



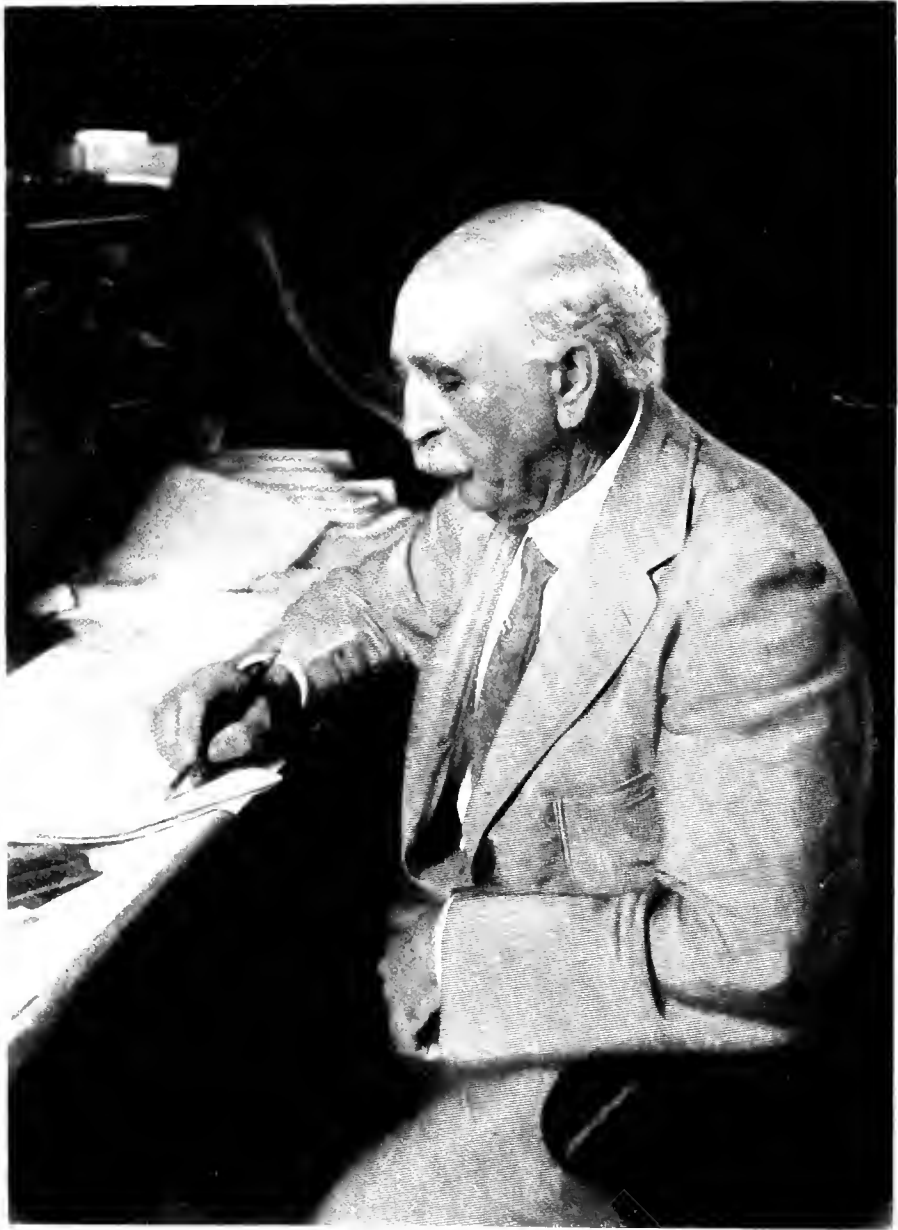


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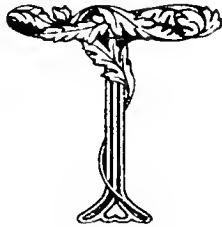
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E. V. Blackman

MIAMI AND DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA

*Its Settlement, Progress
and Achievement*



By E. V. BLACKMAN

President of the Dade County Historical Society

WITH A COLLECTION OF INDIVIDUAL SKETCHES
OF REPRESENTATIVE CITIZENS AND GENEALOGICAL
RECORDS OF SOME OF THE OLD FAMILIES

I L L U S T R A T E D

VICTOR RAINBOLT
WASHINGTON, D. C.
1921

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By

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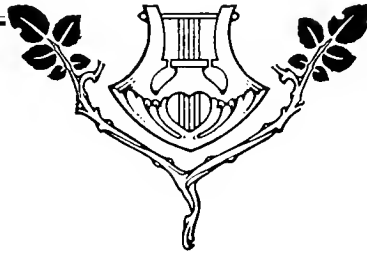
DEDICATION

To the Memory of

HENRY M. FLAGLER

Florida's Great Benefactor

THIS VOLUME IS AFFECTIONATELY
DEDICATED BY THE AUTHOR



AUTHOR'S FOREWORD



ALL history is necessarily an abridgment, the historian being compelled to select his material from a multitude of details. In the preparation of this history of Miami and Dade County much has doubtless been omitted that might have been of interest, but the author has been obliged to confine his text to the more salient points as illustrative of certain phases of local history.

I have been prompted to perform this service by an earnest desire to see woven into permanent record the wonderful story of this wonderful community, for the benefit not only of contemporary readers, but for future generations as well. I can but hope that my effort will meet with the approval of that intelligent and public-spirited citizenship in whose behalf the work was undertaken.

Thankful acknowledgment is here made to the many friends who have kindly furnished material for this work and to those whose patronage made its publication possible.

E. V. BLACKMAN.

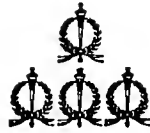
Miami, Florida.

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DADE COUNTY

EARLY HISTORY

IN the year 1808 the Spanish government, which at that time owned Florida, granted to John Egan 100 acres of land situated on the Miami River, then known as Sweet Water, where the City of Miami is now located. The grant was made February 27, 1808. Egan disposed of one tract of this land to Frances Lee and the balance to Thomas Gibson. After Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain, James Egan, a son of John Egan, presented claims for 640 acres and his claim was recognized and confirmed by the United States commissioners at St. Augustine. James Egan later conveyed his donation to Richard Fitzpatric, who had also become the owner of the John Egan grant. These two tracts were afterward mortgaged to John Egan's sister, Harriet English, who conveyed the lands to William F. English, who brought here a large number of slaves and commenced extensive farming projects. He farmed a large portion of the hammock and pine lands, his principal crops being cotton, tobacco and indigo. English died without making any disposition of his property and, he being unmarried, the property was equally divided between his mother, Harriet English, and an only brother, John English. Harriet English conveyed her undivided half interest to Dr. J. V. Harris, of Key West. The late Governor William F. Gleason thought he had a claim to some of this property, but the courts decided against him. About this time a company known as the Biscayne Bay Company was organized and George F. Thew, on behalf of the Biscayne Bay Company, purchased the interests of Dr. Harris and the claims of Governor Gleason, which settled the controversy over the titles of these lands. Later Thew conveyed these lands to the Biscayne Bay Company, who, in turn, conveyed them to Frank G. Ford. Ford transferred the property to J. G. Bailey, W. I. Wheelless, Joseph Day and George M. Thew. Afterward Joseph Day purchased the interests of his associates and sometime later sold the property to the late Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle. The half interest in this property inherited by John English passed to the heirs of Joseph M. English, Beverly English and Harriet Gillispie and they also conveyed their interests to Mrs. Tuttle. These transactions perfected the chain of titles of these properties in the original grant.

THE PERRINE GRANT

One of the early acts that brought Dade County before the general public was the act of Congress in 1838 which made a grant of one township of land to Dr. Henry Perrine, a noted scientist, for the purpose of in-

roducing purely tropical plants and trees from the tropics. Dr. Perrine had several years' experience in tropical countries and during his residence abroad he became imbued with the idea that in southern Florida the climatic conditions were similar to those in the real tropics, and that if a large number of trees, plants and shrubs could be brought to the United States and successfully grown that it would be a great economic measure, saving the people of the United States millions of dollars each year, besides building up what was then a wilderness. Dr. Perrine, with this thought in view, went before Congress and asked that one township (six miles square) be granted him for this purpose. On July 2, 1838, Congress passed the following Act:

Whereas, in obedience to the Treasury circular of the sixth of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven, Doctor Henry Perrine, late American consul at Camp Peachy, has distinguished himself by his persevering exertions to introduce tropical plants into the United States; and

Whereas, he has demonstrated the existence of a tropical climate in south Florida, and has shown the consequent certainty of the immediate domestication of tropical plants in tropical Florida, and the great probability of their gradual acclimation throughout all our southern and southwestern states, especially of profitable plants as propagate themselves on the poorest soil, and

Whereas, if the enterprise should be successful it will render valuable our hitherto worthless soils by covering with a dense population of small cultivators and family manufacturers, and will promote the peace, prosperity and permanency of the Union; therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That a township of land is hereby granted to Doctor Henry Perrine and his associates in the southern extremity of the peninsular of east Florida, to be located in one body of six miles square, upon any portion of the public lands between 26 degrees north latitude.

SECTION 2. And be it further enacted, That the said tract of land shall be located within two years from this date by said Henry Perrine, and shall be surveyed under his direction by the surveyor of Florida, provided that it shall not embrace any land having sufficient quantities of naval timber to be reserved to the United States nor any site for maritime ports or cities.

SECTION 3. That whenever any section of land in said tract shall really be occupied by a bona fide settler, engaged in the propagation or cultivation of valuable tropical plants, and upon proof thereof being made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall be issued to the said Henry Perrine and his associates.

SECTION 4. And be it further enacted, That every section of land in the aforesaid which shall not be occupied by actual settlers engaged in the propagation or cultivation of useful tropical plants within eight years from the location of said tract, or when the said adjacent territory shall be surveyed and offered for sale, shall be forfeited to the United States.

Before it was possible for Dr. Perrine and his associates to carry out the provisions of this act he was murdered by the Seminole Indians. His widow was unable to carry out the contract or grant provisions made by



Old Barracks, Fort Dallas, and First Court House



Present Dade County Court House

her late husband. In 1847 Dr. Perrine and his associates selected the lands. The lands were surveyed and designated on the public maps as "Perrine Grant." In 1873 an application was made by the State of Florida to list the lands embraced within the grant to the State under the swamp land act of 1850, which application was refused upon the ground that the lands belonged to the Perrine heirs. Up to this time the Perrines had brought 36 families from the Bahamas, who had settled on lands in the grant. It is claimed that these families, or a major part of them, were driven away by the Indians. On account of the murder of Dr. Perrine, the heirs were not able to carry out the provisions of the grant in full. This caused some litigation, which was finally decided in favor of the Perrine heirs. J. E. Ingraham, vice president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, entered into an arrangement with the Perrine heirs, and the grant was taken over by the railroad company, with Mr. Ingraham as trustee. Later Mr. Ingraham turned the property over to the railroad company. Dr. S. H. Richmond, formerly of Massachusetts, was appointed resident agent for the Perrine grant. Dr. Richmond was a graduate from the Massachusetts Agricultural College, which made him a valuable asset to the settlers who came in from other sections.

ORIGINAL DADE COUNTY

Originally, Dade County on the north commenced on the north side of the St. Lucie River and extended southward to the Monroe County line and westward to the Lee County line, the Atlantic Ocean being its eastern boundary. The geological formation of the original county varied greatly and included Everglade marl, sand prairie, pine land, flat woods, hammock and swales. In the northern part were also many acres of scrub lands. The surface of the lands in the northern part of the county vary greatly from the lands in the central and southern portion of the county. The marl lands in the northern part of the old county are of the same general character as all the marl lands, except that in some parts there is a greater amount of sand mixed with the marl formation. The hammock lands, originally covered with a growth of hardwood timber, were considered of a much richer quality than the other land, except the Everglade and muck pockets. In coming south from Jupiter, the character of the hardwood timber in the hammocks changes. The ordinary hardwood is slightly mixed with some of the more tropical trees, increasing in tropical growth until in the hammocks of Fort Lauderdale the common hardwood varieties disappear entirely and the hardwoods of the tropics take their place. The lands in the northern portion of the county are of the same general formation as those in other portions of the state, but on reaching Fort Lauderdale there is a decided change in the character of the land and the natural wild growth in the hammocks. Here, the coralline rock formation begins to crop out, and in coming southward this rock formation is more pronounced. In some places the entire surface of the land is covered with boulders. In

other places the rock is called "pot hole" rock, while in other sections plate rock comes to the surface. The surface rocky lands do not extend far into the Everglades, but at different depths the rock is found, and going westward the dip is greater. The soil overlaying the rock in the Everglades is either sand marl or muck (peat), with here and there small hammock islands where the soil runs from 1 to 20 feet deep over the rock.

What is now known as the Everglades was once an inland lake, with long arms extending eastward to Lake Worth, Biscayne Bay or the ocean. These lands are largely sand or marl. Making out from this vast body of over-flowed lands (four million acres) are streams of greater or less proportions that have broken through the ridge of rock and pine land lying between Lake Worth, Biscayne Bay and the ocean.

From the northern boundary of the original Dade County on the east side of Lake Worth, extending southward to Cape Florida, is a ridge of pine land interspersed with strips of hammock and in some places flat woods or saw grass lands, covered with a growth of mangrove, a specie of the Banyan tree. In the vicinity of Fort Lauderdale and Miami there were and are some of the largest tropical hammocks in the United States. These are now fast disappearing in the march of civilization. In the place of the beautiful hammocks, magnificent homes have been built. Going south from Miami, the western shore of Biscayne Bay is lined with a wall of rock several feet in height, and many of these "bluffs" have been purchased by wealthy men and converted into palatial homes. Going still further south, the bluffs disappear and the flat woods and saw grass lands extend down to the shore, while to the west there is a long line of rocky pine land extending west to the Everglades.

The first settlements at the north line of the original county were Jupiter, Juno, Palm Beach and Fort Lauderdale. Among the first settlers at Palm Beach were E. N. Dimmick and family, George Lainhart, William Lainhart and a Mr. McCormick. The people living in the north part of old Dade County became dissatisfied with being connected with Miami and the southern part of the county, and began an active campaign to divorce the northern part of the county from the southern portion, which resulted in an election being called to register their desire. In this they were successful. The legislature of 1909 passed an act creating Palm Beach County. This divorced the northern portion of original Dade County, reaching south to a point a few miles north of Fort Lauderdale. Again, dissension arose and the people living in and around Fort Lauderdale became dissatisfied and demanded that another slice be taken off. An election was held July 8, 1913, and in 1915 Broward County was created, being taken from Dade, leaving the present Dade County, with Miami as the county seat. Many people were discouraged by the taking of these two counties from the original Dade. Some thought that the death knell of the county had been sounded, but Dade County put on new life and has developed more rapidly than before.



Fort Dallas in Early Days



Fort Dallas, 1921

EARLY SETTLERS

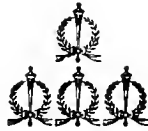
In 1856 William P. Wagner, of Charleston, South Carolina, arrived here and took up a homestead of 40 acres near where the new Allapattah school house now stands. He did not take up 160 acres because he thought 40 acres of rock land was all he wanted. In 1858 Joseph William Wagner, also of Charleston, South Carolina, took up a homestead, and he is still a resident of the county, he and Mrs. Adam C. Richards being the only living survivors of those who settled here in 1858 or prior to that year. Adam C. Richards, still a resident of Miami, arrived here on January 26, 1875. Mr. Richards is familiar with the history of the early settlement of the county and his knowledge of the pioneer days probably exceeds that of any other man. Mr. Richards was born in Ohio. When a young man he went to New York and from there sailed to South America. Returning to this country, he landed at Key West and from there took passage in a sailboat for Miami, then Fort Dallas. Here he found the "end of the trail." At that time there were only a few people here. Among them was William B. Brickell, who had purchased the Lewis grants on the south side of the Miami River. Mr. Brickell came from Cleveland, Ohio. Going to New York, he purchased a schooner and set sail for Fort Dallas. He brought building material and workmen and built a home in 1870 or 1871, after which he was joined by his family. G. E. Sturtevant, father of Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, came to Miami some two years previous to the coming of Mrs. Tuttle and afterwards selected a homestead north of Little River. Governor William G. Gleason and family arrived here about two years before the Brickell family and lived on the north side of the Miami River, later taking up a homestead north of Miami. Adam C. Richards reveals much interesting history of the early period. He married a daughter of William P. Wagner, and was one of the leaders in the pioneer epoch. For 14 years Mr. Wagner made coontie starch from the wild plant that grew in abundance. He says the manufacture of this starch was really a curse to the community. The new settlers took it up and during the season they would make up all the starch necessary for them to secure the bare necessities of life and then spend their time in idleness until it was time to again take up starchmaking. If it had not been for this wild coontie root the people would have been obliged to have cultivated the ground to raise food for their families. At that time hunting was also one of the principal occupations, deer, wild turkey and other game being plentiful. The first houses built were log shacks, simply a cover from the storms, with no idea of conveniences. The people did not seem to want to work, but only desired to be left alone in the primeval forest, without work or care. Mr. Richards grew the first vegetables that were ever grown here for the northern market. This was in 1882. He was then employed by Colonel Ewing, superintendent of the Biscayne Bay Company. The vegetables were grown on the grounds now occupied by the Royal Palm Hotel and on Mr. Richards' place west of the

Miami River. This was the first experiment made here in growing food products and was successful. Mr. Richards planted tomatoes, beans and eggplant and shipped them to New York or New Orleans. The uncertainty of the shipments reaching their destination in good order was the principal drawback. He received as high as sixteen dollars per barrel for eggplant and seven dollars and a half per crate for beans. He states that the first fruit trees here of which he has any recollection were planted on the Fletcher place, near the mouth of the Miami River. These were Maumee apples, sapadillo, avocado, mango and orange trees. They made rapid growth and came into bearing early. In 1877 Mr. Richards was elected tax assessor and collector and has in his possession the original tax books. In 1888 Samuel Rhodes was elected treasurer. Rhodes settled on a homestead at Coconut Grove and laid out a town called New Biscayne. When he became treasurer he did not know what to do with the county's money, as there were no banks here then. He secured a tin box and hid the treasure in a crevice of a rocky bluff near his home. A forest fire broke out, sweeping the surface of the country, and endangered the safety of Rhodes' vault. After the fire had spent its fury, the tin box was found unharmed and the county's wealth was saved. Mr. Richards brands as untrue the old, familiar story of the stealing of the Dade County courthouse. He states that there was a regular election called and held for the removal of the courthouse from Miami to Lake Worth and the result was that those who wanted the county seat removed won. At that time Al Field, Pat Lennan and others owned large tracts of land at Juno, on Lake Worth. In the call for the election no definite site was mentioned. Field, Lennan and the others wanted to locate the courthouse at Juno. The Dinmicks, Moore and other settlers residing at Lake Worth, now Palm Beach, thinking it would, of course, be located at Lake Worth, voted for the removal. The Juno crowd won, but lost what they expected in the making of a town. Juno did not develop, and just ten years afterward another election was called to remove the courthouse. West Palm Beach and Miami entered into a spirited contest for the honor, which resulted in Miami being chosen for the county seat. Soon afterwards the books, papers and other county belongings were moved to Miami and an old building on the north shore of the Miami River was used for a courthouse until the building of the present structure. When the removal was made from Miami to Juno all the county documents were packed in one soap box.

THE SEMINOLE INDIANS

No history of the early settlement of Dade County would be complete without mention of the Seminole Indians. When Florida became a part of the United States the Indians were a menace to the peaceful development of the country. These troubles culminated in the Indian War, which cost 1,500 lives, twenty millions of dollars and eight years of time. It was ended in 1842 by the banishment of the hostile red men into the fastness of the

Everglades. The Indians remaining in Florida after these wars were the Seminoles. The original name was "Seminole," meaning "renegade," and was applied to the tribe by the Cherokees and Creeks, from whom they separated. The taking of the decennial census among the Seminoles has been difficult, but there are believed to be about 400 members of this tribe in Florida. The Seminole is a familiar figure in Miami and Dade County, where their crude and gaudy dress attracts the attention of the stranger. In their half-cultivated fields they raise corn, pumpkins, potatoes, peas, chickens and hogs. They are expert fishers and kill what game they need. Five or six families usually camp under one head, each family having its own palmetto-thatched hut. The Seminole is healthy, industrious in his own way, moral and just. Devoted to tribal customs, he is usually kind to his women and children, and reverences the Great Spirit.



THE CITY OF MIAMI

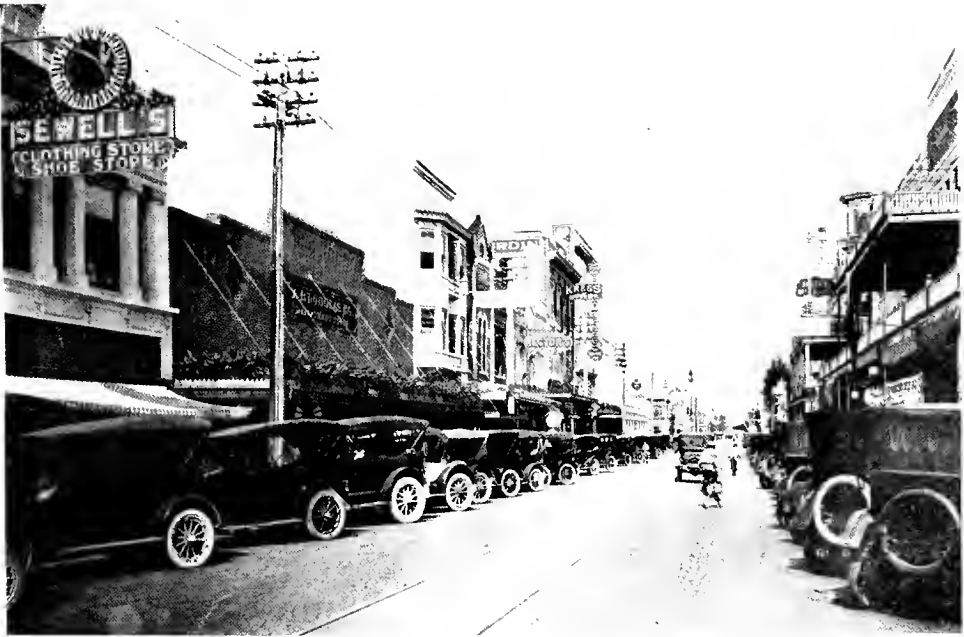
THE FIRST AWAKENING

IT had been a long, weary Rip Van Winkle sleep that enveloped this tropical section. The same unapproachable climate had prevailed for centuries, the same clear, sparkling waters had laved the shores of Biscayne Bay, with only now and then a visitor drifting in on his way to somewhere from somewhere. In many cases some real enthusiasm was kindled in the breasts of these wanderers, but no permanent advance was made toward bringing the wonders of this tropical section before the public. For centuries it had been the same; flowers of rare beauty grew in profusion and "blushed unseen," the same equable climate had prevailed for centuries, encouraging the growth of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and trees; Biscayne Bay, the most beautiful sheet of water in the world, had remained for centuries "unknown and unloved." The few who came here went their way singing the praises of this wonderful clime, but the story fell on deaf ears. With the coming of the Biscayne Bay Company, efforts were made to let the world know of the wonderful place, but so far as bringing settlers here, the story again fell on deaf ears. Later the coming of Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, of Cleveland, Ohio, who purchased the lands of the Biscayne Bay Company and settled here permanently, was a failure so far as bringing in settlers and developing the country. Seemingly it did no good for Mrs. Tuttle to tell the wondrous story of the land of palms and sunshine. Now and then a settler would come in, but there was no general movement toward development. The Brickells, who had settled on the south side of the Miami River, also failed to bring people here.

The world was singing the praises of Henry M. Flagler, who had completed the Florida East Coast Railroad to Palm Beach. Mrs. Tuttle, believing that the only thing needed to bring this country before the public was to induce Mr. Flagler to extend his road to Miami, made the trip to St. Augustine to interview Mr. Flagler and lay her plans before him. The trip was made in vain. She also wrote many letters to Mr. Flagler, offering to divide her large property holdings with him. Her persistent pleas were of no avail at that time. But Providence favored Mrs. Tuttle in her efforts. The great freeze of 1894-1895 devastated the old orange belt, making men of wealth paupers, destroying their groves and wiping out their fortunes. Mr. Flagler then remembered Mrs. Tuttle's story of



Starting Miami. Breaking Ground for Royal Palm Hotel, March 15, 1936



Flagler Street, Miami, 1921

this tropical country, and wondered if the hand of misfortune had fallen as heavily here as throughout the old orange belt. He went over the propositions made by Mrs. Tuttle and instructed his lieutenant, Mr. Ingraham, to make a trip to Miami and investigate the conditions that then existed there. On arriving at Miami, Mr. Ingraham was not only surprised but delighted to find that the frost king had not reached here. He found flowers in full bloom and the foliage dark and green; in fact, it was another world. Much depended upon his answer to his chief, as there were other conditions to be taken into consideration. He was delighted with the climatic conditions, but the impenetrable hammocks and the rocky pine lands entered his mind, and he wondered if these seemingly worthless lands could be subdued and brought into cultivation. As evidence that the frost had not reached Miami, a bouquet of flowers and foliage was gathered and sent to Mr. Flagler, and soon the order was given to extend the Florida East Coast Railroad to Miami. It is safe to say that the decision to extend the road to Miami was based on Mr. Ingraham's report.

The report soon went out that the railroad would be extended to Miami as rapidly as men and money could do the work. This report was Miami's first awakening from its long sleep. Soon there was a hack line started from Palm Beach to Miami. Ferries had to be provided over the several water courses. Men began to arrive by the hundreds. The thousands who were out of work throughout the old orange belt flocked to Miami, and in a short time shacks and tents appeared. The bay was covered with sail boats, where men put up with all kinds of inconveniences to be here when the order was given for work to commence. At that time food was scarce, the Brickells having the only store in operation, and the influx of people was so great that it was almost impossible to get stocks to supply the demand. Days passed, weeks came and went, and yet there was no order for the work to commence. Many became almost desperate, as they had used up their little all in coming to Miami. Conditions were almost unbearable when the news came that Joseph A. McDonald, John B. Reilly, John Sewell and E. G. Sewell would arrive in Miami the next day (February 15, 1896), and that the work of building the Royal Palm Hotel would be commenced immediately. The spell was broken. Men became almost frantic with joy over the prospects of work. It was the dawn of another day.

THE BIRTH OF A CITY

Miami was incorporated as a city in 1896. It has the distinction of never having been a village or town, but was born a full-fledged city. The city's birthday was July 28, 1896. An election for city officers was held and John B. Reilly was chosen the first mayor, and Fred S. Morse, Joseph A. McDonald, Daniel Cosgrove and Walter S. Graham were elected council-

men, and Jack Graham city clerk. The settlement prior to this time had been known as Fort Dallas, the name of the military post maintained here for many years during and following the Indian wars. When the city was incorporated there was considerable discussion as to the name for the city. Many desired to name the new city "Flagler," in honor of Henry M. Flagler, but it was finally decided to take the name Miami, which is a Seminole Indian word meaning "Sweet Water," and was applied by the Seminoles to the river which flows through the city. The growth of the city since its incorporation has been phenomenal. In 1895 there were but two families residing in what is now Miami. Today the city has a permanent population of forty-two thousand people, and this is augmented during the tourist season by a transient population of from fifty to a hundred thousand. Miami is situated on Biscayne Bay and the Atlantic Ocean, and is 366 miles south of Jacksonville, on the main line of the Florida East Coast Railroad. It is the county seat of Dade County, the southernmost county on the mainland of the United States. It is the southern terminus of the Dixie Highway. Below the city is the Ingraham Highway, and crossing the Everglades westerly is the Tamiami Trail, now being constructed, which will connect the Atlantic Ocean at Miami with the Gulf of Mexico. Miami Canal, running to Lake Okeechobee, connects at the south by way of the Miami River with Biscayne Bay. The Florida East Coast Railroad has its shop yards in Miami, and the city is the center of all its operations on the southern section of the road.

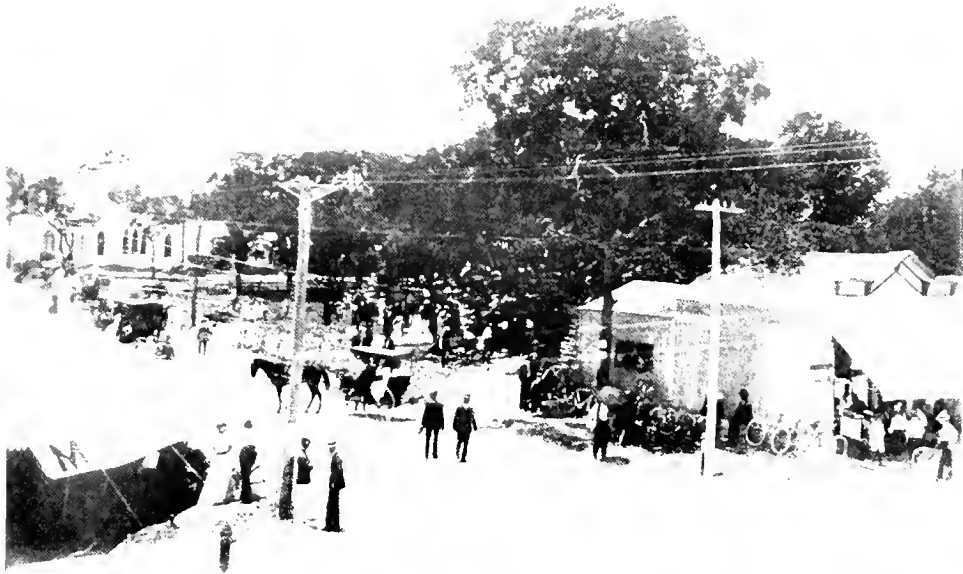
MAYORS OF MIAMI

The following named men have presided over the destinies of the city of Miami since its incorporation: John B. Reilly, four terms; J. E. Lummus, three terms; John Sewell, four terms; Frank H. Wharton, two terms; Rodman Smith, one term (died in office); John W. Watson, two terms; Parker A. Henderson, one term; W. P. Smith, one term.

In 1921 the electorate of Miami voted to adopt the commission-manager form of government. On January 21, 1921, a committee of fifteen was chosen to draft a new city charter. This charter was submitted to the voters in June and its adoption ratified. An election was then called for July 12, 1921, for the election of five commissioners, who, upon their election, would choose a manager for the city. The commissioners elected at this election were J. E. Lummus, E. C. Romfh, J. I. Wilson, C. D. Leffler, and James H. Gilman, who immediately assumed their duties. Col. C. S. Coe was named city manager.

EARLY SETTLERS

Here is given a partial list of the early settlers of Miami—those who came here among the first and who have stood strong and stalwart in advancing the interests of the city. There are perhaps others who should be mentioned in this connection, but their names cannot now be recalled.



Flagler Street and Second Avenue North, 1900 Site of First National Bank



First Automobile Parade in Miami—1906

Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle came here from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, and purchased the property of the Biscayne Bay Company.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Brickell, with their family, came here from Cleveland, Ohio, in 1870, and Mr. Brickell purchased the Lewis grants.

Joseph A. McDonald arrived here February 15, 1896, to superintend the work of Henry M. Flagler.

John B. Reilly came in 1896 as bookkeeper and cashier for Joseph A. McDonald.

John Sewell came here from Kissimmee in 1896 as foreman for the Flagler interests.

E. G. Sewell came from Kissimmee in 1896, and, in company with his brother, John Sewell, opened the first clothing and shoe store in Miami.

Frank T. Budge came from Titusville in 1896 and opened a hardware store.

J. E. Lummus came in 1896 and opened a general store.

Jack Graham arrived in 1896 and was elected the first city clerk.

Isidor Cohen was among the 1896 arrivals and opened the first clothing store on the south side of the Miami River.

John W. Watson came here in 1896 from Kissimmee and built and opened a hardware store on Fourteenth street.

E. L. Brady, of Titusville, came in 1896 and opened a grocery store.

L. C. Oliver came from Titusville in 1896 and opened a lumber yard.

E. V. Blackman came here from Rockledge in 1896 and organized the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Mr. and Mrs. Salem Graham arrived from Palatka in 1896 and opened the first hotel in Miami in a house leased from William B. Brickell.

C. F. Sulzner, of St. Augustine, came to Miami in 1896, before the railroad had been extended.

William M. Brown, of Titusville, arrived here in 1896 and, with his associates, opened the first bank here, the Bank of Bay Biscayne.

Fred S. Morse, a Bostonian, came here a year or two before the railroad was extended to Miami.

In 1898 Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Douglas came here from Jacksonville and opened a dry goods and millinery store for Cohen & Friedman.

E. C. Romfh came here in 1896 and secured a position with L. C. Oliver, later taking a position with the Bank of Bay Biscayne.

Judge H. F. Atkinson came here from Altoona, Florida, in January, 1897, and opened a law office.

Samuel A. Belcher came to Miami before the railroad had been extended here and took up a homestead west of Miami.

J. H. Cheatham, accompanied by his brother, Thomas Cheatham, arrived here from Bartow, July 16, 1898.

Charles T. McCrimmon (deceased) was among the 1896 arrivals.

John Frohock, former sheriff, arrived here in August, 1896.

E. A. Waddell, who originally came from Canada, arrived in

Miami in 1894. He came before there was any movement toward opening up this section.

T. N. Gautier came from West Palm Beach to Miami in 1896.

Dr. and Mrs. Jackson were among the first to arrive here in 1896, coming from Bronson, Florida. The second year of the opening of the Royal Palm Hotel Dr. Jackson was appointed house physician of that hostelry.

Mr. and Mrs. Gus Mills came with the Flagler crowd in 1896, and Mr. Mills had charge of the painting of the Royal Palm Hotel.

George B. Romfh was among the 1896 crowd. He was bookkeeper for C. L. Oliver and later entered the employ of E. L. Brady Company. Mr. Romfh established the Miami Grocery.

Captain J. F. Jaudon came here from Kissimmee in the fall of 1895. He opened a produce house and later was assessor of Dade County for several terms.

Harry C. Budge, secretary-treasurer of the E. B. Douglas Company, came here from Titusville February 1, 1896.

Robert R. Taylor, attorney, came here in 1896 from Jacksonville.

Dr. R. E. Chafer took up his residence here July 2, 1896, coming from Kissimmee and opening up the first dental office here.

John Seybold arrived in Miami April 28, 1896, as a journeyman baker and is now president of the Seybold Baking Company.

Walter S. Graham and family came here from Titusville in 1896. Mr. Graham, in company with William Featherly, founded the first newspaper here, the Miami Metropolis. Mr. Graham was a lawyer of high standing and compiled the first ordinances of the City of Miami. He was one of the first city councilmen.

J. K. Dorn came here among the early arrivals.

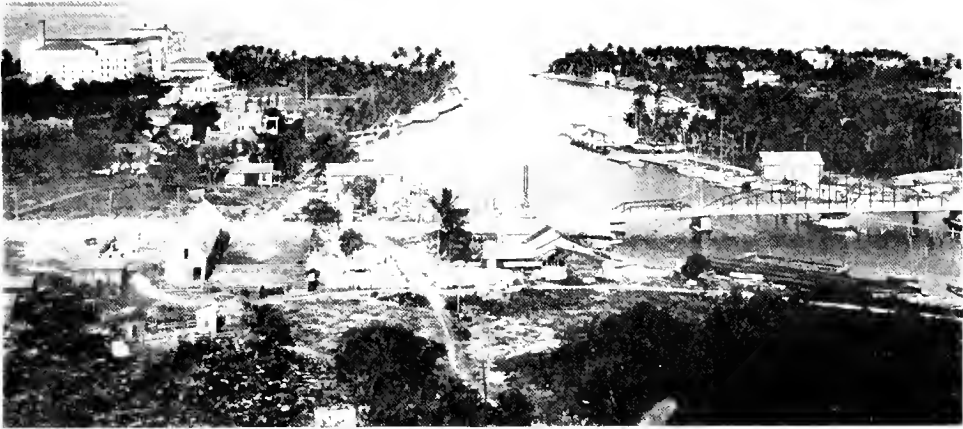
Edwin Nelson, of Melbourne, came here in 1896.

Captain Charles Thompson was among the very early settlers here. Captain Thompson made a catch of the largest fish caught in the southern waters. The fish was exhibited in almost every city of the country.

William Burdine and family came to Miami in 1896, as did also Mrs. Eva P. Quarterman and family. Mr. Burdine opened a small store on Avenue D, and later leased a much larger store on Twelfth street. After the death of William Burdine the business was reorganized under the name of Burdine's Sons, now one of the leading department stores south of Jacksonville.

EARLY BUILDINGS

The first building erected in Miami was a residence and office built by J. A. McDonald at the corner of the Boulevard and Fourteenth street. The second residence built here was built by a Mrs. Blackburn on the ground where the Federal building now stands. The Royal Palm Hotel was the next structure erected. The excavation for the foundation was begun early in April, 1896. Joseph A. McDonald, who had charge of the Flagler work,



Brickell's Point from Avenue D Bridge, 1905



Water Front, Miami, 1921

built the Biscayne Hotel in 1896, a solid brick structure costing about \$50,000. Frank T. Budge erected a three-story store building on the north side of Twelfth street to take the place of his first wooden structure on Avenue D. J. E. Lummus erected a concrete building for his grocery business after his first building had been destroyed by fire. The Townleys erected a store building for Cohen & Friedman, of Jacksonville. E. L. Brady & Company erected a brick store building at the corner of Twelfth street and Avenue D. The Bank of Bay Biscayne occupied one of the two ground floors until the bank purchased their present site. The Model Land Company erected a two-story brick structure at the corner of Twelfth street and Avenue C, with two store rooms. D. M. Connolly built the Everglade Hotel, a wooden structure at the corner of Fourteenth street and Avenue C, where the Gralynn Hotel now stands. Lake & Goodwin built the first ice and cold storage plant on the north side of Avenue D, near the spur track that leads to the Royal Palm Hotel. Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle built the Miami Hotel on Avenue D. The hotel was two stories and contained 200 rooms. It was destroyed by fire in 1898. Losley & Renecker erected a two-story wooden building on Avenue D in 1896. The ground floor was to be used for a saloon, but there was a clause in the deed that prohibited this and suit was brought against them and before the suit was settled the building was destroyed by fire.

MIAMI TODAY

To draw a pen picture of the City of Miami today, with its 40,000 or more inhabitants, with its long rows of up-to-date business blocks, its palatial homes and magnificent hotels and apartments, is beyond the descriptive power of even the most talented writer. It is today a cosmopolitan city, thriving with commercialism and prosperity. Climate, location and a progressive citizenship have made Miami the wonder and admiration of the world and given it high rank among the resort cities of Europe and America. It is difficult to convince the newcomer that this great transformation had been accomplished within so short a time, for 25 years ago the location of the now famed city was a wilderness. According to the late United States census the City of Miami increased in population in the last ten years 440 per cent and Dade County 229 per cent, establishing a record unknown to any other city or county in the United States. This gives Miami a permanent population of about 42,000.

Miami is the most popular tourist center of all the South. The city sprang into existence with the opening of the Royal Palm Hotel, one of the largest and most popular of the chain of hotels of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company. Simultaneously with the opening of the Royal Palm, the Hotel Biscayne was opened to the public, and since then, year after year, large and modern hotels have been erected that in point of beauty and convenience are not surpassed by any other city of the world. Among the leading hotels are the Royal Palm, Halcyon Hotel, Hotel Urmey, The Gray-

lynn, the McAllister, Tamiami, the McKinnon, Pershing, Green Tree Inn, the Alta Vista, the Plaza, and San Carlos. In spite of the fact that a great number of modern hotels have been and are being built, there was a shortage of accommodations for the throng of tourists, and beautiful apartment houses were erected by the hundreds; rooming houses, like Jonah's gourd, sprang up in every direction, and private families opened their doors to the "stranger within our gates." The cry is still heard for more accommodations and every effort is being made to reach a point where it can be said "there is room for all."

Within the city limits there are about 50 miles of paved streets and many more miles of concrete sidewalks. Contracts have been let for many additional miles of street paving and sidewalks. The postoffice and Federal building were erected but a few years ago and at that time it was thought that ample provision had been made for years to come. When the Federal building was erected it was said to be the largest and most expensive building ever erected by the government in a city of the size of Miami at that time, but the rapid growth of the city has rendered it inadequate. To help out the situation, four sub-stations have been established, but even these do not fill the pressing demands upon the department. A contract has been let for the erection of another postoffice building, located near the depot of the Florida East Coast Railroad. A postoffice has also been established at Miami Beach, which has, in a measure, relieved the situation.

The city is noted for the elegance and beauty of its homes. There is probably no city of similar size in the United States where such lavish expenditures has been made on residential properties. The shore of Biscayne Bay is one continuous line of concrete mansions, reaching to the south bank of the Miami River. North of Miami, to Lemon City, is thickly built up with homes that would do credit to New York, Philadelphia or other metropolitan cities. The Charles Deering estate, one of the most valuable private estates in America, lies just south of the city, on Biscayne Bay. There are six large modern school buildings within the city limits. Teachers of national reputation have said that Miami and Dade County have the most complete and modern school system and the best buildings of any county in the United States. Miami has, from the beginning, been noted as a city of churches. Nearly every denomination is represented and many handsome church edifices adorn the city. There are six banks in Miami, with total deposits of over \$20,000,000. The mercantile establishments vie in size and quality of merchandise carried with cities of 100,000 inhabitants. There are five ice and cold storage plants in the city. The public utilities of the city include telephone, gas, water, electric light and power. A street railway traverses a part of the principal streets, connecting with Miami Beach by way of the Causeway across Biscayne Bay, making a loop on the Miami Beach side, so every part of that city has easy access to the line. A ten-minute schedule is maintained both summer and winter. There are sev-



Grapefruit Grove Near Miami



Post Office and Federal Building, Miami

eral bus lines running north, south and west from Miami, so that all the outlying towns are easily reached several times daily. To the north, a bus line runs as far as West Palm Beach. Miami has one of the most up-to-date fire departments in the state. There are three stations, the Central on Flagler street, the Riverside on West Flagler street, and one in the north part of the city. Each station is fully equipped with the latest electric fire-fighting equipment. The city can boast of the finest "great white way" lighting system in the southland. At present this "great white way" extends over the principal portion of Flagler street, Miami avenue and First street, northwest.

The Causeway, leading from Miami to Miami Beach, spanning Biscayne Bay, is one of the greatest and most expensive works of its kind ever undertaken. The Causeway was built by Dade County at a cost of about \$1,000,000. It has two double driveways, a street car track and room for a sidewalk. It has two draws, one on the east side and one on the west side. The Causeway is about three and one-half miles in length. The Collins bridge also spans Biscayne Bay, a short distance north of the Causeway. It has recently been taken over by a company who are building four islands in the bay, all of which will connect with the Collins bridge. There has been two islands thrown up in Biscayne Bay and bridges from the islands connect with the Causeway. On these new made islands several very handsome residences have been erected and nearly all the lots on them have been sold to parties who will build winter homes.

Miami has become an important wholesale center. Many of the large wholesale establishments of Jacksonville have either moved their business here or have established large branch houses. With the completion of the deep water project the city will become one of the most important ports of entry on the south Atlantic coast. The city has built a large warehouse on the municipal dock, which has already proven too small to care for the rapidly increasing domestic and foreign trade, and is now preparing to expend \$400,000 in enlarging the warehouse and extending the docks. Trade between Miami and Nassau has rapidly increased within recent years, requiring the services of several boat lines. South American countries are beginning to recognize Miami as their nearest port of entry and are anxiously awaiting the establishment of steamer lines to and from their ports. Recently Miami has become an important terminal for domestic and foreign hydroplanes, with the United States mail service to Nassau, Bimini and Havana. This service is to be greatly increased during the winter of 1921-22.

Miami has an annual mean temperature of 74.6 degrees, the most equable climate of any city in America. The city is the site of an experiment station of the United States Department of Agriculture, where the cultivation of sub-tropical plants is carried on.

This brief chronicle of the City of Miami in the good year 1921 is necessarily incomplete. The city is still in its swaddling clothes, a lusty infant.

whose destiny none may yet foresee. Its birth was propitious—a city born in a day—and its growth and development is without parallel in the history of American cities. The wave of development begun in 1896 has increased each year into new and larger proportions. The future of the city is firmly established, and its growth in the years to come will surpass the enviable record already made. When we say that Miami is the most beautiful city on this continent we are but voicing the opinions of men and women who have traveled the “wide world over” and who at last have found here their “haven of rest.”



CHURCHES

FROM the beginning the people of Miami have been known as a church-going people. It is not stating the fact too strongly to say that one of the inducements that has brought desirable people to the city has been the fact that the people as a whole are noted for their high standing in moral and religious activities. Perhaps no city in the country is made up by a people so largely imbued with strong religious tendencies. Mr. Flagler, early in the history of Miami, realized that church organizations were one of the necessary foundations on which to build a city. Consequently he made provision for the gift of two lots to each denomination, one for a church building and one for a parsonage. Mr. Flagler was a member of the Presbyterian church, the son of a Presbyterian minister, and his first thought was to provide for a Presbyterian church and organization. He set aside two lots at the corner of Eleventh Street and Avenue B on which to erect a church building, but for some reason he changed his plan, after the excavation had been commenced, and selected two lots at the corner of Twelfth (now Flagler) Street and Short Street. On these lots Mr. Flagler built a very handsome church edifice, which he later deeded to the Presbyterian church.

The Presbyterian church was the first church organized here. Their first place of worship was a tent-like house at the corner of Avenue D (now Miami Avenue), near the spur track of the Florida East Coast Railroad leading to the Royal Palm Hotel. This was used by the denomination as a place of worship for a year or two. Whenever the Presbyterian tent-house was not in use by their denomination, the use of it was freely given to other denominations who had no place for services. This was not only a fraternal and gracious spirit, but a typical illustration of the earnest Christian spirit of the people. Not only was the tent used for religious service, but it was opened as a reading room for the public and made a gathering place for the "homeless" people then here. Papers and magazines were donated for this purpose. In 1897 Rev. W. W. Faris was called to the pastorate and continued until he retired as pastor emeritus in 1919. Dr. Faris rendered valiant service to the community not only as a minister but as a pioneer citizen.

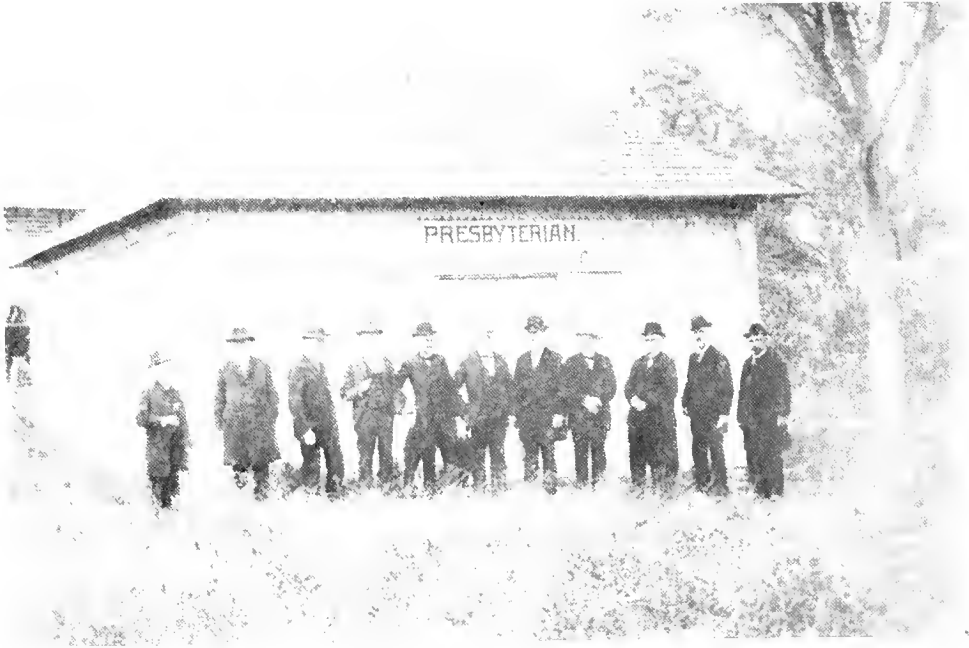
A short time after the Presbyterians organized here, and laid claim to the fact that their church was the first to organize, the Congregationalists came in, the Rev. Plaz being the district representative. For a short time there was some conflict between the representatives of the

two denominations, which finally resulted in the withdrawal of the Congregationalists from this field.

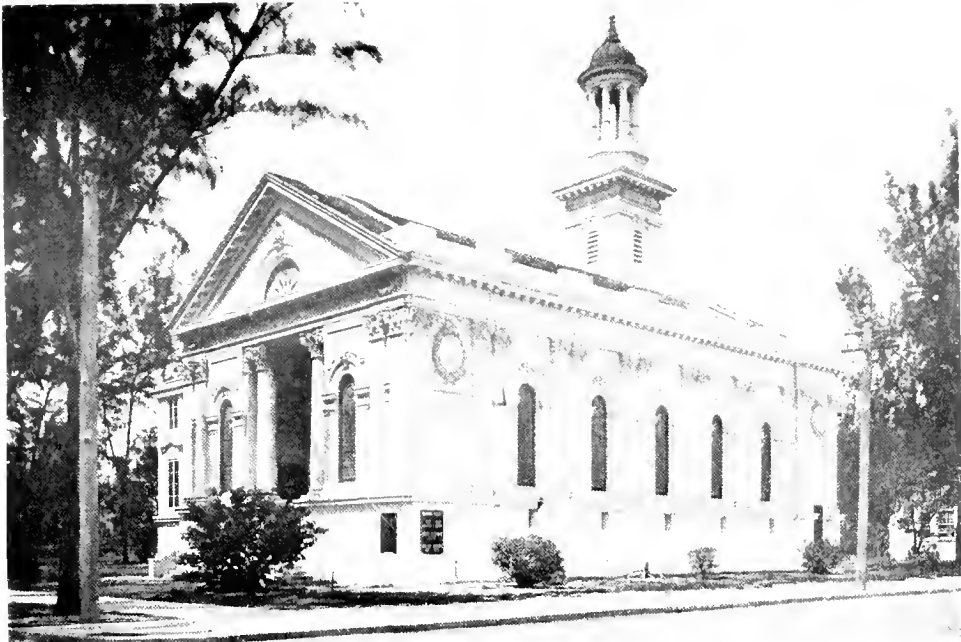
The Roman Catholic church was also organized here about this time and lots were secured at the corner of Northeast First Avenue and Northwest First Street by Joseph A. McDonald. Soon after the organization of the church, steps were taken to erect a church edifice. The Roman Catholics were very aggressive in their work and soon erected their church building and priest's house. The late Joseph A. McDonald and Mrs. McDonald were devout members of the church and to them is largely due the successful raising of the funds for the buildings. Some years later the Catholics built a convent school on the rear of the lot occupied by the Church of the Holy Name, and the school was in charge of Sister Eubhemia. The school building is a large two-story structure. From the beginning, this school has been most successful, the pupils not only coming from the Catholic families but many Protestant families as well. The Roman Catholics are now preparing to erect a new church building for the Church of the Holy Name, which when completed will be one of the finest and most complete Catholic churches in the South.

The late Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle was a devout Episcopalian and early in the awakening of Miami gave to the Episcopal church lots at the corner of Northeast Second Avenue and Second Street on which to build a house of worship for her chosen denomination. A movement was then started to raise funds for building a church edifice, and the movement was carried on with much earnestness by the eight women members of that faith. Mrs. Tuttle, in addition to giving the lots for the building, was a contributor to the church building fund. Among the leading members were Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner, Fred S. Morse, and Mr. and Mrs. Frank T. Budge. Several years later the original church building was removed and a modern concrete edifice and rectory was erected in its stead, which is an ornament to the city.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Miami was organized in 1896, the Rev. E. V. Blackman being its pastor. The first organization was made up of about thirty members. Among the prominent charter members were Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Nelson, Mr. and Mrs. Robbins, and Mrs. J. I. Wilson. The Methodists had for some time quite a checkered career and worshipped wherever a place was open to them. The Presbyterian tent was used when not occupied by its own denomination. For a time services were held in a store building at or near the corner of Northwest First Street, near Avenue D (Miami Avenue). The Methodists were aggressive in their work. The residents of the city at that time were made up largely of young men who had no home and who lived in boarding houses or tents. At North Miami, just outside the city limits, was a resort of unsavory reputation, where a large number of these young men gathered on Saturday nights and where drinking, gambling



Presbytery of East Florida, at Miami Church-Tent, April, 1898.



First Presbyterian Church, Miami. Occupied in February, 1900

and other evils were carried on. Rev. Blackman conceived the idea of holding a song service on Saturday night, and the members of his church encouraged the movement by their presence and hearty cooperation. The song service proved to be a success, and each Saturday night the room was filled with the "homeless" young men and others. All entered into the song service with zeal. A short time was spent in religious talks, and thirty to forty minutes in getting acquainted. Many young men on their way to North Miami heard the singing, came to the song service, and spent at least one evening in the week where a religious and moral atmosphere surrounded them. Later it was thought desirable to secure lots and build a church edifice and parsonage. A request was sent to J. E. Ingraham, vice-president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, for a donation of two lots for this purpose. The lots granted were at the corner of First Street and First Avenue, Northeast. When the plans for the church building and parsonage were completed it was found that the two lots would not be sufficient for both buildings. The plans were sent to Mr. Ingraham with the explanation that it would be impossible to carry out the plans on only two lots. Mr. Ingraham replied that it was Mr. Flagler's plan to give to each church organization two lots and that he could not change that plan without consulting Mr. Flagler. The writer wrote to Mr. Flagler, explaining the situation, and among my most treasured letters is the reply of Mr. Flagler in donating the third lot. Mr. Flagler told of his original plan to give to each church two lots, which he thought was liberal and reasonable. "However," he added, "you have been in my employ a long time, and knowing you as I do I will make an exception in this case. The plans for the building and the parsonage are entirely acceptable to me, and I will instruct Mr. Ingraham to make the deeds to the three lots as requested by you." The foundation of the church building was laid soon afterward, and a subscription list circulated for funds, with satisfactory results. Later the church sold this property and purchased two lots at the corner of Avenue B and Ninth Street and built the White Temple, their present edifice, one of the largest and most complete houses of worship in Miami.

The Baptist church was organized here in 1896. John Sewell, being among the first to come to Miami and being an energetic member of the Baptist church, is largely responsible for the organization of the Baptist church in Miami. Rev. J. R. Jester, a student at Mercer University, was sent here to organize the church, and in Mr. Sewell he found a hearty co-worker. After canvassing the town they found sixteen people willing to join the new church, and immediate steps were taken to perfect an organization. The following named persons were among the members secured: John Sewell, J. W. Arnold, E. E. Padgett, Mrs. Rosa Padgett, C. H. Height, J. H. Cashwell, Mrs. M. M. Cashwell, J. M. Strange, J. J. Dykes, H. W. Padgett, J. L. DeVaughn, Mrs. M. P. Amason, Mrs.

Emma Strange, and W. H. Edwards. This was the nucleus around which the Baptist church built. The church building was commenced in 1901, the work being completed as rapidly as the building committee could secure the funds. It was a wooden structure, with a comfortable auditorium. Rev. W. E. Stanton, of San Mateo, was called to the pastorate and remained until 1910, when Rev. John A. Wray was called, remaining until 1916. Rev. Wray was a very able pastor, and the church flourished under his care. Rev. J. L. White, the present pastor, followed Rev. Wray, and has accomplished a wonderful work in Miami. His first work was to build a new building, and his efforts resulted in the erection of a modern concrete building costing about \$160,000. The old church building was moved to another site on Avenue B, remodeled and named the Stanton Memorial Church, in memory of Dr. W. E. Stanton, who served the church long and faithfully and who was loved not only by the members of the Baptist church but by all who knew him.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, South, was organized in Miami in 1898, by the Rev. Fred C. Blackburn, and a wooden church building was erected at the corner of Northeast First Avenue. The Congregation grew rapidly, and in 1919-1920 the old building was removed and a large and beautiful church building was erected in its place, giving ample room for its increasing congregation. Among those who were foremost in the work of organization were Dr. James M. Jackson and T. N. Gautier and family.

There have been numerous other church organizations perfected in Miami in recent years, in keeping with the rapid growth and development of the city along other lines. The greater part of these new organizations have houses of worship and stated pastors. At present the Congregationalists are erecting a handsome brick church building on Second Avenue Northeast. Rev. J. N. Ward is pastor.

At Coconut Grove the Episcopalians organized early and have a very complete chapel in which services are held. The Methodist Episcopal church also has a good organization there. In 1920 the Congregationalists built a large and handsome church edifice of native stone.

At Miami Beach a Congregational church was organized in 1920, and in 1920-1921 the congregation built a commodious and beautiful church edifice.

At Silver Palm the Baptists and Methodist Episcopal, South, have organizations, and each has comfortable houses of worship.

At Homestead the Methodist Episcopal, South, organized several years ago, has a modern house of worship.

At Lemon City the Baptists and the Methodist Episcopal, South, have strong congregations and each has comfortable buildings.

The Miami Young Men's Christian Association and the Miami Young Women's Christian Association are militant organizations of great influence. Both associations have modern, concrete homes, and both are centrally located.

DADE COUNTY SCHOOLS

By PROF. R. E. HALL

THE first teacher employed in the public schools of Dade County was a sort of a "Pooh Bah." He was county superintendent of public instruction and principal and faculty of three or four schools at one and the same time. This teacher was employed in the early eighties, by the state superintendent of schools, to go from place to place and teach the children in their homes a week at a time. He received a salary of about \$40 a month, out of which he paid all his living, traveling and office expenses. Soon, however, as communities grew, rough frame shacks were provided and regular schools opened up for business, Juno, Lemon City and Coconut Grove being among the first. Judge A. E. Heyser, who now lives in Miami, was the first regular county superintendent and Miss Ada Merritt and R. E. McDonald were pioneer principals.

A well-defined and earnest desire of the early settlers of Dade County that their children should be given a common school training was the foundation of Dade County's present splendid school system. The early growth and development of the system was especially fostered by the competent leadership of Z. T. Merritt, who was superintendent for eight years, beginning his incumbency in 1897. About this time Miami's first public school was begun under the capable R. E. McDonald. The end of the Merritt administration saw Dade County with some 25 schools, stretching from Stuart, 105 miles to the north, to Silver Palms, on the south. Each community had comfortable school houses and they were equipped with modern desks and furnishings, where good teachers were employed for a term of from seven to eight months.

The writer was installed superintendent of schools in January, 1905, and held the office continuously for 16 years. Probably the greatest problem that confronted him and the boards was the task of providing schools for the most rapidly growing county in the United States, and incident to such growth the sad lack of funds. On an average, the school population during these 16 years has doubled every two and one-half years, while, as a rule, the tax assessment increased from 10 to 15 per cent. This left a deficit each year, which was greatly increased by the larger salaries paid teachers and the large increase in the cost of every phase of school operations. From time to time the addition of cultural and vocational courses have been made, and by consolidation of several small schools into one large central school, Dade County has today a school system second to none

anywhere in America. A history of Dade County schools would not be complete without some reference to the school board members, and the schools as they are today are monuments to the earnest and faithful men who served as the administrators of Dade County's school system. W. M. Burdine, W. W. Faris, H. A. Pennock, A. Leight Monroe, G. A. Douglas and F. C. Bush, all served several terms and gave their time and energies unselfishly to the business end of the schools.

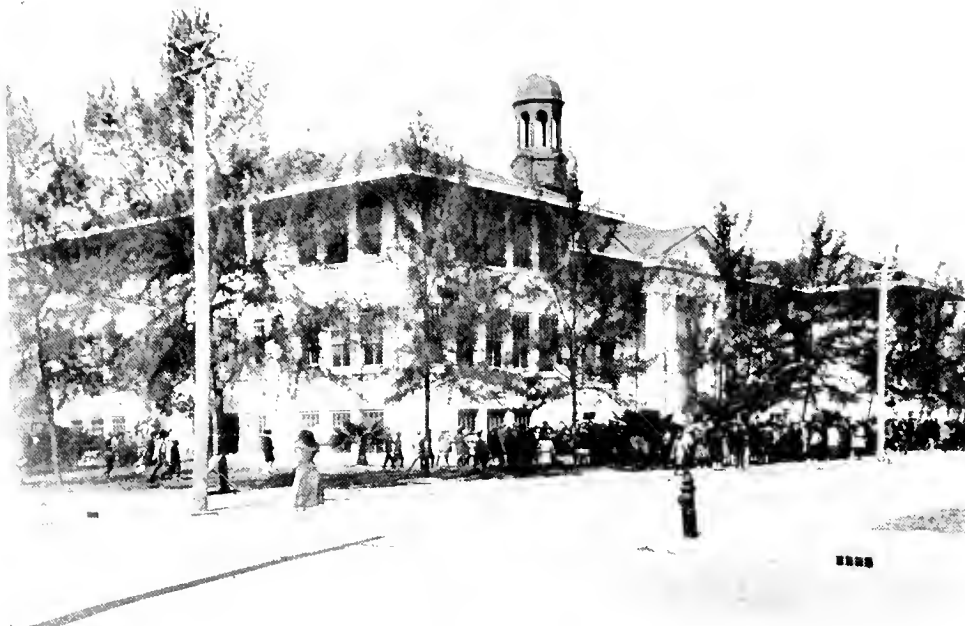
It may be interesting to note that during the past 16 years every school building in every district has been replaced by a modern concrete structure. In Miami, in 1904, the only school was a four-room frame building on Avenue C, where the Central Grammar School now stands. When that building was erected in 1909 a howl went up. Some people said "Why that building will last Miami 50 years!" As a matter of fact it was crowded almost by the time it was finished.

Dade County has no reason to be ashamed of her schools. Graduates from the high schools are admitted to standard universities everywhere and their worth is everywhere recognized.

A word about the County Agricultural School may not be amiss. From a vision and a dream in the mind of one man, Dr. J. G. DuPuis, has come into being the first Agricultural High School in Florida and one of the first in the whole country. With Federal aid, under the provisions of the Smith-Hughes law, this school is now a congressional district school and is doing a work along vocational lines that makes it a beacon light to this section of Florida.

The above historical sketch of the public schools of Dade County was written by Prof. R. E. Hall, who was the capable superintendent of public instruction for 16 years. To Prof. Hall and his board the people of Miami and Dade County are under many obligations for the present high standing of the public schools and for the class of school buildings which the county now has. Judge A. E. Heyser and Z. T. Merritt started the work for a high grade system of schools throughout the county and both of these gentlemen did heroic work in the interests of the schools in the early days.

When it is taken into consideration that 25 years ago there were no public schools in what now constitutes Dade County, the rapid growth and development of our schools indicates not only the growth of population but also the class of people that came here in the early days. The first thought of the newcomers was a public school. If there were no schools there could be no great increase of population from other portions of the country. The people demanded the schools and the county furnished them, but it has been a difficult task to build school houses as rapidly as the demand increased. Captain C. J. Rose came here from Ohio and took up a homestead a few miles west of Miami. He immediately commenced talking "school." The few people then here did not favor his idea that the children must have school privileges and he had a hard fight to get them of his mind. Finally,



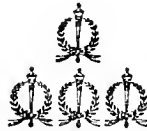
Central School Building, Miami



Lemon City School Building

he, with others, went to the beach where there was plenty of wreck lumber and brought it ashore, carting it into the back country, where they built a shack and called it a school house. The first public school in Miami was held in a building at the corner of First street, N. W., and Miami Avenue, with Prof. R. E. McDonald as principal. The school opened with about 20 pupils. It is safe to say that in no other part of Florida, or any other state, has there been such a wonderful development of the public school system as there has been in Miami and Dade County. The school buildings in Miami and in all the country districts are marvels of beauty. These buildings are all built of concrete and are as near fire-proof as can be. Each building is furnished with a well-selected library of text and reference books, containing 300 volumes or more. Dr. Charles T. Gawn, ex-president of the Central Michigan State Normal School, had this to say of the Dade County schools: "In the course of many years' experience I have come in contact with rural education in practically all sections of the United States, and after visiting every school in Dade County I am prepared to state somewhat dogmatically that there is no other county in the United States that can show a better rural school organization and equipment." He also made the same statement in regard to the city schools.

Twenty-five years ago the Dade County School Board did not own a dollar's worth of property, now the total valuation of the school properties in Miami and the country districts amounts to the magnificent sum of \$1,334,121.96.



CIVIC ORGANIZATIONS AND CLUBS

MIAMI CHAMBER OF COMMERCE



THE Miami Chamber of Commerce is the outcome of the former Miami Board of Trade, which was organized early in the history of Miami. In the early days of Miami the Board of Trade was active in the work of advancing the interests of Miami, taking an important part in the first movement to secure deep water for the city. As the city grew there was a call for a stronger organization—an organization in which the larger portion of the business men would be interested. A mass meeting was called, and on January 1, 1915, the Board of Trade was re-organized and the Miami Chamber of Commerce launched. G. D. Brossier was elected the first president and George Paddock served the chamber as secretary. In 1916 E. G. Sewell was chosen president, and with the exception of the season of 1919-1920, when E. A. Roberts served as president, Mr. Sewell has directed the destinies of the organization up to the present time, with the probabilities that he has a life position if he will accept the honor. He has been ably assisted by Guy W. Livingston, managing secretary. After the re-organization, the Chamber of Commerce put on new life and entered into broader fields of usefulness. Each year has marked the growth of membership until there are now 745 active members. Among the great activities of the chamber, under the direction of President Sewell, has been the work accomplished in securing deep water for Miami. Mr. Sewell has been active in this work, making numerous trips to Washington in the interest of this project and given generously of his own funds to forward the movement. It is obviously impossible to recount here the many ways and means used by the Chamber of Commerce to advertise Miami to the world. Suffice to say, these methods have been largely President Sewell's methods. President Sewell has been a strong advocate of spending money for advertising Miami. Last year the Chamber of Commerce spent \$146,000 in advertising. For several years they have brought Pryor's Band here to give daily concerts in Royal Palm Park. It was largely through the work and influence of the Chamber of Commerce that the annual motor boat regattas were held here. It was President Sewell's idea of holding the Palm Fete at the beginning of the season of 1920. The chamber held numerous councils regarding the holding of this festival, but President Sewell carried the day with a strong hand. The Palm Fete was a great success and proved of inestimable value in advertis-

ing Miami. It will probably continue as an annual event. President Sewell is a thorough believer in newspaper advertising and advertisements of Miami appear in many of the great northern newspapers. "The Miamian," a monthly magazine, is published by the Chamber of Commerce in the interest of Miami and its attractions.

MIAMI REALTY BOARD

The Miami Realty Board was organized January 3, 1920. It is an affiliated unit of the Florida Realtors Association and the National Association of Real Estate Boards. The first officers were T. A. Winfield, president; R. V. Waters, secretary; Walter L. Harris, treasurer. The present officers are Frank J. Pepper, president; R. V. Waters, secretary; Thomas S. Davenport, treasurer; W. L. Greene, executive secretary. Offices are maintained in the Columbia Building. The board has a membership of 215. While the primary function of the Miami Realty Board is to secure closer cooperation among real estate brokers and to foster a higher standard of integrity in real estate transactions, its scope as a civic organization has reached beyond that special field, and has become the instrumentality through which its members can coordinate their efforts in development of higher community standards. Its code of ethics prescribes the duties of an agent to the customer, and it insists upon a square deal to both. The board has rendered valuable service, both to the individual broker and to the investing public, and it has placed the vocation of the real estate broker upon a higher professional plane.

MIAMI WOMEN'S CLUB AND LIBRARY

The Miami Women's Club is one of the largest and most influential women's clubs in the State of Florida. From a small social club organized in 1900, it has gradually broadened its field of usefulness until today it has departments covering civics, conservation, education, finance, arts, home, library, social conditions, health, playground, traveler's aid, music, household economics, legislative and child welfare. Mrs. James M. Jackson and Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner were the originators of the Women's Club. This was in 1900. At that time Miami had but a small population and the social life of the community was confined largely to the functions of the church. Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Gardner at one of their afternoon visits proposed the formation of a social club. A meeting was called at the home of Mrs. Gardner, and about twenty women responded. Mrs. Gardner was chosen chairman and Mrs. Jackson president. A society was organized and a constitution was adopted. Mrs. Gardner was chosen president; Mrs. James M. Jackson, vice president; Mrs. E. A. Frederick, secretary; Mrs. Bradley, treasurer. Among the charter members were Mesdames Gardner, Jackson, Bradley, Dewey, McAllister, Budge, H. Budge, Sanders, Knowlton, Woodall, Tatum, Faris, Fuller. The follow-

ing is a list of the presidents of the club from 1900 to 1921: Mrs. Curtis W. Gardner, 1900-1903; Mrs. A. E. Frederick, 1903-1909; Mrs. A. Leight Monroe, 1909-1911; Mrs. T. V. Moore, 1911-1914; Mrs. Clifton D. Benson, 1914-1917; Mrs. Harvey Jarrett, 1917-1919; Mrs. William Mark Brown, 1919-1920; Mrs. Reginald Owen, 1920—. The women set their hearts on building a clubhouse of their own, and while this was thought to be a large task, they succeeded in doing so, and a handsome building was erected on Flagler Street on a lot donated by the late Henry M. Flagler. The women soon turned their thoughts toward establishing a library. Each member agreed to pay ten cents each month for the purchase of books. From this small beginning, the library was supplied, and later many volumes were contributed. In 1920 the library had grown to such proportions that a librarian was appointed. The library shelves are now crowded with books. Mrs. A. Leight Monroe is the librarian.

OTHER CLUBS

The Elks Club was one of the first social clubs in Miami. The club purchased lots at the corner of East Flagler and Northeast Second Street and there erected a beautiful and substantial Elks' home. The building is of reinforced concrete and is visited by many visitors during the winter season. During the World War a portion of the building was turned over to the Red Cross. The Miami Rotary Club is an organization of which the city is proud. The membership is made up largely of business men of the city. The club holds a weekly luncheon, at which the members discuss the well-being of Miami. The officers of the Rotary Club are F. B. Stoneman, president, and Dr. A. L. Evans, secretary. The Miami Shrine Club is one of the most popular organizations in the city and numbers among its membership many of the leading men of Miami. Other clubs of Miami include the Civitan Club and the Kiwanis Club, both recently organized and both having a representative membership. The Miami Ad Club is an organization but recently formed, yet it has already demonstrated that it will have a strong and helpful influence in building up Miami and Dade County. The aim of this club is to see that careful and truthful advertisement of Miami and Dade County be given the public. The Miami Anglers' Club is one of the most popular fishing clubs. The membership is made up largely of northern tourists. An attractive club-room is maintained at the Hotel Urmev, where weekly meetings are held. The club owns a number of modern fishing boats, and offers prizes for the best catches of the season.

THE DADE COUNTY BAR

By JUDGE A. E. HEYSER



IN the beginning the sturdy Seminole, with primitive passion for fair play, fattened the soil with the red blood of flagrant offenders and so the fountains of Justice were kept pure.

The few whites who first appeared settled their troubles with the same passionate readiness for blood-letting, as free from compunction or pity as their more barbarous co-habitants, and with as little of the law's quibble or delay.

On the surrounding seas it was the same. Black Cæsar and his kindred bands of ruthless pirates terrorized the coasts, while offending comrades or troublesome captives were made to walk the plank to a watery grave to the accompaniment of the lightning's lurid glare and the thunder's crashing notes that gave terror to the requiem of the storm. On land the times were scarcely less heroic, and the victims of feuds or of private wrath went to their rest unmarked beneath the lonesome shadows of the sighing pines.

Bars and bars there were in Dade County long before courts and lawyers were known and recognized as a part of its scheme of existence. In these ancient days there was long standing controversy as to which was the most popular or necessary, the light cheese-cloth affairs which kept off the myriad midnight assassins (now happily almost extinct) and which came in countless clouds thirsting for blood, or the other kind of bar, whose crossing the great Poet made famous, but which in those lonely and primitive days was only very occasionally used by sea-rovers and pirates as their way to the mainland to find fresh water, or safely bury the boundless wealth of their ill-acquired booty, and thereby make all kinds of trouble about their crazy buried treasure for the folks who came along later.

When the first lawyer appeared there was no outlet for his prowling and predatory instincts, except truck-raising and beach-combing, and when he did appear he had for a while to content himself with a thinly simulated enthusiasm for these uninviting forms of out-door and field sports for which he was fitted neither by talent or training. The first lawyer was here, but there was no Bar—in Dade County—not yet. That was in 1881, and there was no road through the Brickell hammock.

These were destined to come later. Like most good things that came to Dade County, the Bar was an importation. Things were just beginning and the growing pains were already making some disturbance. She had just come into prominence in national affairs by holding up the Hayes-Tilden election for a couple of months, when that able jurist, Judge E. K.

Foster, gathered around him some of Florida's ablest lawyers and, with a schooner chartered from Indian River, set out for the golden quicksands of the desert of Miami. They came into this terra incognita of bloody and romantic legends, to do or die; or else to organize and unscramble its struggling society which had become all messed up over a local election contest, and a wine wreck wherein a Spanish barque, full wine laden, had just been cast on the coast, all unforeseen and unexpected, by one of nature's periodical disturbances. It was a nightmare of a nature's jag, in the throes of which something like a thousand packages of good liquor came on shore and afloat to the delectation of an unsuspecting, but highly appreciative and receptive community. This was before the time of the bars that had foot-rails.

Under these distracting conditions Judge Foster and his able attorneys organized and held this never-to-be-forgotten FIRST term of Circuit Court, which really placed Dade up in line with her sister counties as an organized and civilized community and established firmly the foundation for the part it has since taken in the legal history of the state. That was in 1886, and since then the wheels of the Gods of Justice have been grinding on with more or less patience and regularity and precision.

Judge Foster's schooner was large enough to serve as home and hotel for his lawyer crew, which rendered them independent of local hospitality, which at that time was somewhat limited, and made the cruise a pleasant and notable one. Among them were Mr. Allen, Judge Mershon, W. L. Palmer, D. L. Gaulden and J. Hugh Murphy, and also the first lawyer aforementioned, whom they picked up at Palm Beach and who had the honor of being one of this delightful and unique party.

Thus was a Bar in Dade County, but not yet the Dade County Bar. That came later,—when Mr. Flagler's works began and the growing pains had localized into real little centers of population and even crudities of attempts at civilization, at Juno and Palm Beach,—and Miami.

Who remembers Juno now? Yet, then,—when Dade County stretched from the Keys, in ever widening fan shape—clear to the St. Lucie River,—to the far side of Okeechobee, then it was, with the county seat at Juno, that the firm of Robbins, Graham and Chillingworth, came in to found the abstract business and help form the legal procedure of what was then sometimes called "the State of Dade." There followed soon W. I. Metcalf, now of West Palm Beach, but Judge at one time of the Criminal Court at Miami, and H. F. Atkinson, still of Miami and Judge of the same court. Also Robt. R. Taylor and S. L. Patterson and Judge G. A. Worley, the first judicial officer in Miami, while the county officers were still at Juno, and now one of the most noted figures among criminal lawyers. Also the lamented Judge Jas. T. Sanders, whose influence was largely instrumental in establishing the first criminal court of the county. He was its first prosecuting attorney, and A. E. Heyser, aforementioned as the first lawyer who

came into the county, was its first Judge. They served both at Juno and also at Miami after the county seat was moved here, in 1899.

It was during these three years, from the time of its incorporation in 1896, until the return of the county seat, that Miami experienced its most crucial time. Besides the naturally rough and turbulent population of a new frontier town, there was added to its regular residents as many as 7,200 soldiers at times during the Spanish War period. With the court-house and county officers at Juno, more than 70 miles away, Judge Worley, as justice of the peace, was the only judicial officer within reach and to him belongs the credit in keeping the situation in hand and maintaining law and order in the new settlement during these wild, formative days, and until the the county seat and officers were moved back to Miami, where they rightly belonged.

It was somewhere about this time, when Miami first began and the county offices were at Juno, but most of the business and most of the lawyers then at West Palm Beach, which was ten miles away and growing by leaps and bounds, that there was really a Dade County Bar, and its Bar Association was first formed, with A. E. Heyser, then County Judge, as its first president.

The Dade County Bar as an organization has remained in more or less active service ever since and has had many meetings to discuss matters that went to make up our local history, and now has its regular get-together banquets every two weeks with timely discussions on matters of the most pressing importance. It has been honored by having at its head such able men as A. A. Boggs, Judge H. P. Branning, Senator Hudson and A. J. Rose. It stands for all that is best in the law and its administration, a power in council and consultation for new and better laws and for the proper administration and enforcement of those we have.

During the ten years that the court-house was at Juno and the real business at West Palm Beach (and then at Miami) lawyers came thick and fast following the few pioneers I have mentioned, and since then there has always been the Bar Association, more or less organized, according to the needs of the times, and always the Bar, meaning a large and ever increasing assemblage of brilliant and high-grade lawyers, coming from almost every state in the Union, and making up one of the brightest galaxies of the profession to be found in the state, or perhaps in any state.

At Miami they have found and helped unravel some of the most important and unique problems that have come before the courts of the state or country, and in some things have led the way and made precedents for the rest of the country. The rapid growth of this Wonder City has led to activities and growth of the legal profession seldom equaled anywhere and the signs of the times are that we are not yet done in this line, but may expect to be called upon to blaze the way in many ways that are still obscure and unsettled. Under the labor and example of the Miami Bar, aided by like associations in sister cities, the ethics of the profession and the stand-

ing of its members are constantly improved, and the usefulness of the profession enlarged. Crudities that were common and thought nothing of within the memory of the writer would seem inconceivable and utterly impossible now.

With the marvelous development of the Florida East Coast there have been cut off from old Dade the grand counties of Palm Beach and Broward, each of which has its own fine bodies of men who make up their own local bars and are in themselves notable and influential bodies of lawyers. At Palm Beach, especially, there have remained many of those who at one time helped to make up the roster of the Dade County Association.

It is a far cry from the time the first lawyer set foot on Dade County soil, in 1881, and notwithstanding two-thirds of it have since been cut off to form Palm Beach and Broward, leaving only Miami and surrounding territory, it has steadily grown and increased as the city prospered and grew, until now the local bar is made up of over a hundred (110 at present writing) as brilliant, alert and ambitious body of lawyers as can be found on the American continent.

The first circuit court for Dade County was convened at Fort Dallas in 1889. Judge Foster, a Yale graduate, was then judge of the circuit and a Mr. Faulkner was the first clerk. William Malone, now living at Key West, is said to have been the first man admitted to the Bar of Dade County.

Ralph M. Munroe, one of the early settlers of Coconut Grove, tells of attending a meeting of the county commissioners in 1877. The meeting was held in a small building near the Miami River, on the south side of Fort Dallas Park. The commissioners present were Charles Moore, Lake Worth; Adam Richards, Miami; Judge Faulkner, George Potter and William B. Brickell, also of Miami. Mr. Munroe relates that at this meeting the room looked more like an arsenal. Many of the spectators brought their guns, wore their holsters with revolvers and cartridges, but there was no outbreak or disturbance.



THE MEDICAL PROFESSION

By JAMES M. JACKSON, M. D.



RIOR to Mr. Flagler taking up the development and extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad from Palm Beach to Miami, the people of this community were dependent for medical attention upon the following members of the profession: Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons and Dr. John W. Jackson, who resided near Coconut Grove, and Dr. J. D. Baskins, who resided at Lemon City. Dr. Baskins, after the opening of Miami, moved to Miami for a time, afterwards moving away. The development of Miami and its much talked of resources brought a considerable number of new members of the profession. At one time, in less than three months after the town was opened, there were 14 members with offices opened for the practice of their profession. The usual conditions of good health and small amount of sickness prevailed, and this number gradually became less and less until the summer of 1897 there were only two doctors in active practice in the city. There was little change until 1898, when the Spanish-American troops were located in Miami for a time, bringing in an epidemic of typhoid and the usual camp diseases. The demand for additional men increased the number during this year to six and since then the profession has gradually increased in numbers until at the present time Miami and Dade County is well populated with members of the medical profession, representing all branches and specialties, men of high-class attainments, who are recognized as such by the best men of the profession over the United States.

It is noted with pride that the members of the medical profession of Miami and Dade County have always been a harmonious body, always ready to assist each other and the public, and never indulging in those petty bickerings sometimes found among members of the profession in other places, to the detriment of the profession and the public.

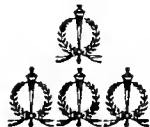
In 1900 the Dade County Medical Association was organized at a luncheon at the then Everglades Hotel, now the Gralynn Hotel. Dr. R. H. Huddleston, now deceased, was its first president, and Dr. E. W. Pugh was its secretary. Dr. Pugh was a few years later elected president and died during his term of office. Since the organization of the Association it has been continually in existence, and its members manifest a keen interest in scientific investigation and study. It has taken much interest in local sanitary matters and it has been due in a great measure to the active co-operation and advice of its members that Miami has had such a good record of health as a city. Members have always taken great interest while away on

their vacations and while taking post-graduate courses to impress upon the public, and especially members of the medical profession, the peculiar health advantages of Miami. It is believed that this has had much to do with the rapid development and growth of Miami.

It was due to the urgent demand of the Dade County Medical Association that the City Board of Health was created by the city council. The ordinance was drawn by its members and they, collectively and individually, urged upon the citizens its enactment. The board has two medical and one lay member, all serving without compensation, and they have accomplished much good and healthful work in behalf of the city.

The present City Hospital is, in a measure, due to the urgent demand of the Dade County Medical Association for better care of city patients. Its staff is selected from the county association, with the co-operation of every member of the society.

Members of the medical profession in Miami and Dade County are not only interested in their professional work, but may always be found in the front rank when work is to be done for the welfare of the city and county.



MILITARY HISTORY

DURING the Indian War, in 1835, the War Department established a military post here, which the department called Fort Dallas. Here General W. T. Sherman began his military career. Several houses and a barracks were built. According to a report of the garrison, this country was at that time a treeless place. In one of these reports it is claimed there was no timber nearer than five or six miles. There were four buildings erected on the grounds now occupied by the Royal Palm Hotel. One of these buildings was a bakery and the others were houses for the officers. These buildings were burned about 1870 or 1871. One of the officers' quarters, which was occupied as a home by Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, remained standing, as did also the stone barracks. The grounds in front of the buildings were used for a parade and drilling ground. The War Department did not make a permanent military reservation of the grounds.

In 1898, during the Spanish-American War, when troops were being sent to Jacksonville, Tampa, and other Florida points, the people here became anxious over the fact that Miami was located close to the Atlantic Ocean, where the Spanish could send their fleet in and destroy the city. An effort was made by the people to get the War Department to send a body of troops here for the protection of the city. This was done, the Department sending here a body of troops numbering about 7,000. These troops were located from Flagler street north to the terminal station and west along Sixth street. The general hospital was located on Avenue C, along Thirteenth street. The first case of typhoid fever ever known here originated at this time. Some of the officers had arranged for rooms for themselves in private homes. One officer had arranged for rooms at the home of Mrs. Chase, on Thirteenth street. The next morning after his arrival a government surgeon was called to the home of Mrs. Chase on account of the illness of this officer. The surgeon pronounced it a bad case of typhoid fever. Several days later more cases developed among the soldiers, but the disease was largely overcome before the troops were transferred to Jacksonville. While the troops were here the people felt a degree of safety as far as an attack upon the city was concerned, but there was other unpleasant conditions. For some reason there arose a feud between the troops and the colored people of the town, which resulted in some fatalities. The constant friction between the troops and the colored people was a continual source of anxiety. The troops were very much dissatisfied with conditions here and after a while they were transferred to Jacksonville. The people were as glad to see them go as they had been to see them come. During the Spanish-American

War the government built a sand fort on Brickell Drive, south of Miami. The fort was completed, but no guns were mounted. One or two guns were shipped here, but were only used as a decoration on the side of the road. While the troops were stationed here the people had a taste of real military government. During this time home guards were formed, consisting largely of the best citizens of Miami. In this organization were about 150 men. They were not equipped by either the state or federal government, but they drilled daily and became a most efficient guard.

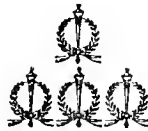
Early in the history of Miami the first company of state militia was organized here. The company was organized May 1, 1901, with the following officers: James T. Sanders, captain; Elbert A. Froscher, first lieutenant; Charles Miller, second lieutenant; Joseph Chaille, first sergeant; James F. Jaudon, second sergeant. In 1893 Captain Sanders was promoted to lieutenant-colonel. Sergeant Jaudon, who had been steadily promoted and who at the time Captain Sanders was promoted was serving as second lieutenant, was promoted to the captaincy of the company. The company was designated as Company L, National Guard of Florida. Company L was recognized as one of the best drilled companies in the state. In 1904 it was selected to attend a joint army and militia encampment at Manassas, Virginia, as a part of the First Florida Provisional Regiment, National Guard of Florida, and was admitted to be the best drilled company at that encampment. On December 5, 1907, Captain Jaudon's commission expired and G. Duncan Brossier, first lieutenant, was commissioned captain. Some time in 1910 suggestions were made that a second militia company be formed. In July, 1911, Captain Jaudon and nearly 70 others petitioned the governor to organize a new company, which was granted. The work of enrollment was soon made and on July 19, during the fifteenth anniversary celebration of the founding of Miami, the new company was mustered into the service of the National Guard of Florida and designated as Company M. Captain J. F. Jaudon was elected captain, James D. Dill first lieutenant and Robert W. McLendon second lieutenant. On September 1, 1911, Captain G. Duncan Brossier tendered his resignation as captain of Company L. General Foster ordered an election to fill the vacancy and Lieutenant B. Frank Davis was elected captain; Walter C. Gibson being chosen first lieutenant and Youell G. Pope second lieutenant.

About January 1, 1909, the few Union soldiers living here made an effort to form a society, which finally resulted in the organization of the Union Veterans' Association. There were about 20 members, some living in the city and others in the country districts. For some time the association met on the first Monday evening of the month. Dr. W. W. Faris was elected president; Captain C. J. Rose, vice-president; E. V. Blackman, secretary, and A. B. Wyatt, treasurer. The meetings were kept up during the tourist season, but on account of the small number of Union soldiers here at the time the association disbanded. The Henry Clay Roome Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized later, with about 40 members. Cap-

tain C. J. Rose was elected commander and E. V. Blackman adjutant. On May 26, 1920, the Henry Clay Roome Woman's Relief Corps was organized with about 40 members, with Mrs. E. V. Blackman president.

In the early days the Confederate soldiers organized the Tige Anderson Camp of Confederate Veterans, with the late Captain May at its head. Soon afterward, the Daughters of the Confederacy organized a post or camp. Several years ago the Blue and Gray Association was formed and for the past three years have held picnics at Miami Beach. The officers of the association are J. C. Kuney, Confederate, president; E. V. Blackman, Federal, secretary.

During the great World War, which the United States entered on April 6, 1917, Miami and Dade County furnished her full quota of men under the Selective Service act. Men from all ranks of society enlisted to serve their country, some seeing duty overseas and others serving in various cantonments. Harvey Seeds, of Miami, and Lindley DeGarmo, of Coconut Grove, made the supreme sacrifice. In Miami the Harvey Seeds Post, No. 29, American Legion, has been formed, with the following officers: A. J. Cleary, post commander; R. C. Allen, vice-commander; Arthur G. Keene, historian; Robert N. Ward, chaplain, and J. H. Mc Quatters, sergeant-at-arms. At Coconut Grove the Lindley DeGarmo Post, American Legion, has been formed. Miami and Dade County did their full duty in all war activities, going "over the top" in all of the Liberty Loan drives and subscribing liberally to all relief organizations.



BANKS AND BANKING

BANK OF BAY BISCAYNE



DATING back to 1896, thence forward to 1921, it would seem that not enough time had elapsed to make much real banking history in Miami and Dade County, as compared with the history of banking in other towns and cities. Yet during this short time Miami has made a record in banking that it has taken many towns and cities a century to reach. In 1896 a few men awakened to the fact that there was a need of a bank in Miami and they determined to supply this want, so the Bank of Bay Biscayne is the oldest bank in the city, and from the first day of its opening it has supplied the ever-increasing population with the accommodations that is demanded of a first-class banking institution. The Bank of Bay Biscayne opened its doors May 2, 1896. The first officers were William M. Brown, president; R. R. McCormick, vice-president; and C. S. Schuyler, cashier. The first directors were William M. Brown, Charles H. Garthside, Julia D. Tuttle and James Pritchard. The capital stock was \$25,000. When the bank first opened its doors the few people who then resided here asked: "What need is there for a bank in Miami?" It is safe to say that the bank did not have easy sailing in the early days of Miami. But Mr. Flagler had just begun his great development here and his deposits materially helped the bank during the first few months of its existence. Business men, investors and laborers soon began to come and the deposits increased rapidly. For 25 years the Bank of Bay Biscayne has been a safe harbor for the depositor and for the business man. Their motto has been "safe banking," at the same time granting all accommodations consistent with safe banking. Soon after its organization James H. Gilman was employed as bookkeeper, as was also E. C. Romfh. Mr. Gilman, after serving under several presidents, first as bookkeeper and later as cashier, was elected president of the bank in December, 1918. In 1906 the late Joseph A. McDonald accepted the presidency for a short time, being succeeded by J. E. Lummus. The present officers are: James H. Gilman president; S. A. Belcher, vice-president; E. B. Douglas, vice-president; F. W. Fuzzard, vice-president; T. E. James, cashier; M. W. Hallam and J. E. Lind, assistant cashiers. Directors: James M. Jackson, chairman; James H. Gilman, F. W. Fuzzard, S. A. Belcher, E. B. Douglas, John B. Reilly, and F. L. Church. The capital stock was first increased to \$50,000 and in 1911 it was increased to \$100,000 and since then to \$150,000. In 1898 their deposits amounted to \$55,000. Their statement of April 2, 1921, shows deposits of \$6,660,487.75. The Bank of Bay Biscayne was opened for business in a small building near Fourteenth street and Avenue D. It was later moved to a small room near the corner of Avenue D and Twelfth

street. They later purchased the banking house formerly owned by the defunct Fort Dallas National Bank, at the corner of Twelfth and Avenue D, which is one of the handsomest banking houses in the south.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

Edward Coleman Romfh, president of the First National Bank, while employed as a bookkeeper in the Bank of Bay Biscayne became convinced that another strong bank was needed in the city. He went among his friends and interested them in the proposed organization. The new organization was perfected June 10, 1902. A commodious bank building was erected at Twelfth street and Avenue C and modern banking fixtures installed. The bank opened for business December 1, 1902, and from the day of its opening has met with phenomenal success. The first officers were: E. M. Brelsford, of Palm Beach, president; W. H. Spitzer, first vice-president; E. A. Waddell, second vice-president; E. C. Romfh, cashier. The directors were A. P. Anthony, E. M. Brelsford, William H. Graham, W. H. Spitzer, M. K. Sailsbury, E. A. Waddell, E. C. Romfh, W. M. Burdine and James E. Lummus. Later G. C. Frizzell and George B. Romfh were elected to the board. In 1897 W. H. Spitzer was elected president and Harry McCown assistant cashier. In 1910 the capital stock was increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000 and E. C. Romfh was elected president; W. H. Spitzer, first vice-president; E. A. Waddell, second vice-president; Harry McCown, cashier; with the following board of directors: E. C. Romfh, W. H. Spitzer, E. A. Waddell, G. C. Frizzell, E. B. Romfh, Harry McCown, C. C. Chillingsworth, George B. Romfh and John Seybold. The capital stock has since been increased to \$300,000. The present officers are: E. C. Romfh, president; W. H. Spitzer, G. B. Romfh and E. A. Waddell, vice-presidents; W. W. Culbertson, cashier; T. F. McAuliffe, assistant cashier. The bank's present capital stock is \$300,000 and their statement of February 21, 1921, shows deposits of \$6,621,890.92. The First National plans to erect a modern ten-story bank building on its present site. It is not out of place to say here that Mr. Romfh is really the father of the First National Bank, and his vision of the growth and needs of Miami and Dade County has been fully justified in the wonderful success of this strong financial institution, of which Miami is justly proud.

FIRST TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK

The Miami Savings Bank was organized and opened for business February 15, 1910, with a capital stock of \$25,000 and the following officers: W. H. Spitzer, president; Theodore G. Houser, first vice-president; Julius Smith, second vice-president; Charles M. Terrell, treasurer. Directors: E. C. Romfh, chairman; W. H. Spitzer, T. G. Houser, Julius Smith, E. A. Waddell, B. A. Deal, and Charles M. Terrell, secretary. In 1920 the name of the bank was changed to First Trust and Savings Bank and a new and commodious banking house erected on a lot in the rear of the First National

Bank Building. The present officers are E. C. Romfh, chairman of the board; W. H. Spitzer, president; Calvin E. Oak, vice-president; T. G. Houser, vice-president; C. M. Terrell, treasurer; C. M. Lindblom, assistant treasurer. Their statement of May 18, 1921, showed deposits of \$1,095,-515.38.

MIAMI BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

The Miami Bank and Trust Company was organized January 12, 1912, and opened for business March 1, 1912. The incorporators were Theodore Hoffstatter, C. D. Leffler, R. M. Price, M. M. Smith, Walter Waldin, H. G. Ralston, J. K. Dorn and A. A. Boggs. Property at the corner of Avenue C and Eleventh street was purchased and a substantial bank building erected. The first officers were: Theodore Hoffstatter, president; R. M. Price, vice-president; J. T. Wisdom, cashier and treasurer. The first directors were: Theodore Hoffstatter, R. M. Price, C. D. Leffler, M. M. Smith, and Walter Waldin. The present officers are C. D. Leffler, president; R. M. Price, vice-president; John C. Gifford, vice-president; J. H. Page, trust officer; R. H. Daniel, cashier; V. R. Brice, assistant cashier. The bank is considered one of Miami's solid financial institutions. The bank has a capital stock of \$50,000. Statement of December, 31, 1920, showed deposits of \$1,150,-037.36.

SOUTHERN BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

The Southern Bank and Trust Company was organized January 13, 1912, with a capital stock of \$100,000. The following officers were elected: J. E. Lummus, president; Frederick S. Morse, vice-president; T. E. James, secretary and treasurer; H. H. Filer, assistant secretary and treasurer. The officers with Dr. James M. Jackson constitute the board of directors. President Lummus, who had been president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, resigned that position to take the presidency of the new institution. The officers of the bank enjoyed the full confidence of the people and from its opening day it has been considered one of Miami's strong financial institutions. The present officers are: J. E. Lummus, president; M. L. Spaulding, secretary and treasurer; J. N. Lummus, assistant secretary and treasurer. During the year the bank met with a great loss in the death of Fred S. Morse, its vice-president. Mr. Lummus, president of the bank, was among the first to come to Miami and has been a great factor in carrying forward every interest of Miami. Statement of April 2, 1921, showed deposits of \$1,785,432.14.

DADE COUNTY SECURITY COMPANY

The Dade County Security Company was organized in 1901. The company is a building and loan association. Hundreds of homes have been built by this organization and Miami owes a great deal of its prosperity in home building to the association. In the beginning it was a small affair, but its business has been handled with great care and it has had a continual and steady growth. At the last annual meeting the capital stock was increased from three million to five million dollars. The officers are: J. I.

Wilson, president ; J. E. Lummus, vice-president ; W. R. Sherrston, cashier. Directors: W. F. Miller, Orlo E. Hainlin, J. T. Feaster, J. F. Chaille, C. P. Weidling and G. A. Bolles.

MIAMI EXCHANGE BANK

The Miami Exchange Bank opened for business May 20, 1920, with a capital stock of \$50,000. The officers are: J. T. Thorp, president ; T. R. Knight, vice-president ; I. E. Schilling, vice-president ; George Whitener, vice-president ; George L. Branning, cashier. Since its organization it has grown rapidly in popularity and the officers and the bank have the confidence of the people. Statement of May 18, 1921, showed deposits of \$215,190.23.

THE FIDELITY BANK AND TRUST COMPANY

The Fidelity Bank & Trust Company was organized by L. T. Highleyman in December, 1915, with a capital stock of \$150,000. The bank purchased lots and erected a modern banking house on Flagler street. The first officers were L. T. Highleyman, president ; E. G. Sewell, vice-president ; Clarence M. Busch, vice-president. In April, 1921, Mr. Highleyman resigned, being succeeded by R. W. McLendon. E. G. Sewell also resigned as vice-president. Mr. Highleyman remained as chairman of the board. The Fidelity Bank and Trust Company closed May 19, 1921, and the following July it was announced that the assets of the institution would be taken over by the

MIAMI NATIONAL BANK

a new organization formed by J. R. Anthony and his associates. It was announced that the officers of the new bank would be George B. Nolan, president ; G. M. Clayton, vice-president, and John Welbourn, cashier. The bank's capital stock was announced at \$150,000, two-thirds of which was to be allotted to Miami.

BANK OF COCONUT GROVE

The Bank of Coconut Grove, one of the substantial banks of Dade County, was organized November 16, 1920. Deposits in this bank are insured against loss, it being one of the Witham chain of banks. The bank has a capital stock of \$15,000. The officers are: A. W. Sanders, president ; W. V. Little, vice-president ; D. F. F. Christance, vice-president ; George L. Reynolds, cashier. Statement of May 17, 1921, showed deposits of \$146,607.79.

BANK OF HOMESTEAD

The Bank of Homestead has a capital stock of \$25,000 and deposits are insured against loss. The officers are W. D. Horne, president ; Charles T. Fuchs, Sr., vice-president ; W. M. Bradley, cashier ; E. Z. Crowley, assistant cashier. Statement of May 19, 1921, showed deposits of \$407,383.83.

OTHER BANKS

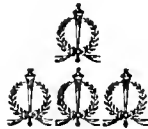
Other banks in Dade County include the Bank of Buena Vista and the First National Bank of Miami Beach, recently organized.

THE PRESS



IAMI is served by two daily newspapers, the *Miami Daily Metropolis* covering the afternoon field and the *Miami Herald* the morning field. Both of these papers are equipped with all modern facilities and cover the field adequately. The *Metropolis* is the pioneer newspaper of the city, its first issue appearing May 15, 1896, the memorable year of the city's incorporation. The paper was established by Walter S. Graham and Wesley M. Featherly. In 1899 B. B. Tatum purchased an interest in the paper, and in 1905 S. Bobo Dean bought a half interest. Some time later Mr. Tatum sold his interest to A. J. Bendel, and Mr. Dean and Mr. Bendel conducted the paper until 1915, when Mr. Dean became the sole owner. The *Metropolis* is published every afternoon except Sunday and has full Associated Press leased wire. It issues a paper of from twelve to sixteen pages and has all the features of a metropolitan newspaper. It also issues a weekly edition, the *Weekly Metropolis*. The *Miami Herald*, which covers the morning field, was established in 1910. F. B. Stoneman began the publication of the *Miami Evening Record* September 15, 1903. This publication afterward became the *Morning News-Record* and in 1910 a reorganization took place, which resulted in the establishment of the *Miami Herald*. The paper is published by the Miami Herald Publishing Company, of which Frank B. Shutts is president, F. B. Stoneman is editor, and Edward Taylor is general manager. The *Herald* is published daily, including Sunday, and issues from twelve to sixteen page daily. It is a member of the Associated Press and gives its readers many special features.

The *Homestead Enterprise* is published at Homestead, Florida, and is a weekly newspaper conducted by A. C. Graw.



HENRY M. FLAGLER

IT IS not my purpose to write a life history of the late Henry M. Flagler, the great philanthropist and empire builder and builder of the Florida East Coast Railroad and its chain of hotels. Mr. Flagler's life has been written in books and monuments have been erected to his memory, but the greatest of all monuments has been built by himself in what he has done. The building of an empire and the opening up of what was once thought to be a worthless country is a monument that will endure forever.

While the undertakings of Mr. Flagler may have been to a certain extent of a personal nature, his highest aim was to be of service to the world. Regarding the work he had undertaken, Mr. Flagler once said to me: "I do not expect during my life time to get any monetary gain from the vast expenditure of time, money and thought that I am making in Florida. If I am spared long enough to carry out my plans I shall be satisfied. I have been singularly blessed in my business career and I feel that where a man has been blessed with more than usual success that he will be held responsible to his Maker for the use that his money is put to. Others have built churches, libraries and schools; these will all pass away with time and the givers will be forgotten. But the building of the Florida East Coast Railroad and the opening up of a wilderness will not, I am sure, be effaced by time, but rather will grow in value as the years go by and as the people come in 'and possess the land.' I am confident that the railroad I am building will in time become the most valuable railroad property in the world."

Mr. Flagler's prophetic words are fast coming true. Years ago while I was an editor of a paper in Daytona I wrote an article regarding the future of the Florida East Coast Railroad. I stated that the time would come when the railroad would be double-tracked from Jacksonville to Miami. Mr. Flagler, in commenting on this article, said, "Mr. Blackman, you come the nearest writing my thoughts, aims and ambitions for the future of the Florida East Coast Railroad than any man. What you say about the double-tracking of the road will certainly be fulfilled."

Mr. Flagler was largely unlike those who have been interested in railroad building in this country. His work seemed to me to be directed by a higher power. He had a wonderful vision of what this country would eventually be, a vision that was not shared by other prominent capitalists. I remember one time sitting on the broad piazza of the Royal Palm Hotel, in conversation with the late Samuel Sloan, then president of the Delaware & Lackawanna Railroad. Our conversation turned upon Mr. Flagler and the wonderful work he was undertaking, when Mr. Sloan said: "I do not

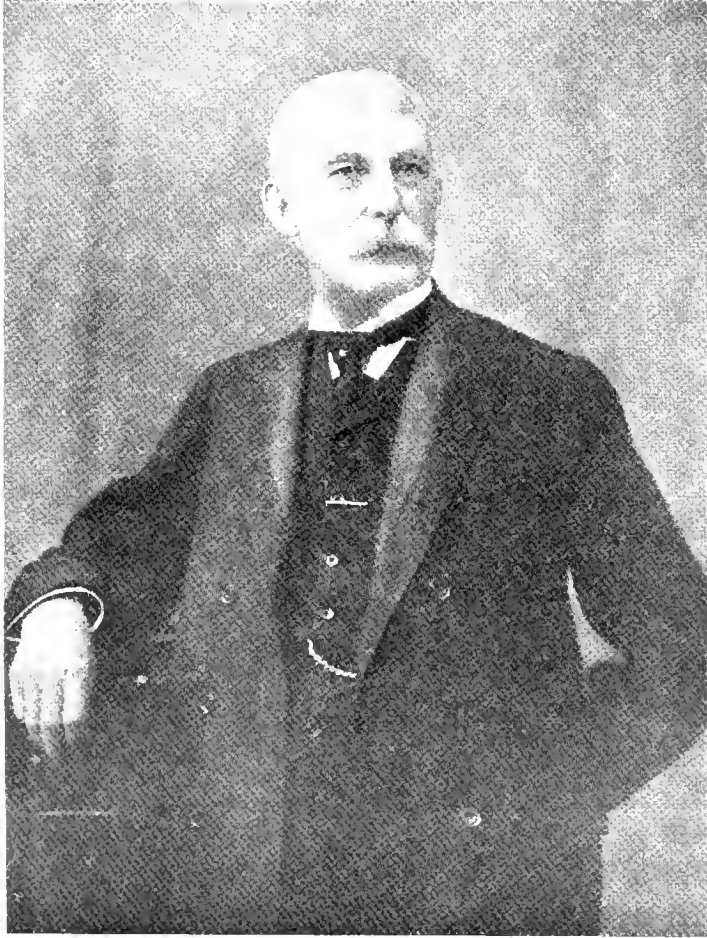
want to criticise Mr. Flagler in what he is undertaking here, but I do say that it would be impossible for him to form a group of capitalists to build the Florida East Coast Railroad and make the other developments he is making in what I consider a worthless country, save its climate. A railroad must have a certain amount of business and there are but few people in this southern section and no immediate prospect of the population increasing rapidly. Even though he fills this palatial hotel it will cut little figure in paying the expenses of the road. I do not think he can succeed, but should his dream prove true it will make him the greatest philanthropist of this or any other age." Mr. Sloan was a great man, who had risen from a lowly position to the head of a great railroad, yet he, and many other great financiers, honestly believed Mr. Flagler's great projects were doomed to failure.

We all revere the name of Henry B. Plant, the great awakener of the west coast of Florida, but in building his road south he built, generally speaking, as a demand had been created for railroad facilities. The conditions on the east coast were far different. Mr. Flagler had not only to build the railroad but he had to create the business that would make it possible to run trains, and he took the entire responsibility of success or failure, asking no one to share his burdens. This was vision, this was inspiration. I have long believed that Providence has during the ages raised up men to accomplish certain work, and I firmly believe that Henry M. Flagler was commissioned to do his great work. And well he performed the work entrusted to him! He once said to me that many of his strongest friends had advised him to give up the work, adding "but there is an impelling force within me and I must carry out my plans."

It was Henry M. Flagler who first thought of connecting Miami, the embryonic city, with a deep water channel to the ocean. Unaided financially and with little encouragement from the people, he caused to be dredged from the Miami River to Cape Florida a channel to the open ocean. When completed he put on a line of steamers from Miami to Key West and a line from Miami to Nassau, afterward building a dock on Biscayne Bay and dredging a channel from a point opposite Miami to his new dock.

The last work Mr. Flagler undertook was the extension of the Florida East Coast Railroad to Key West. This was one of the greatest engineering problems of any age. To build bridges over the deep sea passes was thought to be impossible, yet Mr. Flagler, with his inspiration for conquest, undertook the venture and succeeded. There was a long gap of rough sea water between Key West and Havana, Cuba, over which bridges could not be built. A great over sea ferry was established, carrying train loads, which proved to be a great success.

Vision and inspiration, coupled with the willingness of Mr. Flagler to follow the dictation of vision and inspiration, enabled him to complete his great work. He went out into the great beyond to receive his recompense



HENRY M. FLACLER

for the deeds done in the body, and a nation mourned his passing and the nations of the earth paid tribute to his memory.

The Miami Women's Club, on November 12, 1920, unveiled a bronze memorial tablet at the library building in honor of Henry M. Flagler. The occasion was a notable one in Miami. Mr. James E. Ingraham, of the Florida East Coast Railroad and a life-long friend and associate of Mr. Flagler, made the principal address, recounting so many interesting historical facts touching the life and labors of Mr. Flagler that the writer feels justified in recording here Mr. Ingraham's address in full:

Madam President and Ladies of the Miami Women's Club, Ladies and Gentlemen:

Madam President, I want to thank you for the opportunity you have given me of saying a few words on this occasion of the unveiling of the memorial to my friend and chief, Mr. Henry M. Flagler, and as one of the few men left of the group associated with him on the East Coast in his great undertakings, I feel that I can say something not only of Mr. Flagler, but of the men that were associated in his work, many of whom have crossed the Great Divide. There never was a cleaner, more hardworking, more honest or capable body of men ever grouped in one association under one man than those who were associated with Mr. Flagler in his work, and I am sure that they appreciated Mr. Flagler and would rather stay with him and help him do great things in a great way than to strike out for themselves and, possibly, with their knowledge of things that were to be done, make large fortunes.

One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Flagler was his great courage and confidence in his own judgment. He was a man who had no regard for experience or precedence, because he was a maker of precedents. One instance or more will perhaps illustrate my meaning. One of the first of the great works he undertook was the construction of a bridge across the St. Johns River at Jacksonville. While the work was being planned, his engineers came to him one day and told him that there was no precedent for the construction of a center pier on a caisson in 90 feet of water, that nothing of the kind had ever been done before, and they rather intimated some doubt of the practicability of it. Mr. Flagler looked at the gentlemen for a few moments and said: "It has never been done before? Well, why not? Cannot you build that pier in 90 feet of water?" They looked at him for a few moments and they said: "Yes," and they did it and the bridge is standing, and they established a precedent for construction of that character.

Again, after Mr. Flagler had made up his mind to build the oversea section from Homestead to Key West, and he had called in consultation some engineers who are among the great engineers of the world—you may not realize it, but they were and are—one of them has passed away and the other is living. When these men made their estimates and plans for the construction of this line, Mr. Flagler having determined to build it, he told Mr. Parrott to advertise for bids on the construction of all or part of this work in the great papers of the United States, giving ample time for those who desired to send in proposals to examine the work and prepare their bids. On the specified day, when the bids were to be opened, there were none sent in. Several gentlemen were present and one offered to submit what is now called a cost-plus contract; in

effect, a willingness to build the road on the plans and specifications at cost, plus a commission for their profit, and when he was questioned he said that there was no precedent for the formulation of the proposal for such construction, that there never had been anything like it, to build a concrete viaduct between the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and Gulf of Mexico was an unheard of procedure, that there were no figures they could get anywhere in the world on which to be guided in making up their bid and they had therefore been unable to do so. After some further consultation, the gentleman withdrew. Mr. Flagler sat in silent thought for sometime, and finally turned to Mr. Parrott and said: "Commodore, cannot we do this job ourselves?" Mr. Parrott looked at Mr. Merridith, Chief Engineer, and back at Mr. Flagler, and said, "Yes"; and Mr. Flagler then said, "Let's get to work." There never was a greater undertaking started with less fuss and confusion than this great work. All precedents for construction of this character were lost sight of and new ones established.

But you would be interested perhaps in hearing something of the foundation of Miami and how it came into being, and how two women were largely interested in so doing, and as this matter of the establishment of Miami was one in which I was personally very much in evidence, you will pardon me for thrusting my personality into it, for I cannot well avoid it.

Sometime before Mr. Flagler finished his railroad to Palm Beach I met at a dinner party in Cleveland, Ohio, Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, who told me that she was about to remove her family and effects to Miami, and during the evening she said: "Some day somebody will build a railroad to Miami. I hope you will be interested in it, and when they do I will be willing to divide my properties there and give one-half of them to the company for a town site." "Well," I said, "Mrs. Tuttle, it is a long way off, but stranger things have happened, and possibly I some day may hold you to that promise."

On December 24, 1895, occurred the first of the great freezes, which was a tremendous disaster, at first supposed, to Florida, ruining the orange groves in the orange belt, touching the pines on the Indian River and nipping the cocoanut leaves on the trees in the cocoanut groves as far south as Palm Beach. As the orange industry was the principal industry at that time in Florida, it seemed as if this freeze was a fatal thing and could not be overcome, and in almost every family dependent upon the orange industry it seemed as if death and disaster were in their daily lives.

Shortly after this freeze I came to Miami, and I found at Lauderdale, at Lemon City, Buena Vista, Miami, Coconut Grove and at Cutler orange trees, lemon trees and lime trees blooming or about to bloom, without a leaf hurt, vegetables growing in a small way untouched. There had been no frost there. I gathered up a lot of blooms from these various trees, put them in damp cotton, and after an interview with Mrs. Tuttle and Mr. and Mrs. Brickell, of Miami, I hurried to St. Augustine, where I called on Mr. Flagler and showed him the orange blossoms, telling him that I believed that these orange blossoms were from the only part of Florida, except possibly a small area on the extreme southerly part of the western coast, which had escaped the freeze; that here was a body of land more than 40 miles long, between the Everglades and the Atlantic Ocean, perhaps very much longer than that, absolutely untouched, and

that I believed that it would be the home of the citrus industry in the future, because absolutely immune from devastating freezes. I said: "I have also here written proposals from Mrs. Tuttle and Mr. and Mrs. Brickell, inviting you to extend your railroad from Palm Beach to Miami and offering to share with you their holdings at Miami for a town site." Mr. Flagler looked at me for some minutes in perfect silence, then he said: "How soon can you arrange for me to go to Miami?" I said: "I you can give me three days in which to get a messenger through to Mrs. Tuttle, advising her of your coming, so that she may prepare for you and get a carriage and horses to Fort Lauderdale, I will arrange to have the launch meet you at West Palm Beach, take you down the canal to Fort Lauderdale and from there by carriage to Miami. How many people will you have in your party?" Mr. Flagler thought for a minute and said: "There will be Mr. Parrott, Mr. McDonald (our Mr. McDonald, whose memory Miami people should never allow to grow cold), Mr. McGuire, yourself and myself."

The trip was made according to schedule and we arrived in Miami one perfect day, and that night was the most perfect moonlight that I have ever seen. Before bedtime, Mr. Flagler had accepted the proposition for the extension of his railroad, had located the site of the Royal Palm Hotel and told Messrs. McGuire and McDonald to build it and had authorized Mr. Parrott to extend his railroad from West Palm Beach to Miami, and had told me to go ahead and make plans for Miami town site, clear up the town and get it ready. He selected, too, the sites for a passenger station, freight yards and station, and told Mr. Parrott to put advertisements in the State papers that labor of all kinds could find employment for many months at Miami in the construction of the railroad, hotels and other classes of work. He sent down one of the steamers that had been running on the Indian River to the canal to establish railroad camps for the construction work, carrying men, material and supplies. He arranged to have an additional dredge put on the canal to hurry the completion of the work between Lauderdale and the head of Biscayne Bay, that supplies might be pushed into Miami.

In July, 1896, the City of Miami was incorporated, with 502 voters. Mr. John B. Reilly, son-in-law of Mr. Joe McDonald, being the first mayor. The railroad was finished later, and the city began to grow. There were hundreds of people who had come into this territory to engage in trucking, vegetable gardening, putting out nurseries of young trees, who had been brought in by the railroad and encouraged to settle in this community.

On the seventh of February, 1897, occurred the second of the great freezes. This time trees were in bloom throughout the whole State, vegetables were nearly ready, in many localities, to be shipped, and the loss was utter dismay in its overwhelming conditions. At a conference with Mr. Parrott, Mr. Beckwith and our other officials it was decided that the railroad company would issue seed free, would haul fertilizer and crate material free, but Mr. Parrott told me that that was as far as he thought the railroad company could go. I immediately got in touch with the seed houses, ordered supplies and seed to be given out free and bought all the seed beds of tomatoes that I could get my hands on for free distribution. While we were talking in the afternoon a telegram was handed to me from Mr. Flagler, saying: "Come to Miami at once." I took the first train and arrived at Miami about 6.30 in the

morning following, and found Mr. Flagler waiting for me on the steps of the Royal Palm. He took me by the arm, he did not say good morning or how do you do, but walked with me into Mr. Merrill's (the Manager) office, and turned around and putting both hands on my shoulders said: "Ingraham, tell me how bad it is." I said: "Mr. Flagler, it is a total loss, the orange trees, we think, are ruined; they were in bloom, full of sap, and the mercury went to fourteen. Vegetables everywhere are killed; the pineries on the Indian River are killed, and it is a hundred per cent of loss." He said: "What have you decided to do?" I said: "After a conference with Mr. Parrott, he authorized me to issue free seeds and to haul fertilizer and crate material free. That is as far as he felt that we could go, and I have bought up all the seed I can get my hands on, and seed beds, for that purpose." He said: "That is all right so far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. These banks here in this territory are not strong, the banks will have to shut down on the merchants and the merchants on the farmers, and they will starve." He said: "Mr. Ingraham, I want you to get right into this territory. These people are not beggars nor paupers and they must have money to go on. In order to save time issue your own check and let them have such money as they need at 6 per cent on their notes for as long time as they desire. You can use \$50,000, or \$100,000 or \$200,000. I would rather lose it all and more than that, than one man, woman or child should starve."

I should like to have you people think a minute of this situation. Mr. Flagler had expended hundreds of thousands of dollars on the extension to Miami in the hopes of getting into a territory that was absolutely free of frost. There was never one word of reproach to me, who had been largely instrumental in attracting his attention to this territory, not one word, nor did he have one thought in his mind, I am sure, for the protection of this territory when he authorized this issue of money to those in need. It was simply that no woman and no child should starve. I was almost speechless when he told me. He said: "Now, get right out, issue your own check and cover it by drafts on Beardsley, whom I will wire about the matter." Don't you know that when I wired my associates and told them what Mr. Flagler had told me to do that they were tremendously revived, their courage was restored, their energies renewed and they realized what a great thing it was to do and why they chose to stay by Mr. Flagler and work with him and for him rather than independently.

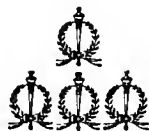
The effect of Mr. Flagler's decision to extend his railroad to Miami after the great freeze of 1895 restored confidence in the State, because other people, other territories, other banks, other corporations had realized that if Mr. Flagler had faith in Florida that it would pay them to have faith, too, and carry on the works in their territories, and they did, and the freeze instead of being, as we first thought, a great disaster, ruining the principal industry of the State, brought about a realization of the very great amount of resources in the State, the rehabilitation of some, building up of others, to such an extent that Florida was stronger after the freezes by far than before. The effect of the loans to the people in Miami of these sums to enable them to carry on again was marvelous. It gave them courage, it kept them from drifting away. That it was needed I can assure you was absolutely true. I saw some of the direst suffering that Mr. Flagler's money relieved, which I could

not have believed possible had I not seen it, and much of the welfare of this county, in fact the backbone of this county, lay in the strength of the men and women who stuck to their work, went on with their plantings and brought about a renewed condition of confidence in this territory. Within seventy-two days of the time that the first relief check was issued, vegetables, tomatoes, snap beans began to move, first by express, then by carload, then by trainload, and I want to tell you that the season was so good a one as to price and quantity as to establish permanently the trucking industry in this territory.

And now a more personal story of Mr. Flagler. The last time I saw him, stretched out on his bed of suffering at Palm Beach, before his death, I had just returned from a trip to Okeechobee, where we were undertaking the last of the great works begun in Mr. Flagler's lifetime. He asked me to tell him about it, and I showed him some pictures and he gave me his last words on this subject, which were: "I hope you will succeed. I am sorry I have not been there. I wish I could go, I hope to go, but I am afraid I will never see that great lake and that great country." He then turned and put his hand on mine and said: "When were you at Miami?" I said: "I was there yesterday and the day before, came up from there this evening." He said: "Well, what about it, what are they doing?" I told him some things that were going on, and I told him that it was truly a magic city. He said: "No, that is a misnomer; it is not a magic city. Those men and women there are like boys and girls. They have never been hurt and they know no fear." He said to me: "It is a city of eternal youth."

Think of it, with these skies, these beautiful waters, these trees ever green, the City of Eternal Youth. When I read in some of your daily papers of some wild, crazy stunt that is about to be pulled off by your boyish men and girlish women, I often think of what Mr. Flagler said, that it is a city of eternal youth, and these boys and these girls have no fear, and I am forced to believe by the success which has attended them that it is a city of eternal youth, and I pray you, you boyish men and you girlish women, when you bring your children up and teach them of Miami, do not let them forget the name of the man who founded it, who believed in it and who loved it, do not let his memory be forgotten.

I, therefore, in the name of the survivors of the little group of men who were associated with Mr. Flagler in his great work in Florida, thank you ladies of the Miami Women's Club for your remembrance of our chief in the establishment of this memorial tablet to him.



MRS. JULIA D. TUTTLE

SOON after I came to Miami I made the acquaintance of the late Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, who impressed me as being a woman of great foresight, a woman who could at all hazards carry out her plans, although many of her plans reached far into the future of Miami and Dade County. Many of her plans have been more than carried out, and while some of them have not yet materialized, who knows but that they will be carried out in full before many years roll around; in fact, her highest aspirations may have been but slight visions of what the future of Miami will eventually be.

Mrs. Tuttle often called me to her home to consult with her in regard to some plan that she had in mind for advancing the interests of Miami. I have often thought that it was largely Mrs. Tuttle's visions of the future of Miami that urged me to write enthusiastic letters for the papers and magazines. To sit and hear her talk of what Miami would finally be was always inspiring. Many thought Mrs. Tuttle a dreamer—a chaser after shadows—but the passing years have proven beyond question that she was a woman of great foresight, a woman who had visions of the future that others were not permitted to see. I remember one evening, in the latter part of 1896, Mrs. Tuttle sent me a note inviting me to come to her home. It was a pleasure for me to grant her request. On my arrival at her home, she said: "I have had a new inspiration regarding the future of Miami and I want to tell it to you, for I know that you will remember it and some time use it." We were seated in her living room, she occupying a large settee on the south side of the room. "Now," she said, "I want to talk to you, and don't laugh at my predictions, for I feel sure they will all come true. All these years I have had but one thought and that one thought is to see Miami grow to one of the largest, if not the largest, city in all the southland. I have had many discouragements—discouragements that perhaps to one of a different temperament might have proven fatal—but the one thought and belief that at some future time these dreams of Miami's greatness would prove true has urged me on during all these years. No sacrifice on my part has been neglected to assist in bringing about my convictions of what Miami will eventually be—one of the greatest and most important cities, financially, commercially and residential, as well as the most important deep water port in all the southland. How many years will pass before this becomes true is, to me, yet a mystery. I can now only get a glimpse of the far future, but I want to tell you what I see will be the condition ten years hence." She then gave a description of what she saw



JULIA D. TUTTLE

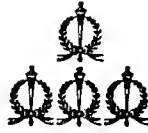
in her farsightedness, or vision, of what Miami would be ten years hence. To me it seemed like the dream of a real dreamer. There were then many buildings under process of construction. The great Royal Palm Hotel was beginning to form shape; its foundations were completed and the frame of the superstructure was being placed in position. The late Joseph A. McDonald, who had faith in the future of Miami as the coming city of the southland, was building the Biscayne Bay Hotel; Mr. Flagler was erecting cottages on Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, the street improvements had commenced, and Mr. Flagler was dredging a channel from the Miami river to Cape Florida. On every hand improvements were being carried on, indicating a permanency and the rapid building up of the city. Mrs. Tuttle said that in ten years Miami would have a resident population of more than ten thousand people. She then went on and described many of the buildings that she saw in her vision, the beautiful streets, the great rows of business blocks and the beautiful homes. I said to Mrs. Tuttle: "You have a very active and far-reaching imagination. You surely do not mean to say that within ten years all this development will be brought about." She replied most emphatically that she believed even greater developments would be made during the coming ten years. Mrs. Tuttle's vision did not all come true within the time stated. In 1906 there was a permanent population of between three and four thousand, but the buildings, both business and residential, had more than kept pace with Mrs. Tuttle's vision.

Her vision of the development of the country districts was also astonishing, yet her statements regarding the outlying districts have more than come true. The question has many times risen in my mind was what she saw in her mind simply the "hope that gave father to the thought," or was it inspiration, a vision granted her of Miami's future greatness?

Mrs. Tuttle had equally bright visions regarding the port of Miami. Along this line she said: "It will not be many years hence when Miami will be the most important port on the Atlantic Coast in the South. The time will come when the harbor and its approach will be dredged to a depth that will allow the deep sea-going vessels to anchor. Not only will this bring in the coastwise steamers, whose captains now cast longing eyes toward Miami as they pass, but the South American vessels will finally ply between their home ports and Miami, and Miami will become the great center of the South American trade. Vessels from all ports of the world will call at Miami, making Miami the greatest commercial center in all the southland. This may seem far-fetched to you, but as surely as the sun rises and sets all of this will come true." Again, we ask, was this a day dream or was it vision or inspiration?

Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle was born in Cleveland, Ohio, her maiden name having been Julia De Forest Sturtevant. She was a daughter of Ephraim T. Sturtevant, who came to Dade County about 1871, and with William B.

Brickell located at the mouth of the Miami River, at what is now called Brickell's Point. Despite the fact that both her husband and father returned to Cleveland, Mrs. Tuttle decided after their deaths to make her permanent home in this State. She purchased from the Biscayne Bay Company a tract of six hundred and forty acres on the north bank of the Miami River, and upon this tract is now built all of the main portion of the City of Miami. She induced Henry M. Flagler to build the railroad to this point, making him important real estate concessions. She died in Miami, September 14, 1898.



AGRICULTURE AND HORTICULTURE

TWENTY-FIVE years ago this portion of Florida was thought to be of no value as far as agriculture and horticulture was concerned. This made it difficult to induce men to take up the cultivation of vacant lands. Those who were seeking homes were looking for a soil where favorable results might be obtained. The writer had faith in the productivity of the soil of Dade County and made efforts to dispel the idea that the soil was worthless. Samples of soils from the Allapattah district were sent to the State chemist for analysis, who pronounced the soil of no value for either agricultural or horticultural purposes. This adverse report was a great surprise to those who believed otherwise and was not at all in harmony with the practical facts. The place from which this sample soil was taken had, in fact, been planted in tomatoes with wonderful results. The owner had marketed five hundred crates of tomatoes from a single acre, besides selling quantities of "over-ripes" in the home market. He had demonstrated beyond question that the soil, with commercial fertilizer, would grow bountiful crops of tomatoes. About this time William Freeman, of Little River, concluded to raise tomatoes for the northern markets, and planted a small tract of about an acre. His crop was a wonderful demonstration of what could be done on this class of lands. His net returns from the commission men, after deducting the freight and commissions, amounted to fifteen hundred dollars. This result was obtained from a tract that measured a trifle less than one acre. Sometime later, S. J. Peters came to Little River with his family. Through the advice of E. A. Waddell he purchased a piece of land there and engaged in tomato growing with wonderful success. The Peters tomato fields were written up and sent broadcast throughout the country and people came from many points to see if the story was true. The growing of tomatoes soon became the real occupation of the settlers who came in and in a short time Dade County was shipping to the northern markets more tomatoes than any county in the State. The farmers then began experimenting with other crops, such as egg plant, beans, okra and other vegetables, and these experiments proved very successful. The long arms of sand and marl lands, which have their head in the Everglades, once thought to be worthless, are now the home of the trucker, and a great variety of crops are successfully cultivated.

DADE COUNTY FRUITS

For a time the attention of the cultivators of the soil was centered on growing "garden truck." Gradually experiments were made in growing citrus and tropical fruits. These experiments soon proved the value of the lands and climate to fruit growing. Scattered over the southern part of the county was here and there a settler, the larger portion of whom had come from the Bahama Islands, where all kinds of tropical fruits are grown. They had brought with them seeds of the avocado, mango and sapadillo, hoping that the country would be adapted to the growth of these fruits. As other settlers came from the North they secured seeds from the once dwellers of the Bahamas, and in this way nearly every homestead taken prior to 1896 had more or less of these trees. George B. Cellon, of Beuna Vista, was among the first to recognize that the avocado and mango had great commercial value. He realized, however, that at the season of the year when the fruit matured here the northern market was filled with peaches, apples, strawberries and other fruits and that it would be a hard matter to introduce this new fruit under those conditions. He undertook to find an avocado that would mature in the fall or early winter. He visited every place where the avocado and mango was grown and on the homestead of C. L. Trapp, at Coconut Grove, he found one tree that matured its fruit in the fall. He arranged with Mr. Trapp for buds from this tree, and in his honor it was named the "Trapp," and today wherever man is found the Trapp avocado is known, and thousands of acres of Dade County soils have been planted in Trapps. The Department of Agriculture became interested in the development of the avocado, especially the later varieties, and sent trained specialists to every country where the avocado grew to select the best and choicest varieties. In Guatemala and in China they discovered a number of varieties which matured almost every month in the year. From these trees buds were selected and sent to the Government experiment station in Miami and distributed to sections suited to growing the avocado. Many years ago the Department of Agriculture secured buds of the Mulgabo mango and buds were sent to Palm Beach. Today there are thousands of the Mulgabo trees planted in Dade County. This fruit is valuable from a market standpoint and is easily grown.

In the southern part of Dade County as it is today there was formerly no commercial groves of either orange or grapefruit. In the northern extremity of the county as it was in 1896 there was one or two commercial groves west of Jupiter. In the vicinity of Miami there was a few citrus trees here and there. The few trees scattered through this southern section were practically left to grow without care or cultivation. The writer began to study the practicability of planting commercial groves, and believed that the trees with proper care would thrive here. I was at that time editor of the *Florida East Coast Homeseeker*



Cattle Raising in Dade County. Scene from Curtiss-Bright Ranch. Near Miami



Sheep Raising in Dade County. Scene from Curtiss-Bright Ranch

and I wrote an article advocating the planting of commercial citrus groves in this section. Twenty years after this article was published Dade County was supplying one-third of all the grapefruit shipped from the State of Florida. One of the first commercial groves planted in the vicinity of Miami was planted by John Douglas about four miles west of Miami. This grove was for years the show place of this section. The Potter brothers, who had grown citrus fruits near Sanford for many years, took up a homestead west of Coconut Grove and soon had a "real show" grove. The late Henry Wells, of Burlington, Vermont, purchased a part of the Captain Samuel Filer tract, bordering on Biscayne Bay, and planted a part of it in grapefruit, oranges, avocado and mango. After Mr. Wells' death, Mrs. Wells purchased forty acres at Orange Glade and planted twenty acres in citrus fruits and other trees. This grove was a beauty spot. Samuel Belcher, who came here before the railroad reached Miami, planted a grove of citrus and tropical trees on what is now Twentieth Street. Col. Henry Clay Roome came here in 1896 and was successful with a citrus grove which he planted on hammock land on a bluff south of the Brickells. In 1897 the late Henry M. Flagler selected a tract of eighty acres at Kendall and planted seventy acres in oranges and grapefruit. This grove was sold in 1920. In 1897 the late M. H. March bought a tract south of Coconut Grove and planted citrus fruits. Mr. March was one of the few men who from the start had faith in the adaptability of this soil for citrus fruits. Along about this time Charles LeJeune came here from France and purchased the homestead of the late Dr. Jackson on what is now known as the LeJeune Road. He has a grove of over seventy acres and it is among the groves that pays large dividends. Lewis Wagner and family came here from Georgina, Florida. He purchased a ten-acre tract at Orange Glade and planted a citrus grove, adding a few avocado and mango trees. This is another grove that has been a profitable investment. Space forbids referring to many others who came to Dade County in the early days and planted groves of citrus and tropical trees. These groves are here as witnesses that no one was mistaken in undertaking the growing of these fruits in this climate and soil. At the St. Louis Exposition I had charge of an exhibit from the East Coast of Florida and won first prize on oranges, grapefruit and pineapples. A box of avocado sent to the Jamestown exposition was awarded first premium. I also had charge of the East Coast exhibit at the Ohio Valley Exposition at Cincinnati, Ohio, where a great number of premiums were secured. Expert judges pronounced Dade County fruits even in those early days the best on the market. Today they rank as the best in the world.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

IN 1896, when Henry M. Flagler began his great improvement work in Miami, there was not a single mile of public roads in the southern part of Dade County. There were only trails over the rocky pine lands leading to the homes of the few settlers. In Mr. Flagler's agreement with Mrs. Tuttle was a stipulation that he would hard surface the roads or streets in certain portions of Miami and build sidewalks. "Captain" John Sewell, as he was then called, had charge of all this work, and proved to be not only a good road builder but a discoverer, as well. When the order was given to him to build streets and sidewalks there was no special material specified. He had experimented with the native rock in building sidewalks around the Royal Palm Hotel, and was the first man to use the native rock for road building. The first hard surface road and walks were built around the Royal Palm grounds, then on Fourteenth, Thirteenth and Twelfth streets and a portion of Avenue D. This was the beginning of hard surface roads in Dade County. A hard surface road from Miami to Buena Vista was built by the city and county, aided by Mr. Flagler, and this was followed by a road from Miami to Coconut Grove built in like manner. Then there arose a demand for a hard surface road from Miami to the John Douglas road, west from Miami. Kirk Munroe appealed to the county commissioners to build this road, offering to assume charge of the building of the road, but the commissioners did not respond. Mr. Munroe then undertook to build the road by private subscription, but did not secure enough pledges to complete the entire road, but the commissioners then came to his rescue and furnished enough money to complete the road. The building of hard surface roads soon became a general slogan and the commissioners were swamped with petitions for roads in different parts of the county. The county has built over four hundred and fifty miles of hard surface highways and the county has the best roads in the State. All of the early road building was done without road machinery. Now the county has a number of machines. With the great increase of traffic it was found that the soft native rock did not make a strong and substantial wearing surface and other methods were tried out. Nearly all the roads in the county are treated with an oil surface, but with the increase of traffic the county has taken up what is called the penetration system. Neither the city nor the county have adopted the concrete road.

The first bridge built in Miami was built by the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, or the Model Land Company. This was a wooden struc-

ture spanning the Miami River at the foot of Avenue C. The architect did not take into consideration the beauty of the structure, but simply its utility. It served its purpose for several years. The next bridge to span the Miami river was a steel structure at the foot of Avenue D (Miami Avenue.) This was built by the city and was a handsome structure that the city was proud of. The next bridge built was erected by the Tatum Brothers across the Miami River on Twelfth street in 1906. It was a wooden structure, strong enough to carry the trolley cars, which the Tatum Brothers were then operating, and the general traffic, and was a very satisfactory structure. The steel bridge on Miami Avenue became unsafe for travel and was replaced by a handsome concrete bridge, built by the city. The same year the Tatum bridge on Twelfth street was removed and the city built a concrete bridge in its place, a counterpart to the Miami Avenue bridge. Both of these bridges are handsome and substantial structures. The Collins bridge spanning Biscayne Bay and connecting Miami and Miami Beach, was built in 1912. It is a wooden structure, two and one-half miles in length and is one of the longest bridges in the country. The building of the Causeway from Miami to Miami Beach, over the waters of Biscayne Bay, a distance of about three miles, is one of the greatest pieces of road construction in the entire country. The Causeway is one hundred feet wide on the top, with two roadways and a railway track in the center. The surface is finished with asphalt oil. Over the Causeway the Miami Beach Traction Company operate a street railway system from Flagler street, Miami, to Miami Beach. On the Miami Beach side there is a loop covering both sides and both ends of the peninsula. The operating company built its power house, electric light and cold storage plant adjoining the Causeway on the south side. The cost of the Causeway was about one million dollars. County Commissioner J. C. Baile had charge of the building of the Causeway until it was nearly completed. A variety of trees, shrubs and flowers are planted on the south side of the Causeway.



THE FLORIDA EVERGLADES

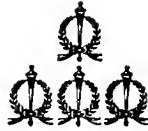


THE first attempt made for draining the Everglades was made by Hamilton Disston, of Philadelphia. This was something like twenty-two years ago. Mr. Disston purchased a large tract of the Everglades lands from the State, situated in what was known as the Lake Hart region, on the southern boundary of Orange County. The topography of that section was favorable for the complete drainage of the land. The principal operation in drainage was in Osceola County. Soon after the purchase of the lands, Mr. Disston entered into extensive plans for the drainage of a large area of muck lands, under the direction of R. E. Rose, now State chemist. Drainage canals were completed and a large acreage of sugar cane planted, as well as a great variety of the ordinary field crops and vegetables. All these crops proved most satisfactory. A sugar mill was erected at or near St. Cloud, which turned out as fine grade of granulated sugar as that made in any of the old sugar growing portions of the world. After demonstrating beyond question that the drained muck lands of the Everglades were not only wonderfully suited to growing sugar cane, but all agricultural crops grown further north, something suddenly happened which destroyed Mr. Disston's hopes, and the Disston drainage and sugar cane farms were abandoned. This put a stop to further efforts to drain this vast body of rich land. There was more or less talk of drainage for years afterward, but time rolled on and these fine lands remained as they came from the hands of the Creator.

In June, 1898, there was a strong movement that promised to mature into something definite toward the drainage of a portion of the 'glades west from Miami. In that year the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund entered into a contract with J. R. Parrott, J. E. Ingraham, Rufus E. Rose, James M. Schumacher, J. S. Murray, Guy R. Pride and E. M. Ashley, who composed the Florida East Coast Drainage and Sugar Company, for the sale of practically eight hundred thousand acres of Everglade land, lying on the dividing range line of thirty-six and thirty-seven, at a price of twenty-five cents per acre. We shall not try to inform the public how this project came to fail. The failure of this company to carry out their plans, however, awakened the spirit of draining the Everglades, not only in this section, but throughout the State. In 1902 or 1903 there arose a statesman who was destined to lead the drainage forces out of former defeat to victory. This was the beloved Napoleon B. Broward. He was elected Governor of the State in 1904 on a platform

advocating the drainage of the Everglades. When he announced his platform, those opposed to drainage looked upon the announcement as a joke, but they were soon compelled to "sit up and take notice." He was elected by a large majority and immediately commenced a movement to carry out his pre-election promises. This he found to be a difficult undertaking. His old enemies tried in every way to defeat him, but he was steadfast and immovable.

There has been some disappointments in the work of draining the Everglades. When the work was first commenced it was thought it would be completed within a few short years, but many obstacles have been met here and there. The people are anxiously awaiting the time when the work will be completed. Along the shore of the Miami-Okeechobee Canal, for several miles west of the city, the drainage has accomplished much for this section. Along the eastern shore of the 'glades there are now large acreages under cultivation. The Pennsylvania Sugar Company purchased one hundred and twenty thousand acres of Everglades land and have eight hundred acres planted in sugar cane. The Russian colony have eleven thousand acres, five hundred of which is under cultivation. In the same neighborhood is the Curtiss-Bright ranch and other important holdings. As rapidly as these lands are drained they will be taken up by people who will engage in some of the industries that are now being successfully carried on in the drained portions.



THE DEEP WATER MOVEMENT



THE first movement to secure deep water for Miami was made by Henry M. Flagler, when he caused to be dredged from the Miami River to Cape Florida what was then considered to be a deep-water channel to the ocean, and put on steamers plying between Miami and Nassau and Miami and Key West. This was considered a great victory. It did not, however, satisfy the aspirations of the people of Miami. In their vision they saw a deep-water channel from Miami to the ocean—a great harbor, with thousands of ships from all quarters of the globe resting on the placid face of its waters. The Miami Board of Trade discussed the matter pro and con, and finally it was decided to go after deep water with a determination to secure it. The matter was taken up with the Rivers and Harbors Commission in Washington and a method of procedure was determined upon. First, there must be a minute statement in regard to the tonnage of freight that comes to and is sent out from Miami. This was a gigantic task and the work was turned over to E. V. Blackman, secretary of the Board of Trade. It was a long and tedious undertaking. Many of the merchants, fruit growers and vegetable men responded to the earnest solicitation of the secretary, but it took nearly two months to secure what was thought to be a complete list of the tonnage of freight coming into and being shipped out of Miami. A committee was appointed to go to Washington and present the claim of Miami for deep water. The committee did their work well. At the same time Mr. Flagler was represented in Washington by the late Joseph R. Parrott, president of the Florida East Coast Railroad, beside several other influential men, who worked with the committee from the Board of Trade. In this effort Mr. Flagler spent thousands of dollars in forwarding the movement. The committee and Mr. Parrott and his associates were recognized by the congressional committee, who listened to the claims of Miami as a deep water port. Although at that session of Congress no great headway was made in securing deep water, the recognition given the committee and Mr. Parrott and his associates was most encouraging.

This was the real opening of the fight for deep water, which has continued from that time to the present. The Miami Chamber of Commerce took up the deep water problem, which finally resulted in the government dredging an eighteen foot channel from the mainland to deep water, while the city of Miami dredged a channel through the bay to a municipal dock to be built and a turning basin, both of the same depth of

the government channel. This work is now nearly completed, yet a channel of that depth does not satisfy the Chamber of Commerce or the people of Miami. There is now a well-defined movement on foot which will give Miami a deep-water channel from the municipal docks to the ocean at a uniform depth of twenty-five feet, with every prospect that it will be secured.

The city of Miami has received great benefits from the present channel. Ships from foreign ports are taking the advantage of the port, trade with foreign nations has been and is being established, which is proving an important factor in the commercial life of Miami. Many government ships have taken advantage of the deep water and have anchored at the municipal dock. This was especially true during the world war. The Drake Lumber Company and the Lindsay Lumber Company have each built up lucrative connections with foreign lumber dealers and weekly shiploads of their products have been and are being sent abroad. It is expected that within a year a steamer line will be established between Miami, New York, Philadelphia and perhaps Boston, carrying both passengers and freight. Already there is a line of steamers between Miami and Havana and several lines between Miami and Nassau and several other English islands. These are but the indications of the future greatness of the port of Miami and the figure that it will eventually cut in the world's commerce when twenty-five feet of water is secured. Then the great coastwise steamers that now pass our doors will make Miami a port of call. Already South American steamship lines and South American business interests are investigating the possibilities of this port. These are all indications that in the near future the port of Miami will become one of, if not the most, important ports of entry on the South Atlantic coast.

From the time the first movement was made toward securing deep water, it has been a constant fight, with the most flattering prospect that Miami will win a complete achievement. During the long struggle the people have had the most cordial assistance from Congressman Joe Sears, Senator Fletcher and others, and every move made by Miami people has had the earnest support of these representatives. President E. G. Sewell, of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, keeps in constant touch with every movement at Washington which affects the interests of this port and he with his committees stand ready to take up any work that will advance the interests of the city and port, be it here or a trip to the nation's capital.

THE DADE COUNTY FAIR

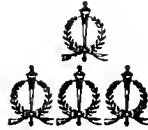


DADE COUNTY was the first county in the State of Florida to hold a county fair. In the year 1897 the International Tobacco Growers held its annual convention in Miami. This was to be a great event and would bring in a large number of delegates. Miami was at that time an infant city and there was doubt whether all the delegates could find accommodations. I was employed at that time as editor of the *Florida East Coast Home-seeker*, a magazine published in the interest of the land department of the Florida East Coast Railroad. Before coming to Florida I had been interested in county and township fairs, believing them the best possible medium for advertising. It occurred to me that if I could gather a few products grown in Dade County and exhibit them it might be a drawing card at the meeting of the tobacco growers. I went to Henry Merrill, then manager of the Royal Palm Hotel, and told him my plan and asked him for one room on the ground floor for the fair. He was enthusiastic over the idea. Thus encouraged, I wrote to J. E. Ingraham, who was in charge of the land department of the Florida East Coast Railroad. He wired me to get up the fair and stated he would pay all expenses and furnish a tent. I immediately started to secure exhibits for the fair. At this time it was generally believed that neither vegetables or fruits could be grown here profitably. There were but a few people who had even a "kitchen garden." It was no easy undertaking to secure enough exhibits for a real fair. At that time the late C. O. Richardson had the largest garden on the south bank of the Miami River, and he kindly offered to bring anything he had that would do for an exhibit. Henry M. Flagler offered a prize of seventy-five dollars for the best display of vegetables. The tent arrived, and the fair was a great success. The delegates to the tobacco growers convention wrote glowing accounts of the fair. Mr. Richardson, although a man of eighty years, won the prize of seventy-five dollars. Twenty-four years have passed since the first fair was held, and the movement thus started has continued year after year. Other counties have also taken up the idea and now hold annual fairs. It awakened the people to a realization of the value of exhibiting their products and this resulted in the forming of a State Fair Association.

For three or four years the Dade County fair was held in any place available and all the expenses were paid by J. E. Ingraham, of the Florida East Coast Railroad. The fairs were directly under my management. The fairs were such a success that Mr. Flagler instructed Mr. Ingraham to erect

a fair building. This was done and a building erected at the foot of Twelfth street, over the waters of Biscayne Bay. This was a great improvement and added much interest to the annual fairs. The first year after the building was erected Mr. Flagler and Mr. Ingraham were present. After seeing the crowded condition of the building, Mr. Flagler ordered an addition to the building before the next year. For several years the Florida East Coast Railroad paid the entire expense of the annual fair. As our people were receiving much benefit from the fairs I thought the people here should contribute to its support. I took the matter up with the business men, the county commissioners and the city fathers, and the response was almost unanimous. However, the railroad company continued to support the institution. Later, I proposed that a fair association be formed, and Isidor Cohen was chosen president and committees were selected from all parts of the county. I was elected secretary and general manager. The second year after the organization was formed, J. C. Baile was elected president; E. A. Waddell, vice-president; J. I. Wilson, treasurer; and E. V. Blackman, secretary and manager.

The burden of the fair had become so heavy that I resigned last year, as did all the other officers. The fair interests were turned over to J. S. Rainey, county demonstration agent, who made a most creditable showing with the twenty-fifth annual fair.



COCONUT GROVE

EARLY SETTLEMENT



COCONUT GROVE, lying five miles south of Miami, is said to be the first settlement on Biscayne Bay. It is one of the most picturesque communities in Florida, and is noted for its beautiful homes and its cultural environment. The first post-office was established at Coconut Grove in 1873, but was discontinued in 1874 and was not re-established until 1884, when Charles Peacock became postmaster. Dr. Porter established the first store there in 1870. The Bayview Hotel, afterward known as the Peacock Inn, was built in 1881 by Charles Peacock. The first school examination for teachers was held at Coconut Grove, April 6, 1888, at the cottage of Mrs. Caleb Trapp and she became the first teacher. Coconut Grove was incorporated in 1919, Irving J. Thomas being the first mayor. It has a number of prosperous business concerns, magnificent churches and schools and a bank.

Ralph M. Munroe, one of the first settlers of Coconut Grove, came there in 1877. The Brickells were at that time keeping an Indian trading post at Fort Dallas, on the south side of the Miami River, and J. W. Ewan, superintendent of the Biscayne Bay Company, was also keeping a store on the north side of the Miami River. Mr. Munroe states that a permanent settlement was made in Coconut Grove when John Frow and family, Jack Peacock, Charles Peacock and family, the Pent family, the Newbolds, Roberts, Rhodes and Jenkinson settled there. These people raised gardens for the support of their families, but the rabbits and deer often played havoc with their crops. Insect life was so bothersome that dense smokes were built and the doors and windows of the houses kept closed during the night. The early settlers underwent many privations, but they had faith that sooner or later Coconut Grove would come into its own. Nature materially assisted the settlers in providing for the wants of their families. Scattered over the rocky pine lands to the west of Coconut Grove "coontie" grew in almost unlimited quantities. The Indians before had solved the problem of making starch from the roots of this plant. The settlers adopted the Indian's method and all commenced making starch, for which there was always a good market in Key West, where it was exchanged for the necessities of life. Indian yam was also plentiful at that time, but this product is now extinct. Mr. Munroe states that this yam was of a very fine quality and unlike any other. Mr. Munroe found Mr. and Mrs. Charles Peacock working for the Biscayne Bay

Company at Fort Dallas. Mrs. Peacock came here from England in July, 1875, coming from New York to Key West and from there to Coconut Grove. Mr. Munroe urged them to build a hotel in Coconut Grove. Lack of funds prevented them doing this for a time, but finally Mr. Munroe assisted them financially and they erected a modest hotel called the Bayview, afterward noted as the Peacock Inn. At that time the only way to secure lumber for building purposes was to gather the wreckage from the beach, which was very plentiful. The lumber for all the homes built by the early settlers at Coconut Grove was secured in this way, excepting the shingles and the siding, which were brought from Key West by schooner.

J. W. Ewan, known as the "Duke of Dade," arrived at Coconut Grove in 1874. He was made superintendent of the Biscayne Bay Company and located at Fort Dallas, where he opened a store, was appointed postmaster and later was elected representative to the legislature.

A mail route was established from Fort Dallas to Key West about 1870. Later a route was established from Palm Beach to Fort Dallas and it was claimed that mail brought by the way of Palm Beach saved from two to four days over the Key West route. A man by the name of Sturtevant secured the first contract for mail service. He traveled on foot, following the beach on down. During the Seminole War a mail route was established from St. Augustine to Fort Dallas to deliver dispatches to the garrison. "Long John," as he was called, secured this contract. The Seminole War was in full force and "Long John" traveled the beach during the night and hid in the brush during the day for fear of being captured by the Seminoles. The first postoffice in Dade County was established at Indian Key in 1835, with Charles Howe as postmaster; the second at Key Biscayne in 1839. In 1850 a postoffice was established at Fort Dallas, with George W. Ferguson as postmaster.

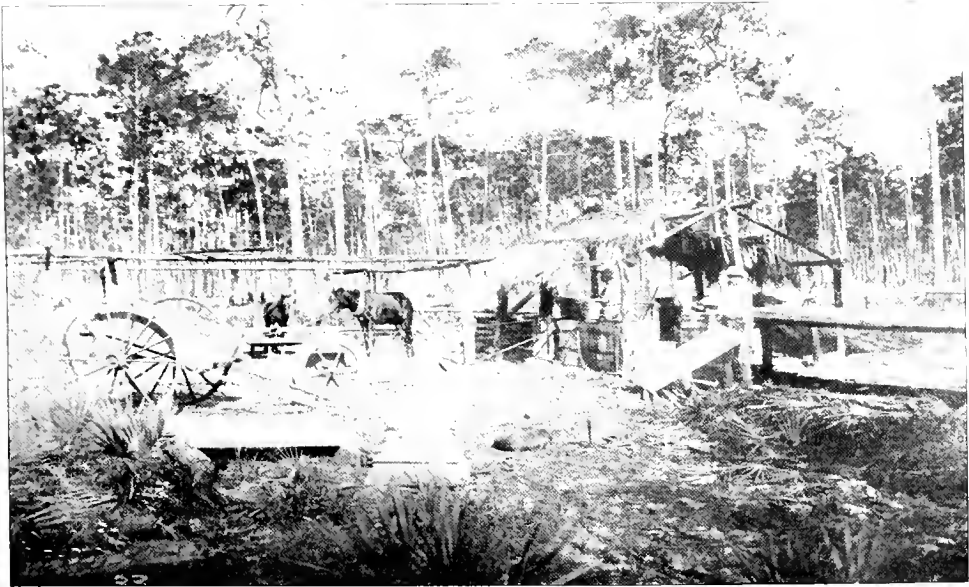
Ralph M. Munroe came to Coconut Grove from Staten Island, where he was acquainted with a large number of prominent people, many of whom have visited him at his beautiful place on Biscayne Bay. Mr. Munroe represented the Merritt Wrecking Company as their agent, his territory extending from Jupiter to Alligator. He was correspondent for the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries, as well as for the Museum of Natural History of New York. He is a New York registered naval architect and he designed a large majority of the earlier yachts on Biscayne Bay. In the early days Mr. Munroe was the "surgeon general," "consul general" and all-around man of this entire section. In sickness or health, when the settlers felt the need of help, Mr. Munroe was called upon. He states that several bodies were buried on the mound in the Royal Palm grounds in Miami before the hotel was built. He said that for fifteen years there were but two yachts that came into the harbor at Biscayne Bay, and on each of these yachts were persons he had met before. When

Mr. Munroe came to Coconut Grove there were but two cocoanut trees there, and they were on his place. There had been many others, but they had been destroyed when the country was storm-swept. He planted a fine grove of cocoanut trees on the muck land fronting the bay. The avocado, mango, sapadillo and other tropical fruit trees that adorn his place were planted more than fifty years ago by a northern man named Porter, who never owned a foot of land on the bay. Many of these trees were planted in nursery form and were later transplanted by Mr. Munroe. Mr. Munroe assisted in the organization of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club in the spring of 1887, and was for twenty-two years commodore of this club. Mr. Munroe has much valuable historical data concerning the settlement of this section of Florida, which he has collected and preserved. He also has a large and valuable collection of historic photographs covering the period from 1877 to the present, a number of which are reproduced in this volume. The author is indebted to Mr. Munroe for much authentic data for this work.

Mr. and Mrs. Kirk Munroe arrived at Coconut Grove in 1886 and purchased property on the shore of Biscayne Bay, where they built a home, which they retained until recently. The first home was built of lumber secured from wreckage along the beach. Palmetto leaves were used for a covering for the porch. Coming from the North and from palatial homes, their experience as pioneers was novel, but both entered into the new life with much zeal and energy. After building his first house Mr. Munroe built a "den" a short distance from his home, and in this "den" he began the writing of his series of boys' stories, which has made him famous as an author. Mrs. Kirk Munroe is the daughter of the late Amelia Barr, one of the greatest of American novelists, and is herself a talented writer and a contributor to many of the leading magazines of the country. She has been prominent in all community activities of Coconut Grove and her influence and that of her famous husband has been an inspiration to all those striving for the intellectual and moral betterment of the locality. In speaking of the early settlers and her devotion to them, Mrs. Munroe stated that those who were there when they arrived were Charles Peacock and wife and three sons, Jack Peacock, John Pent, Joseph Frow and wife and sons, John and Charles, and their daughter, who is now Mrs. George Roberts; Samuel Rhodes, R. M. Munroe, James Nugent, Richard Carney. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Seibold, Mr. and Mrs. John Addison, William Fuzzard and a family named Callahan were at Cutler. Soon afterward Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hine and Edward Hine arrived from Newark, New Jersey. Mrs. Hine was an ardent church and Sunday School worker and was of great assistance in carrying forward the interests of the little church which Mrs. Peacock, Mrs. Hine, Mrs. Munroe, Miss Flora McFarlane and others organized. The first sermon preached in Coconut Grove was delivered by a son of the late



Peacock Inn. Coconut Grove. 1887



A "Coontie" Starch Mill of Pioneer Days

Harriet Beecher Stowe in the Bayview Hotel, afterward known as the Peacock Inn. The women of Coconut Grove were determined to build a church, and they let no opportunity pass to secure funds for this purpose. From the residents they collected what little they could in labor or cash. At that time many visitors made pilgrimages to the Peacock Inn during the fall and winter. Mrs. Peacock was a woman loved by all and she rarely failed in securing a donation from the tourists. Charles Peacock was the owner of a small sail boat, and when yachts anchored in the bay Mrs. Peacock would send a messenger with a polite note asking for assistance in the work of building a church, and seldom did the messenger return without a substantial response. Contributions made it possible for these earnest women to have erected the first church building in Coconut Grove. R. M. Munroe gave the land for this church, which was called Union Chapel. This was afterward taken over by the Congregational Society, and is now the Community Club.

COCONUT GROVE LIBRARY

The Coconut Grove Library was founded June 15, 1895. According to Mrs. Kirk Munroe, the founders of the library were an organization known as the "Pine Needle Club." Mrs. Munroe was president of this club. She states that Mrs. Andrew Carnegie, who was making a tour of the southern waters, one day anchored her palatial yacht at Coconut Grove. The "Pine Needle Club" was holding one of its weekly sessions, and Mrs. Carnegie came to the meeting. She became interested in the club and asked if there was anything she could do to assist it. When informed that they lacked books, Mrs. Carnegie offered to send them a box of books, and upon her return home did so. This was the start of the library. In 1897 the library had such an accumulation of books that it was necessary to find a permanent home, and it was moved to a store-room and called the Exchange Library. In 1901 Kirk Munroe erected a library building on real estate donated by Ralph M. Munroe. The building was occupied March 6, 1901. Prior to this, on March 27, 1897, a meeting was called to organize a library association, and on October 26, 1900, the Coconut Grove Library Association was incorporated. The library today has many precious volumes, and an addition to the original building is planned to take care of the growth of members and books. The present officers of the library association are Kirk Munroe, president; Mrs. Kirk Munroe, treasurer, and Mrs. Ralph M. Munroe, secretary.

BISCAYNE BAY YACHT CLUB

The Biscayne Bay Yacht Club was founded in 1887. Kirk Munroe and Commodore Ralph M. Munroe organized the club. A clubhouse was built and the two Munroes designed the club flag that has been used. The club has been visited by yachtmen from all parts of the world. In the

early days yachtmen found the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club further south than any club listed, and it created a desire in the minds of these shipmen to explore this southern section. In this way the club became known to yachtmen throughout the world. The membership increased to such an extent that a branch club was organized in Miami and a great many people who spent their winters at the Royal Palm Hotel became members. The branch was established at the foot of Eleventh Street and a beautiful clubhouse was erected, with suitable docks and anchorage. Kirk Munroe was elected secretary at the first meeting and held this position until 1920, when ill health caused him to resign. Ralph M. Munroe served as commodore of the club from its organization until he retired in 1909. He was made a life member of the club in recognition of his long and honorable service.

HOUSEKEEPERS CLUB

The Housekeepers Club was organized February 19, 1891. It is said to be the first woman's club founded in the State. Those present at the first meeting were Miss Flora McFarlane, Mrs. Kirk Munroe, Mrs. John Frow, Mrs. Charles Peacock and Mrs. Newbold. Miss Flora McFarlane was chosen president. At first there was little enthusiasm shown in the new organization, only two members being present at the second meeting. Through the active influence, however, of Miss McFarlane, Mrs. Charles Peacock, Mrs. Kirk Munroe, Mrs. R. M. Munroe, and others, interest was aroused and the attendance increased and new members were secured. From a small beginning the Housekeepers Club has become a power for good. It has brought the members together to discuss ways of bettering the community and of bringing more people to Coconut Grove.

BIRD SANCTUARY

Coconut Grove is a bird sanctuary, the feathered inhabitants being protected by law. The town council cooperated with the Coconut Grove Audubon Society and passed an ordinance making it unlawful to shoot, trap or in any manner kill any birds of any kind within the corporate limits of the town, excepting only the cooper hawk, sharp shinned hawk and great horned owl.

MIAMI BEACH

THE northern part of what is now Miami Beach was but a few short years ago a dense wilderness of hammock trees, palmetto and other useless tropical growth. Today Miami Beach is a playground for the pleasure loving, with magnificent estates for the great and near-great, the polo and golfing center of America, with flower-bordered canals, palm boulevards and wave-washed islands.

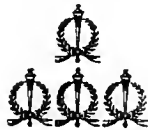
Miami Beach was originally called Ocean Beach. Along the small sand dunes was a skirt of cocoanut trees. The usual accepted story of the growth of these trees was that at some unknown time a schooner loaded with nuts in the hull was shipwrecked along the coast and that the nuts were washed ashore and took root. This plausible story was generally accepted as true, though now conceded to be pure fiction. The fact that the trees were growing in well-defined rows shattered the story of the wrecked schooner. Early in the eighties there lived in Monmouth County, New Jersey, two men who had heard the oft repeated story of the great fortunes made by cocoanut planters. E. T. Field and Ezra Osborn, who were ambitious to make a fortune, purchased from the Government a large part of the ocean frontage from Jupiter to Cape Florida, for which they paid from seventy-five cents to one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre. They were going to become cocoanut planters. They had been told that no clearing of the land was necessary and that all they had to do was to plant the nuts. They figured that each tree would drop one mature nut each day and as they planned to plant four hundred and fifty thousand trees a great fortune seemed within their grasp. They secured a schooner and sent it to Trinidad to secure the nuts for planting. Men had to be brought from New Jersey to do the work. The nuts were scattered along the coast for convenient planting. It required three winters to complete the planting of the nuts. A large proportion of them sprouted, but the beach was infested with rabbits and a large number of the young trees were destroyed.

John S. Collins, one of the leading horticulturists of New Jersey, also lived in Monmouth County, New Jersey, and Field and Osborn consulted Mr. Collins in regard to their experience, and Mr. Collins was induced to purchase a half interest in these lands. After a thorough investigation of this tropical section and being convinced that there were other lines of horticulture and agriculture more promising than growing cocoanuts, Mr. Collins purchased the other half interest in these lands, which made him the owner of sixteen hundred and seventy acres of ocean front, extending from Jupiter to the Norris Cut, lying between the ocean and Biscayne Bay and embracing four and one-half miles. A large portion of

this land was covered with blue palmetto. Mr. Collins, being an expert farmer and a splendid judge of soils, was convinced that if the land could be cleared at a reasonable cost the growing of early vegetables would be a profitable investment. The clearing of the land by hand labor was found to be about one hundred dollars an acre, so he used a traction engine for the purpose and was able to clear the land at a cost of thirty dollars an acre. Two hundred acres was laid out and planted in vegetables. As there was no way to get to Miami to deliver his product to the railroad, he dug a canal from Biscayne Bay to a small grass lake which connected with Indian Creek. This, however, proved too slow and in 1912 he built the Collins bridge connecting Miami and Miami Beach. The bridge is two and one-half miles in length and is said to be one of the longest wagon bridges in the world. The Collins properties are now incorporated as the Miami Beach Improvement Company. The company has planted about two hundred acres in avocado and budded mangoes. However, the bulk of the trees planted are the Trapp avocado, a late variety. They planted about nine thousand budded trees. The company has the largest tract of budded avocados and mangoes in the world. The grove is a most profitable investment, the fruit selling as high as twenty-five dollars for a crate of three dozen. The building of the Collins canal and the Collins bridge started the great work of development of Miami Beach. Millions of dollars has since been poured into these developments and fortunes are being expended by the wealthy classes in building "millionaire" homes. The beach has been incorporated as a city and is now a thriving municipality.

Some time after the awakening of Miami, Dick Smith and a number of others conceived a plan to build a casino or bathing house at the south end of Miami Beach and establish a ferry from Miami to the beach. The only conveyance to the beach at that time was row boats. Mr. Smith succeeded in interesting others and a company was formed to carry out his plans. The casino was built—a wooden structure, a part of which is now the Smith casino. Docks were built on the east and west side of Biscayne Bay and ferry boats put on. However, the venture did not prove a success. Later a company was organized, composed of Miami residents, and a large tract of land was purchased at the beach. Among those interested in this project, called the Biscayne Bay Company, were J. N. Lummus, J. A. McDonald and J. C. Baile. The land purchased was largely a mangrove swamp, with a skirt of small sand dunes on the ocean side. The mangrove swamp was to be filled by pumping the sand from the bottom of the bay. The casino was leased to Avery Smith, of Connecticut. A town site was laid out by the new owners of the land, but the company did not make the success they had planned. Later, Carl G. Fisher, an Indianapolis millionaire, became interested in the improvement of the beach and purchased a tract of land from the Miami Beach Improvement Company and arranged to take over the Biscayne Bay Company's hold-

ings. Mr. Fisher immediately began extensive development of the beach. He filled in the mangrove swamp with sand and muck from the bay, reclaiming about one thousand acres of land. A town site was laid out, hard surface streets built and shade trees planted. T. J. Pancoast, secretary of the Miami Beach Improvement Company, built the first house, a beautiful concrete structure near the ocean. John S. Collins also built a fine home on the ocean front, as did Mr. Fisher. Avery Smith came in control of the original casino at the south end of the peninsula and installed expensive bath houses and a swimming pool. Later, Dan Hardie purchased property on the ocean front and erected a large casino, with a number of bath rooms, a swimming pool and other conveniences. The Miami Beach Improvement Company erected a large and attractive casino and dance hall at the north end of the beach. Carl G. Fisher and his associates purchased this property and erected a magnificent building of Spanish architectural design, said to be the finest building of its kind in the South. The Bay View Company are reclaiming nearly a thousand acres north of Miami Beach, which they are laying out in lots. A retaining wall has been built, thousands of shade trees have been planted and hard surfaced streets constructed. In 1920 Mr. Fisher completed the magnificent Flamingo Hotel, one of the finest resort hotels in the world, which is the mecca for men of wealth throughout America. Here, also, is one of the greatest aquariums in the world, established by James A. Allison. The finest yacht racing course in the country is at Miami Beach, and yearly national yacht races are held. On this course the fast racing boats in America have beat all racing records. Magnificent golf and polo grounds are also maintained. The vast expenditure of wealth at Miami Beach has made the "wilderness blossom like the rose," and millionaires from all parts of the world have built palatial winter homes.



TOWNS AND VILLAGES



ONE of the signs of progress is the springing up of prosperous towns and villages in Dade County. These towns and villages were once an unknown quantity. Where they now stand was a wilderness twenty-five years ago, with only here and there a daring homesteader who had braved the solitude of the wilderness. At that time these rocky lands along this southern coast could be purchased at almost any price. There was also more or less government land open for homestead, which was nearly all taken up within a few years. The extending of the Florida East Coast railroad south was the great inspiration that first started the trend of the people south. Coconut Grove was at that time an old settlement and had reached considerable popularity as a tourist resort, though the only transportation facilities was the slow sail boat lines running with more or less regularity to Key West. Coconut Grove is mentioned at length in a separate chapter.

Larkins, the first village south of Coconut Grove, has in a few short years become a real, hustling village, with several large packing houses and several mercantile establishments, hotel, and other small business houses.

Kendall, two miles further south, is another prosperous village, with local stores and a large packing house. Here Mr. Flagler located his seventy-acre citrus grove, employing John J. Hinson as superintendent. This grove brought Kendall into prominence as a citrus-growing section.

Perrine, a few miles further south, was named after the late Dr. Henry Perrine. Some of the early-planted groves were put out here. There are packing houses, a splendid concrete school building, stores, etc.

Peters, a mile or so further south, was named after Thomas J. Peters, the tomato king. Here he has a beautiful home, several packing houses, hotel and store.

The next place south on the Ingraham Highway is Goulds. The Tampico farms are located here, owned by J. C. Baile and associates. There are several packing houses, stores and a hotel. Goulds came into public notice soon after the railroad was extended to that point.

Modelo is a small village about two miles south of Goulds. This is a growing town and is noted for its citrus, avocado and mango groves.

Princeton, one of the largest villages south of Miami, was founded by Gaston Drake, who located the mills of the Drake Lumber Company there. These are the largest lumber mills south of Jacksonville. There are several

stores, churches and the general conveniences of towns of like size. A large portion of the lumber manufactured is sold for export.

Homestead. This place was for a time the terminus of the Florida East Coast Railroad and became the most important station south of Miami in Dade County. Here the railroad company erected a great water plant during the building of the extension of the railroad. Train-loads of water cars were carried south daily and distributed to the points reached by the extension. Homestead soon began to put on the appearance of a real village. People from all sections of the country located there and in the nearby country. Homestead has two banks, a large number of mercantile establishments and other shops. It is an incorporated village and is lighted by electricity.

Florida City was laid out by the Tatum Brothers Investment Company, who own a large tract of land there, including a large amount of marsh land lying between the mainland and Biscayne Bay. Florida City has the distinction of being the last village on the mainland of Florida. It has a large ice and cold storage plant, churches, school and the usual business houses. The lands lying east of Florida City are largely marl and have proven to be excellent lands for general farming purposes and vegetable growing. In order to drain the east marsh lands, Tatum Brothers excavated a drainage canal from the marl land at Florida City east to the Biscayne Bay, besides many lateral canals.

A few miles west of Florida City and Homestead is Long View, famous as the home of the looms of the Rag Rug and Carpet Company. Mrs. Loveland is the leader of this enterprise. The products of these looms have become famous throughout the entire country. Tourists purchase them and ship to their northern homes. It has become a staple industry.

In noting these towns and villages, little has been said regarding the back country. From Miami south to Florida City the back country is settled with a live, progressive people; not only taking in the long line of pine lands, but going back to the west into the Everglades. Citrus, avocado and mango groves of the finest quality abound. Rock roads leading from the Ingraham Highway extend far into the country districts and into the Everglades. West from Homestead is the celebrated Krome grove of citrus and tropical fruits. West and south from Miami bordering on the Everglades are many of the finest groves in Florida.

Buena Vista, the first town north of Miami, was settled early by a few people. The first hotel there was the Buena Vista House, owned and operated by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Courley. Buena Vista has grown rapidly during the past few years and when the boundaries of Miami were extended it took in about half of the village. Before the railroad was built there was a dock on Biscayne Bay where schooners plying between Miami and other points docked, the few settlers receiving their supplies from these boats. Among the first settlers were Captain Samuel Filer and C. T.

Merritt. Dr. MacGonigle, a retired minister from St. Augustine, purchased a tract of land there and planted a grove. Buena Vista has made wonderful strides and now the greater part of the village has been laid out in subdivisions. Magnificent homes have been erected there. There are numerous mercantile establishments there and the village is counted one of the most prosperous along the east coast.

Lemon City, the next village north, is an old settlement, dating back to the time before the railroad was extended to Miami. Here was one of the largest docks on Biscayne Bay, the schooners coming up the bay through the old Lemon City channel. Among the first settlers were William Filer, who was for years prominent in the politics of the county. Mr. Filer came from Key West. Mr. and Mrs. Carey also came to Lemon City in the early days. They erected the first hotel there, where E. A. Waddell made his headquarters, coming to and from Miami daily on foot.

Little River, a mile or so north, is the next village, and within the past few years has become an important trucking and fruit center. A considerable portion of the land in the vicinity of Little River has been subdivided and laid out in village lots. T. A. Winfield and family were among the early settlers and Mr. Winfield planted the largest citrus grove in that section. Little River became famous as a vegetable center in the development of that section. Thomas J. Peters settled there with his family, as did also William Freeman, who planted tomatoes.

Arch Creek is the next village north. Near here is the famous Natural Bridge which spans Arch Creek. The creek plunges beneath the ground, forming a natural bridge, which has been in use as a public road for many years. Like the Natural Bridge of Virginia, its fame as a natural wonder has spread all over the world. Here Robert E. McDonald, who at one time represented Dade County in the Legislature, has deeded to the Boy Scouts a good-sized camping ground, where the scouts hold their annual meetings.

Ojus is the next point north. This section came into prominence as a vegetable and fruit growing section. In late years it has become noted for its rock quarries. The character of the rock there is different from the ordinary rock which abounds in this southern section. It has become the most popular rock for road building in the State, and is used largely for surfacing the roadways. The Florida East Coast Railroad is resurfacing their road beds with this rock. The Maul Rock Company operates great dredges and the rock is mined and shipped to all parts of the country.

Going north, the next village is Fulford, noted for its vegetable output. R. E. McDonald built the first hotel, which has become a popular place, usually filled to capacity from fall to spring.

Skirting Biscayne Bay east of the Dixie Highway, the land is nearly all in cultivation. Splendid homes have been erected and large orchards have been planted. To the west of the Dixie Highway, north of Buena Vista, reaching far back into the Everglades, are many substantial im-

provements that tell the great future of the country. Along the Miami-Okeechobee canal the developments are of a most substantial character. The Pennsylvania Sugar Company have 120,000 acres of Everglade lands and for two years have been developing one of the largest sugar plantations in the country. They have over seven hundred acres planted in sugar cane and have other hundreds cleared, plowed and made ready for planting. The company is dredging a canal ten miles in length through their property and are putting in lateral canals. They have also established a small sugar refinery for testing out the cane. The company has tested a portion of the cane grown on its drained muck, manufacturing white sugar. The test has been satisfactory and preparation is being made to carry on the work until the whole acreage is planted in cane and one of the largest refineries in the South erected.

Lying east of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company's holdings is the Russian Colony. This colony owns eleven thousand acres of Everglade lands. For the past three years they have had a large acreage planted in various vegetables and general farm crops. They are enthusiastic over the result of their crops.

To the east is the Curtiss-Bright plantation and dairy farm, consisting of twelve thousand acres of Everglade land. The Curtiss-Bright ranch has the largest dairy in Dade County; also the largest poultry yards. Several thousand sheep and many goats are a part of the stock on the farm. Hialeah is a new town being laid out by the Curtiss-Bright people, as a gateway to the Everglades. The new town is to have paved streets, sewerage, sidewalks, water and electric lights.

East from the Curtiss-Bright ranch is the Marcus A. Milam dairy. Mr. Milam was among the first to start in the dairy business—at a time when it was thought impossible to raise full-blooded cattle here. He selected the Jersey breed and has religiously held to his first choice. His Jersey cattle have taken first premiums at both county and State fairs.

A little way north is the dairy of Dr. J. DuPuis. He also commenced in the dairy business early in the history of Dade County, while the ticks were abundant. Dr. DuPuis is a graduate physician and his dairy interests are a side line. When he commenced he chose the full-blooded Dutch White Belt cattle, but has not kept entirely to this breed, having also full-blood Holsteins. He has a Holstein cow that has the highest record of any cow in the United States for giving milk.

MISCELLANEOUS

MR. FLAGLER'S FIRST PUBLIC ADDRESS



URING one of the Dade County Fairs Mr. Flagler was in Miami and the writer asked him if he would deliver an address to the people during the evening. Mr. Flagler replied: "I have never delivered a public address in my life; I am not a speaker, I am diffident, and I cannot possibly comply with your request." I continued to urge him to say even a few words to the people, telling him that the people really expected him to meet them and talk to them. After much urging, Mr. Flagler consented, saying: "I will do the best I can, but what I have to say will be very brief. I shall really be delighted to meet the people face to face and speak of a few of my aspirations and plans for them, the pioneers of Dade County." Mr. Flagler's address was short, but his words and his presence encouraged the people in the work of not only building a city but of making Dade County the most populous in the State. Mr. Flagler said in part:

"Friends and Fellow Citizens: This is my maiden speech. I am certainly glad to meet so many of the citizens of Dade County face to face, as I recognize that in order that I may complete my plans for Miami and Dade County I must have the cooperation of its citizenship. Not that I have no aspirations and determinations in doing what I can, but I certainly have very great aspirations and confidence in what the men and women who have come and are coming here will accomplish in the near future. To those I owe a debt of gratitude for leaving their homes and coming to what seems now an unpromising country. The future has great things in store for Miami and Dade County, not only because of the millions I am spending here but because of those brave men and women who, sharing my inspiration and enthusiasm, have come here."

At one time Mr. Flagler was visiting Miami, during the construction of the Royal Palm Hotel, he expressed some surprise that the people who were here did not purchase lots and build homes. In discussing this phase of the conditions here John B. Reilly explained to Mr. Flagler that the larger part of the men then employed here were men who had lost their fortunes in the great freeze in the old orange belt and that it required all that they earned to supply their own wants and the wants of their families who had not yet come here. Mr. Flagler replied: "This explains the situation, but we must have homes for these people, and we must build them. Let's take a walk around and select a place to erect houses that we can rent or sell to these men; they can't live without homes." So Mr. Flagler and Mr.

Reilly started on an investigating tour, Mr. Reilly leading the way to the bay front. After reaching there Mr. Reilly suggested that along the bay front would be a desirable place to build the cottages. Mr. Flagler waited a moment before answering, then said: "I think you are mistaken, John; these lots will sell for high prices to wealthy people who will build winter homes. No, I do not think this is just the place. Let's take a further look. Mr. Reilly then piloted Mr. Flagler over the rocks and sand to Fourteenth street and suggested that street as a good place to build. Mr. Flagler thought a moment and said: "You are right this time. We will build some cottages on this street, but we want more room." They then visited Thirteenth street and Mr. Flagler decided that these two locations were ideal and the order went forth to build cottages. Then Mr. Flagler said there must be some cottages for the employees of the railroad, as the men could not live in tents. A trip was made to the northern part of the city, a location chosen and the order went forth to "build the cottages here." Thus the first building of residences fell upon the shoulders of Mr. Flagler. These incidents show the implicit faith Mr. Flagler had in the future of Miami and his willingness to spend a large amount of money to start the building of homes here.

THE MOSQUITO OF OTHER DAYS

Outside of the idea, which at that time generally prevailed, that the land in this vicinity was of no value for agricultural or horticultural uses, the fact that each year Miami was scourged with swarms of mosquitos was perhaps one of the early stumbling blocks in building up Miami and Dade County. The fact is that in the early days here the mosquito was almost unbearable. It took real courage to settle here at that time, yet the people on the whole were willing to undergo much discomfiture in order to stay here. In July, 1897, an excursion was run from Jacksonville to Miami. A large number of people came here on the excursion, which arrived late on a Saturday night. It so happened that it was the writer's turn to preach that night in the Presbyterian tent at the corner of Avenue D and Fourteenth street. When I reached the tent every seat was occupied and there were many standing around the door who could not gain admittance. The mosquitos were swarming in untold numbers about the congregation. I felt that there would be little use to preach to a congregation that was being bitten to a point almost unbearable. I proposed to the congregation that we sing "Praise God from Whom All Blessings Flow," pronounce the benediction and adjourn the service. The people said "Where shall we go?" There were no houses at that time, and they said "Go ahead," which I did. Never in my life have I been so tortured, and the people were tortured likewise. The Miami Hotel was partially built; the doors and windows were not placed, but the beds were in each room and every room was occupied. After the service in the tent closed, which was short, the congregation started out to secure mosquito nets if possible. The merchants

opened their stores and the crowd made a rush for them. In less than an hour every mosquito bar in the city was sold and hundreds of people were seen with these protectors wrapped about them.

This incident is mentioned to illustrate what the first settlers in Miami had to undergo. Each year, as the city has been built up, there has been less mosquitoes, until now there are but few of these pests left. It is expected that within a year or so Miami, like Havana, will be absolutely free from them.

COMMUNITY NAMES

The name "Miami" is a Seminole Indian word meaning "Sweet Water," and was applied by the Seminoles to the river which flows through the city. Prior to 1896, when Miami was incorporated, the settlement was known as Fort Drulas, from the army post maintained here.

Miami has been variously named. It has been called the "Wonder City of the World," "The City of Opportunity," and other popular sobriquets, but the name that clings to it is the "Magic City." This name was first given to the city by the author of this volume. In an issue of the *Florida Homeseeker*, of which he was then editor, Mr. Blackman called attention to the coming greatness of Miami, declaring that the city was a "Magic City" in the strides that it was making. The name has clung to the city to this day.

Probably the oldest name of all in this section is that of Biscayne Bay, and for many years this section of Florida was known as the "Biscayne Bay country." It is said that the name was patterned after the Bay of Biscayne in Europe.

Dade County is named in honor of Major Francis L. Dade, whose forces were massacred by Seminoles near what is now Bushnell, in 1835. Of his force of eight officers and 100 privates, only one private escaped to tell the story.

Coconut Grove, just south of Miami, is named from a large grove of cocoanut trees on the bay shore. For many years the residents of that town spelled the name "Cocoanut Grove," but when the city was incorporated two years ago, the "a" was omitted in the charter, through the efforts of Kirk Munroe.

Buena Vista is said to have been named by Charles Crowley, a pioneer resident.

Lemon City derived its name from a lemon grove planted by Samuel Filer.

Arch Creek is named from the small stream that flows under a natural bridge near there. The Dixie Highway crosses the natural bridge.

Names of pioneer families are perpetuated by the names of "Perrine," "Goulds," "Larkin" and "Peters," villages south of this city.

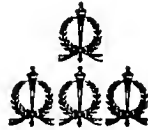
Princeton was named by Gaston Drake, local lumberman, after the university of which he is a graduate.

The Redlands section received its name from some reddish soil, and probably those who first gave the section the name had in mind the Redlands of California.

Homestead was named from the fact that there were many people who secured homesteads in that vicinity under the federal land laws.

Florida City, promoted by the Tatum interests, was formerly known as Detroit, the name later being changed by the residents of that town.

Names of subdivisions in Miami follow no particular rule, the names being selected by the real estate men who develop each subdivision. The names in these subdivisions were selected at random, and the opening of the large number of these subdivisions with the rapid growth of Miami, caused much confusion, with the result that last fall a new street-naming system was adopted.



BIOGRAPHICAL





E. G. Sewell.

EVEREST GEORGE SEWELL

There is a progressive life in every community—an unavoidable continuity of existence and development. Miami, with its countless charms, might have possibly stumbled blindly to goal, but intelligent and deliberate progress along clearly distinguishable and carefully selected lines is the true mission of city builders. The progressive life of a community is reflected in the organized activities of her citizens to promote the general welfare and advance the worthy cause of civic improvement; and organization implies leadership—leadership that will dare great undertakings and inspire others to high endeavor. In every community have been found men born to leadership—men who have dominated by reason of their superior faculties, natural endowment and force of character. In this connection Miami is fortunate in having as her civic leader Everest George Sewell, president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, a man whose broad public spirit and great administrative ability well qualify him for distinguished public service. He has given generously of his superb powers in furthering the industrial and civic upbuilding of the city long honored by his citizenship and his name merits a conspicuous place on the roster of those who have worthily conserved such progress. It is no disparagement of others to say here that no citizen of this community has given more lavishly of his time and fine abilities to the great cause of civic advancement. And he has achieved results that are epochal and far-reaching. His resourceful ability and prolific enterprise have been powerful elements in making Miami the wonder and admiration of a continent.

No man is better known in the public life of Miami than Mr. Sewell, for he has witnessed the growth of the city since the early drama of its foundation and has from pioneer days been prominent and active in all work of community expansion and upbuilding. He organized the Merchants Association about 1900, which was the first civic organization of the city, and served as its president. In this capacity he promoted the fifteenth anniversary celebration of Miami in 1911, the greatest celebration known in the city up to that time. In 1915 he became chairman of the publicity bureau of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and it was he who first conceived the idea of advertising Miami to the world through the media of high-class literature. He wrote the first advertisements and placed them, which was the means of bringing to Miami that season more than enough people to fill all the hotels. He was made president of the Chamber of Commerce in 1916 and that year he raised a fund of \$21,000 and brought the first band to the city under the auspices of the Chamber. The success of that season started the building activity in Miami and building permits

jumped to a million dollars. For the season of 1917-1918 he was instrumental in raising a fund of \$31,000 and employed Arthur Pryor's band. A check of the hotels revealed the fact that over 10,000 people were turned away that season. For the season of 1918-1919 he was successful in having the advertising appropriation increased and again employed Pryor's band and people were again turned away. Retiring from the presidency during the season of 1919-1920, he served as chairman of the waterways bureau and in this capacity did effective work in raising funds for the work of this bureau and in seeing that the funds were well spent. He was called again to the leadership of the Chamber of Commerce in April, 1920, and inaugurated the plan for lengthening the Florida tourist season. He secured the cooperation of other Florida cities in this effort and induced the railroads to establish an earlier train service to Florida. He showed his own faith in the feasibility of a longer season by employing Pryor's band for an engagement of 17 weeks instead of 12 weeks as had been done before. In furtherance of his plan initiating a longer season he proposed an elaborate entertainment the first week in December to fittingly inaugurate the commencement of the season, and the beautiful Palm Fete festival staged in Miami during the week of December 7 was the result. This magnificent spectacle entailed an expenditure of over \$33,000 and attracted to Miami people from many remote centers. In resuming the presidency of the Chamber of Commerce in April, 1920, Mr. Sewell formulated a definite program as the goal toward which they should work. This program embraced 26 points or improvements, chief among which were 30 feet of water for Miami and the widening of the channel, a water front park, the building of a convention hall and a municipal pier, work for appropriation to double the size of the Miami postoffice, drainage of Broward and Southern Drainage District, completion of the canal to Lake Okeechobee and promotion of railroad to Okeechobee and to Chevalier and Big Cypress, early completion of the white way lighting system and the early starting of the season, with provision for three public entertainments during the season, one at the beginning of the season, one at mid-season and one at the close. Mr. Sewell's productive energies will be directed toward the fulfillment of this progressive program and it is a fair assumption to say that the major part of this program will be moulded into deeds.

It is essentially impossible to offer in a work of this province an adequate resumé of Mr. Sewell's varied activities touching and influencing the civic interests of Miami. His career and the history of the city are so indissolubly interwoven that they are very much one and the same, he having witnessed its every vicissitude and played a large part in its wondrous growth. He was largely instrumental in getting the city council to adopt the ordinance compelling abutting property owners to pay in part for street paving, which has been responsible for the city's street development. The white way lighting system is his idea and he used his influence to get the

city council to adopt the ordinance forcing the city to put wires under the ground. He has been particularly active in the effort to secure deep water for Miami, and has visited the national capital in the interest of this project and discussed the matter with government engineers and senators. During his administrations as president of the Chamber of Commerce he has been successful in securing over \$400,000 in appropriations from Congress for harbor purposes here. One of his most notable achievements in behalf of the interests of Miami was in 1917, when he secured for this locality the Dinner Key Naval Aero Station, which the government spent over a million dollars in building and where the pay roll in 1918 exceeded a million dollars. He also assisted in getting the Marine Aviation Station located at Curtiss Field, where the government had 1,400 men, and the Aero Gunners' School for the Army at Chapman Field, which cost the government nearly a million dollars. In these war activities the government spent in the immediate vicinity of Miami a total of over \$4,000,000, which had the effect of stimulating business conditions and precluded any possibility of a slump in real estate values. Mr. Sewell was re-elected president of the Chamber of Commerce at the annual election in April, 1921, for the fifth time, and chairman of the Publicity Bureau for the seventh time. He promises a general fund of \$110,000 for the coming fiscal year. His motto is to make Miami the biggest and best tourist resort city in the country, and the record of his achievements is sufficient prophecy for the future.

Everest George Sewell was born in Hartwell, Georgia, September 17, 1874, and is a son of Dr. Jeremiah W. Sewell, a practicing physician and surgeon, who brought his family from Georgia to Florida and settled in Kissimmee. E. G. Sewell came to Florida with his parents in 1886 and for ten years thereafter resided in Kissimmee, acquiring his education in the public schools of that community. He came to Miami in 1896, the year the city was founded, and here, in company with his brother, John, opened the first men's furnishing store in the city. Their establishment was the second of any kind to be opened here. The firm of Sewell Brothers, known as "Miami's First Store," has steadily prospered through the years and today conducts the largest clothing and men's furnishings enterprise in Miami.

Mr. Sewell married, June 27, 1906, Adele M. Wait, of Greenville, Illinois, and they are both prominent in the social and club life of Miami. As the official spokesman for Miami Mr. Sewell has ever stood exponent of the most leal and loyal citizenship and has thrown the force of his strong individuality and sterling integrity into making Miami famous throughout the world and he has achieved a success such as few of his compeers have attained. A man of marked intellectual energy, he possesses the silent, but powerful force that attract men—the mental qualities and personal magnetism that draw men to him and the tact and power that make men as well as events subserve his purpose. He fills a large place in the ranks of the en-

terprising and public-spirited men of his day and generation and the lustre of his accomplishments form no inconsiderable chapter in the history of Miami, to whose interests he has given the best of an essentially strong and loyal nature.

JOHN B. REILLY

John B. Reilly is one of the pioneer citizens of Miami, his residence here dating from the foundation of the community, and his interests, since the early epoch of the city's development, have been identified with its every phase of progress. He has contributed much indeed to the well being of the community and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth. He served as the city's first mayor and during the intervening years his productive energies have been effectively directed along the lines of industry and business enterprise which conserve the general welfare. Time and prolific enterprise have wrought wonderful changes in this locality since he took up his residence here, but his name will ever be inseparably linked with that of Miami and the city in its policies, its institutions, its standards and ideals has profited greatly by the influence of his work and individuality.

Mr. Reilly came to Miami from the state of Connecticut, where he was born May 18, 1870. He was reared in the place of his nativity and acquired his education at New Haven. In 1886, at the age of 16, he began his independent career as a shipping clerk in a manufacturing establishment at Branford, Connecticut, and in 1893 turned his face southward. Coming to Florida, he accepted a position as bookkeeper and cashier for the firm of McGuire & McDonald, contractors for Henry M. Flagler and builders of all his famous east coast hotels. Mr. Reilly came to Miami in 1896, the year the city was founded, and since then he has acted as manager of the Flagler interests here. From that time to this he has taken an active part in the development and building up of Miami. He served as first mayor of the city, holding that position for four consecutive terms, and had much to do with the direction given to the settlement at the beginning. He also served as United States Commissioner for the southern district of Florida, having been appointed to this position in 1897. As an active real estate dealer he represented the Model Land Company and other large and important corporate interests. He served as president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, then known as the Board of Trade, and has always been active in the cause of civic advancement and a factor in the promotion of substantial enterprise. As the financial agent for large and important interests he is a prominent factor in the business world and a leader in important undertakings. In March, 1914, he became associated with the developments of James Deering Property and has been Mr. Deering's financial agent continuously to the present time. He is a director of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, a director of Reilly, Stoms & Paxon, and a director of Miami Realty Corporation.

Mr. Reilly married, September 10, 1895, Marie McDonald, daughter of the late Joseph A. McDonald, and they have three children: Joseph Albert, who has the distinction of being the first child born in the City of Miami; Eleanore Marie, the wife of Joseph Herbert Pero, of Springfield, Massachusetts; and Wallace. Mr. Reilly is Past Exalted Ruler of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Miami Rotary Club. Distinctively a man of affairs, he has long filled an important place in the community and during all the years of his residence here he has repeatedly proven his fidelity to all those interests which feature most strongly as factors in good government and general improvement.

JAMES M. JACKSON, M. D.

It is not always easy to discover and define the hidden forces that have moved a life of ceaseless activity and large professional success; little more can be done than to note their manifestation. The career of Dr. James M. Jackson, pioneer physician and surgeon and pioneer citizen of Miami, has been so closely interwoven with the history of the community that it is altogether fitting that specific mention should be made of the large part he has played in the progress and development of south Florida. As dean of the medical fraternity of Dade County, he has wielded marked influence in his profession, as well as in the broad domain of civic life, while his technical and academic scholarship and his dignity of purpose and high professional ideals have gained for him wide and popular recognition.

Dr. Jackson is a native of Hamilton County, Florida, born April 10, 1866, and is a son of Dr. James M. and Mary Glenn (Shands) Jackson, both of whom were natives of the state of South Carolina. Dr. James M. Jackson, Sr., was a graduate from one of the first medical colleges in New Orleans, the establishment of the institution having antedated that of Tulane University. He served through the entire Civil War in the Confederate Army, first as a private and then as a surgeon. He practiced medicine in the state of Florida for nearly half a century, dying at the home of his son, the subject of this review, in Miami, May 9, 1911, at the age of 80 years. His wife died March 30, 1907, at the age of 69.

Dr. James M. Jackson was the only child of his parents. He was reared in Bronson, Levy County, Florida, and acquired his early education in the East Florida Seminary at Gainesville. He later entered Emory College at Oxford, Georgia, from which institution he was graduated in 1884, with the degree of A. B., immediately afterward beginning the study of medicine. He worked for some time under the preceptorship of his father and was graduated from the Bellevue Hospital Medical College in New York with the degree of M. D. in 1887. From that time to the present he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine in the state of Florida. After practicing for eight years as an associate of his father at Bronson, he came, in 1896, to Miami and is one of the pioneers of the city, for in the same year

the railroad was completed to the town and the community sprang into existence. Dr. Jackson has practiced his profession with marked success in Miami since that time and today occupies a prominent place among physicians and surgeons of the state. He has attained distinction in a field where sound erudition, mature judgment, strict integrity and talents of a high order are required, and his career amply justifies the respect and confidence in which he is held by the medical profession and the general public. He is a member of the American Medical Association and ex-president of the Florida State and the Southern States Medical Societies. He is, in addition, a member and ex-president of the Dade County Medical Association and surgeon in charge of the Florida East Coast Railway Extension Hospital.

Dr. Jackson married, October 3, 1894, Ethel Barco, of Bronson, Florida, and they have two daughters: Ethel Barco, who is the wife of Dr. Thomas Woodward Hutson, of Aiken, South Carolina, and Mary Helen. The family has long been prominent in social circles of Miami. Fraternally Dr. Jackson is a Knight Templar Mason and was Worshipful Master of the first Masonic lodge in Miami. He is also affiliated with the Knights of Pythias and the Elks, and is a member of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club.

Dr. Jackson is chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, the oldest bank in Dade County and one of the recognized financial institutions of South Florida. In addition to his long and eminent career in one of the most exacting professions he also has been an honorable member of the body politic. As a citizen he easily ranks with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the material and moral advancement of the community.

E. V. BLACKMAN

(CHARLES S. EMERSON, in *Farm and Live Stock Record*)

Few men have had a wider or more varied experience with the development of Florida than E. V. Blackman, of Miami, writer, horticulturist, agriculturist and enthusiast. Mr. Blackman was born at North Pitcher, New York, June 18, 1845. His father was J. S. Blackman, a merchant. As a boy he lived at home, attended the public school and assisted in the store as much as possible. Three months each year he attended the select school, walking three miles to reach it. Later he attended Cortland Academy with the expectation of going through college, but the Civil War broke out and he joined the Twentieth New York Cavalry in 1862, at the age of 17, serving until the close of the war with honor to himself and his country. He served two years as a second lieutenant but never accepted the commission on account of a pact he made with three other young men from his home town to serve as privates throughout the war. After the war he went to Kirksville, Missouri, on account of his health, returning later to New York

state. In 1885 he came to Florida, locating at Altoona, in Lake County, where he joined the Methodist conference and preached several years until his health failed. In the eighties and early nineties he was preaching and growing oranges in the old orange belt over in Lake County, and the celebrated freeze of ninety-five drove him out of that region farther south, and when Miami was discovered in the closing days of the last century he followed the course of the railroad into that sub-tropical section and grew up with the country. He was a man grown in those days, but he has grown and expanded even as Dade County and Miami have grown and expanded, and his 75 years set as lightly upon him as the 30 years of many a younger man. Activity is the middle name of this sturdy pioneer, who has been the manager of 23 annual county fairs in Miami and is now preparing to eclipse all others with the twenty-fourth.

In the early years of his new environment Mr. Blackman was the editor of the *Florida East Coast Homeseeker*, published by the land department of the Flagler System, and through that medium he talked to the world about the beauties, the possibilities and the realities of Miami and Dade County and the whole east coast, while he was developing an orange and grapefruit grove and making little investments in Miami real estate that have grown into valuable properties to make life easy for him in declining years—whenever they come. For many years he has had charge of the Miami bureau of the *Florida Times-Union*, and in all that time he has written the news and the developments and predicted many things that his neighbors laughed about and said could never come true, but he has lived to laugh at them and see every prediction and prophecy come true and then some.

Today Mr. Blackman and his charming wife live in a handsome Belvidere home in Riverside Heights in Miami during a good part of the year and in the summer they rest at their beautiful mountain home at Cloudland, Georgia, within sight of the famous Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, Tennessee. Here the active journalist and ruralist recuperates from his active work for Miami and Florida each year and returns in the fall with renewed vigor, anxious for the fray and as brave as a youngster just breaking into the game.

It has been my pleasure to know this heroic figure for more than 15 years, and latterly to know him very intimately as we have been associated in the making of this magazine during the past two years. Ten days ago I was entertained in his home in Miami, and I found him in his garden, where he spends an hour every day, close to nature which he loves. He says his work among his plants and trees gives him inspiration and keeps him young. I asked for a photograph of himself and he gave it reluctantly. When I asked him what I should say about him he replied. "Anything you like. I am glad I am living and I was never happier than now. I have lived to see a lot of things done that I advocated, and my only regret is that

I cannot live long enough to see this whole state the garden that it deserves to be."

It is worth something to know such a man. Florida owes him much and Miami owes him more than it can ever repay. During all the years he has been fighting for its development he has been an active member of its board of trade and chamber of commerce, and has been chairman of the committee on agriculture for years. He had charge of the exhibits of Dade County at the Florida State Fair the past two years, and to his long experience and excellent taste is due the wonderful success of these exhibits, which attracted unusual attention at each fair.

The readers of the *Farm and Live Stock Record* are familiar with the writings of Mr. Blackman and when they see his picture they will feel they know him better. I wish everybody who reads this knew him as well as I do, for they would enjoy his personality and his friendship.

SMILEY M. TATUM

It is the progressive, wide-awake man of affairs who makes the real history of a community, and his influence as a potential factor of the body politic is difficult to estimate. A man whose genius in administration, constructive business ability and power of organizing and co-ordinating has touched and affected practically every line of legitimate activity in Miami and Dade County is Smiley M. Tatum, one of the most conspicuously successful men in this section of Florida. As one of the principals of Tatum Brothers Company and their various subsidiary corporations Mr. Tatum's initiative spirit and forceful ability has left and is still leaving an impress upon the history of the city and county.

Smiley M. Tatum is a native of Cummings, Georgia, born February 22, 1870, and is a son of Rev. Aaron S. and Jane Elizabeth (Johnson) Tatum, the former a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the latter born at Greenville, South Carolina. The father was a Baptist minister who removed to Georgia and later to Florida, passing away at Orlando, Florida, in 1915. The mother died at Orlando in 1907. Smiley M. Tatum acquired his preliminary education in the public schools at Adairsville, Georgia. His collegiate training was acquired at the State University at Athens, Georgia, where he completed a course in chemistry. Leaving school he located in Bartow, Florida, and was engaged as an analytical chemist until forced to abandon his profession on account of his eyesight becoming affected by strong acid fumes. He then went into the real estate business, residing at Bartow and Tampa for a period of 22 years, or until his removal to Miami in 1902. In the latter year he joined his brother, J. H. Tatum, in Miami, and here they formed the nucleus of the present extensive operations of the Tatum Brothers, being joined later by B. B. Tatum and J. R. Tatum. The business was first conducted under the style of the Tatum Brothers Real Estate & Investment Company. Now their



A. M. Tatum



large and important interests are represented by separate corporations. These include the Tatum Brothers Company, Lawrence Estate Land Company, Miami Traction Company, Tatum Ocean Park Company, Tatum Land Company, Miami Land and Development Company, Florida Title Company and the Miami Abstract Company. The Tatum Brothers Company is the sales company of the various organizations. The Tatum Land Company controls two hundred thousand acres of land in the Everglades, and the Tatum brothers have been among the foremost developers of the Everglades section of Florida. Tatum Ocean Park Company owns five miles of ocean front property near Miami. They have also developed many of the higher class subdivision properties of the city, including Riverside Heights, Riverside and beautiful Grove Park.

S. M. Tatum is an officer in all of the above corporations and an influential factor in their promotion and expansion. He is in addition identified with other important business and corporate interests. He is vice-president of the Belcher Asphalt Paving Company, Incorporated, director of the Seminole Fruit and Land Company, and vice-president of the Art Stone Construction Company, in which he holds the controlling stock.

Mr. Tatum married, March 11, 1900, Florie J. Blount, of Bartow, Florida, and they have two children: Bebie J., who is a student at the Georgia Military Institute, Atlanta, Georgia, and Mayme Lillian. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. His clubs include the Rotary Club, of which he has the distinction of being the only real estate broker who is a member; the Miami Country Club, the Miami Motor Club and the Anglers' Club. He is also an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Miami Realty Board. The name of Tatum has come to be regarded in Miami as synonymous with business development, with public advancement and with everything pertaining to community growth and progress and Mr. Tatum has been an influential factor in this connection. A man of great constructive ability, prolific enterprise and indomitable energy, he has been one of the greatest individual forces in the rejuvenation of the south.

SAMUEL A. BELCHER

Samuel A. Belcher, president of the Belcher Asphalt Paving Company, Incorporated, vice-president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, and a factor in many other representative business or corporate interests, is numbered among Miami's pioneer citizens, and since the early days of the city's foundation has been a force in its upbuilding, his activities touching and influencing many important channels of development. Mr. Belcher was born in Randolph County, Georgia, near Cuthbert, January 2, 1860, and is a son of Elijah Belcher, who was a soldier in the Confederate Army during the Civil War and who died shortly after peace was declared. His wife, who was Emeline Bruner, passed away in 1876.

Left an orphan at 16, Samuel A. Belcher began at that early age to seek his own livelihood and for several years worked as a farm hand. When he was 22 years of age, in 1882, he came to Florida and has since that time been a resident of this state. He spent ten years on the Indian River at Cocoa and Titusville and then in 1892 came to Dade County, one of the earliest settlers in this locality. He located a homestead one mile and a half from the present town site, making his home upon it five years before the railroad was completed to Miami. This property he afterward divided into a number of smaller farms, which he sold, the entire tract of 160 acres bringing him \$25,000. Since that time Mr. Belcher has been one of the leading factors in the growth of Miami and the development of Dade County. He is one of the largest holders of improved real estate in the city. He also controls large citrus groves near Miami and owns in the vicinity of Pompano one of the finest truck farms in Dade County. Mr. Belcher is one of the most able and successful business men of the community and is connected through investment with many important business enterprises. He is president of the Belcher Asphalt Paving Company, which was incorporated in 1915, vice-president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne and president of the Art Stone Construction Company. All of his business interests are carefully and conservatively conducted, as he is a far-sighted and resourceful business man, a student of modern business conditions and successful because he is discriminating, energetic and determined.

Mr. Belcher has been a force in public affairs since the foundation of Miami and some of the most important public enterprises in Dade County owe their inception to his initiative and organizing ability. He was among the first to conceive the idea of building the great causeway to Miami Beach and the success of the project was in a large measure due to his influence and ability. As chairman of the board of county commissioners at that time his influence may be said to have been the determining factor in securing the county to vote the bond issue for its construction. He was for 12 years a member of the board of county commissioners and four years its chairman, serving ably, conscientiously and with constant consideration for the best interests of the community. Mr. Belcher is a pioneer in the good roads movement in Dade County and was the first to advocate the preservation of the roads by the process of oiling. He is the originator of the Belcher system of road oiling, now widely recognized as the best method of road preservation, and is entitled to much credit in educating the public to modern methods in saving the roads. He demonstrated the practicability of the Belcher system by oiling four miles of road at Miami Beach eight years ago and this road stands today as one of the best roadbeds in the county. The Belcher system provides for oiling the roads with three applications of oil covering a period of one year.

Mr. Belcher married, in 1886, Jeannette King, a native of Georgia and a daughter of Captain Robert N. King, who for several terms was a mem-

ber of the Georgia house of representatives and the Georgia state senate. He served as a captain in the army of the Confederacy during the Civil War. Mr. and Mrs. Belcher have three children: Harold L., Edwin N., and Samuel A., Jr. A man of initiative and enterprise, modern in his views and forceful in his individuality, he has for many years been an active worker for public progress along political, material and moral lines, and his labors and influence has been one of the greatest individual forces in the growth of Miami and Dade County.

J. I. WILSON

Jacob I. Wilson, president of the Dade County Security Company, and one of the most progressive, able and resourceful business men of Miami, is a native of Ohio, born in Dark County, May 2, 1859. He is a son of Jacob and Nancy (Bartmess) Wilson, natives of Maryland, where they were reared and married. They afterward removed to Ohio and thence to Indiana, the father engaging in farming and merchandising during his active life. Both have passed away.

When Jacob I. Wilson was still a child his parents removed to Jasper County, Indiana, and there his boyhood was spent upon a farm. At the age of 18 he began his independent career, going to California whence, after one year, he traveled eastward to Huron, South Dakota, where he spent several years engaged as a clerk in a hotel. In 1884 he came south to Florida and, locating in Polk County, planted and developed a fine orange grove of about 1,500 trees. The enterprise proved very profitable and Mr. Wilson picked fine crops annually after his trees began to bear until the great freeze of 1895 entirely destroyed his groves and left him practically penniless. He faced the difficult situation with confidence and courage and, starting again at the bottom of the ladder, has since climbed steadily upward to success. He came to Miami in 1898 and has since made his home in this city, having witnessed almost its entire growth and development and having borne in it an honorable and useful share. For seven years he conducted a profitable grocery business and later was engaged in the real estate business, in which line he handled a great deal of valuable property. Being an expert judge of land values, his transactions proved profitable not only to himself but to his clients also. He was also connected with important business interests as senior member of the firm of Wilson & Bercegeay, large wholesale shippers of fish, operating in Miami. For several years he has been president of the Dade County Security Company, a building and loan company, and one of the strongest institutions of its kind in the state of Florida. He has directed the affairs of this institution in an able and far-sighted manner and much of its success is the natural result of his well-directed work.

On the 28th of February, 1888, Mr. Wilson married Tena Kettelson, of Arlington, South Carolina, and they have two sons: Benjamin E. and D. Earl. For ten years Mr. Wilson served as a member of the Miami city

council, during six years of which time he acted as president, proving capable, conscientious and efficient in the discharge of his duties. He is at all times interested in the growth and welfare of the city and during the years of his residence here has done all in his power to promote its advancement, adhering always to high standards of business and political righteousness and making his name a synonym for progress, reform and growth along many lines of civic development.

B. B. TATUM

The history of a community has not to do so much with its machinery of government or even the men who hold its public offices as it has to do with those citizens of enterprise and progressiveness who recognize and utilize opportunities for the establishment of important and extensive industrial and commercial connections. B. B. Tatum has had much to do with the upbuilding and improvement of south Florida, his activities affecting many vital phases of community development and influencing especially the improvement and adornment of Miami in its transformation from a small town to a thriving and prosperous city. He belongs to that striking group of far-sighted men who called to the attention of the world the vast resources of the southland and the great opportunities here offered for development. Through his extensive operations he has not only achieved a large individual success, but has added to the city's development, improvement and prosperity. As one of the principals of Tatum Brothers Company and their subsidiary corporations he has inaugurated and promoted to successful conclusion some of the largest and most important real estate development work of the state, and he is recognized today as one of the most distinctively representative business men of the south.

B. B. Tatum is a native of Dawson County, Georgia, born March 1, 1864. He is a son of Rev. A. S. and Jane E. (Johnson) Tatum, the former a native of the state of North Carolina and the latter born in South Carolina. The father was a Baptist clergyman well known throughout Georgia, who died at Orlando, Florida, in 1915. Mr. Tatum spent his boyhood in Adairsville, Georgia, where he acquired a public school education. At the age of 17 he came to Florida, and after a short stay in Orlando, located at Kissimmee, where he worked as a mill hand. Removing to Bartow, he became associated with his brother in the ownership of a saw mill. In 1887 he turned his attention to journalism and became the proprietor of the Polk County (Florida) *Informant*. Disposing of this a few months later he established the *Advance-Courier*, which he published for one year and then repurchased the *Informant* and consolidated the two papers under the name of *Courier-Informant*. In 1889 he sold this property and became the owner and editor of the Daily and Weekly *Herald*, at Rome, Georgia. He subsequently disposed of this journal and, returning to Bartow, engaged in the real estate business for four years. At this time a stock company was formed to take the ownership of the *Courier-Informant*, and Mr. Tatum

edited the paper until the close of 1899, when he purchased the *Miami Metropolis*, which he conducted until his disposal of the property several years later. As editor of the *Metropolis* he was a great force in molding public opinion and thought. He served as president of the Florida State Press Association and was otherwise active and influential among the craft.

Leaving the editorial chair, he became identified with important real estate interests in association with his brothers, and has since devoted his attention exclusively to these activities. The extensive interests of the Tatum brothers are represented by several distinct and separate corporations and include the Tatum Brothers Company, Lawrence Estate Land Company, Miami Traction Company, Tatum's Ocean Park Company, Tatum Land Company, Miami Land and Development Company, Florida Title Company, Miami Abstract Company and the Tatum Brothers Real Estate and Investment Company. The Tatum Brothers Company is the sales organization, while the Tatum Land Company controls 200,000 acres of land in the Everglades. The Tatum Brothers have been among the most prominent developers of the Everglades and their exploitation of this favored section of Florida has benefited the entire program of development. They have also developed many of the high-class subdivision properties of Miami, notably Riverside Heights, Riverside and Grove Park. The firm is one of known reliability and has been identified with many of the important transactions of the local field. B. B. Tatum is an officer in all of the corporations mentioned and much of their success is directly due to his power of initiative, his sound practical judgment and his talent for organization.

Mr. Tatum is quite active in all affairs that have for their object the advancement of civic interests. His name is interwoven with Miami's greatness and prosperity and is impressed in equally indelible manner upon those influences which are factors for the betterment of the individual and the community at large.

JAMES H. GILMAN

James H. Gilman, president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne, and, by virtue of his position and by the force of inherent ability, an influential factor in the financial and economic life of south Florida, is a native of New Hartford, Connecticut, born June 26, 1885. He is a son of Henry P. and Katherine (Crowe) Gilman, both of whom also are natives of New Hartford, where they continue to reside. Mr. Gilman was reared in his native city and there received a high school education. He worked as a clerk in the cotton mills of New Hartford for a year and for a like period was engaged as a clerk in the postoffice of that city. He came to Miami in October, 1902, and became exchange clerk in the Bank of Bay Biscayne, and has since been continuously identified with this institution, which is the oldest bank in Dade County. He succeeded to the presidency of the bank in December, 1918, and has been a vital factor in promoting and expanding the commercial interests of this popular financial institution.

his ability being of that broad kind that readily finds recognition in such movements as are undertaken for betterment and advancement.

Mr. Gilman married April 11, 1916, Gladys Moore, of Brookline, Massachusetts, and they have one son, James H. Gilman, Jr. Fraternally, Mr. Gilman is a Mason and a member of the Shrine. He is one of the seven trustees of the Miami City Hospital. Pre-eminently a business man of the modern type—resourceful and far-sighted—he is also a citizen whose ideals of life are high and whose activities have been an element in upholding the social and moral status of the city and in furthering its development.

JOHN CARRINGTON GRAMLING

John Carrington Gramling, state's attorney of the eleventh Florida judicial circuit, is today recognized as one of the leaders in professional, social and political life, whose accomplished work is destined to become a part of legal and judicial history. Since beginning his independent career in Miami his popularity and the force of his personality have been such that he has been kept almost continuously in public office, where his labors have been efficient, progressive and constructive, influencing many phases of municipal development. He is a man of comprehensive general knowledge, of incisive and analytical powers of mind; a successful and able lawyer, aggressive, keen and fearless in the performance of duty, who holds the public confidence by reason of his superior professional attainments and his close adherence to the highest standards of professional ethics.

Mr. Gramling was born in Greenville, Alabama, June 6, 1878, a son of Adam Clark and Sallie Taylor (Stanley) Gramling, and is on both sides a representative of old southern families. The Gramling family was founded in Virginia in pre-revolutionary times and its representatives became prominent in the public and business life of the colony. The Stanleys also were among the oldest English families in Virginia and were active in many phases of colonial life. Samuel Stanley, the maternal great grandfather of the subject of this review, married a daughter of a representative of one of the most prominent of the old Virginia families who was one of the founders of Richmond. Mr. Gramling's maternal grandmother was Emma Courtois Stone, from a prominent French family. Adam Clark Gramling, father of the subject, moved from Virginia to South Carolina in his early years and from that state enlisted in the Confederate army. After the Civil War he removed to Alabama, settling in Greenville, where he became prominent as a general merchant. Following his death his widow came to Miami and made her home with her son until she died, February 5, 1910.

John C. Gramling acquired his early education in the public schools of Greenville, and at the age of 20 entered Massey's Business College in Columbus, Georgia, where he completed the full commercial course. Having determined to make law his life profession, he entered the Nashville Col-



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John Gramling*

lege of Law in Nashville, Tennessee, and later studied in the John B. Stetson University, at De Land, from which he was graduated with distinction in 1906, receiving the degree of LL. B. He had, however, previous to this time, passed his examinations for the bar and was admitted to practice in 1904. In 1898 he removed to Dade County. He established a home in Little River, but after one year came to Miami, where he has since resided. Before beginning the active practice of his profession he was elected justice of the peace of the Miami district and has since been more or less in the public eye. After his graduation from the John B. Stetson University he at once opened an office in Miami and from that time to this has been continuously in practice here. October 1, 1912, he became a member of the firm of Atkinson, Gramling & Burdine, which continued until 1914. His present professional association as senior member of the firm of Gramling & Clarkson dates from 1915. Fine judgment and incorruptible integrity have brought him prominence and carried him forward into important relations with public affairs. After only one year of practice he was elected municipal judge of the city of Miami and in 1908 was made judge of the county court. In recognition of his legal and political ability Mr. Gramling was on June 10, 1911, honored with the appointment to the position of state's attorney of the eleventh Florida judicial circuit, an office in which he is still serving with conspicuous ability, having been nominated since in two primaries and given the appointments.

Aside from his profession Mr. Gramling is also active in the public and business life of Miami and in these connections is doing splendid work for the city, his public-spirit being of the vital, active and intelligent kind and his support always willingly given to progressive movements and projects. He was one of the prime movers in organizing the Dade County Hospital Association, which gave to the city of Miami a modern hospital. He was also active in the development of the Ocean Beach Realty Co., and was one of the organizers of the Moose Haven Sugar Corporation. He is deeply interested in everything that tends to build up the city and community.

In November, 1908, Mr. Gramling married Clara Helen St. Clair-Abrams, of Jacksonville, Florida, and they have three children: John Carrington, Jr., born August 27, 1909; Claire Helen, born June 24, 1912, and Madlaine Courtois Gramling, born October 2, 1919.

In politics Mr. Gramling has always been a staunch democrat and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Methodist church. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and also belongs to the Knights of Pythias, having served the latter organization as past chancellor commander. A man of varied interests, each of which he makes separately effective, of commanding professional, business and political ability, high in his standards, firm in his convictions and modern in his views, he stands as a fine type of American citizenship.

E. B. DOUGLAS

(By E. V. BLACKMAN)

It happened that the writer was in Jacksonville sometime during the early part of 1898 on a business trip. I saw some articles in the show window of the Cohen-Freidman store that I wished to bring home with me and I stepped inside the store to make the small purchases. While there, Mr. Cohen, one of the proprietors of the store, came along. When he found out that I was from Miami, he asked me to step into his office, as he wished to talk with me. When my purchases were made I dropped into Mr. Cohen's office and he began to ask a series of questions about Miami and the business prospects here. I told him about the hopes we all had for Miami's future greatness, and the more I talked the greater was Mr. Cohen's interest. Finally, he called a boy and said, "Tell Mr. Douglas to come here." Mr. Douglas soon appeared on the scene and Mr. Cohen said, "Mr. Douglas, how would you like to go to Miami and manage a store for us there?" Mr. Douglas replied that he would like nothing better, saying he had read a great deal about Miami and would certainly like to go there. Then Mr. Cohen turned to me and asked me when I was going back to Miami. I told him I was going on the evening train. "Wait until tomorrow and I will go with you," he said. I agreed to wait and the next evening we left for Miami. On arriving here I introduced Mr. Cohen to the business men and gave him an opportunity to make an investigation of the business outlook. He made up his mind to come to Miami. However, there was not a vacant store room in the city. I introduced him to the Townley brothers, who owned a lot on Twelfth street, next to the grocery of J. E. Lummus, and explained to them that Mr. Cohen desired to come to Miami but could not find a store room. The Townley brothers agreed to build a store room on their lot, the time was set when it would be ready, the rent agreed upon and Mr. Cohen left for Jacksonville. A large stock of goods was shipped and Mr. Douglas was to come here as manager of the store. After Mr. Douglas had arranged to come to Miami he went to St. Augustine, married his intended, Miss Peddy, and took the train for their new home in Miami. The morning after their arrival they went to their room to lay plans for their future. While there Mr. Douglas suggested that they see just how much cash they had on hand. Straightway both pocket books were emptied on the bed and they found that they had just a little over \$15 as the sum total of their earthly possessions. This was a rather small amount of money for strangers in a strange land, as they knew no one here but the writer. However, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas did not remain strangers but a short time. The shipment of goods arrived in due time and the stock prepared for the opening day. From the day the store opened Mr. and Mrs. Douglas became popular with all classes.

About a year later the store was burned, and Mr. Cohen came down from Jacksonville. There was no other store room available and Mr. Cohen

concluded to ship the damaged stock back to Jacksonville. When the goods were ready for shipment, Mr. Cohen said to Mr. Douglas, "You and Mrs. Douglas come to Jacksonville, your old place is waiting your coming." Mr. Cohen was greatly surprised when Mr. Douglas replied: "Mrs. Douglas and I have concluded to make Miami our permanent home; I thank you for your kind offer, but we will remain here." Mr. Douglas leased a small store room in the Biscayne Hotel building and put in a stock of women's wear and millinery. It was a small beginning but Mr. and Mrs. Douglas gave the business their undivided attention and as rapidly as new people came here from the north their friends increased and the Douglas store grew and expanded as the community grew and expanded. His success has been almost phenomenal. The little store was soon outgrown, and subsequently removed to the present quarters, gradually absorbing other business interests until today it is the largest department store in the city. Mr. Douglas is a director in the Bank of Bay Biscayne, president of the local Red Cross, leader of the Boy Scouts and prominent in the benevolent work connected with the Young Women's Christian Association. Wherever sound judgment, energy and tact is required Mr. Douglas is chosen for work, and he is always a willing worker for all good causes.

CHARLES DOYLE LEFFLER

Charles Doyle Leffler, president of the Miami Bank and Trust Company and resident agent of the Gulf Refining Company, has been identified with important business interests of Miami for over 20 years, and his initiative spirit, modern business standards and progressive ideas have been potent in advancing the general development. Mr. Leffler is a native of Smithland, Kentucky, born August 12, 1868. He is a son of Charles Henry Leffler, who served as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate Army during the Civil War, and who immediately after the close of the war married Mary Frances Bibb, of Montgomery, Alabama. They came to Florida in 1877 and settled in Mellonville, a town not now in existence, but which formerly stood near the present site of Sanford. On March 17, of the same year, they settled in Sanford, which was just then coming into existence. There the father engaged in mercantile pursuits until 1903 when he retired, living now at Sanford, Florida. His wife died in Sanford in 1902.

Charles Doyle Leffler spent his childhood in Sanford and was prepared for college at Horner's School at Oxford, North Carolina. In 1885 he entered the University of the South at Sewanee, Tennessee, and there pursued his studies until he had reached his junior year. He afterward completed a course in Eastman's Business College at Poughkeepsie, New York, graduating in 1888, and immediately afterward returned to Sanford, where he secured employment as office boy for the South Florida Railroad Company. He remained in the employ of that corporation and in that of the Plant Steamship Line until 1892, winning promotion after promotion and

resigning in that year as auditor of freight receipts. Having determined to engage in business for himself he established a retail grocery in Sanford and was successful in its conduct for a few years. However, the great freeze of 1895 paralyzed business conditions in that section and left the people of the city practically penniless. Mr. Leffler gave up his business and engaged in various occupations until 1898. For several years previous to this time he had been a member of Company D, Florida National Guard, and was its captain when war with Spain was declared. His company was merged with Company C of Orlando and the regiment was sent to Tampa, where, however it remained until the close of hostilities, Mr. Leffler seeing no active service. After receiving his honorable discharge he came to Miami in 1899 and here rented a store for the purpose of opening a retail grocery. He returned to Sanford in order to arrange his business affairs there preparatory to moving and while he was still thus engaged the yellow fever broke out in Miami and he decided to delay his change of residence until the epidemic was stamped out. Early in 1900 he again came to Miami and on February 1 opened a grocery store, which he conducted with success until March, 1910, when he sold his interests to the Miami Grocery Company. Meanwhile, as early as 1908, he began acting as agent for the Gulf Refining Company and under his able management the business grew so rapidly that it was soon evident to Mr. Leffler that he would have to sever his connection with one or the other of his enterprises. Having disposed of his grocery, he turned all of his attention to the affairs of the Gulf Refining Company and has so surely established their business in Miami that the concern supplies a large portion of the oil consumed in the city. In 1917 Mr. Leffler became president of the Miami Bank and Trust Company, one of the solid financial institutions of Miami, in the direction of which enterprise he has shown organizing and executive ability of a high order.

Mr. Leffler married February 12, 1891, Hannah May Martin, and they are the parents of two children: Cornelia, a graduate of the Florida Women's College of Tallahassee, and Charles D. Leffler, Jr., graduate U. S. Naval Academy, class of 1918, Annapolis, Md., and now lieutenant in the Navy on S. S. Pittsburgh, in European waters.

Mr. Leffler has always been a staunch democrat and active and prominent in public affairs. In 1901 he was made a member of the Dade County democratic central committee and in 1904 was elected to the Miami board of public works, serving ably and conscientiously for two years. At present he is chairman of the democratic executive county committee and treasurer of the board of bond trustees of Dade County. He is a progressive and public-spirited citizen, eager to advance the best interest of the community and active in the promotion of the general welfare. A man of marked individuality, of modern views and unusual ability, he has in citizenship, in private life and in business affairs won the respect and confidence of all.

JAMES E. LUMMUS

James E. Lummus, president of the Southern Bank and Trust Company, is, through the force of his great ability and business discrimination, a prominent figure in financial circles of Miami, where he is honored also as one of the pioneer builders of the city. He came to Miami in the pioneer epoch and throughout the years has been closely allied with its interests. Those at all familiar with community history recognize the large and important part he has had in the phenomenal development of this favored locality. He was the second mayor of the city and the second man to erect a business house in the community. As one of the pioneer merchants of Miami and many years a prominent and influential banker, his career has been one of large usefulness and the record of his work finds a notable place in the generic history of the city and county.

Mr. Lummus is a native of Bronson, Florida, born December 23, 1867, and he is a son of Ezekiel S. and Frances J. (Epperson) Lummus, natives of Georgia, where their marriage occurred at the time of the close of the Civil War. In 1867 the parents removed to Florida, locating in Levy County, near Bronson. The father was a veteran of the Civil War, having served through that conflict in the Confederate army. James E. Lummus was reared in Levy County, remaining upon his father's farm until he was 17 years of age. At that time he went to Bronson and turned his attention to business pursuits, becoming a clerk in a store there and remaining in that capacity for three years. At the end of that period he entered Eastman's Business College in Poughkeepsie, New York, from which he was graduated in 1888. Returning to Bronson, he resumed his position as clerk and continued in it until 1890, when he went to Fort Fannin, where for one year he conducted a mercantile store of his own. He then again went to Bronson and formed a partnership with his uncle, J. W. Epperson, in the general merchandise business, the concern being conducted under the name of Epperson, Lummus & Colson. This association continued until 1896, when Mr. Lummus sold his interest in the firm to his uncle and in February of that year came to Miami, which was at that time just springing into existence. The railroad was built into the town in the following April, but at the time Mr. Lummus took up his residence here very few had preceded him to the townsite and he was the second man to erect a business house in the community. As soon as his building was completed he established himself in the mercantile business here and until 1908 conducted one of the important stores of the city. When he severed his connection with merchandising Mr. Lummus turned his attention to banking, becoming vice-president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne and succeeding to the presidency of that institution the following year. He continued as president of the Bank of Bay Biscayne until December, 1918, when he severed his connection with that bank and became president of the Southern Bank and Trust Company, with the active management of which institution he is now identified. The

Southern Bank and Trust Company is one of the strongest and best known financial institutions in Miami. As its head Mr. Lummus has largely directed its policies and controlled its growth and much of its success is due to his organizing and executive ability. When Mr. Lummus assumed the presidency of the bank their deposits totaled only about one-half million dollars. Their latest statement shows deposits of one million seven hundred eighty-five thousand four hundred thirty-two dollars and fourteen cents.

He is numbered among the city's leading financiers and is a stockholder and director in various other important business concerns. A man of rare soundness of judgment, wise discretion and business ability of a high order, he has managed with tactful success important enterprises and gained wide recognition as a substantial man of affairs. In addition to an active business career, Mr. Lummus has also been prominent in public affairs. He was the second mayor of the city and served three years, giving to the municipality an able, constructive and business-like administration.

In Arcadia, Louisiana, in 1893, Mr. Lummus married Georgie Brown, and they have one daughter, Georgie Elizabeth. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. During his long residence in Miami he has been one of the leaders in all projects for advancing the city's interests and he is numbered among those men of character and substance whose accomplished work has contributed largely to public stability.

JOHN WILLIAM CLAUSSEN

Miami has been quickened into new life through the efforts and ability of many ambitious and public-spirited men, attracted here from other and various fields, whose citizenship has given an added prestige to the body politic and whose labors have been an important factor in contributing to the general development. John W. Claussen, prominent insurance agent and leader in civic affairs, was attracted to Florida in 1914, and after visiting every city in the state selected Miami as the city of opportunity. Here his fine abilities were quickly recognized and he readily became a forceful element in the community.

Mr. Claussen is a native of Clinton, Iowa, born April 6, 1877, and is a son of Dierk and Christena (Laumbach) Claussen, natives of Denmark. He acquired a public school and business college education, and in 1898 became a utility clerk in the First National Bank of Clinton, Iowa, where he served until 1900, when he became identified with the important Joyce Interests at Chicago, large owners of timber lands, lumber manufacturers and dealers, with yards and offices in various parts of the United States. Mr. Claussen was confidential secretary to Mr. Joyce, as well as an officer in the various corporations under Mr. Joyce's control. Ill health forced the severance of these connections, and in October, 1914, he came to Florida to regain his health. Here in Miami he established himself in business as a general insurance agent, and by the force of high ability and constructive



John W. Saussure

policies soon developed a business of large and gratifying proportions. He is widely recognized as an expert insurance adviser, and since entering the ranks of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States in 1915 has insured nearly 200 persons for over a million and a half of insurance. The high character of his business reflects his own high ideals and is in keeping with his standing in the community.

Since his residence here Mr. Claussen has taken an active and commendable part in every movement having for its object the upbuilding of Miami. He was a member of the city council during the years 1918 and 1919, president of that body during 1919 and building commissioner during the years 1918 and 1919. During the great war he was especially active in all of the homework pertaining to the war, serving as a member of the executive committee as well as city sales manager on both the fourth and fifth war loan drives. He is a director of the First National Bank, a director and member of the executive committee of the First National Company, a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and a director of the Miami Y. M. C. A. He is also president of the Claussen Investment Company, a concern of recognized standing, with a capital stock of \$200,000, dealing in mortgages, securities and investments. Mr. Claussen is vice-president and director of the Rotary Club and vice-president and director of the Miami Golf Club. His other club and association memberships include: Rotary Club of Miami, Miami Anglers' Club, Miami Shrine Club, Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club, Miami Motor Club, Miami Beach Club, Miami Chamber of Commerce, National Association of Life Underwriters, Florida Fire Insurance Underwriters, and Miami Y. M. C. A. He is a member and Senior Warden of the Trinity Episcopal Church of Miami, and his lodge affiliations are with Kilwinning Lodge No. 311, A. F. and A. M., Chicago; Oriental Consistory, S. P. R. S. (32 degree), Chicago; Medinah Temple (Shriner), Chicago; Miami Florida Lodge, No. 948, B. P. O. E.

Mr. Claussen married, June 4, 1910, Harriet Gay Alexander, of Chicago, and they have one child, Suzanne. Always taking a progressive interest in civic affairs, Mr. Claussen was chosen by the electorate of Miami in January, 1921, as a member of the committee of 15 selected to draft a new charter for the city. A man of broad culture and high ideals, he is always in the front ranks with those who lead the way and by the force of innate ability and strong personality commands today a position of large influence in the community.

EDWARD C. ROMFH

Edward C. Romfh, president of the First National Bank, of Miami, has been connected with important financial interests of the city since the period of early development, and is numbered among those who have been influential factors in the city's phenomenal progress. As a pioneer citizen he has helped to make much of the history of Miami, and his interests have been identified with its every phase of progress, contributing much in his important sphere to the well-being of the community and to the advance-

ment of its normal and legitimate growth. Some of the most important corporate enterprises in Miami owe their inception to his initiative and organizing ability and their continued growth to his constructive management. Mr. Romfh is a native of Camden, Arkansas, born February 8, 1880, and he is a son of George B. and Elvira Virginia (Jordan) Romfh. The father is a native of Alabama, who moved to Florida, locating at Altoona, whence in 1888 he removed to Titusville. Seven years later the family removed to Atlanta, Georgia, but after a residence of six months there returned to Florida, locating at Melbourne.

Edward C. Romfh accompanied his parents in their various removals, acquiring his education principally in the Florida public schools. In 1896 he became associated with his brother, Eugene B. Romfh, in the mercantile business at West Palm Beach, but after less than a year they moved to Nacogdoches, Texas. On August 1, 1898, Mr. Romfh returned to Florida and located at Miami. Throughout the years of his residence here he has been continuously identified with banking interests, first becoming connected with the Bank of Bay Biscayne, which he entered in 1898 as bookkeeper. In 1902 he was largely instrumental in the organization of the First National Bank and served as cashier of the bank until 1910, when he succeeded to the presidency. In 1910 he organized the Miami Savings Bank and later re-organized the institution under the name of the First Trust and Savings Bank, of which he is now chairman of the board. He re-organized the Miami Telephone Company in 1904 and directed its affairs until 1914, the corporation having since been re-organized as the South Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company as part of the Southern Bell system. Mr. Romfh has always taken an active and intelligent interest in municipal affairs and has been a serviceable factor in much constructive work in behalf of the city. He served for five years as a member of the Miami city council and in this capacity re-drafted the present city charter into a workable instrument. As Finance Commissioner, his tenure of office embraced that period of municipal expansion when much improvement work was accomplished. During this time the first permanent paving was put down in Miami, the municipal docks built and the Flagler street and the Miami avenue bridges constructed, as well as the present sewerage system, and Mr. Romfh was active and influential in the inauguration and successful completion of this progressive work. He has also done much effective work in the interest of deep water for Miami, being among the first to recognize the essential wisdom of concerted action for a definite program, and the soundness of his judgment is freely acknowledged.

Mr. Romfh married, January 26, 1905, Marie Antoinette de Camp, a native of Greenville, South Carolina, and they have three sons: Edward C. Romfh, Jr., Lawrence de Camp Romfh and Jules Romfh. A broad-minded man of affairs and large usefulness, Mr. Romfh stands foremost in the ranks of those who have aided and sustained the civic and material progress of Miami, and commands today a position of distinctive precedence in the financial and economic life of the community.

ROBERT VIRGIL ATKISSON

Miami may justly claim a high order of citizenship and a spirit of enterprise which conserves consecutive development and marks advancement along all lines of upbuilding. The city is signally favored in the citizenship of such men as Robert Virgil Atkisson, who has for many years been an influential factor in civic affairs and prominent in all matters pertaining to the moral and intellectual advancement of the community. A man of distinguished talent and broad public spirit, his marked abilities have won for him much more than local repute and he commands today a position of importance as one of those whose influence in the civic and economic life of the community is of the most beneficent order.

Mr. Atkisson is a native of Marshall County, Tennessee, born May 13, 1851. His parents were both natives of Tennessee and his grandparents came from Virginia and Kentucky. He was reared on the parental farm, about 50 miles south of Nashville, Tennessee, and as a boy became accustomed to all kinds of hard work on his father's large farm. He acquired his education in the academies of his native community, and had the advantage of good, college-trained male instructors. As a young man he entered the sophomore class of Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1875 with the degree of A. B. He taught the college course over during the next three years, resigning the chair of mathematics in Waynesburg, College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania, in 1878. In September, 1878, he entered Union Theological Seminary, New York city, graduating therefrom in May, 1881. He was ordained to the ministry in July following, and served as pastor of a Presbyterian church in Springfield, Missouri, and later as pastor of the same denomination at Louisiana, Missouri. In 1884 he followed Dr. Newman Smythe as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church of Quincy, Illinois, where he served for a period of seven years. He has supplied prominent pulpits of St. Louis, Chicago, Omaha, Brooklyn and New York city. He supplied the pulpit and pastorate of the Central Congregational church of Atlanta, Georgia for five years. In 1900 he accepted assignment in the Florida Conference of the M. E. church, South, and was stationed at Jacksonville, Orlando, Ocala, Live Oak, Lake City and Miami. In 1914 he withdrew from the regular ministry and located in Miami. Here he built a substantial home and took his place in the ranks of the progressive and enterprising men of the community. He has always taken an active part in the public welfare of every community where he has resided, and his fine abilities were quickly recognized in Miami. He has served as chairman of the Civic Bureau of the Miami Chamber of Commerce in the directorate of that body from its beginning to the present time and his service and counsel has been an important element in the accomplished work of that organization. He was also the first juvenile probation officer of Dade County, serving in this capacity for about four years. Dr. Atkisson has probably preached more

commencement sermons in the state of Florida during his pastorate than any other man, his scholarship and fine academic training being widely recognized throughout the state.

Dr. Atkisson married Belle McKeehan, of Springfield, Missouri, and they have two children: G. H. Atkisson and Mrs. R. L. Putnam, both of whom reside in Miami. Dr. Atkisson is a Mason of standing and engaged in the great benevolent work of that order. He is universally recognized as a man of honor and influence, a progressive, virile citizen, thoroughly in harmony with the spirit of the age, who has contributed much to the material, civic and moral advancement of the community.

JOHN SEWELL

The City of Miami in behalf of its business and public interests owes a great and lasting debt to John Sewell, who since pioneer days has actively identified himself with its growth and progress, leaving the impress of his work and personality upon community history. He has developed here a large and well managed mercantile enterprise, conducted under the name of John Sewell & Brother, while he has also taken a conspicuous part in politics and in the promotion of all movements of a constructive character. He was born in Elbert County, Georgia, July 20, 1867, and is a son of Dr. Jeremiah W. Sewell, a practicing physician and surgeon, who brought his family from Georgia to Florida and settled in Kissimmee.

John Sewell was reared in Elbert County and was 19 years of age when he moved with his parents to Florida. He began his active career in connection with the Florida East Coast Railway as foreman and superintendent during the construction of the line from Jacksonville to Miami, in the employ of J. S. Oliver, who had a contract for the building of the road. About 1891 he left the employ of Mr. Oliver and, taking a responsible position with the Florida East Coast Railway, superintended the construction of about 70 miles of track from Daytona to Rockledge. He was later transferred to the hotel construction department under the contracting firm of McGuire & McDonald, the builders of all the Florida east coast hotels, and as foreman under them he helped to construct The Royal Poinciana and The Breakers at Palm Beach, where he had charge of grading the extensive grounds on the Poinciana reservation. Here he remained for several years and when the Royal Palm Hotel was begun in Miami was again transferred, coming to this city in charge of the excavation work. By March, 1896, he had begun excavating where the Royal Palm was to be erected and when this was completed was placed in charge of the grading gang, cutting out the right of way and grading streets and laying paving. Mr. Sewell, in the interests of McGuire & McDonald, cleared, opened up and paved a number of the principal streets on the original townsite, the work being done with Dade County crushed rock. It was he who originated the idea of using this local product in crushed form for pavements and building purposes and in this way accomplished an important work in inaugurating a

new home industry. Altogether Mr. Sewell was in the employ of the Florida East Coast Railway interests for seven years, from 1892 to 1899. In the meantime he had established his residence in Miami and opened up a business enterprise in the city. In association with his brother, Everest George Sewell, he opened a shoe store, which was the first store in what was then Miami proper. Mr. Sewell left his brother in charge of the concern as manager, to continue as such as long as he himself was engaged in the hotel construction work. However, in 1899 he resigned his position with the Florida East Coast Hotel Company in order to concentrate all of his attention upon his other business affairs. The establishment, founded with a capital of \$1,500, was conducted as a shoe store only for some time, a line of clothing and men's furnishing being afterward added. Under the name of John Sewell & Brother the business has made a continued growth during the years and the firm has met with gratifying success, each year increasing their stock until they now own one of the largest mercantile enterprises in southern Florida. Mr. Sewell has proven himself a capable, energetic and discriminating business man and the substantial and steady growth of the concern is in a large measure due to him. Possessed of an aggressive and daring spirit, he has, moreover, the power of carrying forward his plans to successful completion and as a result has worked his way upward, winning a degree of prosperity which influences in an important way general commercial expansion.

Mr. Sewell married, June 16, 1897, Jessie Byrd Keller, of Daytona, a native of Alabama. Three children were born to their union: Jaqueline, who died at the age of four; John Jackson, and Crozier Keller. It is not alone as a business man, however, that Mr. Sewell has done splendid work for Miami, for since the early days of the city's foundation he has taken a conspicuous part in public affairs, proving his loyalty and good citizenship by constructive public service. From 1901 to 1907 he served as county commissioner and during the time was largely instrumental in bringing about many needed improvements, including the securing of good roads for Dade County. To the duties of the office of county commissioner he added in 1903 those of mayor and for four years served in that capacity, giving to the people of the city the services of a capable executive, a far-sighted and able business man and a discriminating politician. Mr. Sewell's activities have touched and affected only those business affairs which are important and constructive in character and those political and public interests which are honorable and worthy and he stands today foremost among the city's honored pioneers and valued citizens.

JUDGE H. PIERRE BRANNING

Judge H. Pierre Branning, judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida, ranks with the leading jurists of the state, his ability, knowledge and conscientiousness of service being widely recognized. He possesses a profound knowledge of jurisprudence and the vexed and intricate questions

growing out of its interpretation, and his fidelity of purpose and tolerant individuality has brought honor and dignity to the important public trust he has ably filled for many years. Judge Branning is a native of Osteen, Volusia County, Florida, born August 18, 1877, and is a son of W. C. C. and Rhubannah (Gaines) Branning, both of whom were also natives of the State of Florida. The father now lives at West Palm Beach and the mother is deceased. W. C. C. Branning is familiar with much of the unwritten history of this section of Florida and has been identified with its later development. The Branning family has been in Florida since 1815. George Branning, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, lived at Middleburg, Clay County, and it is matter of record that his father received a land grant from the Spanish government, and the grant was confirmed by the United States government when Florida was ceded to us.

Judge H. Pierre Branning acquired his early education in the public schools of Titusville, Florida, and later attended South Florida Military Institute, then located in Bartow and now a unit of the Florida State University at Gainesville. He then took up the study of law at Cumberland University, at Lebanon, Tennessee, from which institution he was graduated in 1901. He began his professional practice at West Palm Beach, where he resided until 1908. In 1907 he had been elected county solicitor and in 1908 removed to Miami. He has the distinction of having been the first county solicitor for the criminal court of record of Dade County. After a service of 18 months as county solicitor, he was engaged in independent practice in Miami until October 26, 1914, when Governor Park Trammel appointed him judge of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit of Florida to fill the unexpired term of Judge L. W. Bethel, deceased. He was nominated for this office in the democratic primary in 1916 and began his regular term in 1917.

Judge Branning married, November 6, 1907, Edith Beatrice Hand, of Remington, Indiana, and they have one son, William Sterry Branning. He is a member of the board of stewards of Trinity M. E. Church, Miami. A man of the highest principles and ideals, few of his contemporaries can point to a record more faultless in honor, fearless in conduct or stainless in reputation.

SIMPSON BOBO DEAN

Simpson Bobo Dean, editor and owner of *The Miami Daily Metropolis*, was born at Walnut Grove, Alabama, March 21, 1871. His father was Major L. W. Dean, a native of South Carolina, and his mother Hattie (De Journette) Dean, who was born in Virginia. S. Bobo Dean went to school in Alabama and acquired his first newspaper experience there. In 1904 he came to Dade County, Florida, stopping at Juno. In 1896 he established the *Palm Beach News*, which he conducted until 1905 when he came to Miami and became half-owner of the *Miami Metropolis*, holding such an interest until 1915 when he became sole owner of the paper. Mr. Dean was married in 1897 to Nina Wood, of Michigan, and they have three children, Dorothy, Rolland and Gordon.

CLIFTON D. BENSON

Clifton D. Benson, one of the most able members of the Dade County bar, has been identified with many important phases of community development. He has been an influential factor in the promotion of large and important enterprises, while his devotion to the cause of civic righteousness and law enforcement has been a vital element in influencing the moral progress of the community.

Mr. Benson is a native of Baltimore, Maryland, born October 10, 1877. He is a son of Alonzo Theodore and Emma L. (Doll) Benson, the former a native of Maryland and a descendant of Thomas Benson, who came to America from England in very early times. Mr. Benson was reared in his native city and there acquired his preliminary education. He was graduated from the Baltimore public schools at the age of thirteen and from the Baltimore City College at eighteen, taking first honors in a class of thirty-nine. After his graduation he taught school for two years, and then at the age of twenty entered Johns Hopkins University, where he began a full classical course. After a few months, however, he accepted the chair of Latin and Psychology in the Baltimore City College, holding this position for two years and studying law meanwhile in the University of Maryland, where he completed a three years' course in two years. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1902, and entered upon the practice of his profession in Baltimore as a member of the firm of Benson, Marshall & Welsh, which association continued for eight years. In 1910, on account of impaired health, he gave up active practice for a time, and in June, 1911, came to Miami. He here associated himself with the law firm of Hudson & Boggs, remaining with them for a period of about two years, after which he began the practice of law in his own name. For a number of years he was actively engaged in the real estate field in Miami, having organized and developed, together with several associates, the Realty Securities Corporation, at one time the second largest real estate business in Miami; the Woodlawn Park Cemetery Company, of Miami; the Myrtle Hill Cemetery Company, of Tampa, Florida; and the Westmoreland and other subdivisions. Having later disposed of his interests in these firms, in 1919 he associated with him in his practice William M. Huber, under the firm name of Benson & Huber. On May 1, 1921, a professional association was formed with Robert L. Shipp, formerly of Moultrie, Georgia, for the general practice of law under the firm name of Benson & Shipp.

Mr. Benson has always been active in reform movements and church activities. He was for a number of years superintendent of the Presbyterian Sunday School, building it from a small membership of about seventy-five to a highly organized school of a membership of more than five hundred, in connection with which he organized the William Jennings Bryan Bible Class now meeting in the Royal Palm Park. In the early days he was also active in the fight for local prohibition which was finally estab-

lished, and in the enforcement of this law he acted as assistant county solicitor, being placed in this position by a citizens committee for the purpose of demonstrating that the prohibition law could be enforced, and as a result of this work and of those who assisted him the saloons in Dade County were entirely closed.

Mr. Benson married April 7, 1909, Ella Louise Sprigg, of Baltimore, who was born, reared and educated in that city. He is a member of the American, the Florida State and the Dade County Bar Associations, and is widely recognized as a lawyer of great power, ability and influence, possessing a comprehensive knowledge of legal principles and being forceful and logical in his application of the law.

JOHN H. CHEATHAM

One of the most progressive, active and able business men of Miami is J. H. Cheatham, identified with important mercantile interests here since 1898 and connected through investment with some of the most valuable properties of the city. He is one of the pioneer business men of Miami and an influential factor in municipal growth and expansion.

Mr. Cheatham is a native of Virginia, born at Evergreen, Appomattox County, September 29, 1874. He is a son of Colonel Thomas I. M. and Virginia (Cawthorn) Cheatham, both of whom also were natives of the Old Dominion, where they spent their entire lives. Colonel Thomas I. M. Cheatham was a son of Colonel Z. E. Cheatham, who was the first representative of Appomattox County in the Virginia House of Delegates. He was one of the organizers of Appomattox County in 1845, and was re-elected several times to the House of Delegates, ranking as one of the distinguished men of his day and generation.

J. H. Cheatham has been identified with mercantile interests since he was sixteen years of age, when he formed an association at Bartow, Florida, and where he resided for a period of six years. From there he removed to Miami, his residence here dating from July 16, 1898. Here he established a high-class clothing and gents' furnishings emporium, which he has since continuously conducted and which has grown to an important enterprise, ranking with the best establishments of its kind in the State. Mr. Cheatham is one of the pioneer residents of Miami and has witnessed its progress from pioneer days and taken an active and helpful part in much that pertains to the substantial upbuilding of the city. He is joint owner with his brother-in-law of one of the most valuable business blocks in the city, comprising five city lots and having a frontage of 100 feet on Flagler Street, 240 feet on Avenue D and 150 feet on Thirteenth Street, embracing twenty desirable business rooms.

Mr. Cheatham married December 14, 1905, Emma L. Culpepper, daughter of Major J. M. Culpepper, of Fort Valley, Georgia. They have three children: Joseph M., John H., Jr., and Catherine. He is an able and discriminating business man and a progressive and public-spirited citizen interested in every worthy movement calculated to benefit or advance the wonderful development of Miami.



J. H. Cheatham

RALPH MIDDLETON MUNROE

High on the roll of honored pioneers of Dade County appears the name of Ralph Middleton Munroe, who first came to Coconut Grove in 1877 and whose long residence in this section compasses the period of its great development. Mr. Munroe is a native of New York city, born April 3, 1851. He is a son of Thomas and Ellen (Middleton) Munroe, the former born in Concord, Massachusetts and the latter a native of England. Thomas Munroe was a prominent wholesale dry goods merchant and manufacturer, with establishments in New York city and London, England.

Ralph Middleton Munroe was reared on Staten Island, where his parents had removed when he was four years of age. He acquired his education in Eagleswood Academy, Perth Amboy, New Jersey, and in private schools of Staten Island, and special courses at Columbia University. His collegiate training included his education as a yacht designer and he was actively engaged in this and other mechanical fields until he came south in 1877. In that year he came to Coconut Grove, being among the pioneers in that early settlement. He acquired some land there and became an active participant in community affairs. In 1886 he bought his present site, having by that time decided to remain, and in 1888 he declared it as his permanent residence. During the long years of his residence in Coconut Grove his influence has been beneficial and far-reaching, touching many phases of community interest and affecting particularly its moral and intellectual growth. He has helped to mold the history of that section, and is familiar with its early traditions. He helped the Peacocks start the first hotel in Coconut Grove, though not interested in it financially. For many years he represented the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, of New York, as underwriters' agent in connection with sea craft. He was correspondent for the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Fisheries, as well as for the Museum of Natural History of New York. Meanwhile he was engaged with yacht designing, and he produced a large majority of the earlier yachts on Biscayne Bay. He still follows his profession and is a New York registered naval architect and designer. He, in association with Kirk Munroe, organized the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club in the spring of 1887, and for a period of 22 years he was commodore of this club. He retired in 1909, and was made an honorary life member of the club in recognition of his long and honorable service. He is the owner of a handsome yacht and still enjoys the pleasures incidental to life at sea and those activities that claimed the time and attention of his earlier years. He is the owner of Camp Biscayne, a popular winter resort camp and is active in its care and management.

Mr. Munroe married, in 1879, Eva A. Hewitt, of New York, who died in 1881. In 1895 he married Jessie Wellington Wirth, of Connecticut, and they have two children: Wirth Middleton Munroe and Pattie Wirth Munroe. A man of constructive intelligence, broad views and blameless char-

acter, he is richly endowed with those qualities that make men esteemed above their fellows. His life and labors have proven of great benefit to the community at large and he stands today among the most honored and highly esteemed citizens of Dade County.

WILLIAM WALLACE FARIS, D. D.

There is no earthly station higher than the ministry of the gospel; no life can be more uplifting and nobler than that which is devoted to ameliorating the condition of the human race, a life of service for the betterment of the brotherhood of man, one that is willing to cast aside all earthly crowns and laurels of fame in order to follow in the footsteps of the lowly Nazarene. It is not possible to measure adequately the height, depth and breadth of such a life, for its influence continues to permeate the lives of others through succeeding generations, so its power can not be fully known until "the sun grows cold and the stars are old and the leaves of the judgment book unfold." One of the self-sacrificing, ardent, loyal and true spirits who has been a blessing to this community and whose influence has brightened and bettered the lives of many is Rev. William Wallace Faris, the venerable pastor emeritus of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami. As a pioneer minister and pioneer citizen, he was one of the sturdy figures upon whom the burdens of the new community fell and he shared fully the trials and difficulties of those memorable days. His life has been characterized not only by ability of a high order but also by the most profound human sympathy which overleaps mere sentiment and becomes an actuating motive for helpfulness. Not only as a pastor did he minister to the people, but also as a citizen he took his place in the foremost ranks of those who labored for the public welfare and for all those things that make for civic betterment.

William Wallace Faris was born at Barlow, Ohio, August 25, 1843, and is a son of Rev. John M. and Ann Elizabeth (Wallace) Faris, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Pennsylvania. The father was a minister of the Presbyterian church. Dr. Faris was reared and educated in Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois. In 1866 he graduated from the old Chicago University with the degree of A. B., and in 1869 he graduated from McCormick Seminary, Chicago, in theology. He had been licensed to preach in the Chicago Presbytery in 1867 and was ordained in 1868. His first pastorate was at Vermont, Fulton County, Illinois, where he was stationed five years. Then followed two years at Cape Girardeau, Missouri, two years at Peoria, Illinois, five years at Clinton, Illinois, two years at Carlinville, Illinois, and eight years at Anna, Illinois. He then accepted the editorship of the *Occident*, at San Francisco, occupying the pulpit of various churches meanwhile. In 1893 he was called to the Hazelwood Church, Pittsburgh, and four years later, in 1897, came to Miami for reasons of his health. Here he found the

Presbyterian church with only nine members and the congregation was worshipping in a tent on Fourteenth Street. The Baptists were their guests every alternate Sunday, and choir and Sunday School were union affairs. Dr. Faris went to Coconut Grove every other Sunday and Rev. W. E. Stanton of Lemon City occupied the pulpit here. In 1901 Dr. Faris returned to Anna, Illinois, but two years later came back to Miami and remained active in ministerial work until 1919, when he retired as pastor emeritus. During his pastorate he increased the membership of the church from nine members to four hundred and forty members. The first event of note after Dr. Faris came to Miami was the coming of seventy-five hundred soldiers who camped here during the Spanish-American War. They left the town filled with typhoid, measles and mumps. The local relief society organized the previous year was turned over to Dr. Faris, who conducted the fight against sickness and poverty. In 1899 came the dengue epidemic and in the fall the yellow fever. The committee in charge of the relief work spent over twenty-seven hundred dollars in caring for the poor and sick before the quarantine was lifted January 11, 1900.

During the early years of his residence here Dr. Faris was made Master of the local Masonic Lodge, and he founded the local chapter of Royal Arch Masons and was its first High Priest. He is also an Elk and an Odd Fellow. In 1900 he was, for a short time, emergency principal of the public schools, and a few years later was made a member of the school board, serving as its chairman until his resignation in 1910. He represented his presbytery at the General Assembly in 1900, 1907 and 1915. Since coming to Miami he has published two small volumes: one, "How to Talk with God," now out of print, and "The Christian Home," published in 1920. In 1887 his book, "Children of Light," was awarded place as five hundred dollar Fletcher Prize Essay by the trustees of Dartmouth College. At Anna, Illinois, in 1883, he founded Union Academy, and was its principal for ten years, all told, during which time the school sent out several hundred teachers, preachers, doctors and dentists. In the same year (1883) he founded *The Talk*, a weekly newspaper at Anna, Illinois, now published by one of his pupils.

Dr. Faris was married June 21, 1868, a week after he was ordained, to Miss Isabella Hardie Thomson, a Chicago school teacher, and they have been blessed with twelve children. Of the four boys who grew to maturity three became Presbyterian ministers; the eldest, Rev. Wallace S. Faris, dying in China in 1907, a victim of famine relief work after nine years' service. The second son, Rev. John T. Faris, D. D., is editor of the Presbyterian Board of Publication, Philadelphia. The third son, Rev. Paul Patton Faris, is on the editorial staff of *Continent*, Chicago, after eight years' service as a missionary in China. The fourth son, Philip M. Faris, is in business in Los Angeles. The six daughters are all living.

Mrs. M. H. King and Mrs. W. Stuart Hill reside in Miami. Mrs. Charles H. Wiley lives at Anna, Illinois, and Mrs. Theodore Lee Agnew is the wife of a physician of Ogden, Illinois. Mrs. George A. Armstrong, who served seven years as a missionary in China and whose husband is a retired missionary, lives in Alberta, Canada. Miss Sarah Faris is now in her ninth year as a missionary in China. There are twenty-three living grandchildren.

The degree of D. D. was conferred upon Dr. Faris at Carlinville, Illinois, in 1885 by Blackburn College, the presidency of which institution he declined in 1891. On retiring from the active ministry Dr. Faris bought a small cottage at 548 Southwest First Street, where he is spending the evening of life in quiet repose. During his long pastorate here he was brought in contact with all classes and he numbers among his stanch friends Baptists, Episcopalians, Lutherans, Universalists, Catholics, Hebrews, and those outside of any church, as well as those from his own fold. Always calm and straightforward, never demonstrative, his entire Christian life has been a steady effort for the worth of Christian doctrine, the purity and grandeur of Christian principles and the beauty and elevation of Christian character. This community is rich in a thousand thronging memories of his benevolent work during the long years of his residence here and many are those who bless his name as one whose influence has been as a blessed benediction.

JOSEPH ALBERT McDONALD

No compendium such as the province of this work defines in its essential limitations will serve to offer fit memorial to the life and accomplishments of Joseph Albert McDonald. He may well be called the father of Miami, for he was not only one of the first business men of the city but his activities, from the foundation of the community, touched and affected practically every important phase of municipal expansion. His precedents and standards marked Miami's history; his ideals and enthusiasm influenced the direction of development and his initiative spirit and organizing power founded and built many of its great institutions, and today the spirit of his enterprise, energy and progressiveness are guiding elements in its security and greatness. He assisted Henry M. Flagler in the magic work by which the Florida east coast was transformed from a wilderness into a modern, populous country. He was one of the most able of Mr. Flagler's lieutenants and his brains, his energy and his dynamic personality were responsible for the successful accomplishment of a great deal of the work which is now history in this state. Mr. McDonald, who died November 5, 1918, was a native of Prince Edward Island, having been born in that province in the '50s, and he was a son of James and Ann (McKinnon) McDonald, both of Scotch ancestry. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and after laying aside his books at

an early age, learned ship carpentering, spending seven years thereafter engaged in that line of work in Canada, and afterward pursuing the business for five years in the United States. He lived in various parts of the country until 1881 when he came to Florida, which state remained his home until his death. In the year of his arrival in Florida the partnership of McGuire & McDonald was formed, engaged in the general contracting business. It was in this connection that Mr. McDonald did his first important development work on the east coast, his firm being retained for service on the construction of the great hotels then in course of erection by Henry M. Flagler. The firm was engaged to build the famous Ponce de Leon and Alcazar hotels at St. Augustine and later were in charge of construction of the hotels at Ormond in 1891. Two years later they built the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach and in 1895 the Breakers at the same point. The latter was destroyed by fire in 1905 and was rebuilt the same year by McGuire & McDonald. The firm erected the Royal Palm in Miami in 1896 and the Colonial at Nassau, Bahama Islands, in 1899.

Mr. McDonald's activities at this period of his career were important and their effects far-reaching. They afforded him an opportunity of studying business and other conditions in various parts of Florida and of comparing relative merits. The results of his study became apparent in 1896, when, at the very foundation of the city of Miami, he built for himself the Biscayne Hotel, a striking evidence of Mr. McDonald's faith in the future development of the community. He rapidly became a man of large and varied interests, becoming connected with many important business interests of the city and figured as the founder and promoter of some of its most substantial enterprises. In 1902 he organized the J. A. McDonald Lumber Company. At one time he was president of the Halcyon Hall Hotel Company, and he was also president of the Ocean Beach Realty Company, vice-president of the Miami Transfer Company and chairman of the board of directors of the Bank of Bay Biscayne. As president of the Miami Board of Trade (now the Chamber of Commerce) he did much constructive work in the general interests of the city, his versatile business ability being a forceful factor in advancement and growth. Specific instances may be mentioned of his timely aid to the city in hours of need and of his untiring labor in the support of existing institutions as well as his efficient work in the organization of new enterprises. He aided the Florida East Coast Ice Company at a time of great peril when its affairs were entangled, accepting the office of president and effectually relieving it from financial embarrassment. Each year which he lived in Miami chronicled something to his credit along lines of business development and added something to the esteem in which he was uniformly held.

In 1870 Mr. McDonald married Elizabeth Wallace, of Derby, Connecticut, and they became the parents of three children, of whom only one is now living, Mrs. John B. Reilly, of Miami.

Mr. McDonald was a member of the Roman Catholic Church and

molded his life according to its principles, taking an active part as a prominent churchman in this section of the state. He was identified with the Knights of Columbus and was a member of the lodge of Elks. He took an active part in the organization and incorporation of the city of Miami and for the first three years of the existence of the community was a member of the city council, an office he again held later. His life and work were a part of the city's growth and so intimately intermingled with all the forces of good that specific mention of any particular achievement is but random acknowledgment of a career singularly fruitful of just and honorable deeds. A man of wide sympathies and broad charity he never sought self-exploitation and when he aided the unfortunate, as he constantly did, his left hand never knew what his right hand did. Only those who came within the close circle of his friendship knew the full scope of his powers or the extent of his interests and yet to the people of Miami he will always stand as the splendid representative of the prominent capitalist to whom business was but one phase of life and did not exclude his active participation in all the other vital elements which go to make up the sum of human existence.

KIRK MUNROE

This biographical memoir has to do with a character of unusual force. As one of those distinguished types of the world's workers, Kirk Munroe has long held a place of eminence in the domain of literature and his name today has an abiding place in the hearts of countless thousands throughout the world as one who has given freely of his great talent for the enjoyment of others. Coconut Grove, one of the choicest gardens of tropical nature, numbers this celebrated author as one of its citizens. He is, in fact, a pioneer settler of that community and has had much to do with the development of the locality and its moral and intellectual advancement. Kirk Munroe was born at Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin, September 15, 1850, and is a son of Charles and Susan (Hall) Munroe. He acquired his education in the common schools of Appleton, Wisconsin, and at Cambridge University and Harvard University. He took up literature as a profession while a young man, and achieved early distinction as a writer of books for boys. He has been a prolific writer and his books have met with the successful endorsement of large sales. He was the first editor of Harper's Round Table, his editorship covering the years 1879 to 1882. Among his best known books are: Wakulla, The Flamingo Feather, Derrick Sterling. Crystal Jack & Co., The Golden Days of '48, Dorymates, Campmates, Canoemates, Raftmates, The Fur Seal's Tooth, Snow Shoes and Sledges, Rick Dale, The Painted Desert, The White Conquerors, At War With Pontiac, Through Swamp and Glade, With Crocket and Bowie, Under Orders, Prince Dusty, Cab and Caboose, The Coral Ship, Big Cypress, The Ready Rangers, The Copper Princess, In Pirate Waters, Forward March, Shine Terrill, Midshipman Stuart, Son of Satsuma, The Blue Dragoon, Under the Great Bear, Brethren of the Coast, The Belt of Seven Totems, The Out-

cast Warrior, and For the Mikado. These are all books for boys. His works are marked by gracious fancy and adroit polish, and his wonderful power of descriptive narrative has opened vistas of joy to the younger folks of many lands.

Mr. Munroe married, September 15, 1883, Mary, daughter of Mrs. Amelia Barr, the noted authoress. Their villa at Coconut Grove is the center of an exclusive social and literary circle.

FREDERICK S. MORSE

A publication of this nature exercises its most important function when it takes cognizance, through proper memorial tribute, of the life and labors of so good a citizen as was Frederick S. Morse, whose death occurred July 2, 1920. He was one of the first citizens of Miami and always maintained a first place in the hearts of his fellow citizens. He was of the older generation of Miami men and through the many years of his residence here he was a potent but unobstructive factor in the life of the community. He served Dade County as a representative in the lower house of the legislature in the years 1893 and 1894 and again in the years 1899 and 1900. He was one of the incorporators of the city of Miami and was elected president of the first city council. He was prominently connected with important real estate interests in Miami and was one of the real builders and promoters of the city. He was noted for his business ability, and his friendships extended through all classes of men, for he was the warm personal friend of every worthy person with whom he came in contact. His was the kind of judgment men sought and his aid was that which all in need eagerly looked for.

Frederick S. Morse was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 18, 1859, and was a son of Ira and Julia (Streeter) Morse. He was a representative of an old New England family and a direct descendant of Samuel Morse, who emigrated from England to Massachusetts in 1630 and who was the progenitor of the American branch of the family. Samuel Morse settled in Boston, where his descendants are prominent to the present time. Frederick S. Morse was educated in the Boston public schools. In early youth his health failed and he was obliged to seek a warmer climate. Accordingly, in 1884, he came to Florida and settled on the present site of Miami. The town at that time had not been founded and its buildings consisted of a post-office and a few buildings. In 1893, however, more settlers had come to the community, the Florida East Coast Railway having announced its intention to build to Miami. It was at this time that Mr. Morse embarked in the real estate business, recognizing in that field of labor a rare opportunity. He afterward became connected also with the East Coast Railway in the capacity of right-of-way man and rendered very valuable assistance in securing right of way in southern Dade County and from Miami to Key West. In 1896, with the advent of the railroad, the city was incorporated, Mr. Morse as a pioneer settler assisting in the work

of laying the foundation for the present community. He later became connected with the land department of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company and from that time until his death he was closely identified with the lands of that and related companies, acting as local agent for them in the sale of property. In addition, he had large private real estate interests of his own, and was one of the most conspicuously successful business men of the city.

Noted for his modesty and quiet bearing, Mr. Morse was one of the most generous of men, never withholding his charity from any worthy cause and always contributing cheerfully to any of the demands made upon him or his purse by the public. He was a loyal and devout member of the Episcopal Church, and was affiliated with the Masonic fraternity and of the Knights of Pythias and the Elks. Mr. Morse was survived only by his mother, Mrs. Julia S. Morse, to whom he was a devoted and loving son. Mrs. Morse continues to reside in Miami. She was born in 1839 in old Boston and came to Miami in the fall of 1906. She is a woman of rare culture and learning, and though now in her eighty-second year she is still endowed with keen intellectual faculties and is a woman of gracious personality.

The career of Frederick S. Morse is a story of a life whose success was measured by its usefulness. He was in the most significant sense humanity's friend. In all the relations of life he displayed that consistent spirit, that innate refinement and unswerving integrity that endeared him alike to man, woman and child, and to all familiar with his life and his work there must come a feeling of reverence in contemplating his services and their beneficial results. Passing quietly out of life, as he had lived it, he left an indelible impress for good on Miami that will long be cherished by those left to mourn.

JAMES R. REID

The conditions under which industrial and commercial enterprises are prosecuted in this city of phenomenal advancement demand men who are forceful and of strong potentiality, courage and judgment. Numbered among such representatives in the personnel of the successful and enterprising business men of Miami is James R. Reid, president of the North Bay Shore Land Company, whose connection with the development of large and important property interests has been a serviceable factor in advancing the general development of the community.

James R. Reid is a native of Bowling Green, Ohio, and comes from a family long prominent in the Buckeye State, members of the family, on both the paternal and maternal side, having figured conspicuously in the early history of northern Ohio. He is a son of John H. and Augusta A. (Howard) Reid, the former a native of the State of Pennsylvania and the latter born at Fort Meigs, Ohio. John H. Reid, Captain of Company D, 86th, Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the Civil war, was a prominent law-



Yours very truly
James R. Reid.

yer and shared with Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, the honor of being Nestor of the bar in northwestern Ohio. He was a close friend of Chief Justice Waite, at whose home he was married. An older son, Frank A. Reid, Esq., sustains the legal prestige of the family, and is still in active practice at Bowling Green, Ohio. The youngest son, Richard W. Reid, and the only daughter (now Mrs. Harris K. Vance) both reside in Chattanooga, Tennessee.

Robert A. Howard, maternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was one of the early settlers of Ohio, settling at the head of the rapids in the Maumee River, where he built the first log school house west of Toledo, in which his daughter taught the first school.

The Howard family has long been prominent in Fulton County, Ohio. Robert A. Howard served as treasurer of the county and was succeeded in this office by his son, who in turn was succeeded by the latter's son, the present incumbent, making a continuous record of service by different members of the family through three generations.

John H. Reid died in 1885, his widow surviving until 1906. Upon his father's death, James R. Reid had the responsibility of the family and the rearing of his younger brother and sister. He acquired a public school education in the schools of Bowling Green and began his independent career there at the age of sixteen as clerk in a mercantile establishment; three years later he became a partner, and five years later succeeded to full ownership. The clothing and men's furnishing business occupied his attention for a period of twenty years at Bowling Green, Ohio, and Chattanooga, Tennessee, where he had several stores. He exchanged mercantile interests for real estate, following which he was for some time engaged in the real estate business in Chattanooga, Augusta, Georgia, and other places.

He came to Miami in 1911 and here purchased six hundred and fifty town lots on the north bay shore, adjoining the Charles Deering Estate, in the promotion and development of which he is now engaged. He organized the North Bay Shore Land Company, of which he is the president and active principal. He built the North Bay Shore Inn, one of the popular resorts of the locality, and is now owner of South Beach Park at Miami Beach, one of the principal development properties there, having an ocean frontage of six hundred and fifty feet, extending through to Biscayne Bay. He confines his activities to the improvement and development of his own large interests.

Mr. Reid married, October 2, 1889, Cornelia S. Carlile, daughter of Major Thomas J. Carlile, of Chattanooga, Tennessee, who was Mayor of that city at the time of his death, and to them have been born two sons: James R. Reid, Jr., and Carlile Reid. James R. Reid, Jr., is located at Houston, Texas, where he is engaged with the International and Great Northern Railroad. During the World War he was with the United States Army at Leon Springs, Texas, and prior to that was with General Pershing in his Mexican campaign. Carlile Reid is a member of

the United States Navy, now stationed at Cavite, Philippine Islands. He served in the Navy during the World War with Admiral Sims' squadron, and has the distinction of being in the first squadron to go overseas.

Fraternally James R. Reid is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Temple Lodge No. 430, Hamilton Chapter No. 49, Lookout Commandery No. 14 and Alhambra Temple, all of Chattanooga, Tennessee. He is Past Master of his Blue Lodge, and has the honor of having been made a master of his lodge two years after he was made a Mason. A man of broad experience and identification with representative interests, his work here has been efficient and constructive, a force in public growth and an element in the general development of the community. He is known as a public-spirited and progressive citizen and is accounted one of Miami's substantial business factors, while his liberal culture and genial nature make him popular in the social life of the city.

FRANK A. KEENE

Frank A. Keene, superintendent of mails at the Miami postoffice, and a citizen of marked ability and substantial worth, is a native of Clinton, Iowa, born May 18, 1877. He is a son of Rev. A. C. and Nellie (Minor) Keene, the former born in the state of Wisconsin and the latter a native of the state of Vermont. Rev. A. C. Keene was a Baptist minister who occupied pulpits in Illinois and South Dakota for a number of years, and who removed to Miami, Florida, in 1908. While resident in Miami he occasionally occupied the pulpit at Fort Lauderdale and at Homestead, but failing health prevented him from accepting a permanent call. He was a man of high character and scholarly attainments. He died in Miami August 15, 1914, where his widow still resides. She is a daughter of M. B. Minor, a prominent Illinois lawyer who rode the circuit with Abraham Lincoln in ante-bellum days.

Frank A. Keene acquired a public school education in the schools of Watertown, South Dakota. He then entered the University of South Dakota, at Vermillion, South Dakota. It had been his ambition to follow the ministry, but his father's death compelled him to abandon it. He taught school and did newspaper work to enable him to go through college, where he did four years' work in three years. He was secretary of the United States Civil Service Commission at Watertown, South Dakota, for eight years, and served in the same official capacity in Miami for the past five years, resigning to accept his present position as superintendent of mails at the Miami postoffice. While in charge of the Civil Service Commission in Miami, his jurisdiction embraced all of the East Coast of Florida, and his office had the distinction of sending more employees to Washington during the war emergency than any other Florida branch, having sent over 2,000 individuals to the various governmental departments. Mr. Keene has been in postoffice work since May 1, 1900, and connected with the Miami postoffice since January 1, 1910, having been transferred here from

a clerical position in Watertown, South Dakota. After coming to Miami, he was a newspaper worker on the *Herald* for four years, working on the paper at night and doing duty at the postoffice during the day. When the Federal census for 1920 was taken Mr. Keene had charge of that important task in Miami, and his official record in this connection was so praiseworthy that he was the recipient of a personal letter of commendation from the Supervisor of the Census, transmitted through the Civil Service Commission at Washington.

Mr. Keene was first married to Emma Cross, of Arlington, South Dakota, who died December 14, 1906, leaving two children: Marguerite and James Albert. On May 10, 1917, he was married to Helen McClure Park, of Red Wing, Minnesota. Mr. Keene is chairman of the board of deacons of the First Baptist Church of Miami, and he has been a member of the board of directors of the Miami Y. M. C. A. since its foundation. He is much interested in all that pertains to progressive public movements and in official and in private life has manifested the sterling traits of character which everywhere command respect and regard.

FRANK H. WHARTON

Frank H. Wharton, who has the distinction of being one of the earliest settlers in Miami, has throughout the many years of his residence here been prominently connected with its commercial and political life. He has been mayor of the city and otherwise active in public affairs and is numbered among those who have been influential factors in advancing the general interests of the community and in promoting its civic and commercial progress. Mr. Wharton was born in Rockbridge, Hocking County, Ohio, April 11, 1870, and is a son of William A. and Martha Jane (Stewart) Wharton, both of whom were natives of Virginia. William A. Wharton removed with his parents to Ohio when he was still a young man and was a successful farmer in Hocking County for a number of years, dying upon his homestead there in 1900. His wife continued to make her home in Rockbridge, Ohio, until her death December 26, 1920, in the ninety-first year of her age.

Frank H. Wharton was reared on his father's farm in Hocking County, Ohio, and there acquired his education in the public schools. Dependent upon his own resources from an early age, his success is the result of his own hard work and determination. He left home, with the consent of his parents, as a boy of sixteen and came immediately to Florida, where he located in Lake County and obtained a position as teacher in the public schools, doing able work in this capacity for a period of seven years. While thus engaged he planted an orange grove and became also active in the business life of Mascotte. There he obtained a position as clerk in a store and worked his way upward until he became a partner in the concern. The cold weather of the year 1895 destroyed his orange crop and influenced his determination to remove to Crescent City, where for some time he worked

as a cross-tie contractor, removing in 1897 to Altoona. A year later he removed to Daytona and in November, 1897, he came to Miami, where he has since resided. He is, therefore, numbered among the oldest residents here and his energy, ability and personality have been powerful elements in the community's growth and upbuilding. He worked at various employments in Miami, when the city was still a hamlet, his occupations including work on a dredge boat and as clerk in a local grocery store. In 1903 he established the Magnolia Grocery Company, Incorporated, of which he became president and principal stockholder, controlling a large and profitable business.

Mr. Wharton gives his political allegiance to the democratic party, and his ability and worth have been signally recognized by his party and his city. He was for six years a member of the Miami city council and was president of the council for two years. In 1907 he was elected mayor of the city and was reelected in 1909, serving in all four years and giving to the city a straight-forward, business-like and constructive administration.

Mr. Wharton married, June 15, 1897, in Lake County, Florida, Ola B. Hinson, a native of that section, and they have four children: Florence Estelle, Floy Ruth, Frankie May, and Fannette Ola. Florence Estelle was the first Miami-born graduate of the Miami high school, and Floy Ruth was the second Miami-born graduate of the high school. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, belonging to the Knights Templar, and he is also a member of the Elks, and a member of the Miami Rotary Club. Mr. Wharton's interests are thoroughly identified with those of Miami, where he has so long resided, and he is recognized today as an influence in the city's affairs and a public-spirited citizen whose aid and cooperation may be had for any movement calculated to promote municipal growth or to advance the public interests.

PARKER ADAIR HENDERSON

Parker Adair Henderson, sole owner of the P. A. Henderson Lumber Company and a potent factor in the general business life of Miami, was born in Hampton, Henry County, Georgia, January 7, 1875. He is a son of Arthur J. and Irene (Adair) Henderson. Arthur J. Henderson was a prominent manufacturer of cotton goods at Hampton Georgia, and died there in December, 1917.

Parker Adair Henderson was reared in Hampton, Georgia, and acquired his education in the public schools of that community. Laying aside his books at the age of sixteen, he took charge of one of his father's saw mills in South Georgia and from that time until the present he has been continuously identified with the lumber industry, which he thoroughly understands in principle and detail. He is not only an excellent executive and business manager, but also a practical workman, capable of performing every process of the work by which the rough timber is transformed into finished building material. For 15 years he gave his attention to lumber in-

terests in Georgia, first as an employe and later as an independent employer and dealer, and in 1906 came to Miami, where he has since resided. He here organized the McCrimmon Lumber Company in association with his brother-in-law, C. T. McCrimmon. In 1912 Mr. Henderson purchased his brother-in-law's interest, and since the business has been conducted under the name of P. A. Henderson—a name which stands for upright and honorable commercial methods and the highest standard of business integrity. Mr. Henderson was elected mayor of Miami in June, 1915, taking office the following November. He served two years in this official capacity, giving to the city an able and straightforward administration. From a financial point of view Mr. Henderson is one of the most successful men in Miami, and he is a large holder of valuable real estate properties. He has firm faith in the future of Miami and has given practical and beneficial evidence of it by substantial investment. In 1913 he constructed on the west side of Avenue D what is doubtless one of the most modern wholesale houses in the city. He is a director of the First National Bank and a director of the First National Company, and is president of the Miami Novelty Works, Incorporated, manufacturers and dealers in sash, doors and interior trim.

In 1898 Mr. Henderson was united in marriage to Julia McCrimmon, of Rochelle, Georgia, and they have two sons: Parker, Jr., and Arthur J. Mr. Henderson is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the commandery and the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. He is a member also of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks and the Hoo Hoo. He is a wide-awake and energetic business man, modern in his methods and progressive in his ideas, and his success has been used to further not only his individual prosperity but also the best interests of the community. His name is a synonym for ability, enterprise and that public spirit which is evidenced in practical work for the general welfare.

O. B. SAILORS

Closely identified with important corporate and business interests of Miami, O. B. Sailors is numbered among those men whose initiative, foresight and discrimination have contributed in a substantial measure to the general business expansion and influenced the civic interests of the community. As president of Sailors Brothers Company, Incorporated, owners of the Clyde Court Apartments, and vice-president of the Gralynn Hotel Company, Incorporated, he is connected with projects of public worth and his enterprise has been of practical and far-reaching value in the upbuilding of the city.

Mr. Sailors was born in Wabash County, Indiana, May 20, 1875, and he is a son of J. J. and Sarah E. (Thorne) Sailors, the former also born in Indiana and the latter a native of the state of New Jersey. J. J. Sailors, now deceased, was a prominent merchant. O. B. Sailors was educated in the public schools and when 17 years of age removed to Kokomo, Indiana,

where he became associated with a large department store. Later he became a traveling salesman for the John V. Farwell Company, of Chicago, traveling the southwest for a period of five years. Seventeen years ago he engaged in the retail mercantile business at Kokomo, Indiana, as one of the principals of Sailors Brothers, Incorporated, operating home furnishing establishments at South Bend, Indiana, and Terre Haute, Indiana, as well as at Kokomo. Mr. Sailors is president of the Sailors Brothers Company, of Kokomo, but the corporation has disposed of the other two stores, though the corporate name of the South Bend store is still retained. Mr. Sailors first came to Miami in 1914 and in the fall of 1917 located here permanently. In 1918 he built the beautiful Clyde Court Apartments and in 1919 added the de luxe wing. The Clyde Court is one of the handsomest apartment buildings in the entire South. Of modified Spanish architectural design, it is one of the most attractive structures in Miami, and enjoys the patronage of a high-class and discriminating public.

Mr. Sailors married August 15, 1907, Edith Hillis, of Kokomo, Indiana, who is also a native of Indiana. They have one child, O. B. Sailors, Jr. Mr. Sailors is a director of the First National Bank and the First National Company, of Miami. He is also a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, and a member of the Rotary Club. Actuated at all times by a spirit of progress, he is recognized as a prominent public factor and accounted one of the representative and substantial men of the community.

EUGENE K. JAUDON, M. D.

Prominent among the professional men of south Florida is Dr. Eugene K. Jaudon, of Miami, who is widely recognized not only as an able and successful physician, but is honored also for distinguished military service rendered his country in its hour of need. Controlled and dominated by high standards of professional and personal integrity, both as a skilled physician and a public-spirited citizen, he easily ranks with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the advancement of the community. Dr. Jaudon is a native of Orangeburg, South Carolina, born January 27, 1867, of French Huguenot descent on both sides. He is a son of Paul B. and Frances (Shuler) Jaudon. The father was a merchant in Orangeburg, and during the Civil War served as a soldier in the Confederate army, making a splendid record as a scout and sharpshooter.

Dr. Eugene K. Jaudon was but three years of age when his parents moved to Waco, Texas, and thence in 1881 to Orlando, Florida. He was, therefore, educated in the public schools of both cities, completing the high school course in Orlando and then studying in Baylor University in Waco. He had also the added advantage of study under private tutors. In 1892, having determined to make the practice of medicine his life work, Dr. Jaudon entered upon the study of medical principles under the preceptorship of the late Dr. R. B. Rhett, a well-known physician of Charleston, South Carolina. Later he entered the Medical College of South Carolina at Charleston and in 1896 received his degree of M. D. from that institution.



Eugene K. Jaudon, M.D.

He afterward served as interne in the Charleston City Hospital from October, 1896, to April, 1897, taking up the active practice of his profession in Lonestar, South Carolina, in the latter year. He there remained until 1901, when he moved to Georgetown and thence, in 1905, to Miami, where he has since devoted his attention to the conscientious performance of the duties which devolve upon him in a professional capacity, and where he has established a reputation second to none as a skilled practitioner. During the great World War Dr. Jaudon rendered efficient service. He was local examiner for Dade County for the United States government from the beginning of the war until he enlisted for active service November 4, 1917. He saw service as Captain of the Medical Corps and was assigned first at Camp Greenleaf, Chicamaugua Park, Georgia, being later transferred to U. S. General Hospital No. 30, Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, New York, where he was on duty until his discharge, December 4, 1918.

Dr. Jaudon, in association with Dr. James M. Jackson and H. G. Ralston, then city councilman, organized and formed the first City Board of Health of Miami, with the co-operation of the Miami City Council.

Dr. Jaudon married, July 6, 1898, Lillie Lee Harley, of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and they have one daughter, Hermione. Fraternaly, he is connected with the Masonic order, in which he belongs to the Knights Templar, Scottish Rite, thirty-second degree, and Shriner, and is also a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He holds membership in the Dade County and Florida State Medical Societies, the Southern States Medical Association, the American Medical Association, and the Association of Military Surgeons. He is also a member of the American Legion. A man of broad experience and liberal culture, devoted to the arduous duties of a large professional practice, he yet finds time to cooperate in the furtherance of public projects which have to do with the material and moral welfare of the community.

WILLIAM N. URMEY

Among those men whose constructive ability and substantial enterprise have aided in the material advancement of the city and given an added prestige to the increasing popularity of Miami as a resort center is numbered William N. Urmev, of the Hotel Urmev, one of the high-class resort hotels of the South and one of the best conducted hotels in the country. Mr. Urmev is a native of Indiana, born at Harrodsburg, that state, September 27, 1872, and he is a son of Joseph D. and Mary (Gaskins) Urmev. He was educated in the public schools and at the Danville Business College, Danville, Indiana. For several years he was connected with the cut stone department of the great oolitic limestone industries of Indiana. He came to Florida in 1907, locating at Pensacola, where for two years he successfully operated the Escambia Hotel. Coming to Miami in 1911, he leased the San Carlos Hotel and for a period of five years conducted that hostelry in an equally successful manner. In 1916 he built the Hotel

Urmev, which opened its doors to the public January 4, 1917. In 1919 two additional stories were added to the hotel and the size of the dining room doubled. The Hotel Urmev is a seven-story structure of beautiful architectural design and has a capacity of two hundred and fifty guests. It is of modern concrete construction, absolutely fire-proof, and is ideally located, being situated in the heart of the city and overlooking Royal Palm Park. The expenditure in equipment and furnishings is lavish and profuse, the dining room in particular being unexcelled in appointment and service arrangement. It is accorded the patronage of an exclusive and discriminating clientele and in popularity and prestige ranks with the most notable hotels of the South.

Mr. Urmev married, May 21, 1908, Maude Deckard, of Bedford, Indiana, and they are prominent in the social and club life of Miami. He is a Mason, being a member of the Commandery and Shrine. For six years he has been a member of the board of directors of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is recognized as one of the progressive, public-spirited business men of the city and a tangible force in its advancement.

HENRY GOULD RALSTON

Henry Gould Ralston, president of Ralston Brothers, Incorporated, owners and operators of The Fairfax Properties, and principal factor in the firm of Ralston, Ralston & Smith, prominent real estate brokers, is known in Miami as a man of enterprise, initiative and business aggressiveness, his important interests touching and influencing general commercial and financial development. His able and efficient discharge of large and important tasks has gained for him a place among the men of marked ability and substantial worth in the community. Mr. Ralston was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 17, 1884, and is a son of Robert White and Julia Skinner (Gould) Ralston. He is of Scotch-Irish ancestry on the paternal side, while his mother is of English descent. The Ralston family was established in America by John Ralston, who emigrated to the colonies from the north of Ireland in 1732 and settled in Pennsylvania. Both the Ralston and Gould families were represented in the colonial army during the Revolutionary War, the former by Captain John Ralston and the latter by Harry Gould. General St. John Bull Skinner, maternal great-grandfather of the subject of this review, served in the War of 1812, acquiring in that conflict the title of general. He afterward served as first assistant postmaster general under four presidents. He was a son of Major Joseph Skinner of the Revolutionary War. Robert White Ralston, father of the subject, was a prominent business man of Chicago and for many years connected with the stock yards in that city. He died in 1888 and his widow afterward married Professor Walter Smith, who was at one time a member of the faculty of Lake Forest University. The family afterward removed to Charlottesville, Virginia, where Professor Smith passed away in 1907.

Henry Gould Ralston was reared in Lake Forest, Illinois, and there attended Lake Forest Academy and Lake Forest University. He afterward entered Yale University and graduated with the degree of B. A. in 1906. His mother and stepfather had in the meantime removed to Charlottesville and Mr. Ralston joined them there, remaining until 1909. In July of that year he became identified with the Everglade Land Sales Company in the capacity of first vice-president and member of the board of directors. He came to Miami October 1, 1909, to give his attention to the Florida interests of this corporation, which controlled 70,000 acres of Everglade land north and west of Miami. Mr. Ralston is president of Ralston Brothers, Incorporated, owners and operators of The Fairfax Properties, controlling one of the most valuable and desirable apartments and business blocks in Miami. He also is an important factor in the firm of Ralston, Ralston & Smith, prominent real estate brokers. Politically, Mr. Ralston gives his allegiance to the democratic party and he is prominent in local and state politics, having served during the presidential campaign of 1912 as a member of the Florida finance committee of the Democratic National Committee. He served as a member of the Miami City Council for three years, from 1913 to 1917, and was harbor commissioner at one time and, with Dr. James M. Jackson and Dr. E. K. Jaudon, formed the first Miami Board of Health. He was a candidate before the primary of 1920 for state senator from the thirteenth Florida district, but withdrew his candidacy. Mr. Ralston was chosen a member of the committee of fifteen, elected January 21, 1921, to draft a new city charter for the City of Miami. During the world war Mr. Ralston entered the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia, and was commissioned a captain of infantry, serving with the Thirty-seventh United States Infantry, which was held on the Texas border. For two years he served as a member of the board of governors of the American Legion, and for one year was president of the local council of the Boy Scouts. As a director of the Miami Y. M. C. A. in 1920, he was active in the work of that organization. He is also identified with the Miami Humane Society, of which he is an active member.

Mr. Ralston married, June 1, 1910, Grace Radcliffe Day, of Smithfield, Virginia, and they have two daughters, Virginia Day Ralston and Julia Gould Ralston. Mrs. Ralston died July 6, 1916. Mr. Ralston is one of the most popular and prominent men of Miami and has extensive club affiliations. He is affiliated with the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club and in Chicago held membership in the University Club. He retains his connection with the Colonnade Club of the University of Virginia and is a member of Alpha Delta Phi, Miami Beach Golf Club and Miami Country Club. A man of broad culture, modern views and high ideals, he represents all that is best in modern business and in present-day citizenship and possesses in his energy, discrimination and administrative ability a guarantee of continued progress and of future distinction.

FRANK J. PEPPER

Real estate activity stands indisputably as one of the strong sources of Miami's growth, improvement and adornment and the men who are active in that field of labor have much to do with public progress, controlling and directing the character of the work accomplished for the city's benefit. Prominent in this connection is Frank J. Pepper, senior member of the firm of Pepper & Potter, one of the leading real estate brokerage firms of Miami. Mr. Pepper is president of the Miami Realty Board and vice-president of the Florida State Realtors Association and in his official position as well as in the capacity of a broker he has been an aggressive advocate of the square deal in real estate transactions, believing that the primary function of the broker is one of service.

Frank J. Pepper is a native of Cherry Creek, Nevada, born July 26, 1880. He is a son of James M. and Emma (Geyer) Pepper, the former a native of the state of Kentucky and the latter born in New York state. James M. Pepper was a rancher, who removed from Kentucky to Missouri, thence to California. He later removed to Nevada and from there to Colorado and New Mexico, where he now resides. Frank Pepper acquired a high school education at St. Joseph, Missouri. Leaving school, he went to work as an office boy in the engineering department of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company at St. Joseph. One year later he was promoted to chief clerk to the division superintendent of the road. After serving in this capacity for a period of two years he went to DeSoto, Missouri, as chief clerk of the division superintendent of the Iron Mountain Railroad Company, where he also served for a period of two years. He then left railroad service, removed back to St. Joseph, and became manager of the procuring department of the Blue Valley Creamery Company, of that city, and was thus engaged for two years. On account of the ill health of his wife he was attracted to the southland. He came to Miami in March, 1907, and became connected with the auditor's office of the Florida East Coast Extension, being transferred a few months later to the freight department of the same company. One year later he accepted the position of office manager for the chief construction engineer of the Florida East Coast Extension, which he resigned two years later to become paying teller with the Bank of Bay Biscayne. In June, 1910, Mr. Pepper became associated with the late Frederick S. Morse, agent for the large land interests of the Florida East Coast Railroad and other large land corporations, and upon the death of Mr. Morse in July, 1920, Mr. Pepper, in association with B. S. Potter, succeeded to the business. Pepper & Potter conduct a general real estate business and represent the important land interests of the Florida East Coast Railroad Company, the Perrine Land Grant Company, and other large corporations. The firm is one of known reliability and recognized standing and has handled some of the most important transactions of the local field.

Mr. Pepper married, at St. Joseph, Missouri, June 21, 1905, Anna

Pearl Griffiths, of St. Joseph, who died at Miami, April 1, 1916, leaving a daughter, Maurine. On March 19, 1920, Mr. Pepper married Bernice Dodge-Parker, of Bradford, Vermont. He is a director of the Southern Bank and Trust Company and a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and member Miami Rotary Club. He is an active and aggressive citizen, devoted to the cause of civic advancement—a public-spirited citizen whose interest and activity in community affairs arise from a patriotic devotion and loyalty to the general good.

RODDEY B. BURDINE

Roddey B. Burdine, president of William Burdine's Sons, occupies a position of distinctive precedence in commercial circles of Miami. As head of the great department store whose twenty-one years' of history is contemporaneous with much of the history of Miami, he has shown executive and organizing ability of a high order and become a prominent factor in the business field. Mr. Burdine was born at Verona, Mississippi, October 14, 1887, and is a son of William M. and Mary (Taylor) Burdine, both of whom were also natives of the State of Mississippi. William M. Burdine, who was born in 1843, was a veteran of the Civil War, having served through that conflict as first lieutenant in the army of the Confederacy. After the close of the war he engaged in merchandizing in Mississippi for a number of years. In 1891 he came to Florida, locating first at Bartow. In 1898 he removed to Miami and here founded the establishment which now bears his name. He died February 1, 1911, and upon his demise the business was incorporated and R. B. Burdine elected to the presidency. The first Burdine store was located in a small building on Avenue D. In 1890 they moved to a building on Twelfth street, and in 1912 the business was moved into the new Burdine building, known as "Miami's first skyscraper." In 1916 the Chaille store was taken over, and in 1920 the new building and the adjoining property on the block, which included the entire corner, were acquired, giving the store a total of thirty-eight thousand feet of floor space. The establishment of William Burdine's Sons has the distinction of being the largest dry goods house in Miami and one of the largest and most important retail stores in Florida. The stock of the corporation is owned by members of the Burdine family.

Roddey B. Burdine was but a lad when the family removed to Miami. He acquired his education in the city schools and it may be said that he practically grew up in the establishment of which he is now the head, for when not engaged with his books he was constantly employed in the store, thus acquiring a detailed familiarity with every branch of the mercantile business which has been the foundation of his present success. Much of the credit for the prosperity of the store is due to the enterprising policy inaugurated by Mr. Burdine and to the modern and metropolitan methods established by him.

Mr. Burdine married, September 15, 1915, Zada Dutton, of De Land, Florida, and they have two children: Zada Dutton Burdine, age four years, and Patricia Burdine, age fifteen months. Mr. Burdine is a member of the Miami Rotary Club and is prominent in the social and commercial life of the city.

GEORGE E. WARREN

George E. Warren, principal factor of the Everglades Land & Development Company, and one of the active and far-sighted business men of Miami, is a native of Scotland County, Iowa, born February 26, 1866. His parents, Isaac Thomas and Savilla T. (Huckins) Warren, were both natives of Meigs County, Ohio, who removed to the State of Iowa and later to Missouri. Isaac Thomas Warren was a contractor and builder and later was engaged in the real estate business. Both parents are now deceased.

George E. Warren was reared in Hannibal, Missouri, to which city his parents had removed when he was one year old. He received a public school education and was associated with his father in the contracting business until he came to Miami in 1903. Here he engaged in fruit growing on West Fifth street, where he still resides, and where he has sixteen and one-half acres in grapefruit and oranges. Since 1915 he has been the principal factor of the Everglades Land & Development Company, controlling valuable properties in the famous Everglade section of Florida. Mr. Warren is recognized as an authority on land values and his judgment and advice are often sought. His enthusiasm regarding the Everglades is typical of the spirit of enterprise that has awakened the southland and will make it one of the richest agricultural sections of the world. His company conducts a general real estate business, maintaining offices on Flagler street, where an interesting exhibit of the products of the Everglades is shown.

Mr. Warren was first married to Louise Smith, now deceased. In 1912 he was married to Gertrude C. Congdon, of Mount Vernon, New York, and they are the parents of two children, twins: Edwin Holmes Warren and Elizabeth Gertrude Warren. Mr. Warren is a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and is chairman of the Everglades Bureau of that body. He has also served for several years as a director of the Florida Citrus Growers' Association. In the work of development of southern Florida he has taken an active part and is numbered among the men who have contributed largely to community expansion and growth.

HARRY C. BUDGE

Harry C. Budge, general manager of the E. B. Douglas Company department store, former postmaster of Miami, and a representative citizen who has been prominent in community affairs since pioneer days, is a native of Urbana, Ohio, born September 23, 1872. He is a son of John and Mary (Grey) Budge, both of whom were natives of the state of Pennsyl-

vania, who, when young, removed to the state of Ohio. Both are now deceased.

Mr. Budge was reared in his native city and there acquired a high school education. When thirteen years of age, and before he was out of school, he became a clerk in a dry goods store in Urbana for a period of four years. As a young man he came to Titusville, Florida, and was there associated with his brother, F. T. Budge, in the hardware business for about one year. He then opened a dry goods establishment in Titusville, which he successfully conducted until January, 1896. He came to Miami February 1, 1896, and is therefore one of the pioneer citizens of the city. Here he became associated with his brother as manager of the mercantile house of the F. T. Budge Company. On June 1, 1900, Mr. Budge was appointed postmaster at Miami. At the expiration of his commission from President McKinley, he was twice re-appointed by President Roosevelt, serving in all over thirteen years as postmaster, and giving to the city a public-spirited and businesslike administration characterized by many needed reforms and improvements. At the expiration of his official tenure he became general manager of the E. B. Douglas Company department store, one of the largest and most important mercantile establishments of Miami. He is recognized as one of the ablest business men of the city, possessing executive and organizing ability of a high order and being thoroughly familiar with modern merchandising methods.

Mr. Budge married, January 6, 1896, Lena Gardner, now deceased. Two children were born of this marriage: Catherine J. and John. On September 10, 1918, he was married to Mrs. Gussie H. (Freeman) Herrick, of Portland, Oregon. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the Masonic order, being a member of Biscayne Bay Lodge No. 124. During all the years of his residence here Mr. Budge has been active and prominent in promoting the welfare of Miami. His activities in this connection are far too numerous to mention in detail here, but it can truthfully be said that no progressive project has ever been inaugurated here since the founding of the city in which he has not rendered material and substantial aid.

JUDGE J. EMMET WOLFE

Judge J. Emmet Wolfe, member of the law firm of Hudson, Wolfe & Cason, former judge of the Criminal Court of Record of Dade County and prominent in civil affairs of Miami, is a native of Butler county, Illinois, born November 23, 1895. He is a son of J. Dennis and Mary C. (Brownlee) Wolfe, both of whom were natives of Washington County, Pennsylvania. J. Dennis Wolfe was a lawyer and newspaper publisher, who removed his family to Florida in 1866, locating at Pensacola, where both parents died. Judge Wolfe was reared in Pensacola and resided there until he removed to Miami in 1915. He was prominently identified with public affairs in Pensacola, and was judge of the circuit court of the First Judi-

cial Circuit for a period of nine years, resigning the office to remove to Miami. On coming here he formed his present professional association as a member of the law firm of Hudson, Wolfe & Cason, one of the strongest firms of the city. He was appointed judge of the Criminal Court of Record of Dade County October 21, 1918, to fill the unexpired term of the late Judge James T. Sanders. He resigned this position February 5, 1921, under pressure of his large private practice and the stress of duties incident to his election as a member of the committee chosen by the electorate of Miami to draft a new charter for the city. In this election Judge Wolfe received the highest number of votes cast for the progressive candidates and was chosen as chairman of the committee, and in this position had a large part in drafting the proposed new charter. The wisdom of his counsel and advice, his constructive intelligence and progressive standards, as well as his broad public spirit, are freely acknowledged and widely recognized.

Judge Wolfe married in Tallahassee, Florida, September 14, 1906, Mattie V. Vinson, of Tallahassee, and they have three children: Emmet, Earl and Enid. Fraternally, Judge Wolfe is Past Grand Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias and is a member of Bay Biscayne lodge of Miami. He is a member of Trinity M. E. Church, Miami. He is a public-spirited citizen who seeks the benefit of the community along lines of progress, reform and improvement, and he stands in the front ranks of the representative citizens of the community.

THOMAS J. PANCOAST

Since Miami Beach became a center of interest to enterprising business men a few years ago, the development of that favored section has claimed the attention of a number of far-sighted, progressive men who have been quick to recognize the possibilities for constructive development. Among these is Thomas J. Pancoast, secretary of the Miami Beach Improvement Company, Incorporated, who has been identified in an important manner with extensive development operations there from the beginning and who is today an influential factor in its further expansion and growth.

Mr. Pancoast is a native of Moorestown, New Jersey, born July 13, 1865. He is a son of Josiah D. and Sarah M. (Thorn) Pancoast, both of whom were also natives of New Jersey. His father is deceased and his mother, now 86 years of age, continues to reside at Moorestown. The family comes from Quaker stock. Mr. Pancoast was reared in his native city and acquired his education in the Friends school there. As a young man he was connected with a Philadelphia wholesale clothing house. Returning to New Jersey, he was associated with John S. Collins in the mercantile business at Merchantville, New Jersey, for a period of 24 years. He came to Miami in 1912 to undertake the construction of the Collins bridge



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across the bay as the first step looking toward the development of the Collins land. Work on the bridge was begun in July, 1912, and finished in May, 1913, at a cost of \$100,000. The Miami Beach Improvement Company was incorporated in 1912. This is a close corporation organized to develop their own properties. Mr. Pancoast, as secretary and treasurer, is the active manager of the corporation. He is also vice-president of the Miami Beach Bay Shore Company and connected in an important capacity with much of the work of development of Miami Beach. He served as mayor of Miami Beach from November, 1919, to November, 1920.

Mr. Pancoast married, January 17, 1889, Katharine R. Collins, a native of Moorestown, New Jersey, and a daughter of John S. Collins (mentioned elsewhere in this volume). Mr. and Mrs. Pancoast have three children: J. Arthur Pancoast, a graduate of Swarthmore College, Pennsylvania, is associated with his father's Miami Beach interests; Russell T. Pancoast is a junior at Cornell University, where he is studying architecture; Norman L. Pancoast will graduate from George School, near Philadelphia, in 1921 and will then enter the Wharton School of Finance, Pennsylvania University. The family is prominent in the social life of Miami and Miami Beach. Mr. Pancoast is president of the Miami Beach Golf Club and vice-president of the Miami Rotary Club. He has been a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce since his residence in Florida. He was a number of years president of the First National Bank, of Merchantville, New Jersey. He is widely recognized as a business man of constructive character and a citizen of fine public spirit whose work and accomplishments have had a notable effect upon the development of the community.

M. C. HARDEE

It is to men like M. C. Hardee that the South is indebted for its rebirth and its new era of prosperity—men who by their life work have brought about such changes in agricultural development that the earning power of the soil exceeds that of many other sections. Mr. Hardee is a pioneer in the citrus fruit industry, his activities in this line dating from 1884, and he is today one of the largest individual growers, packers and shippers in South Florida and an important factor in the growth and expansion of this industry.

Montelus Clifton Hardee was born in Hinds County, Mississippi, March 29, 1863, and is a son of Montelus and Celia (Reynolds) Hardee, the former a native of the State of North Carolina and the latter born in Mississippi. The parents are deceased. Mr. Hardee was reared in his native State and there received a public school education. In 1884 he came to Florida, locating at Lake Weir, where he planted an orange grove of thirty-five acres, which was destroyed by the freeze of 1886. Having lost all he had invested, he sought other occupation and for two years thereafter was connected with the construction department

of the Florida Southern Railroad, being located at Ocala, Florida. Later he removed to Indian River and engaged in the growing of pineapples, residing there for a period of twelve years. Removing to Boynton, he became an extensive grower of tomatoes. Five years later he located in Dania, Florida, where he resided for fourteen years or until his removal to Miami in October, 1919. He is an extensive grower of vegetables and established his own packing houses. While in Dania he became interested in the possibilities of South Florida and set out a grove of sixty acres and planted one thousand acres of tomatoes in the Homestead section south of Miami. Mr. Hardee is one of the largest and most successful growers in South Florida, having over one hundred acres in citrus fruits and over thirteen hundred acres in tomatoes, and operating packing houses at Dania, Snapper Creek, Kendon, LaRange and Homestead, having three houses at the latter point. He has given close and exhaustive study to the cultivation of all kinds of citrus fruits and his successful operations have gained for him a prominent and creditable place among the representatives of horticultural interests in Florida.

Mr. Hardee married, August 1, 1907, Maud Shehan, a native of Maryland. He is president of the Bank of Dania, a position he has held since the organization of the bank. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Miami. Possessed of a spirit of business initiative, broad, liberal and modern views, he has been very successful in his business career and has accomplished far-reaching results, contributing in no small degree to the expansion and material growth of Dade County and South Florida.

G. DUNCAN BROSSIER

G. Duncan Brossier, of the real estate brokerage firm of F. C. Brossier & Son, is numbered among the pioneer business men of Miami, having come to the city in 1891, five years before the railroad came through. Since that time his interests have been varied and important, touching and influencing many phases of general business life and resulting also in the attainment of an individual success which places him in the foremost ranks of substantial and influential citizens.

Mr. Brossier was born in the City of New Orleans, May 28, 1877, and is a son of Colonel Felix C. Brossier (mentioned elsewhere in this volume), and Jenna A. (Moffat) Brossier. He was educated in the public schools of Florida and at the Florida State College, now the University of Florida, at Lake City, Florida, and is also a graduate of the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, New York. He came to Miami from Key West in 1891 and located here permanently in 1893. There were only one hundred and fifty families in Dade County when he came here. He homesteaded some miles out of the city for a time, and later was for a number of years engaged in the newspaper business when the papers were weeklies. In 1896, the year the city was incorporated, he established himself in the real estate

business, with which he has since been continuously identified, having been connected with the development of many important properties. The firm of F. C. Brossier & Son, of which he is the active principal, have handled a great deal of valuable country lands, and more recently have turned their attention to the development of city subdivisions. Their Central Park subdivision is perhaps one of the most attractive and desirable subdivisions ever opened in the city. The firm also has the management of many of the higher class properties of the city.

Mr. Brossier's activities have not been confined to the promotion of his individual interests, but he has been prominently identified with the civic interests and the political history of the community. He has been an active and influential factor in the Miami Chamber of Commerce since its organization in 1896 and has held every office in that civic body. When the Chamber was incorporated he became its first secretary and in 1914 he served it as president. He is largely responsible for the early success of the organization, as they had a membership of only one hundred when he assumed charge and he increased the enrollment to six hundred and forty members. He has likewise been active in the interest of the Miami Realty Board, which he organized in 1912 and served as its first president. He assisted in the reorganization of the board in 1920 and is now one of its directors. He is also vice-president and a director in the Florida State Realtors Association.

Mr. Brossier served as secretary of public works before the present city government was established, and during this time the present fire building and other public works was constructed. In 1919 he acted as special assessor appointed by the city council to assess valuation of property in the City of Miami. He discovered ten million dollars worth of property, including over nine hundred buildings, that were not on the appraisal books, and he corrected the faulty system which made such errors possible. In January, 1921, he was elected a member of the committee of fifteen chosen to draft a new charter for the City of Miami.

Military matters have also claimed a share of Mr. Brossier's attention. He was for 25 years a member of the Florida National Guard, or state troops, being a regimental bugler when 12 years old. He organized the Second Regimental Band while a member of the State Troops. During the Madero uprising in Mexico he was one of two company commanders from Florida sent to the border, being captain of Company L of the Seventh Regiment. During the great World War he had charge of the local reserve corps and in this capacity trained 60 boys, eight of whom saw service as officers in the war, one a major.

Mr. Brossier has been active in inaugurating and shaping the business policy and the political development of the city and his strength of purpose, energy and industry find expression in the promotion of the public interest. He is a man of alert, and enterprising spirit, possessing the resolute will which enables him to carry forward to successful completion whatever he undertakes, and his methods at all times are practical and progressive.

GASTON DRAKE

Gaston Drake, president of the Drake Lumber Company, Incorporated, and identified with other important corporate and business interests, is one of the foremost men in the lumber industry in south Florida. Pre-eminently a business man of the modern type, aggressive and enterprising, the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached beyond his special field. Mr. Drake is a native of the city of St. Louis, born August 23, 1871. He is a son of James E. and Cornelia Berdell (Polk) Drake, the former born in Alabama and the latter a native of St. Louis, both deceased. Mr. Drake was educated at St. Luke's School, Philadelphia, and at Princeton University, graduating from the latter institution in 1894 with the degree of B. S. He began his business career at St. Louis where for two years he was engaged in the wholesale carpet business, following which he traveled for a number of years in the West Indies. He came to Miami in 1899 and here established the Drake Produce Company, of which he is still the principal. He later embarked in the lumber business, in the development of which he has achieved a substantial success and won a prominent place among those connected with the lumber industry and subsidiary interests. The Drake Lumber Company's mills are located at Princeton, Florida, and have a capacity of 50,000 feet of lumber for a ten-hour day. Mr. Drake is vice-president and one-third owner of the Railey-Milam Hardware Company, of Miami, and has other substantial property interests.

Mr. Drake married June 6, 1906, Mary E. Robinson, of Lake City, Florida, and they have two children: Mary Polk Drake and Cornelia Harsell Drake. Fraternally, he is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with the Shrine and Knights Templar. Distinctively a man of affairs, his important business interests have not precluded his activity and interest in behalf of public projects which have to do with the material and moral welfare of the community.

R. FREEMAN BURDINE

R. Freeman Burdine, an able and influential member of the Dade County bar and a progressive factor in civic, social and business circles of Miami, is a native of Verona, Mississippi, born May 15, 1885. He is a son of William M. and Mary T. (Freeman) Burdine, natives of Mississippi, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. He was educated in the public schools of Bartow, Florida, and in the Miami high school, his parents removing to Miami when he was thirteen years of age. Leaving school, he began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1904. Removing to Apalachicola, Florida, that year, he began his professional practice in that city, where he continued to reside until October 1, 1912, when he removed to Miami and formed a professional association with Judge H. F. Atkinson, which continued until March 1, 1921. Mr. Burdine specializes largely in corporation and banking law and has been connected with a great deal of

important litigation. He is recognized as a lawyer of marked ability, thoroughly familiar with precedent, and in the conduct of cases has been remarkably successful. In addition to his professional practice, Mr. Burdine is identified with the mercantile establishment of William Burdine's Sons, being secretary and treasurer of the corporation. He is also connected with other corporate interests in the organization of which he has been a factor.

Mr. Burdine married, February 9, 1909, Genie Moore, daughter of James W. and Mary Moore, of Apalachicola, Florida, and they are popular in the social life of Miami. Fraternally, Mr. Burdine is a member of the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. As a public-spirited citizen he is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of the community and can be found in the front ranks of those who seek further advancement of Miami along lines of material expansion and moral and intellectual development.

WILLIS W. HALL

Willis W. Hall, well known as an educator and successful business man of Miami, was born March 24, 1874, at Concord, Florida. He is the son of George W. and Amanda M. (Mobley) Hall, both of whom were natives of the State of Georgia. George W. Hall, who is now deceased, was a Baptist minister. His widow resides in Miami.

W. W. Hall attended Union high school at Melrose, Florida, and graduated from Peabody College for Teachers, at Nashville, Tennessee, in 1896. Later he attended the National Normal University at Lebanon, Ohio, and Valpariso University, Valpariso, Indiana, where he took special courses. He taught school from the time he left college in 1896 until 1911. He was the principal of the Miami public schools 1902-1906; superintendent of the city schools of Florence, Alabama, 1906-1907; president of the Southwest Alabama State Agricultural School, Evergreen, Alabama, 1907-1908; vice-president and dean of Coker College for Women, Hartsville, South Carolina, 1908-1909; principal DeLand High School, DeLand, Florida, 1909-1911. Returning to Miami, he was engaged in the mercantile business for two or three years as an associate of J. F. Chaille in the conduct of Chaille's Department Store. He then established the Hall-Wright Company, wholesale dealers in drugs, paper and candy, having as an associate in this enterprise Roy C. Wright, to whom he sold his interests in 1917. During our participation in the Great War, Mr. Hall entered the service of the Y. M. C. A., serving first as a field secretary and later as executive secretary, in which latter capacity he had charge of all camp activities at Camp Johnson, Jacksonville, Florida, until the demobilization of the camp in June, 1919. Returning to Miami, Mr. Hall purchased the Florida East Coast Hospital, Third street and Boulevard, and established the Baldwin-Hall School, a private boarding and day school, in which institution he is still an active factor. In January, 1920, he entered the real

estate brokerage field as a partner with C. R. Morgan, under the firm style of Hall & Morgan, with offices at 117 Northeast First Street.

Mr. Hall was married, June 27, 1906, to Ruth R. Rickards, of Balsam, North Carolina, and they have four children: Lyman, Ruth Mary, Margaret and Dorothy. The family home is at Allapattah Park. Mr. Hall is a deacon of the First Baptist Church of Miami, is a Scottish Rite Mason and member of the Shriner's Club. He is also an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Miami Realty Board, and is widely recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen whose constructive ability is a tangible force in the community.

JUDGE HENRY FULTON ATKINSON

Judge Henry Fulton Atkinson, of Miami, is numbered among the most able and brilliant representatives of the Florida bar. A man of keen and incisive intellectual powers, strengthened and supplemented by legal ability of a high order, he has, for many years, been recognized as one of the leaders of the bar of Dade County, while as a pioneer citizen of Miami his devotion to the public welfare has been a notable contribution to the general progress.

Judge Atkinson has been in active practice at various points on the eastern coast of Florida since 1889, coming to Miami in January, 1897. From the early epoch of the city's history he has been identified in an important capacity with the great development of the community. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, November 2, 1861, and is a son of Henry and Mary Caroline (Phelps) Atkinson. On the paternal side he is of English, Scotch and Irish descent, while his mother was of English extraction. The father was born in Nova Scotia and in the early forties removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he followed the profession of civil engineering. At the outbreak of the Civil War he joined the Savannah Artillery and volunteered for duty at the front, but by reason of his skill and special knowledge was detailed to the arsenal at Macon, Georgia, where he engaged in the manufacture of shot and shell for the Confederate forces. During the war his family resided at Macon but after the close of hostilities they moved to Dawson where the father formed a partnership with O. O. Nelson in the manufacture of railway freight cars and agricultural machinery. They formed the Dawson Car Manufacturing Company and built up an extensive and profitable business, erecting and operating the first cotton seed mill at Montgomery. Henry Atkinson continued in this business connection until his death, which occurred at Dawson in 1877. He had long survived his wife, who died at Savannah, Georgia, when the subject of this review was only thirteen months old.

Judge Henry Fulton Atkinson was reared in Georgia and acquired his early education in a private school in that State, later attending the



JUDGE H. F. ATKINSON

University of Georgia at Athens. On account of impaired health he was obliged to come to Florida in 1881 and has ever since been a resident of the eastern coast. He first located near Titusville, on the Indian River, and there purchased an orange grove, to the cultivation of which he gave his undivided attention for six years. In January, 1887, he moved into the town, began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1889. He has since been engaged in the active practice of his profession in this section of the State, first at Titusville and then at Miami, whither he came in January, 1897. He has been connected through practice with much of the important litigation held in the Florida courts. Soon after his arrival in Miami he was retained by Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, the founder of the city, and remained her attorney and confidential adviser up to the time of her death. He was formerly a member of the firm of Atkinson & Burdine, which was dissolved March 1, 1921. His present professional association is as senior member of the firm of Atkinson, Evans & Mershon. Judge Atkinson's ability and legal prominence have carried him forward in the course of years into important relations with professional and judicial life. As city attorney he drew the present city charter of Miami. In 1909 he was appointed judge of the criminal court of record and was elected to this office in 1912 for a term of four years. He made an enviable record on the criminal bench, his service being distinguished by that broad humanitarianism which is an important element in his personal character.

Fraternally Judge Atkinson is connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and along professional lines is a member of the Dade County Bar Association. He has always been active in public life and while a resident of Brevard County represented his district in the State Assembly. He is widely recognized as an able and painstaking lawyer and a citizen of exalted ideals whose record in all relations of life is beyond question and above reproach.

LILBURN R. RAILEY

Lilburn Rogers Railey, Miami attorney, practicing at the bar of Dade County, is a native of Liberty, now Bedford City, Virginia, where he was born April 4, 1882. He is the son of Rev. Dr. Fleming G. and Sallie Goodlow (Barclay) Railey, both of whom were natives of Virginia, the former born at Charlottesville and the latter a native of Lexington. Rev. Dr. Fleming G. Railey, a Presbyterian minister, served as a Confederate soldier during the Civil War, and during the war with Spain was captain of Company G, Third Kentucky Regiment. The family removed to Bloomfield, Kentucky, and later to Glasgow, where the father held an important pastorate. In 1900 he removed to Kissimmee, Florida, and from there he removed to Selma, Alabama.

Lilburn R. Railey attended the public schools in Bloomfield and Glasgow, Kentucky. In 1903 he located in Miami and here began his inde-

pendent career. He was employed as a mercantile clerk for two years and in 1905 he founded the Acme Bottling Works, to which he gave his attention until January, 1909. In the meantime he had begun the study of law under the direction of the Chicago Correspondence School and after graduating June 30, 1909, was admitted to the bar, receiving the right to practice before the Florida courts October 28 of the same year. Since that time he has been engaged in general practice in Miami. In 1911 he formed a professional association with Mitchell D. Price, which continued until January, 1913, since which time he has been in independent practice. He served as attorney for the Board of Commissioners of Dade County for a period of 12 years.

Mr. Railey was married April 4, 1910, to Tillie Wiggington, a native of Bloomfield, Kentucky. He is a member of the Dade County, the Florida State and American Bar Associations and fraternally is a member of the Masonic order and Knights of Pythias, of which he has served as past chancellor and past grand representative. In January, 1921, Mr. Railey was elected a member of the charter board of the City of Miami, chosen to draft a new charter for the city based on the commission management form of city government. His religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Presbyterian church, in which he has served as deacon. He is recognized as a strong and able lawyer and a progressive citizen interested in the municipal growth and general development of Miami.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HODSDON, M. D.

Dr. Benjamin Franklin Hodsdon, well known specialist in diseases of the eye, nose and throat, has practiced his profession in Miami since 1911. He was born in Berwick, Maine, December 29, 1870, the only child of Nathaniel A. and Eliza (Butler) Hodsdon. On the paternal side Dr. Hodsdon is of English ancestry and of old New England stock, members of the family having resided in Maine for many generations. His mother was born in Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, and was also of English extraction. Both parents have passed away.

Dr. Hodsdon was reared in Berwick, Maine, and acquired his education in the public schools. After completing the regular course he went to Dover, New Hampshire, where he taught school for a few years, later entering the medical department of Bowdoin College, from which he received his degree of M. D. in 1897. He engaged in the general practice of medicine in Manchester for eight years and while there was appointed assistant surgeon in Elliot and Notre Dame Hospitals in that city. During this period he also entered the New York Post-Graduate School, from which he was graduated in 1900, and attended the New York Polyclinic in 1902 and afterward, having determined to specialize in diseases of the eye, ear, nose and throat, he took up this special field, graduating in 1904 from the Chicago Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat College, later serving as house physician in the hospital

connected with that institution. Being desirous of broadening his experience, he entered the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary, where he was appointed by competitive examination as house surgeon in 1907. He afterward graduated from the medical department of the University of Illinois, took courses in the Chicago and New Orleans Polyclinics. He was assistant surgeon of the Illinois Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary and was assistant for one year to Dr. Wilder of Rush Medical College and continued active practice as a specialist in Chicago for five years. He came to Miami in March, 1911, where he is established as a very able and successful practitioner, splendidly educated and specially equipped for his chosen field. He is a member of the American Medical Association, the Florida State and Dade County Medical Societies, as well as the Southern Medical Association and the New Hampshire and the Vermont State Medical Societies.

Dr. Hodsdon married, October 13, 1908, Lucile Kaufman, of Chicago, and they have one daughter, Edith Lucile. Fraternaly Dr. Hodson is connected with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, and his religious views are in accord with the doctrines of the Baptist church. He has made an excellent professional record, as is indicated by the practice accorded him, and he is, moreover, a progressive and public-spirited citizen.

MANNING S. BURBANK

Manning S. Burbank has been actively and prominently identified with the citrus fruit industry in south Florida for many years and his ability and able service have been influential factors in the material advancement of this great industry and other important business and corporate interests with which he is connected. As one of the organizers of the Florida Citrus Exchange he has been intimately associated with the growth and development of the citrus industry and is today recognized as an authority on horticultural cultivation.

Mr. Burbank was born near San Francisco, California, July 29, 1873, and is a son of Dr. Charles H. and Abbie L. (Sise) Burbank. He comes from New England stock, his father being a native of Portland, Maine, and his mother having been born at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Dr. Charles H. Burbank was a surgeon in the United States Navy, stationed at the United States Navy Yard at Mare Island, San Francisco, at the time of the birth of his son. Both parents are now deceased. Manning S. Burbank was educated in New England. On leaving school, he spent two years on a tour around the world, visiting principally New Zealand, Samoan and Sandwich Islands and spending some time in the State of California. As a young man he went to Boston and was there connected with the leather business from 1892 to 1898. In the latter year he came to Miami, and since that time he has been identified with the citrus industry in this State. The freeze of 1894-5 attracted him to the possibilities of southern Florida.

Here he bought land three and one-half miles west of Miami and set out one of the first large grape fruit groves in Dade County and installed the first large irrigating plant in the county. Since then he has been identified in some way with the citrus industry. He was one of the sixteen charter members and one of the organizers of the Florida Citrus Exchange and was a member of their first board of directors. He also organized the Dade County Citrus Sub Exchange and has been an enthusiastic worker for the best interests of the grower. Though he has disposed of his large grove, he maintains an active interest in citrus cultivation and is the owner of a small grove. Mr. Burbank also has other important business and corporate interests. He has always been interested in the development of the Everglades and is one of a company that built three short connecting canals into the 'glades. He is the principal factor in Burbank & Company, an investment company engaged in the building and selling of residential properties, and is president, treasurer and manager of the Coconut Grove Utility Company, controlling the water works and telephone franchises of Coconut Grove. For eighteen years he has been treasurer of the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, one of the oldest yacht clubs on the Atlantic coast, and he is also a director of the Bankers Mortgage Loan Company of Miami.

Mr. Burbank married June 15, 1907, Josephine M. Baxter, of Medford, Massachusetts, and they have two children: Charles and Janet. A man of varied and important interests, Mr. Burbank has been a co-operant and helpful factor in the upbuilding of Miami and Dade County. Of broad intelligence and general culture, he is a business man of the higher type, considerate of the interests of others and influenced at all times by the thought of the broader effect which his work has upon the general good.

H. H. HYMAN

H. H. Hyman, manager of the Miami Electric Light and Power Company, the Miami Water Company, and the West Palm Beach Water Company, and one of the progressive young business men of Miami, is a native of Mt. Vernon, Ohio, born June 4, 1886, son of Max and Rika Hyman. He received his primary education in the public schools of his native city and his collegiate training at the University of Michigan, from which institution he graduated in 1908 in civil engineering, with the degree of Bachelor of Science. Immediately after graduation he took up electrical and railroad work with the Michigan Central Railroad and later with the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. In 1910 he came to Florida with the Florida East Coast Railroad Company as assistant bridge engineer of the Key West extension, being located at Marathon, Florida. In 1916 he came to Miami as assistant manager of the Miami Electric Light and Power Company, the Miami Water Company and the West Palm Beach Water Company, and one year later was made manager of these important public utility properties of the Flagler estate.

Mr. Hyman is an associate member of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a member of the American Public Health Association. He is also a member of the American Water Works Association and the National Electric Light Association. As a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, he is a co-operant factor in the commercial life of the city. Fraternally, he is a Shriner and a member of the Elks. His club memberships include Miami Rotary Club, Miami Ad Club, Miami Motor Club and Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club. He is a man of excellent special training, broad views and modern ideas and has demonstrated his ability in the conduct of the important corporate enterprises under his direction.

THOMAS O. WILSON

Thomas O. Wilson, president of the Realty Securities Corporation and president of the Woodlawn Park Cemetery Company, Incorporated, is one of Miami's substantial and progressive citizens whose enterprise has influenced the growth, improvement and adornment of the city and whose ideals as a citizen has strengthened the forces making for civic betterment.

Mr. Wilson was born in Mason, Effingham County, Illinois, February 27, 1872, and he is a son of Thomas Brooks and Lydia (Hinkle) Wilson, the former a native of the State of Ohio and the latter born in the State of North Carolina. The paternal great grandfather of the subject of this sketch was born in Roanoke, Virginia, and removed from that State to Ohio. Thomas Brooks Wilson, the father of the subject, left his Ohio home when ten years of age, accompanying his parents to the State of Illinois, where he eventually became a successful farmer. He and his wife now reside in the city of Chicago. Thomas O. Wilson was reared on the parental farm and educated in the public schools of his native community. Leaving the farm as a young man, he was engaged for a period of 15 years as a traveling salesman for a Chicago firm, traveling the states of Illinois and Michigan. Later he was engaged in a similar position for a Philadelphia firm and in this capacity first visited Florida. Favorably impressed with the opportunities offered in south Florida, he located in Miami in 1911, and one year later, in 1912, he organized the Woodlawn Park Cemetery Company. All the stockholders of this enterprise were Miami citizens, who encouraged and made possible the successful promotion of the project. This company controls a beautiful property consisting of 80 acres, 25 acres of which are developed, lying four miles due west of Miami on the Tamiami trail. In 1913 Mr. Wilson organized the Realty Securities Corporation, which specializes in attractive sub-divisions and the buying and selling of high-grade business properties. This corporation is a large holder of business properties and Everglades lands and Mr. Wilson is the individual owner of much valuable realty, including holdings at La Grange, Illinois, where he resided when traveling out of Chicago. In 1916 Mr. Wilson was one of the organizers of the Myrtle Hill Cemetery Company, of Tampa,

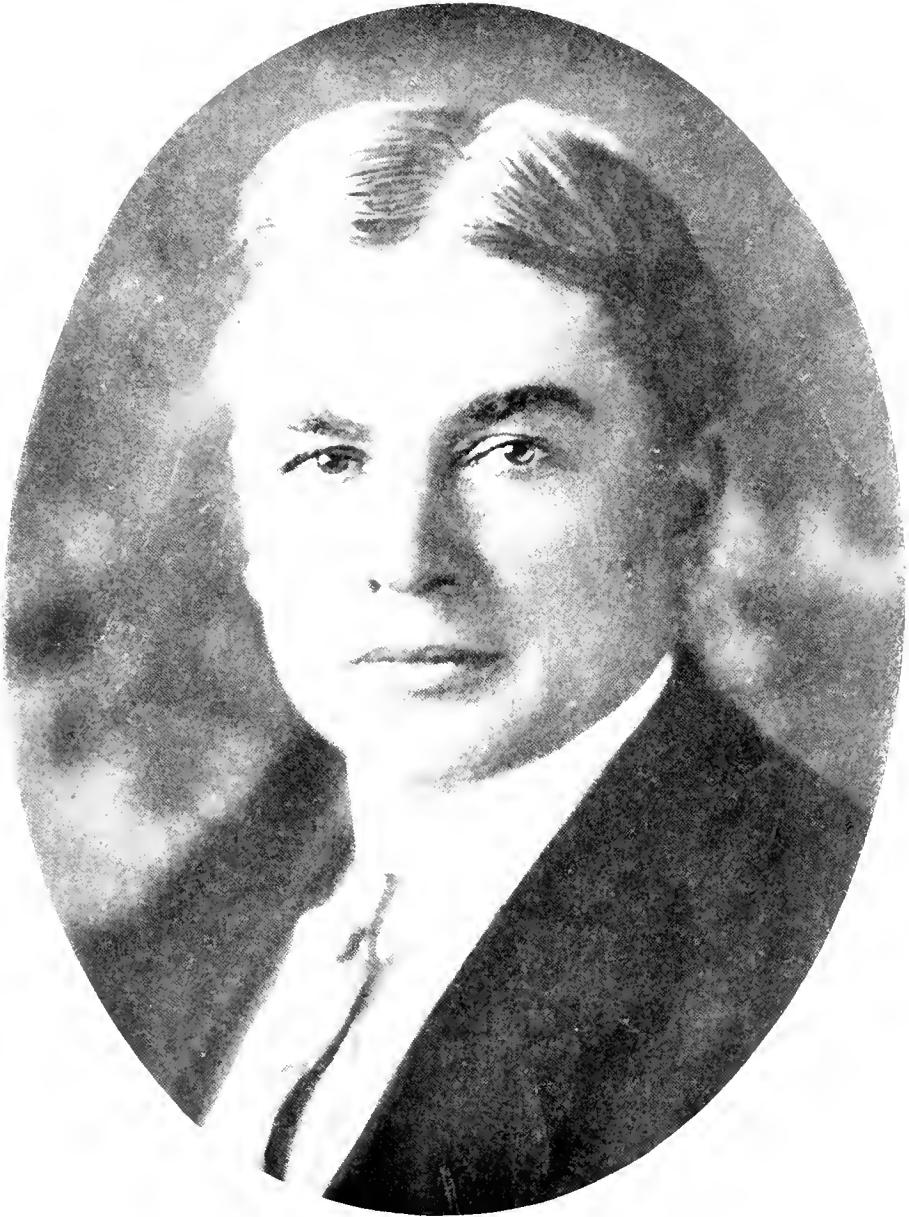
Florida, controlling one of the finest cemeteries in the state. He is vice-president of this corporation, as well as a director and large stockholder.

Mr. Wilson married October 30, 1901, Emma Lee Roberts, who was born in Illinois, a daughter of Gaines Roberts, a native of Kentucky. They are the parents of three children: Gaines Roberts Wilson, Peyton L. Wilson and Thomas Burton Wilson. He is now constructing a magnificent home in Broadmoor, facing the bay. The old Colonial style of architecture makes it one of the attractive homes on the bay front. Mr. Wilson is a member of the First Christian Church of Miami, of which he is an elder. He is a director of the Miami Y. M. C. A. and an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Miami Realty Board. He is also a member of the Miami Motor Club and vitally interested in the good roads movement. He is interested in all that pertains to the material, intellectual and moral progress of the community and his influence is always on the side of reform, advancement and improvement.

JOHN SEYBOLD

Among those pioneer business men upon whose shoulders fell the burden of making possible the phenomenal progress resulting from the development and industrial evolution of this section during the past quarter century is John Seybold, who has been a central figure in general business circles of the city for many years. He was one of the first business men of the city and his success has kept pace with the city's march of progress. The story of Miami's wonderful development is no more remarkable than the story of Mr. Seybold's rise from lowly beginnings to a position of prominence and affluence. His rise has been steady and consistent and his success worthily attained. By hard work and ability and the faculty for recognizing existing opportunities he has developed a great enterprise which is a valuable addition to the general resources of the city and won for himself a secure place among the substantial men of the community.

John Seybold was born in Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, Germany, September 14, 1872, and is a son of Bernhard and Fredericka Seybold, both of whom were also natives of Germany and both now deceased. He acquired a public school education in his native land and when sixteen years of age ran away from home, his parents objecting to his departure. He was determined to leave Germany, however, and one night made his way into France. He then went to Belgium and from there traveled to England, but soon afterward returned to Belgium and from that country shipped to America. Landing in New York city, he was undecided as to his future course. He saw a man buy a ticket to Baltimore and this influenced him to go to that city, where he found work as a farm hand. He had worked as a farm hand but three days when another man thought he would be a better baker than a farmer and offered him a job in a bakery. He worked as an apprentice baker for this man for six months. He then went to



JOHN SEYBOLD

Washington, D. C., where he was given charge of a bakery. Working in the hot bake shops he contracted rheumatism and a physician advised him to come south. In 1891 he came to Florida and for about one year was employed as a journeyman baker at St. Augustine and later at Palatka. In 1894 he removed to West Palm Beach, where he started a bakery, which one year later was destroyed by the big fire there. He started there again, but when the railroad was completed to Miami and the town founded he decided to come here. He arrived in Miami April 28, 1896, just two weeks after the first train came in. As he found two other bakeries here, he decided to turn his attention to some other line. He started a restaurant on the west side of Avenue D, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth streets, which he operated until a few days before Christmas of 1896, when he sold it, taking in payment a note. On Christmas day, 1896, while Mr. Seybold was on a hunting trip, fire destroyed the lunch room along with most of the business section of Miami. All of Mr. Seybold's personal property was destroyed and the purchaser of his lunch room was unable to pay his note. Mr. Seybold found himself with nothing in the world but the rough hunting clothes upon his back. He went to West Palm Beach and there had charge of a bakery for a few months. In 1898, during the Spanish-American war, he went to Jacksonville and there established a bakery in one of the camps. In 1889 he returned to Miami and worked for awhile for Miller & Tucker at Twelfth and Avenue G. After they burned out, Mr. Seybold bought a small bakery on the site of his present business and from that time his business rapidly expanded. Today his establishment is one of the most important of its kind in Florida. His retail store on Flagler street was built by Mr. Seybold in 1914. This is a modern three-story concrete structure, with apartments above, and is one of the substantial business blocks of the city. In 1919 Mr. Seybold built his present large bakery at 211 Second street. This is undoubtedly one of the model baking plants of the country. The structure is one hundred and ninety feet by one hundred and twenty-five feet. The equipment includes the most modern appliances and the latest automatic machinery. Oil burners are used exclusively, and the products of his bakery are produced under approved sanitary conditions, nothing being left undone which makes for high quality and purity. Twelve motor wagons are required to supply his trade, which extends beyond the confines of Miami, where Seybold's bread is a household world.

In addition to his interests in the Seybold Baking Company, Incorporated, of which he is president, Mr. Seybold has other important corporate and business connections. He is president of the Central Properties, Incorporated, and president of the Spring Garden Realty Company, Incorporated. He is also a director of the First National Bank of Miami and is one of the largest individual land holders in the city.

Mr. Seybold married, July 1, 1902, Helen Freedlund, of Boynton,

Florida, and they have three children: William, Helen, and Constance. Fraternally Mr. Seybold belongs to the Masons and the Elks. In the course of his long residence here he has always been found in the ranks of energetic and progressive citizens and he stands today as one of the honored pioneer residents of the community.

WALTER C. DEGARMO

Walter C. DeGarmo, architect, is a native of the State of Illinois, born at Normal, that State, September 7, 1876. He is a son of Charles and Ida (Whitbeck) DeGarmo, the former a native of the State of Wisconsin and the latter born in Illinois, who removed to Florida about six years ago and now reside at Coconut Grove.

Mr. DeGarmo received his primary education in the schools of his native State and in the schools of Europe, where he spent several years. In 1893 he entered Swathmore College, from which institution he was graduated in 1897 with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Civil Engineering. He then entered Cornell University and in 1900 graduated therefrom with the degree of Bachelor of Arts in Architecture. He immediately took up professional work as an architect and was for several years connected with prominent offices in Philadelphia, New York City, Washington and Cleveland. In 1904 he came to Miami, and he has been in continuous practice here since that date. The Miami City Hall, the Miami Central School building, the Daytona High School building, and the Congregational Church, Miami Beach, are among the more prominent public buildings of his planning. He is also the designer of the residence of B. F. Tobin, Miami, the L. M. Rumsey residence on Belle Island, the Luden residence at Point View, Miami, the C. J. Fowler home on Star Island, and the residence of H. E. Talbott, Miami Beach, as well as many other notable houses. Mr. DeGarmo is a member of the American Institute of Architects and the Florida State Association of Architects. A man of comprehensive general knowledge and excellent professional training, he has achieved a substantial success in his chosen field. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Miami, and his aid and co-operation may be readily enlisted for any movement calculated to promote municipal growth or to advance the general development.

Mr. DeGarmo was married March 1, 1905, to Mary C. Cunningham, of Philadelphia, and they have three children: Doris, Mabel and Kenneth. The family home is at Coconut Grove, and Mr. DeGarmo maintains offices in the Fidelity Bank building, Miami.

H. H. FILER

H. H. Filer, president of the Filer-Cleveland Company, Incorporated, mortgage loans, is known as one of the most conspicuously successful men in Miami. He has been a prominent figure in the business, political and

educational life of Dade County, his activities touching and influencing the general advancement and development along many lines. He is widely recognized as a capable executive and organizer, his enterprise and ability having been factors in some of the most important commercial and financial concerns in the city and his business discrimination and foresight elements in their continued success. Mr. Filer is a native Floridian, born at Key West, December 31, 1890, and he is a son of William A. and Lotta E. (Cleare) Filer. William A. Filer, who was also a native of Key West, is remembered as one of the real builders of Miami. He was one of the organizers of Dade County and his work affected the foundation of the community and influenced the direction of its development. He was instrumental in bringing the railroad to Miami and in numerous ways manifested his public spirit. He served as treasurer of the county, and during his long residence here was one of the city's most loyal and aggressive citizens. He died September, 1912, leaving the impress of his work and individuality upon community history. His widow continues to reside in Miami.

H. H. Filer acquired his education in the public schools of Miami. When 21 years of age he was elected treasurer of Dade County, winning the nomination against a field of seven men. At the expiration of his first term he was re-elected, serving in all four years, covering the years from 1913 to 1916. In his official capacity he made a creditable and enviable record for systematic, straight-forward and efficient work in public service. At the end of his official tenure he became cashier of the Southern Bank and Trust Company and as an executive officer of that financial institution established a reputation as a far-sighted, resourceful business man. He resigned his connection with the bank in August, 1920, to form the Filer-Cleveland Company, a corporation dealing in mortgage loans, an organization of high standing in the community. Mr. Filer is also identified with other business interests in the ownership of three automobile tire establishments, two being conducted in Miami and one at Palm Beach.

Mr. Filer married, March 5, 1911, Bertha A. Lanier, of Gainesville, Florida, and they have two children: Mary and Elizabeth. He is chairman of the Miami School Board and in this connection is rendering a public service indisputably valuable. Essentially progressive and public-spirited, no movement for the betterment of the community lacks his cooperation and support and his influence is on the side of right, reform and progress in business and public life.

JOSEPH PEARSON GREAVES

Joseph Pearson Greaves, manager of the magnificent Royal Palm Hotel, Miami, is one of the best known and one of the most successful hotel managers in Florida. Practically all of his active life has been spent in the hotel business and the results of his experience, knowledge and ability are seen in the management of the great enterprise, the destinies of which he directs. Mr. Greaves was born in Brooklyn, New York, and he

is a son of Rev. Frederick and Celia Amanda (Storm) Greaves, the former a native of England and the latter born in New York City of Holland descent. He is a representative of one of the oldest families in England and was named in honor of his paternal great grandfather, Sir Richard Pearson, who commanded the British man-of-war *Serapis* in the famous naval battle against Paul Jones in the Revolutionary War.

Joseph P. Greaves was eight years of age when his parents removed West and four years later returned with them to New York. He acquired an excellent public school education and, moreover, had the advantage in his youth of his parents' learning and culture. He began his business career as a clerk in a broker's office on Wall Street, and afterward engaged for several years as a traveling salesman for a New York house. He then became associated with the Manhattan Beach Hotel Company of Long Island, controlling the Manhattan Beach and the Oriental Hotels, and thus gained his first experience in a line of business in which he has since won distinction. After two years he was made general auditor of the company. In 1892 he became associated with Henry M. Flagler and his great chain of hotels throughout the South. In 1895 he was made manager of the Alcazar Hotel in St. Augustine, where he remained for a period of thirteen years, since which time he has been the manager of the Royal Palm Hotel in Miami, one of the finest resort hotels in the country. Mr. Greaves has done much to make the Royal Palm a popular resort among a high-class clientele. He understands every phase of the hotel business and directs the institution in accordance with the most modern methods of hotel operation.

J. E. JUNKIN, SR.

The progress and growth of any community are the direct result of the combined efforts of many men, yet in every city there are certain individuals who by the force of their ability, energy and initiative spirit stand out as forces in development. Among the men of marked ability and substantial worth whose successful work has aided in the material and moral advancement of Miami is J. E. Junkin, Sr., president of the Junkin-Erdmans Company, real estate brokers, and senior member of the firm of Junkin & Avant, mortgage loans and insurance.

Mr. Junkin is a native of the State of Pennsylvania, born March 6, 1860, and he is a son of Hiram W. and Mary S. (Evans) Junkin, now deceased, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone State. He received a public school and academy education and as a boy learned the printer's trade, which he followed for a number of years, working as a journeyman printer in the cities of New York, Philadelphia and Washington, one year being spent at the old government printing office in the latter city. In 1886 he removed to the State of Kansas and there established the *Chase Record*, at Chase, Kansas, which he successfully conducted. Later he established the *Daily and Weekly Bulletin* at Sterling, Kansas,

one of the successful newspapers of the State. During his editorial career he became an influential factor in molding public opinion. For a period of ten years he was secretary of the State Editorial Association of Kansas and president of the association for one year. In 1907 he was president of the National Editorial Association which convened at Norfolk, Virginia, during the Jamestown Exposition. Mr. Junkin has always taken an active and intelligent interest in educational affairs and while a citizen of Kansas was a member of the State Board of Regents, as well as a member of the local school board. Disposing of his interests in Kansas on account of the ill health of his wife, he located in Miami, and here he quickly became recognized as a progressive and public-spirited citizen of high ability. During the great World War he rendered valuable service as secretary of the Y. M. C. A. in association war service. He was prominent in all local war activities and gave up all other work to devote his time to the various war needs.

Mr. Junkin was married January 13, 1886, to Susie Blair Benn, of Philadelphia, and they have three sons: J. E. Junkin, Jr., president of the Miami Cadillac Motor Company; Lieutenant Commander George B. Junkin, of the United States Navy, and James W. Junkin, who is associated with his father in the real estate business. Mr. Junkin is vice-president of the Miami Y. M. C. A. and superintendent of the White Temple Sunday School. A man of constructive intelligence, modern views and aggressive action, his work in the city has been a force in public growth and an element in municipal development.

FREDERIC H. RAND, JR.

Frederic H. Rand, Jr., one of the most notable members of the Dade County bar and principal of the Rand Properties, Incorporated, owners of important property interests in the city of Miami, is a native son of Florida, born in Orange County, May 22, 1884. He is a son of Colonel Frederic H. Rand, Sr., a prominent citizen of Orange County, Florida, who served as colonel of a Massachusetts cavalry regiment during the Civil War and sometime afterward came to Florida, locating in 1875 in Orange County, where he has since been a prominent and influential citizen. Colonel Rand was one of the original builders of the South Florida Railroad from Jacksonville to Tampa. This was later known as the Plant System and is now the Atlantic Coast Line.

Frederic H. Rand, Jr., was reared in Orange County and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. He supplemented this with a course at the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, and afterward entered the law offices of Beggs & Palmer at Orlando, Florida. He studied law there for two years and was admitted to the bar in 1905, on his twenty-first birthday. He immediately afterward opened an office in Miami and here has since remained, his success and prominence being

today unquestioned. A man of energy, initiative and resource, he has forged rapidly to the front in his profession and is recognized as a strong, able and forceful lawyer whose thorough understanding of underlying legal principles is supplemented by the ability and force of personality which makes his knowledge effective. He controls an extensive and representative patronage connecting him with much of the important litigation held in the courts of the State. Aside from the law Mr. Rand is identified with extensive property interests in Miami, being the principal factor in the Rand Properties, Incorporated, controlling large and important improved real estate holdings. Their properties include a number of the largest and most valuable business blocks in the city, among them being the Columbia Building, having a frontage of an entire block on Avenue C, completed in 1920; also the Republic Building opposite the post office, built in 1919; the Empire Building, San Carlos Building and the Valencia Apartments. In the promotion of these properties Mr. Rand has shown the capacity to carry to successful conclusion large and important undertakings, and he is recognized today as a far-sighted, discriminating business man who has achieved a substantial success through his individual enterprise and inherent ability.

Mr. Rand married, February 23, 1910, Mary McDonald, of Chicago, and has one daughter, Ruth Catherine, now aged nine. Mr. Rand is a member of the Seminole Club of Jacksonville, Dunwoodie Club of New York, Edgewater Golf Club of Chicago, New York Athletic Club and the Masonic Order.

J. R. TATUM

Among the elements in the progress of Miami and in her continued business expansion and development is the growth of real estate activity, and among the men who are factors in the advancement of the community are those who possess a clear conception of both the difficulties and possibilities for the development and improvement of the locality through the medium of real estate transactions. J. R. Tatum, president of Tatum Brothers Company, Incorporated, and a principal in numerous subsidiary corporations, ranks with the most prominent representatives of real estate interests in Miami, as well as one of the most progressive and public-spirited citizens of the community. Mr. Tatum is a native of Cummings, Georgia, born January 1, 1866, and is a son of Rev. Aaron S. and Jane Elizabeth (Johnson) Tatum, the former a native of Raleigh, North Carolina, and the latter born at Greenville, South Carolina. The father was a minister of the Baptist church, who removed to Georgia and later to Florida, dying at Orlando, Florida, in 1915. The mother passed away in 1907.

J. R. Tatum was reared in Cummings, Georgia, until he was eighteen years of age, accompanying the family on their removal to Orlando, Florida, where they lived for a period of three years. Removing to Bar-



J. R. TATUM

tow, Florida, he resided there for five years, and from there went to Tampa, Florida, remaining in that city until 1911, in which year he located in Miami. Here he became identified with his brothers in extensive real estate operations, in the promotion and development of which he has been an important factor. The Tatum Brothers' interests are controlled by separate corporations and include the Miami Land & Development Company, Lawrence Estate Land Company, Tatum Land Company, Tatum Ocean Park Company, Miami Traction Company, Florida Title Company, Miami Abstract Company, Tatum Brothers Real Estate & Investment Company, and the Tatum Brothers Company, the latter being the sales organization. They own large and important acreage in the Everglades and have been among the leading developers of that famous section of Florida. They also control ocean beach property having a frontage of seven miles. They are the developers of Florida City Winter Gardens, as well as a number of the high class subdivisions of Miami, including Riverside Heights, Riverside and Grove Park, the latter being their latest development and one of the most beautiful and attractive properties of the city.

Mr. Tatum married, May 22, 1895, Ada May McBride, of Greenfield, Missouri, and they have four children: Kay B., J. Ralph, Conoley and Ada May. Fraternaly, he is member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias and the Odd Fellows. He is a member of the Miami Motor Club and the Anglers' Club, as well as an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. A man of broad and comprehensive interests, aggressive, discriminating and far-sighted, he has wrought along constructive lines, and is representative of the spirit of enterprise that has led in reclaiming and transforming Florida into a rich and fertile field.

CHARLES M. FISHER

Charles M. Fisher, Superintendent of Public Instruction of Dade County, is a native of Indiana, born near Galveston, Howard County, that State, January 8, 1883. He is a son of Harvey A. and Sarah A. (Fix) Fisher, both of whom were also natives of the Hoosier State. Harvey A. Fisher was a successful farmer and builder, who removed to Alachua County, near Gainesville, Florida, in 1888. He died July 21, 1919. Charles M. Fisher was reared in Alachua County, Florida, where the family home was established when he was but five years old. He received his primary education in the Alachua County public schools, and upon the completion of that course entered the State University at Gainesville, from which institution he was graduated in 1908, with the degree of bachelor of science. He then went to the Philippine Islands and was engaged in the government service as a member of the Philippine Constabulary from 1909 to 1912. Returning, he re-entered the State University for post-graduate work during 1912 and 1913. During the school term beginning in the fall of 1913 he was science instructor at the St. Petersburg, Florida,

High School, and the following year held a like position with the Monroe County, Florida, High School. In 1915 he came to Homestead, Florida, as principal of schools, and served in that capacity until June 1, 1920, resigning to enter the primary as a candidate for Superintendent of Public Instruction. He was successful in the primary and in the ensuing election, and took office January 5, 1921. Mr. Fisher's work as a scholar and a student has won for him distinctive recognition in the field of education and he is recognized as an administrator and executive of marked ability.

Mr. Fisher was married, June 18, 1913, to Eva Deen, of Gainesville, Florida, and they have three children: Geneva Deen, Charles M., Jr., and Martin Allan.

ROBERT B. McLENDON

Robert B. McLendon, now serving his fourth term as tax collector of Dade County, is numbered among the pioneers in Florida, his residence in the state dating from 1883. He was born on a plantation in Pike County, Georgia, September 11, 1852, and is a son of Robert P. and Missouri Miller (Rucker) McLendon, both of whom were also natives of the State of Georgia. Mr. McLendon is of Scotch ancestry and his family is one of the oldest in Georgia, his maternal grandmother, Ann Pope, having been born in the state in 1800 and having died there in 1895 at the age of 95. Robert P. McLendon, father of the subject of this review, was a veteran of the Civil War, he and his seven brothers having served in the army of the Confederacy. He was a successful farmer. He died January 30, 1875, and his widow died in West Palm Beach in 1909 at the age of 82.

Robert B. McLendon spent his boyhood upon his father's plantation in Pike County, and when he was 18 years of age accompanied his parents to Clayton County, Georgia. Throughout his early manhood he engaged in farming, clerking and merchandising in his native state and removed in 1874 from Clayton County to Milton County and shortly afterward to Cobb County, where he resided until 1883. In that year he removed to Florida, locating first in Hillsboro County, where he built the first residence on the present site of Plant City, a structure which was subsequently remodeled, becoming the old Plant City Hotel. Mr. McLendon served as first agent for the Southern Express Company at Plant City in the early days and later added to the duties of that position those of postmaster of the community, having received his appointment from President Cleveland. In 1889 he resigned both positions and moved to Tampa, where he entered the county clerk's office as deputy. His residence in that city covered a period of 12 years, during which time he was active in public affairs, serving as deputy clerk of the circuit court and deputy tax assessor. He was also for a number of years clerk in an abstract office. In 1900 he took up his residence in Miami and here continued his identification with public affairs. He was appointed deputy clerk of the circuit court and later became assistant tax collector of Dade County. His former experience proved invaluable to

him in this position and aided him materially in the efficient discharge of his other duties. Upon the expiration of his term of office he turned his attention to business pursuits and became associated with the Security Abstract Company, and prepared the set of abstract books of that company. This connection lasted until 1909, when he was elected tax collector of Dade County. He has since been re-elected three times and is now serving his fourth term, his tenure including three two-year terms and one four-year term. He is recognized as a capable, reliable and accommodating public official and holds the confidence of the people in a generous measure.

In June, 1887, Mr. McLendon married, in Texarkana, Arkansas, Mrs. Eliza A. (Barnes) Powell, a native of South Carolina. They are the parents of four children: Lula B., Katie M., who is the wife of Fay Ansbrough, of Detroit, Michigan; Annie P.; and Robert W., of Miami, who married Meta Merrick. Mr. McLendon is a member of the Baptist Church. For nearly 40 years a resident of Florida, he has become widely and favorably known and stands high in the regard of all. His official record is above reproach and his worth as a man and a citizen is widely recognized.

A. L. EVANS, D. O.

Dr. Arthur Llywelyn Evans, doctor of osteopathy, has long held distinctive prestige in a calling which requires for its basis sound mentality and intellectual discipline of a high order, supplemented by the rigid professional training and thorough mastery of technical knowledge without which one cannot hope to rise above mediocrity in ministering to human ills. In his chosen field of endeavor Dr. Evans has achieved a notable success and his eminent standing among the leading exponents of the great science of osteopathy have been duly recognized and appreciated not only in Miami but also throughout the State, as well as in other and broader fields.

Dr. Evans was born in Rice County, Minnesota, June 15, 1865, and is a son of John R. and Clarissa J. (Hulett) Evans, the former a native of Wales and the latter born in the State of Indiana, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a successful farmer and merchant, who removed to the State of Missouri when his son, the subject of this review, was one year old. Dr. Evans was reared on the paternal farm near Kirksville, Missouri, and acquired his education at the State Normal School at Kirksville and at the Kirksville Mercantile College. As a young man he taught school and later took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar at Kirksville and won quick recognition as a lawyer, serving two years as police judge of Kirksville and later as assistant prosecuting attorney of Adair County. He resigned the latter position and gave up the profession of law to take up the study of osteopathy, and in 1897 entered the American School of Osteopathy, at Kirksville, Missouri, from which institution he was graduated in 1899. He began his professional practice at Chattanooga, Tennessee, in February, 1899, and that city continued to be the field of his

professional labors until 1910, in which year he came to Miami, being the first osteopath to locate here permanently. He has here achieved a large and gratifying success, rising steadily in the confidence and esteem of the public and enjoying a lucrative and discriminating patronage. He is ably assisted in his professional duties by his sisters, Jane and Nelle Evans, both of whom are also graduates of the American School of Osteopathy, and both likewise skilled in the essentials of practice. Dr. Evans is an earnest and profound student of the science of osteopathy and has written extensively upon professional topics. He was for six years editor of the *Journal of the American Osteopathic Association* and prior to that was one of the editors of the *Popular Osteopath*. For seven years he was editor of the *Herald of Osteopathy*, a private journal which he published and he afterward edited the *Osteopathic Magazine*, published by the American Osteopathic Association. In 1905 he won the medal for the best essay on osteopathy in the contest given by the American Osteopathic Association. Dr. Evans' comprehensive knowledge of the fundamentals of osteopathic practice have been frequently recognized by his professional colleagues. He was president of the American Osteopathic Association for one year, during 1905-1906, and for ten years was a member of its board of trustees. He served two years as a member of the Tennessee State Board of Osteopathic Examiners, and has served as president of the Tennessee State Association as well as president of the Florida State Association. He represented Florida in the National House of Delegates at the 1920 convention and was chairman of the committee on resolutions. He is at present a member of the board of trustees of the A. T. Still Research Institute, Chicago.

Dr. Evans married, June 7, 1899, Daisy Reid, of Carthage, Missouri, and they have four children: Virginia, Philip, Lois, and Daisy. He is moderator of the First Universalist Church of Miami and is a member of the Miami Rotary Club, serving the latter as a member of the program committee. Ranking with the leading professional men of the city, he is, moreover, a public-spirited citizen mindful of public interests and has been a contributing factor to all movements calculated to promote municipal expansion and to advance the community's moral and intellectual status.

W. H. PEEPLES

Among the men whose ability, enterprise and initiative spirit, directed into business channels, make them influential factors in the commercial life of Miami is W. H. Peeples, of the P. Ullendorff Company. Mr. Peeples was born in Camden County, Georgia, January 23, 1869, and he is a son of George H. and Julia A. (Cooner) Peeples, both of whom were also natives of Camden County, Georgia, and both of whom are now deceased. George H. Peeples was an extensive farmer and merchant.

W. H. Peeples was reared in Camden County, Georgia, and there acquired a public school education. When twenty-one years of age he engaged in the mercantile business at Kingsland, Georgia, and conducted a successful establishment there until 1906, in which year he came to the State of Florida, soon afterward removing to Miami. Here he became associated with the P. Ullendorff Company as a solicitor, being thus engaged for a period of about eighteen months. He then established the Peeples Meat Market, on Avenue D, which he operated for about three years with gratifying success. In June, 1911, he organized and became an active partner in the P. Ullendorff Company, a corporation, of which he became secretary and treasurer. Subsequently Mr. Peeples bought all of Mr. Ullendorff's interest and is now the controlling factor of the concern, retaining the corporate name for business reasons. The company is the largest institution of its kind in Miami and one of the largest in the State, dealing almost exclusively in the highest grade northern and western meats and having an equipment second to none.

Mr. Peeples was married December 18, 1908, to Grace Byne, of Daytona, Florida, who is a native of the State of Michigan. They have one child, Grace Elizabeth, and Mr. Peeples is the father of five children by a former marriage. Mr. Peeples is a member of the First Baptist Church of Miami, of which he is one of the deacons. During the national drive of this church for their five-year budget of \$75,000,000 Mr. Peeples was organizer for Miami and in such capacity had charge of the raising of Miami's quota. The assessed quota for the city was \$35,000 and Mr. Peeples and the corps of lieutenants under his direction secured during the first afternoon the sum of \$42,000 and a total of over \$50,000 was ultimately subscribed. Fraternally Mr. Peeples is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is conspicuous among his business associates by reason of his high standards of commercial integrity and his straightforward business methods, while socially he enjoys the esteem of an extensive circle.

WILLIAM STANLEY GRAMLING, M. D.

Dr. William Stanley Gramling, prominent Miami physician and surgeon, was born in Greenville, Alabama, August 2, 1872, a son of Adam Clark and Sallie (Stanley) Gramling, both now deceased. The father was a veteran of the Civil War, having served as a private and a sharpshooter in the Confederate army.

Dr. Gramling was reared in Greenville and there acquired his preliminary education. He afterward attended the University of Alabama, from the medical department of which he was graduated in 1894. He returned immediately to Greenville and opened an office there, where he resided until 1898, when he came to Miami as one of the city's pioneer physicians, continuing his practice here with excellent results, being known today as one

of the prominent and capable members of the profession in Dade County. He has served as local surgeon of the Florida East Coast Railroad and as a member of the State board of medical examiners.

Dr. Gramling married, June 24, 1903, Beatrice Sanders, of Merritt's Island, Brevard County, Florida, and they have one son, William Sanders. Fraternally Dr. Gramling is connected with the Masonic order, in which he is a Knights Templar and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, and he is also connected with the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He belongs to the Dade County Medical Society and the Florida State and the Southern States Medical Associations, and through the interchange of thought and opinion in these organizations keeps in touch with the progress and advancement of his profession. He never considers his medical studies complete but is continually carrying forward his investigations and research work and in addition to this has taken two post-graduate courses in the New York Post-Graduate School. His life has been actuated at all times by high and honorable principles, manifest in his professional labors and in his private life.

ISIDOR COHEN

As one of that historic group of pioneers whose settlement here antedates the coming of the railroad and parallels the foundation of the community, Isidor Cohen stands as a singularly admirable type of the progressive and loyal citizen whose identification with community affairs in the early days of the pioneer epoch, as well as throughout the later years of its great development, has been closely allied with the city's best interests and upbuilding. Mr. Cohen came to Miami in February, 1896, three months ahead of the first train, and here established one of the first mercantile establishments of the city. He has always taken an active part in public affairs and has been one of the city's wisest counselors and hardest workers. He has been one of the leading spirits in various civic organizations, his activities touching many important phases of community life and influencing especially the moral and intellectual status.

Isidor Cohen was born in Russia June 1, 1870, his parents being Lazarus and Pearl (Gettel) Cohen. The family came to America in 1883, and Mr. Cohen learned to speak English and acquired his education in the public schools of New York city. In 1891 he removed to Savannah, Georgia, where he was engaged as a mercantile clerk for two years. In 1894 he removed to Fort Pierce, Indian River, Florida, and there established a small business. The disastrous freeze of 1895 interrupted his progress there and he removed to West Palm Beach, where he waited on the coming of the East Coast Railway into the Biscayne Bay country. His business judgment enabled him to foresee the rise of Miami and in February, 1896, he located here, three months ahead of the first train. Here he established a mercantile house and became one of the pioneer merchants of the city, building up a substantial and profitable business. After 15 years



ISIDOR COHEN

of mercantile life he retired from that line and has since devoted his energies to various business activities. Miami has had no more zealous or indefatigable promoter than Mr. Cohen and his influence has always been on the side of progress and civic improvement. He has rendered commendable service to the city in various ways and did much to promote the general development. From 1902 to 1906 he was president of the Merchants' Association, one of the first civic organizations of the city. He served as treasurer and trustee of the Miami Board of Trade in 1906 and 1907, also secretary in 1908-11 and president 1912. He was president of the Dade County Fair Association in 1908 and was a member of the Dade County Civic Association and member State Executive Committee 1910. He is now an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and the Miami Realty Board and an influential factor in both. In January, 1921, Mr. Cohen was elected a member of the committee of fifteen chosen by the electorate of Miami to prepare a new charter for the city. Mr. Cohen took an active and leading part in the campaign for a new charter and his influence was a powerful factor in the election.

Mr. Cohen married, September 1, 1904, Ida Herbert, daughter of Morris and Clara Herbert. They have two children, Clara and Edward Cohen, and a stepson, Murray. Fraternaly, he is affiliated with the Masonic order and Elks. He is an honorary member of Company L, Second Regiment of Infantry of the National Guard of Florida. He is a close student of history, economics, literature and religion. As one of the pioneer citizens of Miami he is thoroughly familiar with community history and has written interesting reminiscences of the early life of the city. A man of great business capacity and of the highest principles of integrity and honor, he has made his influence felt along diverse lines, and stands today as one of the public-spirited men of affairs who has played a conspicuous role in that romantic history which had its setting in the City of Miami.

EDWARD A. ROBERTS

Edward A. Roberts, principal factor in the Roberts Brothers Department Store, Miami, and one of the progressive business men of the city, is a native of England, born at Liverpool, April 4, 1872. He is a son of Joseph and Martha (Oldham) Roberts, natives of England, both of whom are now deceased.

Edward A. Roberts was educated in the private schools of England, and as a young man was engaged for several years in looking after the various property interests of his father. He visited America for the first time as a boy, coming with his father. Later, he accepted a position as buyer for the mercantile house of H. B. Clafin & Company, of Buffalo, and afterward held a similar position with R. H. White, of Boston. He came to Miami in 1915, and here succeeded to the business of Pendleton & Harris' Department Store, his brother, W. C. Roberts, being associated with him in

the enterprise. Their store is one of the leading retail concerns of Miami, carrying an exclusive line of high-grade merchandise and enjoying a representative patronage. A citizen of progressive tendencies and substantial worth, Mr. Roberts takes an active part in all movements which make for the advancement and development of Miami. He was president of the Miami Chamber of Commerce for the fiscal year ending April 1, 1920, and his executive ability and initiative spirit were serviceable factors in the constructive work of that civic body.

Mr. Roberts was married August 20, 1906, to Beulah Rudd, of Cleveland, Ohio, a niece of John D. Rockefeller. They have one child, Edward W. Mr. Roberts is a member of the First Baptist Church of Miami. He is a 32nd degree Mason and a member of the Miami Shrine.

COLONEL EDWIN ALEXANDER WADDELL

The magic city of Miami presents today a panorama of wonderful fascination and insatiable interest. As we contemplate the stupendous process of the city's growth there comes a laudable desire to trace the individuality stamped upon it as a settlement and the direction given to it at the beginning by those pioneers who first imbibed its inspiration and foresaw its destiny. Miami has been built up by the efforts, the labors and, most of all, the enthusiasm of many men, but among them certain individuals stand forth pre-eminently because their accomplishments have been unusual and their standards and policies extraordinarily effective as forces in the direction of public thought and opinion. Among these is Colonel Edwin Alexander Waddell, known as one of the real builders of the city, for he was the second person to settle on the present townsite. His residence here dates from 1894, when the remnants of old Fort Dallas and the trading post on Brickell's Point furnished the only signs of human occupation. Since then he has been one of the leaders in all public movements for the advancement of the city's interests, standing today among the foremost of the city's loyal and aggressive citizens.

Colonel Waddell was born in Perth, Ontario, Canada, August 13, 1859, and is of Scotch, Irish, English and Canadian descent. His father, James Waddell, was born in County Tyrone, Ireland, of Scotch parents, and his mother, Margaret Caroline (Crafts) Waddell, was born in New Brunswick, Canada, of English descent. She died in Perth in September, 1885, at the age of sixty-two, and was survived by her husband only one year. He was a farmer and a lumber and grain dealer, and spent the greater part of his life in Perth, where his death occurred. Mr. and Mrs. James Waddell had six children, four sons and two daughters. The two eldest, James A. and John A., have passed away. The others are: Dr. William H. Waddell, of North Augusta, Ontario, Canada; Margaret J. and Elizabeth A., both of whom reside in Perth.

Edwin A. Waddell was reared and educated in Perth, Canada, and in

February, 1877, came to the United States, locating in New York, where he became connected with a wholesale butter, cheese and egg house. He remained with the firm for nine years, securing an interest in it, and becoming its head, the business being conducted under the name of John A. Waddell & Company. Mr. Waddell came to Florida in 1886 and for a short time lived in Key West. During this time he invested in an orange grove in Arcadia, Florida, and afterward became active in the cattle business in the central part of the State. While on a pleasure cruise with his brother to visit Captain Dimick at Palm Beach, one of the sails of the vessel gave way and the party came ashore, landing on the present town-site of Miami, in 1888. Mr. Waddell became so impressed with the natural advantages of the locality that he even then insisted on predicting the founding of the city and later returned to take his part in the work of development. For a time he maintained his residence in Lemon City, making daily visits to Miami, where he engaged in survey work in the endeavor to locate land which he had purchased in 1888. Gradually Colonel Waddell was joined by other pioneers and in 1896 the town had a fair beginning, the railroad having brought many settlers. With the building of the Royal Palm Hotel and the establishment of business enterprises progress continued, Colonel Waddell leading in all progressive public measures. He was one of a little group of prominent men known as "The Hungry Six," who, when they heard a dog howl, said to themselves with a knowing nod, "That's breakfast tomorrow." This shows in some degree the limitations of diet in those early days, hash having been the principal article of food. Colonel Waddell has the distinction of being the oldest settler north of the Miami River inside the present limits of Miami, with the exception of Harry Tuttle, who was, however, a mere child when he located here, his mother owning all of the present site of Miami north of the river, with the exception of twenty acres owned by C. H. Day, of Augusta, Georgia. A local paper gives this account of Colonel Waddell's work in the interests of the city since settling here: "When Miami began to assume proportions and the start was really made, Colonel Waddell was among the foremost who talked, wrote, dreamed and advocated Miami on all sides and in this work he has never ceased. He has sent out thousands of dollars worth of literature pertaining to Miami and is as aggressive and loyal as any citizen within the city. He came to Miami to live and die, and there has never been a time when Miami needed him that he did not come forward and give assistance and advice. He is not only one of Miami's first business men, one of her first settlers and one of her best advocates, but also one of her best citizens. He has never had a hand in anything, business or private, that does not do him honor."

Colonel Waddell is extensively engaged in the real estate business in Miami, conducting an office on Flagler street, where there is always an abundance of literature concerning the advantages of this part of Florida,

exhibits of fruits and vegetables, and where a general information bureau is maintained. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Miami, a director in the Miami Savings Bank and a stockholder in the Bank of Bay Biscayne.

On January 25, 1900, Colonel Waddell married Dorothea H. Watts, a native of Salem, Massachusetts, who was reared in Chelsea. They have one daughter, Mary Dorothy. Colonel Waddell is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and the Knights of Pythias, and for four years served on the staff of Governor Gilchrist with the rank of colonel. He is a man of enthusiasm, of aggressive activity and constructive imagination. Throughout the years he has steadily advocated in speech and action and through the publication of various writings the advantages of Miami, and this makes his idealism, guided and controlled by sound and practical business acumen, one of the greatest individual forces in the growth of the city.

JOHN E. WITHERS

John E. Withers, president of the John E. Withers Transfer and Storage Company, Incorporated, and one of the most successful and enterprising business men of Miami, is a native of Sunrise, Minnesota, born May 30, 1861. He is a son of John T. and Arville (Hurd) Withers, the former a native of England and the latter born in the State of Ohio. John T. Withers died the death of a soldier during the Civil War in 1862.

John E. Withers was but one year old when his father died. He acquired a public school education in the schools of his native State, and as a young man was engaged in farming pursuits for a few years. He has been engaged in the transfer and storage business for over thirty years. He resided in Long Prairie, Minnesota, for thirty-five years, where he successfully conducted a transfer and storage business for fifteen years, and where he was active and prominent in the commercial and political life of the community. He was mayor of that city for two years and a member of the city council for three years. Mr. Withers came to Miami in October, 1910, and here laid the foundation for his present large enterprise. Starting with a one-horse outfit, his transfer and storage business has had a remarkable growth, evidencing executive and organizing ability of a high order. The present volume of business requires three large warehouses, and a fourth building is under construction which will be the finest building of its kind in the State of Florida. The present main structure has 250,000 square feet of floor space, is of modern concrete construction and absolutely fire-proof, and has convenient private track frontage. The John E. Withers Transfer and Storage Company was incorporated in May, 1917, with a capitalization of \$25,000, with the following official personnel: John E. Withers, president; H. S. Withers, vice-president; C. E. Withers, secretary; W. T. Callahan, treasurer. Their furniture and merchandise ware-

houses are equipped with vaults and private rooms for valuables and their service includes packing, distributing and reshipping. The company has kept pace with the growth of Miami, and is regarded as one of the substantial commercial institutions of the city.

John E. Withers was married June 3, 1882, to Mary Etta Gaskill, who was born and reared in Collinsville, Illinois, and they have three children: Charles E., associated with the Withers Company as secretary; Harold S., and Arvilla. Fraternally Mr. Withers is a thirty-second degree Mason. He is an active member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and a public-spirited citizen who commands the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact in social and business life.

HENRY R. CHASE

Henry R. Chase, member of the Miami city council and principal factor in the Sturgis-Chase Company, automobile distributors, has been closely identified with the business, social and political development of Miami covering a period of many years, and is today recognized as one of the progressive citizens of the community.

Mr. Chase was born in Portland, Maine, December 2, 1886, and he is a son of N. W. and Annie (Steel) Chase, both of whom were also natives of Portland, Maine. The mother is deceased and the father resides in Miami. Henry R. Chase came to Miami in June, 1895, when he was nine years of age, accompanying his grandfather here from West Palm Beach. He attended the Miami public schools and during the years 1902, 1903 and 1904 attended the University of Florida. In 1904 he became a member of the Miami Fire Department and served with that organization until April, 1917. On January 1, 1908, he was made chief of the fire department, being the first full paid fire chief of the city. In April, 1917, he resigned from the department to become general manager of a reclamation project in the Everglades, with which he was associated for a period of two years, residing during this time at Moorehaven, Florida. In 1919 he organized and became president of the Columbia Tire Company, Incorporated, which he disposed of, and in the fall of the same year organized the Sturgis-Chase Company, distributors of automobile tractors and trucks, a successful enterprise to which he is now devoting his attention. Taking an active interest in political affairs, Mr. Chase entered the city primaries of June, 1919, and was elected a member of the Miami city council at the ensuing election, taking office November 1, 1919, for an official term of four years. He is the committeeman on sanitation and his official prerogatives are exercised in support of progressive public measures looking to an economical administration and one productive of reforms and improvement.

Mr. Chase was married in 1908 to Laura Hodge, of Ocala, Florida, and they have three children: Laurie, Dorothy and Regina. Fraternally Mr. Chase is a Mason and a Member of the Shrine, and is also a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks.

CAPTAIN JAMES FRANKLIN JAUDON

Captain James Franklin Jaudon, connected with business, political and military circles of Dade County, and deservedly prominent in all, was born in Waco, Texas, October 19, 1873. He is a son of Paul Benjamin Jaudon, a native of South Carolina, of French Huguenot descent. During the Civil War the father served as aid on the staff of General M. C. Butler, of the Confederate Army, and afterward made his home in Waco, Texas, until 1881, when he came to Florida, locating in Orlando. There with the help of his sons he planted and developed one of the finest orange groves in the State, known as Isleworth and comprising one hundred acres of land on which were about seven thousand bearing trees. His wife was Frances M. Shuler, a native of Orangeburg, South Carolina.

Captain James F. Jaudon was still a child when he came with his parents to Florida and he acquired his education in the public schools of Orlando. At fifteen years of age he became a clerk in a local store and was connected with mercantile interests for a number of years. He came to Miami in the fall of 1895, before the railroad was built and is numbered among the pioneers in the city and one of the greatest individual forces in its general development. He was here when the original city of Miami was incorporated, saw the foundation laid for the old Miami Hotel, which afterward burned, as well as the foundation of the Royal Palm Hotel. He first engaged in trucking in Allappattah. About the time the Belcher Road was built he took the initiative in constructing the first hard rock surface road in the county from the golf grounds to the Allappattah school house. He had made fifteen hundred dollars the season before in trucking and he spent it all in making this road, with the assistance of his neighbors. From 1906 to 1908 he was city tax assessor of Miami and from 1909 to 1917 he was State and county tax assessor. He was the prime mover in organizing the State Association of Tax Assessors of Florida in order to unify the assessments throughout the State, and during this time was a forceful exponent of the wisdom of separating State and county taxes, and still is. While tax assessor he succeeded in interesting the land owners and voters of Homestead and Florida City, and Special Road Tax District No. 1 was created for the purpose of constructing the Ingraham Highway to Cape Sable. In 1915 he realized the necessity of a hard surface road south of Lake Okochobee to connect the east and west coast, and together with Francis W. Perry and E. G. Wilkinson of Lee County, and others, was instrumental in having Dade County create Special Road and Bridge Tax District No. 2 and Lee County Districts No. 1 and No. 3 to connect a hard surface road from Miami to Fort Myers, at a cost of about \$600,000. As Dade County's portion traverses undrained everglade land, he, together with L. T. Highleyman and R. E. McDonald, purchased twenty thousand acres of land from the Drainage Board with the understanding



CAPTAIN J. F. JAUDON

that the purchase price would be expended in draining the land adjacent to Tamiami Trail. This sum has been expended and the result is a cut off canal from Miami River to Tamiami Trail. This canal, fifty feet wide and ten feet deep, is making available a large area of excellent agricultural land. At the session of the legislature of 1917, Mr. Jaudon, with the cooperation of the Miami Chamber of Commerce, induced the legislature to create the Southern Drainage District, embracing all the lands adjacent to Tamiami Trail. The legislature designated Mr. Jaudon, L. T. Highblyman and J. P. Conrad as supervisors of this drainage district, which embraces over one hundred thousand acres. Complete plans of reclamation have been made and as soon as bonds are sold the plan will be put into effect and necessary canals and drains will be constructed, which will give Miami as a back country one of the richest agricultural districts in Florida. With the construction of the Tamiami Trail is included the construction of the Miami Canal highway which now leads to the Curtis-Bright ranch and the Pennsylvania Sugar Company's plantation. This is the first real rock road built in the everglades and will give land owners an opportunity to reach their property. At the time of Mr. Jaudon's activities in connection with the promotion of the Tamiami trail he did not own an acre of land on the trail, but to show his faith in its construction he became one of the principal purchasers of the A. W. Hopkins tract in Dade and Monroe Counties, which lies due west on the trail and comprises two hundred and seven thousand acres, having four and one-half miles frontage on the Gulf of Mexico and over twenty miles frontage on a number of inland bays. The tract contains over one hundred and fifty million feet of cypress and pine timber, and there is over two billion feet of hardwood timber adjacent to Tamiami Trail. Mr. Jaudon is president of the Chevelier Corporation, owners of the Hopkins tract and developers of the property. The corporation has undertaken to construct twenty miles of the Tamiami Trail through their tract. Mr. Jaudon is a booster for deep water for Miami, realizing that Miami is the natural outlet for vast products of cypress and pine in western Dade and northern Monroe and south Lee Counties. To the end that this timber may be transported to Miami, and at the same time create a cross State railroad connection with the Florida East Coast and the Atlantic Coast Line at Fort Myers, he, with certain associates, secured a charter from the State for the Tamiami Railroad. A survey of almost the entire line was made and some of the preliminary construction work done, and as soon as industrial conditions permit the work is to be completed. Mr. Jaudon is very enthusiastic about development opportunities of the Everglades. He predicts the largest sugar plantations in the world between Miami and Fort Myers, as well as large furniture factories. He also predicts large cattle ranges, with the possible establishment of immense shoe factories. He brought to Miami S. R. Ginsburg, a sugar engineer from Ramona Central, San Domingo, who pronounced the lands on the Tamiami Trail,

when drained, as the very best for sugar cane production. This report was concurred in by A. J. Greif, of Morton, New York, who was vice-president and general manager of the Haytian-American Sugar Company. He also secured the services of B. M. Hall, of Atlanta, Georgia, who is one of the greatest American hydraulic and drainage engineers, who pronounced that the lands can be drained effectively and economically and that when drained they will be of the highest class sugar cane land.

In the life record of Captain Jaudon is a creditable military chapter. In 1895, while a resident of Orlando, he joined Company C, Florida National Guard, and was promoted from the rank of private to that of corporal and then to that of sergeant. On May 1, 1900, he became one of the organizers of Company L, Second Battalion, Second Infantry, in Miami, and was appointed sergeant of this troop, winning promotion to the rank of first sergeant in 1901 and to that of second lieutenant in the following year. On December 5, 1903, he was commissioned captain and served for four years, during which time he took his company to Manassas and participated in the national maneuvers at that place. In 1911 he helped to organize Company M, Second Battalion Infantry, and was made captain and commander of Post Miami, N. G. F., serving until July 5, 1912, when, at his own request, he was retired.

Captain Jaudon married, November 22, 1911, Maude Coachman, of Miami, a daughter of Richard Alden Coachman. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, the Knights of Pythias, the Odd Fellows, the Elks, the Maccabees and the Loyal Order of Moose. There are few citizens of Dade County more widely and favorably known than Captain Jaudon, whose enterprise, energy and ability have carried him forward into important business relations and who in social, military and political circles has won a high and honored place and left an impress for good upon the community.

JOHN S. COLLINS

The history of Dade County will long bear the impress of the individuality and the constructive ability of John S. Collins. As a pioneer developer of Miami Beach his activities there have touched and affected practically every important phase of its later development. He was the first to visualize the possibilities of that favored section and his operations there antedate the foundation of the community. His construction of the Collins Bridge and the Collins Canal, engineering projects of great magnitude, would alone entitle him to a large place in community history, but he has other important achievements to his credit. As a planter and grower of tropical fruits on a large scale he has demonstrated the practicability of horticultural development in this section and given tangible proof of the opportunity that is here offered.

Mr. Collins is a native of Moorestown, New Jersey, born December

29, 1837. He is a son of Isaac and Sarah (Stratton) Collins, both of whom were also natives of Burlington County, New Jersey. The father was a New Jersey farmer who lived and died in that State. John S. Collins acquired a public school education in the schools of his native community. When a young man he engaged in the fruit growing industry. When he was twenty years of age his father gave him one-fourth of an acre of land and he planted one-half of this in strawberries, harvesting therefrom the following year one thousand and eighty quarts of berries. He has been identified with the fruit growing industry ever since. He established the Pleasant Valley Nurseries at Moorestown, New Jersey, now conducted under the name of Collins & Son; his son, Arthur, being in charge and owner. They grow strawberries, apples, peaches, pears and all kinds of fruit. Mr. Collins first came to Florida in the early nineties, before the railroad was built to Palm Beach. After the railroad was completed he came on to Miami. In 1907 he bought a one-half interest in the land extending from Jupiter to the Norris Cut, embracing about forty-five hundred acres, and in 1909 he bought the other half interest in some seventeen hundred acres. This gave him sixteen hundred and seventy acres, extending four and a quarter miles along the ocean and one mile on the bay. He later sold to the Fisher interests two hundred acres, extending one mile from the bay to the ocean. About 1909 he constructed the Collins Canal and in 1913 finished the Collins Bridge across Biscayne Bay at a cost of eighty thousand dollars. He engaged in the cultivation of tropical fruits on an extensive scale and developed one of the finest orchards in the South. He planted over ten thousand mangoes and avocados from 1908 to 1912, becoming the largest shipper of avocados in this locality. His interests have been taken over by the Miami Beach Improvement Company, a corporation, of which Mr. Collins is president.

Mr. Collins married, January 17, 1861, Rachael A. Rogers, who died September 12, 1914, after over fifty-five years of wedded life, leaving five children: Mary, Arthur J., Irving and Lester, of Moorestown, New Jersey, and Katharine, who is the wife of Thomas J. Pancoast, of Miami Beach. On September 16, 1916, Mr. Collins married Ida K. Horner, of Camden County, New Jersey. Mr. Collins is the only living charter member of the New Jersey Horticultural Society. He is also a charter member of the Burlington County (New Jersey) Grange. His life labors have indeed been a serviceable factor in the world's work, his influence being ever on the side of progress and improvement. In all that he undertakes he is actuated by a spirit of enthusiasm that has been and is an inspiration to others. His genial qualities, his social disposition and his genuine worth have gained him many friends who recognize his ability and appreciate his worth.

H. TRISTAM FERRIS

H. Tristam Ferris, deputy collector of customs, in charge, has been a citizen of Miami for over twenty years. His long residence here covers the period of the city's transition from a sand trail to its present high development and he has played a creditable, though unostentatious, part in the community's material progress, as well as being a contributing factor in his sphere of influence toward the promotion of its humanitarian and civic interests. Mr. Ferris is a native of Greenwich, Connecticut, born May 2, 1868, and is a son of Nathaniel B. and Louise K. (Keeler) Ferris, both of whom also were natives of Greenwich. Nathaniel B. Ferris, who is eighty-two years of age, resides on Riverside Drive, New York City. His wife died about 1915. The Ferris family comes from Norman stock and the family genealogy may be traced back to 1635, when Jeffrey Ferris, the progenitor of the family in America, settled in Boston. He came with the first settlers and his name is on the list of those who paid for the first land survey in Boston and received ten acres of land on the first assignment of lands. He removed to Wetherfield, Connecticut, and in 1656 was one of eleven Greenwich men who petitioned to be accepted under the New Haven jurisdiction. He was one of the first purchasers of land from Indian chiefs and this conveyance included what is now Greenwich. Nathaniel Ferris, father of the subject of this review, was the sixth in the ancestral line of the direct descendants of Jeffrey Ferris, the original progenitor of the American branch.

H. Tristam Ferris was reared in his native city of Greenwich and acquired his primary education in the public schools of Greenwich and Stamford, Connecticut. He then entered Yale University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891, with the degree of A. B. He immediately took up the practice of law in New York City and for eight years was actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On account of his health he was attracted to Florida, and settled in Miami in 1899, locating on west Twentieth street, where he planted a ten-acre grove of grape fruit, which he retained until recently. In 1903 he entered the United States custom service and for the past eighteen years he has devoted all of his time to his official work, his long tenure of office and his able discharge of his official prerogatives constituting a most commedable record of governmental service.

Mr. Ferris married March 30, 1903, Mamie Carpenter, of Columbus, Ohio, who was born at Piqua, Ohio. They have two children: Harry T. Ferris, Jr., and Stephen N. Ferris. Mrs. Ferris and the children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Fraternally Mr. Ferris is a member of the Elks. He is a man of domestic tastes and his club is his home. During his collegiate days Mr. Ferris was a prominent athlete, being a member of the Yale football team as well as a member of the 'varsity eight-oar crew.

Various members of the Ferris family occupy prominent and influential positions in the business world. Theodore E. Ferris, a brother, is a noted marine architect of New York City, and was formerly a member of the United States Shipping Board. L. F. Ferris, another brother, is secretary of the Broadway Savings Bank of New York City, and W. I. Ferris, also a brother, is vice-president of the L. E. Waterman Pen Company, New York City. Laura C. Ferris, a sister, has for many years been a teacher in the Washington Irving High School of New York.

A man of constructive intelligence, broad views and fine academic training, Mr. Ferris holds high rank in the community as a citizen whose interest in community affairs has at all times been progressive and public-spirited.

ROBERT E. CHAFER, D. D. S.

Dr. Robert E. Chafer has the distinction of being the pioneer dentist of Miami, having been in active practice here since July 2, 1896, and in this intervening period has established his position as an able, learned and conscientious practitioner. Dr. Chafer was born at Boone, Boone County, Iowa, October 26, 1865. He came with his parents, Robert Marshall and Prudence (Osborn) Chafer, to Florida in 1867, when he was but two years of age, and the family located in Jacksonville, where Robert E. Chafer grew to manhood, acquiring his education in the public schools, and attending Newberry College, at Newberry, South Carolina. The parents were pioneer settlers in Jacksonville, finding it upon their arrival a mere village. They subsequently removed to Miami and here passed away.

Dr. Robert E. Chafer studied dentistry as a young man and in 1895 was graduated from the Birmingham Dental College in Birmingham, Alabama, with the degree of D. D. S. He has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, in which he has attained a position of distinction. He located in Miami July 2, 1896, and for one year and a half thereafter was the only dentist in the city. Ever since receiving his degree he has devoted all of his time to his profession, keeping constantly in touch with its most advanced thought and carrying forward his studies through individual research and investigation. He is one of the best known and most successful dental surgeons in the State and enjoys an extensive and representative patronage.

Dr. Chafer married, in Miami, February 15, 1898, Margaret Nelson, who was born in Monticello, Florida, and who removed with her parents to Miami shortly after the city was founded. Dr. and Mrs. Chafer have three children, Aleene B., Robert Nelson, and John W. The parents belong to the Episcopal church and fraternally Dr. Chafer is affiliated with the Knights of Pythias. By his ability, enterprise and success he has secured a high place in professional circles of the State, while in the wide sphere of usefulness as a citizen he ranks among the public-spirited and progressive men who have taken an active and commendable interest in the promotion of the material and moral welfare of the community.

PHILLIP ULLENDORFF

Phillip Ullendorff, who has been prominently identified with the industrial and commercial growth of Miami and who as a citizen has played an honorable and worthy part in community affairs, is numbered among the pioneers of the city, his residence here dating from 1896, the year the city was founded. Mr. Ullendorff was born in Germany March 1, 1867, and was there reared and educated. He served in the regular army there from 1887 to 1889 as a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment of Infantry, and one year after his honorable discharge he came to the United States. This was in 1890. After spending two years near Greenwood, Mississippi, he came to Florida and has since resided on the eastern coast of this State, having been in business first at Fort Pierce and then at West Palm Beach. In 1896 he came to Miami and here he has since made his home. He is one of the pioneer business men of the city, having been engaged for a number of years as a dealer in fresh and salt meats. By ability, enterprise and straightforward methods he built a business of such large proportions that in June, 1911, the P. Ullendorff Company, a corporation, was formed, of which he was the active principal. Mr. Ullendorff is president of the Nichols-Ullendorff Realty Company and is a director of the South Okeechobee Farms Company of Miami, both prosperous concerns. He is numbered among the solid, substantial men of the community, being a large owner of local real estate, as well as having valuable properties in Jacksonville, Key West, Atlanta, Georgia, and Manitou, Colorado.

Mr. Ullendorff married, March 31, 1895, Jennie Simpson, of Jasper, Hamilton County, Florida, and they are the parents of two children: twins, Eugene Phillip and Annette J.

Fraternally Mr. Ullendorff is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of the Royal Arch and the Shrine. He also is a member of the Elks. His long residence here has made him widely known and his many fine traits of character have gained for him the high regard which is uniformly accorded him. He has been a large and generous contributor to charitable and civic organizations, and as a public-spirited citizen who seeks the benefit of the community along lines of progress, reform and improvement his co-operation can always be counted upon to further any movement for the general good.

ROBERT ERIC HALL

Robert Eric Hall, scholar and educator, is a man who has made pronounced administrative and executive ability effective in the field of education and in the promotion of the spread of public learning, a work to which he has devoted many forceful years. As Superintendent of Public Instruction of Dade County for a period of sixteen years he proved his



P. ULLENDORFF

constructive and efficient work not only as a scholar and a student but also an organizer of marked ability. The growth and development of the schools of Dade County and their present high standard is due largely to the administrative ability of Mr. Hall and to his modern, progressive ideals. Mr. Hall is a native Floridan, born in Wakulla County, January 7, 1871, and on the paternal side is of English ancestry and a descendant of that branch of the American family of which Lyman Hall, a signer of the Declaration of Independence was a member. He is a son of Rev. George and Amanda Malvina (Mobley) Hall, the latter also a representative of a prominent American family whose members were well known among the early Virginia colonists. The father was a native of Georgia and from that State enlisted for service in the Civil War, joining the Fourteenth Georgia Volunteers as a private. In that command he served until the battle of Spottsylvania Courthouse, where he was wounded and captured, remaining in prison at Fort Delaware until shortly before Lee's surrender at Appomattox. After he received his discharge he removed to Florida, settling in Wakulla County and later in Clay County, where he engaged in orange growing.

Robert Eric Hall was reared in his native section and acquired his preliminary education in the public schools. In 1889 he secured a position as teacher in the public schools of Alachua County, where he taught two years, but, considering his education still incomplete, he gave up teaching for a time and entered Gordon Institute in Georgia, where he remained until 1896. In that year he became a student in the National Normal University of Ohio, from which he was graduated in 1899 with the degree of Bachelor of English. He immediately turned his attention to teaching, a profession which he followed for many years and in which he has won notable distinction. He taught in the public schools of Georgia, Alabama and Florida, and has been principal of some of the best high schools of those States. His residence in Dade County dates from 1901 and his position in educational circles of this section is indicated by the fact that three years later he was elected county Superintendent of Public Instruction. His able and far-sighted work won him re-election in 1908, 1912 and again in 1916, serving in all four official terms. Under his able management the schools of Dade County have grown and expanded, improvements in management have been instituted and more efficient methods installed, so that they are today second to none in Florida. Mr. Hall has very modern and practical ideas regarding the branches taught in the public schools, feeling that education is simply a more or less adequate preparation for future life work. He deprecates the prevalent unscientific methods of farming and of horticulture in Florida and is an enthusiastic advocate of the study of agriculture in the public schools. He retired as Superintendent of Public Instruction on January 1, 1921, after a service of sixteen years' educational work in Dade County, leaving

a record of accomplishment perhaps unequalled in the annals of South Florida. Since leaving official life he has become identified with important real estate interests of Miami, being engaged as an individual broker in the promotion of Bay View sub-division, one of the high-class and attractive sub-divisions of Miami.

In 1906 Mr. Hall was married to Lena Rogers, of South Carolina, a daughter of Winston and Elizabeth (Muldrow) Rogers, who reside on a large plantation in South Carolina, which was granted to the ancestors of Mrs. Hall by Charles II of England. Mrs. Hall was before her marriage secretary to the president of the South Carolina University at Columbia. Mr. and Mrs. Hall have three children: Winston Elizabeth, Robert Eric, Jr., and Lena Jeanne.

Mr. Hall is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, among which may be mentioned his connection with the Masonic order and the Elks. He is also a charter member of the Miami Rotary Club. He is a member of the Order of Red Deer, in which order he holds the position of Ruler, being the first Ruler of the Miami lodge. He is a member of the Florida Educational Association, in which he has served as president and as chairman of the executive committee. Distinguished as a scholar and educator through his long years of continuous and faithful public service, he is also known as a resourceful business man and a progressive citizen. He is always to be found among the leaders in the promotion of projects for the public improvement or advancement and his work and accomplishments have had a notable effect upon community history.

BEN C. WILLARD

Ben C. Willard, representative from Dade County in the Florida House of Representatives and member of the law firm of Willard & Knight, Miami, has the distinction of being the youngest legislative representative ever chosen for that honor by the people of Dade County. He is also one of the younger members of the Dade County bar. Mr. Willard is a native Floridian, born at City Point, Brevard County, August 6, 1891, and he is a son of C. A. and Octavia L. (Johnson) Willard, both of whom are also natives of Florida and residents of Miami.

Mr. Willard acquired his primary education in the public schools of Dade County and in 1906 entered the John B. Stetson University at DeLand, Florida, first entering the academy and later the law department, graduating in 1914 with the degree of LL. B. He was admitted to the bar in June, 1914, and in October of that year began his professional practice. He was first associated with L. R. Railey, and later with M. D. Price. He then became a member of the firm of Carson, Pine & Willard. Six months later Mr. Pine withdrew and the firm of Carson & Willard continued until

April, 1919, when F. L. Knight became a member of the firm. The partnership of Carson, Willard & Knight continued until July, 1920, when it was dissolved and the present firm of Willard & Knight was formed. Mr. Willard enlisted for service in the United States army on April 26, 1918, and was assigned to Company D, 306th ammunition train. He saw eighteen months service during the world war, twelve months of which was spent overseas. He was in the Meuse sector for one month and when the armistice was signed he was doing duty in the Argonne. He was discharged from the military forces July 26, 1919, and upon his return to Miami resumed his professional practice. He was elected to the Florida House of Representatives at the general election in 1920, an honor conferred in recognition of his true manliness and worth. The same spirit of loyalty and courage which characterized the boy soldier is manifest in his every relation of life and has gained for him the high regard of representative and successful men.

Mr. Willard married February 9, 1920, to Billie Turquetette, of Suffolk, Virginia. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks. He is numbered among the popular young professional men of the city and takes an active and helpful interest in community affairs.

DON F. FERRIS

Don F. Ferris, identified with important mercantile interests of Miami as principal of the Don Ferris Company, clothiers and haberdashers, and the owner of other valuable corporate interests, is a native of Cincinnati, Ohio, born June 23, 1878. He is a son of P. S. and Jennie (Whiteside) Ferris, the former a native of the State of Michigan and the latter born in the State of Ohio. The father is deceased and the mother now resides at Atlanta, Georgia.

Mr. Ferris was reared in Nashville, Tennessee, to which city his parents had removed when he was four years of age. The family subsequently removed to Omaha, Nebraska, later to Kansas City and then to Atlanta. He acquired his education in the schools of the above-named cities, and has been connected with the clothing and men's furnishings business since he was thirteen years of age. He came to Miami in 1911 and here established himself in business on Flagler Street. In December, 1919, he opened a second store on Flagler Street, and in 1921 he opened a fashionable men's shop at the Flamingo Hotel, Miami Beach. His principal Miami store is one of the most elegantly equipped and lavishly furnished establishments of the kind in the country. His extensive experience as an importer and dealer is reflected in the exclusive lines shown in his shops and he enjoys the patronage of a select and discriminating public. In addition to his mercantile interests, Mr. Ferris has other important corporate connections. He is vice-president and half owner of the British-American

Insurance Company, a corporation of Nassau, Bahama Islands, besides being a large holder of local real estate.

Mr. Ferris was married June 23, 1910, to Lulu Roehl, of Knoxville, Tennessee. He is past exalted ruler of Miami Lodge No. 948, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks, and is a member of the Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club and a member of the Anglers' Club. Mr. Ferris has traveled extensively and in all comparative tests he is a loyal champion of Miami and an enthusiastic booster of the city's present stability and future greatness.

DANIEL CROMER

A due measure of success invariably results from clearly defined purpose and consecutive effort in the affairs of life, but in noting the career of one who by innate ability and sheer force of character has won for himself a substantial success there comes into view the intrinsic individuality which made such accomplishment possible. Daniel Cromer, one of the active principals of the New York Department Store, Miami, belongs to that praiseworthy class of men who have worked their way from somewhat discouraging beginnings to a place of leadership and influence, and his career presents a notable example of those qualities of mind and character which overcome obstacles and win success. Mr. Cromer was born in Russia August 11, 1877, and left his native country when a lad of eleven, accompanying his mother to Scotland. There he found employment at various work and a year later embarked for America. He made his way to Chicago and there as a boy he sold papers on the streets for a year or more, meanwhile mastering the language and adding to the meagre education he had received in Russia such knowledge as he could obtain by contact and observation. He next found employment in a dry goods store in Chicago, where his industry and close application were soon recognized and for nine years he was a valued employee of the concern, rising eventually to the position of manager. In 1904 he located in Tampa, Florida, and there began his independent career as a merchant, engaging in the dry goods business and conducting a successful store there for a period of five years. He then removed to Mobile, Alabama, where for a short time he was in the retail jewelry business. From there he removed to New York city, where for three years he was engaged in the wholesale jewelry business. In 1913 he came to Miami and here bought what was then the New York Bargain Store, a small establishment. He changed the name to the New York Department Store and began at once to enlarge the store and improve the stock. In 1918 his brother-in-law, I. M. Cassell, became associated with him in the enterprise. The story of their phenomenal success forms an interesting chapter in the business history of the city. Starting with a floor space of about four thousand feet they now have a capacity of twenty-five thousand feet. They own their own building, which has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet on Miami Avenue, the

largest frontage of any store in south Florida. The New York Department Store is modern and up-to-date in every particular and metropolitan in its aspect. It is one of the popular trading centers of the city and its patronage is steadily and rapidly growing, for the business methods employed are such as to merit the confidence and support of the general public. They do an annual business of three-quarters of a million dollars, and something of the store's popularity may be observed when it is mentioned that this is an increase from fifty-three thousand done during their first year. Mr. Cromer is identified with other important property interests in the joint ownership with his brother-in-law of the Crosel Apartments and the Bay View Apartments, two valuable properties of the city.

Mr. Cromer married, June 14, 1911, Estelle C. Cassell, of New York city, and they have two children: Maurice and Dorris. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Elks. He is an active, energetic and progressive business man, who thoroughly understands modern methods of merchandizing. His excellent business and executive ability is easily discernible in his well conducted store. A self-made man, he has made good use of his time, talents and opportunities and the simple weight of his character and ability have gained for him a large and substantial success.

DAVID AFREMOW

David Afremow is numbered among the highly successful men of Miami, and his extensive interests are the legitimate fruitage of consecutive effort, directed and controlled not only by good judgment but also by correct business principles. Appreciative of the attractions and advantages of the City of Miami, he has here found it possible to gain a position as one of its leading capitalists and substantial men of affairs and enjoys unmistakable popular esteem on account of his many admirable personal qualities. Mr. Afremow is a native of Russia, born December 25, 1865, and is a son of Solomon and Vera (Calmenson) Afremow, both of whom were also natives of Russia. The mother died in her native country. The father came to America, locating at Chicago, where he resided for twenty years, dying at the age of eighty-seven years. David Afremow came to the United States thirty-five years ago, or in 1886. He had received a fairly good education in the public and high schools of his native community and upon his arrival here located in Chicago and engaged in the mercantile business, where he conducted a successful business for a period of eighteen years. Removing to Tampa, Florida, he was identified with mercantile interests there until he came to Miami twelve years ago. Here he established the New York Bargain Store, now the New York Department Store, and built up a large and profitable enterprise, which he conducted until April 1, 1913, when he disposed of it to the present owners, Cromer & Cassel. Since then he has given his time to his large private interests.

Mr. Afremow was married in Edinburg, Scotland, thirty-two years ago to Sarah Cromer. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order. A man of great native ability, sound judgment and keen discernment, he has won for himself an honorable competency, and is regarded by all as one of the solid, substantial citizens of the community.

JUDGE WILL H. PRICE

Judge Will H. Price, of the law firm of Price, Price & Small, of Miami, stands among the foremost leaders of the Dade County Bar and is equally noted as a progressive citizen whose career confers credit upon the community. His high character and marked ability have won for him much more than local repute and he is recognized today as a conspicuous figure in the body politic of the State. Judge Price was born near Jackson, Mississippi, March 10, 1864, and is a son of Rev. William and Frances (Fly) Price, the former a native of the State of Tennessee and the latter of Mississippi. The father was a Methodist minister, who removed to Texas in 1869, having been elected to the Texas Northern Conference; he died September 18, 1899, at Weatherford, Texas, where his widow still resides.

Judge Price acquired a common school education at Weatherford, Texas. While a young man he was engaged in the abstract and real estate business at Decatur, Texas. He read law at night and was admitted to the bar at Decatur, Texas, in 1886. In November, 1893, he removed to Mariana, Florida, and began the practice of law there in 1894, which place continued as the field of his professional labors until July, 1917, when he removed to Miami and formed a partnership with his brother, Mitchell D. Price. His present connection as a member of the firm of Price, Price & Small dates from October, 1919. Judge Price's comprehensive knowledge, high character and eminent ability have won for him distinctive recognition by his State and party. He served as judge of the Ninth Judicial Circuit of Florida during the years 1911 and 1912, resigning to resume the practice of law. He served as chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee from 1908 to 1912, inclusive, and as presidential elector in 1916. He was president of the Florida State Bar Association during 1916 and 1917. In these positions of honor and trust he served with signal ability and exalted purpose and left the impress of his work and personality upon the annals of the State.

Judge Price married, October 14, 1885, Mattie L. McCracken, daughter of William McCracken, of Springtown, Texas. Of their three children, two are living: W. C. Price, an attorney of Miami, and Thomas Earl Price, municipal judge of Miami. Judge Price is a steward of the M. E. Church of Miami. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Knights of Pythias, the Elks and the Woodmen



JUDGE WILL H. PRICE

of the World. He practices in the State and Federal courts. He possesses wide knowledge of the various branches of law and has won a number of notable victories in the courts. He stands as a worthy and conspicuous member of that group of men whose influence in the civic and social life as well as in professional circles has always been of a most beneficent order.

GEORGE F. COOK

George F. Cook, secretary-treasurer of the Chevelier Corporation, has been identified with Miami affairs since 1904, and during the years of his residence here he has been an important factor in various commercial enterprises that have affected and influenced the general development. As a contractor and real estate developer he has shown a capacity for large and important undertakings, while his activities in connection with the Cook Steamship Company influenced particularly the transportation problem of the city. His efforts in connection with the operation of an independent steamship line was attended with spectacular results and forms one of the most interesting chapters in the history of the community.

Mr. Cook is a native of Toronto, Canada, born May 8, 1860, and he is a son of Robert and Anna (Widdifield) Cook, the former a native of England and the latter born in the Dominion of Canada. Both parents are deceased. He acquired his education in the public schools of his native community and when eighteen years of age found employment with the Canadian Pacific Railroad. One year later he became connected with the construction department of the Northern Pacific Railroad and in this capacity helped to build this road through the Bad Lands of the Dakotas. Removing to Minnesota, he was for four years engaged in building elevators in Minnesota and North Dakota for the Pillsbury & Hurburt Milling Company. He then located at Brainard, Minnesota, and later at Wadena, Minnesota, and was there engaged in the general contracting business up to 1888. Returning to Canada, he was established in the real estate business at Toronto for a period of four years, after which he took up his residence in New York city while engaged in the manufacturing business at Mattewan, New Jersey, where he placed on the market Cook's Flake Rice, a breakfast food. In 1904 he came to Miami and here was awarded the contract to construct the jetties protecting the light house and sea wall at Cape Florida. The following season he became agent for the Benner line of freight schooners plying from New York to Miami, and in this capacity constructed the first independent dock on the Miami river. Later he became agent for the Nassau Schooner Line and succeeded in bringing all of the Bahama trade to Miami. In 1907 he organized the Key West-Miami Transportation Line and operated a line of schooners between Miami and Key West, connecting with the Mallory Line at Key West and bringing freight to Miami. In 1909 he bought the steamer

Magic City, organizing the Cook Steamship Company, and started carrying freight from Jacksonville to Miami. He met with strong opposition as an independent carrier and aroused a wide-spread discussion of the much-mooted problem of local transportation. Those were frenzied days in Miami, the partisans of each side espousing their views in strong terms, and many interesting incidents in connection with this maritime contest will be recalled by the older citizens of the community. The Cook Steamship Company finally went out of business February 16, 1910, when the steamer *Magic City* was rammed and sunk in the St. John River. Mr. Cook afterward became vice-president of the Merchants and Planters Transportation Company, organized to take over the business of the Cook Steamship Company, of which Governor Broward was president. In this capacity he bought the steamer *Fanny Hart*. In 1911 he became associated with L. T. Highleyman in the development of Point View, and as vice-president of the Point View Realty Company was a factor in the development of this beautiful residential section, having built the first house there. In 1913-1914, as president of the George F. Cook Company, general contractors, he constructed the Collins canal and the Collins bridge, engineering projects of great magnitude in those days. In 1917 he was instrumental in the organization of the Chevelier Corporation, of which he is secretary and treasurer. This corporation owns two hundred thousand acres of land on the Tamiami Trail lying in Dade and Monroe Counties, which they propose to develop. They are now building a rock road through this property at a cost of one million dollars.

Mr. Cook married, June 21, 1881, Amy E. Lowell of the noted Lowell family of New England, of Lake City, Minnesota. Mrs. Cook is a director of the Women's Club of Miami and active in the social and club life of the city. Mr. and Mrs. Cook are the parents of six sons: Leroy is an editor with *Industrial Press* of New city; Erben is a business associate with his father; Charles I. is superintendent for Hugh M. Matheson, Coconut Grove, and served in France with the famous Wild Cat Division during the World War; Wilfred L., who is secretary-treasurer of the Hickson & Cook Corporation, served in the flying corps with the Canadian army during the World War; Lewis E. is a member of the staff of the Fidelity Bank & Trust Company, Miami, and during the great war was in command of a submarine chaser; Robert H. is a paying teller at the Southern Bank & Trust Company, Miami. Progressive and public-spirited, Mr. Cook ranks among the enterprising men of the community. His work along various lines has been of far-reaching value and his influence has been felt in the upbuilding of the city and still plays an important part in its development and continued growth.

JAMES' DONN

There is perhaps no record in this volume which indicates more clearly the opportunities which Florida offers to her citizens than does that of James Donn, florist, landscape gardener and nurseryman, operating the Exotic Gardens, Miami, and universally recognized as one of the leaders in business and an element in municipal expansion. Gifted with ideas of his own, he was not long in making up his mind that south Florida was deserving of all and more than was claimed for it, and his subsequent success in developing the resources of the southland in a highly specialized field has proven the wisdom of his convictions.

James Donn was born in Lanark, Scotland, February 7, 1887. He is a son of James and Margaret (Meikle) Donn, both of whom also were natives of Scotland. The father is deceased and the mother came to America in 1920. Mr. Donn was reared in his native land and educated in the public schools there. He began work as a florist when a lad of eleven years and he has since that time been continuously identified with this special line. When twenty-one years of age he came to New York city and for a period of five years he was there engaged as a florist and nurseryman, being associated with a prominent Fifth Avenue house. In 1914 he came to Miami and here established the foundation of his present large business, starting in a very small way. In the beginning a horse and wagon were sufficient for his requirements, while now his concern has grown to such proportions that thirteen large automobile trucks are demanded to serve his needs. The Exotic Gardens have green houses at Twenty-sixth and Broadway, and gardens at Allapattah, while they maintain sales rooms at 449 Flager street, Miami, where a collection of tropical and decorative plants are on display. A branch establishment is also maintained at Palm Beach. The Exotic Gardens are occupied principally in developing large estates in the way of landscape work. They raise, plant and cultivate tropical stock and their service includes the combined work of the florist, nurseryman and landscape artist. They have supplied practically every fine estate in Miami and Dade county, as well as furnishing the leading hotels with decorative plants and shrubs. A large and flourishing business has been built up by Mr. Donn through his own ingenuity and ability, and while there is no spectacular phase in his success it clearly indicates business ability of a high order and an adherence to those ideals which make for commercial success.

Mr. Donn married October 19, 1914, Nellie Whitefield, who also is a native of Lanark, Scotland, and they have one daughter, Helen. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Masons, being a member of the Scottish Rite and a member of the Shrine Club. He is also a member of the Rotary Club and the Miami Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Donn was recently appointed a member of the committee of five to prepare plans for the

development of the Biscayne Bay water front property in Miami. He is representative of the spirit of enterprise that is awakening the southland to the opportunities that have been lying dormant for many years, and he has always at heart the general development. Successful in the truest sense of the word, he believes in something more than mere material success, and in an unostentatious way has been a factor for good along numerous lines, benefiting the community and advancing its intellectual and moral status.

TURNER A. WINFIELD

Turner A. Winfield is one of the pioneer citizens of Miami. As one of the sturdy figures upon whom the burdens of the new community fell, he has been a serviceable factor in bringing about the resultant evolution of development and has been identified in an important way with public affairs and commercial enterprise. Mr. Winfield is a native of Broadway, Virginia, born December 14, 1863, and he is a son of Dr. John Q. and Sallie (Neff) Winfield, both of whom were also natives of Virginia. Dr. John Q. Winfield was a practicing physician who served as a captain in the Confederate army during the Civil War. He lived in Virginia all his life, dying about 1900, his widow surviving until about 1918.

Turner A. Winfield was reared in his native community and acquired his education at the Virginia Military Institute at Lexington, Virginia. In 1888 he came to the State of Florida and he has remained a resident of the State since that time. He located first at Sanford and soon afterward became identified with the Southern Express Company at Sanford and later at Jacksonville. He served the company in various capacities, his last connection being as private secretary to the division superintendent. He came to Miami in 1896, the memorable year of the city's foundation. He bought a place at Little River and planted a grove, and also acted as the representative of the express company at that point for a period of five or six years. He still retains his grove, which is one of the best in Dade County, and his home is situated there, though much of his business is in Miami. The grove comprises thirty-five acres and is devoted to grape fruit culture. About 1911 Mr. Winfield became active in real estate development work. As president of the Highland Park Company he opened and sold the eighty-acre subdivision known as Highland Park, one of the attractive subdivisions of the city. He was also president of the Winfield Packing Company about 1910-1914, handling and shipping fruits and vegetables. He is now president of the Winfield Investment Company, one of the reliable concerns of the city, engaged in real estate and investment properties. He has the distinction of having been the first president of the Miami Realty Board, having been one of the organizers of that body in 1920. Mr. Winfield was elected as a member of the Board of Commissioners of Dade County about 1906 and served as chairman of the board during his term. He also served



T. A. WINFIELD

a second term as commissioner, being appointed in 1909 at the time the county was divided. His official record was that of a conscientious public servant who had at all times the interest of the public at heart. As chairman of the board of county commissioners he rendered particularly valuable service to the county in connection with the construction of twenty miles of rock road between Fort Lauderdale and Delray. He made an agreement with the officials of the Florida East Coast Railway whereby their cooperation was secured in building this road, the railroad company providing an engine and two crews on the main line of the road without expense to the county providing the road was completed in a specified time, which was done. This saved Dade County about twenty thousand dollars in the cost of the train service alone, and is a notable achievement to the credit of Mr. Winfield.

Mr. Winfield married, March 24, 1893, Rita Strayer, of Richmond, Virginia, and they have one daughter, Antoinette. Fraternally he is a member of the Elks. He is universally recognized as a splendid citizen, a man of character and ability, and is regarded as one of the substantial men of the community who has had a worthy part in the growth and development of the city and county.

BEN SHEPARD

Ben Shepard, clerk of the circuit court of Dade County and one of the most popular officials the county has ever had as well as one of the most enterprising and public-spirited citizens of Miami, is a native of West Boylston, Massachusetts, born May 31, 1887. He is a son of Charles Albion and Addie Clara (Doyle) Shepard, residents of Hudson, New Hampshire. Mr. Shepard was five years of age when he accompanied his parents from Massachusetts to Hudson, and there he spent his youth, acquiring his education in the public schools. He was later graduated from the Nashua (N. H.) high school and supplemented this by two and one-half years at Middlebury College of Vermont. At the age of eighteen he entered the employ of the Boston & Maine Railroad at Nashua as a yard clerk and retained that position until August, 1906, when he came to Florida and settled in Jacksonville, becoming a clerk in the office of B. F. Dillon, late superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in that city. In the fall of the same year Mr. Shepard entered the employ of the Southern Express Company and was sent to Miami where he worked in the interests of that concern until March, 1908, when he resigned to become deputy clerk of the Dade County criminal court of record. He served for three years as deputy and was elected to that office in November, 1912, for a four-year term. In 1916 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Dade County and re-elected in 1920. He has proven able, conscientious and discriminating in the discharge of his official duties, and to say that he

is one of the most popular officials the county has ever had is but stating a fact widely recognized and acknowledged.

Mr. Shepard married, June 7, 1911, Mary K. Worley, daughter of Judge George A. Worley, of Miami. Fraternaly Mr. Shepard is affiliated with the Bevenolent Protective Order of Elks and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. He is a man of fine executive and administrative ability and a progressive citizen interested in the well-being of the community and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth.

CRATE D. BOWEN

Crate D. Bowen, member of the law firm of Shutts & Bowen, whose connection with much important litigation establishes his position as one of the ablest members of the Dade County Bar, is a native of Union City, Indiana. He is a son of Ephraim H. and Rachel (Cadwallader) Bowen, both of whom also were natives of the State of Indiana. Ephraim H. Bowen is a prominent Indiana manufacturer who spends a portion of his time in Miami. Mr. Bowen acquired a public school education at Union City, Indiana, graduating from the high school of that city. His collegiate training was received at Butler University, Indianapolis, where he was a member of the Class of 1894. He read law in the office of Theodore Shockney, one of the leaders of the Indiana Bar, at Union City, Indiana, and was admitted to the Bar at Union City. He began his professional practice in the city of Indianapolis, where he was engaged in independent practice until his appointment by Mayor Charles A. Bookwalter as city attorney of Indianapolis. He served as city attorney for a period of four years, from 1906 to 1910, and his ability, knowledge and conscientiousness of service placed him in the front rank of the legal profession in Indiana. Upon completion of his official tenure he formed a professional association with Hon. Caleb S. Denny, former mayor of Indianapolis, which continued for a period of two years. On January 1, 1912, he formed his present connection with Frank B. Shutts as a member of the firm of Shutts & Bowen, recognized as one of the strongest law firms in Florida. The firm occupies what is perhaps the finest equipped law offices in the State and has been identified with much of the important litigation of this section.

Mr. Bowen married Jessamine B. Boilvin, of New Albany, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Betty. Fraternaly he is a Mason, being a member of Oriental Lodge, Indianapolis. He is also affiliated with Indianapolis Lodge No. 56, Knights of Pythias, and is a member of the Grand Lodge of the Knights of Pythias of Florida. His clubs include the Marion Club, of Indianapolis; the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, the Country Club and the Anglers' Club, of Miami. He possesses to a marked degree the qualities which distinguish the able, painstaking lawyer, and he is, moreover, a public-spirited citizen whose influence is a tangible force for civic improvement.

GEORGE L. GRILEY

George L. Griley, president of the Monad Electric Company, Miami, and one of the progressive young business men of the city, engaged as a real estate broker and the owner and developer of important residential properties, is a native of the State of Ohio, born at Zanesville, that State, December 14, 1884. He is a son of Michael A. and Elizabeth D. (Dillon) Griley, the former a native of the State of Ohio and the later of Minnesota. The Griley family genealogy may be traced to the time of the landing of the Mayflower, and the family is related to some of the notable men of history. Michael A. Griley removed to Miami in 1914 and is here actively engaged in the real estate business.

George L. Griley was educated in the public schools of Zanesville, Ohio, and this was supplemented by a course in engineering construction. He was, for seven years, connected with the engineering department of the Panama Railroad Company, being located at Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, and having the responsibility of important engineering tasks in that republic. He came to Miami January 29, 1913, and engaged in the real estate business. Later he entered the construction field, in which line he has achieved a substantial success. He is also president of the Monad Electric Company, a retail concern of recognized standing. Mr. Griley is one of the active and public-spirited young business men of Miami and a serviceable factor in the expansion and material advancement of the city.

FRED W. VANDERPOOL

Fred W. Vanderpool, general insurance broker and one of the successful young business men of Miami, is a native of Florida, born September 25, 1884. He is a son of Isaac and Harriet (Langman) Vanderpool, the former a native of Holland and the latter of England. Isaac Vanderpool was one of the first settlers near Orlando, Florida, where he lived for forty years and where his death occurred. His widow still resides there. Fred W. Vanderpool was reared at Orlando and received his primary education in the public schools. He later entered Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida, from which he graduated in 1904. He is also a graduate from the commercial college at Winter Park. He began his independent career at Atlanta, Georgia, where he took up newspaper work, having charge of the Atlanta branch of *The Insurance Field*, a large and influential trade journal devoted to the interests of the insurance field. He was thus engaged for a period of four years, after which he removed to Jacksonville, Florida, and became a special agent for Florida for several large insurance companies. He came to Miami in 1915 and entered the field of business as a general insurance broker, representing a number of the large and important companies. By force of his ability and his straightforward methods he has built up a lucrative patronage

and attained a substantial success, and he is numbered among the most active, enterprising and progressive young business men of the city. He is also assistant secretary of the Fidelity Mortgage and Guarantee Company, a corporation with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, and is the owner of valuable real estate property at Martland, Florida, where he has a forty-acre orange grove.

Mr. Vanderpool is a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of the Elks. He has many friends among the representative and successful men of the city, in whose ranks he stands. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of Miami and he takes an active interest in movements calculated to advance the general development.

FRANK B. SHUTTS

Ranking with the most distinguished members of the bar of Florida, Frank B. Shutts is equally noted as a citizen whose connection with important business and corporate interests has influenced the material and civic progress of the community. He holds distinctive precedence as one of the most progressive and successful men that ever inaugurated and carried to praiseworthy termination large and important undertakings in this locality. Strong mental powers, invincible courage and a determined purpose have so entered into his composition as to render him a dominant factor in the business world and a leader of men in large enterprises. A lawyer of exalted ability, enjoying a large professional success, he is also a public-spirited citizen who easily ranks with the most influential of his compeers in affairs looking toward the betterment of his chosen city and county.

Frank B. Shutts was born in Dearborn County, Indiana, September 11, 1870. He is a son of Indiana pioneers, of that splendid stock that has created an empire out of the wilderness. His father, Abram P. Shutts, was born in 1841, and his mother, Amanda (Barker) Shutts, was born in 1845. Frank B. Shutts attended the public schools at Aurora, Indiana, and was graduated from the high school of that city in 1887. His collegiate training was acquired at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, from which institution he was graduated in 1892 with the degree of LL. B. He began his professional career at Aurora, Indiana, where he soon established a large and representative clientele. He served for several years as general counsel for a number of important business and corporate interests of Indiana, and was also identified in a business way with important public utility concerns of that State. He came to Miami in 1909, establishing a law office here and becoming the legal representative of Henry M. Flagler, of the Florida East Coast Railway Company and of its subsidiary interests in south Florida. On January 1, 1912, he formed a professional association with William P. Smith and Crate D. Bowen and

organized the firm of Shutts, Smith & Bowen (afterward succeeded by Shutts & Bowen), which is rated as one of the strongest law firms in Florida, and is retained in much of the important litigation of this section. In 1910 Mr. Shutts organized The Miami Herald Publishing Company, owner and publisher of *The Miami Herald*, one of the leading daily newspapers of Florida, and he is president of the corporation and its principal stockholder. He is president of the South Atlantic Telephone & Telegraph Company, a director of the First National Bank of Miami, and is a member of the board of directors of more than a score of other important Florida corporations. In addition he is one of the progressive and distinguished leaders in local politics and his work and influence has affected many important phases of community development, bringing to him a prominent place among the leaders in the direction of public thought and opinion.

Mr. Shutts married, June 8, 1910, Agnes B. John, of Aurora, Indiana, and they have two daughters, Marion and Elinor. The family home is at Point View, on Biscayne Bay. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal church and his fraternal affiliations are with the Masons and the Elks. He is also a member of the Phi Gamma Delta college fraternity. He is treasurer of the Miami Young Men's Christian Association, and is a member of the Associated Press, the National Editorial Association, and the Florida State Editorial and Publishers Associations. He is also a member of the American Bar Association, the Florida State Bar Association, the Dade County Bar Association, the American Society of International Law, and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. His clubs include the Miami Rotary Club of which he is a former president, Biscayne Bay Yacht Club, Miami Country Club, Miami Beach Golf Club and Miami Beach Polo Club. He is a man of cosmopolitan culture, broad and liberal views and effective public spirit who gives earnest support to all movements which are a matter of civic virtue and civic pride.

JUDGE W. F. BLANTON

Judge W. F. Blanton, County Judge of Dade County, was born in Hillsboro County, Florida, January 4, 1891, and is a son of J. F. and Ellen H. (Harn) Blanton, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Florida. The family removed from Tampa to Miami about sixteen years ago, where the father now resides, the mother dying February 23, 1920.

Judge Blanton received his primary education in the schools of Tampa and Largo, Florida. Upon the removal of the family to Miami he entered the schools here, and graduated from the Miami High School, class of 1909. The following year he entered Washington and Lee University, graduating from the law department of that institution in 1911. He engaged in professional practice in Miami until 1915, when he was elected

Municipal Judge. He re-election to this office followed in 1917, but after he had served about half of his second term he was appointed County Judge by Governor Catts to fill the unexpired term of Judge S. J. Barco. At the ensuing election in November, 1918, he was duly elected to fill the unexpired term, expiring December 31, 1920, and at the election in November, 1920, was elected for the regular term of four years, beginning January 1, 1921. Judge Blanton has the distinction of being the youngest County Judge ever chosen in Dade County. His fine professional training, his uniform fairness and integrity, as well as his conscientious discharge of every duty, have gained for him an honorable official record.

Judge Blanton was married February 14, 1916, to Lizanna V. Robinson, of Kansas City, Kansas, and they have two children: W. F. Blanton, Jr., and John Robinson Blanton.

JOHN LEOPOLD NORTH, M. D.

A thorough knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine supplementing a broad and comprehensive general education, a deep realization of the true and ultimate purposes of life, a sense of responsibility and a broad and vital humanitarian instinct—these are the qualities which make Dr. John Leopold North one of the leading physicians and surgeons in Miami and which have placed him in a high position in the ranks of the medical fraternity in the State of Florida.

Dr. North was born in Fort McPherson, Nebraska, December 29, 1865, and is a son of Justus S. North, a native of Clarendon, New York, born March 2, 1835, of English parentage. The father went to Nebraska in 1858 and followed general merchandising in that State for ten years, removing at the end of that time to Saginaw, Michigan, and thence to Putnam County, Florida. He took up his residence in this State in 1872 and was one of the pioneer orange growers in the vicinity of Putnam, becoming in time a leading grower of citrus fruits. He there developed one of the best orange groves in the State and had gained a position of prominence and importance when the great frost of 1895 destroyed all his trees. He died in Putnam County in 1905. His wife, who was Nancy Grace Ripsom, was born in Brockport, New York, in 1837, of Holland descent. She died in Putnam County, Florida, in 1894, leaving two children, besides the subject of this review, namely: Katherine J., now Mrs. John Dallow, of Putnam County, Florida, and Sophia Isabelle, who married Haley C. Woodford, of Avon, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Justus S. North had two other children, now deceased, namely: Maud, who married Joseph Woodford, of Avon, Connecticut, a brother of Haley C. Woodford, and Caroline, who died in infancy.

Dr. North was nine years of age when his parents came to Florida and located in Putnam County. His mother, who had been a teacher, was largely responsible for his early education, being aided in her work



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by one of her older daughters. Later Dr. North was sent to the Florida public schools, which, however, were at that time very crude. The profession of medicine had always attracted him and the desire to follow it influenced his early reading to an important extent, causing the substitution for the usual fiction and history of works on anatomy and physiology. At a very early age he entered upon the study of medicine under the preceptorship of Dr. George Welsh, of Palatka, Florida, and he later attended the University of Louisville, from which he was graduated in 1894. He immediately began the practice of his profession in Interlachen, Putnam County, but shortly afterward removed to Palatka, where he remained until the great frost of 1895 almost paralyzed business conditions throughout the State and affected inevitably general conditions. Seeking a broader field, Dr. North went to Connecticut and for eight years carried on the general practice of his profession in Avon, serving also as health officer. From Avon he went to Hartford and after two years to East Hampton, Connecticut, where he remained for four years. After fifteen years of continuous practice in the State of Connecticut he returned to Florida and in 1909 located at Miami, where he has since occupied a foremost place in professional circles. He has constantly kept abreast with the advancement of his profession, taking a number of post-graduate courses in the New York Polyclinic and the New York Post-Graduate School, and supplementing his study by individual investigation and research. His natural ability has expanded and developed through the years as his professional knowledge has become wider, deeper and more comprehensive and he is today one of the most able and successful physicians in this section of the State, enjoying a lucrative and representative patronage.

Dr. North married, on April 5, 1885, Alice Coy, a native of New Brunswick, who was reared in Minnesota, and was a resident of Pomona, Florida, at the time of her marriage. Dr. and Mrs. North have five children: Alice Mercedes, who married Thomas B. Finley, of South Manchester, Connecticut; Henry Ripson; John Leopold, Jr.; Crandall J., and Geraldine.

Dr. North is a member of the Episcopal church and fraternally is connected with the Masonic order and the Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Along professional lines he belongs to the Dade County Medical Society, of which he has served as president, and the Florida State and Southern Medical Associations. In addition to his large private practice he was for ten years city physician of Miami and superintendent of the Miami City Hospital, these connections indicating something of his high professional standing in the regard of his fellow townsmen.

MRS. MINNIE HILL MARCH

It is seldom, indeed, that a woman possesses such conspicuous organizing and executive ability, such a power of coordinating, planning and systematizing and such general business efficiency as is displayed by Mrs. Minnie Hill March in her capable management of the Hotel Halcyon in Miami. She is vice-president of the operating company and half owner in the concern, and the remarkable growth which the institution has made is due largely to her efforts since she assumed control as managing director in 1911. Mrs. March was born in Greene County, Ohio, October 17, 1868, and is a daughter of Gilbert Walker Hill, a native of Virginia and a farmer by occupation. With his parents he moved from Virginia to Greene County when he was still a child and grew to maturity there, becoming one of the successful and prominent farmers of that section of the State. He now makes his home in Miami, having retired. He married Minerva Anstace McFarland, also a native of Greene County, Ohio. The Hill family is of old Revolutionary stock and, in fact, on both sides Mrs. March is eligible to membership in the Daughters of the American Revolution and in the Colonial Dames.

Mrs. March spent her girlhood on her father's farm in Greene County, Ohio, and on August 17, 1889, married William Everard March. He was born in Chillicothe, Ohio, June 24, 1858, and was the son of Edwin Everard March, a representative of an old English family and a direct descendant of the Earl of March, once the rightful heir to the English throne. The family coat of arms shows the noble lineage and the family's position in England was for many generations supported by the great wealth of its members. William Everard March was a farmer and fruit grower by occupation and immediately after his marriage moved with his wife to Center Hill, Florida, where he purchased a bearing fruit grove and started new trees on another tract of land. The great frost of 1895, however, destroyed all his trees and influenced Mr. March in his determination to remove further south. Accordingly, in August, 1895, he came to Dade County, Florida, and started a fruit grove ten miles south of the present site of Miami, the town at that time having not yet been founded. Mr. March made a thorough study of everything relating to his line of business and was recognized as a standard authority on tropical fruit cultivation, being often called upon by agents of the United States Government for data on this subject. In addition to being one of the pioneers in the growing of citrus fruits in Dade County he was also extensively interested in local real estate, acquiring large and important holdings. He died May 13, 1911, leaving his widow and one daughter, Winifred Lucile. Another daughter, Augusta Belton, died in infancy.

After the death of her husband Mrs. March found herself dependent upon her own resources and with rare courage she determined to enter the business world. With two associates she purchased the Halcyon Hall

Hotel in Miami, a fine modern hostelry and undoubtedly one of the most popular resort hotels in Florida. Mrs. March's partners being non-residents, she took active charge of the enterprise, changing the name to Hotel Halcyon, a title under which it is now conducted. She has enlarged its capacity, made many improvements in equipment and furnishings and since assuming charge has thoroughly superintended all details of management, leaving nothing undone to make the hotel modern and luxurious in every respect. Located in the very heart of Miami, constructed according to a unique and beautiful design, the Hotel Halcyon is one of the most picturesque and attractive places in the city which it adorns and beautifies. Although built along modern lines and lavishly furnished at the outset, the hotel was not successful from a financial standpoint in the beginning, four expert hotel men having made a failure of its management. It remained for Mrs. March to put it upon a profitable basis and to so direct its operation that it is today not only a large, beautiful and attractive hostelry, but a profitable and well-managed enterprise as well.

Mrs. March is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of Miami, in which her husband was a ruling elder, and she is interested in religious work and always ready to aid in the promotion of church expansion. She has not allowed her business success to detract in any way from her charming personality and is an attractive and broad-minded woman, who has proven her ability in the splendid results which have attended her labors.

HARLAN A. TRAPP

A pioneer citizen of Dade County whose long residence here and whose intimate knowledge of events reveals much that is interesting as a contribution to the history of the community, is Harlan A. Trapp, of Coconut Grove. Mr. Trapp came to Dade County in 1886 and has been continuously identified with the community since that year. His father came here one year later, and the family has helped to make much of the unwritten history of that section.

Harlan A. Trapp was born at Pella, Iowa, March 4, 1869, and is a son of Caleb L. and Henrietta (Rhodes) Trapp, the former a native of the State of New York and the latter of Ohio. Caleb L. Trapp drove mules on the old Erie Canal, and went to Iowa after the Civil War, settling first at Mt. Pleasant and later at Pella. He was a merchant and brick mason. He came to Florida in 1887, settling near Coconut Grove. Here he built a house out of the native rock, which was the first stone house built in this section, excepting old Fort Dallas. He cut the stone, burned the lime and built the house after he was seventy years of age, as a practical demonstration of the possibilities of using the native stone for building purposes. The famous Trapp avocado pear, known to horticulturists the world over,

owes its origin and name to the Trapp family. They planted the seed and cultivated the plant. Mrs. Henrietta Trapp, mother of Harlan A. Trapp, taught the first country school in Coconut Grove. Caleb L. Trapp and his wife continued to reside in Coconut Grove the rest of their lives, he dying in 1894 and she in 1900.

Harlan A. Trapp was reared in Pella, Iowa, and acquired a public school education there and at Atlantic, Iowa, where he went when fifteen years of age. He came to Florida in November, 1886, when he was eighteen years of age, locating at Coconut Grove, where he has since continued to reside. When he became of age he took up a homestead below Coconut Grove and conducted a small starch mill of his own, starch making being the principal method of making money in those early days. Later he engaged in the general contracting and building business, which he successfully followed for a number of years. He constructed a number of the important buildings of Miami, including the Miami Bank & Trust Company building, the Townley building, the Dr. Skaggs building and the Havlin building, the latter being the first reinforced concrete building put up in Miami. He also built the Four-way Lodge for W. J. Matheson, as well as other important properties. Mr. Trapp's home near Coconut Grove is situated on Biscayne Bay and is a valuable estate of ten acres.

Mr. Trapp married August 13, 1895, Minnie B. Hobart, a native of Iowa, in which State they were married. Mrs. Trapp is prominent in club life and social circles of Coconut Grove and Miami, being a member of the Audubon Club, the Miami Woman's Club and the Miami Musical Club.

HENRY J. PEACOCK

Henry J. Peacock, identified with mercantile interests of Miami since 1912, is a son of one of Dade county's earliest pioneers, his father, Charles Peacock, having settled in old Fort Dallas, on the present site of the City of Miami, in 1875. Charles Peacock and his wife, who was Isabella Saunders, were both natives of England. They came in early life to America and settled in Dade County, Florida, where for a number of years the father engaged in agricultural pursuits. In 1882 they moved to Coconut Grove, where he became prominent in public life, holding several positions, including those of postmaster, justice of the peace and notary public. He died September 23, 1906, and is survived by his wife, who makes her home in Coconut Grove.

Henry J. Peacock was born in Huntingdonshire, England, March 30, 1852, and was still a child when he came to America with his parents and he settled with them in Dade County in 1875. For ten years thereafter he remained at home and during this period, which was long before the railroad was built to Miami, worked in the old starch factory which in those early times was located on the left fork of the Miami River, three miles from its mouth. In 1885 Mr. Peacock left Coconut Grove and went

to Key West, where for twenty-five years he engaged in merchandising, becoming a prosperous and successful man. In 1912 he returned to Miami, finding on the site of the old fort a large and flourishing city. Here he established himself in the men's furnishings business at 912 Avenue D, where he erected for himself a large two-story reinforced concrete building, twenty-five by eighty-seven feet in dimensions and thoroughly modern and up-to-date in furnishing and equipment. Here he has built up a large and lucrative patronage, which has been accorded him in recognition of his practical business methods, his honorable and straight-forward dealings and his unfailing courtesy to patrons.

Mr. Peacock married, October 30, 1889, Mary Stirrup, who at that time resided in Key West, but who is a native of Nassau, Bahama Islands. They have two sons: Harry Bolton and Milton Osborne. Mr. Peacock, while a resident of Key West, served for four years as a member of the city council. In Miami he is regarded as one of the solid, substantial men of the community and a citizen whose public spirit and enterprise have contributed to the municipal growth and development of the community.

JOHN W. HUMPHREYS

John W. Humphreys, one of the active and energetic business men of Miami, extensively engaged as a real estate and insurance broker, is a native of Thomasville, Thomas County, Georgia, born May 31, 1888. He is a son of James A. and Nancy J. (Redfearn) Humphreys, both of whom were natives of the Carolinas, and both are now deceased. James A. Humphreys was a successful contractor. Mr. Humphreys' grandfathers, on both the paternal and maternal sides, served as officers during the Civil War.

John W. Humphreys was educated in the public and high schools of Moultrie, Georgia, and other Georgia points, supplemented by training at the Stanley Business College, at Macon, Georgia. In 1906 he came to Gadsden County, Florida, where he took up general office work in connection with the tobacco industry. He was associated in that line and in the lumber business for a number of years, residing at Havana, Florida, and later at Tallahassee, Florida. Removing to Jacksonville, Florida, he entered the insurance field, forming a connection with one of the largest companies of that city. On January 1, 1913, he came to Miami, and here established a general real estate and insurance brokerage business, in which line he has been eminently successful. He represents the higher grade business and residential properties and investments and transacts a general insurance business, covering all lines of insurance.

Mr. Humphreys was married December 26, 1916, to Mildred Beckwith, daughter of W. H. Beckwith, one of the pioneer residents of Tampa, Florida. Mrs. Humphreys' mother came from Charleston, South Carolina, and is a descendant of Joshua Reynolds, the noted painter. Mr. Humph-

reys is an active member of the Miami Realty Board and the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is one of the well-known and progressive young business men of the city, and takes a commendable interest in all movements to promote the intellectual and material welfare of the community.

WILLIAM GEORGE PERRY

William George Perry, identified with important mercantile interests of Miami in the ownership of four leading drug stores, and one of the most far-sighted, discriminating and resourceful business men of the city, is a native of Milledgeville, Georgia, born June 10, 1865. He is a son of Henry and Ellen (Blake) Perry, both of whom were natives of Ireland, the former born in County Tipperary and the latter a native of County Kerry. Henry Perry came to America with his parents when he was still a young man. He was a veteran of the Civil War, having served in the Confederate army during that conflict, and for many years thereafter he was identified with business interests of Milledgeville as a member of the firm of Perry & Denton, merchants. He died in 1893. He married in Macon, Georgia, in 1859, Ellen Blake, who came to America with her parents at an early age. She died in 1895. Of the children born to their union two still survive besides the subject of this sketch: Dr. Thomas B. Perry, who was for twenty years a surgeon in the United States Marine Hospital service and who is now a practicing physician in Miami; and Mrs. Andrew R. Miller, the wife of the superintendent of the Peninsular and Occidental service between Port Tampa and Havana.

William George Perry was reared and educated in Milledgeville, Georgia, and at the age of eighteen became identified with the drug business as clerk in a drug store in that city. He has been continuously identified with this line of work in various capacities from that time to the present, a period of thirty-nine years. Beginning as a clerk, he was soon advanced to prescription clerk, and served in this capacity for many years, during which time he was connected with several of the largest drug stores in many of the leading cities of the South, including Milledgeville, Atlanta, Macon, Columbus and Savannah, in Georgia, and Jacksonville, West Palm Beach and Miami, in Florida. He came to Miami in 1903, and for nearly three years thereafter was prescription clerk in the Biscayne Pharmacy. In 1906 he was requested to accept the presidency of the Red Cross Pharmacy, Incorporated, a company which owned the Red Cross Pharmacy, one of the largest drug stores in the city. The affairs of the corporation had become greatly entangled and Mr. Perry, already one of the leading druggists of the city, was solicited by the stockholders to become president of the corporation and take charge of the business. He assumed management of the Red Cross Pharmacy and within a few years paid off all indebtedness and put the concern in a flourishing condition.



W. G. PERRY

In 1912 Mr. Perry purchased the entire stock of the concern and became sole owner, dissolving the former corporation. In addition to Perry's Red Cross Pharmacy, he has since established Perry's Home Drug Store, Perry's Albemarle Pharmacy, and Perry's Causeway Pharmacy at Miami Beach, comprising four of the leading drug stores of the community, all of which enjoy a representative patronage. All four stores are ideally located, abundantly stocked and modernly equipped, and the most discriminating service is maintained through a staff of registered clerks and prescription specialists.

Mr. Perry is president of the Florida State Pharmaceutical Association, having been chosen for this honor at their annual convention June 16, 1921. Fraternally he is a member of the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. He is a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and is at all times active in the promotion of the general interests of the city. During the Spanish-American war in 1898 he served as a private in Company F, First Florida Regiment, and after being mustered out at Huntsville, Alabama, he re-enlisted in the Sea Coast Artillery at Fort Morgan, Alabama, and was soon afterward transferred to the Hospital Corps and ordered to the Philippine Islands, where he served two years and nine months. To his many friends in Miami Mr. Perry is familiarly known as Dr. Perry and the name stands as a synonym for progressive citizenship, unusual business ability and an integrity which is beyond all question.

HERBERT H. MASE

Herbert H. Mase, secretary of the Gralynn Hotel Company, Incorporated, Miami, and connected with other important corporate interests with the management of which he is actively identified, is a hotel man of extensive experience and wide popularity. As one of the managers of the Gralynn Hotel, he has been intimately associated with business interests of Miami for a number of years, and his knowledge and ability may be seen in the successful management of this popular hostelry.

Mr. Mase is a native of New York, born in Prattsville, Greene County, that State, September 10, 1876. He is a son of Theodore M. and Emily (Frayer) Mase, both of whom were also natives of New York State. The father still resides at Prattsville, New York. He is 78 years of age and is a retired farmer and cattle buyer. Herbert H. Mase was reared on a farm near Prattsville, New York, and acquired a country school education. He worked as farmer boy from the time he was nine years of age until he was sixteen. He then went to New York city and secured employment with the St. George Hotel as a general man. Two years later he was given charge of the office. He was connected with the hotel for a period of four years. He then became clerk of the criminal court of special sessions of New York city, serving in this capacity for a period of twelve years, fol-

lowing which he operated two hotels in Stamford, New York. During the winter of 1908-1909 he came to Miami and became associated with Salem Graham in connection with the Gralynn Hotel, with which institution he has since been actively identified. In 1920 the Gralynn Hotel Company, a corporation, was formed and took over the property interests of Salem Graham. Mr. Mase is a director and secretary of this corporation. The Gralynn Hotel, formerly the Everglades, was purchased by Mr. Salem Graham in 1908 and renamed the Gralynn. In 1914 an addition of two wings containing 90 rooms was added. In 1919 the old frame house was remodelled, two stories added and new wing added on the west. The building is a modern, six-story, concrete structure located in the heart of Miami, and is one of the most popular high-class hotels of the South.

Mr. Mase has other large and important hotel interests. He is secretary, treasurer and director of the Rexmere-Churchill Hall Association, Incorporated, operating Churchill Hall and Rexmere Club Hotels, both located at Stamford-in-the-Catskills, New York. These hotels have a combined capacity for a thousand guests. Located in the famous Catskill region, they are conceded to be among the most popular summer resorts of the North. Mr. Mase also conducts there a cottage colony.

Fraternally Mr. Mase is a member of the Masons and the Elks. He is vice-president of the Miami Hotel Men's Association and a director of the Catskill Mountain Hotel Men's Association. He is also a member of the New York State Hotel Men's Association. He is a charter member of the Miami Anglers Club, also Catskill Mountain Rod and Gun Club, a member of the Miami Motor Club and the Miami County Club, as well as a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is popular in the social and business life of Miami, and as a public-spirited citizen takes a commendable interest in the city's growth and development.

GEORGE B. CELLON

Tropical fruit cultivation is unquestionably one of the principal productive sources of Florida and the men who are active in its development are among the factors in the upbuilding and growth of the commonwealth. In the list of those men of Dade County who are identified with this highly specialized industry certain names stand forth conspicuously by reason of what their owners have accomplished and their manner of securing results. George B. Cellon, of Miami, is a pioneer in the commercial cultivation of the avocado and mango, his experience with fruit culture covering a period of over twenty years, and he perhaps more than any other man in Dade County is qualified to discuss the difficulties, as well as the advantages, in extensive fruit culture. His tropical grove near Miami was established in 1901, and there the most extensive experiments have been carried on in connection with the testing of commercial varieties of mangos and

avocados. There was only one avocado produced by budding or grafting in the world of record when Mr. Cellon came here, and now there are possibly several thousand acres of budded trees of commercial varieties of avocados in Florida, Cuba and the West Indies. Mr. Cellon has been connected with the tropical nursery business since a boy. He was born on a farm ten miles north of Gainesville, Florida, January 2, 1862, and is a son of John A. and Missenire (Sparkman) Cellon, the former a native of Metz, France, and the latter born in south Georgia. The maternal family is descendant from English colonists and the father from French stock. John A. Cellon settled in Florida in 1832, first in Tallahassee and some four or five years later settling on a farm near Gainesville, where he continued to reside until his death in 1881. He was the first man to plant citrus trees on the Florida peninsula and successfully conducted a small nursery, being one of the pioneers in the growing of nursery stock. He reared a family of eleven children on a farm of one hundred acres, and managed to give all of his children a fair education. His wife died in 1907.

George B. Cellon was reared on the paternal farm and acquired his education in the public schools. He remained on the home farm until he was twenty-one years of age and then went to the town of Newnensville, where he worked as a clerk in a store for a period of two years. He then returned to his father's farm and nursery and soon afterward bought a small farm of his own. He later moved to Gainesville, where he was engaged in the nursery business until 1888, in which year he removed to Jacksonville and engaged in the wholesale grocery business covering a period of three years. Following this he was, for nine years, interested in the organization and promotion of several corporate enterprises. In 1900 he came to Dade County and bought ten acres, intending to engage in fruit growing, but eventually engaged in the nursery business again. He has since increased his acreage to thirty acres and in 1908 built a substantial residence. He devotes his energies principally to the cultivation of avocados and mangos, and he has been very successful with these products. He ships the fruit direct to the fruit and grocery trade and has a large sale for his nursery stock. He understands every phase of tropical cultivation and is recognized as an authority on the cultivation of the avocado and the mango. He issues an interesting catalogue giving much valuable detail information regarding special varieties, and his tropical grove is one of the interesting show places near Miami.

Mr. Cellon married first, February 8, 1881, Eva Bexley, who died in 1892, leaving one child which has since died. In March, 1893, he married Lulu Palmquist, of Jacksonville, Florida, and to them was born one child, now deceased. A man of constructive intelligence, strong convictions and forceful personality, modern in his ideas and progressive in his standards, he has for many years wrought along progressive lines of development and his work has been of far-reaching value in adding to the general welfare.

PETER THOMAS' SKAGGS, M. D.

Dr. Peter Thomas Skaggs, who has been in the active practice of medicine and surgery in Miami since the town was founded, stands today among the leading physicians of Florida, a State long noted for the high order of its medical talent. In addition to his long and creditable career in one of the most useful and exacting of professions he is also a public-spirited man of affairs and his large professional success affords a striking example of well-defined purpose with the ability to make that purpose subserve not only his own ends but the good of his fellowmen as well. As a pioneer physician Dr. Skaggs has had a notable part in the history of Miami, as his settlement here antedates the coming of the railroad and the foundation of the community and compasses the period of the city's great development. During the intervening years he has borne his full share of progressive work in the interest of community affairs and his influence and public-spirit have been elements in the city's material growth and in the advancement of its moral and intellectual status.

Dr. Skaggs is a native of Nicholas County, West Virginia, born March 6, 1869, and he is a son of Henry H. and Frances (Shaffer) Skaggs. Henry H. Skaggs served as a member of the Confederate army during the Civil War and lost a leg on the battlefield; his wife passed away in 1910. Dr. Skaggs was reared on a farm in Fayette County, West Virginia, and acquired his early education in the public schools of that State, later attending the Summersville Normal School. After teaching for one term he entered the medical department of the University of Louisville, Kentucky, graduating therefrom with the degree of M. D. March 30, 1896. Since that time he has taken several post-graduate courses in New York city and in Europe. He located in Miami in the spring of 1896, a short time before the railroad was built into the town, and from that time to the present, with the exception of one year between 1897 and 1898, which he spent in Louisville, Kentucky, has been continuously in practice here, ranking among the foremost members of the profession. After the United States entered the great world war, Dr. Skaggs' professional skill was commended and he was called to military duty. He was commissioned a first lieutenant, United States Medical Corps, in 1917. Soon after this he was appointed a member of the Medical Advisory Board for the Fourth District of Florida and served as Chairman of this board until May, 1918. He was ordered to New York city in October, 1918, and assigned to duty in the office of the surgeon, port of embarkation, New York city, serving in this capacity until February 1, 1919. He was then transferred to the Hospital Train Service and served in that line of duty until his honorable discharge in December, 1919.

Dr. Skaggs married, January 29, 1896, Kate C. Barger, of Louisville, Kentucky, and they are both popular in social circles. Dr. Skaggs is a member of the Masonic order, being a Knights Templar and a Shriner, and



P. T. SKAGGS, M. D.

he is affiliated also with the Elks. He is a member of the Dade County and the Florida State Medical Society, and the Southern and American Medical Association, and in this way keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of the profession, of which he is a distinguished and able representative. A man of fine academic training, liberal culture and broad public spirit, he holds a high place in professional circles of the State and foremost rank among the progressive citizens of Miami whose accomplished work has been a substantial contribution to the general welfare.

JOHN W. WATSON

The life of John W. Watson has been so varied in its activities, so honorable in its purposes and so far-reaching and beneficial in its effects that it has become an integral part of the history of Miami and Dade County and has also left an impress upon the annals of the State. His work has closely touched political development, for he is an ex-member of the Florida house of representatives and a man who has by able, far-sighted and discriminating work in the public service taken a high place among the leaders in constructive statesmanship. He was born in Newbern, North Carolina, October 31, 1858, and is a son of John W. and Janet (McCubbin) Watson, natives of Nottaway County, Virginia. Their marriage occurred in that State and they afterward removed to North Carolina, where their son, the subject of this review, was born. The father was of English ancestry and aided the Confederate cause during the Civil War, serving as a non-commissioned officer in the southern army. He was a merchant by occupation and followed that line of work until his death, which occurred when he was sixty-three years of age. He is survived by his wife.

John W. Watson was still a small boy when he removed with his parents to Raleigh, North Carolina, just after the close of the Civil War. He was reared in that city and educated chiefly in the Raleigh Academy, laying aside his books at the age of sixteen in order to visit the American southwest. He spent two years in the South and Southwest, living chiefly in Louisiana and Texas and engaging in various occupations. Returning to Raleigh when he was eighteen, he secured a position as clerk and held it for three years, at the end of which time he again left home, going southward to Georgia. After two years, in 1882, he came to Florida and has since been a resident of this State. He located first in Cedar Keys and became a clerk in a mercantile store, later marrying the daughter of his employer. From Cedar Keys he went to Kissimmee, where for a number of years he engaged in the hardware business. While a resident of that city he first became known in public life, his aggressive spirit and modern ideas carrying him forward into important political relations. He served as mayor of Kissimmee for two terms, as president of the city council and

chairman of the board of county commissioners, finally enlarging the field of his interests to include activity in State politics. He was elected to the Florida legislature and served six consecutive terms from Osceola County, during one of which he was elected speaker of the house of representatives, his public service being distinguished by a breadth of view and a progressive and businesslike activity which marked him an able politician. While still residing in Kissimmee and prominently engaged in the hardware business there he made a trip to Miami in 1895, just before the Florida East Coast Railway was completed to the town site, and here established a hardware store, becoming in this way one of the pioneer business men of the community. For several years after this he maintained his residence at Kissimmee and conducted hardware stores in both cities, finally, however, disposing of his original enterprise and moving his family in 1905 to Miami. The hardware concern which he established here in 1895 had an uninterrupted growth until he sold out and retired from business in 1917. The business, which has both wholesale and retail departments, was conducted under the name of the John W. Watson Hardware Company and occupied a two-story brick building, seventy-five by one hundred feet, which Mr. Watson erected and owns. In addition there is a warehouse, three stories high, 50 by 125 feet, adjoining the main building. In addition to his stores he has extensive property interests in the vicinity of the city, owning a forty-acre bearing grapefruit grove at the edge of the Everglades, four miles west of Miami. He was connected with the general business life as president for two terms of the Miami Board of Trade (now Miami Chamber of Commerce), a position in which he did far-sighted, beneficial and progressive work.

Mr. Watson married, in 1882, Cora Chafer, a native of Iowa, who was reared in Jacksonville, Florida. They have three children: Robert O.; Janet, who is the wife of W. W. Charles, of Miami; and John W. Watson, Jr. Mr. Watson is numbered among the most progressive and successful business men of Miami, but in his business success does not lie his truest and most worthy claim to a place in the city's history, for as a public official his work has been far-reaching, progressive and constructive. He represented Dade County in the State legislature for four terms and in 1912 was a prominent candidate for governor of the State before the democratic State convention, receiving the solid and flattering support of all the delegates from that portion of the State where his merit and worth are known. He was three times elected mayor of the city of Miami and has since labored for the advancement of the community interests, doing effective work in the line of reform and upbuilding. Fraternally he is connected with the Masonic order, the Knights of Pythias, and the Elks. To make his native talents subserve the demands which conditions of society impose at the present time is the purpose of his life, and by reason of the fine discrimination and judgment which characterize his efforts at all times he

stands today as a splendid representative of the successful business man to whom business is, however, but one phase of life and does not exclude active participation in the other vital interests which go to make up the sum of human existence.

SENATOR FREDERICK M. HUDSON

The following sketch of Senator Frederick M. Hudson, senior member of the law firm of Hudson, Wolfe & Cason, is taken from the Legislative Blue Book of Florida, 1915:

Senator Frederick M. Hudson, the most likely candidate for the next Governor of Florida, was born February 2, 1871, in Jefferson County, Arkansas. He was reared under the influence of the finest traditions of the Old South and at the same time stands for the highest ideals of the New South. He is therefore peculiarly fitted to represent the cosmopolitan counties of the East Coast and to understand the needs of the older sections of the State. Like a majority of our great statesmen and men of prominence, he spent his boyhood on his father's farm. He attended the common schools and finished at Washington and Lee University in both the academic and law departments. He first practiced law at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, and served as City Attorney. His first visit to Florida was during his college days in 1890, when his parents occupied a winter home on Indian River. Since that time his interest in the State and his knowledge of its affairs has been intimate. Having later become a citizen of the State, he was elected in 1904 to the State senate and has continuously remained a member of that body. During the first few weeks of his service he was a leading figure in two contests, and his conduct of these matters served to fix his rank as a legislator. While one of these was largely local in its effect, Senator Hudson was involved in a struggle as strenuous as if every citizen of Florida had been vitally interested. It was the first fight since 1887 for county division and he may be said to have marked the trail for all subsequent county division bills. The other contest was over a matter of vital importance to the State. It grew out of Senator Hudson's efforts to eliminate certain objectionable sections from the Key West Extension bill, which the Florida East Coast Railway Company and its friends sought to pass through the Florida legislature. The bill contained a provision which would have had the effect of practically taking the Florida East Coast Railway from under the regulatory powers of the Railroad Commission. These points were seen by Senator Hudson and handled by him in such a masterly way, that he succeeded in having this objectionable section eliminated from the bill before it was passed. At the session of 1909 he was chosen president of the senate. A fellow senator in presenting his name when nominating him for president of the senate, said, among other things, "He is as modest and gentle as a woman, but where occasion

demands he can be as fierce as a lion." Senator Hudson's term as president of the senate was marked by some of the most strenuous legislative events of recent years. The senate being evenly divided upon public questions vitally affecting the State, the fight was so strenuous at times, that it presented a most trying situation to the presiding officer; but through it all, he never failed in a single duty, either as a senator or as the presiding officer of the senate. So fair, impartial and correct was he in his ruling, that he was unanimously voted to be one of the best presiding officers who had ever presided over the Florida senate. This was also the view of those on the outside, who had been close observers and partisans on one side or the other in the controversies which engaged the attention of the senate. During the six legislative sessions which he has served in the senate, he has been a leader, and has at all times stood for the highest ideals in legislative and public affairs, being one of the most convincing and logical debaters, always having himself in hand and treating his opponents with the utmost fairness and consideration. He never deals in personalities or resorts to unfair methods to advance the principles for which he stands, always standing for what he conceives to be the right, whether this is with the majority or with the minority. One of his greatest characteristics is that he has always stood for the moral side of every moral question, believing in the uplift and betterment of his fellowman, always taking a keen interest in educational matters, believing that the State should not be penurious in affording every opportunity to the youth of the State, to acquire such education as would equip them for the battle of life. He has been a particular advocate of agricultural education, and encouragement to the farmers and fruit growers of Florida. His sympathies have always been with the man who labored, and it might be truthfully said of him, that his heart beats in unison with mankind. His political principles have always been and are now what are known as progressive, and his ideas of business affairs are also along progressive lines. As a lawyer, Senator Hudson is regarded as one of the ablest at the Florida bar. After having built up a large practice at Miami, he was persuaded by the Florida Railroad Commissioners to become their special counsel, which he accepted at a time when the legal work of that department of the State government was most onerous. For four years he devoted his entire time to advising that body in the conduct of its legal affairs, during which time he tried through the State and federal courts, and brought to a conclusion, some of the most important cases involving the principles of public regulation, meeting and coping with the best talent the railroad companies could put forward. His work as counsel for the railroad commissioners is conceded as invaluable, in extending and making the efforts of that body more useful to the people of this State. Although he himself must realize that he stands in the fore rank of the legal profession of Florida, he has often been heard to express a desire to go back to the soil, that he might be living upon and

conducting a farm and raising stock in his later years, holding steadfast to the idea that the future American prince will be the prince of agriculture. His advice to young men today is, to take up the study of agriculture and become scientific farmers of tomorrow. His announcement some months ago as a candidate for governor of Florida was without question in order. He is of gubernatorial size and calibre, having all the necessary qualifications of an executive, and a calm judicial mind, always analyzing every question until he is convinced of its right or wrong and then proceeding with steadfast firmness to do what he conceives to be right. He is such a man as Florida needs today, when she occupies the center of the stage, to guide her in the great developments which are taking place within her borders, and when the searchlight of the great republic is turned upon her. This man is before us and stands out most prominently as a leader of the best interests of the great State of Florida.

Few men are so fortunate in their family relations as is Senator Hudson. He was married in 1896 to Miss Nora B. Andrews of Pine Bluff, Arkansas. They have three devoted children and Mr. Hudson's mother, aged 87 years, makes her home with her son. The senator's own expression is that for the success he has attained, he owes more to his mother and his wife than to all the rest of the world.

In justice to the modesty of Senator Hudson, let it be understood that these lines have been written by a friend.

JEROME T. FEASTER

Jerome T. Feaster, Miami, prominently identified with the agricultural interests of Dade County as a successful grower, buyer and seller of citrus fruits and vegetables, has contributed largely to the development of agricultural methods suitable to south Florida. Always deeply interested in the furtherance of agricultural development, Mr. Feaster has demonstrated by his individual success the possibilities and opportunities of this favored locality.

Mr. Feaster was born at Titusville, Florida, October 2, 1876, and he is a son of Jacob N. and Jeannette Elizabeth (Twichell) Feaster, the former born at Columbia, South Carolina and the latter a native of Louisville, Kentucky. Jacob N. Feaster was a successful merchant before the Civil War, who removed to Florida in 1870 and engaged in citrus fruit cultivation on the Indian River. He died in January, 1895, and his widow now resides in Miami. Jerome T. Feaster received a public school education, and when a young man engaged in the wholesale meat business under the firm name of Feaster & Company, which he successfully conducted for twenty-three years. This company was later absorbed by the Florida East Coast Cattle Company and Mr. Feaster became vice-president of that company and manager of their branch at Titusville, Florida. He later became manager of the Fort Pierce branch, and from there came to Miami

as their resident manager, but was again transferred to Titusville. About 1904 he again came to Miami as manager, and continued to be actively identified with the concern until 1917 when he disposed of his interests in the Florida East Coast Cattle Company. Since then he has been engaged as a grower, buyer and seller of citrus fruits and vegetables. He is the owner of eighty acres of groves, in the cultivation of which he has been very successful. He is also an extensive grower of tomatoes and in 1913 netted the sum of \$5,600 on twenty acres of tomatoes. He is a firm believer in the great productivity of the soil of Dade County and has been a constructive factor in the promotion of agricultural development.

Mr. Feaster married October 30, 1901, Addie Lee King, of Troy, Alabama, and they have six children: Irene Grace, Trezvant D., Jr., Elzada Frances, Thomas Andrew, Jr., Jeannette Elizabeth, and Addie Lee. Mr. Feaster is a director of the Dade County Security Company and a director of the Belcher Asphalt and Paving Company. He is chairman of the board of stewards of Trinity M. E. church, Miami, and is recognized as a substantial and representative citizen, deeply and actively interested in the material and moral welfare of the community.

JOSEPH KILLIAN DORN

Among the men of Miami whose initiative, foresight and discrimination, guiding and controlling the activities of their business careers, have made secure for them a place among the leaders in the city's financial and general business expansion is Joseph Killian Dorn, president of the J. K. Dorn Real Estate & Investment Company and one of the largest automobile distributors in south Florida. Mr. Dorn is numbered among the pioneer business men of the city. He grew to manhood here and entered business, but being of that high character of intellectual development which permitted of the recognition of the best opportunities he did not continue in the business for which he had originally equipped himself, but took up what he considered a more favored line, and in it met such success that he is today rated one of the most successful, prominent and wealthy men of the community. Mr. Dorn is a native of Germany, his birth having occurred in Koenigstein, province of Nassau, December 12, 1876, and he is a son of George B. and Gertrude Marie (Irlenbome) Dorn, who in 1882, left their native land and crossed the Atlantic to America, settling in New York City. In 1886, the father's health being impaired, they came south and located in Winter Park, Florida, where George B. Dorn engaged in the cultivation of oranges, setting out extensive groves which he was very successful in developing until the great freeze of 1895 entirely destroyed his trees and caused the failure of the bank where his funds were deposited. In order to escape another similar experience Mr. Dorn went farther south and settled in West Palm Beach, where he engaged in fruit growing, at the same time successfully managing a small hotel.



J. K. DORN

Joseph K. Dorn was only four years old when he came with his parents to America. He acquired his preliminary education in the New York public schools and after the family located in Florida entered Rollins College, in Winter Park. He accompanied his parents to West Palm Beach and secured a position in a drug store there, which, however, he held only a short time, resigning to come to Miami which, although a small town at that time, was rapidly coming into prominence. Mr. Dorn obtained employment as a stenographer for Scott & Broome and at this time devoted all of his evenings to the study of law. Upon his father's death he received a share of the life insurance and with that capital purchased a drug store and established himself in business. His business methods and the growing demand of Miami resulted in such a large business that he considered it advisable to take in a partner, and E. D. Deberry formed an association with him and their success was such that the business soon required larger quarters, and within a period of three years their stock had grown from one thousand dollars to twelve thousand dollars in value. In order to further perfect himself in his chosen line of work Mr. Dorn went to New York and took a full course in the Board of Pharmacy Institute, from which he was graduated in 1900. For eight months he studied night and day, in order to take as much work as possible in a short time. He was one of three out of a class of twenty-two who passed the examination before the City Board of New York and he individually received the highest number of points, scoring ninety-eight.

When Mr. Dorn returned to Miami, however, he found the business situation changed and, being quick to recognize and utilize an opportunity, sold out his interest in the drug store and entered the real estate and insurance field, in which line he met with success from the start. As a real estate broker he has negotiated some of the largest transactions in this section, and he has bought, improved and sold a great deal of valuable property. He is president of the J. K. Dorn Real Estate & Investment Company, handling real estate, loans and rentals, one of the leading real estate brokerage firms of Miami. In the course of his operations he has made judicious investments for himself and is today one of the largest property owners in the city.

Although Mr. Dorn has given a great deal of his time and attention to his real estate operations, his interests are not confined to these lines. He is one of the largest automobile distributors of south Florida, controlling the sales of the Packard and the Studebaker cars and doing a business of large volume.

Mr. Dorn married, September 23, 1901, Elizabeth G. Leete, a granddaughter of Governor Leete, of Connecticut. Her parents were George Augustus and Harriet Augusta Leete, of New Haven, Connecticut. Mr. and Mrs. Dorn have a daughter, Gertrude Elizabeth.

Mr. Dorn's interests are by no means confined to business affairs but

are varied in kind and comprehensive in scope, including active participation in practically every phase of community life. He was the leader in the organization of the local branch of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals and served as president of the society. He was a charter member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and in this connection rendered valuable service as a member of the active working committees which have had in charge movements for the city's benefit. He was a member of the first military company that was organized in Miami. He is a member of the Episcopal church and belongs to the Florida State Horticultural Society. As one of Miami's most successful and representative citizens he has been an important factor in the city's material upbuilding and an element in its intellectual and moral advancement.

HERBERT M. KING

Herbert M. King, identified with important business interests of Miami for over twenty years, is numbered among the pioneer business men of the city, his residence here dating from January 9, 1897. Two years later he established a small undertaking establishment and with the growth of the town improved and enlarged his place to adequate proportions. He successfully conducted this business for twenty-two years, disposing of his interests in 1921. Mr. King was born in Pawtucket, Rhode Island, July 3, 1853, and is a son of Alexander King, who removed from Rhode Island to Ohio in pioneer times and for many years engaged in farming in that State.

Mr. King was reared and educated in Ohio and in early manhood learned the business of undertaking and also the printer's trade. In 1891 he came from Cleveland, Ohio, to Jacksonville, Florida, and six years later to Miami, taking up his residence here when the town was only one year old. During his two years' residence here before going into business for himself he was foreman on the *Miami Metropolis*, then a weekly newspaper with hand set type and hand run machinery. Aside from his duties as foreman, Mr. King often contributed articles and it was one of these articles that awoke the citizens to the need of rock roads and put the force in operation which laid the first rock road out of Miami. From the interest aroused by Mr. King's newspaper article funds were raised by subscription by Harry C. Budge and the road built to Coconut Grove. In 1898 he established himself in the undertaking business, and two years later he opened also a job printing office, conducting the two concerns profitably. He disposed of the printing plant in 1917 and retired from the undertaking business in 1921. When he first began business here Miami was only a little town, called the Magic City, and the old city cemetery seemed a day's journey away.

Mr. King has been twice married, his first wife having passed away.

After her death he married Lella Faris, daughter of Rev. W. W. Faris, well-known Presbyterian clergyman of Miami. He is an ex-president of the Florida State Funeral Directors Association, belongs to the Miami Chamber of Commerce, and during his long business career here has been active in promoting the general business interests of the city. Fraternally he is connected with the Elks, Knights of Pythias and Red Men. He is widely and favorably known, and as one of the pioneers he has done much in a quiet, unostentatious way for the moral and material advancement of the community.

FRANK BRYANT STONEMAN

Frank Bryant Stoneman, managing editor of *The Miami Herald*, has been identified with Miami affairs since 1903 and is numbered among those whose influence and ability have contributed largely to the upbuilding and development of the city and to the advancement of its moral and intellectual status. As editor of the *Herald* he is a force in the direction of public thought and opinion, while as a citizen his activities along diverse lines indicates his fidelity to all those interests which feature most strongly as factors in community welfare and general improvement.

Mr. Stoneman was born in Indianapolis, Indiana, June 26, 1857, and is a son of Dr. Mark Davis and Aletha (White) Stoneman, the former a native of Virginia and the latter born of North Carolina parentage. During the Civil War the father removed his family to St. Anthony Falls, Minnesota, which afterward became a part of the city of Minneapolis. Mr. Stoneman acquired his education in the common schools of Minneapolis, in Carleton College at Northfield, Minnesota, and in the University of Minnesota. He was obliged to abandon his university course before graduation on account of the death of his father and the necessity of assisting in the support of the family. He had the ordinary fortunes of the average boy and young man of the seventies and eighties and for a time followed any occupation that afforded something of remuneration. During that period and later he studied law under a very eminent tutor, but drifted into financial business without being admitted to the bar. He passed a few years in Montana at the time the Northern Pacific Railroad was built through that then territory, helping to build up the town of Billings. He returned to Minneapolis in 1885 and remained there until 1894, at which time he went to Rhode Island, representing there a Minneapolis corporation. He came to Florida in 1897, landing in Orlando early in January of that year. There he was admitted to the bar and practiced law for a time, but in January, 1901, through the purchase of a small printing plant, he embarked in the publishing business, establishing the *Orlando Record*, a small afternoon paper. Apparently the field had been exhausted in 1903 and with his partner he transferred the plant to Miami,

beginning on September 15 of that year the publication of the *Miami Evening Record*. This publication afterward became the *Morning News-Record* and in 1910 a reorganization took place which resulted in the establishment of *The Miami Herald*, of which he has been the managing editor ever since. He has made the *Herald* one of the best newspapers of the South and a vital force in community affairs. In 1904, Mr. Stoneman was elected presidential elector for Florida and served as president of the electoral college of the State. When the criminal court of record was established in Dade County he was nominated by the people for its first judge, but the then governor refused to follow the rules of the primary and appointed another. In 1918 he was elected judge of the municipal court by the city council to fill an unexpired term and served eight months on that bench. He is regarded as one of the leading Masons of Florida and has been prominent in the great benevolent work of that order. He was worshipful master of Biscayne Lodge for six consecutive years, high priest of Jericho Chapter of Royal Arch Masons, master of the council of Royal and Select Masons, and commander of Simon and Cyrene Commandery, Knights Templar, Miami. He has also served as grand high priest, Royal Arch Masons of Florida, and grand commander of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templar of the State, representing Florida in the Grand Encampment in 1916 at Los Angeles. He is also a thirty-second degree Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

Mr. Stoneman married, in 1899, Lillian Trenfethen, of Taunton, Massachusetts. Of that marriage there was one daughter, Marjory Stoneman Douglas. In April, 1914, he married Lillias E. Shine, of Orlando, Florida, whose father and mother were natives of Florida, coming from the old families in Tallahassee. Mrs. Stoneman is a lineal descendant of Thomas Jefferson. They live in their own home in Spring Garden, Miami. Mr. Stoneman is a member of the board of directors of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and is president of the Miami Rotary Club. He is a member of the Episcopal church and is a vestryman of Trinity parish, Miami. A man of broad culture, high character and distinguished talent, he ranks among the most influential citizens of the community in all those things which make for civic betterment and moral progress.

COLONEL FELIX C. BROSSIER

Numbered among the pioneers of south Florida, whose residence in Dade County antedates the coming of the railroad, the foundation of the city of Miami and the orderly establishment of business and government, is Felix C. Brossier, who landed at Lemon City in 1893, and who, since 1898, has been prominently identified with business interests of Miami. He has not only been a witness of the many changes which have occurred here

but has borne his part in the work of public progress and improvement and done much in an unostentatious way to promote the general welfare.

Colonel Brossier is a native of Galveston, Texas, born October 31, 1854, and he is a son of Jean and Rosalie Francoise (Hectorne) Brossier, both of whom were natives of France, both now deceased, the father dying when the subject of this sketch was but a few years old. Reared in Texas and educated in the public schools there, he worked as a boy in the bakery of his step-father. In 1879, at the outbreak of the silver craze, he went to Leadville, Colorado, and there engaged in mining pursuits until 1884. He then went to New Orleans and was there engaged with his brother-in-law in the confectionery business for a period of two years. In 1886 he located in Key West and for a number of years was associated with William Curry's Sons Company there in the mercantile business, being their head clerk, in charge of their retail department. In 1893 he came to Dade County. At that time there was nothing but a club house in old Fort Dallas Park, and he landed at Lemon City, but soon afterward went on a homestead of one hundred and sixty acres, ten miles west of Miami, which Mrs. M. A. Moffat had taken. He remained on the homestead for a number of years and occupied his attention with the making of starch from the native roots and shipping to Key West. In 1898 he removed to the city of Miami and engaged in the real estate business, with which he has since been actively identified, being associated with his son, G. Duncan Brossier, mentioned elsewhere in this volume. The firm of F. C. Brossier & Son is one of the pioneer real estate firms of the city, handling much important property and developing some of the most attractive subdivisions of the city.

Colonel Brossier was captain of Company I, Second Battalion, Key West Guards, and had the distinction of being the ranking captain in the State when he was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He was later commissioned as colonel, and still retains that title, being on the retired list, as colonel of the Second Regiment.

Colonel Brossier married, April 6, 1876, Jenna A. Moffat, who is a native of Key West, Florida, and they have five children living: G. Duncan Brossier, Adele H., wife of J. H. Reese, who is secretary-treasurer of the Builders Exchange, Savannah, Georgia; Robert Bazile and Joseph Clement, twins, who are the owners and publishers of the *Reporter Star*, a daily newspaper of Orlando, Florida, and widely recognized as energetic and influential factors in the field of progressive journalism. Colonel Brossier is numbered among those substantial men of Miami whose life work has been a serviceable factor in the growth and upbuilding of the community. He is highly esteemed as a successful business man and for the qualities of his character which have made possible his success.

JOSIAH F. CHAILLE

Josiah F. Chaille, member of the Miami City Council and prominently identified with the business and political life of the city for many years, is a native of Humphreys County, Tennessee, where he was born August 6, 1874. He is a son of William H. and Carrie K. (Christman) Chaille, both of whom are natives of the State of Kentucky. William H. Chaille is mentioned elsewhere in this volume.

Josiah F. Chaille received a public school education in the schools of Texas and Ocala, Florida, being but a child when his parents removed to the Lone Star State. In 1886 the family removed to Ocala, Florida, and in 1900 came to Miami. When thirteen years of age he entered the office of the *Ocala Banner*, and from that time until he came to Miami he was engaged in newspaper work, filling the various positions from apprentice to editor. Coming to Miami, he was here engaged in the mercantile business until December, 1916. He was associated with his father in this enterprise until 1912, when the father retired. He conducted the business independently until 1916, when he disposed of his interests to Burdine's Sons. Meanwhile he had, in 1913, established a wholesale candy business under the name of Chaille Candy Company, a prosperous concern, which he also disposed of in 1916 to the Hall-Wright Company. Having been more or less active in the real estate business, he then turned his attention to that line of development. In association with H. M. Anderson, he purchased the Pulaski Estate at Buena Vista. This was sub-divided and placed on the market in 1917, and despite the war activities of that time, was made one of the successful developments of the year. The firm of Anderson & Chaille also operate the Miami Citrus Groves and Fruit Company, controlling one hundred and fifty-six acres of bearing groves, which is being marketed. They are also the principal factors in the Bay Biscayne Improvement Company, an organization engaged in a development project of great magnitude. This corporation has purchased from the State one hundred and forty-one acres in Biscayne Bay and began on March 1, 1921, the construction of four islands, which they will provide with every possible improvement. They have purchased the Collins Bridge in the furtherance of these plans and propose to create a valuable and beautiful property, the project representing an approximate expenditure of about \$1,250,000.

Mr. Chaille is also president of the Mutual Savings and Investment Company, which he founded in 1913. This corporation, with a capital of \$100,000, is engaged in the buying and selling of mortgages and in the development of properties. He has been a director of the Dade County Securities Company for the past fifteen years. In 1918 he was elected to the Miami City Council and re-elected in June, 1919, and is recognized as one of the ablest members of the Council. He is councilman in charge



J. F. CHAILLE

of streets and is the author of the Chaille plan for renaming the streets of the city.

Mr. Chaille married, June 3, 1903, Minnie V. Hall, daughter of Rev. G. W. Hall. Mrs. Chaille, who was born in Melrose, Florida, died December 18, 1919, leaving two sons: Hallfred and Jack.

Mr. Chaille was one of the organizers of the Southern M. E. Church and has served as a member of the board of stewards and was chairman of the building committee that built the present church edifice. Fraternally he is a Mason. He has been active and prominent in local political circles for many years. His social, official and business activities have effected development in an important way, and entitle him to be ranked among the real upbuilders of the community.

J. D. GODMAN

One of the pioneer citizens of Miami whose life record covers a wide and interesting experience, is J. D. Godman, of the city sanitary department. Mr. Godman was born in Laurens County, South Carolina, May 4, 1851, and he is a son of Stuart Adair and Margaret E. (Watts) Godman, the former born in Cincinnati, Ohio, and the latter a native of Laurens County, South Carolina. Stuart Adair Godman was a writer of some note and for many years published *Family Friend and Fireside* at Columbia, South Carolina. He died in 1853, his widow surviving until about 1919, dying at Jacksonville, Florida, at the advanced age of eighty-nine. J. D. Godman's great grandfather, Rembrandt Peal, was a noted portrait painter.

J. D. Godman was reared near Ninety-Six Station, South Carolina, receiving a private school education. When eighteen years of age, he went to Jacksonville, Florida, and two years later went to northwest Texas, where he followed the outdoor life of a cow puncher. In 1879 he was appointed deputy sheriff of Young County, Texas, and during the years 1886 and 1887 he was United States Deputy Marshal for the northern district of Texas, embracing the Panhandle country which then included Indian Territory, now Oklahoma. About two and one-half years later he came to Florida, locating on the west coast, living at Brooksville. Soon after removing to Brooksville he was elected marshal and served the city ably in this position. Later he was connected with Brooks & Baker in the phosphate business for a period of four years and afterward was engaged as a railroad tie contractor. Removing to Bellaire, Florida, he took up landscape gardening, doing work on the Bellevue Hotel property, building terraces and the race track. He then removed to Tampa, where he followed the vocation of a contracting painter. In this work he used his own formula in preparing all paint that he used. Leaving Tampa, he removed to Jacksonville, and in 1903 came to Miami for the Florida East Coast Railroad Company. He was a construction foreman for this com-

pany and brought the first crew of negroes here to take up work on this railroad. Being an expert in the handling of dynamite, he found ample opportunity for use of this high explosive in construction work. During the years 1905 to 1908, Mr. Godman was superintendent of streets of Miami. Resigning this office, he was engaged in the contracting business until 1914, building streets, sewers and sidewalks. He then devoted his attention to planting a ten-acre grove, lying south of Miami, in oranges and grape fruit. Being again selected superintendent of streets he served another three years in this capacity. On January 17, 1921, he became connected with the city sanitary department as superintendent of inspection.

Mr. Godman was married in Texas to Mattie Welch, who was born in Iowa and reared in the State of Indiana. He belongs to the Masonic fraternity. His life has been one of usefulness and activity, and he has always been found worthy of every trust reposed in him. He is widely and favorably known and holds the respect and esteem of all with whom he has been associated.

CHARLES M. FRAZURE

Among the representative men of Miami whose successful work in the conduct of their individual interests has aided in the general development is numbered Charles M. Frazure, who has been identified with various business interests here since 1906, and who is accounted today as one of the solid, substantial men of the community.

Mr. Frazure was born at Somerset, Kentucky, November 7, 1861, and is a son of William and Maggie M. (Shepperd) Frazure, both of whom were also natives of Kentucky, the former born at Somerset and the latter at Wayne. William Frazure was a contractor, who removed to Florida about 1882, and who died at Kissimmee, Florida, in 1905 at the age of seventy-four. His widow died at Palm Beach, Florida, in 1913. Charles M. Frazure was reared in Somerset, Kentucky, and there received a public school education. As a young man he had assisted his father in general contracting work, and when twenty-one years of age accompanied the family on their removal to Kissimmee, Florida, where he was in the employ of the Occochobee Drainage Company for a period of three years. He then became connected with the old South Florida Railroad Company, now the Atlantic Coast Line, and served in the capacity of passenger conductor, express messenger and agent for a period of twenty-four years. His "run" was from Sanford to Tampa, and he has the distinction of running the first passenger train into Tampa on what was then known as the Plant System, then operated as a narrow-gauge railroad. He was thus employed until 1906, when he removed to Miami. Mr. Frazure's success here is convincing proof of the possibilities offered in this favored section. When he came here his entire resources consisted of six mules and forty dollars

in money, and he had five in his family. He bought the Jacobs place of twenty acres in the Allapattah district, paying therefore \$3,250. He rented this place until 1919, when he sold it for \$15,500. Meanwhile he had been engaged in the road contracting business, which he followed until 1913, constructing hard surface roads in various parts of the county and establishing a reputation for straight-forward business methods and a broad knowledge of road construction. In 1913 he leased the Gautier House, which he operated for nine months, and in April, 1914, he established the Frazure House, at 1100 Boulevard, where, for a period of seven years, he conducted a popular hostelry, enjoying a representative patronage. In March, 1920, he relinquished the hotel property, and retired from active business.

Mr. Frazure married, December 16, 1891, Georgia Irene Seymour, of Athens, Georgia, and they have five children: Milton Lamar, Thomas Stanhope, John Clark, Hoyt Charles, and Alice May. A representative type of the true southern gentleman, Mr. Frazure is highly regarded as a citizen interested in the welfare and development of the city.

J. H. TALLEY

J. H. Talley, principal of J. H. Talley & Company, general insurance brokers, is a representative type in the personnel of successful business men of Miami who has utilized his opportunities and native powers in such a way as to gain a creditable position in his special field of business and whose activities have been an element in the general development. Mr. Talley was born at Atlanta, Georgia, February 13, 1886. He is a son of Captain A. S. and Annie (Chapman) Talley, both of whom also were natives of the State of Georgia. Captain A. S. Talley was one of the most successful merchants of Atlanta and a prominent man of affairs. He was Captain of Company A, Ninth Georgia Batallion, which he organized during the Civil War, and was also captain of the Ku Klux Klan, active in Atlanta during reconstruction days. He served as county clerk of Fulton County, Georgia, for a number of years and was an influential citizen of Atlanta until his death there December 9, 1901.

J. H. Talley was reared in Atlanta and acquired his education in the public schools of that city. He has been identified with the insurance business since he was thirteen years of age, having been connected with an Atlanta agency for a period of thirteen years and working up from file clerk to a special agent. At the age of nineteen he became a special agent, being the youngest special agent on the road. He represented the Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia Underwriters and the Alliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and traveled Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Florida in their interest. He came to Miami August 26, 1912, and here established himself in business as a

general insurance broker. His knowledge of insurance matters, his energy and his proficient business methods have enabled him to build up a large and representative patronage. Mr. Talley wrote the present building code and the present electrical code and it was through his efforts that Miami was changed from a rating of the second class with deficiencies to a full first-class rating. These codes, adopted in 1914, are in effect today, and every policy holder in the city has been benefited thereby.

Mr. Talley married June 20, 1914, Lesley Garner, daughter of Judge Andrew Ewing Garner, of Springfield, Tennessee, and they have one daughter, Eugenia Anne. Fraternally he is a member of the Masons and the Elks. He is a member of the Country Club, Miami Beach Golf Club, Angler's Club, Motor Club, Bimini Bay Rod and Gun Club and Miami Ad Club. He is likewise active in community and civic affairs, contributing in a definite measure in his particular sphere of action to the wellbeing of the community and to the advancement of its normal and legitimate growth.

WILLIAM H. CHAILLE

Among the residents of Miami who have been closely associated with the business interests of the city and who has been an influential factor in civic affairs for many years is William H. Chaille, for a long period identified with important mercantile interests here and now engaged as a successful real estate broker, being an important factor in the Realty Investment Company.

Mr. Chaille was born in Paris, Kentucky, February 15, 1850, and is a son of Josiah Chaille, a native of Indiana and prominent in the grist and saw mill business. On the paternal side Mr. Chaille is of French ancestry, having descended from one of two brothers who emigrated from France to America in Revolutionary times. His mother was Ann Stribling, a daughter of Thomas T. Stribling, a native of Virginia. Josiah Chaille died in Paris, Kentucky, and his widow afterward removed with her six children to Humphreys County, Tennessee, where her father had several years previously purchased a large tract of land, upon which the family resided for some time. The mother subsequently married again and spent the remainder of her life in Humphreys County.

William H. Chaille was reared upon a farm in Tennessee and acquired his education in the public schools of Humphreys County. After he reached manhood he engaged in farming for a number of years and in 1879 went to Texas, where for two years he engaged in cotton planting near Palestine. Later he went to Corsicana and there established himself as a fruit and confectionary merchant, later moving his business to Dallas and then to Abilene. Altogether he spent seven years in Texas and in 1885 came to Florida, locating first at Ocala, where for fifteen years he conducted a profitable mercantile enterprise. In 1900 he came to Miami, which was then a mere village, and established the Racket store, which

he conducted along modern and progressive lines for a number of years. He later took his son, Josiah F. Chaille, into partnership with him, the firm name being W. H. Chaille & Son. Under their management the store became one of the best known and reliable mercantile houses in the city. In 1912 Mr. Chaille sold the store to his son who subsequently also sold his interest. He is now identified with real estate interests as a broker of high-grade properties and investments and he is recognized as a man whose judgment as to land values is second to none in the community. He is the owner of much valuable city real estate, improved and unimproved, and has extensive holdings outside of Miami.

Mr. Chaille married, April 19, 1871, Carrie Christman, who was born and reared in Paducah, Kentucky. They became the parents of six children: Zulah, who married R. L. Harper, of Jacksonville; Josiah F., mentioned elsewhere in this volume; Willie, who died in Tennessee in infancy; Julius Howard, who died in Ocala, Florida, at the age of twenty-one; Floyd, who lives in Miami, and Lloyd, who was killed in 1910 in a railroad accident. Mr. Chaille belongs to the Methodist church, South, and fraternally is connected with the Royal Arch Masons and the Knights of Pythias. He belongs to the Miami Chamber of Commerce and is active in all movements which tend to promote the business interests of the city. He gives his political allegiance to the democratic party and for two years served as a member of the Miami city council. He is well known in social, political and business circles, his genuine personal worth, his unquestioned integrity and high sincerity of purpose being the foundation of his success in all relations of life.

CHARLES S. EWING

Charles S. Ewing, principal of the Charles S. Ewing Company, general contractors, has been identified with the business and material interests of Miami for a number of years and has been a contributing element in his sphere of usefulness to the general advancement along civic and moral lines. Mr. Ewing is a native of the State of Indiana, born at Miami, Miami County, that State, March 15, 1869. He is a son of Francis M. and Emily (Ellars) Ewing, the former born in Carroll county, Indiana and the latter a native of Washington C. H., Ohio. Both parents are deceased.

Charles S. Ewing was reared on his father's farm and acquired his education in the graded schools of his native community. He has been connected with the contracting business for a period of twenty-seven years, starting as a journeyman and working as a carpenter and bricklayer for five years and then becoming a partner of his former employer. He was in business first at Miami, Indiana, then at Albany, Indiana, and later at Indianapolis, where he was established for twenty-one years, associated as a partner with E. R. Wolf. They conducted a general contracting business

and constructed many important churches, school buildings and factories throughout the State of Indiana. He came to Miami, Florida, in 1914, and in association with Mr. Wolf built the Carl G. Fisher home at Miami Beach. Later they constructed the Hotel Urmev and the New Tatum building at Miami, the Duckwall and the Miller residences at Miami Beach and other important jobs. The partnership of Mr. Ewing and Mr. Wolf, conducted as a stock company, was dissolved December 2, 1919, and since then Mr. Ewing, as principal of the Charles S. Ewing Company, has been identified with much important construction. He built the Congregational Church and parsonage at Miami Beach, the Bedford Building and the Congress Building at Miami, the Fairview Apartments at Miami Beach and the residence of J. J. Quinn at Mirimar, as well as many other prominent properties. He understands every phase of the contracting business and his equipment includes every facility for prompt and substantial construction.

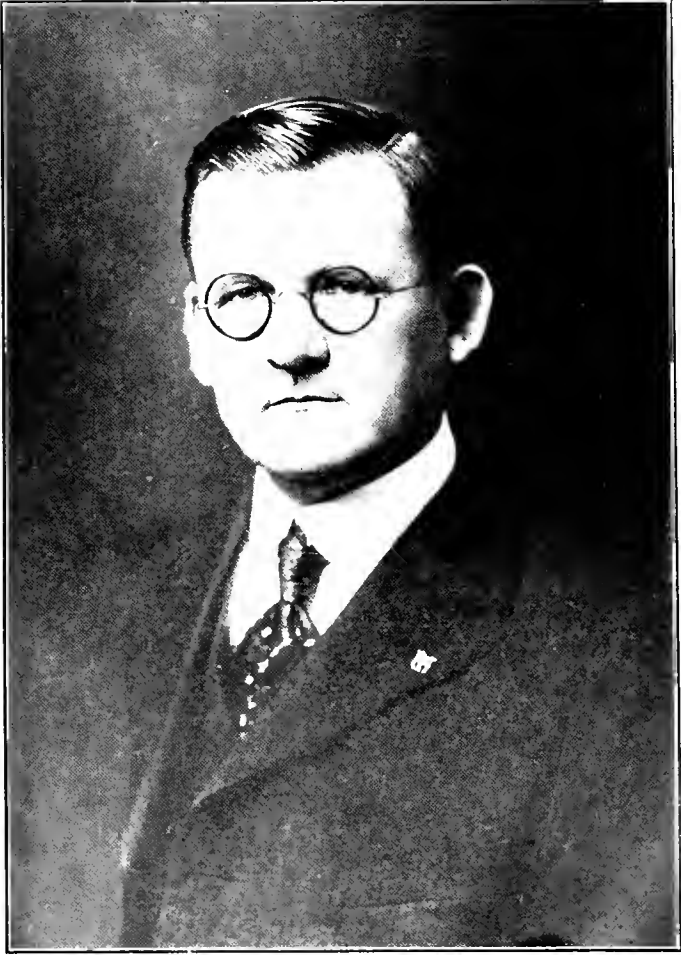
Mr. Ewing married April 14, 1896, Ruth W. Stratton, of Ridgeville, Indiana, and they have one daughter, Janet, who is the wife of Arch A. Brown, son of Hilton U. Brown, manager of the *Indianapolis News*. Mr. and Mrs. Brown reside at Transylvania, Louisiana, where he is engaged in the lumber business.

Mr. Ewing is a member of the First Christian Church of Miami, and is chairman of the official board of that congregation. He is a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce and manifests the interests of a good citizen in measures and enterprises tending to advance the general welfare and to promote the moral and civic betterment of the community.

WALTER HUGHES COMBS

Walter Hughes Combs, of the W. H. Combs Company, undertakers and funeral directors, and prominent in the commercial life of Miami for over twenty years, is a native of the State of North Carolina, born at Hayesville, Clay County, April 27, 1876. He is a son of Jesse Jay and Hattie Elizabeth (Hughes) Combs, both natives of North Carolina. In 1877 the family removed to Florida, locating in Orange County, where the father for many years engaged in merchandising and the cultivation of citrus fruits. He planted and developed one hundred acres of orange and tangerine groves, all of which were completely destroyed in the great freeze of 1895. The parents now reside in Miami.

Walter H. Combs was but one year old when he accompanied his parents to Florida, and his boyhood was spent in Orange County, where he acquired an excellent public school education. In 1889 the parents removed to Atlanta, Georgia, in order to give their children better educational advantages and in that city Mr. Combs pursued his studies for three years. At the age of seventeen he laid aside his books and entered the employ of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company as a mailing clerk, a position which he held until 1894, when he returned to Orange County to look after



W. H. COMBS

his father's interests there. The winter of 1895-96 he spent on Sanibel Island, on the Florida west coast, raising tomatoes and he spent the following winter the same way. In May, 1898, he joined Company C of the First Florida Regiment, for service in the Spanish-American war. Upon reaching Tampa he was transferred to the Fort Army Corps Hospital Service and continued in it for seven months, receiving his honorable discharge in December, 1898. Two years later he came to Miami and was for three years employed in various capacities, aiding in the organization of the Miami fire department and serving for one year as assistant chief. Early in 1903 he completed a course in Clark's School of Embalming in Cincinnati and after this spent six months in the Clark undertaking establishment at Jacksonville and two years and a half with H. M. King in Miami. At the end of this time he felt himself thoroughly competent to embark in business for himself and accordingly, on July 2, 1906, purchased the undertaking establishment then controlled by W. F. Miller. Mr. Combs had absolutely no money at this time, buying his concern on credit, and for some time thereafter he had a hard struggle. However, he applied himself assiduously to his work and his merit and worth were in due time amply rewarded. He has one of the best equipped and most modern establishments in Florida, his rolling stock alone representing an investment of twenty thousand dollars. The present commodious quarters at Northeast First Avenue has been occupied since January, 1919, and include a spacious chapel.

Mr. Combs married, February 22, 1899, Lorena Jaudon, a member of an old Florida family of French-Huguenot descent, and they are the parents of four children: Walter Hughes Combs, Jr., born January 5, 1900, is a business associate of his father; Jesse Jaudon, born May 2, 1905; Paul Cecil, born January 5, 1913, and Lorena, born November 16, 1915.

Mr. Combs belongs to the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and has extensive and important fraternal affiliations, belonging to all branches of the Masonic order, Scottish and York Rites, Shrine and Knight Templar, and is past commander of the Knights Templar. He is also Past Grand Patron of the Order of the Eastern Star of Florida. He is active in the affairs of the Florida Funeral Directors' Association and has served as scout commissioner for the Dade County Boy Scouts of America. He is one of Miami's able and progressive business men and the success he has attained is the result of his own ability and industry.

MERWIN S. BOBST

Merwin S. Bobst, one of the most successful of the younger representatives of the Dade County Bar, is a native of Reading, Pennsylvania, born August 18, 1890. He is a son of James Charles and Alice Louise (Hefflinger) Bobst, both of whom were also natives of the Keystone State. The father, who was a soldier in the Civil War, is now deceased; the mother

still residing at Reading, Pennsylvania. The original progenitors of the Bobst family came to America from Europe in 1742, settling in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Bobst was reared in his native city of Reading and educated in the public schools there. When he was eight years of age, his father died and the boy at this early age was compelled to assist in the family support. As a young man, he was engaged in newspaper work in Reading for a period of three years, meanwhile taking up the study of law. Impaired health brought him to Miami, and here he became a reporter on the Miami *Metropolis*. Later he became clerk to Judge R. B. Gautier, then county judge, and served in this capacity for three years. He was admitted to the Dade County Bar in 1913 and was engaged in the active practice of his profession until the United States entered the great World War. In the spring of 1918 he enlisted for military service and for one and a half years he was an accredited representative of the Bureau of Naval Intelligence and for a like period a special agent of the Department of Justice. In this interesting field he made an enviable record, having been detailed on many important cases requiring the utmost in tact, energy and ability. He assisted in the Government's round-up of the radicals in Philadelphia and other eastern cities and was a factor in the successful results gained in several notable cases. His work in one particular case, having an international aspect, created quite a furore in official circles at the time, but Mr. Bobst's official record was sustained by the attorney general's office and a conviction of the offender secured. Resigning from the government service September 15, 1920, he resumed the active practice of his profession in Miami and enjoys the patronage of a representative clientele.

Mr. Bobst married, October 14, 1911, Julia Bull Monroe, daughter of Dr. A. Leight Monroe, of Miami, and they have three children: Monroe Stanley, Martha Louise and James Charles.

FRED WARREN CASON

Fred W. Cason, of the law firm of Hudson, Wolfe & Cason, is one of the most successful of the younger representatives of the Dade County bar. His excellent professional record is indicated by his connection with much important litigation in the local courts. Mr. Cason is a native of Buena Vista, Arkansas, born September 24, 1886, and is a son of Rev. John R. and Mary Rebecca (Ingram) Cason, the former a native of North Carolina and the latter of Arkansas. The parents are recent residents of Dade County. Rev. John R. Cason was for many years a pastor of the M. E. Conference, having held the pastorate of that denomination at Miami, Palm Beach, Florida, and other places, resigning from the ministry to take up orphanage work as the State agent for the Florida M. E. Orphanage.

F. W. Cason acquired his preliminary education at the Henderson-

Brown College at Arkadelphia, Arkansas, which was followed by a literary course at Southern College, at Sutherland, Florida. He then entered the Florida State University at Gainesville, from which institution he was graduated in 1912. He also attended Washington and Lee University. He began his professional career in Miami in 1912 and in 1915 formed his present association as a member of the firm of Hudson, Wolfe & Cason, recognized as one of the strongest law firms in the city. Mr. Cason served as city attorney from 1915 to 1917 and made a most commendable record in connection with the duties of that office. When the United States entered the great World War Mr. Cason was among the young professional men who gave up professional life for the more arduous tasks of military life. He entered the Officers Training Camp at Camp McLean, Chickamauga Park, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and was commissioned a first lieutenant and assigned to the Sixth Infantry Division of the regular army. He spent one year in active duty overseas, going in line at Grand Pre and ending up back of Sedan. He spent five weeks in the trenches and participated in the famous Argonne Forest engagement.

Mr. Cason married, November 25, 1915, Bess C. Turner, of Nashville, Tennessee. He is recognized as a lawyer of ability and fine special training who holds to high professional standards and has won success through his clear understanding and wise application of the law. He is, moreover, an active, aggressive citizen whose cooperation can be counted upon at all times when the city's welfare and upbuilding are involved.

ARTHUR M. GRIFFING

Arthur M. Griffing, horticulturist, controlling the Griffing Tropical Nurseries and Groves and developer of large and important real estate interests, is recognized as one of the substantial business factors of the city, whose activities have been an element in advancing the general progress of the community and aiding municipal expansion. Mr. Griffing is a native of Norwich, New York, born June 11, 1875, and he is a son of David C. and Marilla (Hillard) Griffing, both of whom were also natives of the Empire State. David C. Griffing is a resident of Miami, his wife being deceased.

Arthur M. Griffing was nine years of age when his father removed to near Jacksonville, Florida, where he received a public school education. He came to Miami in 1902 and here established the Griffing Tropical Nurseries and Groves, devoting particular attention to the cultivation of citrus fruit trees and to tropical ornamental trees and shrubbery. He is considered an expert in horticultural development, having given close and exhaustive study to the subject of tropical cultivation. Mr. Griffing is also a force in the general business development of Miami and Dade County, having successfully developed a number of the most desirable

sub-divisions and groves in the city and county. About nine years ago he and his associates began the extensive development of Silver Palms Redland Groves, lying twenty-five miles southwest of Miami. Here they controlled six hundred and forty acres, all but one hundred and fifty acres of which they successfully disposed of. About eight years ago Mr. Griffing developed and opened Biscayne Heights, north of Miami, which they entirely sold. Three years ago he opened the beautiful Miami Heights subdivision, one of the most attractive residential properties in the city. Mr. Griffing is the owner of seven hundred acres advantageously located along the Dixie Highway, north of Miami, comprising Biscayne Park Estates, which they have recently developed and placed on the market. This is a particularly valuable property and one of the most beautiful and high-class sub-divisions of the city.

Mr. Griffing married, July 1, 1901, Alabama Beatrice Wing, a native of Alabama, and they have four children: Mertlow, Marilla Beatrice, Esther Lucille and Charles Wing. As a business man he is far-sighted, discriminating and resourceful, and as a citizen progressive and public-spirited, giving his support to all movements that will redound to the advancement of the community and promote the intellectual and moral status.

THOMAS S. DAVENPORT

Thomas S. Davenport, president of the Davenport & Rich Investment Company, Incorporated, and one of the prominent real estate brokers of Miami, was born in Madison County, Florida, November 14, 1882. He is a son of Wilbur H. and Martha J. (Calhoun) Davenport, the former a native of the State of Georgia and the latter born in Madison County Florida. The parents now reside in Madison County, Florida, where the father is engaged in farming.

Thomas S. Davenport was educated in the public schools of his native county, supplemented by a normal course at Funniak Springs, Florida, and a business course at the Stanley Business College, Macon, Georgia. He taught school in Madison and Brevard counties and later was for one year engaged in the mercantile business in Madison county. He came to Miami in March, 1907, and here became associated with Cooley & Homer, one of the pioneer real estate firms, having charge of their rental department for a period of three years. He then removed to the State of Oklahoma and was there engaged in the oil business for six months. Returning to Miami, he was connected with E. A. Waddell in the real estate business for two years. In 1911 he engaged in the real estate business for himself. In 1916 Thomas W. Rich became associated with him and the firm operated as Thomas S. Davenport Company until January, 1920, when the Davenport & Rich Investment Company was incorporated with a capitalization of \$50,000, which has since been increased to \$300,000. They specialize in high-class beach and close-in properties, and have

handled some of the most important transactions of the city. The corporation is now erecting a modern nine-story hotel building at 214 Second Avenue Northeast, where they maintain well-equipped offices.

On October 11, 1905, Mr. Davenport married Valdez Miller, of Funnia Springs, Florida, and they are the parents of four children: Lucius, Irma, Stanley and Billy. Mr. Davenport is treasurer of the Miami Realty Board and otherwise active in civic affairs. He is a man of wide experience and constructive ability, deeply interested in the progress and development of Miami.

ARMSTEAD BROWN

Armstead Brown, senior member of the law firm of Brown, Twyman & Scott, is numbered among those who have lent dignity and honor to the legal profession and wielded marked influence in the broad domain of public life. He brought to the bar of Dade County a record of distinguished official service and high professional attainments that accorded him immediately a foremost rank among the leaders of the local bar. Mr. Brown is a native of Talbotton, Georgia, born June 6, 1875, and is a son of Henry Clay and Susan Agnes (Dowdell) Brown, the former a native of Georgia and the latter of Alabama. The father resides in Miami, the mother being deceased.

Mr. Brown was educated in the public schools and as a young man took up the study of law. He was admitted to the bar in 1897 and began his professional practice at Lafayette, Alabama. He was county solicitor of Chambers County, Alabama, 1898-1902, and register in chancery during the same period. In 1905 he removed to Montgomery, Alabama, and on February 12, 1909, he was appointed associate judge of the city court of Montgomery, and in November, 1910, was elected to this position for the term expiring in 1917. He resigned this position February 15, 1915. As a citizen of Montgomery he was a director of the Montgomery Bank and Trust Company, a director of the Alabama Fidelity and Casualty Company, and a director of the Highland Realty Company. He came to Miami in December, 1917, and in 1918 formed his present professional association as a member of the firm of Brown, Twyman & Scott. Mr. Brown is division counsel for the Florida East Coast Railroad Company, the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, the Peninsular & Occidental Steamship Company, and other important corporate interests, while the firm of Brown, Twyman & Scott numbers among its clients the Miami Electric Light Company, the Miami Water Company and the West Palm Beach Water Company.

Mr. Brown married November 21, 1901, Elizabeth Dowdell, of Montgomery, Alabama. He is a member of the Methodist Church and served as president of the Alabama Bible Society and president of the Alabama Sunday School Association. He is a member of the American Bar Associa-

tion and the Alabama and Florida State Bar Associations, and the Alabama Library Association. Fraternally he is a Mason, and his club affiliations include memberships in the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club and the Miami Country Club.

JUDGE ALLEN E. HEYSER

Judge Allen E. Heyser, referee in Bankruptcy in the United States District Court for the Miami Division, who was for more than 20 years county judge of Dade County, is today one of the most distinguished jurists in this section of the state and a man whose activities are destined to form a part of its legal, judicial and educational history. He is recognized as a man of evenly balanced mind and splendid intellectual attainments, thoroughly alive to the vital questions and issues of the day, while as a lawyer he has won in Miami a position of importance and distinction. Judge Heyser was born in Pennsylvania, near Philadelphia, July 31, 1857, and is a son of Rev. Emanuel and Hannah (Schrauger) Heyser, both natives of the Keystone State and the former for many years a minister in the Church of Brethren. Rev. Emanuel Heyser died at Palm Beach, Florida, in 1892, having survived his wife for many years, her death having occurred in Pennsylvania in 1858.

In the acquirement of an education Judge Heyser attended public school in his native state and in 1873 came south to Georgia and located at Madison, where he studied law and formed a professional association with Hon. F. C. Foster. He was admitted to the bar and practiced before the courts of Georgia until 1881, when he came to Florida and took up his residence in what is now Palm Beach but which was then only a little hamlet known as Lake Worth. He came to Palm Beach to buy the Brelsford place, on which now stands the Flagler hotels, but found the place already sold and so engaged in other activities. He did what little legal business there was to do in the community and in 1883 he was appointed county judge by Governor Bloxham, but his duties were merely nominal, as this was more than a decade before the railroad was built to that point. Some two or three years later Judge Heyser was made county superintendent of education and in this capacity had the distinction of establishing the first public schools in Dade County, the first one having been opened at Palm Beach, the second at Coconut Grove, the third at Lemon City and the fourth at Miami. After that other schools were instituted in due order and the present school system, embracing the three counties then included in Dade County, became firmly established. Judge Heyser considers this the most important and constructive work of his official career. He was also about the time above referred to made a member of the board of county commissioners and for a period of several years he served both as county superintendent and county commissioner, being at the same time nominally county judge. He had no duties in connection with the latter office until about the year 1888, when with the increasing development of the county



JUDGE A. E. HEYSER

the section began to be more thickly populated. In that year he was elected to the office and afterward held it for over 20 years, or until 1909, removing to Miami with the change of county seat in 1899. At this time Dade County included all of what is now Palm Beach and Broward counties and the county judge was also judge of the county criminal court. While serving as county judge he was also legal adviser of the board of county commissions and he held this position at the time when the first issue of bonds was made for the building of rock roads in Dade County. As chairman of the Miami board of school trustees, Judge Heyser led the campaign which resulted in the erection of Miami's present central school building. After retiring from the bench Judge Heyser devoted his attention to private practice. About 1911 he was appointed Referee in Bankruptcy in the United States District Court for the Miami Division.

Judge Heyser married, February 19, 1885, Mattie A. Spencer, of Palm Beach, who is a native of Pennsylvania, reared in Baltimore, Maryland. They have one son, Stuart Putnam Heyser. Fraternaly, the judge is connected with the Masonic order, and he has served as secretary of the blue lodge, high priest of his chapter and recorder of his commandery. He also has served as past chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, while his religious views are in accordance with the doctrines of the Episcopal church. He belongs to the Dade County Bar Association, of which he is an ex-president, and he is a member also of the Florida State Bar Association. Since his residence here he has been recognized as one of the most prominent and influential citizens of Miami and there has not been a trust reposed in him which he has not creditably discharged. He is today undoubtedly one of the most able members of the bar in this section of the state and he receives from the entire legal profession that honor and respect which is accorded only in recognition of superior personal or professional merit.

GEORGE AMBROSE WORLEY

An enumeration of those men of the present generation in Dade County who have won honor and public recognition for themselves and at the same time have honored the community to which they belong, must needs include Judge G. A. Worley, of Miami, eminent as a lawyer and citizen, and one who has ably represented his district in the halls of the State Legislature. A man of unusual force and eminence, he has wielded marked influence in his profession and in the broad domain of public life, yet his entire accomplishment but represents the result of the fit utilization of the innate talent which is his, and the directing of his efforts along those lines where mature judgment and rare discrimination lead the way.

Judge Worley is a native of Virginia, born at Wytheville, Wythe County, that State, August 31, 1866, and he is a son of Rev. Ambrose Gaines and Elizabeth (Worley) Worley. The Worley family record in England goes back for many generations and was apparently of continental

origin rather than of the original British stock. The family came to America during the colonial days, first settling in Virginia, and later members of the family moving to Tennessee. The American progenitor of the family was Joseph Nathan Worley, who settled near Morristown, Tennessee, in 1755. His son, also named Joseph Nathan Worley, served in the Colonial Army during the Revolutionary War. Joseph Worley, grandfather of Judge Worley, was a prominent furniture manufacturer, while the paternal grandmother of the Judge was Sallie Gaines, a daughter of Samuel Dalton Gaines, the well known Indian fighter and political orator of Kentucky, who resided in Somerset, that State. Rev. Ambrose Gaines Worley, father of the subject of this review, was a Methodist minister of much prominence; in fact, one of the ablest pulpit orators of his time in the United States. His active career was spent in Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia and the two Carolinas, and for over thirty years he was one of the highest officials in the Virginia and Georgia Methodist Episcopal conferences.

Judge George A. Worley's early boyhood was spent in Georgia, and when he was twelve years of age his father, being desirous that his son should follow in his footsteps and become a minister of the Gospel, sent him to the Emory College in Georgia. The son was, however, very much disinclined to study for the ministry and, being possessed of great decision of character, ran away from the institution the next day after he entered it. He made his way south to Florida and for some time after his arrival "roughed it" along the St. Johns River as a member of a lumber crew, his duties being to do quickly whatever he was told to do. In payment for these services he received his board and lodging, and he spent two years in this manner. In 1880, when he was fourteen years of age, he went to Texas and was there employed on a cattle ranch. Returning to Florida the following year, he found employment with a surveying party, who were surveying a four million acre tract of everglade land, remaining with them for a year and a half. Returning to Georgia, he settled in Washington, where he read law under Hon. Robert Toombs. He was admitted to the bar at Lexington, Georgia, when he was but eighteen years of age. He quickly won recognition in Georgia, and three years after his admission to the bar he was elected judge of his county. As a criminal lawyer Judge Worley has gained wide distinction, being well known at the bars of Georgia, Tennessee, Virginia and North and South Carolina, as well as Florida. From 1884 to 1887 Judge Worley resided at Kissimmee, Florida, and since 1896 has been in Miami, where he is numbered among the most forceful and able lawyers of the local bar. He is an orator of great power and ability and had the distinction of delivering the first Fourth of July oration in Miami on Independence Day, 1896. In 1912 he was elected to the Florida House of Representatives and his ability gained for him a high place among the leading legislators of the State.

Judge Worley married, November 5, 1886, Mary Kramer Headley, of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, a daughter of Captain Philip D. Headley, who commanded the Louisiana Tigers during the Civil War. Judge and Mrs. Worley have six children: Mary Kramer, wife of Ben Shepard, clerk of the Circuit Court of Dade County; George Ambrose, Jr., who is practicing law in association with his father; Christine Elizabeth; Sarah Gladys; Katrina; and Lee McBride.

Judge Worley is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and belongs to the Country Club of Jacksonville. He is one of the best known men in southern Florida today and is a familiar figure in Miami, where his great height and bulk distinguish him in any gathering. He is a man of brains and personality, whose mental powers match well his great physique and the greatness of whose attainments places him among the leading and substantial citizens of Florida.

GEORGE C. STEMBLER

George C. Stembler, general insurance broker and successful business man, identified with Miami interests for a number of years, is a native of the city of Baltimore, Maryland, where he was born August 30, 1882. He is a son of William H. and Ann (Armstead) Stembler, both of whom also were natives of the State of Maryland. The Stembler family history in Maryland may be traced back for a period of two hundred years. William H. Stembler is deceased and his widow still resides in Baltimore.

George C. Stembler was reared in his native city of Baltimore and received his primary education in the public schools there. He then entered the Maryland Institute of Mechanical Drafting, where he was a student for three years, following which he spent eighteen months on the Isthmus of Panama, where he was in the wood work department of the Panama Railroad. He entered the insurance business in 1906 at Atlanta, Georgia, as agent and assistant superintendent of the Life Insurance Company of Virginia, and was thus engaged for a period of five years. In 1913 he came to Miami and entered the insurance field, and here he has established one of the important brokerage agencies of the city, building up a substantial patronage through his energetic efforts and business capacity. In addition to his insurance business, to which he gives his personal attention, he is identified with profitable mercantile interests in the ownership of two popular cigar and confectionery establishments, one located at Flagler and B Streets and one at Flagler and G Streets.

Mr. Stembler married March 4, 1914, Bessie Sleight, of Miami, who is a native of the city. He is a member of the board of directors of the Miami Exchange Bank and active in the commercial life of the community.

PAN AMERICAN COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

The welfare, growth and progress of any community depends to a rarely appreciated extent upon the educational facilities which it offers to its young people, upon the stability, high standards and modern methods of its educational institutions and upon the spirit in which these institutions are regarded by the people at large. South Florida, and more especially the city of Miami, has reason to be proud of the Pan American College of Commerce and proud of the men whose spirit have made so splendid an institution possible and whose knowledge and ability have maintained in it the very highest educational ideals.

The Pan American College of Commerce is one of the finest, most modern and most progressive institutions of its kind in the South, up to date in its standards and requirements, thoroughly complete in equipment, and, above all, high in its purposes and aims. It was founded in 1915 and is an affiliated unit of the Pan American University. To W. J. Liddy, president of the college, is due much credit for its success and high standing. Mr. Liddy came into control of the institution in 1919 and his administrative capacity and executive ability soon established the college on a firm basis. Possessing an initiative spirit and the power of planning, coordinating and systematizing, he has displayed that organizing ability and resourcefulness essential in the promotion of large and important enterprises. The college gives instruction in all the subjects that properly belong to a modern business training school, and its faculty and advisory board are of a high order. A number of the most distinguished men of Miami, leaders in the professional and commercial life of the city, serve the college in an advisory capacity and make occasional talks to the student body on various subjects beneficial to their welfare. The college is centrally located in the business district of Miami, occupying the second story front of the Henderson Building, with five thousand square feet of floor space, affording a capacity for two hundred students.

W. J. Liddy, president of the Pan American College of Commerce, is a native of North Ireland, born August 18, 1861. He is a son of Joseph and B. (Galvin) Liddy, natives of Ireland. Mr. Liddy was educated at Belhavel, Ireland, where he received an academic training equal to our high school course. He qualified as a teacher in Ireland, but when eighteen years of age he came to the United States, and for a number of years was identified with important corporate and business interests in the Middle West. He was Vice-President and director of the Union Life Insurance Company of Illinois and of the United Realization Company, a financial corporation. He was also a general agent of the National Life of the United States, the Equitable Life of Iowa and the Royal Union Insurance Company of Iowa. He came to Miami in 1918 and in 1919 secured control of the Pan American College of Commerce.

Mr. Liddy married, October 13, 1886, Marie A. Larson, of Chicago,

and they have two children: Leslie W., a civil engineer for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Medina, Ohio; and Pearl M., wife of Walter S. Treleaven, of Chicago.

Mr. Liddy is a member of the First Baptist Church of Miami. He is a citizen of high ideals whose influence is a tangible force for good in the community and the school which he has fostered is a credit to his ability, as well as a valuable addition to the educational resources of the State.

ROBERT H. THOMPSON

One of the pioneers of south Florida whose residence in Coconut Grove extends over a period of thirty-three years, is Robert H. Thompson, who was for over a half a century connected with the United States Government lighthouse service and who is now living in honorable retirement after a record of service perhaps unequalled in the annals of local history. Mr. Thompson was born at Nassau, Bahama Islands, July 31, 1842, a son of John T. and Margaret Thompson, both of whom also were natives of Nassau. Robert Thompson came to Key West, Florida, when he was eighteen years of age, and from that time until his retirement eight years ago was actively engaged in the Government lighthouse service. His tenure of service carried him through all of the Civil War, as the Federal forces were in control of the lighthouse stations, and he recounts many thrilling experiences of those stirring days. He was stationed at the Sambraro Lighthouse, situated between Miami and Key West, when the first gun of the Civil War was fired, and after that time they slept with their guns in fear of attack. He has resided in Coconut Grove for over thirty-three years and is familiar with that section's early history and settlement. He married Julia Frow, and she and eight of their ten children are living. The parents make their home with their son, James S. Thompson, who was born at Key West, Florida, August 19, 1876, and who, like his father, has been attracted by the life of a sea-faring man. James S. Thompson has followed the sea as a captain in charge of various vessels. He is the owner of the yacht *Yuma*, which he operates as a charter boat, plying the waters of Biscayne Bay and the Florida Keys. This is a substantial, 18-horsepower boat, of standard requirements. Mr. Thompson is an experienced and capable pilot, and has been the owner of the *Yuma* for ten years, during which time he has served many distinguished parties. He also has the distinction of piloting the boat that first brought Henry M. Flagler down Biscayne Bay to see Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle. He also was instrumental in saving the life of Mr. Ingraham, of the Florida East Coast Railroad, when Mr. Ingraham was making his first trip down here. After an explosion on board the launch on which Mr. Ingraham was traveling, Mr. Thompson sustained his life by keeping him above water for eight hours.

James S. Thompson married, November 28, 1907, Florence Murray,

a native of Bailey, Michigan, but who has lived in Florida since a child, being a daughter of Horace B. Murray, who came to Florida twenty-five years ago and settled at Boynton, where he still resides. Mrs. Thompson is the first white child to put her feet on the soil of Boynton. Mr. and Mrs. James S. Thompson have two children: Maurice and Kathryn. The family is widely and popularly known and its representatives have figured honorably in the history and development of the county.

JOHN NEWTON LUMMUS

Broad, varied and important are the activities with which John Newton Lummus has been connected and he stands as a central figure in the promotion and development of large and important undertakings that have had a far-reaching influence upon the material growth of south Florida. He has been a founder, a builder and a developer, and in the initiation and promotion of large corporate and business interests has left the impress of his work and his personality upon community history. As a pioneer in the development of Miami Beach, as a representative of financial interests and a factor in important business concerns he has, through successive stages of his career given tangible proof of his ability as a promoter and organizer.

Mr. Lummus was born in Bronson, Levy County, Florida, December 25, 1873, the youngest son of Ezekiel S. and Frances J. (Epperson) Lummus, natives of Georgia, who removed to Florida in 1867. He lived in Bronson until after he was 14 years of age and then began learning telegraphy, studying for a time in his native city but finally going to Ocala. Afterward, for a period of 20 years, he was engaged as a telegraph operator in various parts of the west and northwest, as well as in Florida, spending the last five years of this time as chief train dispatcher of the Atlantic Coast Line, located at Sanford. Resigning that position, he came to Miami, where at first he became associated with his brother, J. E. Lummus, in filling a large commissary contract with the Florida East Coast Railway in connection with the building of the extension line from Miami to Key West. In 1908 Mr. Lummus turned his attention to the abstract business, and from that time to the present has been identified with the Dade County Title, Insurance & Trust Company, being at this time president of the concern. He was one of the founders and organizers of the Southern Bank & Trust Company in 1911 and became its first president. Mr. Lummus was among the first to visualize the possibilities of improvement of Miami Beach and was a pioneer in the development work of that favored section. His operations there began in March, 1913, when he bought all of what was originally known as Ocean Beach from Charles H. Lun and Edmund D. Wilson, of Red Bank, New Jersey. He then incorporated the Ocean Beach Realty Company, of which he was the active principal, and immediately began development work at the south end of the beach. A few months



J. N. LUMMUS

later he met Carl G. Fisher and they entered into a contract to develop the entire province. The south portion of the peninsula, embracing the six hundred acres now known as Miami Beach, was developed by Mr. Lummus' company. Soon after contracting with Mr. Fisher, they contracted with a construction company for the removal of approximately six million cubic yards of material. In 1918 Mr. Lummus sold all of his interests in the beach properties, excepting his residence, to the Miami Ocean View Company. Credit is also due Mr. Lummus for his activities in connection with the promotion and building of the Causeway, connecting Miami and Miami Beach. He was largely instrumental in the success of this project. It was necessary to get the voters to authorize a bond issue of six hundred thousand dollars to finance this enterprise, and the success of the whole project is due in a large measure to the ability, enterprise and hard work of Mr. Lummus and his brother and their friends.

Mr. Lummus married, June 13, 1894, Lula Elizabeth James, a native of Tallahassee, and they have four children: Emma Marie, Newton Edward, Helen Jeannette, and Thomas James. He is a typical man of the age, alert and enterprising, with marked fertility of resource, and in the work of general advancement he has played a conspicuous and notable part and ranks with the representative men of the South.

I. M. CASSEL

The spirit of modern business demands executive talent and business sagacity of a high order. The development of the modern department store as a business institution presents complex problems of organization and responsibility. Every business institution, however simple or complex its organization, possesses a distinct personality entirely aside from the merit of its merchandise or the legitimacy of its methods. There is an inherent power in organization that intensifies the expression of the purposes for which a business is established, provided individual initiative is not crushed and individual responsibility is not diminished. One of the progressive young business men of Miami who represents this spirit of co-operation and development is I. M. Cassel, of the firm of Cromer & Cassel, proprietors of the New York Department Store, who as one of the directors of a large organization has adopted the policy of mutual interest and mutual co-operation, the division of responsibility and the concentration of energies to a single purpose. He endeavors to so select and place his men that they develop as men and at the same time blend their energies and efforts together harmoniously in the development of ideas that only the highest type of organization is capable of expressing.

Mr. Cassel is a native of the city of New York, born October 14, 1887, and he is a son of Maurice and Rae Cassel, both of whom were natives of Poland, who came to America when they were children. The father died when the subject of this sketch was two years old; the mother resides in

Miami. Mr. Cassel acquired a high school education in the schools of his native city and began his business career as an employee of the Cumberland Shirt Manufacturing Company of New York city, with whom he was associated for a period of nine years. He then engaged in the manufacturing business for himself in New York, along the line of his former experience, which he successfully conducted until his removal to Miami in the fall of 1913. Here he became associated with his brother-in-law, Daniel Cromer, in the New York Department Store. His efficient service and constructive business ability were duly recognized and in 1919 he became a partner in the establishment, which is one of the largest and most popular department stores of the South, doing an annual business of three-quarters of a million dollars. In the development of the business Mr. Cassel has had a worthy part and has won for himself an enviable reputation as a resourceful and far-sighted business man, whose methods represent modern standards and the highest business ideals. Mr. Cassel has other important business interests in the joint ownership with his brother-in-law of the Crosel Apartments and the Bay View Apartments, two high-class properties of the city.

Mr. Cassel possesses musical talent of a high order, being a piano player and composer of note. His musical education began when twelve years of age. He studied with Augusta Kahn, a celebrated New York teacher, and a few years later took up study at the Music School Settlement under Mrs. Hershoff, one of the foremost pupils of the late Edward A. McDowell. Since his residence here Mr. Cassel has been prominent in Miami musical circles, having been the accompanist for the Miami Troubadors for a period of two years and when they merged with the "Y" singers he was accompanist for the latter organization until the demands of his business precluded further active interest. He is a member of the Miami Y. M. C. A. and a member of the I. O. B. B. Fraternally he is affiliated with the Elks and the Knights of Pythias. He is numbered among the popular young business men of the city and has attained that success which comes only in recognition of merit and ability.

H. H. EYLES

H. H. Eyles, a representative member of the Dade County bar since 1913 and a Miami citizen of high standing, is a native of Wadsworth, Ohio, born December 10, 1874. He is a son of William Newcomb and Caroline L. (Hard) Eyles, both of whom were also natives of Ohio. The father is deceased and the mother now resides at DeLand, Florida.

Mr. Eyles received a high school education in his native State. He later removed to Florida and became private secretary to the United States District Judge of the Southern District of Florida. He was admitted to the bar at Jacksonville in 1901, and subsequently became Assistant United States District Attorney for the Southern District of Florida

during 1912 and 1913. In September, 1913, he removed to Miami, where he has since been actively engaged in the practice of his profession, ranking with the leading members of the local bar. He is admitted to practice in the State and Federal courts and is widely recognized as an attorney whose knowledge of the law and its application is comprehensive and exact. Mr. Eyles served as a member of the Dade County Draft Board during the World War. He is known as a public-spirited citizen whose interest and activity in civic and community affairs arise from a patriotic devotion to the general good and his influence has been a tangible force in local affairs.

Mr. Eyles married December 10, 1896, Sarah Gertrude McDougald, of Columbia, Alabama, and they have one daughter, Louise.

ALONZO O. BLISS

Among the men of wealth, culture and prominence whom the beautiful climate of Florida has attracted to Miami is numbered Alonzo O. Bliss, who has extensive property interests here and in Washington, D. C., conducted under the corporate title of the Bliss Properties, Incorporated. Mr. Bliss is a native of Courtland County, New York, and received his education in the Courtland Academy there. He served during the Civil War as private orderly for General Kilpatrick, the great cavalry leader. At the close of the war he located in Washington, D. C., and there engaged in the proprietary medicine business and in real estate transactions, and in both fields has achieved a notable success. He is one of the largest individual holders of real estate in the city of Washington; his properties there housing over eight hundred families. He also maintains control of his proprietary medicine business there, the products of which are nationally known. He had been a frequent visitor to Florida before coming to Miami seventeen years ago, having spent ten winters before that in Jacksonville and five winters at Palm Beach. He came to Miami in 1903 and about five years later began investing here. He now has large holdings here, mostly business properties, and his interests require the maintenance of an office here to look after the property and the requirements of his fifty tenants.

Mr. Bliss married Evelyn Jackson, of Washington, D. C., and they have one son, Alonzo Bliss, Jr. They have a beautiful home in Miami and spend a part of each season here. Mr. Bliss is not only an able and successful business man, but a most courteous and genial gentleman and has the confidence and high regard of all with whom he has been brought in contact.

JOSIAH P. SAWTELLE

Josiah P. Sawtelle, a highly respected citizen of Miami, conducting a popular apartment house, is a native of Mason, New Hampshire. His parents were Asa and Anna (Hastings) Sawtelle, the former born in Ash-

burnham, Massachusetts, and the latter a native of Rindge, New Hampshire. The parents are now deceased. Mr. Sawtelle was reared in his native State and there received a public school education. When fifteen years of age he went to New York, and later went West and was there engaged in farming pursuits for a period of ten years. He came to Florida in 1890, locating near Titusville. In 1902 he removed to Miami, and here he engaged in citrus fruit culture for a number of years. He then entered the building business and erected three substantial properties on Seventh Street, including Winton Court and the Minneapolis apartment houses, attractive properties which he later disposed of, retaining the property where he now resides and where he is successfully conducting one of the popular apartments of the city. His uniform courtesy and kindly consideration for his guests has endeared him to all who are fortunate enough to secure accommodations under his roof. Mrs. Sawtelle, whose maiden name was Mary Foster, shares with her husband the duties of their hospitable establishment. Mr. and Mrs. Sawtelle are members of the Christian Science Church and their Christian character and genuine worth have endeared them to a large circle of friends in Miami.

LEVI C. GARDNER

Levi C. Gardner, secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Tip-Top Grocery, Miami, was born in Pitt County, North Carolina, September 27, 1886. He is a son of George W. and Eliza (Dawson) Gardner, now deceased, both of whom were also natives of Pitt County, North Carolina. Mr. Gardner was educated at Grifton High School, at Grifton, North Carolina, and at A. & M. College at Raleigh, North Carolina. Leaving college, he took up work with the Southern and the Adams Express companies as an express messenger, and was thus engaged for a period of four years, doing duty on the Pennsylvania and the Atlantic Coast Line railroads, principally between Jacksonville, Florida, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. In 1912 he came to Miami and became associated with his brother, R. C. Gardner, in the grocery business, assuming charge of the store at 822 Avenue D, which he successfully operated for eight years. Their present establishment on Miami Avenue was incorporated in 1919 as the Tip-Top Grocery Company. Here they have large and commodious quarters, occupying a building fifty by eighty-eight feet and having 8,800 square feet of floor space. They operate a complete grocery and meat market, with vegetable and fruit departments, supplying many hotels and yachts, and doing a volume of business aggregating \$350,000 annually. The establishment is conducted on the popular groceteria or "cash and carry" plan, and engages the services of twenty people.

Mr. Gardner was married October 27, 1917, to Millie Mae McCann, daughter of Joseph P. McCann, who controls an important tourist agency in New York City. He is a member of the Christian Church, is a Blue

Lodge and Scottish Rite Mason and a member of the Elks and the Modern Woodmen. He is one of the popular young business men of the city, a citizen whose influence is a tangible force for good in the community.

BART A. RILEY

Bart A. Riley, one of the younger and, by consensus of public opinion, one of the most able members of the Miami bar, is a native of Brooklyn, New York, where he was born October 10, 1886. He is a son of Bernard J. and Mary F. (Delaney) Riley, both of whom are also natives of the city of Brooklyn, where they still reside. Mr. Riley was reared in Brooklyn and received a high school education in the schools of that city. In 1906 he became official court reporter at Key West, Florida, in which city he resided until he came to Miami in 1914 as official court reporter of the Eleventh Judicial Circuit, having held this position continuously from 1910 to 1917 by virtue of appointments from Governor Gilchrist and Governor Trammel. During a part of this time he also acted as Assistant State Attorney for the counties of Dade, Palm Beach and Broward. He was admitted to the bar at Miami in 1914. His course has been marked by steady progress and he now controls a large and representative clientele, connecting him with much important litigation in the courts. He is well versed in the underlying principles of his profession and forceful in his application of them, being particularly successful in the conduct of criminal cases.

Mr. Riley married August 31, 1910, Freeda J. Archer, of Key West, Florida, and they have one child, Bernard Richard Riley, born at Key West, January 22, 1912.

ELI McDONALD

Eli McDonald, of the Dade Furniture Co., of Miami, is a native of Mississippi, born in Franklin County, that State, November 28, 1884, son of Donald and Lucy (Grisham) McDonald, both of whom were also natives of Mississippi, and both of whom are now deceased. The father was a farmer. Mr. McDonald received a country school education in the schools of his native community, where the educational facilities were somewhat limited and inaccessible. He attended the country schools four months a year until he was fourteen years of age. As a boy he was engaged in farm work and utilized such opportunities as he had for self education and culture. He subsequently became a traveling salesman for a furniture company and in this capacity visited Miami, and on June 17, 1917, bought the retail furniture business of C. M. Brown, Sr. The name of the establishment was changed to the Dade Furniture Company, which is today the largest retail furniture store in Dade County. Ben I. Powell is associated with him in the enterprise. During their fiscal year, ending July 1, 1920, this firm did the largest retail furniture business of any concern in the State of Florida.

Mr. McDonald was married on September 18, 1901, to Eunice Oliver, of Franklin County, Mississippi. Of their nine children, eight are living: Wilbur, Luna, Venton, Virginia, Pat, Wilimena, Elizabeth, and Donald.

Mr. McDonald is also president of the Avenue D Furniture Company, of Miami, director of the Miami Exchange Bank, member Democratic Executive Committee of Miami, and served for several years as a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is numbered among the most active, enterprising and progressive young men of the city, interested in any movement calculated to promote municipal growth or to advance the general development.

ELLSWORTH C. BRUNNER, M. D.

Well qualified by liberal educational training for the arduous duties of his profession, Dr. E. C. Brunner, throughout the period of his residence in Miami has enjoyed a substantial and discriminating practice and has the high regard of his professional brethren. Proper intellectual discipline, thorough academic knowledge and the possession and utilization of the qualities and attributes essential to successful practice have earned for him a notable place among the scholarly and enterprising physicians and surgeons in a community long distinguished for the high order of its medical talent. Dr. Brunner is a native of Macon, Georgia, born October 21, 1887, and he is a son of Norman I. and Edith (Grey) Brunner, the former born in Savannah, Georgia, and the latter a native of Macon, Georgia. Valentine Brunner, the paternal grandfather of the subject of this review, was a native of Alexandria, Virginia, and during the Civil War had charge of the arsenal at Macon, Georgia.

Dr. E. C. Brunner was reared in Macon, Georgia, and acquired his preliminary education in the schools of that city, graduating from the Gresham High School at Macon. He then entered Vanderbilt University, at Nashville, Tennessee, devoting one year to a literary course, and then entering the medical department, graduating from this institution in 1910, with the degree of M. D. Following his graduation he was interne at St. Thomas Hospital, Nashville, for a period of seven months, following which he was engaged in contract practice at Bauxite, Arkansas, which city was the field of his professional labors until 1914. In December of that year he came to Miami and here won quick recognition as an able and learned physician and surgeon and gained a large and lucrative practice. He possesses a comprehensive knowledge of the underlying principles of medicine, adroit professional skill, and an understanding of the true and ultimate purposes of life, and these qualities have combined to form the principal elements in his large success. During the great World War Dr. Brunner rendered loyal service as an enlisted member of the American Expeditionary Forces. He was commissioned a first lieutenant of the Medical Corps and saw service with Mobile Hospital No. 105, which was a unit of



E. C. BRUNNER. M. D.

the Fifty-second Artillery. He was on duty in France from September 29, 1918, to March 4, 1919, returning with the Twenty-seventh New York Division, and being mustered out of service at Camp Custer, Michigan, May 14, 1919. He resumed his active practice upon his return and has since devoted his entire time to his large private practice and to his duties as acting assistant surgeon at Miami for the United States Government. He keeps in touch with the most advanced thought of his profession through his membership in the American Medical Association and the Florida State and the Dade County Medical Society. He served as secretary of the Dade County Medical Society, resigning in 1917 to enlist for military service.

Dr. Brunner married, December 24, 1913, Genevieve Uhlmann, of St. Louis, Missouri, and they have one child, Genevieve Edith. Fraternally he is a York Rite Mason and a member of Syracuse Lodge No. 72, Knights of Pythias, Macon, Georgia. His ability in his profession is the outward expression of many years of critical study and of extensive experience in practice, and he conforms to the highest standards of professional ethics, having won in this way a high place in the regard of his brethren in the medical fraternity and in the respect and esteem of the local public.

RAYMOND M. DILLON

Raymond M. Dillon, chief of the police department of the City of Miami and by virtue of his position a forceful factor in municipal affairs, is a native of Key West, Florida, born April 3, 1882. He is a son of George W. and Elizabeth P. (Albury) Dillon, the former a native of the State of Georgia and the latter born at Key West, Florida. George W. Dillon removed to Key West with his parents, who were natives of the State of Georgia. He was captain of the steamship *Martinique*, running from Key West to Miami and Nassau, and was well-known as a seaman. He died September 21, 1907, and his widow now resides in Miami, the family having removed here about 1898.

Raymond M. Dillon was sixteen years of age when his parents removed to Buena Vista. They later built a home on Avenue B, which they subsequently disposed of and moved to Avenue L and Tenth street. Mr. Dillon was educated in the public schools of Key West. At the age of sixteen he went to sea with his father, and for eighteen years followed the life of a seaman on the waters of the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico and touching at the ports of New York, Philadelphia and Jacksonville. He holds a master's license for ocean steamers. He was for five years connected with the Key West extension. His last service on the sea was with the steamship *Van*, plying between Miami and Jacksonville. He then became associated with the sanitary department of the City of Miami as a sanitary inspector. In 1917 he was elected Chief of Police of the City of Miami, taking office November 1 of that year. He was re-elected in 1919,

his term of office expiring November 1, 1921. He has made an enviable record as an official, showing at all time a zealous regard for the public welfare and meeting the exacting problems of his department with rare judgment and firm determination. The rapid growth of the city has made the problem of police regulation a difficult undertaking, and the position of the chief of the department has been one requiring the utmost in tact, ability and judgment. During the World War there were over fifteen thousand soldiers encamped here, which gave an added responsibility to the police forces of the city, and during the tourist season the regulation of traffic becomes a strenuous task. Chief Dillon has met these problems with a full sense of his responsibility and his official record is that of an able, fearless official who knows his duty and does it. The personnel of his department now numbers sixty-two men, and to him is largely due the credit of securing an increase of salary for his men.

Mr. Dillon was married September 26, 1906, to Adelaide Moody, of Bartow, Florida, and they have four children: Melville, Elizabeth, Eugenia and Ruth. Fraternaly, he is a Mason, in which order he has filled all the chairs, having been Master of Biscayne Bay Lodge No. 124 during 1918-19. He holds the confidence of the public in a generous measure and is an intelligent, progressive citizen, actively interested in all public matters.

ARREN T. CARTER

One of the pioneer citizens of Miami who has won a substantial success is Arren T. Carter, conducting a sales market for horses, mules and cattle and the owner of important real estate properties. Mr. Carter's residence here dates from April, 1896, and since pioneer days he has been actively identified with various interests touching the growth and development of Miami and Dade County. Mr. Carter was born at Naylor, Lowndes County, Georgia, October 6, 1868. He is a son of Perryman and Anna M. (Howell) Carter, both of whom were also natives of the State of Georgia, the latter now deceased. Perryman Carter is a successful farmer who has lived at Naylor, Georgia, since the Civil War, having spent four years as a member of a Georgia regiment during the great conflict of the States. Arren T. Carter was reared on the farm and received a public school education. When twenty-one years of age he entered the Wilbur Smith Business College, at Lexington, Kentucky, and took a course in business training and telegraphy. He then took a position as telegraph operator at Wilingham, Georgia, and during the four years thus occupied he was absent only four days. Removing to Hillard, Florida, he utilized his savings and became a partner in the firm of Pratt & Carter, engaged in the mercantile and land business. They purchased sixteen thousand acres of land and secured a contract to furnish wood to the Savannah, Florida & Western Railroad. From Hilliard he moved to Jacksonville, where he purchased a wood and lumber yard and where he resided for one

year. He came to Miami in April, 1896, on the advice of J. R. Parrott, of the Florida East Coast Railroad, who was one of his customers. He established a small mercantile business at Coconut Grove, which he conducted for a brief time, but the lumber business and farming has claimed his attention for many years. In 1918 he established a sales market in Miami, dealing extensively in horses, mules and cattle, in the conduct of which he has been very successful. He is the owner of a farm of forty-five acres, west of Larkin, besides holding other valuable real estate properties over the county, as well as business properties in Miami and Key West. Mr. Carter relates interesting reminiscences of the early days in Miami. Recounting his first visit to the city, he tells of the adventurous trip from Jacksonville on the old steamer *Holyhock*. The sea was turbulent and after a rough voyage the boat was unable to land in Biscayne Bay, but was compelled to go down to Elliott's Key, where they were stuck for six days. When the water calmed they left the steamer and came up in a row boat. Mr. Carter states that the first money he spent in Miami was ten cents for a piece of pie which he purchased of Mr. Graham, who was retailing his wares from the front steps of the old Brickel House.

On May 6, 1898, Mr. Carter married Daisy B. Carey, of Coconut Grove, who is a native of Key West, Florida, born April 13, 1879. They have four children: Carl R., born January 27, 1900, is associated in business with his father; Ethlyn, graduate of Miami High School, class of 1921; Annabelle, a student in Miami schools, and A. T. Carter, Jr., aged seven years. Mr. Carter served one term as county commissioner of Dade County, being a member of the board at the time the present road was constructed to Palm Beach. He is a progressive and wide-awake business man of known reliability, and the success which has come to him is but the just reward of his own industry and good management.

LOUIS A. ALLEN

Louis A. Allen, who is serving with ability and distinction as sheriff of Dade County, is a man to whom success has come by reason of his own indefatigable and well directed efforts. There is no one more entitled to the honorable attribute of self-made man than Mr. Allen, for he was thrown on his own resources at the age of thirteen and has won success in the world through self-reliance and unfaltering determination. The steps in his rise have been gradual and progressive and they have been taken along the road of hard work and untiring industry, but their directing forces have been at all times honorable and their results gratifying.

Mr. Allen is a native of Florida, born at Brooksville, March 26, 1884. He is a son of Henry N. and Mary A. Allen, both of whom were natives of the State of Georgia. The father was a mill contractor and saw mill man and during the Civil War operated a train. He died when the subject of this sketch was eight years of age. The mother now resides at Arcadia,

Florida. Louis A. Allen attended the public schools of DeSoto and Lee Counties, Florida. When thirteen years of age he was obliged to quit school and go to work to support his mother and small brother. He went to work as a packer in a packing house when he was so small that he had to stand on a box to pack oranges. At eighteen years of age he was made manager of a large packing company and later went on the road as traveling solicitor and buyer for the H. C. Schrader Company, now the Standard Growers Exchange. During the great World War he became connected with the United States Marshal's office and in the spring of 1918 he was assigned to the Southern District of Florida, comprising five counties, with headquarters in Miami. He rendered efficient service in his capacity as a government official and gained an enviable reputation as a fearless and aggressive officer. He was nominated in the primary of June, 1920, for sheriff of Dade County and was duly elected at the ensuing election in November. His record as sheriff has been that of an earnest, conscientious officer, and his administration has been characterized by aggressive action toward law enforcement and the safeguarding of the best interests of the people. At all times he has endeavored to promote public progress through the exercise of his official prerogatives and has discharged his official duties with a conscientious sense of responsibility and with constant consideration for the public welfare.

Mr. Allen married, September 3, 1908, Mary Louise Jenkins, who is a native of the State of Georgia, and they have three children: Louis Allen, Jr., age eleven; William Hugh, age eight; and Geraldine Louise, age five. A man of progressive tendencies, Mr. Allen is interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Miami and his popularity both as an official and as a citizen is attested by the friendship and loyalty of representative and substantial men in whose ranks he stands.

IRWIN E. SCHILLING

Irwin E. Schilling, president of the I. E. Schilling Company, Miami, dealers in building materials and equipment, is by virtue of his high ability an influential factor in business circles of Miami. Possessing an initiative spirit, organizing and executive ability of a high order and the power of planning, coordinating and systematizing large and important enterprises, he has displayed the ability and resourcefulness which place him among the few who establish standards and precedents in the business world.

Mr. Schilling is a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, born October 5, 1883. He is a son of Louis C. and Pauline (Streckenbach) Schilling, both of whom were also natives of Green Bay, Wisconsin. Louis C. Schilling, who died in 1907, was a man of large and varied interests. His widow still resides at Green Bay. Irwin E. Schilling was educated in the schools of his native city, and at the age of eighteen became identified with im-



I. E. SCHILLING

portant transportation interests in Wisconsin. He first became purser of a passenger steamer plying the waters of Green Bay, Lake Michigan and Lake Huron, operated by the Green Bay Transportation Company. He was soon made superintendent of the company and later became secretary and general manager. His connection with the company dates from 1900 to 1911, when the company disposed of their holdings. The corporation operated docks and storage rooms and in connection with other interests conducted an extensive dockage business. This enabled Mr. Schilling to gain a valuable knowledge of the transportation problem in general and an intimate knowledge of the building material business, in which line he has been eminently successful. In the winter of 1911 he was taken ill and in January, 1912, decided to seek another climate. His company had recently sold the steamer *Fanny Hart*, which was brought to Miami waters. This interested him in Miami and later brought him here, and so impressed was he with the opportunities here and he so improved in health that within thirty days after his arrival he formed a partnership with Raymond Waldin and established the Florida Rock Company. They bought some barges and purchased 150,000 yards of rock on Miami Canal banks and started selling rock for building operations. This was in February, 1912. About one year later Mr. Schilling bought his partner's interest and changed the firm name to the I. E. Schilling Company, and in 1917 the firm was incorporated with a capital of \$50,000, which has since been increased to a capitalization of \$250,000, all paid in. In 1914 Walter W. Schilling, a brother, became connected with the company, and is now vice-president of the corporation; he is a graduate of the University of Wisconsin, in Construction Engineering, and was formerly in the employ of the United States Government as an inspector of concrete construction of locks at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan.

The I. E. Schilling Company are dealers in building materials and equipment and contractors machinery. Their three yards are located at Sixth street and the railroad, River Drive and Avenue K and on the bay at Miami Beach. They maintain a stock room at Jacksonville and control the state agency for many lines.

I. E. Schilling was married July 6, 1911, to Minnie Lawrence, of Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin. Their two boys, Louis C. and Jerome, were born in Miami. Mr. Schilling is a member of the Florida State Road Department by appointment of Governor Hardee, January 13, 1921, a position for which he is particularly well qualified, as he has for many years been interested in road building and the good roads movement. He is vice-president of the Monmouth Plumbing Supply Company, a new concern just opening for business. He is president of the Miami Motor Club, a director of the Miami Exchange Bank, and a director of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is also president of the local Building Supply Dealers Credit Association and a director of the National Building Supply

Dealers Association, and a director of the American Automobile Association. Progressive and public-spirited, he takes an interest in all public matters that affect the community. He has built along constructive lines and the large enterprise which he has fostered and promoted constitutes a valuable element in the growth of the community.

THEODORE V. MOORE

Theodore V. Moore, who for many years was so extensively and prominently connected with the pineapple growing interests in Florida, that he was sometimes called the "Pineapple King," has since 1902 been a resident of Miami and a force in the industrial and general business development of the city and of Dade County. He was interested in the cultivation of all kinds of citrus fruits for many years, and gave close and exhaustive study to the subject, his opinions being considered authoritative and being often quoted as standard. He was born in Person County, North Carolina, October 14, 1857, and is a son of the Rev. Theophilus W. Moore, a Methodist clergyman and an author of ability. The father was born in North Carolina and from that State enlisted for the Civil War, serving as chaplain of the Twenty-third North Carolina Regiment. He came to Florida in the early '70s as one of the pioneers in the St. Johns River district and he there developed a large orange grove, afterward giving a great deal of his time to fruit cultivation. He was the author of a book on orange culture which, it is believed, was the first of its kind ever published. He was for some time connected prominently with educational interests of the South, having been one of the original three trustees of Emory College in Oxford, Georgia, and at one time president of the old Leesburg College in Leesburg, Florida. The Moore family is one of the oldest in America and has a distinguished history since its foundation in the United States. It is of old North Carolina Revolutionary stock, Mr. Moore's paternal grandfather having been Dr. Portius Moore.

Theodore V. Moore came to Florida in the early '70s with his parents but afterward returned to North Carolina, where he attended a military academy at Oxford. In 1891 he again took up his residence in this State, locating on the Indian River, and from that time his name has been prominently linked with the development of the pineapple industry on the lower Florida east coast. In October, 1902, he came to Dade County and since that date has resided in Miami, and up to 1920 gave his attention largely to pineapple growing. He is not only one of the original developers of the industry in Dade County, but was at one time the largest grower of the fruit in the county and one of the largest individual pineapple growers in the State of Florida. He recently disposed of his grove acreage for subdivision purposes, the suburb of Biltmore constituting a portion of it. His labors during the years of his active career have been important, not alone as factors in his own prosperity but also as elements in the development



T. V. MOORE

of one of the greatest industries in Florida, and to him the State owes a debt of gratitude for the able, effective and far-sighted work he has accomplished along the lines of fruit cultivation.

Mr. Moore married, July 31, 1895, Mary Sorensen, who at that time resided in Jensen, on the Indian River, but who was born in Wheeling, West Virginia. Mr. and Mrs. Moore have three children: Theophilus Wilson, born June 1, 1896; Mary Pauline, born November 23, 1897; and Theodore Vivian, Jr., born February 26, 1906. Mrs. Moore was for two years president of the Miami Women's Club and is prominent in church and social circles of the city.

For many years Mr. Moore was a prominent and influential member of the Miami Board of Trade, which was reorganized as the Miami Chamber of Commerce, serving as its president for two terms and as chairman of the rivers and harbors committee. By reason of his connection with the pineapple and citrus growing industry and also by reason of his special qualifications for the duty, he was frequently called upon to go to Washington and appear before the Congressional Committees in the interests of Miami and Dade County. He gives his political allegiance to the Democratic party. He represented St. John's County in the State Legislature in 1889, attending both the regular and special sessions, and his political career has been distinguished by broad-minded, able and far-sighted work in the public service. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Miami. Mr. Moore was elected January 21, 1921, a member of the committee of fifteen, chosen to draft a new charter for the city of Miami. A man of enterprise, energy and determination, modern in his ideas and progressive in his standards, he has for many years wrought along constructive lines of development and has left the impress of his work and personality upon the expansion of one of the greatest industries in the State of Florida.

IRVING J. THOMAS

The progress and development of any community depends to a rarely appreciated extent upon the enterprise and initiative of a comparatively few of its individual citizens. Numbered among the active business men and civic leaders of Coconut Grove is Irving J. Thomas, prominent real estate dealer and broker and banker, whose substantial enterprise and constructive ability has been a forceful element in the growth and development of that popular community. Mr. Thomas is a native of the city of Buffalo, New York, born March 28, 1877, and is a son of Henry and Katharine Thomas, both of whom are now deceased. The father was a prosperous shoe manufacturer and merchant of Buffalo for a number of years.

Irving J. Thomas was reared in his native city and there acquired a good public school education, graduating from the Buffalo High School. Following his graduation, he was for a period of seven years an instructor

in the night schools of the city of Buffalo and at the same time became associated with the Standard Oil Company as cashier of their Buffalo office, and was thus engaged for nine years. Removing to Cleveland, Ohio, he became assistant sales and advertising manager of the H. Black Company, manufacturers of Wooltex coats and suits, and during his last two years with this company was virtually the acting head of this department of that corporation. He came to Coconut Grove December 13, 1913. Prior to this, however, he had become interested in the organization of the Sunshine Fruit Company, of Coconut Grove, and he was actively identified with the affairs of this corporation as secretary and treasurer until 1916. Since then he has been actively engaged in the real estate business, handling Coconut Grove and close-in properties exclusively. He has been very successful as a real estate dealer and has stimulated the general activity in Coconut Grove properties.

During the World War Mr. Thomas entered the first officers' training camp at Fort McPherson, Georgia, where he made an enviable record and was recommended for a commission, but was subsequently disqualified on account of alleged physical disability. He is a member of Lindley DeGarmo Post, American Legion, of Coconut Grove. Fraternally he is a member of the Masonic order, being affiliated with Hiram Lodge No. 105, of Buffalo.

Mr. Thomas married, November 28, 1901, Sadie A. Craik, of Buffalo. Their only child, a son, was killed in March, 1920. When Coconut Grove was incorporated in March, 1919, Mr. Thomas was chosen the first mayor and administered the duties of the office with marked ability and singular devotion to the best interests of the community. He served one year, declining a renomination. A man of constructive intelligence and high business ideals, he ranks among the progressive leaders of the county and his worth as a citizen is widely recognized and acknowledged.

JOHN FROHOCK

John Frohock, one of the substantial and progressive citizens of Miami, who served capably in public office for many years, has many claims to the respect and esteem of the citizens of Dade County, for he has been one of the greatest individual forces in the development of the citrus fruit growing industry in this section of Florida, as well as a substantial contributor toward the upbuilding of the city of Miami. Mr. Frohock was born in Brunswick, Georgia, April 3, 1872, and is a son of Robert H. and Margaret (Pacetti) Frohock, who now reside in St. Marys, Georgia. The father was formerly engaged in farming and served as a private in the Confederate Army during the Civil War. After his discharge he became prominent in public life and held various important official positions, serving as judge of the city court at St. Marys and as a member of the school board. For a number of years he represented his



JOHN FROHOCK

district in the Georgia State Legislature and displayed in the discharge of his official duties the same loyalty, energy and public spirit which marked his service on the southern battlefields.

When John Frohock was twelve years of age he removed with his parents from Brunswick to St. Marys, Georgia, and his education was acquired in the public schools of both communities. At the age of eighteen he began earning his own livelihood, going to Fernandina, where for two years he served on the police force. From Fernandina he went to De Land and was there deputy sheriff for four years, beginning in this way an identification with public life which has been varied in service and upright and honorable in standards and ideals. In 1896 he came South and located at Palm Beach, where he entered upon the duties of deputy United States marshal, an office which he held for two years. However, he did not remain all of this time in Palm Beach, but followed the railroad into Miami, his residence here dating from August, 1896. He was thus one of the pioneer settlers of Miami, and when he came here was obliged to camp in a tent. In 1899 he was elected city marshal of Miami and served for one year. In 1900 he was elected sheriff of Dade County, an office he held for eight years, having been reelected in 1904. He was one of the men who took an active and influential part in securing the removal of the court house from Palm Beach to Miami. He drove over the county and secured signers to the petition circulated for that purpose. After eight years of honorable and efficient service he retired from the sheriff's office in January, 1909, and devoted his attention to the growing of citrus fruits and Florida vegetables. He is not only one of the most extensive growers of grape fruit and avocado pears in the vicinity of Miami, but one of the largest shippers of the latter fruit in Dade County, as well as one of the largest growers and shippers of tomatoes. He owns four groves near Miami, upon which there are five thousand bearing grape fruit and pear trees. He planted these trees and developed the property, which is one of the most valuable in this section of the State. His activities also include the construction and ownership of valuable business properties in the city of Miami. In January, 1918, he built the Dade Apartments on Miami Avenue. This is a modern business block of concrete construction. He is also the owner of two other business properties on Miami Avenue and a business block on Avenue E and Eleventh Street.

Mr. Frohock is identified with the Knights of Pythias and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks and is well known in social and fraternal circles of the city. He occupies a prominent place in the community and is widely and popularly known. His interests are thoroughly identified with those of this section of the State and he is interested in any movement calculated to benefit the section or advance its development.

W. W. SCHILLING

Miami is fortunate in the character and career of her active men of industry. Among those men who have succeeded in their special field of business and at the same time been instrumental in advancing the general business interests of the city is W. W. Schilling, vice-president of the I. E. Schilling Company, dealers in building materials and equipment. Well qualified by special training and experience, he has been an important factor in the success and high standing of this well known company, and ranks among the enterprising and public-spirited men of the community. Mr. Schilling is a native of Green Bay, Wisconsin, born December 10, 1887, and is a son of Louis C. and Pauline (Streckenbach) Schilling, both of whom were also natives of Green Bay, Wisconsin. The father died in 1907 and the mother continues to reside in Green Bay.

W. W. Schilling acquired his education in the public schools of his native city, graduating from the Green Bay high school in 1906. He then entered the College of Engineering of the University of Wisconsin, at Madison, Wisconsin, graduating therefrom in 1912 with degree of Bachelor of Science. He immediately took up engineering work, specializing in concrete, break-water and lock construction, in connection with the Greiling Brothers Company, of Green Bay. In 1913 he went with the United States Government as a construction engineer at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and was engaged in lock construction there until his resignation in December, 1913, at which time he came to Miami. Early in 1914 he became associated with his brother, I. E. Schilling, in the I. E. Schilling Company, where his training and experience have been especially valuable in connection with their concrete and building construction work. He is thoroughly familiar with modern construction problems, and his knowledge is based on scientific principles and their practical application as well. Mr. Schilling's other business interests include the Monmouth Plumbing Company in which he is a stockholder.

Mr. Schilling married, August 28, 1917, Ruth Bailey, of Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, and they have one son, Walter Bailey Schilling. Fraternally he is a thirty-second degree Mason, being a member of Biscayne Bay Lodge of Miami, Morocco Temple of Jacksonville, and Miami Shrine Club. He is also a member of the Elks. He is a charter member of the Civitan Club of Miami and a member of the Miami Chamber of Commerce. He is recognized as a successful and influential business man and a progressive citizen interested in all that pertains to the welfare of Miami along lines of material expansion or moral and intellectual development.

GUS A. MILLS

Gus A. Mills, president of The Mills Corporation, owners of the Mills' San Carlos Hotel and Apartments, is one of Miami's pioneer business men, his residence in the city dating from 1896. During his long residence here he has been identified in a substantial way with the general business development of the community, and he is today an active and influential factor in its continued progress and expansion. Mr. Mills is a native of Oldenburg, Germany, born December 13, 1854, and is a son of Christian Mills, a marble cutter by trade, who passed away before his son was born. Mr. Mills was reared and educated in Germany and, after laying aside his books, served a four years' apprenticeship at the painter's trade, completing the required time before he was seventeen years of age. In 1872 he came with his mother and three brothers to the United States, landing in New York on May 4. The family located at Long Island City, where they lived for some time, all having now passed away. Gus Mills followed his trade as a journeyman for a number of years in the East and in 1895 came to Florida, assisting in the painting of all the Flagler hotels on the Florida east coast, including the Royal Poinciana at Palm Beach. He reached Miami February 9, 1896, several weeks before the railroad was completed to the city, and here he helped in the painting of the Royal Palm Hotel, serving as foreman. Mr. Mills arrived in Miami when there were but two finished houses in the city and when business enterprises were just being established. He has here resided almost continuously since that time, although in 1898 he made a trip to The Klondike in search of gold. He spent fourteen months in the Copper River region and from October 26, 1898, to February 9, 1899, was entirely alone, all of his companions having died of the scurvy. He himself had a severe attack of the disease but survived. Returning to Miami, Mr. Mills continued to work as a contracting painter until 1900, when he built the San Carlos Hotel, one of Miami's most popular hostelries. The San Carlos, with its substantial concrete annex, has one hundred and forty-five rooms, and, being situated right in the heart of the city, is a very valuable property. For twenty years Mr. Mills remained active in the supervision and management of the San Carlos, but of late years has leased the property.

Mr. Mills married, October 26, 1879, Helen Stevens, of New York city, also a native of Germany. They have one son, Charles A. Mills, who is associated with his father in the management of his various interests. Mr. Mills is a member of the Catholic church, and is president of the building fund committee of the Church of the Holy Name. Fraternally he is connected with the Knights of Columbus and the Benevolent Protective Order of Elks. In April, 1913, at Tallahassee, he was elected president of the Florida State Elks Association. His business career has been

marked by that consecutive progress which follows persistent labor, intelligently directed and upon ability, experience and energy he has founded a success which places him among the substantial business men of Miami.

FRANK WALTON CHAPMAN

Some of the most important business enterprises in Miami owe their inception to the initiative and organizing ability of Frank Walton Chapman and their continued growth to his industry and good management. Since 1895, when he moved to this State, he has thoroughly identified himself with community interests, his activities touching and influencing various lines of growth and progress. He is today at the head of a profitable plumbing establishment and in the conduct of this and his other extensive and representative interests is constituting himself a distinct individual force in advancement. He was born in Essex, Connecticut, April 2, 1854, and comes from one of the oldest families in New England, the line having descended from Sir Robert Chapman, who came from England to America in the seventeenth century and became one of the founders of Saybrook, Connecticut, near which place he had large grants of land from the Crown. Sir Robert Chapman's descendants became afterward prominent in all of the American wars. Jedediah Chapman, who was born August 1, 1759, and died November 5, 1848, was sergeant in the First Regiment, Connecticut Line; he was captain of militia during Tryon's invasion in 1779, having enlisted March 9, 1777, and being honorably discharged March 9, 1780. Horace Chapman served in the War of 1812, and Aaron P. Chapman, father of the subject of this review, served in the Union Army during the Civil War. Frank W. Chapman's parents were Aaron P. and Mettie J. (Williams) Chapman, both of whom have passed away, the mother dying when the subject of this review was only three years of age. The father afterward removed to Monroe, Michigan, where he married Matilda Prindle, who became the second mother to his son. Aaron P. Chapman engaged for many years in railway contracting and was active in this occupation until the time of his death, which occurred in 1879. His widow survives him and makes her home in Detroit, Michigan.

When Frank W. Chapman was eight years of age he accompanied his father to Monroe, Michigan, and there he remained until he was sixteen. At that time he returned to Connecticut in order to complete his education, pursuing his studies there for three years. He began his independent career as an apprentice in a mercantile establishment in Beacon Falls, Connecticut, and after serving two years turned his attention to railroad work, in which he engaged in various capacities for fully twenty years. He began as foreman of a construction gang, rising from that position to be a railway contractor, then freight conductor, then passenger conductor and finally purchasing agent. When the Nickel Plate Rail-



F. W. CHAPMAN

road was constructed he aided in building it between Buffalo and Cleveland and later was a passenger conductor on the line. He has the distinction of having made the first coupling on that road.

In 1895 Mr. Chapman came to Florida and located first in Linton, which is now Delray, of which community he was the first settler and the first postmaster. He remained two years, coming in 1897 to Miami, where he has since been a resident and one of the city's substantial men of affairs. He has been interested in building operations in other communities also, and in 1903 erected in Delray the Chapman House, the first hotel built in the city. He continued to be its owner for five years, but finally sold the establishment and later erected several apartment houses in Jacksonville, which he still holds. For several years past Mr. Chapman has been associated with his only son in the plumbing business in Miami. Frank Walton Chapman, Jr., is a practical plumber and an expert in this line of work, and the business has grown to be one of the best in Miami.

Mr. Chapman married, August 26, 1876, Lucy LaSalle, a native of Monroe, Michigan, of French ancestry. They have three children: Frank W. Chapman, Jr.; Ella, who married Emil Ehman, an architect of Jacksonville; and Olive, who became the wife of Clarence F. Lauther, an electrical contractor in Miami. Fraternally Mr. Chapman is connected with the Masonic order, being a member of the Scottish Rite, Knights Templar, Royal and Select Masons and the Shrine. He is a member of Morocco Temple of Jacksonville and the Shrine Club of Miami. He is a director in the Miami Exchange Bank and connected with other important enterprises. He is known as a resourceful and successful business man and a progressive citizen interested in all that pertains toward the material and moral advancement of the city.

ARTHUR W. SANDERS

Arthur W. Sanders, President of the Bank of Coconut Grove and a pioneer citizen and business man of that section, came to Coconut Grove in 1894 and since that time has been identified with the commercial progress and moral advancement of that community. Mr. Sanders is a native of Huntingdon, England, where he was born January 1, 1866. He is a son of David and Mary (Wilson) Sanders, natives of England, both of whom lived and died in their native country.

Arthur W. Sanders was reared in England and there acquired a public school education. As a young man he worked at the grocery business for a period of five years, serving an apprenticeship, as is the custom in England, and gaining a knowledge of the business that proved valuable in his later career. In 1894 he came to America, landing at New York and sailing from there to Key West, thence to Coconut Grove. There he became associated with Charles Peacock & Son in the grocery business.

and this connection continued for a number of years. In 1910 Mr. Sanders established the Sanders-Peacock Company, general merchants, and a few years later he acquired the entire interest in the business, which he successfully conducted until November, 1920, when he sold the store to the Miami Grocery Company. Mr. Sanders was elected president of the Bank of Coconut Grove at the organization of that institution November 16, 1920. This is one of the substantial banks of Dade County, being a member of the Witham chain of banks and depositors being guaranteed against loss.

Mr. Sanders married, June 22, 1897, Janie E. Kemp, of Key West, Florida, and they have one child, Gertrude May, who is the widow of the late Walter W. Woodford, who was town clerk of Coconut Grove at the time of his death. Mr. Sanders is a member of the Congregational Church of Coconut Grove and served many years as treasurer of the church. A business man of wide experience and recognized ability, he is also a citizen of character and influence and is highly esteemed as one of the solid, substantial men of the community, whose influence may always be counted on in behalf of all movements calculated to benefit the community's moral and intellectual progress.

LOCKE T. HIGHLEYMAN

Locke T. Highleyman, founder of the Fidelity Bank & Trust Company, has, for many years, been a conspicuous figure in the financial, political and social life of Miami. Distinctively a man of affairs, he has made his constructive ability and his aggressive leadership the foundation of a large success, which, touching and influencing many vital phases of local development, has been a powerful factor in the growth of the community. Mr. Highleyman is a native of Sedalia, Missouri, born April 23, 1870, and he is a son of Hon. Samuel L. and Laura Alice (Hull) Highleyman, the former a native of the State of Ohio and the latter born in the city of Des Moines, Iowa. The father is now a resident of Sedalia, Missouri, and a member of the Missouri legislature from that district. The mother is deceased.

Locke T. Highleyman acquired a high school education in the public schools of Sedalia and St. Louis. When sixteen years of age he became a clerk with the Missouri Pacific Railroad at St. Louis, and remained in the service of that company for a number of years, rising to the position of assistant tax commissioner. Following this he was for a period of fourteen years engaged in the real estate business in St. Louis, developing a number of important subdivisions of that city. During this time he was also interested as joint owner of the Columbian Investment Company, of St. Louis, and was manager of the Cooper estate, at that time the largest personal estate in the city of St. Louis. He was first attracted to Miami in 1903, and was a winter resident here from that time until 1913, when he located here permanently. In 1911 he began the development of Point

View, one of the most exclusive residential sections of the city, and in 1919 started the construction of Palm Island, in Biscayne Bay, a project of magnitude and beauty, the development of which is still in progress. In 1916 he formed the Fidelity Bank & Trust Company, and by the force of his ability quickly won for it a prominent place among the financial institutions of the city. In 1917 he established the Fidelity Mortgage & Guarantee Company, a concern of large facilities and recognized standing. Identified with large and important business interests, he is, in addition, one of the distinguished leaders of local politics and active and influential in civic affairs. He served as a member of the Miami City Council for a period of four years, during the years 1914-1918, and was a forceful and aggressive factor in the accomplished work of that body. He was the committeeman on sanitation during the first two years of his service and committeeman on finance the remaining two years. He has likewise been active in all movements calculated to enhance the development and improvement of the community. He was chairman of the Chamber of Commerce committee that put through the Tamiami Trail and was one of the promoters of the Southern Drainage District, of which he is now one of the Supervisors.

Mr. Highleyman married June 7, 1900, Katharyn A. Daly, of Cameron, Missouri, and they have two children: Samuel Daly Highleyman and Miss Locke Tiffin Highleyman. Fraternaly he is affiliated with the Masonic Order as a member of the Shrine, and he is also an Elk. His clubs include the Miami Rotary Club, the Motor Club and the Anglers' Club. A typical man of the age, alert and enterprising, with marked fertility of resource, his chief work has been that of a remarkably successful business man, yet the range of his activities and the scope of his influence have reached far beyond that field.

FRED HAND

The advanced and enlightened methods of photography which in the last two decades have practically revolutionized the craft find a worthy exponent in Fred Hand, of the Fred Hand Studio, Miami, whose artistic ability has gained for him a foremost place in the ranks of the profession in the South. Fred Hand is one of the pioneer citizens of Miami, his residence here dating from July 4, 1898, and he has kept pace with the progressive development of the city during this period of growth and expansion. Mr. Hand is a native of Germany, born January 1, 1859, and he is a son of John Frederick and Kathleen (Wordehoff) Hand, the former a descendant of German stock and the latter of French ancestry. Coming to America in 1874, when he was fifteen years of age, he located in the city of Chicago, where he attended the public schools and received private courses in higher training. As a young man he spent three years as a traveling salesman for a Chicago mercantile house. About 1888 he came to Florida, locating at Tampa, where he resided for about one year.

Possessing a knowledge of photography since a boy, he found in Tampa an opportunity to take up the study of the craft, and removing to Ocala, Florida, a short time later he there began his professional career under the tutorship of an able and skilled artist. He was thus engaged for a period of three years, when he removed to Titusville and became an active partner in a studio there. Three years later he removed to West Palm Beach, where he conducted an independent studio for four years. On July 4, 1898, he came to Miami and established the Fred Hand Studio, which he has since continuously conducted and which has had his direct personal attention during all these years, with the exception of five months during 1910, when he made a trip to Europe. His first studio here was located on Avenue C and he has occupied his present location at 36 East Flagler Street for nearly three years. Mr. Hand is an artist of marked ability whose professional work has won distinctive recognition from the fellow-members of the craft as well as the laity, and he enjoys the patronage of a discriminating clientele.

Mr. Hand was married, December 29, 1891, to Olive Williams, daughter of Russell M. and Anna E. (McIntire) Williams, both of whom were natives of the State of Kentucky, where Mrs. Hand was also born. Mr. and Mrs. Hand have two children: Russell Frederick Hand, engaged in the insurance business in Miami, and Gretchen, wife of Paul Smith, a chemist of Indianapolis, Indiana. Mr. Hand is a member of the Episcopal church. A citizen of Miami for over twenty years and closely associated with its business interests, he has gained a wide acquaintance here and a worthy place among the city's substantial and representative business men.

CHARLES F. SULZNER

Charles F. Sulzner has been a citizen of Miami since the memorable year of the city's foundation and he has been identified in a substantial manner with the growth and development of the community. He early demonstrated his faith in the future of Miami by substantial investment and by his business foresight and discriminating judgment he has won for himself a generous competency, as well as the high regard of all with whom he has come in contact.

Mr. Sulzner is a native of Huntsville, Alabama, born December 27, 1853, and he is a son of Frederick and Margaret (Christopher) Sulzner, the former a native of Germany and the latter born in Selma, Alabama. The father, who was born in 1823, was in the wholesale business in Mobile, Alabama, for a number of years. Both parents are now deceased. Charles F. Sulzner was reared in Mobile, Alabama, where his parents lived for several years and where his father owned considerable property. He acquired his education at Barton Academy, at Mobile, and at Blue College, located in the same city. Leaving school, he went to New Orleans and there learned the trade of a manufacturing jeweler. Upon attaining his majority he went to San Francisco and the following two

years was spent in California and Nevada. Returning to the Southland, he located in Milton, Florida, and opened a jewelry, stationery and book store, which he successfully conducted for a period of three or four years. Disposing of his store, he removed to Lake City, Florida, thence to Palatka and later to St. Augustine, where he was engaged in the jewelry business for fifteen years and where he was very successful. He had accumulated a comfortable competency, giving him an annual income of \$1,500 per year, and he and his wife decided to retire. He came to Miami in 1896, a short time before the railroad was built into the city. He chartered the sailboat *Cupid* and sailed down here, cruising from Palm Beach to Miami, tying his boat to a stake amid a pile of rocks at the southeast corner of what is now the Royal Palm Hotel. At that time the city had been laid out on paper only and prices of lots were too high to attract investors. Mr. Flagler soon ordered the prices cut in two. Mr. Sulzner did not buy that year, but came back the next year and bought two lots, one at Twelfth and C, where the new Tatum building now stands, for one thousand dollars, and one where the Whaler jewelry store is located for eight hundred and seventy-five dollars. On the property at Twelfth and C he built a frame building with three store rooms and back offices, and some expressed surprise at his business audacity. Several years later this property had an annual rental of \$2,250 and a valuation of \$22,500. The following year the property was offered for \$30,000, but the sale not being made the owner took it off the market. The next year the valuation went to \$45,000, which was refused, and in another year a winter visitor offered \$50,000 for the property. A year later Mr. Sulzner made out the first ninety-nine year lease executed in Miami, when he leased this property on the basis of six per cent on a valuation of \$60,000. This lease was afterward cancelled, and the price of the rental was soon increased to \$5,000 a year. The property has a present valuation of \$250,000 and is leased for ninety-nine years at an annual rental of \$22,500. Mr. Sulzner has bought property in Miami every year and his faith in the city and its future is unbounded. At the time of his coming here he moved his jewelry stock here, but never opened up, disposing of his stock to Mr. Whaler, who was just then embarking in business.

Mr. Sulzner married, September 13, 1893, Pearl Danforth, of Albion, New York. They spend their summers in Europe or in the North, but Miami holds first place in their hearts. Mr. Sulzner is numbered among the solid, substantial men of the community, and cooperates in all movements for the material, intellectual and moral progress of the city. He is thoroughly familiar with the history of Miami and has had a worthy part in its making. His many years of residence here have made him widely and favorably known and his activities have been an element in the general growth and progress of the community.

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