

HAMILTON DISSTON



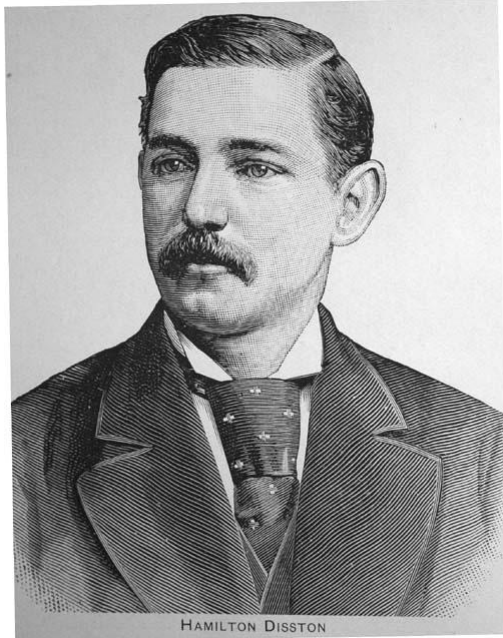
Hamilton Disston was born August 23, 1844, in Philadelphia. He worked in his father's saw manufacturing plant until he signed up to join the troops fighting in the Civil War. Twice during the early years of fighting, he enlisted, only to be hauled home after his father paid the bounty for another soldier to take his son's place. He eventually accepted his son's wishes and supplied Hamilton and 100 other workers from the saw plant with equipment to form the Disston Volunteers. Hamilton served as a private in the Union Army until the end of the war.

Hamilton Disston purchased four million acres of marshland shortly after the Civil War. Included in his purchase was the small trading post of Allendale, which was eventually renamed Kissimmee. Disston wished to drain the area surrounding Kissimmee and deepen the Kissimmee River, so products could be shipped into the Gulf of Mexico and beyond. Many steamboats passed through the area with cargoes of cypress lumber and sugar cane.

Disston committed suicide on April 30, 1896, after a disastrous freeze led many families to relocate further south. Disston's land company stopped payment on bonds and returned to Philadelphia.

Hamilton Disston

Biography by Mary Ellen Wilson and is located in the *American National Biography*, published by Oxford University Press, 1999. Photo from Ken Milano's archives.



Hamilton Disston (23 Aug. 1844-30 Apr. 1896), land developer, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, the son of Henry Disston, an industrialist, and Mary Steelman. At the age of fifteen Disston started as an apprentice in one of the divisions of his father's factory, Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, setting a precedent for other family members. The firm, later renamed Henry Disston and Sons, eventually became the world's largest saw manufacturing company. A few years later, much to the dismay of his father, Hamilton and other young men from the Disston factory volunteered for Union army service during the U.S. Civil War. Returning to the firm at the end of the war in 1865, Hamilton continued an active role in the company, becoming its president in 1878 upon the death of his father.

The year before Disston assumed the reins of Henry Disston and Sons, he traveled to Florida for a fishing excursion with a friend, Henry S. Sanford. Sanford, who had pursued a U.S. diplomatic career, was a scion of a wealthy Connecticut family and had real estate investments along Florida's St. Johns River. It is very possible that Disston's interest in a Florida land project began at this time. Whatever the turn of events, Disston eventually met with Florida governor William D. Bloxham and signed a land deal considered by many historians as essential to the future development of the state.

Back in 1850 the federal government had transferred ownership of several million acres of federal lands in Florida to the state. Within five years the Florida legislature had established a board of internal improvements to administer the disposition of these lands for railroad, canal, and other construction projects. By the 1870s the Internal Improvement Fund was mired in debt from the default of antebellum railroad companies, and land sales could not even meet interest obligations. A bondholder of the fund sued in federal court to stop the board from selling additional tracts. The court responded in 1877 by placing the Internal Improvement Fund in receivership, thus making it very likely that the state would lose title to the properties. Then in 1881 Disston and his associates signed a drainage contract with the trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund "to drain and reclaim by draining all overflowed lands in the State of Florida practicable and lying south of Township 23 and east of Peace Creek." This included a large portion of south and central Florida below present-day Orlando. Disston and his associates were to receive one-half of the lands recovered. Because legal proceedings had state lands tied up in receivership, tracts reclaimed by Disston could not be transferred to him. This legal obstacle led to another agreement between Disston and Governor Bloxham, which is known as the Disston land purchase. Under this deal, which was quite controversial within the state, Disston purchased 4 million acres of land for \$1 million. This discharged the debt incurred by the Internal Improvement Fund and cleared the way for land transfers.

The first drainage project joined the Caloosahatchee River to Lake Okeechobee, thus permitting

Florida's largest lake to drain into the Gulf of Mexico. The second project connected by canal a series of lakes around the upper Kissimmee valley. As the development of the upper Kissimmee River proceeded, several thousand acres of the drained lands were converted to agricultural production. Around 1887 at St. Cloud, Disston was cultivating sugar and rice. Later in 1891 he persuaded the federal government to establish an agricultural experiment station near St. Cloud. Not only did the station conduct research with sugar cane varieties but also with many types of fruits and vegetables.

Eventually Disston was deeded 1,652,711 additional acres of land by the state of Florida for his drainage efforts. Canal construction and river improvements made water transportation possible from Kissimmee through Lake Okeechobee and the Caloosahatchee River to the Gulf of Mexico.

Although his drainage projects were probably too ambitious for private capital and did not accomplish all that was planned, central and south Florida were opened to development and settlement years earlier than would have been the case without Disston's activities. Several scholars of the Disston land deal maintain that had the Board of Internal Improvements been forced to sell all lands in 1881, the consequences would have been disastrous. For example, the state would not have kept ownership of any of the lands as it had under the Disston contract and it could not have offered lands as an incentive to railroad, canal, and other development companies. Thus developers such as Henry B. Plant and Henry M. Flagler--who played a key role in the development of the state--might never have invested in the state or might have waited until a later period.

Unfortunately, Hamilton Disston's reinvestment of profits in additional projects coupled with the economic depression of 1893 produced a financial strain on his personal finances. Furthermore, Florida railroad expansion had diminished the profitability of his steamboat companies. Apparently believing he had brought financial ruin to the family business, Henry Disston and Sons, Disston committed suicide at his Philadelphia residence as creditors were preparing to foreclose on a \$1 million loan. As others in his family had little or no interest in the Florida properties, and funds were required to secure the firm's indebtedness, the land was sold for a fraction of its value.

Bibliography

Business records of Disston and Sons are at the factory site in Tacony, Pa. An excellent study of Hamilton Disston's Florida land development projects is an unpublished undergraduate paper written at the University of North Florida by Jack W. McClellan, "Hamilton Disston in Florida" (1987). Two other helpful articles, which appear in the Florida Historical Quarterly are J. E. Dovell, "The Railroads and the Public Lands of Florida, 1879-1905," 34 (1955): 236-58, and T. Frederick Davis, "The Disston Land Purchase," 17 (1939): 200-210. See also R. E. Rose, *The Swamp and Overflow Lands of Florida* (1916), and Charlton W. Tebeau, *A History of Florida* (1971). A well-written general account of the Disston family business is Harry C. Silcox, *A Place to Live and Work: The Henry Disston Saw Works and the Tacony Community of Philadelphia* (1994). An obituary is in the *Philadelphia Record*, 1 May 1896.

Hamilton Disston

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

Jump to: [navigation](#), [search](#)



Hamilton Disston

Hamilton Disston (August 23, 1844 – April 30, 1896),^[1] was an industrialist and [real-estate developer](#) who purchased four million acres (16,000 km²) of [Florida](#) land in 1881, an area larger than the state of [Connecticut](#), and reportedly the most land ever purchased by a single person in world history. Disston was the son of Pennsylvania-based industrialist [Henry Disston](#) who formed [Disston & Sons Saw Works](#), which Hamilton later ran and which was one of the largest saw manufacturing companies in the world.

Hamilton Disston's investment in the infrastructure of Florida spurred growth throughout the state. His related efforts to drain the [Everglades](#) triggered the state's first land boom with numerous towns and cities established through the area. Disston's land purchase and investments were directly responsible for creating or fostering the towns of [Kissimmee](#), [St. Cloud](#), [Gulfport](#), [Tarpon Springs](#), and indirectly aided the rapid growth of [St. Petersburg, Florida](#). He furthermore oversaw the successful cultivation of rice and sugarcane near the Kissimmee area.

Although Disston's engineered canals aided water transport and [steamboat](#) traffic in Florida, he was ultimately unsuccessful in draining the Kissimmee River floodplain or lowering the surface water around Lake Okeechobee and in the Everglades. He was forced to sell much of his investments at a fraction of their original costs. However, his land purchase primed Florida's

economy and allowed railroad magnates [Henry Flagler](#) and [Henry Plant](#) to build rail lines down the east coast of Florida, and another joining the west coast, which directly led to the domination of the tourist and citrus industries in Florida. Disston's immediate impact was in the Philadelphia area, where he was active in Republican politics and a philanthropist, but his legacy is often associated with the draining and development of Florida.

Contents

[\[hide\]](#)

- [1 Early life and business](#)
- [2 Disston Land Purchase](#)
- [3 Promotion and politics](#)
- [4 Disston City](#)
- [5 Disappointment](#)
- [6 Death](#)
- [7 Personal](#)
- [8 Places named after Disston](#)
- [9 Notes](#)
- [10 References](#)
- [11 External links](#)

[\[edit\]](#) Early life and business

Hamilton Disston was born in [Philadelphia](#),^[2] the eldest son of nine children born to Mary Steelman and Henry Disston, an English immigrant and descendant of French nobility.^{[3][4]} Disston's father was a successful industrialist who rose from being orphaned just days after arriving in the United States to running the highly lucrative [Keystone Saw Works](#) when Hamilton was a child.^{[3][5]} Henry Disston was responsible for multiple machining and saw patents, and in the spirit of Victorian-era [paternalism](#), envisioned and engineered a community around his steel factory in [Tacony, Pennsylvania](#).^[6] After attending public school, Hamilton left at 15 years old, opting for an [apprenticeship](#) at the saw factory which, by that time, was a \$500,000-per-year international venture.^[3] His father threatened to fire him for repeatedly leaving the factory to work for a [volunteer fire department](#). Hamilton twice joined the [Union Army](#) only to have Henry purchase his release, but Hamilton organized a [Company](#) of saw factory employees during the [Gettysburg Campaign](#). Henry finally agreed to support the "Disston Volunteers" financially.^[3]

After the [American Civil War](#), Hamilton Disston returned to work in his father's factory as an executive.^[3] In 1878, following the death of Henry Disston, Hamilton and his brothers Horace, William, and Jacob inherited the company which had been renamed to Henry Disston & Sons.^{[2][5]} Hamilton became the controlling member of the 2,000-employee company and expanded production to 1.4 million [hacksaws](#) and three million [files](#) per year.^{[2][7]} Only a month after Henry's death, Hamilton gave President [Rutherford B. Hayes](#) a tour of the factory where an

unshaped piece of [steel](#) was manufactured into a 26-inch (660 mm) [hand saw](#) in only 42 minutes, and was presented to the president at the end of the tour—[etched](#) with his name.^[7]

While the saw manufacturing business continued growing, Disston branched out, investing in a chemical firm, a Chinese railroad, [real estate](#) in [Atlantic City, New Jersey](#) and mining in the [western United States](#).^[7]

[\[edit\]](#) Disston Land Purchase

In the 1840s and 1850s, the sparsely populated state of Florida^[8] came to own approximately 15,000,000 acres (61,000 km²) of mostly swamp land, granted by the U.S. Congress to states with wetlands for the purpose of reclaiming the land under water by constructing canals and levees. In Florida, consolidated grants for the purpose of building rail infrastructure and reclaiming wetlands were placed in a [trust](#) called the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida (IIF). The trust fund was managed by the [Governor of Florida](#) and four state officials.^{[9][10]} The fund pledged land to railroad companies and guaranteed [bonds](#) issued by the railroad companies on the land. When the high costs associated with the [American Civil War](#) and [Reconstruction](#) caused railroad companies to default on the bonds, the fund became liable and rapidly sank into debt and eventually into [Federal Court receivership](#).^{[11][12]} By the time Governor [George Franklin Drew](#) took office in 1877, the fund was nearly \$1 million in debt. The state constitution forbade issuing bonds to repay it; investors were not interested in Florida, no rail lines were built, and progress in the state stalled.

In 1877, diplomat [Henry Shelton Sanford](#) invited Disston, an avid [sport fisherman](#), on a fishing trip through Florida.^{[13][14][7]} During the trip, Disston realized the possibility that enormous tracts of land could be [reclaimed](#) for agriculture by using canals to drain Florida's [Lake Okeechobee](#).^[2]

An application for [foreclosure](#) of the IIF and its land was filed in federal court in 1880. Negotiations to relieve the debt were held with various potential investors, including Sanford and [Alexander St. Clair-Abrams](#), but did not come to fruition.^[15] Disston and five associates, meanwhile, entered into a [land reclamation](#) contract with the Internal Improvement Fund in January 1881.^{[16][17]} The contract stipulated that Disston and associates would be [deeded](#) half of whatever land his Atlantic and Gulf Coast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company reclaimed around [Lake Okeechobee](#), the [Kissimmee](#), [Caloosahatchee](#) and [Miami Rivers](#).^{[17][18][19]} Congressman and Disston family friend, [William D. "Pig Iron" Kelley](#), described Disston's first contract: "He instituted broad preliminary investigations from which he received satisfactory reports; he surveyed the entire field of the proposed work, and with Napoleonic instinct and foresight saw in the proposition an opportunity to promote his country's welfare by the reclamation of a more than kingly domain."^[20]

Disston stood to gain up to 12,000,000 acres (49,000 km²) with his drainage contract, although it would displace numerous [squatters](#). Florida's [Armed Occupation Act](#) of 1842 had granted land to squatters in order to force the local [Seminole](#) Indians off the land, but Disston's contract would force the squatters off any land that Disston could show was submerged.^[19] The drainage contract, however, was in jeopardy because it did not affect the massive debt bearing down on the Internal Improvement Fund.^[21] Court orders related to the debt threatened to derail the

contract so Governor [William D. Bloxham](#) visited Disston in Philadelphia to persuade him to relieve the debt.^{[14][21][22]} During the visit, Disston tentatively agreed to purchase four million acres (16,000 km²) of Internal Improvement Fund land for 25 [cents](#) per acre, an agreement which became a formal contract on June 1, 1881.^[21] Disston signed the contract on June 14 and [The New York Times](#) described the transaction with, "What is claimed to be the largest purchase of land ever made by a single person in the world".^{[23][24]} It made him the largest landowner in the United States.^[5] On December 17, 1881, Disston sold two million acres (8,000 km²) of his land to English [Member of Parliament](#), Sir [Edward James Reed](#), for \$600,000.^{[25][26]}

[edit] Promotion and politics



A photograph taken circa 1900 showing a canal dredged by Disston's company, running through a sugar plantation also owned by Disston near [St. Cloud, Florida](#)

While some in Florida disapproved of the sale for giving away the land too cheaply, its positive effects on the state were undeniable.^[27] In the four years following Disston's purchase, four times as many rail lines were added than the 20 preceding years. Land sales multiplied six times after the sale and the state's taxable property value doubled. Around 150,000 tourists came to Florida during the winter of 1884 alone.^[28]

To lure more people to Florida, Disston opened real estate offices across America as well as England, Scotland, Germany, Italy, Sweden and Denmark.^[29] He promoted himself as owning two-thirds of the entire state.^[30] These efforts drew people to the [Orlando](#) area; and the major cities of [Sarasota](#) and [Naples, Florida](#) grew out of land sold by Disston.^[28] [Fort Myers](#) became the base of his Caloosahatchee River dredging efforts and its population rapidly increased. Disston's headquarters were on the shores of [Lake Tohopekaliga](#) and became the city of [Kissimmee](#).

Disston "recreationed" in politics, starting as early as 1876 in local issues.^[31] He and three other industrialists in Philadelphia—James McManes, William Leeds, and David Lane— were known as the "Big Four", controlling Republican nominations and appointments to city positions in a [machine system](#) until new political bosses replaced them in 1890.^{[32][33]} His wealth allowed him to associate with tycoons and political celebrities, and he was often sought after to advise politicians though he refused to run for office.^[32] He publicly supported future president [Benjamin Harrison](#), [Congressman William D. Kelley](#), and [political boss Matthew Quay](#).^[34]

In 1883, he arranged for President [Chester A. Arthur](#), a fellow Republican, to take a fishing trip to Kissimmee as part of a large publicity campaign for the city.^[35] Disston founded a 20,000-acre

(81 km²) [sugar plantation](#), out of which sprang the city of [St. Cloud](#).^{[51][36]} [Refineries](#) for the plantation were constructed in Kissimmee and near Lake Okeechobee.^[36]

The key to Disston's Florida plans was a massive dredging effort to drain the [Kissimmee River](#) floodplain that flows into Lake Okeechobee, to remove the surface water in the Everglades and the surrounding lands regardless of season.^[10] The canals were engineered to guide the overflow of Lake Okeechobee into the [St. Lucie River](#) and then into the Atlantic Ocean in the east; the Caloosahatchee River overflow was directed to the [Gulf of Mexico](#) in the west, and eventually canals were to be constructed south through the [Everglades](#).^[37] Disston was advised to begin with a large canal connecting Lake Okeechobee with the St. Lucie but the prohibitive costs forced him to begin with smaller dredging operations to straighten the Kissimmee River and to connect Lake Okeechobee with the Caloosahatchee.^[38] Dredging commenced around Lake Okeechobee during the winter of 1881–1882.^[39] In June 1883, a report concluded that the Kissimmee valley was indeed drying up as Disston planned, and another report a year later reported further drainage with nearly 3,000,000 acres (12,000 km²) of reclaimed land credited to Disston.^[40]

[edit] Disston City

In addition to dredging, Disston's plans included the creation of a major city in the [Tampa Bay](#) area to rival the budding city of [Tampa](#). By 1884, he established the Lake Butler Villa Company, one of four land companies he operated.^[36] Disston founded the town of [Tarpon Springs](#), much of which was built by Lake Butler Villa Company, including a commercial pier and two hotels, using lumber from his sawmill in [Atlantic City, New Jersey](#).^{[51][28][36]} After deciding that Tarpon Springs would not become the [metropolis](#) he hoped for, Disston shifted his efforts south and established a town he called Disston City. He invested heavily in [steamboats](#) and built a [wharf](#), a school, and the area's first hotel.^{[51][36]} In 1885, a [Maryland](#) doctor declared the area to be the healthiest in the world which drew many investors and developers including [F. A. Davis](#), who partnered with Disston's brother, Jacob, in further developing the [Pinellas](#) peninsula, where [Pinellas County](#) was established.^[36]

In the mid-1880s, Russian developer [Peter Demens](#) was building the [Orange Belt Railway](#) across central Florida with a planned western terminus in the Tampa Bay area. On December 1, 1886, Disston offered Demens approximately 60,000 acres (240 km²) of land to stretch his railroad to Disston City. Demens countered with a demand of an additional 50,000 acres (200 km²) but Disston refused, mistakenly believing that Disston City would thrive if the railroad merely came close to the area. Instead Demens terminated his railway at [St. Petersburg](#), which he named after [Saint Petersburg](#), his home city in Russia. While Disston City never met Disston's expectations and became the small city of [Gulfport](#), St. Petersburg reaped the rewards of Demens's railway and became one of the largest cities in Florida.^[41]

[edit] Disappointment

Further information: [Draining and development of the Everglades](#)

Disston's success at draining peninsular Florida quickly turned to disappointment. The positive report of his drainage results in 1883 was followed by a dreadful report in 1887.^[42] While it still credited Disston with draining parts of the upper Kissimmee valley, it credited a [drought](#) with drying the area north of Lake Okeechobee. Meanwhile, Lake Okeechobee—which typically rises and falls seasonally, and is affected by the frequent flooding and droughts associate with the Florida climate—was inundated despite Disston's canals, and the only canal out of the lake that Disston actually completed resulted in the Caloosahatchee River flooding the surrounding area.^[43] Furthermore, Disston's planned canals to the east and south out of Lake Okeechobee had not materialized.^[44]

The 1887 commission concluded that Disston had received 1,200,000 acres (4,900 km²) which he had not earned.^[44] Disston, however, reached a compromise whereby he would keep land that he had been given in return for spending \$200,000 to improve drainage including improving the flow of the canals he had already dug. In total, he dug over 80 miles (130 km) of canals and received 1,600,000 acres (6,500 km²) of land under the terms of his first drainage contract of January 1881. Although he never finished his canal plans for Lake Okeechobee, and the Everglades remained relatively unaffected by the structures intended to drain them, he was formally credited with reclaiming large portions of land and generally improving the drainage of peninsular Florida.^[45]

Regardless of the lack of success in Disston's canals, the money he paid to the Internal Improvement Fund allowed other industrialists to take an interest in the development of Florida.^[10] In the early 1880s, railroad tycoon [Henry Morrison Flagler](#) spent a vacation in the town of [St. Augustine](#), a brief distance south of [Jacksonville](#), and enchanted with it, decided to build [an opulent hotel](#) there. He extended the rail line—renaming it the Jacksonville, St. Augustine & Indian River Railway—to [Daytona Beach](#), and then to [Lake Worth](#), then [Palm Beach](#). As the railroad was built, citrus farms followed, and Flagler constructed hotels down the east coast, envisioning a version of the [French Riviera](#) in Florida.^[46] A friendly competition developed between Flagler and another railroad magnate named [Henry Bradley Plant](#). While Flagler oversaw the construction of rail lines and hotels along the east coast, Plant concentrated on extending the railroad from [Sanford](#) to [Tampa](#), crossing the state and connecting the coasts. At the terminus of this line he built the exquisite [Tampa Bay Hotel](#), opened in 1891.^[47]

[\[edit\]](#) **Death**

Disston himself continued living in Disston City until more bad fortune prompted his return to Philadelphia.^[41] The financial [Panic of 1893](#), the [Wilson-Gorman Tariff Act](#) of 1894 and two devastating freezes caused financial difficulties and he [mortgaged](#) his Florida assets for \$2 million.^{[41][45]}

On April 30, 1896, Disston had dinner with the mayor of Philadelphia and attended a theatre production with his wife in Philadelphia.^[45] The following morning, he was found dead at age 51. Although some claim that Disston committed suicide in his bathtub with a self-inflicted gunshot to the head, almost every obituary, as well as the official [coroner's](#) report, stated that he died of heart disease in bed.^{[5][45][48]} *The New York Times* further reported that, several months before his death, Disston suffered from a bout of [typhoid pneumonia](#).^[2]

He was poignantly mourned in Philadelphia as a benevolent employer of over 3,000 and a rare businessman who treated his employees exceptionally well. The *Chicago Tribune* wrote that he was "peculiar in his ideas. His hand was always in his pocket and his influence always for his less successful fellow-men to whom he took a fancy."^[31] He was reported in 1889 to give \$17,000 in Christmas gifts to his employees.^[49] His philanthropy branched out in other areas as well. In 1882 he sponsored the immigration of approximately 40 or 50 Russian Jewish families and purchased homes for them, assuring they would settle in Pennsylvania.^[50]

At the time of his death, Disston's estate was valued at \$100,000 but he also carried a \$1 million [life insurance](#) policy, the second largest policy in the United States.^{[2][45]} His family had no interest in Florida and creditors [foreclosed](#) on his Florida mortgage four years after his death.^[45] Henry Flagler's railroad reached a settlement of a little more than 500 people named [Miami](#) the year Disston died.^[47]

[\[edit\]](#) Personal

Hamilton Disston was married with a son and two daughters, all of whom survived him.^{[2][7]} He was a [Presbyterian](#) and a [Mason](#). He was described as a fun-loving [socialite](#) as evidenced by a [yacht](#) he owned named *Mischief*. But he was also known as a hard-working executive whose gentle facial features were balanced with intense eyes described by one reporter as: "like that of the great eagle in the cage at the [Tampa Bay Hotel](#), that can look straight at the sun without a tear, or even a blink."^[7]

[\[edit\]](#) Places named after Disston

Several places have been named after Hamilton Disston in Pennsylvania and Florida such as:

- Hamilton Disston School in Philadelphia.^[51]
- Hamilton Disston School in Gulfport, Florida.^[52]
- Lake Disston in [Flagler County, Florida](#) at  [29°17′N 81°23′W](#)[29.283°N 81.383°W](#).
- Lake Disston in [St. Petersburg, Florida](#) at  [27°46′30″N 82°43′4″W](#)[27.775°N 82.71778°W](#).
- Disston Avenue in [Tarpon Springs, Florida](#) at  [28°8′8″N 82°44′54″W](#)[28.13556°N 82.74833°W](#).
- Disston Avenue in [Clermont, Florida](#) at  [28°34′28″N 81°45′0″W](#)[28.57444°N 81.75°W](#).
- Disston Avenue in [Tavares, Florida](#) at  [28°48′27″N 81°43′29″W](#)[28.8075°N 81.72472°W](#).

[\[edit\]](#) Notes

1. [^] "He Died Without Warning", *The Washington Post* (May 1, 1896).
2. [^] [a](#) [b](#) [c](#) [d](#) [e](#) [f](#) [g](#) "[Hamilton Disston Found Dead](#)" (PDF). *The New York Times*. May 1, 1896. <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive->

[free/pdf? r=1&res=9506E4D8123EE333A25752C0A9639C94679ED7CF&oref=slogin](http://www.oxfordjournals.org/lookup/doi/10.1093/ajph/98.11.1987).

Retrieved 2008-02-18.

3. ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e Grunwald, p. 83.
4. ^a Wilson, Mary Ellen. "[Disston, Henry](#)" (February 2000); American National Biography Online. Retrieved on July 1, 2009.
5. ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f ^g Hartzell, p. 24.
6. ^a Silcox, Henry (October, 1990). "Henry Disston's Model Industrial Community: Nineteenth-Century Paternalism in Tacony, Philadelphia", *The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography*, **114** (4) p. 483-515.
7. ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f Grunwald, p. 84.
8. ^a In the early 1880s, Florida's population was a sixth of Georgia's and a fifth of Alabama's. Most Floridians lived in the northern part of the state. South of Ocala, fewer than two persons lived per square mile. (Stover, John F. (February 2000). "[Flagler, Henry Morrison](#)", American National Biography Online. Retrieved on June 30, 2009.)
9. ^a T. Frederick Davis, p. 204.
10. ^a ^b ^c Lemar, L. Stephan (January 1944). "Historico-Economic Aspects of Drainage in the Florida Everglades", *Southern Economic Journal*, **10** (3), p. 197-211.
11. ^a Dovell, p. 237.
12. ^a Jack E. Davis, p. 83.
13. ^a Landry, p. 81.
14. ^a ^b Dovell, p. 238.
15. ^a T. Frederick Davis, p. 205.
16. ^a T. Frederick Davis, pp. 205-206.
17. ^a ^b Grunwald, p. 85.
18. ^a T. Frederick Davis, p. 206.
19. ^a ^b Jack E. Davis, p. 85.
20. ^a Kelley, p. 24.
21. ^a ^b ^c T. Frederick Davis, p. 207.
22. ^a Grunwald, p. 86.
23. ^a T. Frederick Davis, p. 208.
24. ^a "[Buying Four Million Acres \(16,000 km²\)](#)" (PDF). *The New York Times*. June 17, 1881. <http://query.nytimes.com/mem/archive-free/pdf? r=1&res=9D04E2DE103CEE3ABC4F52DFB066838A699FDE&oref=slogin>. Retrieved 2008-03-09.
25. ^a T. Frederick Davis, pp. 208-209.
26. ^a Hartzell, p. 25.
27. ^a Grunwald, pp. 86-87.
28. ^a ^b ^c Grunwald, p. 87.
29. ^a Grunwald, p. 89.
30. ^a Jack E. Davis, p. 84.
31. ^a ^b "Leaves a Million in Life Insurance", *The Chicago Tribune* (May 1, 1896), p. 6.
32. ^a ^b "Hamilton Disston Dead: The Great Saw Manufacturer Passes Away Suddenly at His Home", *The North American*, (Philadelphia, PA) Friday, May 01, 1896; pg. 5.
33. ^a Silcox, p. 55.
34. ^a Grunwald, pp. 83-84.
35. ^a Grunwald, p. 88.
36. ^a ^b ^c ^d ^e ^f Hartzell, p. 26.
37. ^a Grunwald, p. 90.
38. ^a Grunwald, pp. 90-91.
39. ^a T. Frederick Davis, pp. 206-207.
40. ^a Grunwald, pp. 92-93.

41. ^{a b c} Hartzell, p. 27.
42. ^a Grunwald, p. 94.
43. ^a Grunwald, p. 94-95.
44. ^{a b} Grunwald, p. 95.
45. ^{a b c d e f} Grunwald, p. 96.
46. ^a Stover, John F. (February 2000). "[Flagler, Henry Morrison](#)", American National Biography Online. Retrieved on June 30, 2009.
47. ^{a b} Bramson, Seth (1998). "A Tale of Three Henrys", *The Journal of Decorative and Propaganda Arts*, **23** (Florida Theme Issue) p. 113–143.
48. ^a Hartzell, p. 28.
49. ^a "People in General", *The Washington Post*, (December 28, 1889).
50. ^a "Homes for Jewish Refugees", *The New York Times* (February 23, 1882), p. 2.
51. ^a [Our History](#) from Hamilton Disston School, Philadelphia.
52. ^a [Hamilton Disston School](#) from Pinellas County Schools, Florida.

[edit] References

- Davis, Jack E. (2009). "[Suicide](#)". *An Everglades Providence: Marjory Stoneman Douglas and the American Environmental Century*. [University of Georgia Press](#). pp. 81–89. [ISBN 082033071X](#).
<http://books.google.com/books?id=Hpi2R0pqSukC&pg=PP1&dq=everglades+jack+davis&ei=3-v8SfuFJ5bozASQtrn-Bg>.
- Davis, T. Frederick (January 1939). "[The Disston Land Purchase](#)". *The Florida Historical Quarterly* ([Gainesville, Florida](#): Florida Historical Society (electronically: Florida Center for Library Automation)) **17** (3): pp. 201–211.
http://fulltext10.fcla.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?type=title;c=fhq;sort=dated;rgn=div1;sid=d4ecfb705b8e783a7c58f6cd4ca3de4b;view=text;cc=fhq;idno=SN00154113_0017_003;node=SN00154113_0017_003%3A4;a=45.
- Dovell, J. E. (January 1956). "[The Railroads and the Public Lands of Florida, 1879-1905](#)". *The Florida Historical Quarterly* ([Gainesville, Florida](#): Florida Historical Society (electronically: Florida Center for Library Automation)) **34** (3): pp. 236–259.
http://fulltext10.fcla.edu/cgi/t/text/text-idx?type=title;c=fhq;sort=dated;rgn=div1;sid=d4ecfb705b8e783a7c58f6cd4ca3de4b;cc=fhq;a=45;view=text;idno=SN00154113_0034_003;node=SN00154113_0034_003%3A3.
- Grunwald, Michael (2006). *The Swamp: The Everglades, Florida, and the Politics of Paradise*. [Simon & Schuster](#). [ISBN 9780743251051](#). [OCLC 232159592](#).
- Hartzell, Scott Taylor (2006). "[Hamilton Disston: In Search of a Metropolis](#)". *Remembering St. Petersburg, Florida: Sunshine City Stories*. The History Press. pp. 24–28. [ISBN 1596291206](#).
<http://books.google.com/books?id=9ibVfj8QI4MC&pg=PA51&lpg=PA51&dq=hamilton+disston&source=web&ots=5v3zZfwk1&sig=QmbjAh43qoN76xgcThGYvIG73QU>.
- [Kelley, William D.](#) (1888). "[Letter I](#)". *The Old South and the New: A Series of Letters*. [G. P. Putnam's Sons](#). pp. 23–26.
http://books.google.com/books?id=8Uk4AAAAMAAJ&pg=PA24&lpg=PA24&dq=Kelley+Napoleonic+instinct+more+than+%22kingly+domain%22&source=web&ots=joExzdOTj2&sig=u_P-zLlybdidbonHDpKmtY51y58&hl=en#PPA24,M1.

- Landry, Clay J. (2002). "[Unplugging the Everglades](#)". in Donald Leal and Roger E. Meiners. *Government vs. Environment*. [Rowman & Littlefield Publishers, Inc.](#). pp. 81–82. [ISBN 074252180X](#).
<http://books.google.com/books?id=t43wBVLCsnMC&pg=PA81&lpg=PA81&dq=Hamilton+Disston+%22fishing+trip%22+Florida&source=web&ots=fRMa5r1Z4S&sig=XWxw9O0rsx5DnsakS9zoct6J-Zk&hl=en#PPA82,M1>.
- Silcox, Harry (1994). *A Place to Live and Work: The Henry Disston Saw Works and the Tacony Community of Philadelphia*, The Pennsylvania State University Press. [ISBN 0271010797](#)

[[edit](#)] External links

- [Gulfport, Florida history](#)
- [Another article on Gulfport, Florida history](#)

[hide]	
v · d · e	
<u>Everglades</u>	
Geography and ecology of the Everglades · Indigenous people of the Everglades region · Draining and development of the Everglades · Restoration of the Everglades · Comprehensive Everglades Restoration Plan · Everglades National Park	
See also	Ernest F. Coe · Hamilton Disston · Marjory Stoneman Douglas · Arthur R. Marshall · Loxahatchee National Wildlife Refuge · Big Cypress National Preserve · Biscayne National Park · Fakahatchee Strand Preserve State Park · Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary · Homestead Air Force Base · Tamiami Trail

Retrieved from "http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hamilton_Disston"

Categories: [1844 births](#) | [1896 deaths](#) | [History of Florida](#) | [People from Florida](#) | [People from Philadelphia, Pennsylvania](#)

A History of the Everglades of Florida by J.E. Dovell, 1947
<http://sofia.usgs.gov/memorials/dovell>

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Primary Sources

I. Manuscripts

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District. "Minutes of the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Florida." 8 vols. 1907-1942. (Typed manuscript, bound in volumes, of the minutes of the meetings of the Board. Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board in the District's office in Miami, Florida.)

Board of Commissioners of the Okeechobee Flood Control District. "Minutes of the Board of Commissioners of the Okeechobee Flood Control District, Florida." 4 vols. 1929-1942. (Typed manuscript, bound in volumes, of the minutes of meetings of the Board. Filed in the office of the Secretary of the Board in the District's office in West Palm Beach, Florida.)

Divine, Wilbur F., "Auditor's Report, December 31, 1934, of the Financial Condition of the Everglades Drainage District." (Typed manuscript in offices of the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, Miami, Florida. First complete audit of the financial records of the drainage district after the appointment of resident commissioners.)

Jaudon, James F. (Captain), Papers. A collection of three scrapbooks of newspaper clippings, camera pictures, and other memoranda on the Everglades, especially on the surveys and construction of the Tamiami Trail, 1915-1930. (They are in the possession of Mrs. James F. Jaudon, Miami, Florida. This collection is valuable for its coverage of the background and the building of the first highway across the lower Everglades.)

McLane, Anthony R., "Report on the Lands on the east side of Lake Okeechobee between Canal Point and Sand Point in Palm Beach County, Florida and the Florida Sugar and Food Products Company Lands at Canal Point on the West Palm Beach Canal and its Proposed Sugar Estate Development," October 21, 1921. (Located in the office of Frank E. Bryant, United States Sugar Corporation, Azucar, Florida. This report covers one of the first surveys made of the possibilities of the Everglades for the sugar culture by a competent authority.)

Mead, Daniel W., Metcalf, Leonard, and Hazen, Allen, "Report on the Drainage of the Everglades of Florida With Special Reference to the Lands of the Everglades Land Sales Company, Everglades Land Company, Everglades Sugar and Land Company in the Vicinity of Miami, Florida," 1912. (Typewritten photographic-static copy in bound volume in the office of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, Tallahassee, Florida. The first impartial and candid engineering report on the drainage and reclamation of the Everglades.)

Morgan, Arthur Ernest, Papers. A collection of letters, reports, photographs, newspaper clippings, pamphlets, documents, and engineering

notes, 1912-1938. (Located in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. Most of the material in this collection is incidental to the history of the Everglades. It is valuable for the frank opinions of Morgan on the drainage operations in the Everglades.)

Moses, Wallace R., "Everglades Exploring Expedition," 1892. (Typewritten copy in the Floridiana files of the Albertson Public Library, Orlando, Florida. An excellent, detailed narrative of a successful passage across the Everglades from Ft. Myers to Miami.)

Nyhuis, Jon Van (John Newhouse), Diary, 5 vols. This Diary covers a period of years spent in the Everglades, 1914-1932. (In possession of the author, Belle Glade, Florida. Reminiscences of an Everglades pioneer on all phases of economic and social life on this Florida frontier. This diary is one of the few sources of such information to be found on the area.)

Smith, Thomas Buckingham (ed.), "Memoir of Hernando D'Escalante Fontaneda on the Country and Ancient Indian Tribes of Florida," 1861. (Typescript copy of the original manuscript in the Library of the University of Florida. The first translation of the best record of the aborigines of South Florida.)

Stevens, Frank D., "History of Florida Sugar Operations," 1938. (Typed manuscript in possession of the author, Everglades Experiment Station, Belle Glade, Florida. A brief and competent treatment of the subject but restricted through the lack of adequate records.)

Will, Thomas Elmer, Papers. A comprehensive collection of letters, newspapers, books, documents, pamphlets, folios, notes, writings and miscellaneous memoranda, 1900-1937. (Located in the P. K. Yonge Library of Florida History, University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida. This tremendous mass of material was brought together by the most ardent believer in the value of the reclamation of the Everglades. This collection is the largest and best source of information on the twentieth century history of the region.)

II Official Records and Documents

A. National Records and Documents

"Annual Report of the Department of the Interior, 1898," House Documents, Number 5, 55 Congress, 3 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1899.

Baldwin, Mark, Hawker, H. W., and Miller, Carl F., Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, "Soil Survey of the Fort Lauderdale Area, Florida." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1915.

Chief of Engineers, United States Army, "Caloosahatchee and Lake Okeechobee Drainage Areas, Florida," Senate Documents, Number 115, 71 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930.

Chief of Engineers, United States Army, "Topographical Survey from the St. Johns River to Charlotte Harbor, Florida by way of Lake Tohopekaliga," Senate Executive Documents, Number 189, 47 Congress, 1 Session.

Washington: Government Printing Office, 1883.

Chief of Engineers, United States Army, "Examination and Survey of the Kissimmee River, Florida," House Documents Number 176, 1 Session, 57 Congress. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1902.

Committee on Commerce, Senate, "Rivers and Harbors Hearings before the Committee on Commerce, United States Senate," Seventy-First Congress, Second Session, on H.R. 11781. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930.

Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, House of Representatives, "Everglades of Florida, Hearings before the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, February 3 - August 9, 1912, Ralph W. Moss, Chairman," 3 vols. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912.

Committee on Flood Control, Rouse of Representatives, "Hearings before the Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, Sixty-ninth Congress, Second Session on H.R. 16622: A Survey of Flood Control in the Caloosahatchee and Lake Okeechobee, Florida Drainage Area," House Documents, Number 215, 69 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927.

Committee on Flood Control, House of Representatives, "Hearings before the House Committee on Flood Control, in Florida and Elsewhere, January 10 to February 1, 1929." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1929.

Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, "Hearings before the Committee on Rivers and Harbors on the Subject of the Improvement of the Caloosahatchee River, North New River Canal, St. Lucie Canal and River and Lake Okeechobee, Florida, May 19, 1928." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1928.

"Congressional Globe: Containing Sketches of the Debates and Proceedings of Congress," 1843-1849. Washington: Globe Office, 1843-1849.

"Congressional Record," 1910 to date. Washington: Government Printing Office.

District Engineer, United States Army, Jacksonville, Florida, "Preliminary Examination of the Caloosahatchee and Lake Okeechobee Drainage Areas, Florida," House Documents, Number 690, 69 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927.

"Drainage of the Everglades of Florida," Senate Reports, Number 242, 30 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Wendell and Van Benthuysen, 1847.

"Everglades of Florida, Acts, Reports and Other Papers, State and National, Relating to the Everglades of the State of Florida and Their Reclamation," Senate Documents, Number 89, 62 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1911.

Federal Emergency Relief Administration, "Survey of the Several Drainage Districts of Florida," mimeographed report. Jacksonville, 1935.

Florida Everglades Engineering Commission, "Report to the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District on the Reclamation of the

Everglades of the State of Florida, 1913," Senate Documents, Number 379, 63 Congress, 2 Session, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1914.

"Hearings Before the Select Committee Investigating National Defense Migration, House of Representatives, Seventy-Seventh Congress, Second Session, Pursuant to House Resolution 113." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1942.

Hills, George B., Youngberg, Gilbert, and Luce, W. A., "Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee Drainage Areas, Florida: Report to the District Engineer, United States Army, Jacksonville, Florida," Senate Documents, Number 225, 71 Congress, 3 Session, Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930.

Legislature of the Territory of Florida, "Resolution on the Drainage of the Everglades," House Executive Documents, Number 43, 27 Congress, 3 Session. Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1843.

Legislature of the Territory of Florida, "Resolution on the Drainage of the Everglades," Senate Documents, Number 35, 29 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1844.

Legislature of the State of Florida, "Resolution on the Drainage of the Florida Everglades," House Miscellaneous Documents, Number 79, 30 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1846.

Legislature of the State of Florida, "Resolution on the Drainage of the Florida Everglades," Senate Miscellaneous Documents, Number 69, 30 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Gales and Seaton, 1846.

Lloyd, E. R., "Agricultural Possibilities of the Florida Everglades," Senate Document, Number 85, 71 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1930.

Minot, George (ed.), "The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America from December 1, 1845 to March 3, 1851," vol. 9. Boston: Charles G. Little and James Brown, 1851.

Moss, Ralph W., "Report of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the expenditures in the Department of Agriculture," House Report Number 1207, 62 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1912.

Nash, Roy, "Survey of the Seminole Indians of Florida," Senate Documents, Number 314, 71 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1931.

Office of Experiment Stations, Department of Agriculture, "Annual Report of Irrigation and Drainage Investigations for 1904." Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

Office of Indian Affairs, Department of the Interior, "Report on the Seminole Indians of Florida," Senate Documents, Number 102, 67 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1927.

Peters, Richard (ed.), "The Public Statutes at Large of the United States of America from the Organization of the Government in 1789, to March 3, 1845," vol. 5. Boston: Charles G. Little and James Brown, 1846.

"Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the Year 1861 on Agriculture," Senate Executive Documents, Number 39, 37 Congress, 2 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1862.

Richardson, James D. (ed.), "A Compilation of the Messages and Papers of the President 1789-1897," 10 vols., and Sup. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1897.

Secretary of Agriculture, "Annual Report of the Department of Agriculture for 1891," House Executive Documents, Number 1, Part 6, 52 Congress, 1 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1892.

"Senate Journal," 30 Congress, 1 Session, 1847-1848. Washington: Wendell and Van Benthuysen, 1847-1848.

"United States Supreme Court Reports," vol. 218. Rochester, New York: The Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company, 1911.

Woods, William B., "United States Circuit Court Reports," vols. 1-2. St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1883.

"Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture, 1904," House Documents, Number 424, 58 Congress, 3 Session. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1905.

B. State Records and Documents

"Acts and Resolutions Adopted by the General Assembly of Florida at the First Session" [and succeeding sessions], 1845 to date. Tallahassee; various printers.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, "Offer of Everglades Drainage District to Holders of Bonds Issued by Everglades Drainage District." Miami: privately printed, 1939.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, "Plan of Composition of the Indebtedness of the Everglades Drainage District." Miami: privately printed, 1941.

Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District, "Report by the Advisory Committee on the Present Drainage System in Relation Water Control Requirements of the Everglades Drainage District." Miami: privately printed, 1944.

Board of Conservation, "Biennial Report," 1935 to date. Tallahassee: State Printer.

Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, "Report of the Commissioner of Lands and Immigration for the Years 1883 and 1884." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1885.

Commissioner of Lands and Immigration, "The Florida Colonist or Settlers Guide." Jacksonville: J. A. Adams, 1870.

Elliot, Frederick C., "Biennial Report, 1925-1926, to the Board of

Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1927.

Elliot, Frederick C., "Biennial Report, 1927-1928, to Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1929.

"Florida and Southern Reporter Digest," vol. 10. St Paul: West Publishing Company, 1929.

"Florida and Southern Reporter Digest, Cumulative Annual Pocket Part." St. Paul: West Publishing Company, 1940, 1941.

Florida State Geological Survey, "Annual Reports," 1908 to date. Tallahassee; State Printer.

Florida State Planning Board, "Report on Land Problems and Conditions in Florida." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1935.

Florida State Planning Board, "Report on Land Use Problems and Conditions in Florida." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1935.

"Florida Supreme Court Reports," Volume 49. Tallahassee: State Printer, 1905.

"Journal of the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Florida," 1845-1945. Tallahassee: State Printer.

"Journals of the Proceedings of the Senate of the General Assembly of the State of Florida," 1845-1945. Tallahassee: State Printer.

Marston, Anson, McCrory, S. H., and Hills, George B., "Report of the Everglades Engineering Board of Review to Board of Commissioners of Everglades Drainage District." Tallahassee: T. J. Appleyard, 1927.

"Message and Documents, State of Florida," 1905. Tallahassee: State Printer, 1905.

"Message of W. S. Jennings, Governor of Florida to the Legislature, Regular Session of 1903 With Accompanying Documents." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1903.

"Report of the Joint Commission Created by the Legislature of 1907, Chapter 5632, Session Laws of 1907, to Investigate the Acts and Doings of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund." Tallahassee: Capital Publishing Company, 1909.

"State Auditor's Report on Receipts and Disbursements By the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund of the State of Florida 1855 to 1906, Inclusive." Tallahassee: Capital Publishing Company, 1909.

"Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, Minutes of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, 1855-1945," 8 vols. Tallahassee: State Printer.

Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund, "Report of the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund to the Legislature of Florida on the Drainage Operations of the Atlantic and Gulf Cast Canal and Okeechobee Land Company." Tallahassee: State Printer, 1893.

University of Florida, Agricultural Experiment Station, "Report For the Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 1922," and succeeding reports through 1944. Gainesville: State Printer.

Wright, Stanley H., "Conserving Land and Water Resources: Brief Description of the Purpose and Organization of the Southeastern Florida Joint Resources Investigation." Tallahassee: Florida State Planning Board, 1941.

III Travel Accounts, Diaries, and Collected Writings

Blatchley, William Stanley, "In Days Agone: Notes on Fauna and Flora of Sub-Tropical Florida in the Days When Most of its Area Was a Primeval Wilderness." Indianapolis: Nature Publishing Company, 1932.

Brinton, Daniel Garrison, "Notes on the Floridian Peninsula, Its Literary History, Indian Tribes and Antiquities." Philadelphia: Joseph Sabin, 1859.

Canova, Andrew P., "Life and Adventure in Southern Florida, 1885." Tampa: Tribune Printing Company, 1906.

Croffut, William A., "Fifty Years in Camp and Field: Diary of Major General Ethan Allen Hitchcock, U.S.A." New York G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1909.

Forbes, James Grant, "Sketches of the History and Topography of Florida." New York: C. S. VanWinkle, 1821.

Giddings, J. R., "The Exiles of Florida." Columbus: Follet, Foster and Company, 1858.

Gifford, John Clayton, "The Everglades and Other Essays Relating to Southern Florida." Kansas City: Everglades Land Sales Company, 1911.

Gonzalez, Thomas A. (compiler), "The Caloosahatchee: Miscellaneous Writings Concerning the History of the Caloosahatchee River and the City of Fort Myers, Florida." Estero, Florida: Koreshan Unity Press, 1932.

Heilprin, Angelo, "Explorations on the West Coast of Florida and in the Okeechobee Wilderness." Philadelphia: Wagner Free Institute of Science, 1887.

Ives, Joseph Christmas (compiler), "Memoir to Accompany a Military Map of the Peninsula of Florida, South of Tampa Bay." New York: M. B. Wynkoop, 1856.

Le Moyne, Jacques, "Narrative of Le Moyne, An Artist Who Accompanied Laudonniere, 1564." Boston: J. R. Osgood and Company, 1875.

Marryat, Frederick, "A Diary in America, With Remarks on its Institutions." Philadelphia: T. K. and P. G. Collins, 1840.

Roberts, William, "An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida With a Particular Detail of the Several Expeditions and Descents Made on that Coast." London: T. Jeffreys, 1763.

Rodenbough, Theodore F., "From Everglade to Canon With the Second Dragoons,

an Authentic Account of Service in Florida, Mexico, Virginia and the Indian Country including the Personal Recollections of Prominent Officers." New York: D. Van Nostrand, 1875.

Romans, Bernard, "A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida." New York: R. Aitken, 1776.

Sprague, John T., "The Origin, Progress and Conclusion of the Florida War." New York: D. Appleton and Company, 1848.

Stork, William (ed.), "A Description of East Florida, with a Journal Kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, Botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas, Upon a Journal from St. Augustine up the River St. Johns as far as the Lakes." London: W. Nicoll, 1769.

Sunshine, Sylvia [Abbie M. Brooks], "Petals Plucked from Sunny Climes." Nashville: Southern Methodist Publishing House, 1886.

Thompson, Maurice, "The Witchery of Archery: A Complete Manual of Archery with Many Chapters of Adventures by Field and Flood, and an Appendix Containing Practical Directions for the Manufacture and Use of Archery Implements." New York: Charles Scribners' Sons, 1878.

True, David O. (ed.), "Memoir of D. d'Escalenta Fontaneda Respecting Florida Written in Spain, about the Year 1575, Translated from the Spanish with notes by Buckingham Smith, Washington, 1854." Coral Gables: Glades House, 1945.

Vignoles, Charles, "Observations Upon the Floridas." New York: Bliss and White, 1823.

Waldin, Walter, "Truck Farming in the Everglades." Kansas City: Everglades Land Sales Company, 1912.

Warfield, S. Davies (ed.), "Conference on Florida Everglades Reclamation." Baltimore: privately printed, 1927.

Williams, John Lee, "The Territory of Florida or Sketches of the Civil and Natural History of the Country, the Climate and the Indian Tribes from the First Discovery to the Present Time." New York: A. T. Goodrich, 1837.

Willoughby, Hugh Laussat, "Across the Everglades," Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1898.

IV Pamphlets

Broward, Napoleon Bonaparte, Napoleon B. Broward: Candidate for Governor of Florida, Autobiography, Platform, Letter and Short Story of the Steamer Three Friends and a Filibustering Trip to Cuba," reprint. Miami: Ruby Leach Carson and James M. Carson, 1938.

Copeland, D. Graham, "Policy: A Report to the Board of Commissioners of the Everglades Drainage District." Fort Myers: The Fort Myers Press, 1930.

Dayton Morgan Engineering Company, "Report to Board of Supervisors of Dade Drainage District on Reclamation of the Everglades." Dayton, Ohio: privately

printed, 1927.

Disston Land Company, "Florida." Philadelphia: privately printed, no date.

Florida East Coast Railway Company, "A Brief Sketch of the Florida East Coast Railway and Associated Enterprises." St. Augustine: The Record Company, 1936.

Florida Land and Improvement Company, "Disston's Purchase." Philadelphia: Times Printing House, no date.

Martin, John W., "Address of John W. Martin, Governor of Florida, on the Everglades and the Drainage Problem, West Palm Beach, Florida, October 28, 1926." n.p. n.d.

Pentland, Robert Jr., Keller, James I., and Milton, W. F., "Audit Report, December 31, 1929, Everglades Drainage District, Tallahassee, Florida." Tallahassee: Miami Post Publishing Company, 1930.

"Prospectus of Florida East Coast Drainage and Sugar Company." St. Augustine: The Record Company, 1902.

"Prospectus of Florida Everglades Homebuilders Association." Privately printed, n. p. n.d.

"Prospectus of Florida Sugar and Food Products Company." Privately printed, n. p., 1920.

"Prospectus of Okeechobee Sugar Corporation." Privately printed, n. p., 1920.

Rose, Rufus E., "The Disston Sugar Plantation: Its Success and Failure." Tallahassee: T. J. Appleyard, 1912.

Rose, Rufus E., "The Swamp and Overflowed Lands of Florida: The Disston Drainage Company and the Disston Purchase." Tallahassee: T. J. Appleyard, 1916.

Spencer, C. Lyman, "The Sugar Situation." Jacksonville: The Drew Company, 1918.

"The Taxpayers Answer to Governor Martin: An Analysis of the \$20,000,000 Bond Issue." Privately printed, N. P., 1927.

United States Sugar Corporation, "Sugar in the Everglades." New York: Press of B. H. Tyrrel, 1937.

Water Control Committee of Palm Beach County Resources Development Board, "Report on Water Control for Palm Beach County, 1945-1946." West Palm Beach: privately printed, 1946.

Wright, James O., "The Everglades of Florida: Their Adptability for the Growth of Sugar Cane." Tallahassee: privately printed, 1912.

Wright, James O., "Why Was Wright's Report on the Everglades Suppressed?" Tallahassee: T. J. Appleyard, 1911.

V Newspapers

Belle Glade (Florida) Herald, November 1, 1940.
Christian Science Monitor, January 11, 1924.
Everglades News (Canal Point, Florida), 1924-1946.
Everglades News (Ft. Lauderdale), January 30, 1917.
Florida Times-Union (Jacksonville), 1900-1946.
Ft. Lauderdale Call, June 12, 1926.
Ft. Lauderdale Daily News, April 1, 1931; March 6, April 16, 1935.
Ft. Lauderdale Sentinel, January 5, 1917.
Ft. Lauderdale Tropical Sun, January 27, 1916; January 1, 1922.
Jacksonville (Florida) Evening Metropolis, April 22, 1912.
Lake Worth (Florida) Herald, January 19, 1913.
Lake Worth (Florida) Tropical Sun, May 18, 1916.
Miami Daily News, October 16, 1926; April 22, 1928.
Miami Herald, 1927-1946.
Miami Metropolis, November 30, 1915; April 9, 1918.
New York Times, 1913-1946.
Orlando (Florida) Morning Sentinel, 1927-1946.
Orlando (Florida) Reporter-Star, 1927-1946.
Palm Beach Post, October 23, 1915; April 22, 1928; December 30, 1939; April 12, June 7, 11, 1941.

SECONDARY SOURCES

I Articles in Periodicals

Allison, Robert V., "The Need of the Everglades for a Specific Plan of Development Eased on the Physical and Chemical Characteristics of its Soils and a Rational Handling of its Natural Water Supply," The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings, V-A (1943), 126-131.

Allison, Robert V., "The Soil and Water Conservation Problem in the Everglades," *ibid.*, I (1939), 35-57.

Baldwin, J. P., and Ferguson, G. W., "Florida -- Intercommunication, Climate, Coasts, Everglades, Productions, Tropical Fruits, Sugar Lands, as Compared with Louisiana, Timber, General Advantages, etc., etc.," DeBow's Review, X (April, 1851), 404-412.

Ball, S. M., "Reclaiming the Everglades," Putnam's, VII (April, 1910), 796-802.

Beardsley, James E., "Everglades Drainage District," The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings, V-A (1943), 166-169,

Beardsley, James E., "Present Status of Plans for Refinancing the Everglades Drainage District," *ibid.*, IV-A (1942), 104-112.

Bender, Guy J. "Everglades Fire Control District," *ibid.*, V-A (1943), 149-151.

Bestor, H. A., "Reclamation Problems of the Sub-Drainage Districts Adjacent to Lake Okeechobee," *ibid.*, 157-165.

Bitting, Clarence R., "What Sugar Means to Florida," *Southern Banker*, LXX (May, 1938), 13-14.

"Board of Review Reports on Everglades Drainage," *Engineering News-Record*, XCVIII (May 19, 1927), 33.

Broward, Napoleon Bonaparte, "Draining the Everglades," *Independent*, LXVI (June 25, 1908), 1448-1449.

Broward, Napoleon Bonaparte, "Homes for Millions: Draining the Everglades," *Collier's*, XLIV (January 22, 1910), 19.

"Cane Sugar at Canal Point," *Florida Department of Agriculture, Bulletin*, XXX (1923), 128-129.

Clayton, B. S., "Nature and Extent of Surface Subsidence of the Organic Soils of the Everglades: Shrinkage and Subsidence Due to Drainage and Cultivation," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, V-A (1943), 118-120.

Clayton, B. S., "Soil Problems in the Everglades," *Florida Grower*, XLII (September, 1935), 10-11.

"Conserve the Everglades," *Collier's*, CXIV (August 5, 1944), 86.

Corse, Carita Doggett, "De Braham's Report on East Florida, 1773," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XVII (January, 1939), 219-226.

"Country's Largest Cane Sugar Mill Completed in Florida Everglades," *Manufacturer's Record*, XCVII (February 6, 1930), 67-69.

Davis, C. Kay, "Summary of Three Years of Conservation Work in the Everglades and Plans for the Future," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, V-A (1943), 116-117.

Davis, C. Kay, "The Plan and Progress of Soil and Water Conservation in the Everglades," *ibid.*, IV-A (1942), 86-89.

Davis, John H. Jr., "Vegetation of the Everglades and Conservation from the Point of View of the Plant Ecologist," *ibid.*, V-A (1943), 105-115.

Davis, T. Frederick, "The Disston Land Purchase," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, XVII (January, 1939), 200-210.

DeBow, J. D. B., "Florida -- The Everglades of Florida, and Prospect of Reclaiming Them for Every Variety of the Fruits of the Tropics," *DeBow's Review*, VII (October, 1849), 297-304.

Dix, Edwin A., and MacGonigle, John M., "The Everglades of Florida," *Century*, LXIX (February, 1905), 512-527.

Dodge, Charles R., "Sub-Tropical Florida," *Scribner's Magazine*, XV (March, 1894), 345-362.

Dovell, Junius Elmore, "A Brief History of the Florida Everglades," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceed* IV-A (1942), 132-161.

"Drainage of the Everglades: Report of the Florida Everglades Engineering Commission," *Engineering News*, LXXI (January 15, 1914), 146-148.

"Draining the Everglades," *Literary Digest*, LXIV (February 17, 1912), 327.

"Draining the Everglades," *ibid.*, LXII (August 9, 1919), 23-24.

"Draining the Everglades -- A Retraction," *Scientific American*, CXVI (January 13, 1917), 61.

Dupuy, A. W., "Air-line Across the Everglades," *World's Work*, XV (February, 1908), 9893-9897.

Elliot, Frederick C., "Draining the Everglades," *Florida Magazine*, June, 1924 (reprint).

Elliot, Frederick C., "Effects of Recent Storm in Everglades Section," *Florida Engineer and Contractor*, V (October, 19), 156-158.

Elliot, Frederick C., , "Results of Run-off Experiments with Muck Soil," *Engineer and Contractor*, LV (April 13, 1921), 363-365.

Elliot, Frederick C., , "Tests on Run-off from Muck Soils in the Everglades," *Engineering-News Record*, LXXXVI (July 28, 1921), 157-159.

Elliot, Frederick C., "The Everglades," *Florida Quarterly Bulletin of the Agricultural Department*, XXV (April 1, 1915), 49-71.

Elvove, Joseph T., "The Florida Everglades: A Region of New Settlement," *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*, XIX (November 4, 1943), 464-468.

Ender, L. R., "Fertilizing Crops With Metals," *Review of Reviews*, LXXVIII (October, 1928), 416-417.

Evans, Charles B., and Allison, Robert V., "The Soils of the Everglades in Relation to Reclamation and Conservation Operations," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, IV-A (1942), 34-46.

"Everglades Drainage: Report of the Florida Everglades Engineering Commission," *Engineering Record*, LXIX (January 24, 1914), 119-120.

"Everglades Drainage Plan Endorsed with Minor Changes," *Engineering News-Record*, XCXIX (August 4, 1927), 187.

"Everglades Profits," *Florida Review*, II (September 19, 1927), 6.

Federal Writers Project, "The Florida Everglades," *Florida Highways*, IX (July, 1941), 8-9, 33-38.

Fewkes, Jesse W., *Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections*, LXXX (March, 1928), Number 9, 1-5.

"First Railroad Across Florida," *Literary Digest*, LXXXIV (March 7, 1925), 82-84.

"Florida -- Its Climate, Soil, Products, Temperature, Health, Etc., Sea

Island Cotton, Sugar, Etc.," DeBow's Review, IV (October, 1847), 244-250.

"Florida -- Its Position, Resources, and Destiny," *ibid.*, XIV (April, 1853), 312-336.

Floyd, Jane D., "Magic Farms of the Everglades," *Travel*, LXVIII (January, 1937), 25-27.

Gallatin, M. H., and Henderson, J. R., "Progress on the Soil Survey of the Everglades," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, V-A (1943), 95-104.

Gifford, John C., and Gilbert, Alfred H., "Prehistoric Mounds in South Florida," *Science*, new series, LXXV (March 18, 1932), 313.

Hammar, Harald E., "The Chemical Composition of Florida Everglades Peat Soils, with Special Reference to their Inorganic Constituents," *Soil Science*, (July, 1929), 1-13.

Harney, Will Wallace, "The Drainage of the Everglades," *Harper's*, LXVIII (March, 1884), 598-605.

Harrington, Mark R., "Archaeology of the Everglades Region, Florida," *American Anthropologist*, new series, XI (January, 1909), 139-142.

Herr, Ben, "Caloosahatchee River and Lake Okeechobee Drainage Areas," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, V-A (1943), 134-144.

Howe, Edward, "Looking About in the Everglades," *County Gentleman*, LXXXIV (August 23, 1919), 10-11.

Lefevre, Edwin, "Flagler and Florida," *Everybody's*, XXII (February, 1910), 168-186.

Lewis, R. K., "The Economic Phase of Reclamation and Soil Conservation Problems in the Florida Everglades," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, IV-A (1942), 101-103.

MacCauley, Clay, "The Seminole Indians of Florida," *United States Bureau of Ethnology, Fifth Annual Report (1883-1884)*, 469-531.

MacGonigle, John N., "The Geography of the Southern Peninsula of the United States" *National Geographic Magazine*, VII (December, 1896), 381-394.

Mayo, Nathan, "Possibilities of the Everglades," *Florida Quarterly Bulletin of the Agricultural Department*, XXXVIII (October, 1926), 20-32.

McCormick, Robert, "Lavish Land," *Collier's*, CX (August 8, 1942), 64-66.

McMahon, John R., "All Over the Map," *Country Gentlemen*, LXXXV (September 11, 1920), 7-8.

McMahon, John R., "Poco Moonshine," *ibid.*, (May 8, 1920), 3-4.

Mooney, James, "Calusa," *Handbook of American Indians North of Mexico. Part I, Bulletin 30, Bureau of Ethnology. Washington: Smithsonian Institution (1912)*, 195-196.

Mooney, James, "The Aboriginal Population of America North of "Mexico," Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections (February, 1928), Number 7, 1-10.

Morrison, Kenneth D, "Oil in the Everglades," Natural History, LIII (June, 1944), 282-283.

"Muck Subsidence Under Drainage in the Everglades," Engineer and Contractor, LXVI (November, 1927), 511.

Munn, A. M., "Drainage of the Everglades," The Miamian, VIII (June, 1927), 30-31.

Neller, Joseph R., "Nature and Extent of Surface Subsidence of the Organic Soils of the Everglades: Natural Oxidation and Crop Requirements as Factors in Soil Losses," The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings, V-A (1943), 120-123.

Odell, George T., "Paradise on the Installment Plan in Florida," Technical World, XVIII (September, 1912), 16-21.

Packard, Winthrop, "The Rush for Florida," *ibid*, XVI (March, 1910), 20-23.

Parker, Garald G., "Notes on the Geology and Ground Water of the Everglades in Southern Florida," The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings, IV-A (1942), 47-76.

Parker, Garald G., and Hoy, Nevin D, "Additional Notes on the Geology and Ground Water of Southern Florida," *ibid.*, V-A (1943), 33-55.

Persons, L, C., "Everglades of Florida," Harper's Weekly, LIV (November 12, 1910), 6.

Pratt, Theodore, "Land of the Jook," Saturday Evening Post, CCXIII (April 26, 1941), 20-21.

Preble, George Henry, "A Canoe Expedition Into the Everglades in 1842," Tequesta: The Journal of the Historical Association of Southern Florida, V (1946), 30-51.

Randolph, Isham, "Reclaiming the Everglades of Florida," Journal of the Franklin Institute, CLXXXIV (July, 1917), 49-72.

"Reclaiming the Everglades: Joint Report of Board of Engineers," Engineering News, LXX (October 23, 1913), 835-837.

"Reclaiming the Everglades: A Report of Board of Engineers," Engineering Record, LXVIII (October 25, 1913), 454-457.

Reese, Joe Hugh, "Agricultural Possibilities in the Everglades," Florida Grower, XXXIII (April 10, 1926), 2-5.

Remington, Frederic, "Cracker Cowboys of Florida," Harper's, LXXIX (August, 1895), 384-388.

Roberts, Kenneth L., "In the Wake of the Hurricane," Saturday Evening Post,

CXCIX (November 27, 1926), 6-7.

Rose, Rufus E., "Analysis of Everglades Soils," Florida Department of Agriculture, Florida Quarterly Bulletin, XXXIII (January, 1913), 25-34.

Rose, Rufus E., "Drainage Versus Drying of Productive Soils," Florida Department of Agriculture, Florida Quarterly Bulletin, XXIX (July 1, 1919), 87-91.

Rose, Rufus E., "The Disston Drainage Company and the Disston Purchase, A Reminiscence," *ibid.*, XXVI (July, 1916), 93-110.

Ross, C. R., "Homesteading in Florida," *Country Life in America*, XVII (February, 1910), 468-474.

Rukeyser, M. S., "Is Florida Coming Back?" *World's Work*, LV (March, 1928), 473-475.

Safford, W. E., "Natural History of Paradise Key and the Nearby Everglades," *Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution*, 1917, 377-434.

Schrontz, C. C., and Stephens, J. C., "The Principal Characteristics of the Kissimmee-Everglades Watershed," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, IV-A (1942), 14-28.

Severson, Harold, "Her 1,000 Acre Salad Bowl," *Nation's Business*, XXXIII (March, 1945), 88-89.

Simmons, Daniel A., "The Florida Everglades; How They Happened; What They Are; What They Will Be," *World To-Day*, XVI (May, 1909), 530-538.

Slosson, E. E., "The Florida Hurricane," *Scientific Monthly*, XXIII (November, 1926), 480.

Small, John K., "The Everglades," *ibid.*, XXVIII (January, 1929), 80-87.

Stephan, L. LeMar, "Geographic Role of the Everglades in the Early History of Florida," *ibid.*, LV (December, 1942), 515-526.

Stephan, L. LeMar, "Historic-Economic Aspects of Drainage in the Florida Everglades," *Southern Economic Journal*, X (January, 1944), 197-211.

Stephan, L. LeMar, "Vegetable Production in the Northern Everglades," *Economic Geography*, XX (April, 1944), 79-101.

Stirling, M. W., "Explorer Finds First Traces of Unknown Everglades Tribe," *Science News Letter*, XIX (May 23, 1931), 325.

Taylor, E. H., "Florida's Question Marks; the Everglades, Freight Rates, Etc.," *Country Gentleman*, XCII (October, 1927), 20-21.

Trumbull, Steve, "There Ain't No Paradise," *Country Gentleman*, CVI (December, 1936), 7.

"Turning the Swamp Lands of Florida into Truck Farms," *Current Opinion*, LXI (November, 1916), 352.

"Unique Floating Toll-road Across the Everglades of Florida," *Scientific American*, CXXXII (January, 1925) 48-49.

Vanderblue, Homer B., "The Florida Land Boom," *Journal of Land and Public Utility Economics*, III (May 27), 2-18.

Vinten, C. A., "The National Park Service," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, V-A (1943), 153-156.

Wallace, Ralph, "Death in the Everglades," *Reader's Digest*, XLVII (October, 1945), 34-37.

Wallis, W. Turner, "The History of Everglades Drainage and Its Present Status," *The Soil Science Society of Florida, Proceedings*, IV-A (1942), 29-33.

Wallis, W. Turner, "The Interrelationship of Physical and Economic Factors in Everglades Reclamation," *ibid.*, 113-116.

Wann, John L., "Where Florida Truck Crops are Grown," *Economic Geography*, IX (January, 1933), 85-103.

Will, Thomas Elmer, "Everglades of Florida," *Review of Reviews*, XLVI. (October, 1912), 451-456.

Wiley, Day Allen, "Draining the Everglades," *Scientific American*, CIV (January 21, 1911), 67-69.

Wiley, Day Allen, "Reclaiming the Everglades," *Cassier's Magazine*, XXXIX (March, 1911), 418-432.

Wiley, Day Allen, "Reclaiming the Everglades of Florida," *Scientific American*, CXV (September 16, 1916), 258-259.

Willis, H. Parker, "Secretary Wilson's Record: The Everglades," *Collier's*, XLIX (March 30, 1912), 15-19.

Wood, Charles W., "Clewiston: Florida Town that Sugar Built," *Forbes*, XXII (July 15, 1928), 21-23.

II General Works

Abbey, Kathryn Trimmer, "Florida: Land of Change." Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1941.

Barbour, George M., "Florida for Tourists, Invalids and Settlers." New York: D. Appleton Company, 1882.

Bogges, Francis Calvin Morgan, "A Veteran of Four Wars." Arcadia, Florida: The Champion Press, 1900.

Brevard, Caroline Mays, "History of Florida from the Treaty of 1763 to Our Own Times," Edited by James Alexander Robinson, 2 vols. DeLand, Florida: The Florida State Historical Society, 1924.

Cash, William T., "The Story of Florida," 4 vols., New York: American

Historical Society, 1938.

Dau, Frederick W., "Florida Old and New." New York: G. P. Putnam Company, 1934.

Fairchild, David Grandison, "The World Was My Garden." New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1938.

Grey, Zane, "Tales of Southern Rivers." New York: Grosset and Dunlop, 1937.

Hallock, Charles (compiler), "Camp life in Florida: A Handbook for Sportsmen and Settlers," New York: Field and Stream Publishing Company, 1876

Henshall, James A., "Camping and Cruising in Florida." Cincinnati: Robert Clark and Company, 1884.

Jenings, John E., Jr., "Our American Tropics." New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company, 1938.

Lanier, Sidney, "Florida: Its Scenery, Climate and History." New York: J. B. Lippincott and Company, 1875.

Malone, Dumas (ed.), "Dictionary of American Biography," 20 vols., Index and Supplement. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1937-194-.

Marquis, Albert Nelson (ed.), "Who's Who in America," vols. VIII (1914-1915) and IV (1916-1917). Chicago: A. N. Marquis and Company, 1915, 1917.

Norton, Charles Ledyard, "A Handbook of Florida." New York: Longmans, Green, and Company, 1894.

Ober, Frederick Albion, "The Knockabout Club in the Everglades; the Adventures of the Club in Exploring Lake Okeechobee." Boston: Estes and Lauriat, 1887.

Packard, Winthrop, "Florida Trails from Jacksonville to Key West and From November to April Inclusive, 1910. Boston: Small, Maynard and Company, 1910.

Rhodes, Harrison Garfield and Dumont, Mary Wolfe, "A Guide to Florida for Tourists, Sportsmen and Settlers." New York: Dodd, Mead and Company, 1912.

Simpson, Charles Torrey, "In Lower Florida Wilds." New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1920.

Simpson, Charles Torrey, "Out of Doors in Florida." Miami: E. B. Douglas Company, 1923.

Small, John K., "From Eden to Sahara: Florida's Tragedy." Lancaster, Pennsylvania: The Science Press Printing Company, 1929.

Stockbridge, Frank Parker and Perry, John Holliday, "Florida in the Making." New York: de Bower Publishing Company, 1926

Stockbridge, Frank Parker and Perry, John Holliday, "So This is Florida." Jacksonville: John H. Perry Publishing Company, 1938.

Townshend, F. Trench, "Wild Life in Florida with a Visit to Cuba." London:

Hurst and Blackett, 1875.

Winter, Nevin O., "Florida, Land of Enchantment." Boston: The Page Company, 1918.

III Monographs and Special Studies

Allison, Robert V., Bryan, O. C., and Hunter, J. H. "The Stimulation of Plant Responses on the Raw Peat Soils of the Florida Everglades Through the Use of Copper Sulphate and Other Chemicals," University of Florida Agricultural Experiment Station, Bulletin CXC (1928).

American National Red Cross, "The Florida Hurricane: September 18, 1926." Washington: American National Red Cross, 1927.

American National Red Cross, "The West Indies Hurricane Disaster: September, 1928." Washington: American National Red Cross, 1929.

Cash, William T., "History of the Democratic Party in Florida." Tallahassee: Democratic Historical Fund, 1936.

Coe, Charles H., "Red Patriots: The Story of the Seminoles." Cincinnati: Editor Publishing Company, 1898.

Cohen, Isidor, "Historical Sketches and Sidelights of Miami, Florida." Miami: Privately printed, 1925.

Dalton, John E., "Sugar: A Case Study of Government Control." New York: The MacMillan Company, 1937.

Davis, John H. Jr., "The Natural Features of Southern Florida, Especially the Vegetation, and the Everglades," Florida Geological Survey Bulletin 25. Tallahassee: State Printer, 1943.

Davis, William Watson, "The Civil War and Reconstruction in Florida," Volume LIII "Studies in History Economics, and Public Law." New York: Columbia University Press, 1913.

Florida Research Bureau, "Florida and Its Money." St. Augustine: The Record Company, 1938.

Foreman, Grant, "Indian Removal: The Emigration of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians." Norman: University of Oklahoma Press, 1932.

Gifford, John Clayton, "The Reclamation of the Everglades with Trees." Coral Gables: The University of Miami, 1935.

Gifford, John Clayton, "The Tropical Subsistence Homestead." Coral Gables: The University of Miami, 1934.

Hamilton, Holmen, "Zachary Taylor, Soldier of the Republic." Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company, 1941.

Hrdlicka, Ales, "The Anthropology of Florida." DeLand: The Florida State Historical Society, 1922.

Lowery, Woodbury, "The Spanish Settlements Within the Present Limits of the United States," 2 vols. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1911.

Martin, Sidney Walter, "Florida During the Territorial Days." Athens: University of Georgia Press, 1944.

McDuffee, Lillie Brown, "The Lures of Manatee." Nashville: Marshall and Bruce Company, 1933.

Read, William Alexander, "Florida Place Names of Indian Origin and Seminole Personal Names." Louisiana State University Studies, Number 11. Baton Rouge: Louisiana State University Press, 1934.

Reese, Joe Hugh, "Florida's Greatest Hurricane." Miami: Lysle E. Fesler, 1926.

Swanton, John R., "Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors," Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin, Number 73. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1922.

Tannehill, Ivan Ray, "Hurricanes: Their Nature and History." Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1938.

Walters, J. D., "A History of the Kansas State Agricultural College." Manhattan: Kansas State Agricultural College, 1909.

Winters, Harry Sunderland, "The Reclamation and Flood Control of the Florida Everglades," unpublished Master's Thesis, George Peabody College for Teachers, Nashville, Tennessee, 1932.