THE ORIGINAL A. R. KRUEGER HOME

The first house on the Krueger homestead in which the young New York City bachelor lived. He is standing in front of the door and the two men on either side are Negro helpers. This house was located near the road. The present Krueger home was built back from the road on a knoll and is now occupied by the family of Albert P. Krueger, the second of his three sons. The spots on the house are horseflies and not defects in the picture.

(Front Page Item in the Stuart Times of May 16, 1913)

This young man is, we are sorry to say, living alone and trying the sad experiment of bachelor's hall, and we are afraid that as a cook he is not much of a success, and hope that the time is not far distant when some young lady with a life preserver will come to his rescue and stop him buying so many canned goods.

Laying all jokes aside Carroll is manager of a fine estate that adjoins the St. Lucie Fruit Company on the west and he has a fine patch of red Spanish pineapples about ready to ship and several large patches that will come to bearing next year.

CARROLL DUNSCOMBE

THE ALBERT R. KRUEGER FAMILY IN 1901

This young pioneer couple and their four husky youngsters were among the first families of Stuart's original colony. Standing is their only daughter, Janet, who is now Mrs. Carroll Dunscombe. The eldest son, Karl, is sitting in front of his sister. Mother Krueger is holding the baby boy, George, and Albert is sitting on his father's knee.

A. R. Krueger Came Here In 1886, Nicknamed 'Dude'

A. R. Krueger, one of Stuart's most progressive and respected pioneers, came to New York City in 1880 from Berlin where he was born in 1859. City ways and city dress were a part of his nature and when he joined former acquaintances in the tropical wilderness along the banks of the St. Lucie River in 1886 he was slow to adopt their dress and customs. Wearing his derby hat and stiff collars with fancy ties he was nicknamed "Dude" by his comrades by which name he was affectionately called even after the reason for the name was long forgotten. That he liked the rough life, about which he related many humorous tales, was proved by his purchase at the end of the year of 80 acres on the creek in St. Lucie Estates which now bears his name.

That he was resourceful to the nth degree and far from a city slicker looking for an idle life was amply demonstrated by the results of his plantation on which his fine old home still stands. As riverfront property was not available in the section which he chose, he moved on inland, down Krueger Creek which he improved into a navigable waterway by which he could haul materials for his first little home and the needs for his extensive pineapple fields and citrus groves which became one of the showplaces of the entire east coast.

In 1893 he married Miss Annie Spiers who had come down in 1891 from her home in Canada to visit her aunt, Mrs. Benjamin Hogg. Captain Hovp then operated a sawmill and store at Waveland on what is now known as Castle Hill, the Edward Swann property. Four children were born to the Kruegers within as many years and their only daughter, Janet (now Mrs. Carroll Dunscombe), was the first baby girl born in the town now called Stuart—it having been called Potsdam before. (Coincidently, the Morris Johns became parents for the first time that same day and their son, Walter, has the distinction of being the first male child to be born in the new town.)

Albert, named for his father, and Karl are well known in Stuart today. The youngest son, George, died two years ago of a rare disease contracted in the Pacific area during World War II. His wife and three daughters live in Miami Beach. The Dunscombe's only son, John, lives in Fort Lauderdale and the Karl Kruegers have two teen-age sons who carry on the family name. The elder Krueger died in 1922, Mrs. Krueger in 1945.

In speaking of her arrival in Florida Mrs. Krueger once described it in these words: On Oct. 6, 1891. I had my first view of the St. Lucie River and the surrounding country as we rounded Sewall's Point in Captain Hogg's naptha launch, the first in this country which he had just brought from Highlands, N. J. It was a glorious view from Captain Hogg's hill as the whole river opened up in a panorama of green woods, pineapple fields, a few citrus trees and homes."

The commodious Krueger home and homestead was a mecca for social gatherings and the kindliness and hospitality of this pioneer couple lives in the memory of those now living to recall the happy days of yesteryear.

Cecil Johns remembers when, as a small boy, one of his weekend chores was to put the box of sawdust in the rowboat and row across the river to get ice from the factory there. Ice was a great luxury in those days and every effort was made to insulate it as well as possible in sawdust to make it last as long as possible.

JOIN IN THE FUN IN NEXT SATURDAY'S COUNTY-CITY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION HERE

PRESIDENTS THAT FISHED HERE

These are the five U. S. Presidents that took a fling at the fishing sport in the waters of Martin County. As shown they are Presidents Chester Arthur, William H. Taft, Theodore Roosevelt, Grover Cleveland and Warren G. Harding.

NOTICE REGARDING COUNTY COMMISSION MEETINGS

1. The Board of County Commissioners, commencing in November, 1950, will hold regular meetings on the first and third Wednesdays at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

2. Any persons desiring to appear before the County Commissioners will be asked to contact Joseph S. Greenlees, assistant to the County Commissioners at telephone number 334, office in the Court House Annex in order that time may be given to such persons to be heard. This will conserve the time of the persons to be heard as well as the time of County Commissioners and will permit full information to be available to the parties at the time of hearing. A specific time will be allotted for a hearing so that the public will not be kept waiting to take up their business with the Commission.

A. E. SIMS,
Chairman Board of County Commissioners,
Martin County, Florida

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Today it's smart to be economy-minded. Today discrimination is the keyword in wise buying. When you shop for venetian blinds, look for the blinds that are ahead of the field in every point of quality and value; operation and design. Look for ROLLA-HEAD Venetian Blinds.

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Consider these exclusive ROLLA-HEAD features: easily removable slats finished with Du Pont plastics for easy cleaning . . . custom quality . . . advanced design for easy operation . . . decorative beauty. They are yours now at the lowest prices ever!

TRASO MANUFACTURING CO.
Fort Pierce
P. O. Box 1012 Phone 225

Join in the fun in next Saturday's County-City Birthday Celebration here.

1915 GRADUATING CLASS

Before Stuart had a high school, graduating ceremonies were conducted each year for students completing the 8th grade. Shown here is such a class. They are (standing, left to right) Hazel Dyer, (now Mrs. Merritt Cressler); Mary Witham, (now Mrs. Lane Jennings); Miss Myrtle Dyer and Gladys Parks; (sitting) Leeson A. Hogarth, now of West Palm Beach, and Jackson H. McDonald (deceased).

Times have changed for the better...

Congratulations, Martin County

On this 25th Anniversary. From Maine to California to Florida covers practically this whole United States. Native of Orono, Maine, I came here in 1947 from Los Angeles, Calif., managed the Jensen Beauty Salon in 1947-1948, and managed the Victory Beauty Salon in the Victory Arcade in 1948-1949.

On July 16, 1949, I opened my own shop, the modernly equipped Buffum Beauty Salon at its present location.

This is one of Martin County's most modern shops, staffed and equipped for the hair-dressing styles and beauty treatments of 1950.

Thanks for your appreciated patronage.

MARJORIE BUFFUM
NORAY BOSWELL
Buffum Beauty Salon
BOZONE BUILDING
246 FLAGLER AVENUE
Phone 640 for Appointment
AIR-CONDITIONED

Congratulations, Martin County, On

Founder's Day

Next Saturday, Nov. 11

For 16 years I have been privileged to do business and make friends with the people of Stuart and Martin County, coming here on Sept. 12, 1934, and purchasing Stuart Metal Works. This business was incorporated in 1942 as Stuart Plumbing & Metal Works, Inc. In March, 1947, I sold the business to Carl L. Bess, and in February of 1948 organized the Pence Construction Co.

A native Floridian, I was born at Boynton, attended West Palm Beach schools and graduated from Peabody High at Pittsburgh, Pa., plus a course in Sanitary Engineering at Carnegie Technical Institute.

I have tried to serve my City and my County, being a Stuart city commissioner, a Mayor of Stuart, a President of Martin County Chamber of Commerce. It is a fine City and a fine County—with great opportunities if we will learn to set our goals and pull together to reach them.

PHIL PENCE
PENCE CONSTRUCTION CO.
DRAGLINE AND BULLDOZING WORK
PHONE 193

THEODORE DEHON BUILDING

ARTHUR DEHON BUILDING

Our Most Enduring Satisfactions . . .

That We Have Helped to Bring So Many Fine People To Locate In Martin County And That We Have Helped to Build a Modern Stuart

25 years ago, Theodore Dehon, entered the real estate field in Stuart, on Sept. 25, 1925, being the representative of Reed-Wendt Co., realtors of Lake Worth. He bought out their interests in 1927, opening his own real estate office on the corner where Stuart Drug Corp. is today. In 1926 he was elected President of the Chamber of Commerce, and one of his first official acts was to spur signing of the contract for the road linking Jensen Bridge with the Ocean. The bridge had been completed but the road was yet unbuilt.

During the "Embargo Period" in the boom, when building material deliveries were held up, Theodore Dehon used his experience of 25 years as general freight agent in charge of solicitation for the Clinchfield R.R., Spartanburg, S. C., to go to St. Augustine and get the F.E.C. Railway to release the materials which built the Pelican Hotel here, Peacock Arcade and other structures.

In 1929 he was elected to Stuart City Commission and served two years, resigning. He was reelected in 1933 and served six successive years, three as Mayor.

A lifetime Episcopalian, Mr. Dehon has actively supported the growth of the Episcopal Church here, being on the vestry 25 years, and being instrumental both in founding the original mission here and in building the new church on Fourth Street.

He built the Dehon Building in 1941, one of the first large modern office and stores buildings to be constructed in what is now the heart of Stuart's business section, moving the realty office there in December of that year. He built the Paul Thomas home in St. Lucie Estates, first home to be built in Stuart in 5 years.

His son, Arthur M. Dehon, has been actively associated with the business since 1935, except for the period he was in the Armed Services in 1944-45. Arthur Dehon has had full confidence in Martin County. His own home, designed by Charles Morgan, an associate of Frank Lloyd Wright, and five residences which he constructed on East Fourth Street, exemplify the finest type of Florida home building. He built Stuart's largest stores and office building, the Arthur Dehon Building in 1947. The Dehon buildings were of a design and type of construction which set an example for other business construction—as well as imbuing the business community with confidence.

Through the years this firm has acted as broker for such sales as the France Apartments, Atlantic Court Apartments, Lyric Theatre Building, Post Office Arcade, Victory Building, A&P Building, Riverside Apartments, Virginia Apartments, Edgewater Apartments, St. Lucie Hotel, Stuart Drug Building and numerous others.

At Port Sewall we sold the Sunrise Inn property, Clement R. Ford site, E. W. Dutton home, Carl L. Bess home, Mrs. Andrew D. Berkey home, Miss Evelyn Thomas home, homesites to Claude O. Rainey, George N. Crawford and William Pries, homes to S. F. Stephenson, Judge Henry Frey, Hans Meyers, David S. Durant, George G. Woodruff, Mrs. Aura Fike Jones, and others, including the Samuel W. Traylor estate to Dr. J. P. Graf.

Sewall's Point sales include the Carnegie Estate to Dr. A. J. L. Moritz, the Hiram Bloomingdale estate, and sale of the Miller estate to Dr. Anderson Lawton.

Ranch and farm sales include the 3,000 acre John Haromy ranch west of Hobe Sound and the 2,800 acre William Matheson Crane Creek Ranch at Palm City, later expanded to 4,000 acres, and the sale of the 280-acre Paul Kelly farm and grove to Louis A. Wehle, chairman of the board of the Genesee Brewing Company.

Looking to the Future

We have full faith in the possibilities of Stuart and her sister communities throughout Martin County. With new bridges to the sea, new and better roads to develop our great agricultural sections—and a spirit of working together to make our City and our County live up to their possibilities, this area can truly be the finest in all Florida.

FOR PROPERTIES OF ANY TYPE THROUGHOUT MARTIN COUNTY, CONSULT

THEODORE DEHON & SON

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE

Associates: Christian Christensen and Harry Wood

Mrs. Bernice Paulding, Secretary

DEHON BUILDING STUART, FLORIDA PHONE 81

PRESBYTERIANS BEGAN IN 1925

First Presbyterian Church services were held in Stuart in the spring of 1925 when the Rev. H. W. McCombs came down from Fort Pierce to preach to a small group in the high school auditorium. Twelve or 15 attended the founding services which were discontinued through the summer as many of the congregation were winter visitors.

The following November Dr. J. F. Shepherd, synodical executive, made an appointment to resume services the last Sunday of that month. However, a rainstorm cut the attendance to two persons and regular services were not started again until May 1926 when Mr. McCombs again filled the pulpit.

A Sunday School was organized Oct. 3, 1926 with 49 enrolled and Oct. 24, the church was organized. The first officers were J. E. White, Bert D. Keck, Henry P. Stevenson, H. L. Snyder, G. S. Moore, Martin Ergenzinger and A. C. Smith.

The Woman's Club building was used for services until the present new building was completed for its first service Oct. 10, 1948. A $33,000 structure, built by contractor Charles Conrad, it is situated in the triangle bound by Osceola Ave., Riverside Dr. and North Illinois Ave. It stands as memorial to the pastor, Dr. Charles A. Carriel, who came here in September 1943 from Westminster Presbyterian Church at Dubuque, Iowa, and who has served here continuously since then.

Other pastors who promoted the early growth of this denomination included the Rev. W. G. Rees who replaced Mr. McCombs in 1931 and served until 1935; the Rev. W. C. France, Louisville, Ky., and then Dr. Charles B. Wingerd who resigned in 1943.

CATHOLIC CHURCH BUILT HERE IN 1916

Dedication of the fine St. Joseph's Catholic Church on East 4th St. in December 1948 and of the riverfront rectory on Osceola soon after climaxed the efforts of a small group of Catholics here who were served only once a month by visiting priests before World War I.

In 1916 their first little church was built in the Bessey Addition and the Rev. Michael Beerhalter of Fort Pierce conducted mass each Sunday until 1934. That year, the Rev. Joseph Fahy assumed full-time duties and served the parish for eight years. He was succeeded by the Rev. John O'Sullivan who remained until 1944 when the present pastor, the Rev. T. J. Geary, took charge. The progress since that time has included a great increase in membership in addition to the new buildings and Father Geary's future plans call for a school and he is also working now on plans for a new Catholic Church at Jupiter Island.

George Thomas.

BISHOP REA CONDUCTED SERVICE HERE IN 1903

Although the Episcopal Church records do not include the first gatherings of the group here, Fred Hancock recalls that Bishop Rea conducted a service in the new riverfront home of his parents before it was completed. That was in 1903 and he remembers that they put down shavings for the floor which had not been installed by Contractor

FIRST M. E. CHURCH DEDICATED IN 1907

The Florida Christian Advocation, Oct. 15, 1907 issue, tells the story of the pioneers who built the first Methodist Church here which was dedicated by Bishop Galloway in December of that year. The special east coast edition of the State church paper, which pictures the new church with a lengthy story of the development of the new frontier, was preserved by J. R. Pomeroy whose family loaned quite a collection of old papers to The News for this edition. The church was burned on New Years Day 1915 along with 26 other buildings in the block in Stuart's most disastrous fire. The present church was built on the site of the first one.

First Episcopalian Services In Area Were Held in 1931

By the REV. GEORGE P. HUNTINGTON

Since its humble beginnings as a mission of All Saints' Mission Church in Waveland (Jensen Beach), the church and congregation of St. Mary's Episcopal Church in Stuart has assumed, in less than a generation's time, a place of strong spiritual influence in this area. Six months ago, St. Mary's was able to petition for independent and self-sustaining status as an incorporated parish of the Diocese of South Florida.

Exactly 19 years ago this month, on Sunday, Nov. 8, 1931, under the pastorate of the Rev. G. L. G. Thomas, the first Episcopal services were held in the newly acquired "Parish House" of All Saints in Waveland. It was equipped for this occasion with chairs borrowed from Johns Mortuary Chapel. This historic little building originally was located at the north edge of the city at the junction of U. S. 1 and the Old Dixie Hwy. where it was built in 1894 as the first meeting house for religious services in the history of Stuart.

Before being moved, in the summer of 1930, to its new location on West 3rd St. near U. S. 1, the buildiny had been used successively as a meeting house, the home of a newspaper, the Chamber of Commerce and fruit store. Acquisition of the property was made possible by the late Harry A. Dyer who sold it to the members of the Guild of All Saints for one-half of its assessed value. The plot of land on which the historic edifice was transplanted was given to the church by Commodore Stanley Kitching and the late John Charles Hancock.

The local Episcopal congregation, though small in the early days, (it was much larger and more active in those years across the River in Waveland where the parent Church of All Saints had stood for many years) was an enthusiastic and devoted one, and the former fruit store did not remain merely a parish house for long. In 2½ months, on Jan. 22, 1932, the Rt. Rev. John Durham Wing, then bishop coadjutor of the diocese, came to Stuart from Orlando to consecrate St. Mary's Church, and the old house became again a house of God.

Improvements and additions followed rapidly. Gifts amounting to $1,000 from Mrs. William Barstow of Hobe Sound and from the church buiding fund made it possible to enlarge the building, paint it and rearrange the interior in March of that year. The church was also newly outfitted with furniture, ornaments and sanctuary appointments by Mrs. Henry St. John and the original donor and benefactress, Mrs. Barstow. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Rue of Stuart and others of the congregation gave largely of their talents in these early days to enhance the beauty and usefulness of our first Episcopal Church building.

On Sept. 26, 1949, ground was "broken" in a large tract of land at East 4th St. and Hospital Ave., acquired through the further generosity of Mrs. William Barstow, and construction of a new St. Mary's Church and the first permanent dwelling for its pastors was begun. The congregation of St. Mary's left its old church building last Nov. 13 after a short introductory service and adjourned to the new site where they joined a large representation of the Stuart community in impressive ceremonies attending the laying of the cornerstone. The stone, having been blessed by the priest, was laid in place by Dennis S. Hudson, senior warden of the church, Sam H. Austin, junior warden and chairman of the building committee, and Rue, the finance chairman.

The new church was finally opened for services on Palm Sunday, last April 2.

SEAT IN SUSANNAH

From 1855 to 1864 the county seat of Brevard County was Fort Pierce, or Susannah. Later it was moved to Titusville. St. Lucie County was not created until 1905.

BAPTISTS MADE START IN 1915

Organization of Stuart's first Baptist Church dates back to 1915 when the Rev. R. Q. Bartlett was sent by the State Mission Board to Jensen Beach. During the first few months he organized a church there and also at Stuart. The late C. H. Munch of the Jensen Church and L. C. Kickliter of the Stuart congregation were jointly ordained as deacons for their respective churches. At first services were held here monthly in the Woman's Club, Woodmen Hall and finally the old theatre building.

After one year of the full-time service of the Rev. A. S. Blizzard (father of Mrs. George McPherson of Eldorado Heights), the church was forced to disband in 1917 as the town's populace had dwindled because of the war. The official records were left in the hands of Dozier Baker, church clerk, with power and authority to grant church letters if and when called for. Late in December 1918 Blizzard met with a small group and reorganized on a restricted basis and he was employed to preach the fourth Sunday of each month.

It was not until October 1923 that a permanent reorganization occurred. Officers were J. G. Steinhauser, moderator; S. C. Platt, clerk; Mrs. Steinhauser, secretary; Mrs. Agatha Thomas, Mrs. C. E. White and J. H. S. Panter, trustees.

The present church site was purchased for $2,100 Jan. 18, 1924. A year later ground was broken for a church. A loan of $1,700 was obtained and added to $8,000 which completed the church. The pastor, Dr. H. C. Englis, was succeeded by E. H. Burnett, U. E. Reed, R. D. Carrin, L. E. Thomas, T. J. Reynolds, Phil Maxwell and today's R. W. Acree.

John W. Martin Realized Dream To Be Governor

"In 1885, 41 years ago, there was born in the 'Kingdom of the Sun,' Marion County, a man. He was born amid the orange groves on sun-kissed hills. And there he dreamed his boyhood dream, there he cherished his fond ambition—to one day serve his State as Governor of Florida.

"Just 17 years from the day he entered Jacksonville with $4.75 in his pocket, he delivered his first speech in a race for the mayorality of that city. Three times he was elected to that office, and his next step was to the Governor's chair. The man to whom I refer is John W. Martin, present Governor of Florida and your honored guest tonight."

The above is the introduction given former Gov. Martin at the Pelican Hotel banquet in celebration of the founding of this county. The speaker, Charles W. Hunter, was one of the Governor's closest longtime friends and he went on to tell of his birthday in the little town of Martin "where dwelt his illustrious ancestors who had also served their State." He declared that no citizen had ever done more for his State than the guest of honor on that auspicious occasion.

FOUR KITCHING BROTHERS SETTLED ON EAST COAST

Due to the large family connection of the Kitchings it is necessary to go both North and South of Martin County to locate their families. Best known here were Walter's bachelor who are uncle and nephew. Also well-known in their active days here were Walter' bachelor brother, Broster, who lived with his unmarried sister, Susan. Walter Kitching had only one daughter who is now Mrs. John E. Taylor.

Stanley's father was Sylvanus who lived from 1848 to 1927. In 1884 he landed in Sebastian. The town was then known as New's Haven so named for Thomas New but Kitching changed the name to Sebastian for the river for which the location was famed. There he reared a family of three sons and six girls most of whom later became residents of this county. Besides Stanley, his sons are Cleveland and Reginald, whose sons are Reginald, Jr., and Stanley, Jr. The daughters include the late Mrs. Charles Glass (mother of Sylvanus, Raymond and Mrs. John Mann), Mrs. C. E. Schroeder, who has two sons and a daughter, Mrs. Don Paxton, Mrs. Leroy Ricou and Mrs. I. T. Rembert, all of Stuart, and Mrs. Ray Robertson of Jensen Beach whose two children are Langley and Elizabeth.

The fourth brother of the English family who scattered along the Florida coast was Pennington who located at Jupiter. He first landed at Palm Beach while the Royal Poinciana Hotel was under construction and he and his wife operated a hotel under a tent for the workman on the big construction project. Their three children are Walter, Alice and Charles Kitching, now of Vero Beach.

FIRST SETTLERS BUILT THIS CHURCH IN 1895

This unique church steeple guided newcomers down the St. Lucie River and attracted attention of the passengers on the first FEC Railway trains. Situated on the present site of Tom Collins' Amoco Station, U. S. 1, it was begun in April and dedicated in June 1895. The Rev. J. A. Hendry, Methodist pastor, came with the presiding elder to conduct the official ceremonies. That it was well built and consecrated is emphasized by the fact that it still stands (on West 3rd St.) and is still used for religious purposes, now housing the Sunday School of the Episcopal Church. Episcopalians plan to move it to their new location on East 4th St.

HERE'S ONE YOU CAN ALL GUESS

Here is a picture of the old Christian Endeavor Society Hall, one of the first public meeting places. It stood on the site of the present Woman's Club building. This group, taken in 1913, were attending the Bible Conference. Dr. Neil McQuarrie, one of its leaders, is standing in front. Dr. Graham, with the beard and hat on arm, stands beside him. Stanley Kitching, Judge J. C. Hancock, J. B. McDonald, Mrs. Ethel T. Porter and many other familiar faces can be spotted in the group.

THREE RAISED FUNDS FOR COMMUNITY CHURCH

When Hobe Sound was taken over by Anthony Drexel Biddle of Philadelphia, and Malcolm Meacham of New York and the name changed to Olympia, John C. Jessup, Mrs. Anna Hart and T. W. Gillette received great credit for being instigators and raising funds for a community church which grew into a reality through the subscriptions of many winter residents who were interested in having a church there.

The name Olympia remained in force from the early 1920s until the summer of 1932 when it reverted to Hobe Sound.

HENRY SEWALL BORN HERE, SETTLED POINT

More than a century ago—1948 to be exact—Rufus King Sewall, a leading lawyer in New England cruised down the Indian River. With Mrs. Sewall they are among the earliest tourists on record in this section. While on this visit they stopped at St. Augustine and on Aug. 22 their son, Henry E. Sewall, was born. He evidently "got Florida sand in his shoes" at an early age for he returned in November 1889 to settle permanently Sewall's Point which he so named. He was accompanied on that memorable trip by his wife, the former Abbie Evans Thomas of Oswego, N. Y. They built a home on the Point and were instrumental in important developments which began in that decade.

He came direct from New York to Jacksonville and then down by the steamer St. Lucie as far as Melbourne. From there he came on down the Indian River through the fresh water grass to Eden. There he bought a sail boat and used it as his horse and wagon to go up and down to Sewall's Point while he was building his home.

"The river was very grassy then. They spoke of it as the meadows and called it the field," he recalled, "for the river was full of grass as far up as Ankona and it grew 600 feet from the shore and was awfully hard to get through. The river bottom was only 2 or 3 feet below the surface and long flat bladed grass lay 6 feet or longer on top of the water and was full of iodine, mosquitoes and snakes. And when it got ripe and the wind blew it ashore and it began to decay it would turn a white horse black in the night and it was no use to paint a boat and expect it to look any better than an old weather beaten hulk."

The captain's account of his arrival says, in part: "The first thing I did was to clear the land, set out pines, build a wharf and open a Post Office. I made a station for the delivery of freight that arrived and departed for

EARLY DEVELOPER

HENRY E. SEWALL

the St. Lucie River. The regular line of Indian River boats ran to Jupiter and carried both freight, mail and passengers north and south. The fare, I think, was $5 to Titusville and $1 to Jupiter. Sewall's Point was then the Post Office, quite sometime before Potsdam, and the mail boat ran up to Spruce Bluff where J. E. Fultz was postmaster. Spruce Bluff was one-third of the distance up the North Fork of the St. Lucie on the way to White City.

"The inlet in 1848 was 2½ miles down river and was named Prospect Inlet. My father came in through it in 1848 in his yacht, and it was very shallow. It closed up and acted very much like the Jupiter Inlet now closed. We needed an inlet here and eventually opened one with shovels."

Capture of 513 Indians and 165 Negroes at Fort Jupiter March 21-23, 1838 is said to have broken the fighting power of the Seminoles and brought the end of the Florida war into sight. Only Chief Passic-Micco and 14 followers escaped. Although the weary struggle dragged on for four years the Seminoles and their allies were never again able to make a real battle stand. Fort Jupiter therefore became the scene of the greatest single disaster to the Indians of the seven years of the Seminole War.

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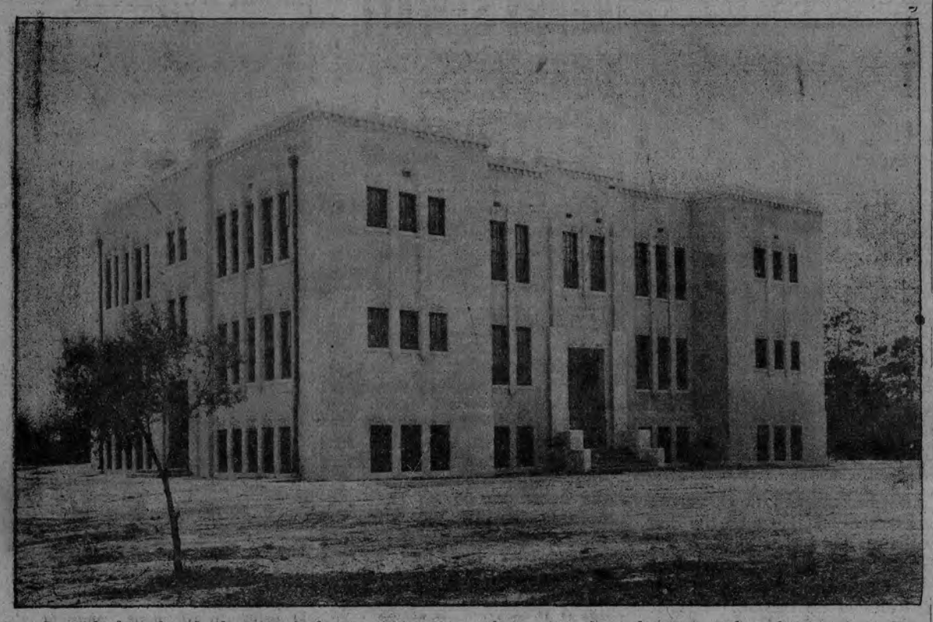
CHEVROLET
First in demand
First in value
First in sales

ROYAL PALM CHEVROLET CO.
KRUEGER BUILDING PHONE 9124 STUART, FLORIDA

THIS FINE NEW SCHOOL WAS BUILT IN 1923 FOR $46,355



It took four bond elections before a $60,000 issue was approved by voters of the south end of Palm Beach in 1922 to construct this consolidated school on a 10-acre site purchased five years before. Besides the actual construction cost, another $10,000 was spent for a floor in the basement, sidewalks and furnishings. Its cornerstone contains the names of school officials for that year as follows: trustees, George W. Parks, F. H. Chandler and Dr. F. B. Eurit; County Board members Edward Mapp, D. W. Boydston and W. E. Keen; County Superintendent Agnes Ballard and Principal Mrs. Joe A. Youngblood who served from 1921 through 1924. The school was on the accredited list of the State department and also of the Southern Association of Secondary School and Colleges. By expressed preference of parents the one-teacher schools at Palm City and Tropical Farms were abandoned and the children transported to the new school. Of the bond issue 20 per cent was allotted for erection of a school at Salerno while $2,000 resulted in a good Negro school in Lincoln Park which was constructed according to plans of the Rosenwald Fund. All three schools are in use today.

Stories of First Parrots Recounted

Mrs. Donald Parker of Indiantown told the story of the town's first parrot before a recent visitor recalled the bird which hollered at passers-by over in the present Johns building. Her mother, Mrs. G. S. Chesterman, ran a "Necessity Shop" in the present Johns dry cleaning shop and the family lived upstairs.

Mrs. C. owned a mother cat which had a kitten which looked exactly like the mother. The big movie concern which staged "Robinson Crusoe" here borrowed the cats for the cast, the kitten being used in the first part of the film and the mother cat being its double, or grownup version, at the end. Mama Kitty didn't like show business and took off for the tall timbers The show folks remunerated Mrs. C. for the loss by giving her the parrot, another member of the film cast. This bird lived out its days in Stuart and furnished the town with much entertainment. BUT—after weeks and weeks Mama Cat came home, climbed the tower of the windmill to reach an upstairs window through which she was admitted at dawn one morning. She didn't resent the parrot from that day on but she refused to speak to her own child, according to Betty Parker.

JOIN IN THE FUN IN NEXT SATURDAY'S COUNTY-CITY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION HERE

WHY I CAST MY ANCHOR IN STUART

I traveled all over the world, also the U. S. A. Before I signed up with the Army Transport in December, 1943, I traveled by train and bus through North, South and Central Florida. Coming by bus, I noticed the St. Lucie River and contacted Old Faithful Mr. Kraft. From the residence of Ed Mapp, I viewed the very picturesque St. Lucie River—and it pulled me like a magnet.

The only similar view I have seen was in a Northern Maine inland lake. I was on a sailing ship loading ice for Washington, D. C., in 1908.

OLD SALT FRANK MASON

FIVE GENERATIONS MEET

Here are five generations of a family that joined here recently for this picture at the home of Mrs. H. J. Greene. They are (left to right) Mrs. G. W. Meek of Tuscumbia, Ala., Mrs. H. C. Stuart of Live Oak, Mrs. Meek's daughter; Mrs. Greene, daughter of Mrs. Stuart; Mrs. Walter L. Wells of Stuart, daughter of Mrs. Greene, and Bruce Leonard Wells, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wells.

Flowers

Dress-up Every Occasion

CONGRATULATING MARTIN COUNTY ON THIS 25th ANNIVERSARY

Thanks to all of You . . .

for the fine response you have given to Stuart's Modern Flower Shop. . . .

Stuart and Martin County are close and dear to me. I came here with my parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Fowler, and my husband, in December of 1918. My father helped Sam Matthews build some of Stuart's early construction. Mr. Slocum was associated with Mr. Paulson in the plumbing business. The plumbing shop was in the present location of the St. Lucie Bar. My son, Charles, graduated from Martin County High School in 1938.

During 1946, I graduated from the New York School of Floral Design, and in that year managed a flower shop on Fifth Avenue in New York City. Returning to Stuart, I opened what is now the Tot-N-Teen Shop in 1947, adding flowers in September, 1948. Selling that business, I moved to my present location in April, 1949, and opened a complete flower shop—the first in Martin County. My Mother, Mrs. Charles B. Fowler, is associated with me.

Gifts, flowers . . . floral memorials . . . blooming potted flowers . . . For anything in flowers see:

SLOCUM'S Flowers

MEMBER F. T. D.

210 St. Lucie Avenue

Phone 613

Send Flowers

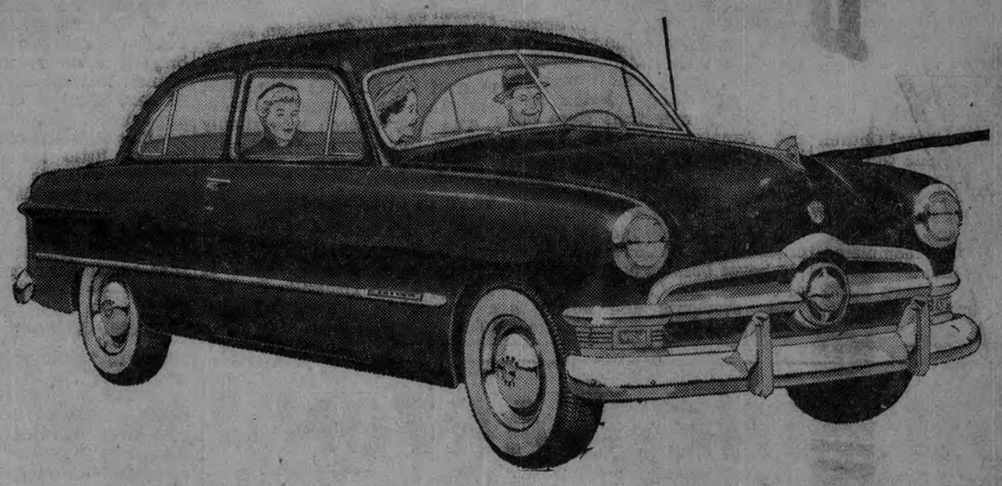
FORDS ARE TOUGH FORDS CAN TAKE IT

The First Amphibious Jeep was the old Model-T Ford. Here's an Old-Timer plowing through a flooded road back in the Big Rain of 1915. A Ford will take you there and bring you back.

FORDS HELPED BUILD MARTIN COUNTY

Yes, Fords were Martin County Pioneers. Many an early settler recalls with affection how his high-wheeled Model T. never faltered at sight of marsh or flood or unmarked trail. "We knew we'd get there—because we had a Ford."

Without sacrificing the qualities of dependability and reliability, Ford through the years has continually improved his automobiles mechanically, combining style and comfort, until today the '50 Ford is acclaimed as the leader in low-priced cars.



1950 FORD

WE TAKE PLEASURE IN CONGRATULATING MARTIN COUNTY ON THIS 25th ANNIVERSARY

Web Ordway Motors

PENNOCK PLANTATION'S MILKING PARLOR AT JU PITER

This is the milking parlor built in 1939 at Pennock Plantation in Jupiter where 300 Jersey cows are milked twice daily to furnish the product that's sold in three counties.

PENNOCK'S DAIRY STARTED IN 1910

One of South Florida's leading dairies is the Pennock Plantation now in its 40th year of operation on the southwest side of Jupiter.

It is owned by the Pennock estate and managed by Lloyd V. Minear and his four sons, Lloyd O., Laird, Judson and Charles. The plantation includes the dairy, a nursery and a fernery and covers about 1,000 acres. It was started when a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Pennock and the father bought his daughter, now Mrs. Shirley Floyd, a cow. Today the plantation has 300 registered Jersey cows.

Pennock's has four daily routes in Martin, Palm Beach and St. Lucie Counties. Visitors are welcomed daily at the plantation to see the milking process at 3 a. m. and 3 p. m.

FROM JUNO NEWSPAPER

The first issue of the Tropical Sun published at Juno March 18, 1891 carried this item: "Captain Armour's beautiful cocoanut grove on Hobe Sound, now in bloom, is the subject of much comment by passengers on steamers plying north and south through the sound and river." Capt. James Armour of the well-known Illinois family is listed as the second keeper of Jupiter Lighthouse (completed 1857) in the early 1860s. Hobe Sound's first postmaster was Almeda C. Armour who took office Aug. 4, 1891.

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE

TORIC HOTEL

170 FLAGLER AVENUE

STUART, FLORIDA

Extends Congratulations to

MARTIN COUNTY

ON ITS 25th ANNIVERSARY . . .

MRS. MABEL R. MARTIN

Resident Manager

The Choice of Champions— DODGE "Job-Rated" TRUCKS

49 out of 86

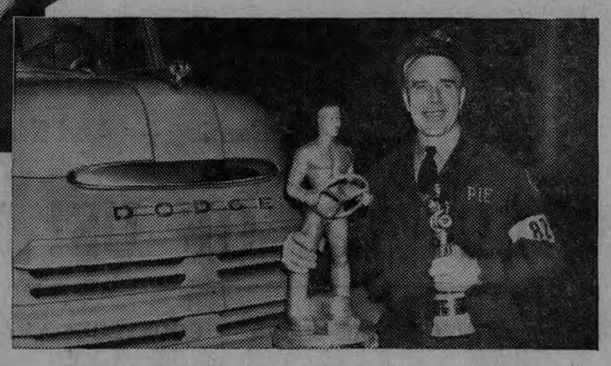
champion truck drivers choose Dodge!

Champion drivers know champion trucks!

The nation's state champions . . . with proved reputations for safety records and driving skill . . . competed recently in New York at the National Truck Roadeo. Given the privilege of driving *any* make truck, these champions selected Dodge for national competition by more than 2 to 1 over all other makes combined!

In the events in which Dodge trucks participated, 6 out of 9 national winners drove Dodge *"Job-Rated"* trucks.

The champions selected Dodge for these tough tests because of "its extra visibility, its great maneuverability, good braking, and ease of handling." So, take a tip from the men who know: drive a Dodge *"Job-Rated"* Truck!



FIRST TROPHY in the Straight Truck Class was won by Richard Wold, Glendenning Motorways, Inc., St. Paul. Wold, Minnesota State Champion, drove a Dodge GA-152 1½-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

FIRST TROPHY in the Tractor, Tandem-Axle Semi-Trailer Class was won by O. E. Chapman, Pacific Intermountain Express, Oakland, Calif. Chapman, Colorado State Champion, drove a Dodge YA-142 4-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

SECOND TROPHY in the Tractor, Tandem-Axle Semi-Trailer Class was won by Robert Rudesill, Glendenning Motorways, Inc., St. Paul. Rudesill, Minnesota State Champion, drove a Dodge YA-142 4-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

THIRD TROPHY in the Tractor, Tandem-Axle Semi-Trailer Class was won by Harry W. Pollock, Johnson Motor Lines, Inc., Baltimore. Pollock, the Maryland State Champion, drove a Dodge YA-142 4-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

THIRD TROPHY in the Straight Truck Class was won by R. D. Wallace, Johnson Motor Lines, Inc., Charlotte. Wallace, who is North Carolina State Champion, drove a Dodge GA-152 1½-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

THIRD TROPHY in the Tractor, Single-Axle Semi-Trailer Class was won by Frank Kirkpatrick, Columbia River Truck Co., Portland. Kirkpatrick, the Oregon State Champion, drove a Dodge JA-128 2½-ton *"Job-Rated"* Truck.

For championship performance—drive **DODGE "Job-Rated" TRUCKS**

RALPH ULMER MOTOR CO.

400 Old Dixie Stuart, Florida

"It Is Easy To Pay The Mather Way"

Our New Home on East Fourth Street in Stuart

MATHER'S

STUART'S MODERN FURNITURE STORE

Congratulates Martin County On This 25th Anniversary

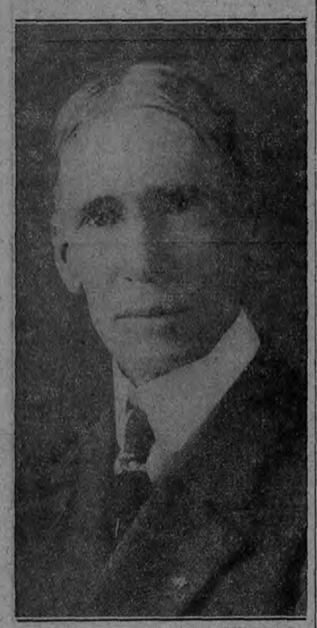
For more than a quarter century Mather Stores have been meeting the furniture needs of South Florida. Recognizing Martin County's growth, we have just given Stuart one of the finest stores in our organization. Drop in and see our exceptional display of fine furniture. The latch-string is always out at Mather's.

MATHER FURNITURE CO.

"ED" BURGESS, Mgr.

330 East 4th Street Phone 367 Stuart, Florida

BUILT FIRST THEATRES



JUDGE JOHN C. HANCOCK

In 1902 Judge Hancock, with his wife and son, Fred, came here from Cairo, Ill., and became a pineapple grower. After the decline of that business he entered the theatre up-State and in 1913 began the erection of Stuart's first theatre. It stood on Osceola Ave. just east of the present Dehon Bldg. The riverfront home he built nearly 50 years ago on Atlanta Ave. is now occupied by his son's family. He and his wife passed away the same month about two years ago.

ACADEMY AWARD WINNERS DOWN THROUGH THE YEARS

(Productions)

1928—Sunrise, Wings (Both in 1928)
1929—Broadway Melody of 1929
1930—All Quiet On The Western Front
1931—Cimmaron
1932—Grand Hotel
1933—Cavalcade
1934—It Happened One Night
1935—Mutiny On The Bounty
1936—The Great Ziegfeld
1937—The Life of Emile Zola
1938—You Can't Take It With You
1939—Gone With The Wind
1940—Rebecca
1941—How Green Was My Valley
1942—Mrs. Miniver
1943—Casablanca
1944—Going My Way
1945—The Lost Weekend
1946—The Best Years of Our Lives
1947—Gentlemen's Agreement
1948—*Hamlet
1949—All The King's Men

*Soon to be released at regular run admission. The only one of the above that has not yet played the Lyric Theatre.

Stuart's Theater-Going Began When Lyric Was Built in 1914

Cultural tastes of Stuart's early builders are revealed in early news stories of the personal appearance of Mrs. Edward MacDowell, wife of one of America's greatest composers, who gave a piano concert of her late husband's compositions here. The event took place in Stuart's first theater, built in 1914 on Osceola Ave. near the corner of Belle Flora by the late J. C. Hancock. Also appearing on that platform during the first season was Barcellos de Braga, internationally celebrated Brazilian pianist whose programs included the works of Fenster, Beethoven, Bach and Chopin. The Woman's Club, newly organized, took advantage of the new and modern facilities and celebrated the theater's opening by staging a literary program and two-act comedy.

The first issue of The Stuart Times, printed April 18, 1913, tells of Hancock's plans for the Lyric which name it has retained to the present day. Stuart had no electricity so this enterprising young businessman installed his own dynamo and gasoline engine to furnish power for his building and machines. His only son, C. F. Hancock, who now operates the City News Stand on Osceola Ave., came home from Suwannee Military Academy (there being no high school here) and joined his father in the new venture. He became manager and ran three motion picture shows a week during the winter season, closing down from April to October.

With the coming of World War I the business lagged and the first building was abandoned in 1917 in favor of a larger one on the Flagler Ave. site of the present building, a $100,000 structure erected in 1926. During the war period when "Manager Fred" was in service Stuart was without motion pictures. He was discharged three days before Christmas 1918, and on Christmas Day spread Yule cheer with his former entertainment program.

The Stuart census in 1910 was given as 100. The first theater had a seating capacity of 250 and even the most visionary doubted that the town would outgrow the building for many years. However, the boom of the 1920s generated a mushroom growth which caused many conservative business men to overexpand. Depression years changed the economic picture for the Hancocks as well as for many others. Fred managed the big new theater on through 1937 with his mother, a talented musician and music teacher, furnishing music on the theater organ, until it was sold to a chain corporation.

The Lyric's managers since Hancock have been Aubrey McCray, Oct. 2, 1937 to March 15, 1941; Hugh Prince, March 15, 1941 to Nov. 27, 1943; L. A. Arbogast, Nov. 27, 1943 to Feb. 15, 1947; Philip A. Lentz, Feb. 15, 1947 to Oct. 12, 1947, and Wayne R. Page since Oct. 12, 1947.

HANCOCKS CAME IN 1902

Judge Hancock, as he was affectionately known here, came in 1902 with his wife and son from Cairo, Ill., and, like all early settlers, engaged in pineapple farming. In Cairo he had been secretary and treasurer of the Andrew Lohr Bottling Company, in those days the largest manufacturer of soft drinks in the country. Not satisfied with income from his farming venture he continued to build contacts in North Florida and by 1912, when the slump in pineapples here was little short of disastrous, he had acquired a chain of three theaters. It was this beginning that caused him to start one in Stuart.

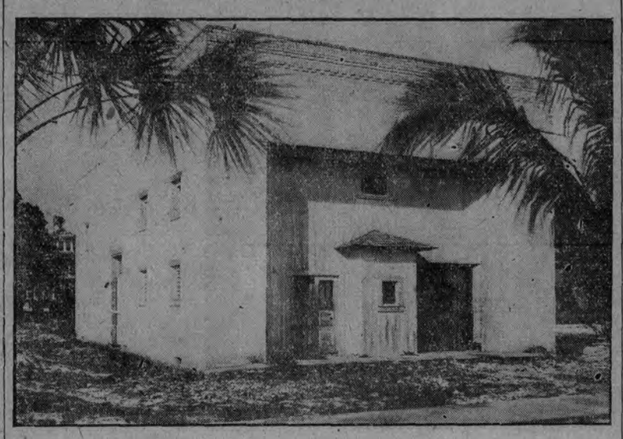
The home that he built shortly after the turn of the century on the riverfront at what is now 401 Atlanta Ave., still stands and is occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Fred Hancock and their daughters. Judge and Mrs. Hancock died within a few weeks of each other in January and February of 1948 and are buried at Waveland Cemetery at Jensen Beach.

FIRST THEATRE HEAD

C. F. HANCOCK

After graduation from military school Fred joined his father in the theater business here, serving as manager for all three Lyric Theatres which they successively built including the present one. He now operates the Stuart News Stand on Osceola Ave.

FIRST LYRIC THEATRE HERE



This fine brick building housed Stuart's first playhouse which opened its doors in the spring of 1914. Forty feet square and with a seating capacity of 250, it then seemed decades ahead of the needs of the 150 people scattered over a wide area in this section. However, within 10 years the town had not only outgrown this building but a newer one, built later on the site of the present Lyric. The fine edifice which stands today was a boom venture of J. C. Hancock and his son, Fred, who had built and operated the former Lyrics.

MRS. TITUS HART IS HOBE SOUND PIONEER

Mrs. Titus Hart is probably the oldest living pioneer of the Hobe Sound-Jupiter Island area. She and her husband, 1861-1938, were among the first settlers on the Island and their acquaintance with the nation's great who visited the exclusive playground during the past 60 years is a story in itself.

A South Florida census of 1870 listed eight persons as engaged in the manufacture of arrow root, a flourishing industry in the early years. There were also listed quite a number of "mariners," a courteous designation for persons engaged in the business of "wrecking" along the Florida coast.

100 All-Time Best Movies Are Listed

This is a list of the outstanding 100 motion pictures down through the years. It includes notable money-making attractions of their day as well as those films which found a permanent place in motion picture tradition for creative reasons. This presentation, however, is to be appraised in historical retrospect with an appreciation of progress in commercial and artistic standards.

RED KANN
(Vice-President, Motion Picture Herald)

Alexander's Ragtime Band....1938
All Quiet On The Western Front....1930
Anchors Aweigh....1945
Battleground....1950
Bells of St. Mary's....1945
Ben Hur....1927
Best Years of Our Lives....1946
Big Parade....1927
Birth of a Nation....1915
Boys Town....1938
Broadway Melody of 1929....1929
Broken Blossoms....1919
Cabinet of Dr. Caligari....1919
Cabiria....1913
Cavalcade....1933
Champ....1931
Cimmaron....1931
Citizen Kane....1941
City Lights....1931
Covered Wagon....1924
Damaged Goods....1915
Duel In The Sun....1947
Fool There Was....1922
For Whom The Bell Tolls....1943
42nd Street....1933
Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse....1921
Glorious Adventure....1921
Going My Way....1944
Gone With The Wind....1939
Goodby Mr. Chips....1939
Grand Hotel....1932
Grapes of Wrath....1940
Grass....1925
Great Dictator....1940
Great Expectations....1947
Great Train Robbery....1903
Great Ziegfeld....1936
Greed....1925
Hamlet....1948
Henry V....1945
Humoresque....1920
Hunchback of Notre Dame....1923
I'm No Angel....1933
Informer....1935
Intolerance....1916
It Happened One Night....1934
Jazz Singer....1927
Joan of Arc....1948
Jolson Story....1946
Kid....1920
King of Kings....1927
Last Laugh....1925
Life of Emile Zola....1937
Lights of New York....1928
Little Women....1933
Lost Horizon....1937
Lost Weekend....1945
Mayerling....1937
Merry Widow....1925
Million Dollar Mystery (Serial)....1914
Miracle Man....1919
Mrs. Miniver....1942
Mutiny on the Bounty....1935
Nanook of the North....1922
Naughty Marietta....1935
One Night of Love....1934
Open City....1946
Over The Hill To Poorhouse....1920
Passion....1920
Phantom of the Opera....1925
Private Life of Henry VIII....1933
Queen Elizabeth....1912
Quo Vadis....1912
Red Shoes....1949
Rebecca....1940
Rio Rita....1929
Road To Utopia....1945
Samson and Delilah....1950
Scarface....1932
San Francisco....1936
Sergeant York....1941
Sheik....1921
Shoulder Arms....1918
Since You Went Away....1944
Snake Pit....1948
Snow White And 7 Dwarfs....1937
Song of Bernadette....1943
Spellbound....1945
Spoilers....1914
Stagecoach....1939
Stella Dallas....1925
Story of Louis Pasteur....1935
Sunrise....1928
Ten Commandments....1925
This Is The Army....1943
Three Smart Girls....1937
Tillie's Punctured Romance....1914

TINY PINSCHERS BRED AT INDIANTOWN KENNEL

The only kennel in Martin County is situated at Indiantown where Mrs. F. D. Miller specializes in raising the finest A.K.C. registered miniature pinschers.

These little bundles of "love and energy," so tiny that they could be placed in a coat pocket, part way at least, have ancestral titles from their native Germany so imposing that they seem almost too big for little dogs to carry around. And they're as full of bounce as if every leg was made of springs.

Dog lovers from all over Florida are beating a track to Mrs. Miller's door to see these genuine miniature pinschers. One State expert told her recently: "This is the finest, purest strain I have ever seen."

The Miller kennel is situated at the grocery and filling station on Indiantown road just before you reach Indiantown bridge over St. Lucie Canal.

JOIN IN THE FUN IN NEXT SATURDAY'S COUNTY-CITY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION HERE

Tol'able David....1921
Top Hat....1935
Tugboat Annie....1933
Unconquered....1947
Variety....1926
Way Down East....1920
What Price Glory....1926
White Sister....1924
Whoopee....1930
Wilson....1944
Wuthering Heights....1939
Yankee Doodle Dandy....1942
Yearling....1947

Congratulations to Martin County on its 25th Anniversary

Representative For

TRAVELERS INSURANCE

ALL FORMS

REARDON INSURANCE AGENCY

Oughterson Building Phone 399 and 119-R

CONGRATULATIONS TO MARTIN COUNTY — 25th ANNIVERSARY!

THE MEASURE OF PROGRESS IS IN THE PEOPLE WHO MAKE IT!

THIS COUNTY HAS MADE GREAT STRIDES IN THE PAST 25 YEARS

THE NEXT 25 WILL BE EASIER — AND EVEN MORE WILL BE ACCOMPLISHED!

A well rounded community needs churches, schools, civic clubs—and good, clean wholesome entertainment and recreation. Martin County has all this, and more too. It is a wonderful place to live, to work, to enjoy life.

For more than a quarter of a century the Lyric Theatre has brought to you the very best in motion pictures. Your pleasure has been our business, and it's been a pleasure to us to bring this pleasure to you.

Continued Support of Things Worth While Will Make Our Community Greater Than Ever!

YOU CAN MEASURE YOUR OWN LIFETIME WITH MOTION PICTURES . . .

Among your most intimate memories you'll find your first movie.

And from that initial moment, the motion picture was to be a medium for your pleasure, a mirror of your times . . . a refuge from your tensions, a lift to your highest dreams and faith—a gauge of your changing tastes and maturing.

For what has touched the heart of the people like the motion picture?

Even more than the magic of its most advanced science and technology, even more than the genius of its rarest talents—the motion picture has projected thoughts and images.

It has taken the brave ideas of a dynamic America and portrayed them on the screens of the world—in strength, in growth, in action.

Think of the Great Pictures You Have Seen!
There Have Been Many —
More Are Coming — And They're Better Than Ever!

AS MARTIN COUNTY GROWS SO WILL ALL OF US! BE A BOOSTER!

THE BEST IN PROJECTION AND SOUND LARGE CLEAR SCREEN COMFORTABLE SEATS COURTEOUS ATTENTION

SERVING ALL OF MARTIN COUNTY

LYRIC THEATRE STUART FLORIDA — Phone 14

WHERE YOU'RE BOUND TO BE ENTERTAINED

DOORS OPEN SATURDAY AND SUNDAY AT 2:45 P. M. REST OF WEEK—DOORS OPEN 6:45 P. M.

STAFF WAYNE R. PAGE, Manager • C. A. CHRISTOPHER, Chief Projectionist; GEORGE APOSTOLOPOULOS, Doorman and Relief Operator • ELAINE ANDERSON, Cashier; MILDRED HOLLEY, Cashier; KENNETH WRIGHT, Cashier (Colored Bal.) • HARRY CORLEY, Usher; RITA CAMPBELL, Popcorn; JAMES BRADLEY, Janitor

Platts Carved Out Indiantown Home from 1898 Wilderness

Eighty-two years ago on Oct. 22, 1868, folks in ox teams and driving horse teams were gathered at the home of Enoch Mizell at Pine Level, Manatee County. The men toted guns ready for a potshot at a Seminole cattle thief, a 'gator or rattler. The women folks were dressed in their best finery and excitement filled the air! It was a great occasion, for old Enoch's pretty 17-year-old daughter, Annie, was going to be married to the 19-year-old son of a well-known cattleman and farmer of Lilly, 10 miles distant. The bridegroom was Francis Marion Platt who would be 101 years old today if he were living.

The wedding bore special significance in that county in that day but it was more noteworthy for Martin County because that bridal couple later carved a home out of the wilderness of western Martin County, joined the Seminole tribes at Indian Town, named their private town Annie and hewed down the pines and scrub palms to cut an ox path through the sloughs and swamps to the Atlantic coast at Stuart. The young pioneer named the cross-State route for his bride the Stuart-Annie Road, which name persists despite official changes by the State Road Department which has made it a cross-State highway link.

Young Francis remembered the Civil War when their families made salt out of the ocean, made their own clothing from home-raised cotton and the days when they could count as many as 500 deer grazing at one time on 40-Mile Prairie in DeSoto County. His childhood memories included the Indian wars when the youngsters had to be stowed away in log forts while their fathers battled the Seminoles—the days when Dan Carlton, father of Florida's Governor, engaged in hand-to-hand fighting with the redskins and when death at the hands of the irate copper warriors was nothing uncommon.

Contrary to the Gold Coast's beginnings of pineapples, citrus and the fishing industry, Florida's inlands were devoted to stock raising and the wealth of the natives was vested in cattle. And so young Francis Marion's boyhood dreams were of owning great herds of cattle of his own. When he disposed of his ranch at Indiantown in 1924 he sold 6,000 cattle, rolled up his blanket and stabled his riding horse to be used for recreation only. Still a rancher at heart, he retained a small plot to which he returned from his home at West Palm Beach for vacations when he rode the woods and re-lived the years during which he saw his boyhood dreams unfold. He died in 1936 at the age of 87. His wife died in 1933 at 82.

Platt raised his own help for he had five big, husky cowboy sons and two daughters. They are Mrs. Panola M. Parker, now living at Arcadia; Marion Duren of Thomasville, Ga.; son Mizell George (who married Edna Roebuck), now in the landscape business at Delray Beach. Dead now are the other members of the family: Francis Everett, William, Solon D. and Joshua C.

Mizell's own story of their moving to Indian Town runs like this:

Father, Mother, Solon, Josh, Marion and I moved from Pine Level, which is 12 miles west of Arcadia, to a place 2 miles from Utopia, or 15 miles north of Indiantown in the fall of 1898. We also moved all our cattle as dad was looking for "open range" as we called it then. We traveled in ox and horse wagons. There were no roads, only an Indian trail to follow. The trip took about 10 days by oxen. We lived there about a year and next year moved to what is now Indiantown. Dad built a log house covered with cypress shingles which he and the boys cut out of the cypress swamp in the Allapattah Flats east of Indiantown.

We lived in that log house until 1912 when he built a home of lumber hauled by oxen from Stuart. We were the first white family to settle there and I was the only white child. There were plenty of Indians and they were my only playmates. Each year the Indians all gathered there and held their green corn and hunting dances about a mile from our home. In those days the only road to the east coast was to Jupiter and was known as the "Old Wire Road" which was only a beat-out trail the soldiers had used during the Indian war. I remember seeing strands of the wire and insulators on the trees as they had telegraph communications from Fort Drum to Jupiter.

My father laid out the first road from Stuart to Indiantown about 1902 or 1903 which was only grubbed and cleared then. Later it was graded with convict labor. About this time we got a Post Office and father was postmaster and named it Annie, my mother's given name. This road to Stuart was always called the Stuart-Annie Road until H. N. Gaines became County Commissioner at Stuart when he improved it and called it the Gaines Hwy. In 1904 mother and I moved to Stuart for me to go to school. We rented a house from the late M. R. Johns and while we were living there father bought a strip of land from the railroad crossing at Dyer's Store to the river and built a home which he later (1908) sold to Charles A. Porter and which now is occupied by his son, Charles, and family.

EARL G. KNOLL ONCE WAS A SEAFARING MAN

Earl G. Knoll, our Indian Town correspondent, has dug up enough history on his end of county to fill a book. To know this mild-mannered proprietor of Earl's Soda and Sundry Shop you'd never suspect that he had traveled the seven seas. And his position in Indian Town today is a tribute to the community as he picked it for his permanent home after seeing the whole world. He calls himself a "root-in'-tootin' booster of Martin County" and that is just what he is.

He was born in Chicago, lived in California and got his education in New York. While watching the Carpathian come into port there with the survivors of the Titanic he was overcome by a longing for the sea and, being a man of action, he was not long in landing a job on a passenger ship crew. He served with the Army quartermasters during the war at Boca Raton and from there visited friends at Indian Town. Purchasing lots there he returned in 1947 to make his home and is now serving his second term as president of the Civic Association there.

When they want things done out there they call on Earl Knoll . . . just like we did about getting his community represented in this edition.

INDIANTOWN PIONEERS

MR. AND MRS. O. D. PARKER

Mr. and Mrs. Parker have made their home in Martin County for nearly a half century and are of the Parker-Rowell family connection which formed the nucleus of the west side of Martin County.

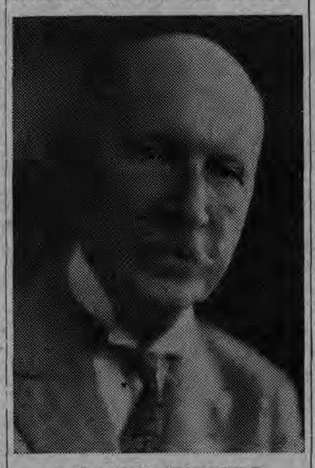
OLD WOOD BURNER HAULED LOADS OF LOGS

Forest products furnished a tremendous industry at Indiantown during the early years but until the coming of the Seaboard Railway huge loads as shown above were loaded by man labor and hauled by oxen and mule teams and later trucks. The timber in the lake section of this county kept in operation large lumber mills which were surrounded by colonies of families who lived in primitive fashion.

A LOADING SCENE AT INDIANTOWN DURING CITRUS SEASON

Coming of the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Indiantown in 1925 facilitated business and started the present-day progress. Seminole Indians, as the one shown, aided in loading the big crops of citrus fruits which went out from the agricultural section of Martin County.

INDIANTOWN DEVOTEE



S. DAVIES WARFIELD

Warfield was president of the Seaboard Air Line Railway when Martin County was created. He had just built his railroad into West Palm Beach, his land company had just bought more than half of what was to be Martin County and he had great dreams for future development. His representative, Clement S. Ucker and Ed L. Mays, spent a great deal of time in and around Stuart. They had influence in the appointment of early officials and setting up tax structures. Warfield's ideal was Indiantown. He intended to make a great city there and he got off to a good start. He even had plans for establishing a newspaper there. His early death wrecked the Indiantown dream; his successors in Seaboard management scratched it off the list.

CHURCH BUILT IN 1910

The present Community Church was built in 1910. The original foundation was laid by the Baptists but the building of it was taken over by the community. The land was donated by R. R. Ricou as was the organ. The pews of the church were donated by Henry Flagler.

Dunklin Carried Gospel Word 17 Years To Indiantown Area

No story of pioneer settlements is complete without the lives of the "Men of God" who plowed through the wilderness and the slush of wagon tracks to carry the gospel of Christ on which America was founded. And it is safe to say that none had a more colorful story than Indiantown which was on a 100-mile mission route of the Rev. Edward M. C. Dunklin now of Palatka. A Baptist preacher from Alabama, where he attended the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary, he labeled himself a "sinner hunter."

From tales which came out of the Everglades of Florida he decided the marshes were as rich in sinners as in egrets, alligators and catfish. Although his wife demurred, at 57 he worked his way to Lake Okeechobee and for 17 years his family lived on its shore at the town of Okeechobee. From there he walked the 30 miles to Indiantown to conduct church services. It is reported that one of his early collection plates yielded 30 cents, two pieces of gum, two buttons, half a match and a couple of bullets.

But his devout piety spurred him on. By stopping at each shack and camp along the trails and through the swamps he won the respect and affection of all creeds and colors. Some 200 Seminoles in four more or less permanent settlements called him the "Jesus Man." The darkies called him "Lil Bro' Dunklin" and one newspaper referred to him as "the Gospel peddler." The physicians who came along later admitted he was their heaviest competitor as he cured with prayer where they failed with medicine. He even baptized some of the notorious Ashley gang of desperadoes.

Dr. and Mrs. A. J. Hanna, whose book "Lake Okeechobee" was published in 1948, devoted two pages to Mr. Dunklin. Their closing paragraph says: "Brother Dunklin is 84 now. He is frail and nearly blind, but each year he goes back to the lake for the fourth Sunday in May. That is his day along the northern lake shore. The people come from miles about to see him again and bring their children, although he can no longer see them. Seventeen years of unselfish service in the eternal cause of right have paid Edward M. C. Dunklin very rich dividends."

ORGANIZED CHURCHES

REV. E. M. C. DUNKLIN

Dunklin Memorial Church at Indiantown stands as a memorial to the Rev. Edward M. C. Dunklin, now 86, whose 100-mile mission field around Lake Okeechobee won him a place in the histories of Florida. He lived as Christ had lived, walking from settlement to settlement, preaching and teaching and giving to the needy the material things of life which were given to him. Retired today because of advanced years, he lives in Palatka, his native home. The story of his mission work in Martin County appears elsewhere.

Southern States Land and Timber Company Once Owned Most of Present Martin County

By EDWIN A. MENNINGER

The final chapters are being written today in the half century existence of the oldest taxpayer in what is now Martin County—a taxpayer that once owned more than two-thirds of the county.

Back in 1902 when the treasury of the State of Florida was flat broke, a group of far-sighted men in New Orleans organized the Southern States Land and Timber Company and paid an average of less than 50 cents an acre cash for 2,000,000 acres of land on both sides of Lake Okeechobee—most of which no white man had ever seen. George F. Bensel was employed as secretary, and after a brief period in New Orleans and Jacksonville, he moved the company's offices to West Palm Beach.

Bensel is still there. His original associates in the Southern States Land and Timber Company are all dead and gone. The principal stockholders are now sons and daughters of the original owners. They have faithfully left management in Bensel's hands, and he has carried on through booms and depressions, oil rumors and cattle ranches, until in the sunset years of his life he is hoping to effect the final liquidation of the remaining lands in Palm Beach County and the organization to which he has devoted most of his life. In the past few months he has sold the last block of land his company owned in Martin County, until today for the first time in this county's history, there is no vacant, wild, idle land. Every acre is under active ownership, and taxes have been paid 100 per cent the past six years. Martin County has progressed in 48 years that Bensel has witnessed personally, from a wilderness to a going community of land owners.

The most recent sales of Martin County land were: 18,560 acres to G. C. Westervelt of Chapel Hill, N. C. Westervelt also bought from Southern States an adjoining 11,300 acres in Palm Beach County and hopes to create on this great ranch one of the nation's finest stocks of blooded cattle. 10,205 acres to E. H. Simmons of Lithia, Hillsborough County. 14,742 acres to Adams Cattle Company, Fort Pierce. 1,915 acres to A. R. Kerr, Fort Pierce. 1,332 acres to William D. Griffis, Indiantown. 3,685 acres to E. Bowling, Indiantown. 8,918 acres to P. L. Hinson, Indiantown.

Under the leadership of George Bensel and Jules M. Burguieres, the Southern States Land and Timber Company, pioneered the planting of sugar cane at Indiantown and in the Everglades, took a leading part in the drainage and water control programs, brought the first blooded cattle into Martin and Palm Beach Counties by establishment of the old S.S. Ranch near what is now Port Mayaca, and built at Loxahatchee the citrus section west of West Palm Beach.

When opportunity offered, the Southern States sold some of its land, but since the 1925 boom and its inevitable collapse, Bensel has been death on speculators. If investors were going to use and develop the land, he put a price on it, but gamblers of 1925 or other boom periods do not interest him.

The first great sale of lands east of Lake Okeechobee (the western lands were sold shortly after the Southern States was organized), was in 1905 to the St. Lucie Land Company. Then in 1925 a larger sale was made to the Seaboard Air Line Railway which had grandiose plans for the development of the Indiantown area. The company sold them 100,000 acres of land, and shortly thereafter the Seaboard sold 10,000 acres of this area on the St. Lucie Canal to Arthur Brisbane.

But the land boom of 1925 blew up, and most of the lands came back to Bensel's company for it to pay taxes on. The firm's operators dug into their pockets and carried 1,000,000 acres through the depression years of 1930-1940. Then things began to turn for the better. Timber sales brought in some revenue, oil leases brought in some more, sales began to pick up here and there, cattlemen started to become interested in the area where almost every foot of ground was under the company's control. Dozens of times in the past 15 years the editor of The Stuart News has sat in George Bensel's office and talked him into running an advertisement in this newspaper, offering acreage for sale. And Bensel would run those advertisements, morally certain they would not produce any buyers but equally convinced that a strong front presented by the Southern States Land and Timber Company through the press was the best confidence builder that could come to the public eye. And confidence was what this country needed most.

The Southern States Land and Timber Company has been Believer No. 1 in the potentialities of South Florida, and its president, Bensel, has been its greatest and most successful champion. The first sugar men in Florida were brought here from Louisiana by Bensel's firm and put on its payroll. Outstanding among them was Jules Burguieres. The first cattlemen in Florida were brought here by the Southern States. One of them, Howard Ellis of Indiantown, will be remembered; he was first County Commissioner from there in Martin County. The first timber men in South Florida came under Bensel's leadership. The first drainage experts in the area were paid by Southern States.

Little by little the Southern States empire has been whittled away by land sales to developers.

The company has sold out completely in Martin County. It still owns a few thousand acres in Palm Beach County and that's all; it will be liquidated before long. Bensel retains a vigorous interest in South Florida. He and his sons own the Loxahatchee development on West Palm Beach canal where they have invested another $100,000 the past year. It is the major citrus development of this part of Florida now.

B. W. MULFORD WAS SALERNO'S BIG DEVELOPER

Built Home, Hotel, Platted Town, Changed Its Name, Died at 58

The story of Salerno is wrapped up in the life of Benjamin W. Mulford, a Minneapolis real estate broker who took a fancy to Florida and made part of it his life's work. Born in Elizabeth, N. J., Feb. 13, 1868, Mulford went West as a young man and got in the brokerage and real estate field. He was quite successful and in 1910 he used his savings to buy the south half of the Hanson Grant in what is now Martin County.

Mulford came to Florida immediately to make this his home. The tiny settlement on the spot was called Aberdeen, but he got that changed to Mulford (after changed again to Salerno). He built a fine home and some business buildings, laid out and paved streets, platted town lots and farm tracts, and then started in to colonize his development which he called St. Lucie Farms. In selling, one town lot went with each 10-acre farm, and Mulford was highly successful in finding investors, many of whom came to Salerno to make their homes. A good many remained, and Mulford was solely responsible for bringing many present residents of both Stuart and Salerno to this part of Florida.

Mulford built his home in 1913 and to it he brought his wife, the former Elizabeth Harley Powers, who died in 1917. In 1916 Mulford built a hotel at Salerno Shores but it burned to the ground in 1925. In 1921 the town of Salerno was incorporated and got off to a good start. Frank Chandler was the real estate man. Frank L. Young started a newspaper called the Salerno News which prospered the first few months, and after he operated a mercantile store. Mr. Kishpaugh was the first postmaster and he also ran the first store known as the Co-operative.

But by this time the 1925 boom came along, Mulford had lost much of his enthusiasm for townsite development and he was living in West Palm Beach where he was operating a real estate office and Salerno sales headquarters. An alert real estate broker came along and sold all of Mulford's leftovers in one lump to a Miami syndicate headed by a former judge, John T. Gramling. Mulford got his money out of the property but lived less than a year to enjoy it, dying at West Palm Beach in 1926.

Salerno had gotten away to a flying start, and although Mulford is entitled to full credit for the beginnings, he was forgotten when he moved away and established himself in West Palm Beach, so that by 1926 when he passed on he had already become part of the past.

SALERNO'S FORMER RAIL STATION

This is the former FEC Railroad station at Salerno that was moved there from Stuart but is no longer existent.

'BRIDGE TO OCEAN' PROJECT

This is the start of one of the first Martin County attempts to build a bridge eastward to the ocean. This was at Salerno about 30 years ago and shows the old Inlet Inn there at left background.

THE NAME CHANGETH

Salerno was first known as "Alicia," then "Aberdeen," and was riding along under the name "Mulford" when a lady passenger on the FEC Railroad, who thought she had bought a ticket to Fulford, was let off at Mulford in the early morning and the mosquitoes pretty nearly ate the lady alive. She sued the railroad. To stop all confusion, the name of Salerno was chosen on the theory that the chance of the place being mistaken for Salerno, Italy, was slim.

BUILT FORK BRIDGE

Dee Griffin recalls how he and Solon Platt, with Platt's team of oxen, around the turn of the century, built the first bridge across the South Fork just around the bend from the present Robert Peck place. They sunk the logs in the river bottom and laid planks across. It was recently by-passed with construction of the new highway.

"PROVIDENCIA" STORY

Sunday, Jan. 9, 1878 the Spanish bark Providencia was wrecked on the coast off Palm Beach County with a load of cocoanuts. Because tens of thousands of full-sized trees have grown along the coast from the nuts washed ashore the City of Palm Beach frequently observes with ceremonies dedicated to the glory of "Providencia Palm." Early settlers say the vessel came ashore because the captain and crew got roaring drunk on Madiera wine. They were bound for Barcelona from Havana when they missed their course and piled upon the beach. The 150-ton ship was reported to have carried 20,000 cocoanuts in husks which the eager pioneers were quick to salvage. Because of the market demand at that time for "copra" the nuts were planted in an effort to launch a new industry.

Catholic missions flourished along the Florida coast during 1565 to 1650. Certain historians have specialized in the study of the missionaries, many of whom were massacred by the Indians. Early church records of Spain have been translated in an effort to locate the various missions. Some sites have been appropriately marked by patriotic societies of the State.

JOIN IN THE FUN IN NEXT SATURDAY'S COUNTY-CITY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION HERE

A1A IN RIO ABOUT 27 YEARS AGO

This is looking eastward down the Old Dixie Hwy. (Road A1A) in the heart of Rio in 1923. At right on the street corners are markers announcing this is Rio Blvd. and "Rio St. Lucie Town Site." At left is the old Rio Lumber Company and assorted homes down the boulevard.

CIVIC DIRECTORY

ROTARY CLUB
President—Grover King
Meets 12:15 Wednesdays, Chisholm's

KIWANIS CLUB
President—George H. Tilton
Meets 12:15 Fridays,
Woman's Club Bldg.

LIONS CLUB
President—Howard Bartlett
Meets 2nd & 4th Wednesdays,
7:30 p.m. Seymour's Inn

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
President—R. V. Johnson
Meets 8 p.m. last Mondays

STUART JAYCEES
President—Max Auerbach
Meets on alternate Monday nights,
alternate locations

WOMAN'S CLUB
President — Mrs. G. W. Conrad
Regular meetings 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 2:30 p.m.

GARDEN CLUB
President — Mrs. E. A. Menninger
Regular meetings 2nd Mondays monthly
at Woman's Club, 2 p. m.

STUART JAYCEE-ETTES
President—Rose Czverko
Meets 8 p.m. alternate Mondays
Civic Center

CITY COMMISSION
Mayor—Drew W. King, Jr.
Meets 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays
Stuart Civic Center

COUNTY COMMISSION
Chairman—A. E. Sims
Meets 3 p.m. 1st and 3rd Tuesdays
Court House

SCHOOL BOARD
Chairman — D. L. Williams
Meets 7:30 p.m. 1st Tuesday after 1st
Monday monthly, Court House

JENSEN BEACH BUSINESS MEN
President — Gene Hoke
Meets 8 p.m. 1st Monday each month,
Jensen Beach Town Hall

JENSEN BEACH WOMEN'S ASSOCIATION
President—Mrs. Dosh Anderson
Meets 8 p.m. 1st Monday, Jensen Beach
Community Center
Meets 2 p.m 3rd Monday, Legion Clubhouse

SALERNO CIVIC ASSOCIATION
President—Jack Saunderson
Meets 8 p.m. Wednesdays
Salerno Civic Center

INDIANTOWN CIVIC CLUB
President — Earl Knoll

BUSINESS & PROFESSIONAL WOMEN
President — Miss Amey Hults
Meets 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Mondays,
Red Cross Chapter House

AMERICAN RED CROSS
Chairman—C. P. Trowbridge
Meetings on call at Chapter House

STUART SAILFISH CLUB
President—O. C. Smith
Meetings on call at Civic Center

AMERICAN LEGION, Stuart,
Commander—O. L. Meyers
Meets 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Fridays,
Legion Hall

AMERICAN LEGION, Jensen Beach
Commander — Jack Smouse
Meets 8 p.m. 2nd and 4th Mondays
Jensen Legion Hall

DAUGHTERS AMERICAN REVOLUTION
Halpatiokee Chapter
Regent — Mrs. Ernest F. Lyons
Meets 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m.,
Homes of members

UNITED DAUGHTERS OF THE CONFEDERACY
General J.E.B. Stuart Chapter
President — Mrs. Paul M. Hoenshel
2nd Tuesdays, 8 p.m., homes of members

P.E.O. SISTERHOOD
President — Mrs. L. M. Johnson
Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p.m.,
homes of members.

ACACIA MASONIC LODGE
Worshipful Master—George W. Parks, Jr.
Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 8 p.m.,
Masonic Temple.

UNITY CHAPTER EASTERN STAR
Worthy Matron — Mrs. C. M Walker
Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p.m.,
Masonic Temple.

INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS
Noble Grand—Dewey D. Chason
Every Tuesday 8 p.m.,
Woodman's Hall

ROYAL PALM REBEKAHS
Lodge No. 44
Noble Grand—Mrs. K. S. Stimmell
Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 8 p.m.
Woodman's Hall

UNITED COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS
Indian River Council
Senior Counselor—John D. Gray
Meets Thursdays, 8 p.m.
Stuart Hotel

COAST GUARD AUXILIARY
Flotilla 9
Commander — Von K. Jourdan
Meets 8 p.m. Mondays
Boat Club house, Flagler Ave.

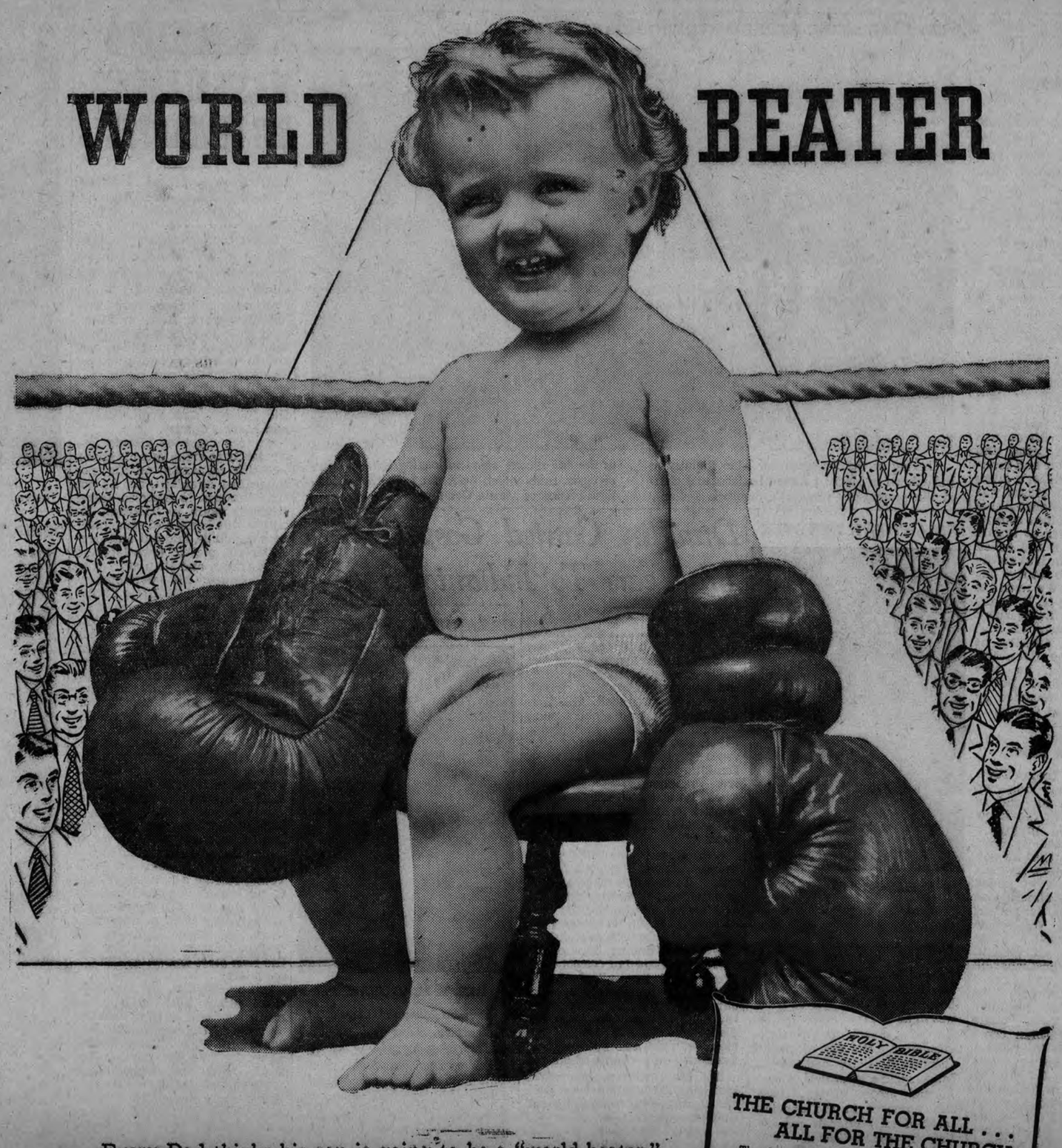
PALM CITY CIVIC ORGANIZATION
President—Linwood Simmons
Meets at Civic Center

PALM CITY MEN'S CLUB
President — H. M. L'Heureux
Meets at Civic Center

PALM CITY WOMAN'S CLUB
President—Mrs. Margaret Burchard
Meets at Palm City Church

PALM CITY HOME DEM. CLUB
President—Mrs. Hubert Clements
Meets at Civic Center

WORLD BEATER



Every Dad thinks his son is going to be a "world-beater." He's not counting on his youngster to floor the Champ for a count of ten, but he dreams of the day his boy will triumph over every obstacle to happiness and success.

"World-beater" is a pretty descriptive name for what Dad envisions. The world is full of forces that destroy the best in a man. To make your life count for anything these days you have to vanquish those forces.

It takes courage and stamina to win the struggle . . . a very special kind of courage that is more *spiritual* than physical . . . a very special kind of stamina that is more *moral* than muscular.

Sunday morning is a good time to begin. Weekly training in the Church can help father and son to gain the courage and stamina that will win every bout in life.

HOLY BIBLE

THE CHURCH FOR ALL . . . ALL FOR THE CHURCH

The Church is the greatest factor on earth for the building of character and good citizenship. It is a storehouse of spiritual values. Without a strong Church, neither democracy nor civilization can survive. There are four sound reasons why every person should attend services regularly and support the Church. They are: (1) For his own sake. (2) For his children's sake. (3) For the sake of his community and nation. (4) For the sake of the Church itself, which needs his moral and material support. Plan to go to church regularly and read your Bible daily.

	Book	Chapter	Verses
Sunday	Romans	12	9-21
Monday	Joshua	1	1-9
Tuesday	II Timothy	1	1-7
Wednesday	I Corinthians	16	9-14
Thursday	Genesis	22	1-14
Friday	Matthew	6	7-15
Saturday	Exodus	20	1-17

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CHURCH DIRECTORY

FIRST METHODIST CHURCH
REV. W. E. ROWELL, Pastor
"The Church With the Chimes"
9:45 a. m. Sunday School.
10:45 a. m. Public Worship.
6:30 p. m. Young People's Fellowship.
7:30 p. m. Public Worship. The Hallow Evening Hour. Mothers are invited to leave their children in the nursery during the morning service.
Wednesday, 7:30 p. m. Mid-week service.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
Osceola and North Illinois Avenues
REV. C. A. CARRIEL, Pastor
9:45 a. m. Sunday School. Beginners, mary Departments, Mrs. Ella Wilson, Primary Departments, Mrs. Ella Wilson, Supt.; Intermediate and Adults, Charles A. Christopher, Supt.
11 a. m. Worship service.

FIRST BAPTIST
410 South Akron Ave.
REV. RALPH W. ACREE, Pastor.
Sunday—
9:45 a. m. Sunday School
11:00 a. m. Morning Worship.
6:15 p. m. Training Union.
7:30 p. m. Evening Worship.
A nursery is maintained in the church annex for the care of children during the services.
Wednesday—
8:00 p. m., Mid-week prayer service.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC
500 East 4th St.
REV. T. J. GEARY, Pastor
Masses Winter Sunday 8, 9 and 11 a. m.; summer 8 and 10 a. m.
Week Days 8 a. m.
First Friday of each month 7:30 a.m.
Confessions Saturday 4 to 5 p. m. and 7:30 to 8:30 a. m.

Masses at Jupiter Island Club 7 and 10 a. m.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL
800 East 4th St.
REV. G. P. HUNTINGTON, Pastor
Sundays:
7:30 a. m. Holy Communion.
9:30 a. m. Church School.
11:00 a. m. First Sunday in each month, Holy Communion.
Other Sundays, Morning Prayer.
Thursdays:
9 a. m. Holy Communion.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY OF STUART
724 East 4th St.
11 a. m. Sunday: Morning worship.
8 p. m. Wednesday: Testimonial Service.
Reading Room open Wednesday afternoons from 2 to 4.

CHURCHES OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
"MORTALS AND IMMORTALS" is the subject of the Lesson-Sermon which will be read in Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday, Nov. 12.

The Golden Text is: "As is the earthy, such are they also that are earthy: and as is the heavenly, such are they also that are heavenly" (I Cor. 15: 48).

Among the citations which comprise the Lesson-Sermon is the following from the Bible: "For to be carnally minded is death; but to be spiritually minded is life and peace. . . . So then they that are in the flesh cannot please God. But ye are not in the flesh, but in the Spirit, if so be that the Spirit of God dwell in you" (Rom. 8: 6, 8, 9 to 1st).

The Lesson-Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy: "Mortals are the counterfeits of immortals. . . . God is the Principle of man, and man is the idea of God. Hence man is not mortal nor material. . . . Learn this, O mortal, and earnestly seek the spiritual status of man, which is outside of all material selfhood" (476: 1 only, 9-11, 21-22).

COMMUNITY CHURCH
Jensen Beach Interdenominational
REV. ROY C. SAMPLEY, Pastor
Sunday School, 9:45 a. m.
Services, 7:30 p. m.

BIBLE UNION CONGREGATIONAL
Palm City
9:45 a. m., Sunday School.
11 a. m., Morning Worship.

PRESBYTERIAN COMMUNITY CHURCH
Hobe Sound
REV. R. W. HAND, Pastor
10 a. m. Sunday School.
11 a. m. Worship service.

FIRST BAPTIST
Salerno
REV. CHARLES SCARBORO
Services every Sunday except fifth Sundays.
10 a.m. Sunday School.
6 p.m. B.T.C.
7 p.m. Evening Worship.
Prayer meeting Wednesdays 7 p.m.

THE CHURCH OF GOD
Golden Gate
REV. HENRY B. BRUMLEY, Pastor
Sunday
Church School 10 a. m.
Morning Worship 11 a. m.
Evening Worship, 7:30.
Friday Night YPE, 7:30

SOUTHERN METHODIST
Salerno
REV. L. L. REMALAY, Pastor.
Sundays:
10 a.m., Sunday School.
11 a.m., worship service.
6:45 p.m., young people.
8 p.m., worship service 2nd and 4th Sundays.
Tuesdays:
3:30 p.m., Sunbeams.
Ladies Missionary Society 1st and 3rd Wednesdays. 7:30 p.m.

This Advertisement Is Published Under The Sponsorship of The Following Establishments:

Anthony's Economy Market
Ronald Cross—J. C. Anthony, Jr.
311 West 2nd St. Phone 143

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Jim (T. J. F.) Kennedy
Post Office Box 818 Phone 20

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Expert Dry Cleaning
Opposite Citizens Bank

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Standard Oil Company
Wilson McClure
S Dixie – Ph. 600

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Bruner Bldg., E. 4th St. Phone 367

Bauer Frigidaire
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Flatiron Bldg. – Ph. 142-W

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252 Osceola Ave. – Ph. 660

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William B. DeBerry
Bains Bldg., 303 E. 4th Street

Duntile Builders Supply
I. L. Decker & Son
S Dixie – Ph. 27-W

Casa Lumber Company
If It's Lumber, Call This Number
Old Dixie – Ph. 66

Kindred's Superette
Quality Groceries and Meats
4th Street – Ph. 248

Chason's Service Station
Hudson Sales & Service
Fed. Highway – Ph. 375

Rice's Restaurant
Excellent Home Cooking
Fed. Highway – Ph. 9151

Stuart Hardware Co.
Quality Hardware and Sporting Goods
211 Osceola Ave. – Ph. 108

George W. Parks, Jr.
That Good Gulf Gas and Oil
North Stuart – Phone 180

Stuart Service Station
George Conrad
N. Dixie – Ph. 9144

Stuart Auto Camp
Blair & Baker
601 Old Dixie – Ph. 9125

Stuart Drug Corp.
St. Lucie and Flagler – Ph. 11
The Rexall Store

"Bob" Johnson
Life and General Insurance
P. O. Arcade – Ph. 19

Bruner's Pharmacy
Prescription Specialists
Lyric Theatre Bldg.–Ph. 9

Slocum's Flower Shop
Your Local Florist
St. Lucie Ave.

Rowell Furniture Company
Marvin H. Rowell
Ph. 61

Western Auto Associate Store
Stuart's Biggest Little Store
"Art" Brannan, Owner-Mgr.

Martin County Electric Co.
General Electric Appliances
Arthur Dehon Bldg. – Ph. 75

Web Ordway Motors
Ford Sales & Service
Phone 642

The Stuart News
Your Home Town Newspaper
News Bldg. – Phone 300

Audra Drugs
Open 24 Hours A Day
Post Office Arcade–Phone 371

Earl Dyer Ricou
Commercial, Portrait Direct Color Photographs
Studio–Eldorado Heights
Phone 196 Stuart

C. & E. Walker
Jewelry of Quality
247 Osceola Ave. – Ph. 289

The Style Shop
Fashions of the Hour
Arthur Dehon Bldg. – Ph. 331

Spot Lunch Bar
Formerly Ray's lunch bar
Tasty sandwiches—Home made pies
Federal Highway—Mr. and Mrs. Tony Friers

Battle of Okeechobee in 1837 One of Most Decisive in American Indian Wars History

From "Tales of the Seminole War," by James M. Halbe. Copyright 1950 by The Okeechobee News and published originally therein.

In every war there are one or two decisive battles which mark a turning point for both sides.

At the Battle of Tours in 732, the Saracen invasion of Europe was turned back, which makes most of us today Christians instead of Mohammedans.

In the War Between the States, it was the Battle of Gettysburg which cost the South its independence. World War II had nearly half a dozen decisive battles—Stalingrad, El Alamein, Guadalcanal, the Coral Sea.

In the 150-year history of the American Indian wars, there were three such battles — the Battle of Tippecanoe in 1811, the Battle of Little Big Horn in 1876 and, half way between these, the Battle of Okeechobee in 1837.

Alliance Collapses

At Tippecanoe in Indiana, William Henry Harrison's defeat of Tenskawatawa, the Shawnee chieftain, brought about the collapse of Tecumseh's great Indian Confederacy.

On a hill in Montana called Little Big Horn, Custer had his Last Stand and the U. S. Army never again fought a pitched battle with the Sioux. Only near-starvation five years later made Tataka Yotaka, called Sitting Bull, surrender and enter a reservation.

The Battle of Okeechobee combined elements characteristic of both Tippecanoe and Little Big Horn. It caused the collapse of the Seminole-Micasuky alliance and, with the Seminole chiefs unable to fix the blame for their defeat, they split up, each waging his own "war" with the whites.

It also marked the last pitched battle of the Florida War and the last Indian battle east of the Mississippi.

3 Chiefs Head Foe

The Indians numbered 480. They were under three chiefs—Coacoochee, Halpatter - Tustenugge and Arpeik.

It is generally believed that Halpatter-Tustenugge, or Alligator, commanded the Indian forces. He was one of the most crafty and politic chiefs of the Seminole nation. He was about 40 at the time of the battle. Alligator spoke English well and before the war was on intimate terms with the leading citizens of Florida, often enjoying their hospitality.

He had an excellent knowledge of military tactics, especially in executing an advance or retreat. Described by army officers as a "dangerous foe," he was skillful in diverting and outflanking the enemy.

Arpeik, or Sam Jones, was chief of the Micasukies. At 70, he was the most aged of all the Indian chiefs in Florida. For many years he lived at Silver Springs, near Fort King. He loved to boast that he was a prophet and a great medicine man. Most of the Micasuky war parties were planned by Arpeik. He accompanied his young braves to the scene of action and witnessed the engagement from a distance, dispatching his advice to the front lines by runners. He was most noted for his obstinate ill nature.

800 in U. S. Force

The U. S. forces totaled about 800 men, or slightly less than a modern infantry battalion. They consisted of the 1st, 4th and 6th Infantry Regiments of the Regular Army, the 1st Regiment of Missouri Volunteers and a small detachment known as Morgan's Spies.

This latter group was made up of Delaware and Osage Indians from Missouri who had been enlisted as scouts and trackers. They served under white officers.

In command of the Americans was Col. Zachary Taylor, later to become the 12th President of the United States. Taylor had been in the Army since 1808. He was a man of quick decisions and had a fiery temper.

After the War of 1812, a reorganization of the Army resulted in his being demoted from lieutenant-colonel to major. He resigned his commission in a rage and brought political pressure to bear until he was reinstated as a lieutenant-colonel.

Like French Legion

In 1832, he saw his first Indian fighting in the Black Hawk War in Southern Illinois. He was sent to Florida only a few months before the Battle of Okeechobee.

The Army at this time was something like the French Foreign Legion of today. Small pay, little recreation, hard duty and little opportunity for advancement were not appealing to well-bred young men.

Since the military academy at West Point furnished all of the officers, commissions from the ranks were rare. The down-and-outer, the foreigner, and the adventurer made up to a great degree the rank and file. The consequence was that soldiers had to be controlled with an iron hand.

Beating, which had been prohibited many years before, was still prevalent in isolated theaters like Florida. For sleeping on a post in hostile country, a soldier was often ordered to be shot. Sometimes the firing squad was given secret instructions to aim high over the head of the blindfolded victim, kneeling on his coffin before his grave. After the volley, the prostrate man was pardoned because of previous good conduct.

Gentry, Taylor Conflict

Cruelty naturally sprang up in a wilderness where one's existence depended upon the obedience of men who could neither read nor write, nor understand the reasons for discipline. Physical superiority throughout the country was playing a large part in the settlement of affairs in the 1830s, and so it was in the Army.

The Missouri Volunteers were commanded by Col. Richard Gentry, a native of Kentucky who had moved to Missouri in 1815. Like Taylor, he had fought in both the War of 1812 and the Black Hawk War. In the latter he was a major-general commanding Missouri troops.

Throughout the entire Florida War, there was considerable friction between the civilian volunteers and the Regular Army men. This was especially true in the case of Colonel Gentry and Colonel Taylor.

The Missouri regiment had been raised only two months before, after congressional criticism of the Army's blunders in Florida. Sen. Thomas H. Benton of Missouri was one of the loudest objectors to the steady drain of money and men. It was he who suggested that the frontiersmen of his own State could do the job more quickly and at less expense.

Volunteers Secured

Accordingly, Secretary of War Joel R. Poinsett commissioned Gentry, a close friend of Senator Benton, a colonel and directed him to raise a regiment of 600 volunteers for duty in Florida.

Early in October 1837, the Missourians marched from Columbia, Mo., to St. Louis and embarked upon steamboats to New Orleans. Homesickness, lack of discipline and fear of the then-prevalent yellow fever epidemic depleted their ranks, but on Nov. 2, there were 432 of them who boarded transports for the trip to Fort Brooke on Tampa Bay.

The ships carrying the troops made the trip in five days, but those carrying their 450 horses ran into a storm and did not make port for three weeks. There was not enough feed on board, so many of the horses starved. Only 150 of the animals reached Fort Brooke alive and fit for service.

The result was that most of the entire first battalion of Colonel Gentry's command, their horses dead or near dead, refused to continue on the expedition and either were discharged or deserted at Fort Brooke.

Coacoochee Escapes

The principal Indian force in early October was on the Upper St. Johns River. Several roving bands occupied the country south to Florida point and north to Fort Mellon and Tampa Bay.

After his escape from Fort Marion in November, Coacoochee rejoined his band of about 100 warriors, made his way south, and rendezvoused with Alligator.

The extended movements of the Army were forcing the Indians to a decision. Masters of guerilla warfare, they occupied most of the hammocks and forests. The open country, they abandoned to the Army.

It was in the flat mucklands, however, that the Indians planted their crops. The planting season was approaching. Their old fields in the north were in the white man's domain now. The entire Kissimmee valley was controlled by General Jesup's Army of the south. Osceola was slowly dying in a Fort Marion dungeon.

Pitched Battle Planned

It was out of desperation that Alligator and Coacoochee decided upon pitched battle with the white men. The massacre of Major Dade two years before had been a rousing military and psychological success. Perhaps another such engagement would dissuade the whites from their emigration talk.

First they sought out Arpeik, the Micasuky chief, and his 200 warriors. Then the three chiefs sat down to select the place and time of the battle.

Colonel Taylor's brigade left Tampa Dec. 2. They were at once in uncharted and hostile country. Colonel Gentry's Volunteers served as an advance guard.

Forty miles east of Tampa they built Fort Frazer, on the southwest shore of Lake Hancock, south of what is now Highland City. Forty miles further east they established Fort Gardner, between Cypress Lake and Lake Kissimmee.

Garrisons Left

They left small garrisons at each of these posts to protect their lines of communication and supply and then headed southeast along the Kissimmee River. Mosquitoes, swamps and dysentery made their progress exceedingly difficult.

About 50 miles southeast of Fort Gardner they built a third fort and called it Fort Basinger. Here Colonel Taylor left 85 sick men and his heavy baggage with a strong garrison for protection.

Early in the morning of Dec. 24 they moved out and in a few hours came upon a deserted Indian camp. At nightfall the brigade encamped in a dense woods about 10 miles northwest of where the Kissimmee River empties into Lake Okeechobee.

On Christmas morning they broke camp and headed in a southeasterly direction toward the northernmost edge of Lake Okeechobee and the northwest corner of what is now Martin County. Then came the incident which undid the Indian plan of attack.

Seminole Brave Caught

About the middle of the morning, the soldiers came upon a Seminole in full war regalia. He had a rifle and a plentiful supply of powder and bullets. The cocky Indian brave boasted that a huge gathering of his tribe was near at hand in a hammock and was anxious for a fight.

The element of surprise was now eliminated.

The opposing forces began to maneuver for position. The Indians were in a hammock about a mile in length and located only a few hundred yards from the shore of the lake. Directly west of them was an oval-shaped swamp about three-fourths of a mile wide. Through the middle of it, parallel to the lake shore, was a deep creek.

On the west side of the swamp were Colonel Taylor's troops. The swamp was flanked on its north and south edges by firm ground. Thus, either side could make a flanking attack without having to enter the swamp. The Indians having selected the site for the battle, had cut down the saw grass and underbrush in the swamp in order to have a clear field of observation and fire. Their position in the hammock concealed them from easy observation by the enemy.

Army Takes Initiative

Coacoochee was posted on the left flank with 82 men. Halpatter-Tustenugge and Arpeik were in the center. The right flank was entrusted to a sub-chief named Prophet.

Colonel Taylor decided to take the initiative. The Indian plan of action had been based on a surprise attack and with surprise gone, they were left little choice except to fire from the hammock.

Colonel Gentry at once suggested a flanking movement around both sides of the swamp, stating that a frontal assault through the swamp would offer too good a target to the Indians. Even if the men succeeded in crossing the swamp, he said, they would be so exhausted they would not have the energy to fight.

This plan was rejected by Colonel Taylor entirely. After imputing that Colonel Gentry perhaps was afraid to attack the center of the Indian line, he ordered a frontal assault and placed Colonel Gentry and the Missouri Volunteers on his own front line. Morgan's Spies were placed under Gentry's command at his right. The Missourians and the Spies covered a frontage of about 300 yards.

Attack Set for Noon

The 6th, 4th and 1st infantry regiments were ranged in that order at the rear of the volunteers. Two companies were several hundred yards in the rear with the baggage and horses.

Colonel Gentry was told to launch the attack and if hard pressed to fall back in the rear of the regulars and reform with support.

The jump-off was shortly after noon. When the troops reached within about 50 yards of the hammock, the Indians cut loose with all they had. Colonel Gentry was struck in the chest on the first volley. When the Indians fired again, he was struck in the abdomen and fell. A few volunteers rushed forward and prevented the Indians from scalping him.

Most of the Missourians were pinned to the ground, unable to advance into the withering fire. At this moment the 6th Infantry began firing through the volunteers in order to prevent an Indian advance. Nothing is more demoralizing to troops than to be fired upon by their own men, but the Volunteers held fast.

Indians Retreat

The 6th Infantry caught the first volley from the Indians while still in close order and suffered severe casualties. They soon spread out in extended order and worked their way forward to the line held by the volunteers. They too were pinned down. After almost an hour, they fell back, reorganized, and went forward again. In the meantime, the 4th Infantry worked its way around the left side of the 6th and began to hit the Indians on their north, or right, flank.

The Indians began to give way to the south. The 1st Infantry got into the fight at this point and attempted to close a pincers on the Indians.

By this time the remnants of the 6th Infantry and the Volunteers had resumed their frontal attack and the pressure became unbearable for the Indians.

Prophet was the first to run. He and his men ran headlong down the entire Indian line, exposing the right flank. Arpeika gave way next and then Halpatter-Tustenugge, leaving Coacoochee to cover their retreat southward along the lake toward the present Port Mayaca as best he could.

42 Killed In Battle

Thus ended the Battle of Okeechobee. The Indians lost 14 dead. The whites had 28 killed and 111 wounded.

Colonel Gentry died that night, with a rebuke from Col. Taylor for acting "imprudently" ringing in his ears.

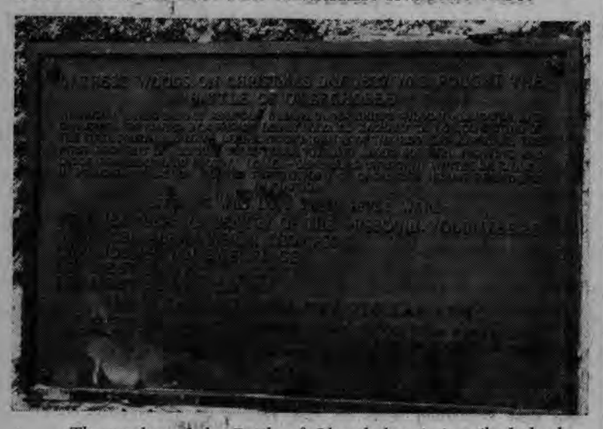
Colonel Taylor rose to be a major-general and distinguished himself in the Mexican War.

It was not until 1842 that the three Indian chieftains were brought to terms and forced to emigrate. Coacoochee was seized at Fort Pierce in 1841 when he went there to negotiate peace. Halpatter-Tustenugge and Arpeika surrendered at Fort Brooke when they learned that Coacoochee would be hung if they held out longer. Eventually, they were shipped to Arkansas.

LED INDIANS IN BATTLE OF OKEECHOBEE

Coacoochee, probably the most feared of Florida's Seminole Indian chiefs more than a century ago, was one of the three chiefs who led the band of 480 Indians against the U. S. troops in the Battle of Okeechobee north of Port Mayaca in 1837.

OKEECHOBEE BATTLE MARKER INSCRIPTION



The marker of the Battle of Okeechobee is inscribed thusly: "In these woods on Christmas Day, 1837, was fought the Battle of Okeechobee, in which a large band of Seminole Indians, under Chiefs Wildcat, Alligator, and Sam Jones, was routed by a brigade led by Colonel Zachary Taylor, consisting of the First, Fourth and Sixth Regiments of Infantry of the Regular Army and the First Regiment of Missouri Volunteers totaling about 800 men. Fighting was close, desperate, and bloody. Losses—Seminoles, unknown; whites, 28 killed, 111 wounded. This action was the turning point of organized Indian resistance in Florida. Officers who lost their lives were: Colonel Richard Gentry of the Missouri Volunteers; Lieut.-Col. Alexander R. Thompson, Capt. Joseph Van Swearingen; First Lieut. Francis J. Brooke; First Lieut. John P. Center, all of the Sixth Infantry, Regular Army. This marker was dedicated Nov. 11, 1939, through funds given by the descendants of Colonel Richard Gentry and the Florida Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution."

MARKS BATTLE SITE

This stone marker on Conner's Hwy. about 10 miles north of Port Mayaca locates where the famed Battle of Okeechobee was fought in December 1837.

No Ails Forced First Doctor Here to Leave

Dr. D. L. North of Miami was Stuart's first practicing physician, but the rugged stock of the pioneer families and health conditions here were such that he was forced to leave for lack of business.

He was also the first pharmacist and operated a drug and prescription business in connection with the first soda fountain in the front corner of Stanley Kitching's drygoods store. That building stood beside the present Stuart Feed Store and was razed when Flagler Ave. was widened. The feed store was then occupied by a hardware store owned and operated by George W. Parks and Riley Christensen.

A Dr. McClinton of Jensen Beach used to meet the stork in Stuart. After the railroad bridge was built he would drive a one-hourse buggy from Sewall's Point along the river bank to the bridge, tie his horse there and walk across the bridge. Dr. Haney, who lived in Rio, came by boat to the homes of patients, most of whom lived on the river.

Acute illnesses requiring surgery were taken by rail to Jacksonville. The first trains were slow, stopping often to load produce, and a few cases are reported of patients who failed to survive the train trip.

YESTERYEAR'S CHILDREN ARE TODAY'S CITIZENS

MRS. JAMES E. BROCK

CITY JUDGE HARRY F. DYER

MRS. EARL J. RICOU

CITY MANAGER L. B. EURIT

MRS. RALPH W. HARTMAN

JAMES R. POMEROY, JR.

Typical of the thousands of kids who learned their 3Rs in the early-day schools of Stuart are the six shown above. All are active in the civic and business life of the community today. The only son of the late Dr. F. B. Eurit needs no introduction after his many years at the helm of city affairs. He came here from West Virginia in 1913 and was a member of the second graduating class of Stuart High School. The city's judge is a native and an only son of Stuart's third Mayor, Harry A. Dyer. Pomeroy is with the Florida Power and Light Company. He is the only son of the late Martin County Clerk who was among the very first school teachers.

Mrs. Ricou is the eldest of the four sisters of Judge Dyer. Mrs. Brock is his "baby" sister, Virginia, now a member of the Stuart school faculty. Mrs. Hartman is the only daughter of the first Mayor, the late J. B. McDonald, and is now society editor of The Stuart News. She began her newspaper career at the age of 11 folding The Stuart Times every Friday after school for which "Uncle Billy" Stevens, the publisher, paid her 25 cents a week—plus an ice cream soda as a tip so she could bank the quarter.

FIRE DESTROYED STUART'S LARGEST BUILDING IN 1927

The Florida Freezer and Fertilizer Company was one of the largest and the most ill-fated project recorded in the history of Stuart. Apparently doomed to failure from the start, it housed various undertakings during the quarter century it stood on the north bank of the St. Lucie River at Oca. It was unoccupied, except for campers of a road crew, when it burned in 1927. Carroll Dunscombe's pineapple packing plant was the last to occupy it before the fire. R. A. Hammond and Harry Dutton of Boston organized the Florida Freezer and Fertilizer Company in 1912 and invested $300,000 in the building and machinery. The plant extended 300 feet along the riverfront on a site about 300 feet north of the present intersection of the Old Dixie and U. S. 1. The five-story part, shown in picture, was about 100 feet square and stood in the center. To one end was a 150-ft. one-story wing, and a 50-foot brick engine room joined it on the other end. The promoters intended to make ice, freeze all edible fish for shipment and to grind the unusable and surplus fish into fertilizer. After just two weeks operation the venture was declared a complete failure and the assets were later taken over by mortgage holders. "Block" nets were placed off from the inlet to scoop in the tons of desired fish but each time the owners went for their catch the nets were found cut to shreds instead of filled with fish. Damage was attributed to sharks which at that time were apparently not considered for their fertilizer value.

Adams Home Was Museum Of Nature

Colorful sunsets, moonlit skies and flowering shrubs of the little settlement which fringed the banks of Stuart's waterways in the early days were natural attractions for colorful personalities. Although practicaly all of the economic income came from the products of the soil and the waters, Stuart's first settlers were definitely not typical of the true agriculturists. The colony included rare characters described as "individuals" in our modern word usage.

One such was Judge J. B. Adams, for 13 terms a public office holder, who turned naturalist and became an authority on fish and snakes. His home here, which still stands at 4th St. and U. S. 1, became a virtual museum where some 160 mounted species of fishes, crabs, snakes and oddities of nature attracted visitors.

The judge came to Florida in 1904 and located in Stuart in 1906. He resigned the judgeship of Palm Beach County in 1914 because of failing health after never being defeated for political office. Always a lover of outdoor life, he had spent several years in mining operations in Colorado and New Mexico and in stone quarrying operations in Wyoming. During those years he accumulated a fascinating collection of minerals. He had also shot and preserved the skins of many birds and small animals and he collected much of the flora of sections in which he had traveled.

When his health forced a more secluded life he began an intensive study of fish and snakes. As Stuart waters produced a great and rare variety of marine life his home was headquarters for fishermen who wished to have their catches identified.

Judge Adams' daughter, Miss Cornelia B. Adams, left Stuart only a year ago when failing eyesight forced her to give up living alone here in his home. She went North to be near her sisters. A Chicago school teacher until retirement, she frequently visited him here in the early years and lived with him in his declining years. She gave his collection for display in the Stuart Woman's Club and it was destroyed in the 1933 hurricane which collapsed the club building.

HOW MANY OF THESE DO YOU REMEMBER?

These names were found in business records of Stuart in 1897. Some of them are here today, many are gone but well remembered and others have left little or no trace of themselves in the more than half a century that has elapsed since then. How many do YOU remember?

E. W. Sapp, C. T. Huckaby, J. W. S. Thompson, Henry Woods, Dan Ross, John Gooden, Frank Prescott, F. W. Church, H. A. Harmon, Mrs. Julia Winter, Frank Fearing, L. C. Bowyer, S. J. Owen, L. D. Britt, J. M. Key, John Gilletto, J. A. Roberts, Will Henderson, S. Bradley, Robert Coleman, J. M. Bines, W. W. Luce, C. E. Merchant, Miss Nettie Smith, E. H. Conkling, Hayward Bishop, George W. Evans, Frank Futch, Alston Davis, J. B. Parker, J. L. Parker, B. F. Gee, C. D. Blakeslee, G. D. Mulliban, W. A. Steadham, F. M. Rice, C. G. McLeod, J. E. Crofford, Mrs. F. M. Rice, E. L. Jennings, Ero York, R. L. Beville, J. S. Danforth, Mrs. J. M. Maddox, J. L. Drake, G. O. Adams, John H. Belcher, J. W. Boutwright and Rich Woodbury.

Boyne McPherson recalls when the butcher came down on the new railroad one day each week, mounted his cutting block on the porch of Stanley Kitching's store and served customers until the evening train went north to take him back to Fort Pierce. It was a great day for the settlers who had tired of a tire of venison and wild game and welcomed fresh meat which they kept on ice packed in sawdust.

JOIN IN THE FUN IN NEXT SATURDAY'S COUNTY-CITY BIRTHDAY CELEBRATION HERE

JUPITER LIFE SAVING STATION IN THE 1890's

Dickinson Park Has 11,124 Acres

By LEWIS G. SCOGGIN
Director, Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials

Jonathan Dickinson State Park, 11,124 acres at Hobe Sound, south of Stuart, is the second largest State park in Florida.

The name "Jonathan Dickinson" was given to this park Feb. 9, 1950. The name commemorates a Quaker merchant who was shipwrecked on Jupiter Island 253 years ago during a sea voyage from Jamaica to Philadelphia. The Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials changed the park's name from "Jupiter State Park" to Jonathan Dickinson State Park on the recommendation of Edwin A. Menninger of The Stuart News.

The present park area first came into prominence when the U. S. Army created Camp Murphy there during World War II. When the war ended the camp was closed and the area lay dormant until 1947 when it was purchased from the Federal Government. It is one of four State parks in Southeastern Florida, the others being two in Broward County and one in Collier.

Among other attractions, Jonathan Dickinson State Park contains "Hobe Mountain," 72 feet high, the highest point on the east coast. The sand dunes are among the most beautiful and least spoiled in the State of Florida.

Although a master plan for this park has not been prepared due to lack of funds for development and little publicity has been given to the area because it is largely undeveloped, Jonathan Dickinson State Park offers as much from a scenic standpoint as any area along the east coast of Florida.

Plans are of necessity "long range." It is a big area and will require a lot of money to develop it for the kind of use dictated by the lower east coast conditions. The large area of back country can be made a wonderful wilderness park with good fishing, boating and other forms of outdoor recreation, plus educational resource use areas for student field trips, scientists and nature lovers. A trip up the Loxahatchee River reveals some of the most interesting sub-tropical scenery of its kind in Florida.

Recreational opportunities offered by this State park and adjacent areas are unexcelled perhaps in all of Florida. Almost every possible form of natural outdoor activity can be indulged in. Fishing of every possible kind can be enjoyed on or adjacent to the park area. The Gulf Stream, just off shore, is the home of the larger fighting game fish and surf fishermen land many "blues" and other smaller fish. The Sound offers quieter sport with the less gamey species. To those who prefer fresh water, there are the upper waters of the Loxahatchee, long noted for splendid black bass fishing.

Developments in this park, when funds are available, will include roads and foot trails to provide easy access to scenic and recreational attractions, fishing, boating and swimming facilities, youth camps, lodge, riding stables and possibly sand skiing. A refreshment and recreation building will be provided also. A park personnel residence area and a service area would be provided. Every effort would be made to make the area usable by residents and visitors without destroying the park's natural beauty.

Although no State has more to offer than Florida in the way of historical interest, scenic beauty and outdoor recreation, it was not until 1935 that steps were taken for the public ownership and protection of areas possessing these qualifications.

In that year the Legislature provided for a system of State parks and delegated the responsibility to the Florida Board of Forestry, which was already in existence. The Legislature of 1941 further recognized this new governmental function by officially changing the title of the controlling group to the Florida Board of Forestry and Parks.

In the meantime, a branch of State parks was added to the Florida Forest Service, and the title of that agency changed to the Florida Forest and Park Service. The last session of the Legislature created the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials, effective July 1, 1949.

There are 36 State Park areas with a total of 70,038 acres.

Hogarths Started Winter Visiting Here in 1890s

The story of the Hogarth family dates back to Capt. Thomas Hogarth, a Civil War veteran of Company R of the Indiana Volunteers who served as engineer for the old Cloverleaf Railroad until time for retirement. Although a native of New York City he spent most of his life in Indiana. He and Mrs. Hogarth started spending their winter vacations here in the early 1890s as his wife was a sister of Mrs. O. O. Poppleton.

Soon after the turn of the century Captain Hogarth built a fine home on the riverfront between the Harry Dyers and the J. R. Pomeroys and had 5 acres of pineapples coming along. Realizing the need of a cemetery, he started a subscription list to purchase the Larry Wright land for the present Fern Hill site and in 1908 he was the first to be buried on the hill which his daughter-in-law named Fern Hill. Dr. Neil McQuarrie then purchased his property and it is owned today by the doctor's daughter, Mrs. Charles Roberts of Atlanta. The house tsill stands and is occupied by the C. W. Moores of Moore's Dairy.

During their first winters here they were visited by his son's family, the Arthur T. Hogarths. Arthur was also a railroader and about ready for retirement. In 1904 they moved here and purchased the 25-acre tract which is now Cocoanut Park. They built a fine home on the river, called it Bonnie View, put in pineapples and Hogarth later opened the first realty office here in the first community church which had been vacated for new quarters.

'FLOOD' HIT STUART IN 1924

The deluge of September 1924 in Stuart when rain fell four days and four nights without stopping is known in local history as "The Flood." Pictured is the old hospital building in St. Lucie Estates, where Dick Lukens lives now. It was surrounded by water for several weeks and the physicians came and went by boat. P. R. McCrary had a new septic tank sitting in front of his office downtown when the deluge began. The tank was 36 inches deep. It rained full in 36 hours.

Reproductions of this map on simulated parchment, 17 by 19 in., in full color may be obtained in gift shops throughout Florida or by sending $1 to R. E. Odum, Maps, 918 Tampa St., Tampa, Fla.

Black Caesar, Pirate History

Gasparilla Made Bloody Along Florida's East Coast

(Editor's Note: Both Black Caesar and Gasparilla are legendary rather than historical figures. Their exploits were told, not written, and doubtless gained lustre in the telling.)

South of Miami there is a sparkling creek. It is called Caesar's for a man who walked its banks more than 1¼ centuries ago. But his story began not in Florida but in Africa.

Beyond the blinding strip of beach, the ocean shone blue and cool. But in the purple shade, where the black man crouched, the heat of Africa steamed upward from the rotting ground and hung in the motionless air.

The black held himself still, like a tree. Only his eyes moved, following the white men who walked up the trail from the sea.

They were within a spear's throw now. Still he did not move. Not even the sound of a breath betrayed him.

Then, suddenly, he raised his hand. And the jungle came alive with naked savages.

The white slaver-captain sucked in his breath. He took a quick step backward from the giant who blocked the trail. His hand moved cautiously toward his gun.

But he could not kill this man. This black was 7 feet tall and formed like a black Apollo. What a price he would bring in a West Indian slave market!

The savages moved slowly into the clearing, circling the white men. They waited for a signal from their leader.

With infinite caution, the white man held out his hand. A round object glittered in the sunlight.

The big Negro moved a step nearer. The muscles under his ebony skin rippled. He was aware of curiosity about the strange ship, riding the blue and white sea. But his mind was caught on the golden gleams from the white man's hand. The yellow object was alive. Its heart beat, tick-tock, tick-tock.

The slaver smiled. He laid the watch, quite carefully, upon the trail. "We'll call him Black Caesar," he said to his mate.

Caution and curiosity warred in the Negro's mind. Then he reached down and swept the watch into his hand. He pressed it against his ear. His eyes sought the boat. With his men following, he walked slowly into the surf and swam toward the boat.

He pulled himself up over the rail, landing like a tiger on his feet. There was a splintering crash, a blinding flash of starred light and then darkness.

It was death-dark in the ship's hold. Black Caesar came back to consciousness slowly, feeling first the movement of the boat, then the warm blood on his face. His muscles strained. He could not move; a savage, raging anger exploded in his brain.

"Like a trapped lion, he is," the mate told the captain. He was a thin, dour man, used to blackbirding. Slaves were money to him and nothing more. But Black Caesar was not like the others.

They accepted their destiny. Their moaning rose from the hold like the essence of human misery. But Black Caesar raged and snapped at his chain. He refused food and water. Only when the mate talked to him did the anger and hatred in his eyes dim a little.

A few miles off the Florida coast, the ship plunged headlong into a hurricane. The captain and crew took to the boats with no thought of their black cargo. Only the mate hesitated, thinking of the giant black. What a prize to deliver in Havana. And all for himself too. He leaped down into the hold and unlocked the chains.

The ship was sinking, but the two of them could man a boat.

The warmth of the rising sun stirred the black man. He got up slowly, stumbling. He flexed his muscles. Slowly, then with gathering speed, freedom ran into his veins. He stared down at the puny white man and laughter formed in his throat. Who was slave on this island? Who, master?

In the years that followed, Black Caesar captured many a crew and stripped many a vessel. He learned the tricks of the wreckers. From Cocolobo Cay, he lured ships with false lights. He murdered his one and only friend, the white mate, in a fight over a captured French girl.

His luck changed with the murder. One man, he found, was not as good as two at piracy. And the law was finding its reluctant way down the east coast of Florida.

Black Caesar was living like a slave not a king when Jose Gaspars sailed through the Florida straits. Gaspar had been an officer in the Spanish Navy. Now he was a pirate.

Caesar murdered the French girl and tossed in his lot with Gasparilla. He lived the life of the brothers of the coast, working out of a home base on the Gulf of Mexico.

Gasparilla's loot mounted into millions. He ruled a fantastic empire. His watch-towers commanded the Gulf; his men searched the sea with telescopes. When a prize was sighted, a bell tolled.

The bell tolled often, since the Spanish "flota" must pass near Florida on its way from Mexico to Spain. The plate fleet was richly laden, with gold and silver, emeralds and rubies.

The pirates lived by a code. Before setting out to capture a prize, they drew up a set of articles portioning to each man his just share and to the leader five times a man's share. A right arm was worth 600 pieces of eight, or six slaves. A left arm, 500 pieces of eight, or five slaves.

There were gentlemen among the pirates—lawyers, poets, artists. Some, like the LaFittes, were patriots. But none was a man of peace.

A banker, sailing from Boston to New Orleans, left an account of a pirate raid. He was carrying bank notes; he had sewed them in his vest.

The ship rounded Cape Sable, turned up the Gulf toward New Orleans. But at daybreak, one morning, there was a flash of cannon. The ship was rapidly overhauled by a strange vessel.

"Pirates," the captain yelled. "Arm yourself."

The Bostonian had no gun. He waited trembling as the pirates boarded the ship. An evil-eyed ruffian slashed off his cravat, threw him into the pirate boat and left him.

Lying there, his heart pounding against the bank notes, he saw the pirates force the captain to his knees. They slashed off the captain's arms. They poured turpentine over him and set him aflame.

The ship's crew were murdered with equal brutality. A pirate shot the captain's dog and turned away roaring with laughter. He remembered his captive then.

A pirate slashed at the Bostonian with a sword. The bank notes spilled out instead of blood. For a joke the pirates tossed the prisoner back onto the sinking ship.

The pirate bell tolled often in those days when Spain was loosening her hold on Florida. Then, on a bright morning in 1820, it tolled for the last time.

"A British merchantman," the lookout shouted.

The pirates pushed for the open sea. Too late they saw their mistake. This was a gun-boat of the United States!

The first cannon-shot hit the pirate ship a mortal blow. And so Black Caesar died. And Gasparilla.

As for the treasure—perhaps it lies in Charlotte Harbor under the shifting sands. Quien sabe?

Gold in County Awaits a Finder

By F. D. EATON

Thar's Gold in them thar Hills. What I really mean to say is there are thousands, perhaps millions, of dollars in the sands of Martin County.

More than once our beaches have resounded with boisterous shouts of many famous pirates and buccaneers. To name a few of the more spectacular, there was Captain Gasparilla who sacked the City of Tampa; William Teach or Black Beard (this pirate later lost his life at Brunswick, Ga.); the famous or infamous Henry Morgan who sacked many cities of the Caribbean and the Citadel of Panama; Captain Kidd and the famous woman pirate, Mary Ann Blythe, who was mistress to the blood-thirsty Captain Drummond. (My conclusion after a study of this unholy pair is that Drummond was none other than Black Beard). One other we must not forget is Jean Lafitte of New Orleans fame.

On April 23, 1837, the famous buccaneer, Billy Bowlegs, turned and shook his fist and cursed as he waded through the surf after an American cutter had sunk his little vessel off St. Lucie Inlet. A fisherman from Salerno in 1927 (whose name he requested be withheld) located this wreck a short distance off of what is known as Rocky Point, but was never able to relocate the spot. The final resting place of this tiny vessel still remains a secret of Davy Jones, but he has been kind enough to give up a few pittance of this treasure several weeks ago to a group of Miami University students picnicking near Rocky Point. This fortunate group recovered 17 worn but shiny golden Pieces of Eight.

When you stroll the beaches of Martin County keep alert to the fact that you may be the chosen one to discover a vast fortune of pirate treasure which has either been thrown up by the pounding waves or uncovered from its burial places by the shifting sands.

Somewhere in the Indian Hills Section of Hobe Sound is hidden a small metal box containing between $10,000 and $15,000. This cash was left in hiding by the Ashley Gang.

LARGEST TARPON EVER CAUGHT IN U. S.

Edward Trainer, and guests on Sunrise Inn dock view this 242-lb. Silver King, still the U. S. record.

Pirate Gilbert May Have Had Lookouts Here

Stories of the pirate Gilbert having operated through the South Pass, as an early inlet was called, have been handed down by the earliest settlers of this region. His look-outs are said by some to have been on Castle Hill on Sewall's Point and by others to have been on Mt. Pizgah, the present site of the Jon Hall home. That piracy on the high seas was still a bloody page on the history of the new land after 1800 is substantiated by historians but to date no authentic records have been found of the pirates running out of the St. Lucie inlets.

However, David O. True, Miami, who is reputed as one of the best informed men on the subject of pirates, has contributed information about the pirate for whom Gilbert's Bar is said to have derived its name. In response to our inquiry True has written: In answer t your inquiry about the name, Gilbert's Pass, I have been informed that when the South Pass was open, a pirate by that name operated out of it, and that the bar was named for him. This may not have been the pirate who is fairly well known and whose history in brief is recounted in Gosse's "Who's Who" and in the "History of the Lives and Most Bloody Exploits of the Most Noted Pirates," but proof of such a person having lived there may not be easy to unearth at this time. Gilbert commanded the Panda which captured the brig Mexican (Salem) on Sept. 2, 1832. A few months later Captain Trotter of H. M. S. Curlew captured the Panda. Gilbert was tried in Boston and hanged there in 1835.

CEMETERY CARE TURNED OVER TO WOMEN TRUSTEES

The charter members of the Stuart Cemetery Association met Dec. 2, 1918 with the following members present: C. W. McPherson, C. E. Guller, Thomas Taylor, Walter Kitching and John Taylor. McPherson was elected temporary president and Thomas Taylor secretary. Discussion of condition of the cemetery and prospects for improving the cemetery resulted in the election of women as trustees.

The new board includes Mrs. C. A. Porter, Mrs. J. B. McDonald, Mrs. H. W. Bessey, Mrs. Walter Kitching, Mrs. George W. Parks and Mrs. A. T. Hogarth. They were given full control of all property and money of the association and also empowered to draw up rules governing same. (From Stuart Messenger Dec. 5, 1918.)