has been unable to find any genealogical information, except that she was the daughter of Col.William R. Hynes. Duval's wife died in 1841 at St. Joseph, a victim of the yellow fever epidemic, which helped to kill that ill-fated city. The marriage of William Pope Duval to Nancy Hynes resulted in the following children:

Burr Duval, Thomas Howard Duval, John Crittenden Duval, Marcia Duval, Elizabeth Duval, Mary Duval, Laura Harrison Duval and Florida Duval.

It would make this paper entirely too long to attempt to tell of Governor Duval's decendants, of whom many are yet living. Among these decendants have been authors, soldiers, statesmen and business men. Public officials have not been uncommon. Burr Duval, the governor's eldest son, was killed at the Goliad massacre in San Antonio; John Crittenden Duval was a successful Texas author of Texas historical short stories; Duval West, a grandson living in San Antonio, Texas, was a U. S. Court judge in 1930 and probably is yet; Helen Beall a granddaughter,

married David Franklin Houston, who filled cabinet positions under President Wilson. The above is enough to say that Governor Duval's descendents have helped to make history. Nor is the Duval connection with history confined to the United States alone. Elizabeth Galloway, a granddaughter of Governor Duval, married, as her second husband, the famous T. P. O'Connor, member of the English Parliament for many years. A grandson of Mrs. O'Connor by her first marriage, Brian Galloway, is a British author and lives in London. In fact Mrs. O'Connor is an author herself. She lives most of the time in Nice France.

Tallahassee people will be interested in Governor Duval's account of his relation to the history of their city. That he was governor when the capital site was chosen and that through a period of ten years his home was within the present city limits are both interesting facts. But Tallahasseeans will be more interested in knowing that Governor Duval recommended a canal from Lake Jackson to the Ochlockonee in order to make Tallahassee a seaport. Men had big dreams in those days.

Governor of Florida, Duval first lived in the southeastern part of the present city of Tallahassee, his home standing on land now occupied by the Country Club Estates. The pond where one sees so many of Ex-Governor Martin's ducks now swimming was long known as "Duval's First", and while the writer has not investigated deed records to see what lands Governor Duval owned, it is very likely that the whole of the pretty hammock in the eastern part of our city was on his property. The Governor's second home was on the hill now occupied by the buildings of the Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes. It would take a search of old deed records, such as I have not had time to make, to find out if the Governor's second home was on a part of the same tract of land occupied by the first.

Governor Duval's name is still commemorated by Duval Street, but the fact that it was he who was governor of Florida during the early years of Tallahassee and that he was anxious to give the town a good start is more interesting to us than any mere name. Here was a man who issued the original proclamation making Tallahassee the capital. Here was a man who through his courage succeeded in persuading the red man to move from here without a struggle. Here was a man who stood out against combinations of capital which would tend to hurt Florida, when others could not see their injurious possibilities. From this distance he appears to have been a real friend of the common people-- a true democrat. Let us honor his memory.

THE PROCTORS - A TRUE STORY OF ANTE-BELLUM DAYS AND SINCE

Delivered by Henry E. Palmer
April 13, 1933

One of the most intesting characters historically ever to settle in Tallahassee was George Proctor, a negro, who came to Florida in the early 1830's, first settling in St. Augustine, but moving to Tallahassee a little later. George Proctor was born in the British West Indies and was a free man when he came to Florida, if he was not free born. After George Proctor moved to Tallahassee, his father, Antonio Proctor joined him. This Antoinio Proctor seems to have been acquianted with the language of the Florida Indians, for Governor R. K. Call appointed him as an Indian interpreter during the war with the Seminole Indians. Antonio Proctor died in Tallahassee in 1855.

George Proctor soon entered the business of contractor and builder and as such built many of the old houses in Tallahassee. Among these were: the brick residence at the corner of Monroe and Georgia Streets, known as the Chaires building; the house now occupied by the Misses Clark on North Calhoun Street; and three houses, similar in architecture on the south side of McCarthy Street, now Park Avenue. The three houses on McCarthy look so much alike that they have been called the"Three Sisters."

Right here allow me to say that it is a pity to change the name McCarthy Street to Park avenue. The name McCarthy has historical significance, referring as it does to an early English settler of Tallahassee, but the name, Park Avenue signified nothing of historic value.

George Proctor took as his wife, one Nancy, a good-looking slave girl, whom he bought from James Lockamon. She bore him six children, viz: Charlotte, George Ann, John, Bahama, Mary and George Jr., John who furnished the information for this paper, was born in 1844. This year is interesting for another event: the Ames home at the corner of Adams and St. Augustine Streets was begun in 1844. It was first occupied as a bank and called the Florida Exchange Bank. The bank was run by Brodie & Tucker. Later it was bought by Dr. Barnard, a druggist, and used as a residence-but to get back to the Proctors.

As said above, George Proctor's father, Antonio Proctor, served in the Indian War, 1835 --1842. For this service Antonio thought he should be pensioned, but failing to get his pension, Antonio Proctor died a disappointed, old man.

Antonio Proctor's son, George, got the gold fever along with many white men, when gold was discovered in California in 1849. Accompanying George from Tallahassee to St. Marks for embarkation for California were the following well-known white men: John Galbraith, whose son in subsequent years became Secretary of State; George McMullen, brother of Mrs. Henrietta Ames; a Mr. Blood; and a Mr. Bartlett. John Proctor, then a small boy, accompanied his father to St. Marks. At the time George Proctor left for the gold fields, his youngest son, George, Jr., was an infant of six months.

But now we come to the most interesting, though painful and inexplicable part of the story. When George Proctor left Tallahassee for California he did not have sufficient money for financing himself as he wished, so he mortgaged his wife and children to get the additional money wanted. The mortgage was never paid and the negroes were sold by Robert H. Berry, auctioneer. Nancy, mother of George Proctor's children, was sold to Mr. George L. Rutgers, a banker; Charlotte, Mary and George, Jr., were sold to Col. Scott; Georgia Ann was sold to a Mr. Fernando, but the latter sold her to Mr. B. C. Lewis; and Robert Williams bought John and Bahama. Later, however, John was bought by Mr. Mathew Lively, who kept him until he was freed.

It appears that George Proctor might have done better by his family, for although he did not succeed in making a lucky strike in the mines, he did make twenty dollars a day in California contracting and building, George Proctor would write to his family occasionally, and would sometimes send home a gold nugget. But why at the wages he was making George Proctor did not save his family from slavery is mistifying.

Some things would indicate he loved them, although mortgaging their bodies did not. He brought a woman from the Bahamas, who acted as governess for his children, until the family was broken up. This woman, Lydia Stout was his cousin, and she later married Jim Smith, slave of a Col. W. Pinkney Craig, who lived on Craig Hill south of Tallahassee. Proctor must have loved his wife, or he would not have paid out good money for her purchase.

Fortunately for the Proctor family the Civil War resulted in their freedom before many years, but George Proctor had already died in far-away California two years before that struggle ended. After the war Proctor's sons and duaghters had a rather interesting history. Bahama, named for the islands from which his father came to Florida became a successful farmer loved and trusted by his Old Master and the family. He left a large family of 10 children, 63 grandchildren, and 36 great grandchildren. He died on the Finlayson plantation.

George Proctor, Jr. moved to Jefferson County, and he, too, became the father of a large family. In 1873 George Proctor, Jr., represented Jefferson County in the State Legislature.

John, the other son and the narrator of this story, did not succeed at farming, but he took up brick-laying at which he was more successful. He became a member of the House of Representatives 1873 and of the Florida State Senate in 1882, serving at the sessions of 1883 and 1885, as Leon County's representative in the upper house. Mrs. N. W. Epps tells the following story to prove John Proctor's honesty. When she was a girl of twelve, her mother gave her $125.00 to Hopkins & Company to settle certain accounts, but when she reached the store, to her horror, the money was gone. An hour or two after the young lady had reached home and related to her mother the story of her loss, a negro boy made his appearance with the following tale: "I was standing on the corner and saw this young lady going up the street at Meginniss' corner. She dropped something that rolled into the gully. I picked it up and followed her to the store, but I did not know who she was, so I asked Mr. Hopkins. He replied, 'She is my niece, Miss Bradford'. So I came on here and here's your purse." Upon opening the purse, Miss Bradford, now Mrs. Eppes,

found that every dollar was there.

You will, of course, want to know what else happened to John Proctor besides his election to the Florida House and to the State Senate. In due time he married and became the father of seven children, 12 grand-children and seven great-grand-children. He became a communicant of the Episcopal Church in Tallahassee, and can still be seen there every Sunday.

The Proctor's have had business or other relations with many prominent people, and this makes their story all the more interesting. Col. Scott, who bought a number of George Proctor, Senior's children, when the mortgage against them was foreclosed, later moved to Atlanta and was the founder of Agnes Scott College, in honor of one of his ~~daughters~~. mother

During George Proctor's early days in California, the following persons acted as guardians for his children: Dr. Call a dentist and brother of Governor Call; Argyle & Bond, commission merchants; George L. Rutgers, banker and territorial treasurer of Florida. Dr. Call who was father of U. S. Senator Wilkinson Call, had an office occupying a portion of the present site of the Floridan Hotel. This office had been occupied as early as 1833 by Doctors Bradford and Parker, and Dr. Bradford, it may be incidentally mentioned, was the father of our beloved fellow townsman, Mrs. N. W. Eppes. Dr. Bradford's partner ran away from Tallahassee during a yellow fever epidemic and never returned.

LEGISLATIVE INFORMATION AND IMPORTANT EVENTS CONCERNING TERRITORIAL FLORIDA FROM 1822 UNTIL 1845.

By W. P. Bevis

An Act of Congress approved March 30th 1822 displaced the Military Government of Florida and established our Civil Government. This Act provided that all the territory ceded by Spain to the United States, known by the name of East and West Florida, should constitute a territory of the United States under the name of the Territory of Florida.

West Florida, was at that time Escambia County, which extended from the Perdido to the Suwannee River, with Pensacola as the seat of government.

East Florida was at the time Saint Johns County, and embraced all the territory lying east of the Suwannee River, which means all that vast area between the Suwannee River and Key West, with Saint Augustine as the seat of government.

The Executive power of the territory was vested in a Governor appointed by the President of the United States.

The Legislative power was vested in the Governor and thirteen of the most fit and discrete persons who where at that time citizens of the territory, appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the United States Senate, to be known as the Legislative Council.

The Judicial power was vested in a Superior Court or Courts, one for East and one for West Florida appointed by the President of the United States.

Andrew Jackson was the first territorial Governor of Florida, having served from July 1821 until October 1822, when he resigned and returned to his home "The Hermitage" in Tennessee.

The first Legislative Council of the Territory of Florida was held in Pensacola, Florida, the sesssion beginning on the second Monday in June 1822, with the following officers:

William P. Duval, Governor,
J. C. Bronaugh, President of the Legislative Council
John Coppinger, Clerk
Coppinger died and was succeeded by Robert Mitchell.
Bronaugh died and was succeeded by Edmund Law.

The first council was composed of thirteen members, whose names are as follows:

Henry M. Brackenridge	Resigned Dec. 23, 1822 and appointed Judge of West Florida. He was succeeded by John De La Rua.
J. C. Bronaugh	
Richard Call	

William M. Gibson,
James R. Hanham,
Joseph Hernandez,....Resigned Dec.23,1822 and succeeded by Greenbury Gaither

Edmund Law,
Thomas Lytle,
Edgar Macon,
John Miller,
William Reynolds,
Bernardo Sigui, ...Resigned Dec.23,1822,Succeeded by Geo.Murray.
Joseph White .....Resigned Dec.23,1822 and appointed commissioner for ascertaining claims and titles to lands in the territory and succeeded by Joseph Noriega.

Important Events during the year 1822 were the creation of Duval and Jackson Counties.

An epidemic of yellow fever broke out while the Legislative Council was in session in Pensacola and they had to adjourn their meeting and move to a place known as "Fifteen Mile House". Among the first victims was Dr. Bronaugh the President of the Council as well as the Secretary John Coppinger.

Session of 1823

Wm. P. Duval, Governor,
Geo. Murray, President of the Council,
F. J. Fatio, Clerk.

This the second council was held at Saint Augustine, and it was the turn of the West Floridians to experience something of the inconvenience and delays of travel in the territory in those days. Twenty-eight days were spent in the journey, meeting many difficulties and dangers. The West Floridians write enthusiastically of the extensive orange groves at Saint Augustine.

At this Council a committee was appointed consisting of Dr. Wm. H. Simmons of Saint Augustine and John Lee Williams of Pensacola to select a more central point of meeting for the Legislative Councils.

Dr. Simmons left Saint Augustine for St. Marks, which seems to have been the meeting place agreed upon, on September 26, 1823, traveling on horseback and on October 10 reached Saint Marks. The record does not give the date of departure of Mr. Williams, from Pensacola but states that Mr. Williams took the sea route in an open boat from Pensacola, and after weathering several storms and making observations of the coast and islands made the trip to Saint Marks in twenty four days. Upon arrival at Saint Marks they visited the Indian Villages in what is now Wakulla, Gadsden and Leon Counties, and selected Meamathla's village at Tallahassee as the seat of government for the Territory of Florida.

Important Events

During September of this year the first treaty was made with the Indians at Moultire Creek and signed by thirty-two of the leading Chiefs. During the same year Gadsden and Monroe counties were created.

Session of 1824 (Tallahassee)

Wm. P. Duval, Governor,
Geo. M. Hernandezm President of the Council
Samuel Fry, Clerk.

SESSION OF 1825

Wm. P. Duval, Governor
A. Belamy, President of the Council
Samuel Frye, Clerk.

Important Events

The Legislative Council appropriated $23,000.00 to build a road from Pensacola to Saint Augustine. On December 9th City of Tallahassee was incorporated. On the 11th of December 1825, an Act providing for the laying out of the Capital City was passed, and patriotism was shown in naming the Streets. Congress voted $200,000.00 and 23,000 acres of land near Tallahassee to LaFayette, which was later settled by emigrants from France. LaFayette never visited his domain but was much interested in its development.

Archille Murat, son of the King of Naples, emigrates to Florida, first living at Saint Augustine and later near Tallahassee, where he died. He also had a home in Jefferson county.

No meeting in 1826 but on May 15th of this year, the Legislative Council was made elective from Districts formed by the Governor.

First Session of 1827

Wm. P. Duval, Governor,
H. D. Stone, President of the Council,
Geo. E. Tingle, Clerk.

Second Session of 1827

Wm. M. McCarthy, Acting Governor
John L. Doggett, President of the Council.
A. Belamy, Clerk.

Important Events

Jefferson County created or set off from Leon, and Hamilton and Madison counties created.

Sections Number 16 of each township reserved by Act of Congress for educational purposes, later this splendid provision was nullified in 1848 in Florida.

Session of 1828

Wm. P. Duval, Governor,
Peter Alba, President of the Council,
Thomas Munroe, Clerk.

Important Events.

Judicial Circuit formed for the whole of South Florida, court to sit at Key West. First bank organized at Tallahassee, which was known as the Bank of Florida. Act providing for the laying out of the towns of Monticello and Key West was passed.

Session of 1829

Wm. P. Duval, Governor.
A. Belamy, President of the Council,
Thomas Munroe, Clerk.

Important Events.

Privilege extended to elect members of the Council by counties, and at the time fifteen counties were created so this increased the representatives two, which made fifteen members. Road building made progress during this year as King's Road from Saint Augustine to Coleraine on the St. Marys was built. And the road from Saint Augustine to Pensacola was actually completed as far as Tallahassee during this year.

No meeting was held in 1830
due to the change of law as to the
meeting date, but under

Important Events

Founding of Saint Joseph Legislative Council encourages plans for roads and canals to aid internal transportation. Bank of Saint Augustine chartered. Salt works established at Saint Andrews Bay.

Session of 1831

Wm. P. Duval, Governor,
A. Bellamy, President of the Council.
John K. Campbell, Clerk,

Important Events

Commencement of an era of wildcat banking and boom towns in Florida. An Act providing for the laying out of the towns of Marianna and Apalachicola was enacted.

Session of 1832.

James D. Westcott, Jr.
Secretary and Acting Governor
A. Bellamy, President of the Council.
John Campbell, Clerk.

Important Events.

Treaty with the Indians at Paynes Landing on the Oklawaha.
Central Bank of Florida at Tallahassee chartered.
City of Jacksonville receives charter of incorporation.
Counties of Columbia and Franklin created.

Session of 1833.

Wm. P. Duval, Governor.
J. P. Booth, President of the Council,
Joe B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events

Encouragement to establish banks and newspapers given in the Territory. Commercial Bank of Florida at Apalachicola and Union Bank of Florida at Tallahassee, chartered.

Session of 1834

Wm. P. Duval, Governor
John Warren, President of the Council,
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events.

Tallahassee Railroad from Tallahassee through Saint Marks to Port Leon chartered. Farmer's Bank of Marianna, chartered. Hillsborough county created. January of this year Congress passed an act allowing the council to be divided into House and Senate. Senate was allowed eleven members and the House twenty six.

Session of 1835.

John H. Eaton, Governor,
John Warren, President of the Council,
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events.

Beginning of the Indian War. Dade Massacre December 25th. Osceola becomes prominent leader of Seminole Indian affairs in Florida. Bank and Trust Company of Saint Augustine chartered.

Session of 1836.

John H. Eaton, Governor.
R. Fitzpatrick, President of the Council,
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events.

Indian War continues. Bank of Saint Joseph chartered. First railroad in Florida and third in the United States, from Tallahassee through Saint Marks to Port Leon completed.

Session of 1837

R. K. Call, Governor,
Jackson Morton, President of the Council.
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events

December of this year Battle of Okeechobee, hardest battle of the Indian war, fought. Osceola captured and imprisoned. Year of much financial distress and bank failures all over the United States.

Session of 1838

R. K. Call, Governor,
Thomas Brown, President of the Council
J. S. Robinson, Clerk.

Important Events.

First Constitutional Convention held at Saint Joseph.
Calhoun County created.
Osceola dies at Fort Moultrie.

Session of 1839

R. K. Call, Governor,
John Warren, President of the Senate,
E. L. Drake, Speaker of the House.

Important Events.

Constitutional Convention at Saint Joseph, adjourned having given Florida its first Constitution, which was submitted to the voters for ratification in May 1839 and adopted.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION HELD AT SAINT JOSEPH IN 1838

ALACHUA
Isaac Garrison
E. K. White
Edmund Bird

CALHOUN
Wm. P. Duval
Richard C. Allen

COLUMBIA
John F. Webb
Wilson Brooks
Geo. C. McClellan

DADE
Richard Fitzpatrick

DUVAL
Alexander W. Crichton
Oliver Word
Samuel Y. Garey,

ESCAMBIA
Jackson Morton
Benjamin D. Wright
Thomas M. Blount
Walker Anderson

FRANKLIN
A. G. Seemes
C. E. Bartlett

GADSDEN
Banks Meacham
John W. Malone
John M. G. Hunter
Samuel B. Stephens

HAMILTON
Joseph B. Watts
William B. Hooker

HILLSBOROUGH
(Listed no members)

JACKSON
Thomas Baltzell
Samuel C. Bellamy
Alfred L. Woodward
Richard H. Long

JEFFERSON
Abraham Bellamy
John M. Partridge
Joseph McCants
E. Carrington Cabell

LEON
Geo. T. Ward
John Taylor
Thomas Browne
Samuel Parkhill
James D. Wescott, Jr.
Leigh Read
Leslie A. Thompson
William Wyatt

MADISON
John C. McGehee
Richard I. Mays

MONROE
William Marvin
Joseph B. Browne

MOSQUITO
William F. Williams

NASSAU
James G. Cooper
William Haddock

SAINT JOHNS
Joseph S. Sanchez
Robert Raymond Reid
David Levy
Edwin I. Jenckes

WALTON
John L. McKinnon
Daniel G. McLean

WASHINGTON
Stephen I. Roche
E. Robbins.

Session of 1840

Robert Raymond Reid, Governor
John Warren, President of the Senate
Richard H. Long, Speaker of the House

Important Events

Murder of Dr. Henry Perrine at Indian Key and destruction of the lighthouse at Cape Florida by so called Spanish Indians. Port Leon, the terminus of Tallahassee Railroad near Saint Marks destroyed by hurricane.

Session of 1841

Robert Raymond Reid, Governor
Wm. P. Duval, President of the Senate
Peter W. Gautier, Speaker of the House

Important Events

Indian War brought to a close.
Yellow fever wipes out the town of Saint Joseph.

Session of 1842

R. K. Call, Governor,
Wm. H. Brookenbrough, President of the Senate
N. W. Walker, Speaker of the House.

Important Events.

Passage on August 4 of the Armed Occupation Act giving lands to settlers in Florida. An Act of repudiation of territorial bonds passed by the Legislative Council. All banks suspended payment. For nine years till 1851 no banks functioned in Florida. Santa Rosa county created.

Session of 1843

R. K. Call, Governor,
George Walker, President of the Senate
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk

Important Events

New era of settlement in South Floirda, by reason of the Armed Occupation Act, on both east and west coast. Benton County, later known as Hernando County created. Also Wakulla county created.

Session of 1844

R. K. Call, Governor,
George Walker, President of the Senate
Jos. B. Lancaster, Clerk.

Important Events

Marion and Brevard counties created. Florida prepares for statehood. Governor Call in his message to the Council urges that Florida assume the responsibility of a State government.

Session of 1845

John Branch, Governor,
Geo. W. MacRae, President of the Senate
Wm. R. Forward, Clerk.

Important Events.

Levy County created.
March 30 Florida and Iowa became States by the same Act.
Doctor John Gorrie, invents and patents first machine for making artificial ice.

Session of the Legislature of 1845.

Seventeen Senators and forty-one Members of the House.

W. D. Mosley, Governor,
James Barthelot, President of the Senate
H. Archer, Speaker of the House.

Important Events.

FLORIDA BECOMES A STATE

FORT SAN LUIS

By Amy Goodbody
Delivered - October 12, 1933

(The greater part of the information in this paper was obtained from an article entitled "The Ruins of Fort San Luis Near Tallahassee" by Dr. Venila Lovina Shores found in The Florida Historical Society Quarterly, Vol. 6, No. 2, October, 1927)

"From Spanish records historians (Jeannette T. Connor and Herbert E. Bolton) have learned that Fort San Luis, established about 1640, was not only a place for safety but also the mission center from which the Franciscan friars carried on their work of conversion. The territory included by the workers from this mission embraced at least northern and western Florida, Georgia, and Alabama. From the same sources it has been learned that within a radius of twenty miles there were several missions dependent upon San Luis, but the exact location of few is known today. That they were established at points of vantage for work among the Indians is certain."

"At the present time there is nothing to show definitely the location of this old mission-fort, San Luis; however, the writer believes that in the spring of 1926 bricks forming two of the corners were found, thus partially identifying its location." The site is a hill-top about two miles west of Tallahassee on the old Quincy road. It has been described as "the only high and perfectly commanding spot in this part of the country; a narrow winding ridge rises gradually for half a mile, ending in a very high bluff, surrounded by a deep swamp, on this bluff the fort was erected."

In "A View of West Florida" by John Lee Williams, 1824, we read that: "The Spaniards first entered the Apalachicola Bay, and ascended the river to the junction of the Chattahoochee and Flint where they erected a strong fortress ---. This fort perfectly commanded all these rivers for several miles, but it was too far inland; the river is swift, and difficult to ascend; the post was finally abandoned and the force removed to St. Marks. From St. Marks a considerable colony was extended up into the country of Tallahassee, the old country of the Yamasses, and Fort St. Louis was built for their protection--." Here the Spanish enjoyed the friendship of the Indian inhabitants (the Yamassees and Atimacos) cultivating fields among them and intermarrying with them.

Reference is made to the Pensacola Gazette of April 25, 1824 as giving the following description of the fort: "Fort St. Louis was built on an elevated spot of ground around a hollow, from the bottom of which issue two springs that furnish an abundant supply of water, but which after running but a few yards, again sink into the ground." We find further from the Pensacola Gazette and West Florida Advertiser, November 27, 1824, that its "form was an irregular parallelogram; the eastern and longest side was fifty-two paces. Within the moat, two brick edifices had been erected; one sixty by forty, the other thirty

by twenty feet. There were bastions at each corner. The outward defenses are extensive. A covered way led to a spring, in a deep ravine, under the north-east wing of the fort."

From a letter of Judge H. M. Brackenridge, of Florida, to Colonel White, the delegate from the Territory, we learn of the destruction of the fort. "While in Charleston I met with an English work, Robert's account of Florida, 1763, which gives a piece of history apparently little known. The district of Apalache, it appears was inhabited by a race called Atimaco Indians with whom the Spaniards became intermingled. The Yamassee Indians who lived near St. Augustine backed by those of Apalache made frequent excursions into the new settlements of South Carolina threatening them with total destruction. In consequence of this Colonel Moore, Governor of that State, made three inroads into their country, in the years 1702, 1704, and 1706 marching to the Flint River, then taking a direction south towards Tallahassee." Gov. Moor had the assistance of some Creek allies in his expeditions. "In the last expedition, he entirely defeated the Spanish Governor, the don Juan Mexia, killing and taking prisoners above 800 of the Spanish and Indians--. Don Mexia himself being one of the prisoners--Colonel Moor transported 1400 of the Indians and fixed them in a settlement near the Savannah River. The settlements were entirely destroyed."

From Captain Burch who surveyed the ground for the national highway from Pensacola to St. Augustine in 1824, we get there details. "Captain Burch met with an old Indian near Tallahassee of the Creek Nation, who appeared to be of great age and who informed him that he had been in a war which destroyed these settlements. His age could not be precisely determined, but from circumstances it was thought that it could not be less than one hundred and thirty or forty--. At the time of the war with the Spanish he was in the prime of life and recollects very particularly all its circumstances. ----the Indians made repeated attempts at St. Louis, and were as repeatedly repulsed, being unable to withstand the cannon. They then mustered their whole force and after laying waste the whole country, they made a final effort by investing the fortified places; and endeavoring to starve them out. They were encamped principally on the north side of the Fort; the Spanish prepared everything for evacuating it, and retired in the night to the fort on the Ocolockony. The first intimation to the Indians of the retreat, was the explosion of the Fort: the cannon were so broken and injured as to be unfit for use, and is still to be seen. The country having thus fallen into their hands, together with the Yamassy tribe of Indians, with whom the Spanish had intermarried, and lived on a most friendly footing; the males were all destroyed, and the women taken for wives or slaves. --- He represents the Spanish population to have been very numerous, but could give no precise idea of their numbers--. The Indians had no firearms being armed with bows and arrows and clubs. In order to protect themselves from the effect of the shot they suspended thick boards about their necks and which did not always answer the purpose. The Indians have preserved a superstitious story which keeps them at an awful distance from San Luis. They say that the Spaniards, on quitting San Luis buried their church ornaments and with them some bottles of medicine (magic) which would prove fatal to them if they were touched. They cannot be prevailed upon to accompany the whites there even to show the place."

Of the state of the ruins about 1798-1800 we find a short description in the journal of Andrew Ellicott who was at that time running the boundary for the United States government in compliance with the treaty of San Lorenzo with Spain (1794): "It is now tolerably abandoned and scarcely a vestige of the settlement now remains, except the ruins of a fort, one or two pieces of old artillery, almost in a state of decomposition."

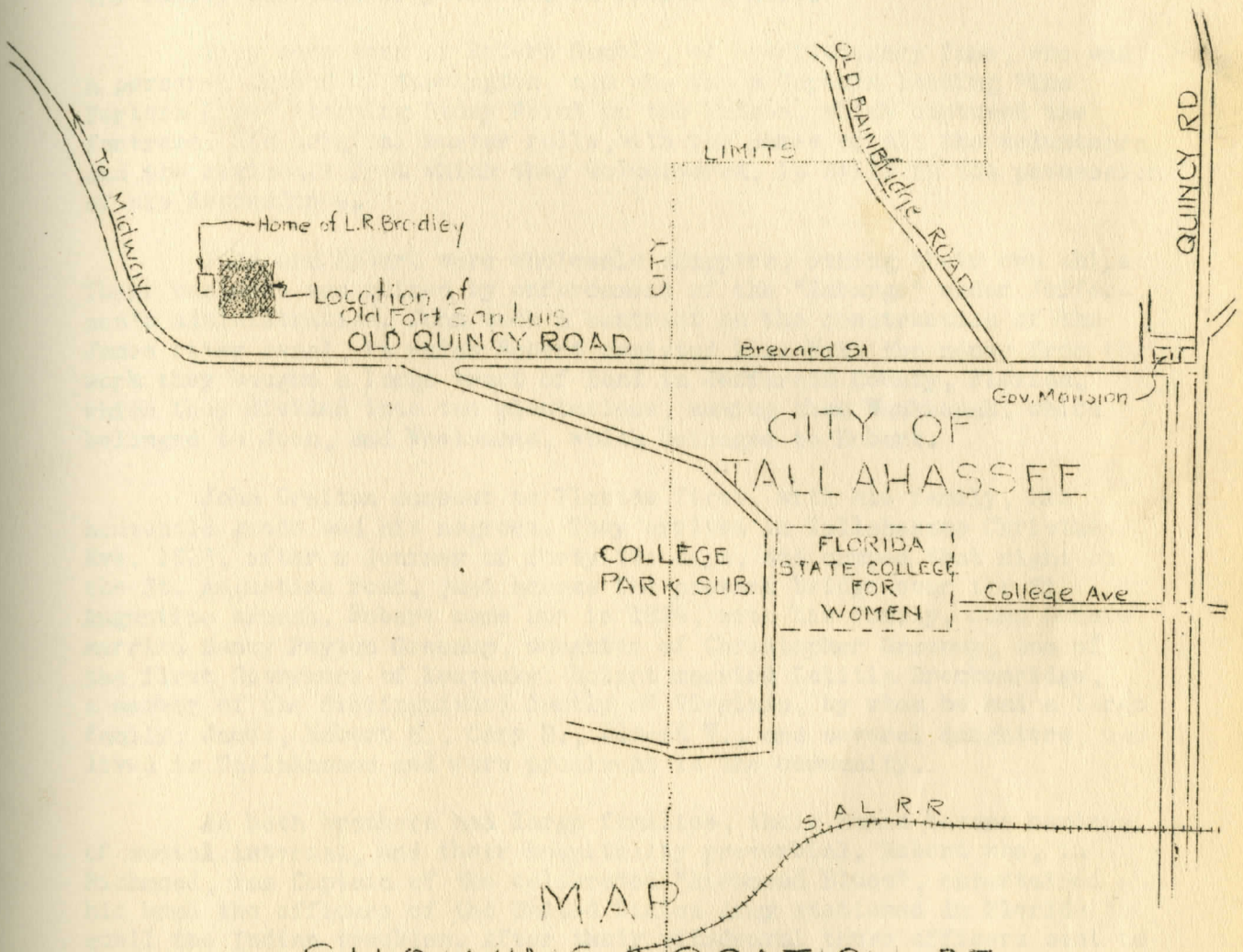
Mr.John Lee Williams, one of the commissioners sent out to select a site for the capital of Florida, in writing to Richard Keith Call in 1823, gives us his view of the fort. "Among the curiosities of the country we discovered an old Spanish Fort on a commanding hill about half way from Oclockney to Tallahassee. --- It had bastions near the angles, and in the spring about 50 ft. down the ravine, east of the works, we discovered the breach of a six-pound field piece and near it another piece of the same dimensions, from which the muzzle was broken. Later (1827) writing in "A View of West Florida" the same author further states that one of the cannon had been removed to Tallahassee "and again awakens the echoes of the distant hill on days of rejoicing. Many articles of old iron have been discovered about this old ruin. Before it, trees and grape vines grow, in the order in which they were planted: the rows are distinctly traced, although overrun with a more recent forest."

A description in the Pensacola Gazette of April 25, 1824, tells of the findings of Captain Burch while surveying the road from Pensacola to St. Augustine. "I have learned some very interesting particulars. ---traces of Spanish settlements are found. The first is a fort St.Louis, at least its ruins, situated about six miles east of Oclockony and north by west 25 miles from St. Marks. This place has more of the appearance of having been a fortified town than a mere fortification---." One of the springs "on being opened by Captain Burch, displayed a wooden box or trunk in which it had been enclosed--."

Again in the Pensacola Gazette of April 2, 1825 we read of its appearance. "These (the two brick edifices) are in total ruins, and nothing but the mound appears where the walls stood, composed wholly of broken bricks, which had been composed of a coarse sandy clay and buried in the modern fashion. Yet on the very walls of these buildings within the outworks of this fort, are to be seen grape arbors in parallel lines, which still maintain their pristine regularity."

We find that in early territotial days many merry-makings were held at Fort San Luis. "It was here that Prince Murat and Mrs.Catherine Dangerfield Gray first met." Prince Murat is quoted as having said, "I met Kate the first time at a picnic. It was at old Fort St. Luis; her shoes were so much too large for her that one slipped off, I did seize it and drank to her health."

This site is still a favorite with hikers and picknickers, its beautiful spring and wooded surroundings making a desirable and quiet retreat.



MAP
SHOWING LOCATION OF
FORT SAN LUIS

SOME EXTRACTS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE
GAMBLE FAMILY IN FLORIDA

By Marjorie Fain

Delivered November 9, 1933

John Grattan Gamble and his brother, Robert, were early pioneers of this section of Florida. Both were born in Richmond, Virginia, at the family mansion, Grey Castle, on Gamble's Hill.

They were sons of Robert Gamble, of Revolutionary fame, who was a personal friend of Washington, and who was a Captain leading "The Forlorn Hope" storming Stony Point on the Hudson, which captured the fortress. His original muster rolls, with the names of all the volunteers, and the regiments from which they volunteered, is still in the possession of his descendants.

John and Robert were wholesale shippers, owning their own ships. Their business was ruined by enforcement of the "Embargo" under Jefferson's administration. John took a contract on the construction of the James river canal, in which Robert assisted him. With the money from the work they bought a large tract of land in Jefferson County, Florida, which they divided into two plantations, naming them Waukeenah, which belonged to John, and Weelaunee, which belonged to Robert.

John Grattan cameout to Florida first, with his family, his household goods and his negroes. They arrived in Tallahassee Christmas Eve. 1823, after a journey of forty-two days, and camped that night on the St. Augustine road, just across the present bridge over the St. Augustine branch. Robert came out in 1826, with his family. John Gamble married Nancy Peyton Greenup, duaghter of Christopher Greenup, one of the first Governors of Kentucky. Robert married Letitia Breckenridge, a member of the distinguished family of Virginia, by whom he had a large family; James, Robert H., Cary B., Edward W., and several daughters, who lived in Tallahassee and were prominent in the community.

As both brothers had large families, their homes became centers of social interest, and their hospitality proverbial. Robert who, in Richmond, was Captain of the celebrated "Richmond Blues", entertained at his home the officers of the United States Army stationed in Florida to quell the Indian troubles. After their withdrawal these officers sent to him a double set of very handsome silver with their appreciation engraved on ech piece. Later, John and Robert removed to Tallahassee, John living on his plantation "Neahmathla", on the Augustine road, named for the Indian Chief Neahmathla, whose village was on that tract. There he lived until his death, 1859, and is buried in Tallahassee. Robert lived in the old Gamble House on College Avenue until he removed to Baltimore, where he lived until he died.

John Grattan was the founder of the first bank in Tallahassee. Having made numerous friends in Europe while in the shipping business he tood a trip abroad to sell stock in his establishment. He succeeded in selling all of his stock, but upon his return he found the bank in a perilous condition due to unwise speculation made by his directors while he was abroad. Upon discovering this he refused to use the money

of his friends, and returned to the continant to refund it. The books kept by this bank are now in the Lewis State Bank of Tallahassee.

Robert, Son of John Grattan Gamble:

Major Robert Gamble was born in Richmond at Grey Castle on Gamble's Hill, which is now a public park. When the families removed to Florida, he was a child and his childhood and manhood were spent in Florida. He served in both Indian Wars and in the Civil War. At the battle of the "Withlacoochee" he rendered distinguished service, as recorded in the report of General Duncan B. Clinch, U. S. A., to the War Department. Major Gamble belonged to the Florida Volunteer Militia. His company was on the opposite side of the river from where the fight was raging. He swam across and joined the regulars, where his West Point training enabled him to command, as those engaged were insufficiently officered. In his report of the engagement, General Clinch mentioned him by name, and on the strength of that report, fifty years after, he received a pension from the Government, which was increased by special act of Congress on recital of his services.

Before the Civil War he operated a large sugar making plant on the Manatee river, taking the product to New York in his own ships, a month being consumed in making the voyage. The large two-story concrete house erected by him still stands, and Manatee County now preserves it as the refuge of Judah P. Benjamin, Secretary of the Confederacy, in his flight to England after Lee's surrender, where he became Queen's Counsel. Major Gamble sold his plant to a firm in New Orleans, but the Civil War breaking out before payment was completed, the firm refused to pay for the negroes who had been freed, amounting to over a hundred thousand dollars. Mr. Gamble returned to Jefferson County after the sale, where he remained as planter until his removal to Tallahassee, where he married Laura Wirt Randall, daughter of Judge Thomas Randall, Judge of the U. S. District Court, and granddaughter of William Wirt, first Attorney General of the United States. Major Gamble was an Elder in the Presbyterian Church for more than fifty years and a Mason in high standing for about the same length of time. He spent twenty-five years of his life trying to interest the various officials of the Government, and also of the States of the Union, in the development of an inland waterway system extending from Cape Cod, on the Atlantic, to the mouth of the Mississippi river, on the Gulf of Mexico, which included a canal across Florida. Congress appropriated money to publish his pamphlet on the subject, and afterwards to print an appendix. These Major Gamble sent to every member of Congress for years, also to every representative of the Legislatures of every State, to every Chamber of Commerce, every Board of Trade and all public organizations in every State. This will bear fruit some day and his untiring efforts to bring it about should be remembered and recognized. He died in his ninety-fifth year, in Tallahassee, where he is buried. He is survived by his second daughter, Katherine, now Mrs. Howard Gamble.

Robert Howard Gamble, sone of Robert Gamble,
And Grand-son of Robert Gamble.

Robert Howard Gamble was born in Grove Hill, Bottetourt County, Virginia, in 1815, and was eleven years of age when he came with his father to Florida. From an early age he was a most efficient aid to his father in the management of his business interests as cotton planter, which he really directed from the age of eighteen years throughout the remainder of his father's life.

Robert Howard was married first in 1858 to Miss Martha Chaires, a noted beauty and belle of that day, by whom he had four children, all still surviving. His first home in Tallahassee after his marriage was in the large brick mansion, corner of Adams street and Park Avenue, built by General Bailey. In 1861 he bought the house on College Avenue now owned by Judge Ellis of the Supreme Court. After old Col. Gamble removed to Baltimore to live, Robert Howard took up his residence in his father's house next door and lived there until his death in 1887.

Robert Howard Gamble lives still in the memory and in the hearts of many of the citizens of the Tallahassee of today, who love and honor him and the place he filled in the annals of our City and of our State. He was a successful planter, and was able and ever ready to join in public enterprises to promote the growth of Tallahassee. He was instrumental in building the first railroad in Leon County, and also one of the chief promotors of the railroad from Tallahassee to Jacksonville, now part of the S. A. L. system.

In politics he was a Whig until all of the Whigs of the South were merged into the Democratic party as a result of the war. He was opposed to the disruption of the Union when in 1860 the question was agitating and agonizing our whole land, but like his chief, Robert E. Lee, he could not see his State invaded , and he fought for her interests during the Civil War as Captain of Gamble's artillery, which Company he raised himself and commanded at the Battle of Olustee. The services of this Company has been commended as bearing a vallient and effective part in driving back the enemy, who were marching on Tallahassee. One survivor of this Company is Mr. John DeMilly of Tallahassee. His war record is that of hundreds of others of whom our Southland may justly be proud; but it is for Col. Gamble's services in the reconstruction period which followed the war and so sorely tried the hearts of our people that Florida owes him her greatest debt of gratitude. He was commissioned in 1868 Comptroller of the State, and the history of his wise, unselfish and loyal devotion to his trust may be found in the records of that period. In later years he refused to become a candidate for the office of Governor, saying he had done his best for Florida in her time of dire need, but that there were others better fitted than he to steer the Ship of State.

In 1871 he married his cousin Angelica Wirt Robinson of Baltimore, Maryland.

Together as types "par excellence" of host and hostess Col. and Mrs. Gamble continued and added to the traditions of generous hospitality which the old home enjoyed far and near.

Col. and Mrs. Gamble were connected with St. John's Episcopal Church of Tallahassee.

Until his death Robert Howard Gamble was felt to be an influence for good, not only in his home town, but throughout the State.

Mrs. R. H. Gamble

A history of the former citizens of Tallahassee would be incomplete without the name of the late Mrs. Angelica E. Gamble, second wife of Robert Howard Gamble. She came from Baltimore, Maryland, to Florida in the year of her marriage, 1871, and identified herself absolutely with Tallahassee and its interests until her death in November 1921. Being a descendant of William Wirt, first Attorney General of the United States, and also of Charles Wilson Peale, a celebrated portrait painter, brother of the famous Rembrant Peale, she inherited from talented and famous ancestors the brilliant social gifts which rendered her an inspiration, whether in private or public circles. Mrs. Gamble was foremost in the charitable works of Tallahassee, of St. John's Episcopal Church, of which she was a devoted member, of other churches in the City, and of nonsectarian philanthropy.

It was she who inaugurated the religious services at the City Jail, and she and her husband were among those who first supported the Tallahassee Public Library.

It was she, also, who founded "The Florida Chapter of Colonial Dames in America". She was its first President, and its Honorary President at the day of her death.

Her big heart was a by-word. She will long be remembered by her own compeers, far and near, for her charm, her culture, her energy, enthusiasm and her unfailing hospitality; and she will be remembered by the needy wherever she met them, for her charity and her words of good cheer.

Cary, son of Robert Gamble, grand-son of Robert Gamble.

Dr. Cary Breckenridge Gamble was born on September 25, 1825, at the home of his maternal grand-father, General James Breckenridge, at Grove Hill, Bottetourt County, Virginia. His mother was Letitia Breckenridge of Fin Castle, Virginia, and his father Colonel Robert Gamble, of Gamble's Hill, Richmond, Virginia. When Dr. Gamble was but a year old his parents moved to Florida. At ten years Dr. Gamble was attending school in Richmond, Virginia. Dr. Gamble entered the University of Virginia at the beginning of the 1844-45 session, and was graduated at its close. After his graduation from the University of Virginia, Dr. Gamble studied at the University of Maryland in Baltimore. He returned to Florida and practiced medicine with Dr. James Randolph until the war between the States. He served in the Confederate Army as Post Surgeon with the rank of Major in the Southwestern Army under General Braxton Bragg during the entire peiord of the war, or at least until he was captured at Shiloh while caring for the wounded. After the war he practiced medicine in

(Taken from data compiled about 1928.)

Baltimore until his retirement in 1901. From then until his death, November 8th, 1921, he lived with his daughter Mrs. Charles Lowndes at her home, Gamble's Hill, Maryland.

Dr. Gamble married Miss Eduarda Shaw of St. Augustine, Florida. They are survived by two children, namely, Dr. Cary B. Gamble, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland, and Mrs. Charles Lowndes (nee, Nannie Gamble), of Gamble's Hill, near Elk Ridge, Maryland.

LIST OT POSTMASTERS WHO HAVE SERVED IN TALLAHASSEE
LEON COUNTY, FLORIDA

Compiled by Guyte P. McCord

POSTMASTER	DATE APPOINTED
Ambrose Crane	May 13, 1825 (Established)
Isham G. Searcy	March 25, 1826
Benjamin W. Gause	April 16, 1841
John P. Duvall	March 29, 1842
William H. Brodie	July 9, 1842
Miles Nash	October 13, 1842
Thomas Hayward	March 6, 1851
Miles Nash	August 14, 1851
Donald Cameron	September 21, 1865
L. M. Hobbs	January 23, 1866
Mrs. Mildred Taylor	March 28, 1866
Miss Louisa Cameron	May 3, 1866
William H. Avery	August 1, 1868
S. L. Tibbitts	April 16, 1869
William G. Stewart	March 26, 1873
David W. Gwynn	July 20, 1885
Edward C. Weeks	March 4, 1890
Harrison Reed	May 14, 1890
Robert B. Gorman	June 26, 1893
John McDougall	October 1, 1897
Fred Roege (Acting)	April 24, 1912
Alexander McDougall	June 7, 1912
George I. Davis	August 3, 1916
William H. May (Acting)	February 1, 1921
William H. May	June 8, 1922
Thomas J. Chason	March 1, 1932

Some former Post Office locations:

Diamond Corner
Lester Wells' Fruit Store
Bennett's Pharmacy
Black Cat News Stand

EARLY SETTLERS OF TALLAHASSEE

1824-1850

By Annie Randolph Dozier

Delivered December 14, 1933

"About the time of the location of the site of Tallahassee by the Federal Commission, 1824, the large numbers of slaves held by slave-owners threatening to exceed available acres for their profitable employment, the acquisition by the Government of fertile agricultural lands opened up to the large planters of Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and the Carolinas, new and inviting fields, and straightway numbers of them moved down and proceeded vigorously to lay hold on the wide territorial opportunity thus offered in this section of Florida. They brought with them not only their slaves and bountiful habits of living, but the culture of which they saw no reason to forego the pursuit simply because in a 'frontier country". The elegance and refinement which had characterized the homes they left were the very foundations of the ones they now built.

"In the old days Tallahassee was possessed of an all-pervading comprehensiveness that was delightful as well as fatal to any central growth. The broad way in which 'they' spoke of the 'Tallahassee country' is itself suggestive of the scope of her far-reaching society, and the generous conditions that prevailed throughout the section made up of the 'best blood' of the Southland."

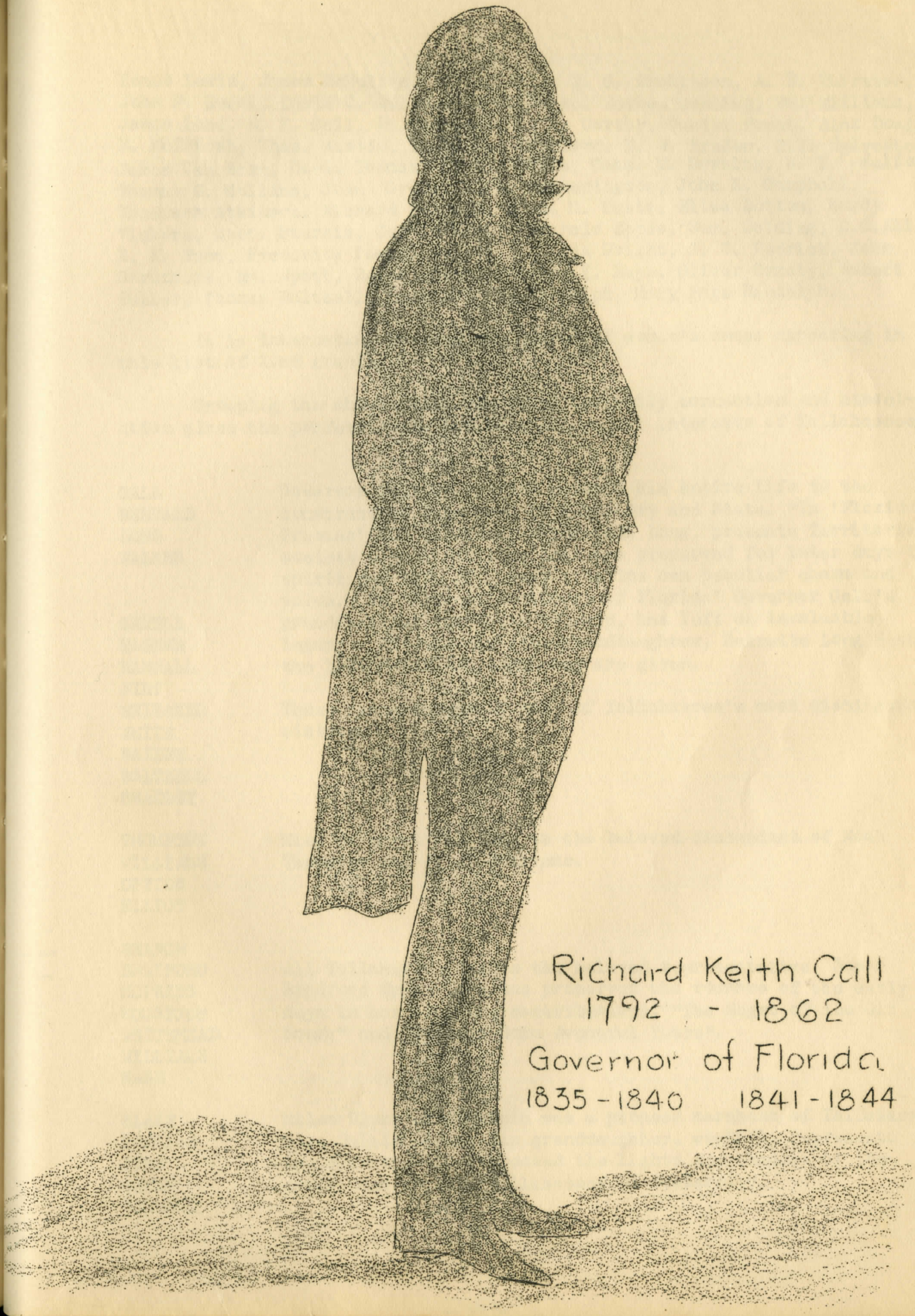
Streets were named in loving loyalty to the dear States that had given citizens.

Tallahassee became the home of many who contributed to the history of State and Nation.

In its social activities a letter from Mrs. Thomas Brown to a friend in Virginia describes Tallahassee as "a gay place" with "balls every week". Racing meets were held. Dueling was indulged in to a great extent. But not all was gayety, as is indicated in accounts of an Indian massacre, the scourge of yellow fever, and the "big fire" of 1843.

Following is a list of early grantees of land containing names of families whose descendants are numbered among Tallahasseeans of the present time:

Henry Bond, John Phegan, M. A. Armistead, Allen W. Coleman, Allen Green, Edward P. Lane, W. B. Drake, L. Armstead, Chesley Boatright, Isham Searcy, Daniel Dilts, John Woodward, Chas. Haire, Dennis Doyle, Samuel Howard, Joshua Harley, Thomas Munroe, George Fisher Jr., Benjamin Ivy, Thomas Brown, Thos. J. White, Sarah Love, Miles Blake, David Butler, R. Parrish, Daniel McInnis, R. W. Williams, John Speer, Champion Rhodes, T. R. Betton, Joseph Heiley, T. C. Harley, James R. Ringgold, Peter Tardiff, James Hailey, Nancy Hagin, John Lauderman, Wm. Kerr, Joseph Smith, Robt. W. Lane, Anna C. Tingle, Benj. Tennille, Hester Barefoot, Nathan Vickers, Alvin Green, John Gary, John W. Levinus, Susan and Sarah Shavers, Wm. W. Ritchie, James Hughes, Richard Sheffer, Thomas Brown, Thomas Bradford,


Richard Keith Call
1792 - 1862
Governor of Florida
1835 - 1840 1841 - 1844

Romeo Lewis, James McMullin, Alfred Bell, T. C. Dickinson, A. S. Thirston, John P. Duval, David C. Wilson, M. H. Pease, Rouben Manning, Wm. Williams, James Luni, R. K. Call, D. McRainey, J. M. Carthy, Daniel Faust, Alex Douglas, R. McIntosh, Chas. Austin, Thos. M. Bradford, H. W. Braden, Bill Sylvester, James Van Horn, David Thomas, L. A. Erwin, Chas. W. Downing, R. Y. Welford, Thomas G. Collins, John Green, Eliza Wetherington, John K. Campbell, Shadrach Atkinson, Richard Hayward, W. G. M. Davis, Eliza Betton, Hardy Vickers, Robt. Sturgis, Jessie Hines, Francis Eppes, Sam. Golding, R.C.Allen, R. K. West, Frederick Towle, Wm. Ball, Lydia Wright, J. G. Pedrick, John Caruthers, Wm. Wyatt, Raoul Adams, Parsons I. Hays, Oliver Ormsby, Robert Butler, Thomas Baltzell, Lucy Beverly Randolph, Mary Page Randolph.

It is interesting to note the number of women's names appearing in this list of land grants.

Grouping the above names according to family connection and association gives the professional, business and social interests of Tallahassee.

CALL
BREVARD
LONG
WALKER

Governor Call of Florida devoted his entire life to the constructive interests of Territory and State. "In 'Florida Breezes' his daughter, Ellen Call Long, presents Territorial society with a fidelity that has preserved for later days the spirit and life of a past with its own peculiar charm and value." In 'Brevard's History of Florida' Governor Call's granddaughter, Caroline Brevard, has left an invaluable legacy. Through his greatgranddaughter, Reinette Long Hunt, the legends of the community are given.

GAMBLE
HAGNER
RANDALL
WIRT
WHITAKER
WHITE
BAILEY
BALTZELL
BRADLEY

These names represent some of Tallahassee's most distinguished citizens.

THOMPSON
WILLIAMS
COTTON
ELLIOT

Miss Margaret Williams is the beloved descendant of Noah Thompson and J. J. Williams.

BRANCH
BRADFORD
HOPKINS
HOUSTOUN
WHITEHEAD
WILLIAMS
NASH

All Tallahassee honors the beloved representative, Susan Bradford Eppes, who has preserved the romance of the early days in her literary contributions, "The Negro of the Old South" and "Through Some Eventful Years".

BLAKE
PARRISH
BYRD
GWYNN
BERNARD

Miles Blake of Virginia was a pioneer merchant of Tallahassee. Miss Sallie Blake, his granddaughter, worthily represents the clan and has expressed the lights and shadows of the early days in her "Tallahassee of Yesterday".

ARCHER
BRYAN
BROWN
DOUGLAS
DENHAM
SCRIVEN

Miss Mary Douglas Lewis tells of her grandfather, Thomas Brown, who walked the journey from Virginia to Tallahassee (his horse being led) as an example to his slaves, and because of the young men in his party who had no horses to ride. He served as Governor in later life (1849).

B. C. Lewis
1816 - 1880

AMES
LEWIS

Ames & Lewis, Apothecaries, was a prominent firm of those days. Both of these names are honored in the generations since that time. At the Walker Library is an "Auld Lang Syne" diary which gives interesting social and historical items connected with guests at a party held at the home of Mrs. B. C. Lewis, no one under seventy being invited.

BOND
BETTON
LIVELY
MEGINNISS

Dr. George Betton was a physician of note, and Mrs. Betton is today one of Tallahassee's most beloved citizens.

DAMON
EDMONDSON
BLOCKER

These families were actively identified in the development of Tallahassee.

BUTLER
LEWIS
SHINE

These were among Tallahassee's most highly esteemed citizens.

ARGYLE

Dr. Argyle came to Tallahassee from New Orleans and was an associate in business with Mr. Henry Bond. His daughter, Miss Rebecca, represents this well known family.

BAREFOOT

This name is now represented in the family of Mrs. Florida Valinda Barefoot Bowen.

DUVAL
WHITNER

William P. Duval, Governor 1822-1834, gave long and honored service to Territorial interests, moving to Texas in 1848. Many of the family are still living throughout Florida.

James Henry Randolph M.D.
1809 - 1892

EPPES
RANDOLPH
PARKHILL
HAYWARD
HACKLEY
SAVAGE

Francis Eppes, grandson of Thomas Jefferson, a pioneer from Virginia in 1828, located at his plantation, Ballyvournie, ten miles north of Tallahassee. Letters of Harriet Randolph toll of the arduous journey of the Eston Randolph family with their cousins, the Eppes family, from Virginia by boat to "Magnolia" on the Gulf. The Randolph plantation, "Ethelmere, adjoined that of Mr. Eppes. Both these families moved into Tallahassee to reside early in the thirties. Thomas Eston Randolph, while U.S.Marshal of the Territory, gave the use of the Court room for Episcopal Church services.

ANDERSON
BEARD
SHEPARD
PETTUS
WATIES

These are eminent names in Tallahassee's history.

WILLIS
MURAT

Col. Bird Willis moved from Virginia with his family in 1827. The marriage of his daughter, Catherine, to Prince Murat created much social interest.

HODSON

Col. Thomas J. Hodson, a resident from 1845 to 1853, was a close friend of Prince Murat, and writer of his epitaph.

WELFORD

Of the Welford family, only one, Mary Richard Welford, later Mrs. Joseph D. Wilson, survived the scourge of yellow fever in 1842.

SMITH
WINTHROP
CUSTIS

These prominent families came from North Carolina and New England.

RAWLS
FLAGG
JOHNSTON
McLULLEN
PAPPY
FLINT

All these families are outstanding in Tallahassee's history.

CROOM
BELLAMY
DANLEY
HAWKS

Bryan and Hardy Croom were the first settlers of that name. Later came George A. Croom whose descendants are of Florida today.

WHITFIELD

George Whitfield was the first of the clan to move from North Carolina, Richard Whitfield, father of the present family of loyal and distinguished citizens, having come later.

MOSELEY

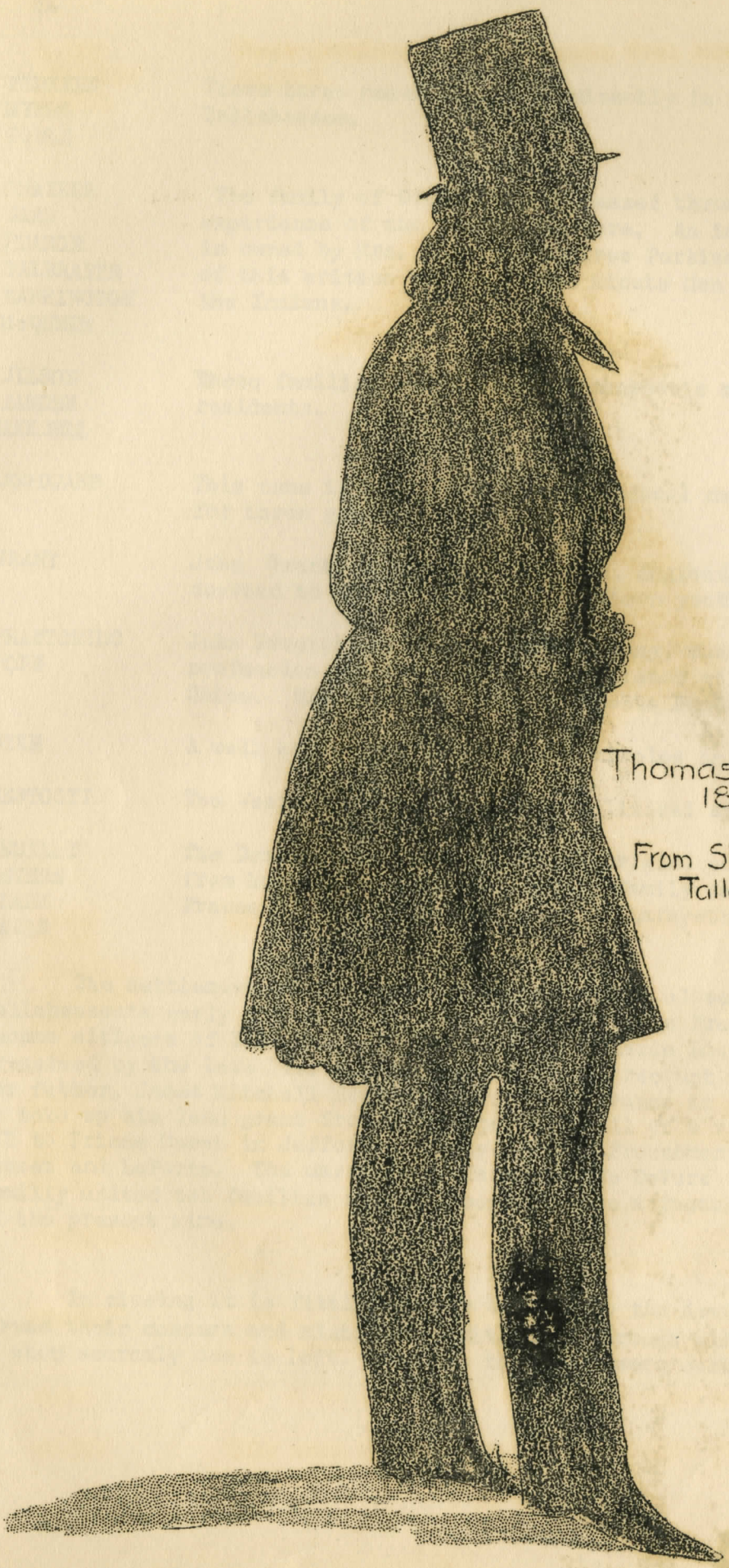
Moseley was the first State Governor of Florida. His family is represented by Mrs. Rachel Moseley Collins.

ALLEN

The Allen family had much prominence in early records.

AUSTIN

This name is mentioned in connection with the Episcopal Church



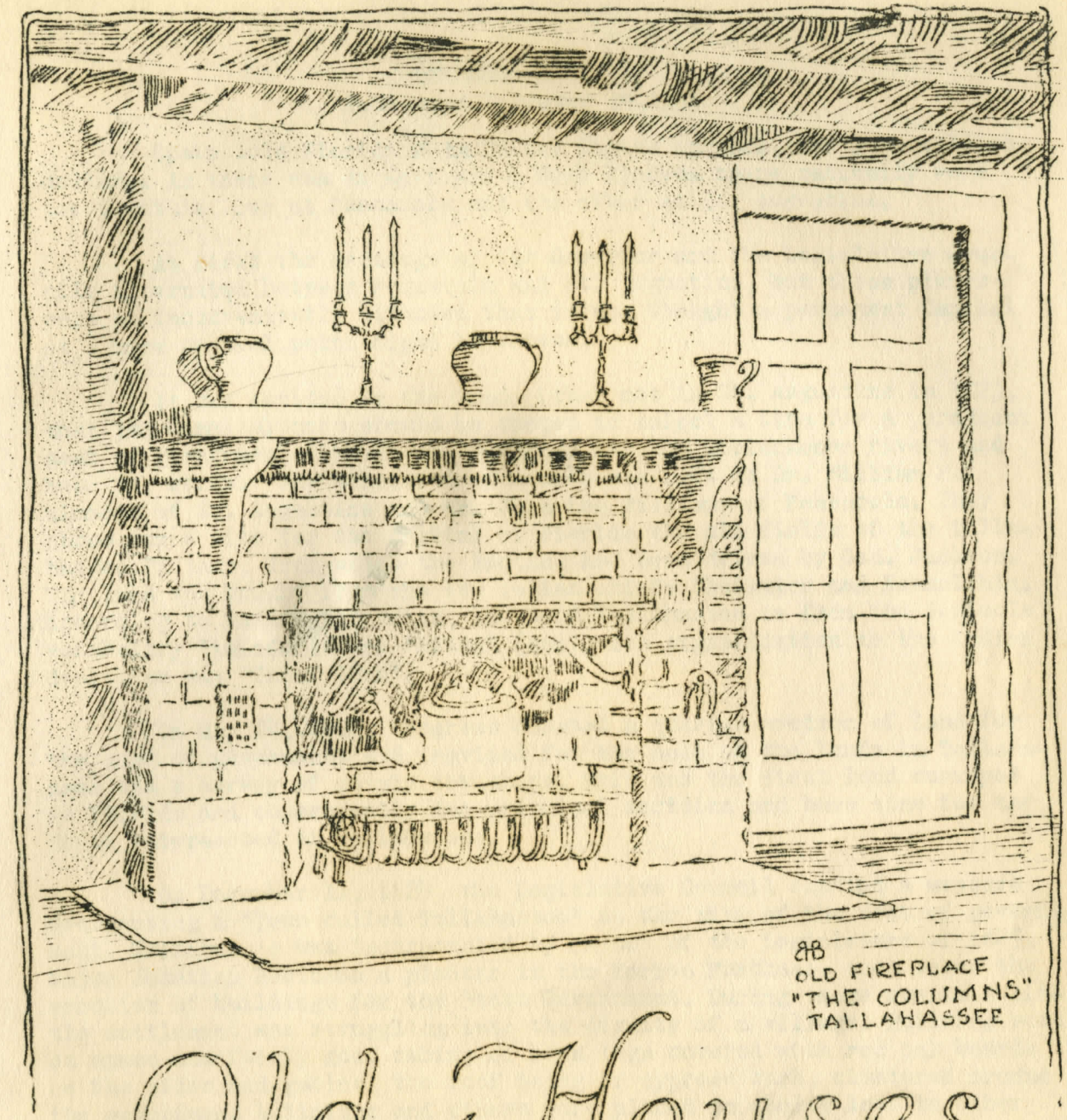
Thomas J. Perkins
1817 - 1894

From Silhouette Made in
Tallahassee in 1838

PERKINS MYERS TOWLE	These three names figure prominently in the history of Tallahassee.
CHAIRES WARD PEARCE GALBRAITH BARRINGTON McQUEEN	The family of Green Chaires passed through the harrowing experience of the Indian massacre. An interesting letter is owned by Mrs. Caroline Chaires Perkins giving an account of this written by one of the Minute Men in the search for the Indians.
WILSON WARDEN MAXWELL	These families were among Tallahassee's most esteemed residents.
WOODWARD	This name is well remembered in school days of Tallahassee for three generations.
GRANT	John Grant, a native of Bristol, England, was a teacher devoted to the education of Southern youth.
PRAETORIUS POPE	John Praetorius, a native of Germany, musician and tailor by profession, married Elizabeth Colleton at the home of Captain Shine. His daughter, Mrs. Harrietta Pope, redides here.
DYKE	A well known name in newspaper circles in early times.
WESTCOTT	The Westcotts were eminent in political and educational lines
DEMILLY DEVERE CLARK DAVIS	The Demilly family is of French origin, coming to Florida from North Carolina. The DeVere family came direct from France to take up a land grant on Lafayette Township.

The settlement of "Lafayette Township" has a close bearing on Tallahassee's early life in that descendants of these French colonists became citizens of Tallahassee. The memoirs of Marie Louise DeVere preserved by the late Mrs. Nellie Demilly Clark, recount the emigration of her father, James Mitchell Morris DeVere, from France to the United States to take up his land grant from Lafayette, and tell of a visit of Napoleon III to Prince Murat in Jefferson County. Other Frenchmen named are Lambert, Rosset and LaPorte. The marriage of Marie Louise DeVere to John Louis Demilly united two families whose descendants are a factor in Tallahassee of the present time.

In closing it is fitting to pay tribute to the devoted slaves who served their masters and mistresses faithfully through all the years, and of whom scarcely one is left. Surely, they too, were early settlers.



Old Houses of Tallahassee

EVELYN WHITFIELD HENRY

TALLAHASSEE

Delivered December 14,1933

Spain sold Florida to the United States in 1821, for five million dollars. As there was an East and a West Florida there naturally were two Capitals, one at Pensacola and the other at St. Augustine.

At first the meetings of the Governor and the Legislative Councils alternated between Pensacola and St. Augustine, but these places were so inconveniently situated that it was thought a permanent Capital at a more central point might be chosen.

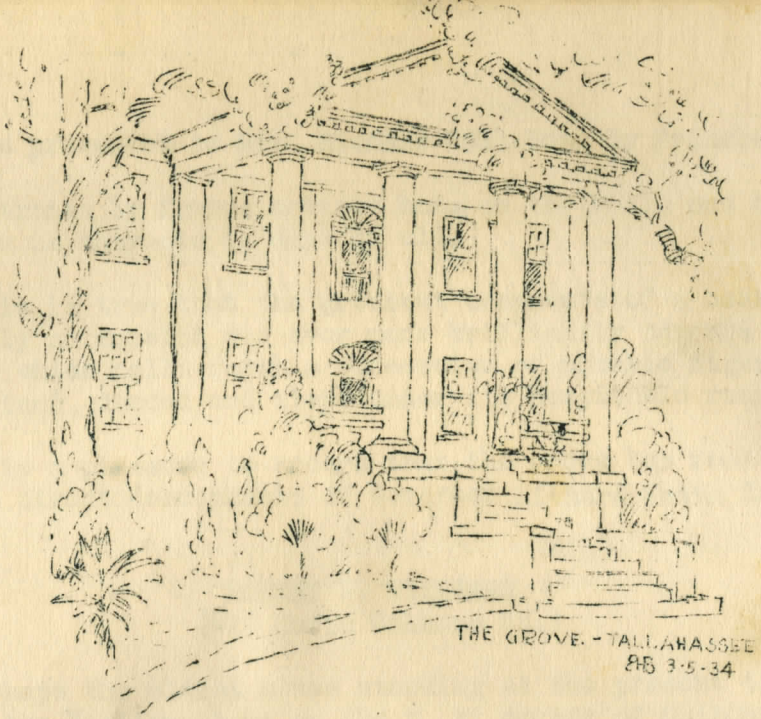
It was decided by the Council that met in St. Augustine in 1823, that two Commissioners should be chosen to select a site for a permanent seat of government between the Suwannee and the Ochlockonee rivers and near St. Marks. The selection of a site was left to Dr. William H. Simmons of St. Augustine and Mr. John Lee Williams of Pensacola. They chose for a site for the Capital of Florida the old fields of the Tallahassee Indians, from which the Indians had been driven by Gen. Jackson. The land was bought from the two Indian chiefs Chefixico and Neamolthla. According to Buckingham Smith, the word Tallahassee is from the Seminole vocabulary "tolofa"(town) "hisse" (sun). Its signification to the Indian doubtless was "Chief Town".

On May 24, 1824, Congress donated a quarter section of land for the seat of government and provided for the sale of the lands in Tallahassee and a survey of twenty townships. This was the first land surveyed in Florida and consequently the principal meridian and base line for the State intersected at Tallahassee.

On December 11, 1824, the Legislative Council enacted a measure designating a "Town called Tallahassee" as the site of the seat of government. Tallahassee was incorporated by an act of the Legislature of 1825. Major Jonathan Robinson a planter in the Forbes Purchase, soon began the erection of buildings for the State Government. During these events a little settlement was struggling into the dignity of a village. Building went on apace and fairly good cabins of hewn logs covered with red oak boards on the sides and gables, the roof being of cypress bark, clustered around the government buildings and others were placed on choice lots in other parts of the town. Streets were opened so that wagons could pass; others were merely blazed. Over the greater part of the town the forest stood undisturbed, the home still of such wild animals as the Indians had not driven away. Norwithstanding the fact that the streets were all named, Indian trails were better known and more frequented than the streets for some time.

In January, 1826, the corner stone of the State house was laid; about the same time two or three churches were established; a Masonic Lodge was opened, and ten merchants were doing business profitably; for the population had increased beyond expectation.

In the spring of 1824 the first house was erected in Tallahassee. In 1827 Tallahassee contained eight hundred inhabitants and one hundred and twenty houses. Few towns in America had increased more rapidly than did Tallahassee, and population and improvement continued without any abatement. Gradually log cabins gave place to better houses, schools were opened, Newspapers were started; post routes were established and good roads took the place of Indian trails.



THE GROVE

Some one has said that an old mansion is in itself a history, that its stories are the volumes, its many rooms the chapters and its antique furniture the illustrations; while those who have lived and are living in it form the characters.

Surely such a history rich in romance we find in the home of former Gov. Richard Keith Call.

When Richard K. Call decided to come to Florida with General Andrew Jackson to fight the Indians, he wished to marry and take his young bride with him. The young fiancee's parents objected to her leaving a home of elegance and comfort to face the dangers of a life in the wilds of Florida. Whereupon young Call said he would build her, in this new land, a fairer home than she was leaving in Tennessee.

So persuasive was his wooing that the young couple eloped and Mary Letitia Kirkman and Richard Keith Call were married at the Hermitage, the home of General Andrew Jackson, in 1824.

Soon was begun the beautiful home which was to more than fulfill Governor Call's promise to her who had left all to follow his fortunes.

The house was built originally in an estate of 640 acres, a grant to Governor Call. The house which stands far back in the grove of moss hung trees, is the purest type of Georgian architecture in the South. The brick for the mansion were made on the estate by the slaves. The entrance is stately, dignified, yet hospitable. The wide door with its many paned settings of lights opens into the broad 50 foot hall. The two rooms on either side are simple square of 22 feet, while a circular stair leads to the upper story.

Many lovely pieces of old furniture are still in the places given them by the charming Mrs. Call a century ago. Here too is a quaint

old bookcase presented to Mrs. Richard Call Long by Princess Murat.

Portraits by famous artists hang on the walls and the glass and silver shine as they did in days of old.

If it is true that the greatest ornaments of a house are its guests surely no mansion was ever more brilliantly adorned than the Grove, the name of which calls forth a succession of notable figures who once dined and wined, danced and slept under its hospitable roof.

It is a pleasure to record that the Grove has remained in possession of the direct descendants of Governor Richard Keith Call.

ROBERT W. WILLIAMS
(419 North Calhoun St.)

Perhaps the oldest house standing at the present time in Tallahassee, is the Williams home on the S. E. corner of Calhoun and Carolina Streets.

It was begun in April 1831 by Col. Robert W. Williams as the home of his bride, Rebecca Branch. It stood alone on the whole block surrounded by beautiful gardens, some of the old shrubs are still blooming in the yard.

Col. Williams was acting as Surveyor General for the Territory of Florida during the time the grant of land was given by the United States Government to General LaFayette. When General LaFayette decided to sell the land, Col. Williams acted as his agent. In 1850 General LaFayette's nephew came to Tallahassee and visited in several of the homes here. He was greatly pleased with the manner in which Col. Williams was handling the LaFayette estate and when he returned to France he tried to express this appreciation in a gift to Col. Williams. The gift was two black marble mantels; these are still in the old house.

When the war came on, The War Between the States, Dr. English brought to Tallahassee a wounded Virginia soldier, a young boy, who hoped to have his health restored in our mild climate. He was Capt. John H. Bell. One night Dr. English came to play chess with Col. Williams and brought Capt. Bell along. Soon the older men became so absorbed in their game they did not miss the young people and Capt. Bell had persuaded, another guest of the home, Miss Martha O'Brian to stroll through the gardens with him. They fell in love that night and had planned to be married, when Capt. Bell was taken by the Yankees and hanged on Governor's Island New York.

After the war General Foster took charge of the town with the Federal troops. He had expressed a desire, which was the same as a command, to have the Williams home for his head-quarters. Col. Williams took his family to one of his Louisiana plantations and remained there until in the 70's. When General Foster moved in he ordered a United States flag to be hung across the street in front of the house. The flag was so large it filled the whole street. It was hung very low and every one who went that way had to pass under the flag. General Foster stayed in this house until he was moved to St. Augustine. The house was closed for many years; finally the family came from Louisiana. It is still, after 100 years, in possession of the Williams family.

THOMAS HOLMES HAGNER
(301 East Park Ave.)

The house at the corner of Calhoun and McCarthy (Park Ave.) streets was built the same time as the Williams house and was built by the same contractor in 1831.

This house was the home of another bride, for it was here that Katherine Gamble came as the bride of Thomas Holmes Hagner, who was United States minister to the Court of King George. The gardens around the house took in half of the block. The ground sloped to the East and granite steps and seats were placed here and there as formal decorations. Beautiful Azaleas, Olea, Camellias, Crepe-Myrtle and rose bushes as well as the garden flowers made this garden a place of beauty and I have been told that, here, first the Japonica tree was planted in Florida; some of these trees are still in the yard.

In the hot houses in the Virginia home of Katherine Gamble Hagner were many tubs of Japonicas brought from the court of King George by Gen. Mercer as a gift to her mother, Mrs. Gamble. When the bride left for her new home in the Sunny South she brought with her these rare plants and they thrived and multiplied so well in her garden here that soon in all the Tallahassee gardens were small Japonicas from these old bushes. These old plants were said to have been a hundred years old before the war.

Dr. George W. Betton bought this property in 1880 and lived there many years until his death. Since then it has been the home of the Carters, the Shacklefords, Scotts and Knotts.

FLAGG
(323 East Park Ave.)

On the Northeast corner of this same block stands the Chittenden home; this house was built from material taken from the first capitol building when it was taken down to be replaced by the new building in 1840. The windows were also the ones used in the first capitol building; it was built by Capt. R. A. Shine.

One of the stories told of this house was, that one night Mr. Flagg and Mr. Dick Wilson were returning from playing cards with Capt. Pat. Houston; as they passed this house Mr. Flagg told Mr. Wilson that he held a ticket to the Louisiana lottery, due the next day, and if his was the lucky number he was going to buy that house for the ticket was for the exact amount of money that was being asked for the house. The next day he was notified that his number was the chosen one, and that day the house became the Flagg home.

Another tradition is that, one day as a blind man was sitting in one of the bay windows on the East side of the house a bolt of lightning came from a clear sky and struck outside the window; the man was stunned, but when he recovered from the shock his sight had been restored.

GEORGE W. BETTON
(321 East Park Ave.)

The cottage between the Chittenden home and the Presbyterian Manse was built by Mr. Arvah Hopkins; in it his family lived until they moved to "Goodwood" in 1856.

Dr. George W. Betton bought the house and added the porch across the front and lived there a number of years until he bought the Hagner house andmoved there to live until his death.

The simple lines and the extreme neatness of the place is most outstanding.

B. C. LEWIS
(316 East Park Ave.)

Mr. B. C. Lewis came to Tallahassee in 1836 and built a home for his family on McCarthy street (now Park Avenue).

In this home his grandson Mr. George Edward Lewis lives now; the second floor has been added and many changes made, but it still retains the same richness and dignity of the original house.

Next door, where Miss Mary Douglas Lewis now lives, stood the first Catholic church built in Tallahassee.

DR. MILES NASH
(131 N. Calhoun St.)

The house now occupied by Mr. A. C. Spiller was built for Dr. Miles Nash in 1833, but the house and the neighborhood is so changed that I doubt if even Dr. Nash would be able to recognize it. Dr. Nash was a Methodist minister as well as a practicing physician.

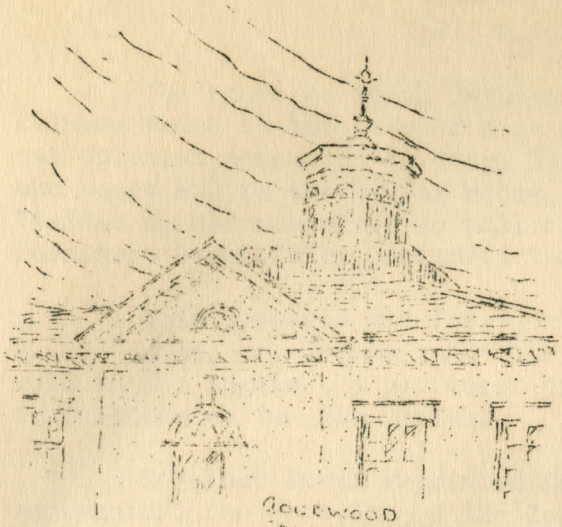
We are told that "There were times when his duties as a physician interfered with his duties as a pastor; sometimes he was called from the pulpit to usher a new soul into the world."

POST OFFICE
(509 N. Monroe St.)

This building served as Tallahassee's post office. It stood on the north-east cornor of Monroe and McCarthy Street (Park Ave.).

The original house was built by Dr. Miles Nash. Dr. Nash was one of the earliest post masters. This was later converted into a residence.

Mr. Julius Diamond and his family lived there many years. Mr. & Mrs Diamond lived their entire married life in this house.
Not many years ago it was bought by Theo Proctor and moved to its present position on north Monroe Street.



GOODWOOD

Now we have gone out the Miccosukee road and have come to the gates at Goodwood. Bryan Croom bought a tract of land from the LaFayette Grant and erected the mansion called Goodwood; the construction was started in 1839 and continued for four years. The brick of which the mansion was built were shipped from New York to St. Marks; they are hidden beneath a wash of white cement.

The house is of square construction on massive but simple lines. The placing of the windows is most pleasing. The heavy doors of heavy mahogany, which swing upon silver hinges, are graced with beautiful fan lights. The first floor is divided by a spacious hall, from which a graceful circular stair winds to the top of the house. The interior of the mansion has undergone few changes. The ceilings of the drawing rooms and library were frescoed for the Crooms by a French artist and are as fresh as if only painted yesterday.

Each occupupant has left some characteristic mark on the place. The Arwah Hopkins who bought the place in 1856 left small touches of elegance which were the outcome of wealth and breeding. The occupancy of Dr. W. L. Arrowsmith left many pieces of teak and rosewood furniture collected during his campaigns in the Gariboldi wars. When Mrs. Fannie L. Tiers purchased the property from Mrs. Arrowsmith she had the old square tower of the original mansion torn down and had built a new tower which is a replica of the one at Mt. Vernon.

Goodwood is now the home of Senator and Mrs. W. C. Hodges who have not only sought to restore the mansion to its original beauty but have also brought back the gardens and orchards to their stately lovliness of antibellum days.

JOHN P. COBB
(602 N. Calhoun St.)

Capt. R. A. Shine built the house on the northwest corner of Calhoun and Georgia Streets, the Cobb house, in 1850, for his brother whose family lived there for years.

Several families have lived in this house, among them are the Maxwells, Wilsons and Dr. & Mrs. Robinson.

The Cobbs bought the house in 1903 and have lived there since then.

JOSEPH JOHN WILLIAMS
(217 N. Calhoun St.)

The house on north Calhoun Street with the tall white square columns which is the home of Miss Maggie Williams, is one of the loveliest Colonial homes in the city. The wide hall runs the whole length of the house and in the living rooms on either side are handsome black Italian marble mantels. The tall mirrors on the walls reflect the old furniture beautifully preserved through the years.

This property was first owned by Mr. Argyle who sold it to Mr. W. P. Gorman. Mr. Gorman built the house in 1839- Soon afterwards it was sold to Dr. English, a professor of mathematics at Harvard, who had come to Tallahassee for his health.

Governor Duval appointed Dr. English one of the Commissioners to superintend the erection of the Capitol building in 1841.

A little later the house was bought by Mr. Joseph John Williams when he wished to move his family from their country home to town.

In the old house were always illustrious visitors and many and interesting are the legends told of the Williams family who entertained with a royal and lavish hand.

J. T. BERNARD
(218 East St. Augustine)

Here is a house that traveled.

Once upon a time a hundred years ago, Mr. David C. Butler erected this house on Calhoun Street on the site now occupied by the home of Mr. Vickery. It is built, as you see, on square lines and had a chimney at either end. Growing up the chimney and cascading from the top was a vine which bore large yellow blossoms which looked like a decoration for the yellow house. The residence became the home of Judge Jesse T. Bernard. Here he raised his family and lived until his death.

The property was sold, and the house was jacked upon wooden rollers and moved about seven blocks south, where it is today the same square yellow house of a century ago.

When Mrs. Butler was mistress of this home she brought from the Bermuda Islands some rare lily bulbs, known as the "shell lily"; this has a white bloom with bright pink markings and it is peculiar in that it blooms only once in twenty-five years. There are several bulbs from this original plant in Tallahassee gardens today.

BOWEN
(325 N.Calhoun St.)

On the southeast corner of Calhoun and Virginia Streets stands Tallahassee's first ready made home. The lumber for the house was made of New England white pine and was framed in New York State. This material was shipped by water to St. Marks via New Orleans and hauled from St. Marks to Tallahassee on the old tram road, prior to the construction of the St. Marks railroad in 1836.

Each piece of lumber was numbered so that there would be no difficulty in the erection of the house. No nails were used; all parts were mortised and fastened with long wooden pegs. The house was composed of four rooms 20'x 22'x 18', two rooms upstairs and two downstairs, divided by halls on each floor. The original handsome cornices, chandeliers and marble mantles are in the home today in perfect condition.

This home, like many others of the time, had illuminating gas installed in it prior to the Civil War. The duplicate of this house was shipped at the same time from New York and was erected on the site of the Old Wilsonian Apartments. This one has burned.

There is a complete record in the Court House of transfers of this property from 1829 to date. The first record is of the sale on January 31, 1829 by Turbett R. Betton, Commissioner of the City of Tallahassee to Isaac W. Mitchell. Other transfers were as follows: January 2, 1839 to Jas. Kirksey; December 2, 1875 to Lucius Hopkins Smith, Ellen Hopkins Smith and Amos T. Dwight; March 21, 1877 to Chas. E. Dykes; June 6, 1885 to N. M. Bowen. It is still owned by the widow of N. M. Bowen.

It is a coincidence that Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Bowen lived in the house referred to on the Wilsonian site immediately following their marriage and moved to the other in later years.

BROKAW
(329 N.Meridian)

The handsome home at the eastern end of Virginia Street was built for Mr. P. B. Brokaw in the early 50's. Mr. Brokaw ordered the lumber for the house from England having it sent via St. Marks to Tallahassee. The Corinthian pillars, massive doors, cornices and bronze chandeliers came from New England.

From the time we enter the gate and walk between the hedges of boxwood and through flower beds outlined with moss covered brick, one sees that the house and gardens have been planned with an eye for coordination.

The residence is of square construction with long halls and rooms 24x24x15. The graceful stair with its handsome rail leads to the sleeping rooms; each bed room has its own adjoining dressing room. These dressing rooms are as large as some of the bedrooms in the modern homes. The long windows which reach from the floor to the ceiling let in the sunshine and reflect the solid brass cornices and the brass knobs and hinges on the doors. In these rooms one sees the same furniture, glass and china with

which Mrs. Brokaw began her housekeeping in days gone by.

In looking out these long windows you will see the trees planted by Mr. Brokaw also the smoke house and kitchen gardens which testify to good old fashioned housekeeping.

This home is now occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Alex McDougall; Mrs. McDougall is the duaghter of the original owner.

BLOXHAM
(410 N. Calhoun St.)

The steel gray house on North Calhoun Street, shut in by an iron fence, was built for Mr. David C. Wilson in the eighteen thirties. It later became the home of Governor Bloxham, and served as the Governor's Mansion during both of his administrations, 1881-1885 and 1897-1901. The yard has never been modernized, and the old fashioned flower beds, outlined with shell, brick and rock, remain as they were originally planned. Behind the house, in a dilapidated condition, stands a two story servants' quarters, built of the same material as the big house.

CLARK
(507 N. Calhoun St.)

On North Calhoun Street shaded by huge trees and set off by a yard adorned with old fashioned pot plants, stands the home of Miss Janie Clark and Mrs. Lewin Spear.

A classic symplicity characterizes this interesting old house. The woodwork and doors are of solid mahogany.

It was only last year that the smoke house, out of door kitchen and massive carriage house were torn down.

This house was built for Mr. Rutger, It later was the home of the Wilson, Papy and Ball families. For many years it has belonged to and been occupied by the Clark family.

WHITAKER
(517 N. Calhoun St.) Ganey

The tall pillars so gracefully draped with vines make the entrance to the Brewer home a spot of rare beauty. Inside of the house the handsome furnishings hold an atmosphere of the early days.

The land here first belonged to Mr. Frederick Towle, who was associated in the jewelry business with Mr. Selim Myers. Many old pieces of silver in Tallahassee bear the stamp of Towle and Myers silversmiths.

The house was built before 1840 by Mr. Richard Whitaker. His daughter Elizabeth who married Mr. Edward Gamble, inherited the place.

Miss Sallie Blake afterwards bought the property and she sold it to Mr. & Mrs. Brewer.

R. A. SHINE
(601 N. Calhoun St.)

The large four story white house on the northeast corner of Calhoun and Georgia Streets was the home of Capt. R. A. Shine, a contractor and a most excellent worker in brick. Capt. Shine built this home in the early 1830's, it was built on the plan used so much at that time, two large rooms on the ground floor were used as dining room and sitting room; the front steps lead to the second floor where are the double parlors and library and music rooms; the bed rooms are on the third floor and all the rooms in the fourth story are not completely finished but are used for store rooms.

The kitchen was in a separate building in the yard. It is within the last few years that the thick walled brick smoke house has been torn down.

The brick for all of these old houses were made by Capt. Shine in his brick yard on the town side of the "deep cut"; ruins of the old kilns are still to be seen.

The Croom family lived in this home in 1870 and in 1876 it became the home of Major Walker who left it to his niece Miss Evelyn Cameron. It now belongs to Mrs. J. C. Burwell who has converted it into an apartment house.

CHARLES AUSTIN
(1222 Thomasville Road)

The large frame house of Mr. & Mrs. Fred Pearson on the Thomasville road was built for Mr. Charles Austin. When the home was built it was only one story high and it was much later that the second story and porch were added.

Today the home still holds the Colonial atmosphere, the large rooms, high mantles and handsome mirrows grace the many pieces of old furniture, bricabrac and silver.

Mr. Austin was State Treasurer in 1850 and held office for a good many years. He married Miss Baltzell the sister of Judge Baltzell. They had three sons in the Confederate army.

After the war, Col. T. W. Brevard made this house his home; later it became the home of the Apthorps.

YATES SWIMMING POOL
(Meridian Heights)

On one of the hills in the northern portion of the city stood the Beard home. This house was burned about twenty years ago; now on the site stands the lovely home of Mr. & Mrs. L. A. Yates and their swimming pool is the old basement of the Beard home.

The handsome old shrubs which adorn the Yates garden were planted by the Beard family a century ago.

BREVARD
(622 North Monroe St.)

The house on the southwest corner of Monroe and Brevard was built in 1833 by Mr. Francis Eppes, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson. The whole block was included in the estate. It was Mr. Eppes who planted the lovely avenue of oaks which shade the whole street.

Mr. Eppes had lived with his family in a beautiful plantation home, but at this time the Indians became so fierce, that he moved his motherless children to town for protection.

It was here that the nephew of LaFayette visited in 1850.

Later the home was sold to a Philadelphia woman.

At one time it was the home of Capt. Lee Butler.

The Brevards moved to this house from their plantation about 1875. Here lived Miss Caroline Mays Brevard who did so much to preserve the true history of Florida.

Now the home belongs to Mrs. Leroy Collins.

THE CHAIRES MANSION
(524 N. Monroe Street)

Picturesquely southern in its architecture is the house now owned by the Caverly family. Its encircling verandas and gracefully trailing wisteria vines give it, even today, an air of colonial graciousness.

The house was built in 1839 by George Proctor for Mr. O'Brien Branch, Secretary of State, and his wife, Mamie Blount Branch. Later Mr. Branch moved his family to North Carolina, and still later he lost his life in the war between the states.

The house then became the property of Mr. Dan Meginniss, who in turn sold it to Mr. Chaires. While it was in the possession of this family, it gaines the title by which it is still known to most of us - The Chaires Mansion.

HARRISON HOUSE
(504 N. Monroe St.)

At the same time that the Whitaker house was being built and by the same architect, was this home built; the shape of the columns is alike but the floor plans of the two houses are different.

Here again you find priceless furniture, glass and china and brass chandeliers of years gone by.

The house was built for Mr. Albert Hobbie, later being the home of Mr. & Mrs. William R. Pettes; Mrs. Pettes at her death left the property to her niece Mrs. Octavia Greenhow who in turn willed it her niece Mrs. Octavia Chaires Price.

Now it is the home of Mr. & Mrs. Frank Harrison.

CONVENT
(404 N. Monroe St.)

The quiet dignified slate grey home on the northwest corner of Monroe and Virginia Streets could tell us much if it only would.

The building was erected in 1847 by Mr. George Anderson for his home; the house is built on the same floor plan as "Goodwood". Here again we find long broad halls with square double parlors on one side, and sitting room and larger dining room on the other side.

Haven't you heard of the good times and elaborate entertainments given here during the ownership of Mr. Anderson and later when it became the home of Col. Houston?

In 1870 this place was sold to the Roman Catholics. The sisters occupied it for a number of years as a convent and for a time it served as a Catholic church.

When Mr. N. B. Broward became governor in 1905 he used this home as the executive mansion while the present governor's mansion was being erected.

The place is known to us now as the Yawn home and is the property of Mrs. Willis Brown.

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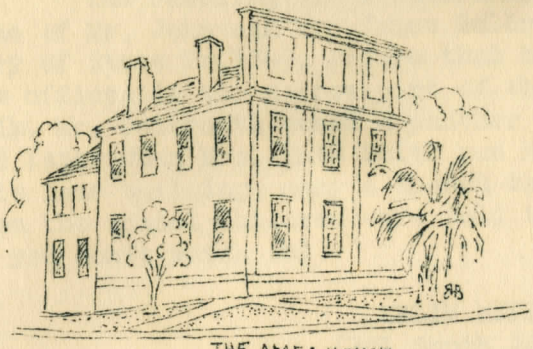
THE OLD BEARD HOUSE
(319 N. Monroe St.)

This property was evidently a part of the old Anderson estate, which is just to the north. According to several old residents, the house was built by Dr. Hayward. However, he never lived in it, but sold it to Mrs. Latrobe. Before she could move in, her husband's business took him to Baltimore, so she sold it to the Beard family. The house was occupied and owned by the Beards longer than any other subsequent owners, about thirty years, and is still called the Beard house by some of the older residents. Miss Sarah Beard, the last Beard owner, sold the property to a wealthy young woman of Pittsburg, Miss Mary Lockland. After about four or five years, she sold to Mr. Miles H. Johnson, Sr., who owned it for about the same length of time. Mrs. E. M. Brevard bought the place from Mr. Johnson 28 years ago and has lived there ever since. While a number of improvements have been made, Mrs. Brevard endeavored to preserve the original lines of the house.

A number of well known people have lived in the house besides the actual owners. For Miss Sarah Beard took boarders and also conducted a private school for a number of years. Among these visitors were Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Randolph, when they were bride and groom. Judge and Mrs. Rainey spent a part of their early married life here and here their oldest daughter, Miss Sarah Rainey was born. Mr. & Mrs. John S. Winthrop rented the house for one year while the present Winthrop house was being built.

The present owner has been told of many lovely parties held here in the old days, sharing these gaieties with the other old homes of the town.

AMES HOUSE
(510 South Adams St.)


THE AMES HOUSE
TALLAHASSEE 3/2/34

The unique square wooden home with the false front that stands on Adams Street facing the southwest corner of the Capitol square was built about 1870 for a business house. Some say for a bank, others for a lawyer's office, while still others believe it was the office of Mr. Brodie, the commission merchant.

In 1835 it was occupied by some United States officers who were sent here to direct the Indian warfare. Major Vaach was the officer in charge.

Mr. Ames then obtained the property and it still belongs to his family.

Mr. Ames came to Tallahassee in 1840 and he, with Mr. Lewis, opened a drug store, and within the past few years the iron plate with the Lewis-Ames name was still to be seen in the floor of the drug store.

WILSON HOUSE X
(502 South Adams St.)

Perhaps the house which has had the most varied types of occupants is the large yellow home at the corner of Adams and LaFayette Streets. Situated as it is across from the capital, it has kept a watchful eye on the Statehouse for many a year. Many have come, many have gone, but the house still is full of life and happiness.

After the land had changed hands a half a dozen times, Mr. Thomas Thriplet bought it and erected a home for his beautiful daughter Dora, who has been described as "the toast of the town". This being so, one knows that the house must have enjoyed much laughter and cheer.

Then the house served twice as a Governor's Mansion, during the administrations of Harrison Reed 1868 - 1873, and of Marcellus Stearns 1874 - 1877. 'T was told that during this time, guests of two colors were entertained at official parties in these parlors. Many, many are the stories told of those days just after the war.

Later this house became the home of Mr. and Mrs. Joe Wilson and now it is the home of their daughter, Mrs. G. T. Whitfield.

HENDERSON HOUSE
(604 South Adams St.)

The beautiful home of Mrs. John Henderson was built in the early days of Tallahassee.

The property was first owned by Mr. Robert Butler. When Col. Henderson bought the home he moved the house from the corner of the lot to where it is located today. He added at that time the southern half of the house, while the lovely cool porches were added still later.

FLORIDA STATE LIBRARY

JOHN GALBRAITH
(611 South Adams St.)

The rambling old Dinsmore house on south Adams Street was the home of Mr. John and Mr. James Galbraith. Mr. John Galbraith was Secretary of State in 1849. Before that time he and his brother had their law offices in the narrow part of the building that extends to the sidewalk. Mr. Galbraith owned a panther which he kept there in the yard, and later when Mrs. Kate Smith ran her school for young children in this same building, many a lesson was learned and many a prank delayed when the school children were told that the panther would "catch you if you don't watch out."

SELIM MYERS
(701 South Adams St.)

Another example of the small colonial dwelling is the Selim Myers home which is across Adams street from the Supreme Court Building. This was built in 1842. Mr. Selim Myers was the father of the late Mr. Fred Myers, and this was their home for many years. It still belongs to the Myers' Estate.

DIXIE HOTEL
(511 South Monroe.St.) Torn Down

The Dixie Hotel was the home of Judge John Wales Baker, Judge of the Circuit Court of the Middle District of Florida. The original house made of brick can easily be seen now under the yellow paint. The entrance was "set in" and there was no porch.

Echoes of the good times had here in the days before the war are still heard around Tallahassee.

It was at one time the home of Mr. Sam H. Sibley.
Later this place became known as the Gallie House, and many other names have been given the hotel between then and now.

Here again we find the house built in the very corner of the lot, right up against the sidewalks. Whether this was to insure that the property line was well marked or that the business offices of the owner, which were on the lower floor, might open on the street, is still a debatable question.

THOMAS HAYWARD
(216 South Adams St.)

The south wall of the Seabrook Hardware store was a part of the four story fashionable mansion of Mr. Thomas Hayward. This was one of the lovliest and most popular homes in early Tallahassee. His talented young daughters were an asset to the town's society. The house later became the home of many prominent families, among whom were the Denhams, Randolphs and Quailes.

THE COLUMNS
(102 S. Adams St.)

The Columns on East Park Avenue is one of the oldest dwellings in Tallahassee. It is characterized by four round columns, by its great size and by its huge chimneys which rise flush with the gable ends. The brick is of a dark red color and there is a legend that a nickle is molded in every brick. The entrance is simple and beautiful.

When you enter the front door you see at the back of the hall the stair with the Dominican mahogany rail, leading to the floor above. This stair was not always as it is today, for when the house was built the owner had the stairway run down through his bedroom on the first floor for fear his beautiful and rich young daughter would elope with someone who loved her only for her money. This is only one of the stories that could be told about this dwelling.

Much later, in 1847, General William Bailey purchased the home. In 1862 he moved his family from Jefferson County and made his home in the Columns. The house next became the hospitable home of Dr. and Mrs. A. B. Hawkins. Mrs. Hawkins was the daughter of General William Bailey. The Hawkins exercised hospitality on a large scale, being never happier than when contributing to the happiness of their guests. In the yard is the small brick building used by Dr. Hawkins as his office.

The property was owned later by Mrs. Felkel who sold it not long ago to Mrs. Clark and Mrs. Stewart.

WHITFIELD
(322 N. Adams St.)

On the 300 block on North Adams Street stands another of the old homes of Tallahassee. The house set well back from the street and a beautifully laid out yard with big trees and many flowers are still to be seen.

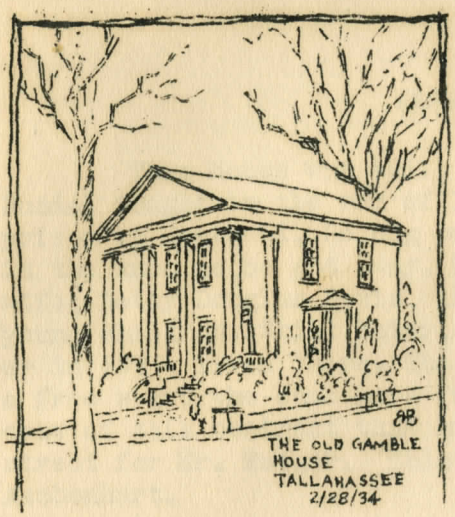
This house was built for Mr. Thomas Haywood. It was bought by Judge R. A. Whitfield about 1866.

The front door opens into a large hall about twenty feet square which is connected by double doors with the high ceilinged rooms on either side. The porch has been added across the front, for the old home had only a small stoop. In the yard is still to be seen the glass topped pit where rare potted plants were kept during the winter months. This property originally occupied the whole block, and there was a small but deep pond where Dr. Kent Johnston's home now stands. Many a wild duck for the family talbe was shot over the pond.

JOSEPH EDMONDSON
(304 North Adams St.)

This house rolled down the hill.

Almost a hundred years ago it was built on the northwest corner of Monroe and Tennessee streets by Mr. Joseph A. Edmondson, Sr. After being rented for many years it became the home of the Edmondsons and so it remained until the property was bought by the local Ford dealers. They in turn sold the house, but not the lot, to Mr. W. R. Smith who proceeded to have the house blocked up and rolled backwards down the hill, then turned around so that now it occupies the northeast corner of Adams and Tennessee. The house was so well built that its journey down the hill was not in the least detrimental. It stands as firm and graceful today at the bottom of the hill as it did a hundred years ago on the summit.



GAMBLE
(202 W.College Ave.)

Judge Ellis' place on College Avenue was built for Mr. Carrington Cabell of Virginia. The house was one of the handsomest in the town, with silver hinges and knobs on solid mahogany doors. The woodwork under the eaves is most graceful in design.

The house was bought by Mr. Robert Gamble, father of Mr. Howard Gamble. He lived there many years. At Mr. Robert Gamble's father's death, his father's family came here to live. Mr. Gamble then bought the house across the street, which was a much larger dwelling. This then became the Gamble Mansion. It was here that the young set of Tallahassee met most often in their festivities, and many elaborate official social affairs were held in this home.

Now the place is used by the Baptist Church as a social center.

When the Gambles moved from their first home it was sold to Colonel Fisher. Then it became the home of the Maxwells, the Myers, and now it belongs to Judge W. H. Ellis.

GEORGE P. DAMON
(203 West College Ave.)

Across ClintonStreet or College Avenue as we speak of it today, we find the old Damon house.

Mr. Damon came to Tallahassee in 1836. He was a merchant. The house was a large one for that day and time and was used as a boarding house. Several lovely daughters kept this home gay in the old days. The house was built in 1840.It is now the home of Mr.& Mrs. J.C. Guerry.

DEMILLY
(629 W.Jefferson St.)

This home is on west Jefferson Street. It is very old, but in good condition. It was the first home of Mr. and Mrs. John L. DeMilly. Tradition says that the Indians lurked around this home so often that blankets had to be hung at the windows after it was found that blinds did not keep the Indians from peeping in.

No one ventured to take the long lonely path up and down hill to town after night; and even in the day time one would be lucky, if he did not hear or feel an Indian creeping after him as he walked through the woods to his neighbor's. The place was purchased much later by Mr. George I. Davis and it is now being used as the Tri Sigma House.

RANDAL
(424 N. Calhoun St.)

This house was built in 1835 for Judge Thomas Randal. Judge Randal fought in the war of 1812 and was taken prisoner and put in prison in Montreal. He dug out of his cell and escaped, but was shot in the knee as he got away. Many years later Mr. George Lewis and his wife, Betty Douglas Lewis, lived in this house with their family of young children. Still later, Mr. C. B. Collins, who was State Treasurer in 1893, lived there. The builder of this house was George Proctor, a free negro who came here from the West Indies. He made such a success of this contract that he was engaged to build a house across the street for Mr. Rutger. This property is now the home of Mr. C. C. Aschenhart.

AN OLD NEGRO HOUSE
(314 West Palk Ave.)

If you go west down McCarthy Street (Park Avenue) past the high school and the Negro church you will come to a small unpainted cottage. More than apt you will see an old Negro mammy rocking on the porch. This is the home that George Proctor built for Lydia Stout the governess for whom he sent to the West Indies for his children. She was a well educated free negro. In later years she married a negro preacher Jim Smith. Together they did outstanding missionary work among the Negroes in and about Tallahassee.

Today, the house is owned for life, by this couple's daughter-in-law Henrietta Smith.

The old Negro man whom you may see talking with her, on the sunny porch, is John Proctor, a son of old George Proctor who built so many of these old Tallahassee homes a hundred years ago.

DAVID SHELBY WALKER

By R. S. Cotterill
Delivered February 8, 1934

When David Shelby Walker was inaugurated Governor of Florida he made an address in the course of which he said: "Twenty-eight years ago, I was a pennyless stranger, from a far distant state, seeking in this bright land a place where, by close attention to business, I might earn an honest living. I found it here. The people took me by the hand and ever since, whether in prosperity or adversity, peace or war, have held me in the embrace of their confidence. As a lawyer, Representative, Senator, Register of the Public Lands, and Judge of the Supreme Court, they have always stood by, encouraged, sustained, and with their approbation more precious than the gold of Ophir, rewarded me".

In these words, briefly and not without eloquence the Governor gave his autobiography. Brief as it is, I have found but one longer consecutive account of his career and that in an encyclopedia. This paper is pieced together from information gathered from many different sources and in many different ways some of which I shall indicate as I go along. I am especially indebted to Miss Evelyn Cockrell, the Governor's granddaughter, and to Mr. Keith Walker his grandnephew, both of whom have placed family records at my disposal. My paper is by no means complete; it has been designed primarily as a basis of discussion.

"...from a far distant state....". This state was Kentucky. The Walker family was from England. The first of them to come to America was Governor Walker's grandfather, George Walker, a colonel in the British Army. Governor Walker's father, David Walker, and his mother Mary (Barbour) Walker removed from Brunswick County, virginia soon after the Revolution and settled in that part of Fayette County, Kentucky, which was later called Jessamine County. David Walker represented Fayette County in the State Legislature, 1793-1796, was then appointed a state commissioner to locate settlers on the newly opened Virginia reservation west of Green River and in 1800 moved his family west to,Logan County, Kentucky settling near Russellville the county seat. He was a soldier in the War of 1812 (as he had been in the Revolution) and upon his return to civil life was elected, 1817, to the national house of representatives where he served until his death in 1820.

David Shelby Walker was born in Logan County, May 2, 1815. David Shelby was the youngest of eight children and was less than five years old at the death of his father. His mother died a few years after his father and aftet that he went to live with his sister, Mrs. Fanny Gwynn, at LaGrange, Oldham County, Kentucky near Louisville, I have been interested in finding out what I could about the Governor's education in view of what he later accomplished for education in Florida. The Cyclopedia of American Biography says that he attended private schools in Kentucky and Tennessee. I gather from some old letters placed at my disposal by Miss Evelyn Cockrell that he attended the School at LaGrange while living with his sister at that place. Miss Cockrell that while he was in Tennessee he boarded with Harvey Watterson whose sone Henry later became editor of the Courier - Journal and as an old man visited Governor Walker in Tallahassee.

. This is not very definite. People with whom I have talked in Tallahassee describe the Governor as well educated; one said of him that he was highly educated. In the fall of 1837 being then twenty two years of age he came to Tallahassee where he made his home for more than half a century.

"...a pennyless stranger". Perhaps Governor Walker did not intend his words to be taken literally when he said he came to Tallahassee "pennyless". When I was in Kentucky last summer I looked up the land grants of David Walker, and found that he was the owner of extensive tracts both in the Bluegrass and in western Kentucky. The Logan County clerk has written me that David Shelby Walker is not mentioned in his father's will which is on record in Russellville - but it is probable that the will was drawn before the governor was born. At any rate, as the will shows, his mother and sisters and brothers all had inheritances and it is nor likely that David Shelby Walker went altogether unprovided for. It is to be noted, however, that the date of his coming to Tallahassee was 1837 - a panic year - a time when there was a great shifting throughout the country of people seeking, as Governor Walker was, a place to make an honest living.

Nor was the Governor a "stranger" to all the people of Tallahassee when he arrived here. His brother, George Keith Walker, was living in Tallahassee and practicing law and had been made Territorial Secretary in 1835, and his cousin R. K. Call was Governor at the time of his arrival. Miss Cockrell tells me that the reason Governor Walker came to Tallahassee when he left Kentucky was because his brother was here. George Keith Walker was the Governor's brother next in age and the intimacy and affection between them was very great. I think most of the Governor's success was due to his brother's counsel and support. Once located in Tallahassee, David Shelby Walker settled down to the study of law in his brother's office. The late C. B. Gwynn told me that he thought Governor Walker had studied law in Louisville before coming to Florida. I do not have the date when he was admitted to the bar but whenever it was he began the practice of his profession at Tallahassee.

May 22, 1842 Governor Walker was married to Philoclea Alston, the daughter of Colonel R. W. and Henrietta (Green) Alston. The marriage is recorded in the Marriage Registry of the Episcopal Church in Tallahassee and I am indebted to Mrs. Alfriend for her kindness in searching the Registry for me. The Alstons were from South Carolina and (with a slight change in the spelling of the name) belong to the same family as John Alston, Governor of South Carolina in 1801 and the husband of Theodosia Burr. With the powerful support of the Alstons and the Calls it was inevitable that David Shelby Walker should, following their precedent, seek a political career. This political career began in 1845 when he was elected to represent the Seventh District in the first Senate of the new state of Florida. It is at least a coincidence that at the same time David Shelby Walker was a member of the Florida Senate, his brother, James Volney Walker, was in the Senate of Kentucky. Governor Walker was a member of the Whig party and I suppose that his political affiliations were due to the influence of Governor Call. Governor Walker's father, David Walker, was antagonistic to those things which later came to be known as Whig principles. While a member of Congress from Kentucky he had made speeches defending Andrew Jackson for his invasion of Florida in 1817 and on another

occasion had vigorously attacked the United States Bank. Governor Walker did not serve out his term in the Senate, but resigned before the second session met. I do not know the reason for his resignation; it may have been becuase he had been chosen Mayor of Tallahassee. At any rate he held that position in 1848.

However, he was soon in state politics again and this time as a member of the state house of representatives in its session of 1849-50. In the latter year he was appointed Register of Public Lands, a position which he accepted, I presume, because it carried along with it the Superintendency of Schools; these positions he held until 1859. I have not gone into Governor Walker's activities as land Register. In the matter of education he did a great deal, and we have some of his annual reports in the Capitol Library appended to the various senate and house journals. He is credited with securing the passage of the act of 1853 which established a system of public schools in Florida, and with the establishment of a tax supported city school in Tallahassee. He was also active in the establishment and support of the West Florida Seminary -now the State College for Women. I have already alluded to the difficulty I have had in finding out anything definite about the early education of Governor Walker himself. But, at least, there can be no doubt about his interest in education. More than one person who knew him has told me that education was his greatest interest; one said that it amounted to a hobby with him.

In the meantime, the Whig Party to which he belonged had collapsed, and Governor Walker affiliated himself with the short-lived American party. He was its candidate for Governor in 1856 and although he was defeated, he polled a surprisingly large vote, due to his personal popularity, to his record in education and his advocacy of lowering the price of public lands. The American party, or Know Nothing Party as its opponents commonly called it, had as its chief principles opposition to foreigners, opposition to Catholics, opposition to disunion and opposition to illiteracy. What Governor Walker's attitude to Catholics was, I do not know, but he showed his dislike to foreign immigration on several occasions, and he was at that time busily engaged in opposing the secession movement then gaining strength in Florida. Some of the people with whom I have talked have told me that although Governor Walker was wholeheartedly opposed to secession his opposition was not violent and for that reason did not cause any bitter feeling against him when Florida did secede.

In 1859 Governor Walker was appointed Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and remained in that position throughout the War. The material is available for making an estimate of his ability as a jurist but I have not had time to go into it. I have been interested to note that a nephew of Governor Walker was a justice of the Supreme Court of Arkansas, and that a cousin was Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

After the war, Florida adopted a new constitution in the Johnson plan of reconstruction and under it D. S. Walker was elected Governor without opposition. He was inaugurated December 20, 1865, making the inaugural address from which I have quoted. Governor Walker came from a family of Governors. One of his ancestors had been a colonial governor of North Carolina, a second cousin was governor of Texas, another second cousin was governor of Virginia, and his brother had been acting

Governor of Florida Territory on several occasions. During his short term as Governor D. S. Walker worked in harmony with his legislature; in the Journals I have found but one Act of the legislature which he vetoed and that was an act raising the salaries of the legislature. It is also evident from his messages that he was acting in harmony with President Johnson; some of the good feeling existing between the two men was no doubt due to the fact that Walker's old friend, Harvey Watterson, was Johnson's confidential adviser on Southern affairs. In conformity with Governor Walker's advice the legislature ratified the Thirteenth amendment and made laws regulating the position of the freedmen. I find the Governor in his message opposing a plan to bring foreign laborers into Florida, saying that if there was any excess work in Florida the freedmen should have the opportunity to do it. Notwithstanding the moderate and conservative course of the Florida government, Congress refused to admit her senators and representatives. In addition it insisted on the ratification of the Fourteenth amendment, which, on the Governor's advice, the legislature rejected. More and more the Federal troops in the State interfered in civil processes until finally in December 1866 the Governor informed the legislature that his authority was a nullity and that the State was in reality under military rule. After March 1867 General Meade, the commander of the army, really governed the State. In his something of over two years as governor, Walker never had an opportunity to show his administrative talents. In June 1868 he was succeeded by the carpet bag government.

For the ten years next following the close of his administration, Governor Walker, so far as I have been able to learn, remained in private life, holding no office of any kind, and presumably devoting himself to the practice of law. In the Senatorial election of 1868, one vote was cast for S. Walker. I do not know whether this was the Governor or not. In August 1868 he was nominated for congress by the Democrats but declined the nomination. In 1874 there was a D. S. Walker elected Mayor of Tallahassee but Miss Cockrell tells me that he was the Governor's son. I suspect also that the D. S. Walker mentioned as an organizer of reform clubs here in 1876 was the younger Walker. As a matter of fact under carpet-bag government there was no office open to the Governor in keeping with his abilities and his experience. There were reasons too why the Governor would welcome a period of rest and quietness. His brother, George Keith Walker, had died in 1866; his wife died in 1866. The death of these two must have brought great sorrow to the Governor and impressed him with the vanity of human ambitions. Governor Walker's second marriage (the date of which I have been unable to find) sometime before 1876, was to Elizabeth Duncan, daughter of the Rev. E. B. and Courtney Walker Duncan. In the will of George Keith Walker she was referred to as his cousin and was I think, his second cousin. She was much younger than the Governor. She survived him living until 1909.

In 1879 Governor Walker was appointed Judge of the Second Judicial District by Governor Drew and was re-appointed by Governor Perry. He continued in this position until his death, July 2, 1891. He was buried in the Episcopal cemetery here.

Governor Walker had five children of his first marriage, one of the second. Of his first marriage the children were: Augustus Alston, David Shelby, Philip Jefferson, Florida Alston and Alston; of the second Courtney. His home as shown on a contemporary map of Tallahassee was

diagonally across from the Capitol on Monroe Street on a site now occupied by the inevitable filling station. I have been told that while he was Governor he lived for a while at The Grove.

Governor Walker was a Royal Arch Mason and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He has been described to me by people who knew him as a large man, of imposing appearance and of dignified bearing. There is a portrait of Governor Walker in the Walker Memorial Library here, another in the Governor's office and one in the Supreme Court Building. Many people have spoken of his kindly disposition and of the charm of his conversation. I gather from my study of his career that he was very popular not only in Tallahassee but throughout the State, and that this was due above all to the faith that people had in his integrity. I have not read one unkind or critical expression about him; neither have I heard any one speak of him except in admiration and often in affection. His monument in the Episcopal cemetery has on it the inscription: "An Honest Man". This, I think, is the way above all others, the Governor would have chosen to be remembered.