



The only known pictures of Albion Simmons and Eleanor Galt are part of several well-known group photographs taken at Julia Tuttle's tea party on the banks of the Miami River in 1893. In this view, Albion Simmons stands at the far left, and Eleanor Galt stands at the far right.¹ Alfred Munroe, photographer. HistoryMiami, 2010-279-26.

Galt and Simmons

The Untold Stories of Two Miami Pioneers

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Albion Simmons (1844-1910) and Eleanor Galt (1854-1909) moved to Miami as a married couple in 1892, when Dade County extended north to the St. Lucie Inlet and claimed a population of less than 900 settlers. Miami was a just small village, and Simmons and Galt (or Galt-Simmons, or the Simmonses) elected to purchase property and live in nearby Coconut Grove (the community's spelling until 1919), which had a hotel, businesses, and more than one hundred residents. The couple played a vital role in the early history of South Florida as it expanded quickly from a frontier to a bustling, rapidly growing area by the time of their deaths in the early 1900s. Simmons had practiced as a lawyer, and his legal skills were useful in helping to transform the area. He also was an entrepreneur, establishing a highly successful international business. Dr. Galt quickly developed a reputation as a skillful and knowledgeable physician, and her care was particularly important during the first decade of their residence, when there was a shortage of physicians in the county. Their deaths were felt deeply by the community.

It is interesting and valuable to know the backgrounds of our early settlers, and how they actually found their way to this backwater frontier. Miami and South Florida were not well known settlements in the late nineteenth century, and the stories explaining how families moved there vary considerably. In a few cases, such as that of Ralph Middleton Munroe, a Coconut Grove pioneer, we have detailed autobiographical accounts, but for most early settlers, we know little. Simmons and Galt were unusual people, but were part of a diverse, avant-garde community with members ranging from scoundrels to accomplished writers to titled counts. Furthermore, Galt and Simmons added another layer of history

to the property they purchased in the Grove. The property, located on today's Douglas Road near Main Highway, was originally known as "Jack's Bight," which was an early name for that community at large, and was renamed "The Kampong" by David Fairchild, who was a later owner. Learning more about these early owners adds to the heritage of this historically important place. This article will examine the earlier lives of Simmons and Galt, the factors that led them to Miami, and their personalities while living there.

Eleanor Galt's Childhood and Education

Eleanor Galt, known as "Ella" to her family, was born to Dr. Robert S. and M. Louise Galt, in an unknown location in upstate New York in 1854. Both parents were of Irish background and were born and raised in New York.² Robert's grandfather had immigrated to the United States during the eighteenth century.³ When Eleanor was six years old, the Galts were living in the village of Homer, just north of the larger town of Cortland, in New York, and she spent much of her childhood there.⁴ She was the youngest of four children; Joseph was born in 1840, Abbie in 1843, and Ellen in 1848, though she only lived for a year. In Homer, Dr. Galt operated a small sanitarium, a restorative health facility, populated largely by young women.⁵ Louise worked as a nurse. Presumably, the children helped in the operation of the sanitarium, but Ella was singled out for training by her father, as well as receiving private tutoring for her education.⁶ The differences in ages between Ella and her older siblings meant that they left home when Ella was a child. Abbie married Robin Fox, and they moved to the Washington, D. C., area.⁷ Joseph also moved there, and he married a woman from Virginia.⁸ The two couples lived together for a short time, and both husbands worked as government clerks.⁹ Later, Joseph moved to New York City.¹⁰

Dr. Robert Galt had an interesting and puzzling career as a physician, practicing medicine in at least four cities in western New York. In 1806, the State of New York passed a law regulating the certification of physicians through the establishment of county medical societies, affiliated with the state medical society.¹¹ The county societies granted diplomas (registered in the offices of county clerks) based on evidence of training and knowledge in "physics and surgery." Unfortunately, the early records of these county societies are spotty, and most of the societies in

central New York were eventually fused into the regional society that operates today. There is no record of Robert Galt being a member of the county societies where he practiced medicine; nor is there information for how he learned medicine.¹² He could have apprenticed for two years under the direction of a respected physician, or he could have attended a medical college for two years. The closest college available to Galt was that in Geneva, established in 1834, which became part of Hobart College (Now Hobart and William Smith Colleges). It was later added to Syracuse University and is today known as SUNY Upstate Medical University. This college is known for graduating the first female physician in the United States, Elizabeth Blackwell, in 1849. However, Galt did not attend this college, and we therefore have no information on how he learned medicine. Dr. Robert Galt seemed a successful physician, but was not a member of the county medical society while practicing medicine in Homer.¹³ He took on Arabella Alvord Sliter as an apprentice in 1865.¹⁴ He thus supported the training of women as physicians, a highly unusual, progressive action for that era. In 1867, Mrs. Sliter and her husband moved to Syracuse, where she established a medical practice. Dr. Galt moved with Louise and Ella to Syracuse in 1869 and practiced medicine with Dr. Sliter for three years.¹⁵ Ella, as a teenager, probably learned French from a tutor in that more cosmopolitan city. Learning French was instructive; French medical practice was beginning to influence medicine in the United States, and the more invasive procedures, such as blood-letting and purgatives, were being replaced by more beneficial practices, with better results. Thus, the Galts appeared to have had a different approach to treating illness compared to most physicians.

For a time, the family did not stay together. By 1880, Robert and Louise were living at different addresses in New York State, she in Norwich and he in Oneonta.¹⁶ Sometime later, Robert moved to Oswego with Louise and practiced there.¹⁷ At that time, he also had income from the sale of patent medicines (Dr. R. S. Galt's *Self Treatment for Ladies* and Dr. R. S. Galt's *Dyspepsia Remedy*).¹⁸ Robert died in 1888; Louise lived for two more years in Oswego, while Ella's brother Joseph also died in 1890.¹⁹ Ella retained a loyalty to her family and her place of origin for her entire life. In her will she stipulated that her remains be delivered to New York State to be interred with family, and that her personal effects (especially those from her mother) be given to her sister Abbie, the only surviving member of her immediate family.²⁰

Galt as a Physician

Eleanor Galt's path to becoming a physician was outlined by the Miami medical historian, William Straight.²¹ To understand why she took her particular course, it will be useful to briefly review the condition of medical care in the 1870s.²² Major advances had been made in previous years. The germ theory of disease had been proposed by Louis Pasteur and was slowly influencing the practicing of medicine. This led to the development of techniques of antiseptics (Dr. Joseph Lister and carbolic acid-phenol) to prevent infections in wounds and after surgery. A greater understanding of physiology and assimilation led to a more enlightened understanding of food and nutrition in a person's health. However, the training of physicians, at best, was uneven: the majority continued to follow variations on practices used in previous decades (and even centuries!). Physicians could still be trained through apprenticeships, and state licensing was generally of little help in assuring adequate knowledge and sound medical practice by physicians. On the other hand, there was an excess of physicians—with varying approaches—and there was no guarantee of economic success. There were very few women physicians. There were several women's medical colleges in the 1870s, while few women had gained entrance into traditional, male only medical schools. Of the several women's medical schools, perhaps that with the best reputation was the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania (WMC), located in Philadelphia. Established in 1850 by Quaker businessmen and philanthropists, it was the first medical school for women in the world. It overcame early controversy and even some intimidation of its students to become a high quality and respected educational institution.

Based on her apprenticeship to her father, Ella was practicing medicine by 1875, although perhaps not as a physician registered with a county society.²³ However, she felt the need for more formal and rigorous training, and the WMC was the best choice for Ella Galt to obtain a high quality medical education. When she enrolled in 1878, it had opened a state of the art educational facility just north of the center of the city on University Avenue. Its students had access to local hospitals, including the University of Pennsylvania (with a surgical amphitheater used by students from various local medical schools) and the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, established by Dr. Ann Preston, who was a graduate of the first class at WMC.²⁴ By the time Eleanor Galt enrolled, women were beginning to enter the medical profession, particularly in obstetrics and

pediatric medicine, working in hospitals for children and mothers, and in Christian missionary work. The challenges and opportunities in medicine in that era were described in a monograph focusing on the WMC graduating class of 1879, the year that Dr. Galt graduated.²⁵ The course of medical education at the WMC included two years of intense study in a new progressive, practical curriculum that had been recently adopted by Harvard and other prestigious medical schools.

Until the establishment of the Johns Hopkins University Medical School in 1893, there were no uniform, high standards for medical education. The school's three year curriculum and strict admission requirements quickly became the standard to which other medical schools (including the WMC) adhered. The WMC possessed an excellent faculty, comprised mostly of women.²⁶ The faculty was highly supportive of students working toward the economic liberation of women and their placement in professional fields. Eleanor was surrounded by serious students her age and older, with the same motivation and intelligence to fight discrimination.²⁷ Her years at WMC were life-shaping for Eleanor Galt. WMC students completed a thesis as a requirement for graduation, and Galt wrote hers on "the absorption of fats."²⁸

After her graduation from WMC in the spring of 1880, Galt moved back to upstate New York to practice medicine.²⁹ She may have first practiced medicine in Norwich, New York, since research indicates that at that time she was living there with her mother.³⁰ Norwich was a bustling town with a nascent pharmaceutical industry, and her apartment and medical office were adjacent to the village green in the heart of town. She practiced medicine there for at least three years. Norwich apparently had many successful physicians, and Galt helped to prepare a list of them for a town gazetteer.³¹

In 1884 Dr. Galt moved to the New York City area to practice medicine. Three other members of the Class of '79 had obtained positions at the County Branch of the New York Nursery and Child's Hospital, with its principal facility based in Manhattan.³² Dr. Galt took a position as a Resident Assistant. This hospital treated poor mothers and their children, and was supported by charity. The County Branch was located in a rural setting on nearby Staten Island. The hospital raised much of its own food and emphasized good nutrition and sanitation to improve the health of its patients.³³ Although Eleanor worked as a resident for less than two years, she continued to practice medicine in the area. She established a

residence and office in nearby Elizabeth, and most likely used her hospital and community contacts to practice medicine on Staten Island as well as in New Jersey.³⁴ Subsequently, she moved to Manhattan and had an office there. Dr. Galt continued to practice medicine in the New York City metropolitan region until moving to Coconut Grove in 1892.³⁵

Hygiene and diet, which she emphasized in her medical practice in Coconut Grove, were likely learned from her experience at the hospital. By the time she moved to Miami, Eleanor had become a seasoned physician, one with impressive knowledge of her discipline.

Galt as a Scientist

With such institutions as the University of Pennsylvania, the Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences and the American Philosophical Society, Philadelphia was the center of American science. As a student at the WMC in central Philadelphia, Eleanor came face to face with some of the great natural scientists of that day. Students at WMC attended dissections and witnessed surgical procedures in the Anatomical Theatre of the Pennsylvania Hospital. Three of the country's greatest anatomists practiced in Philadelphia. William W. Keen (1837-1932), one of the first neurosurgeons in the United States, was one of her professors and taught Galt anatomy. Joseph Leidy (1823-1891) was a comparative anatomist and paleontologist (among other subjects), a Professor at the University of Pennsylvania, and an academic active in the Academy of Natural Sciences. Younger than Leidy, and ultimately more famous and controversial was Edward Drinker Cope (1840-1897), who became known as the father of vertebrate zoology. Cope was a brilliant and prolific scientist who wrote more than 1,800 articles in his career; he was known to the public for his academic clashes with Professor. O. C. Marsh, in the so-called dinosaur wars.³⁶

Galt's scientific career was revealed somewhat serendipitously. The purchaser of their Coconut Grove property, Mrs. James Nugent, found some papers that had been left by the couple in the cottage when they moved out in 1908, a couple of years before she purchased it. She gave a box of those papers to Marian Fairchild at the time the Fairchilds purchased the property in 1916. Later, Mrs. Fairchild donated these papers to the Historical Association of Southern Florida.³⁷ The original stone house that Galt and Simmons purchased in 1892 with the property was completely destroyed by fire a decade later,³⁸ and they quickly built the

wood frame cottage, so most of their personal papers may have been destroyed. These remaining papers indicate that Dr. Eleanor Galt worked as a comparative anatomist for approximately six years, in close collaboration with Edward Drinker Cope. This was a time when few women worked in science, and virtually all who did came from wealthy families, and had the support of fathers and spouses. None of them supported their scientific research through their own employment, as Galt did.

Galt began to collaborate with Cope around 1884, when she was practicing medicine in Elizabeth and Staten Island. She may have met Cope through one of her WMC professors who saw her intellectual promise, perhaps Dr. Keen, and she may have attended a lecture given by him in Philadelphia. Some of the drawings she left accurately illustrate dissections of common animals, made in 1884. Under Cope's direction, she focused her anatomical research on the skulls of amphibians and reptiles, animals that Cope worked on extensively (the principal journal in this field is *Copeia*, named after him). Galt focused her attention on the hyoid complex, several bones that establish the floor of the mouth and are important in the mechanics of feeding. Their functional importance led to the study of the hyoid in understanding both the classification and evolution of those animals. Cope and Galt organized a research plan, one that would supply dissections for projects being pursued by Cope. He helped her obtain the required specimens from his large personal collection, and those at the Academy of Natural Sciences and the Smithsonian Institution. An indication of Cope's appreciation for her work was conveyed in a short article he wrote for the *American Naturalist* in 1887.³⁹

My attention was recently called by my friend Dr. Eleanor Galt to the fact that the figures of the hyoid apparatus of the *Amblystoma punctatum* given by Drs. Parker and Widersheim are not correct. The latter ("Das Kopfskelllet der Urodelen," pl. v. f. 75) represents the hypohyal cartilages as forming the posterior parts of a cartilaginous circle, from which two recurved processes on each side extend, the anterior approaching the ceratohyal, the posterior returning towards the basibranchial. Parker omits the annulus altogether. Now, as Dr. Galt points out, there is a cartilaginous ring which supports the circumference of the tongue in this genus in a manner different from anything known in any other genus of Batrachia.

Parker and Widersheim were two eminent European scientists, but Galt had found a more logical explanation for the composition of the hyoid complex in the spotted salamander that had implications for the classification of salamanders in general. Through careful dissection and observation, she had discovered a novel structure that had systematic and evolutionary importance. Cope's statement was remarkable because he was known for his racist and antifeminist views and was strongly opposed to the involvement of women in science. In the Galt papers at HistoryMiami's Archives and Research Center is a typescript of a scientific article that Galt apparently intended to publish on this discovery, but never completed. In 1886-1887, Dr. Galt received eighty-eight specimens from the Smithsonian, and many more from Cope. She completed thirty-six dissections, including written interpretations. The dissections were included in three journal articles by Cope—and his masterful monograph on the North American Batrachia⁴⁰ (amphibians) and a later one on the North American reptiles.⁴¹ Eleanor's research on the hyoid complex in salamanders led to his revision in the scientific names of the ambystomid salamanders for his monograph, and supported the continuation of a genus, *Dicamptodon* (named by Cope in 1868) as well as the unveiling of a new family or genus, Dicaptodontidae, supported by morphological and molecular evidence.

This collaboration between mentor and protégé, however, ended abruptly and mysteriously, around 1890; the majority of the Smithsonian specimens were not dissected and were returned to the institution. Cope was a brilliant, prolific scholar, and Galt's results were a small part of his interests. He was, at turns, arrogant and amiable, a racist and antifeminist, but also a generally kind person.⁴² He was a devout Quaker, and yet rumored to be loose with women, particularly in the field.⁴³ Cope was an evolutionist, but had odd views heavily influenced by Lamarck. His book on the subject, *Origin of the Fittest: Essays in Evolution*, was published in 1887, and Galt translated the key Lamarck chapter in the form of two articles in *The American Naturalist*—to coincide with the book's appearance.⁴⁴

In addition to French, she also read scientific articles in German.⁴⁵ It is curious that no Galt and Cope correspondence turned up in any of the archives holding his papers, but his wife and daughter apparently destroyed any correspondence from women, or other letters that might have tarnished his image.⁴⁶ There is a single impersonal note from Cope

in Galt's personal papers (the only direct evidence of their collaboration), informing her of lizard specimens being sent, in November 1889. The latest evidence of her scientific activity is a request from G. Brown Goode of the Smithsonian (December 18, 1890), asking for the illustrations on lizards she had made.⁴⁷

These eventually appeared in Cope's monograph on lizards published in 1909.⁴⁸ In Galt's papers is the draft of a letter about the role of women in science, addressed to Elizabeth Blackwell, the first American woman physician and one of the leading women scientists at that time.⁴⁹ In it Eleanor listed and described the activities of women scientists:

Woman suffrage will come by women gradually proving themselves as efficient workers—only that way if it comes at all. By gaining positions of trust gradually and showing practically that they are capable of sustaining prolonged strain at work as well as domestic affairs. Do nothing to strain the sentimental relations between the sexes.

Later, at the Housekeeper's Club in Coconut Grove, Eleanor spoke of women's rights, insisting that "by their works they shall be known." Although her anatomical research with Cope was published as late as 1899, she apparently did not conduct any research of this kind in Coconut Grove.

Albion Simmons—A New England Yankee

Nothing is known about Albion Simmons' early life; no records have yet been uncovered of him or his family in any census or archives, state or federal. He usually mentioned Vermont as his place of birth, but occasionally he claimed New Hampshire as his birth home. Our first record for Albion is as "Albron" *sic* Simons, a child six years of age in the family of Joseph and Mary Simons in Manchester, New Hampshire, but born February, 1844, in Vermont.⁵⁰ He was the only member of this family (with three older children) born in Vermont. So, he may have taken the surname of adoptive parents, or have been raised by family members other than his biological parents. He attended school with the other children. Albion appeared in the 1860 U.S. Census when he was 16 years old and living in a boarding house in Amherst, Hillsborough County, just a few miles from Manchester.⁵¹ A closer look at his resi-

dence in Amherst indicates that he was a boarding student in a local manual labor school.⁵² The manual labor movement began at Oberlin Institute in Ohio, in 1833, where David Fairchild's grandfather studied and later became President. Manual labor schools were established in mid-nineteenth century America for several reasons. First, the increase of educational opportunities primarily benefitted the wealthy, and children of poor families had little opportunity to obtain a college education. Second, such schools provided opportunities for blacks arriving in the north by way of the underground railroad. Third, some felt that the learning process was facilitated by having students work at the same time, to integrate theoretical ideas into their practical lives. Furthermore, combining work with education enabled poor students to pay for their living and educational expenses. Albion Simmons was a student in the Amherst Manual Labor School, established by a wealthy local farmer, Edward Hartshorn.⁵³ However, with the beginning of the Civil War, Albion joined the Union Army, just months after turning seventeen.

Simmons and the Civil War

In April 1861, Albion enrolled in the Abbot Guard of the Militia Company in Manchester.⁵⁴ The Guard soon became Company I of the Second New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry Regiment. His participation in the Civil War was a formative influence on his life. He served for three years and saw duty in some of the bloodiest engagements of the war. His company participated in the war's first major engagement, The First Battle of Bull Run (or Manassas), during which 5,000 soldiers were killed, 3,000 of whom were in the Union Army. The following May, the Second Regiment fought in a series of battles on the Delmarva Peninsula, including Fair Oaks and Oak Grove, and suffered terrible casualties. In August 29, 1862, Simmons incurred a serious foot injury in the Second Battle of Bull Run. The story of his injury and rescue are described in the regimental history by Martin Haynes, a fellow soldier and Private in I Company who became a congressman in later life.⁵⁵

I have many pleasant recollections of Al in the service and out. I wonder if there is another man living who remembers the circumstances of his crippling at the second battle of Bull Run. You may remember that there was a little stocky cockney Englishman

in Company I, 'Jack' Davis. He and Al were bunkies and with a friendship like Damon and Pythias. On that August day at Bull Run the old Second had charged with Grover's brigade, had crossed the railroad and smashed through two of the enemy's lines, had been tumbled back into the open fields again, and in a confused line, but fighting like the devil, was being crowded up the slope of the Dogan hill. It was right here that Al got a whistler in the foot and was out of commission in a second. There was a drainage ditch, perhaps two feet deep, nearby, and Al managed to crawl to it and roll in. A hole in the ground was a valuable asset just then for a wounded man, as lead and iron were flying mighty lively in all directions. On one side of Al, down the slope, were the Johnnies. On the other side, up the slope, the old regiment was making a stand and was being supported by some batteries on the crest. Al stuck his head up to take a view of the situation, and there was the old Second, not very far away. He could pick out his bunkie, 'Jack' Davis, and he raised his voice: 'Jack! Jack Davis! Ho, Jack!' Jack heard that call, and bursting from the line, went tearing down the slope. He pulled Al out of the ditch and, half dragging and half carrying, got him to safety. If it hadn't been for Jack Davis, it is quite probable that would have been the end of Al Simmons, for you remember how the men we had to leave behind when we retreated perished miserably.

The casualties and fatalities of the second battle far exceeded those of the First Battle of Bull Run. Simmons recuperated in the Armory Square Hospital in Washington,⁵⁶ possibly visited by the poet Walt Whitman, who attended the young wounded in that hospital as a volunteer. He was discharged from the Union Army in November, as disabled, and he returned to Manchester.⁵⁷ The foot bothered him for the rest of his life, and it was the cause of his final death in 1910. His regiment went on to serve valiantly in the Battle of Gettysburg.⁵⁸ Remarkably, he re-enlisted a year later and joined his fellow soldiers in Company I, fighting in various skirmishes until the end of the war, mustering out in May 1865. Haynes wrote that "(Simmons) was a brave soldier and had an exceptionally good war record."⁵⁹ Albion served the entire war, mainly as a teenager and always as a Private. In later years, friends began to call him

“Captain” out of affection, and perhaps for his later involvement in the Grand Army of the Republic (the first veteran’s organization).

Simmons in Maine and New Hampshire

Shortly after his mustering out, at the age of 21, Albion moved to Augusta, Maine. The entire Kennebec Valley bustled with activity (timber, paper, and many kinds of manufacturing activities), and he may have sensed opportunity there. He took up commercial photography, and soon moving to nearby Gardiner.⁶⁰ Simmons was successful in this line of work, which he practiced for 14 years. He worked with and became a formal partner with Augustus S. Morse. The Maine Historical Commission has many of his photographs, including a number of stereographs.⁶¹

On 30 May of 1872, Albion married Ellen (Nellie) E. Mitchell. She was the daughter of Nathan O. Mitchell, a prominent, wealthy timber merchant in Gardiner. Their daughter, Edith Oakes, was born a year later.⁶² In 1876, Simmons was charged with mail fraud and convicted with a sentence of nine months and fine of \$50.⁶³ However, he received a full presidential pardon from U. S. Grant before serving out the sentence. This may have led to Simmons decision, in 1879, to take up the full-time study of the law, working with a local attorney, Henry G. White. He passed the bar and began to practice law in Gardiner and, later, in New Hampshire. He also served as a Justice of Peace.⁶⁴

In 1881, Albion moved with his family back to Manchester. He initially was an agent for The Fidelity and Casualty Company of New York, while studying for the Bar examination. He practiced law there for seven to eight years, and was again a Justice of Peace.⁶⁵ In June 1885, the 2nd Volunteer Regiment celebrated its 25th anniversary, a major celebration in the city and state, and Albion was designated the president and treasurer of the organization that ran it.⁶⁶ In 1885, he won the Louisiana State Lottery.⁶⁷ The award of \$5,000 was a large sum at that time, equivalent to \$120,000 today.

In 1889, Simmons left Manchester and moved to the New York City area. His marriage dissolved in a formal divorce, and his ex-wife Nellie and daughter Edith stayed in Manchester. Nellie lived with her daughter and son-in-law until her death in 1932,⁶⁸ and Edith lived on until her death in 1958.⁶⁹ Albion probably kept in touch with his daughter, and he stipulated that his entire estate be given to her after his death.⁷⁰ She

worked as a librarian from 1892 to 1910, and resigned at about the time she received that inheritance.⁷¹

Galt and Simmons in New York

We have no information of when and how Eleanor Galt and Albion Simmons met, but it was probably in the New York City area in 1890. Dr. Galt was listed in *Polk's Medical Directory* as practicing at 1150 East Jersey Street in Elizabeth 1886-1890.⁷² She was also listed as practicing medicine in Manhattan, at 97 Lexington Avenue in 1890. The 1891 City Directory of Elizabeth listed Albion Simmons, Investment Securities, and Dr. Eleanor G. Simmons as both located at 1150 E Jersey Street. In 1892, they were listed as married and living in Manhattan, at 241 W 43rd Street, the same year they moved to Miami.⁷³ There is no marriage license on record in New York or New Jersey, and records are quite accurate for that time, so it is likely that they became common-law husband and wife, without applying for a marriage license.⁷⁴

Their reason for moving to Miami in 1892 is unknown. Miami was not widely known as a place to settle. Not until the arrival of the Florida East Coast Railway in 1896 did real estate speculation emerge as a prominent industry. People arrived in South Florida because they knew someone living there or they had previously visited. It is most likely that Eleanor was the first to hear about South Florida from her patients and friends on Staten Island. Ralph Middleton Munroe lived on the island. His mother lived there, too, and visited her son once he settled in Coconut Grove. Flora MacFarlane, another pioneer, had also lived on Staten Island as a child. Ralph Munroe arranged for winter visits of more wealthy Staten Island residents, so Eleanor could have learned through those visitors. The Country Branch of the Nursery and Child's Hospital was involved in community outreach and fundraising. Eleanor could have learned of Biscayne Bay as a hospital resident, or later on as an independent physician. She also might have been motivated by the opportunity to treat patients without competing with hordes of male physicians, most of whom were poorly trained compared to her. Perhaps the souring of her scientific collaboration with Edward Drinker Cope added to her motivation to start anew. Finally, between 1888 and 1890, she lost her father, mother and brother, and perhaps felt much less of a tie to her home state.⁷⁵ In Simmons' case, perhaps he saw economic opportunities

and the means of making a clean break from his failed marriage. It was a risky venture for them to leave their familiar and “civilized” surroundings to re-settle along the frontier of South Florida. Perhaps his lottery winnings provided a cushion to make the move more feasible.

Galt and Simmons in Miami

The couple arrived in Miami and Coconut Grove in November 1892. They quickly purchased a parcel of land that had been homesteaded by J. W. Ewan.⁷⁶ Ewan had built a stone cottage there at a strategic point on the coast (sometimes called Jack’s Bight). Ewan had received title to the land in 1882 under the Homestead Act, and he soon subdivided it into parcels for sale.

Simmons and Galt purchased the parcel with the stone cottage on December 9, 1892.⁷⁸ They took out a mortgage on this property, satisfied some seven years later (actually two mortgages, a second one to W. G. Delamater for the northern slice). They apparently did not arrive with great wealth, and they got to work quickly. The charming stone house had likely been built by Ewan, and had briefly been used by Ralph Munroe and his ailing bride in 1881.⁷⁹ When Ewan applied for this land under the Homestead Act, he had to demonstrate improvements on parts of it, and he claimed to have constructed a two story wood frame house and planted fruit trees on ten acres. The stone house does not fit this description, but it may have been built after the application had been made.⁸⁰ The outhouse, adjacent to the main house and built with similar technique, survives as the Balinese shrine at the Kampong.

Soon, the low stone building was constructed; it would serve as Dr. Galt’s office and as a stable for her pony. It is believed to be the oldest building in Miami-Dade County still on its original foundation, other than the Cape Florida Lighthouse. Dr. Galt began caring for the ill in the surrounding community; her patients included white and black settlers, and Native Americans. Some came to the house for care, but mostly she rode a pony to their homes, or travelled by boat. She was also an active member of the Housekeeper’s Club (today known as the Coconut Grove Woman’s Club), and an occasional lecturer on nutrition and hygiene.

Simmons began to work as a lawyer and laid the groundwork for a successful business in manufacturing fruit products, perhaps Miami’s first international business. He saw an opportunity in producing products



Above: the old stone cottage, constructed by J. W. Ewan and occupied by the Galt-Simmons in 1892. HistoryMiami, x-0391-1.

Below: the wood cottage built by the Galt-Simmons in 1892, after the stone cottage was destroyed by fire. 1916 or 1917. HistoryMiami, x-0418-1.



from guava, which was widely cultivated and naturalized in the area. As the business plan moved forward, he built the jelly factory, a frame building near the present Douglas Road. He worked hard on this business for the first four years, achieving remarkable success despite competition from others. Perhaps success in this business was assured when he obtained the contract to supply the Flagler hotels with his product.⁸¹ He moved beyond local production to supply reputable grocers who sold products nationally and internationally. Prominent clients included E. C. Hazard of New York City, S. S. Pierce of Boston (whose catalog marketed his jelly throughout the United States), and Fortnum and Mason of London (grocers to the Crown, and suppliers of Simmons guava jelly to the British Empire). Simmons also sold guava "cheese," vinegar, canned pineapple, and a locally popular guava wine that softened the hard edge of frontier life. Simmons wrote in 1906 that the business produced 24,000 cases of guava jelly each year.⁸² He employed local workers, particularly blacks from the nearby Bahamian settlement, and purchased wagon-loads of ripe guava fruit from local settlers, such as the Merricks in today's Coral Gables, always at a fair price.⁸³ He also completed some groundwork on the cultivation of other fruit crops. Along with his neighbors, Simmons raised a wide variety of fruit trees on his property, establishing a grove-like quality for the land closer to the road that may have added to its attractiveness to the Fairchilds. An article in *The Homeseeker* observed:

A few years ago, Captain Simmons commenced the manufacture of guava jelly on a small scale. Year by year the fame of his goods has gone abroad, and year by year he has been expanding his capacity and now is using all of the varieties of fruits in this southern latitude. His customers are now found in nearly all the large cities on the continent, London (England) being one of the best markets. The Captain for several years was too busy with his manufacturing plant to take the time for planting trees. On every side his neighbors were planting citrus trees and making a success of the venture. He was not the man to sit down and see his neighbors make a greater success in any department than himself, and he commenced planting trees. The young buds are now making a most satisfactory growth, and for the last two years he has been gathering from his own trees, oranges that are

fit “food for the gods.” He is a democrat in politics, yet it is evident that he is a firm believer in “expansion,” and each year he is adding more citrus and tropical fruit to his grove.⁸⁴

Galt and Simmons became part of the social fabric of Coconut Grove. Perhaps their best friends were Kirk and Mary Barr Munroe. Yet, there was much that they kept private. Under the best of circumstances, facts become distorted through conversation and the media. A good deal of misinformation arose about them, particularly Simmons. Much of the information in his obituary was incorrect. For example, the article in the *Miami Metropolis* announcing his death stated:

Before Coming to Florida, Captain Simmons was a well-known lawyer in New York, and a surrogate judge in Brooklyn. He was always active in politics, and was, at one time, County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, his native state.⁸⁵

Simmons also did not divulge whether he fought for the Confederate or Union Army, although he recounted his war experiences. There was likely some tension between southerners and northerners in this new town, and Simmons was careful to stay away from that controversy. He had a philosophy of not responding to lies or errors of fact. John Sewell, a high level employee of Henry Flagler, who was also a merchant and early Miami mayor, fought with political rivals who were spreading false rumors about him. Sewell wrote in his *Miami Memoirs* that,

As soon as Captain Simmons heard an account of it he came right in to see me. The Captain did not mince words and used quite a lot of profanity, but his words were always to the point. He said to me, ‘John Sewell, you are a damn fool getting into fights about what your opponents say about you in politics. The more they lie about you the more it will help you, when the people find that they are lies. So you go on and pay no attention to it and you will always win.’ I took his advice and always won—and found that the Captain was right.”⁸⁶

Sometime after arriving in Miami, the health of both Eleanor and Albion began to decline. In 1900, Eleanor suffered from appendicitis.

and her appendix was removed by surgery; she never fully recovered, and she began to curtail her work as a physician.⁸⁷ Eventually, she began spending summers in the mountains of North Carolina, away from the heat of Miami. A year before her death, the couple left the Kampong and rented a house on Northwest Tenth Street in Miami. This allowed Eleanor access to a physician to deal with her medical problems. Albion continued to practice law. On February 2, 1909, Galt, who had been suffering from an acute infection of "tuberculosis on the brain," lapsed into a coma, and died with Albion and close friends by her side.⁸⁸ Albion suffered chronically from the effects of his war injury, and had received disability payments after his discharge from the Union Army.⁸⁹ In 1903, Eleanor assisted surgeons at the Marine Hospital in Key West in amputating a toe from the injured foot to prevent the necessity of amputating his left leg.⁹⁰ Eventually, the aggravation of his foot injury forced him to stay at the National Soldier's Home in Johnson, Tennessee, for the purpose of amputating the foot. Complications from that operation caused his death on 31 May 1910.⁹¹

The couple had very unconventional religious views. Galt seemed religious, but not Christian. Her personal papers include some scraps where she wrote down the deities of Hinduism, and she sketched out the future evolution of mankind in the draft of a letter.⁹² She was an evolutionist, partly because of several years of research on the subject, which would have been an anathema to practicing Christians of that era. The Housekeeper's Club had a very Christian orientation, with some meetings taken up by talks about the Bible. Simmons was critical of Christian beliefs, as local ministers, including the Reverend Solomon Merrick, discovered when conversing with him.⁹³ Merrick referred to Simmons as "Guava Ingersoll," alleging that he was a follower of Robert Ingersoll, a prominent public figure of that time who was also an agnostic and biblical critic.

A consequence of their unorthodox beliefs was that they both requested unconventional burials in their wills. For Galt, it was cremation and delivery of her remains for interment alongside of those of her brother, little sister, mother and father in the Meridian Cemetery in the Village of Cato, her father's original home in New York State.⁹⁴ Apparently, she did not request a tombstone, and her burial with family was anonymous.⁹⁵ For Simmons, it was burial at sea. His burial was

reported in the *Miami Metropolis*, with some embellishments by the writer, and included Simmons' instructions as read during the ceremony:

I wish my body to be covered in canvas and tar, at the least expense possible, and buried in the Gulf Stream, east of Biscayne Bay. Music, if funds are on hand, and anything friends wish to say. No formal funeral service or prayers, unless [Miami clergyman] Dr. [W. W.] Farris should do so if he is living. Let there be no solemn ceremony, but as much gaiety as possible.

I have perfect confidence in my Maker. Death is inevitable: a part of the great mystery. As a believer in evolution, in my opinion it is best to go back to the elements from which life springs.⁹⁶

Not only were the deaths of the couple covered in the *Miami Metropolis*, but Simmons' obituary was also published on the front page of the Manchester evening paper, where he was affectionately remembered as a son of the city.⁹⁷ The funeral of Eleanor was one of the largest gatherings in the history of Miami to that time. Her two favorite organizations, The Housekeeper's Club and the Dade County Medical Society, helped organize the event, and representatives read laudatory citations. By design, Albion's funeral was a quiet moment on the Gulf Stream. Their remains cycled back into the universe, his by the vast ocean and hers mingled with those of family into the dark soils of New York. Thus, these two beloved and fascinating figures passed on, leaving no descendants, but leaving a legacy of early achievement in Miami—and these few memories for us to consider a century later.

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without the help of many archivists and librarians: Susan Bell (American Museum of Natural History, New York City); Kathy Barton (Guernsey Memorial Library, Norwich, NY); Michele Brann (Maine State Library, Augusta); Cynthia Burger (Tompkins County Medical Society, Binghamton, NY); James Capodagli (Upstate Health Sciences Library, Syracuse); Kathleen Dyman (Central New York Academy of Medicine); Bette Epstein (New Jersey State Archives); Patricia Evans (Chenango County History Society, Norwich, NY); Lisa Grimm and Matt Herbison (Archives and Special Collections, Drexel University College of Medicine, Philadelphia); Dawn Hugh (HistoryMiami Archives and Research Center); E. Bruce Kirkham (the Kennebec Historical Society, Gardiner, Maine); Nancy Korber (Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden); Sarah Livingston (Oneonta Public Library, NY); Laverna Mastronardi (Cortland County Medical Society, Cortland, NY); Eileen Mathias (Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, PA); Cynthia O'Neill (Manchester Library, Manchester, NH); Elizabeth Shepard (New York Presbyterian/Weill Cornell Medical Center, New York City); Earle Shettleworth (the Maine State History Commission, Augusta); Ruslyn Year (Amherst, NH, Public Library); and Justin White (Oswego County Historian, NY).

Endnotes

- 1 Julia Tuttle Tea Party in Miami in 1893. Arva Moore Parks found a print of one of the Ralph Middleton Munroe photographs taken that day, with identifications of guests written on the margins. This enabled her to identify both Eleanor Galt and Albion Simmons in the photographs. The glass negative shot by Ralph Munroe and in the HistoryMiami Archives & Research Center shows only half of Simmons. The University of Miami Special Collections Department of Richter Library holds a print of a second Ralph Munroe image that includes more of Simmons. This third view was shot by Ralph Munroe's uncle, Alfred Munroe. In this closeup, Captain Simmons is on the far left and Eleanor Galt on the far right, with Arthur Haigh, Isabella Peacock (seated), Mrs. Comstalk, and Mrs. Beaudalay between them.
- 2 Eighth United States Census, 1860, Homer, Cortland County, New York (Roll M653-739; Page 155; Image: 155; Family History Library Film:

- 803739). The Galt family is listed, with 13 mostly young women living in the home along with the Galts, and an approximate monetary value of property and possessions (\$5000, - \$180,000 in 2011, based on the consumer price index), suggesting that they were operating a clinic or sanatorium. "Obituary of Eleanor Galt," *Transactions of The Thirty-Fourth Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania*, May 27 and 28, 1909, page 26. Eleanor mentioned her birth in Delaware County (possibly near Oneanta) in information provided to the Women's Medical College.
- 3 Genealogical Information on Galt's ancestors is documented at two sites, that of James Harper's descendants, maintained by Rick Harper: <http://newmediamarkets.com/jamesharper/descendants/XD000/11052.html>, and that for the Galt family: <http://genforum.genealogy.com/galt/>.
 - 4 Eighth U.S. Census, Homer, NY.
 - 5 Ibid.
 - 6 "Obituary of Eleanor Galt," *Transactions of the thirty-fourth annual meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 1909.
 - 7 Ninth U.S. Census, 1870, Georgetown, District of Columbia (Roll M593_127; Page 629A; 517. Family History Library Film 545626). In 1870, Joseph and his wife were living with Abbie and Oscar Fox.
 - 8 Ibid.
 - 9 Ibid.
 - 10 Will and Testament of Robert S. Galt, Surrogate Court of Oswego County, NY, Book R, pp. 99 and 464. Joseph's residence is listed as New York City in August, 1888, under the next of kin of the deceased.
 - 11 J. J. Walsh, "History of the Medical Society of the State of New York," *New York State Journal of Medicine* 6 (1906), 123-129. This article documents the importance of the legislation of 1806: An Act to Incorporate Medical Societies for the Purpose of Regulating the Practice of Surgery and Physic in this State. Elliot G. Storke, *History of Cayuga County, New York, with Illustrations, 1789-1879* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Company, 1879). One chapter describes the implications of this legislation for the regulation of medical practice in one New York county.
 - 12 Attempts to determine the nature of Galt's training and registration in county medical societies proved fruitless (see relevant archivists listed in acknowledgements), since historical records are fragmentary. There is no evidence of attendance at the Geneva Medical College (James Capodagli, email to author, January 3, 2011, SUNY Upstate Library Historical Collections department).

- 13 Caleb Green, "The Cortland County Medical Society," 150-177, in H. P. Smith, ed.: *History of Cortland County* (Syracuse: D. Masin & Co., Publishers, Syracuse, 1885). Dr. Galt is missing from this detailed history. Anita Wright (Research Assistant for the Cortland County History Society) found no evidence of Galt's medical practice, or family presence, in Homer or Cortland County, in public records or newspaper articles, and she was baffled by the lack of information on the family given their residence as documented by the census record (telephone conversation, November 17, 2010).
- 14 Dwight H. Bruce, *Onondaga County (N.Y.), vol. 2—Biography* (Boston: The Boston History Company, 1896) includes a biography of Arabelle Alvord Sliter. Census records are consistent with this story in the residence of Arabelle in Homer and Syracuse, and her self-identification as an MD in the 1880 census. Seventh and Eighth U.S. Censuses for Homer, Cortland County, New York, 1850 and 1860 (Roll M432_493; page 275A; Image 301; and Roll M653_739; Page 179; Image179; Family History Library Film 803739). She is also included in Samuel Morgan Alvord, *A Genealogy of the Descendants of Alexander Alvord, an Early Settler of Windsor, Conn. and Northampton, Mass.* (Webster, NY: A. D. Andress, 1908).
- 15 Ninth and Tenth U.S. Censuses, Syracuse, Onandaga County, New York, 1870 and 1880 (Ward 5, Roll m593_1062, page 331B, Image 672; and Roll 907, Family History Film 1250947, page 271c, enumeration district 212, image 0543). Dwight H. Bruce, *Onondaga County (N.Y.), vol. 2—Biography*.
- 16 Tenth U.S. Census, Oneonta, Otsego County, NY, 1880 (Roll 916; Family History Film:1254916; page 282C; Enumeration District 110; Image 0218); Robert Galt was listed as a physician and married, but alone in a boarding house. Tenth U.S. Census, Norwich, Chenango County, NY, 1880 (Roll 818; Family History Film: 1254818; Page: 222D; Enumeration District: 103; Image: 0447); there, Louise was living with Eleanor.
- 17 *Oswego, N.Y., Directory for 1888*, (Oswego, NY: Oliphans and Boyd). Robert was practicing medicine at 4th Corner Bridge. Will and Testament of Dr. Robert S. Galt, submitted to the Oswego County Surrogate Court in 1887 (Book R, pages 99 and 426). The records of the Dain Funeral Home in Oswego, provided by Justin White, gave his date of death as August 13, 1888, and provided instructions for moving his remains to Cato for burial. Expenses were paid by Louise and Ella; and the funeral service was held at his residence.
- 18 Advertisements for Dr. Galt's medicines were placed in the *Fulton Patriot and Gazette* throughout the years 1887 and 1888; at the time, this was the most important newspaper in Oswego County. He gave the secret recipes

- for these medicines to Louise along with his real estate and financial assets (Robert S. Galt, Last Will and Testament).
- 19 Louise is described as a resident of Oswego in the petition for Dr. R.S. Galt's Last Will and Testament in 1888. Her death year is documented by her tombstone in the family burial plot in the Meridian Cemetery, Plato, Cayuga County.
 - 20 "Dr. Simmon's Funeral Most Impressive One," *Miami Metropolis*, February 4, 1909. Galt's will was recorded in the Dade County Book of Wills, No. 2, page 415, June 15, 1899.
 - 21 William A. Straight, "The Lady Doctor in the Grove," *Journal of the Florida Medical Association* 56 (August, 1968), 516-521.
 - 22 John Duffy, *The Healers. The Rise of the Medical Establishment* (New York: McGraw-Hill, 1976); John S. Haller, Jr., *American Medicine in Transition 1840-1940* (Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1981); Ruth J. Abram, ed.: "*Send Us a Lady Physician*." *Women Doctors in America 1835-1920* (New York: W. W. Norton and Company, 1983).
 - 23 "Dr. Simmon's Funeral Most Impressive One," *Miami Metropolis*.
 - 24 Ruth J. Abram, "Give Her Knowledge. The Class of 1879 in Training," In, Ruth J. Abram, ed.: "*Send Us a Lady Physician*". *Women Doctors in America 1835-1920*, 139-152. *Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania. 1879. 27th Annual Announcement, Session of 1879-80* (Philadelphia: Grant, Faires & Rogers, 1879).
 - 25 Ibid.
 - 26 *Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, 27th and 28th announcements (1879-81)* list the faculty and the courses taught. Some of the lecturers were further described by Ruth Abram, "Giving Her Knowledge."
 - 27 Ruth J. Abram, "Yearbook: The Class of '79," in Ruth Abram, *Give Us a Lady Physician*.
 - 28 Eleanor Galt, "The Absorption of Fats." Graduation thesis. *The Womens' Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 1879: http://archives.drexelmed.edu/womanmd/viewer.php?object_id=002788.
 - 29 "Obituary of Eleanor Galt." *Transactions of the Thirty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Alumnae Association of the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania*, 1909.
 - 30 Ninth United States Census, 1880. Norwich, New York. Eleanor Galt is listed as residing with her mother at 3 East Main Street. Eleanor's occupation is listed as that of a physician while Louise's is that of a nurse.
 - 31 James H. Smith, *The History of Chenango and Madison Counties* (Syracuse: D. Mason & Co., 1880). Chapter 23 is a lengthy history of Norwich, with a long section on physicians, to which Dr. Galt contributed. Curiously, she did not mention herself, but her writing coincided with her arrival there:

- she was preceded by Dr. Emma Louise Randall as the first woman physician in the town. There were at least sixteen practicing physicians in the town. John F. Seaman, *Personal and Business Directory of the Village and Vicinity of Norwich for 1883* (Norwich, NY: Weekly Sentinel, 1883) listed as physician.
- 32 Ellen J. Smith, "Wide and Fruitful Fields," in: Ruth Abrams, *Send Us a Lady Physician*, 178-182. 1985. Employment documented by Medical Center Archives of New York-Presbyterian/Weill Cornell, New York City (Elizabeth Shepard, January 11, 2009).
 - 33 Ellen J. Smith, "Wide and Fruitful Fields."
 - 34 William Straight, "The Lady Doctor of the Grove."
 - 35 Ibid.
 - 36 Henry Fairfield Osborne, *Cope: Master Naturalist*, (Princeton, NJ: Princeton University Press, 1931); Jane Pierce Davidson, *The Bone Sharp. The Life of Edward Drinker Cope* (Philadelphia: Academy of Natural Sciences, 1998), Special Publication No. 17. These are the two most comprehensive biographies of Cope.
 - 37 Eleanor Galt-Simmons papers, HistoryMiami Archives and Research Center. The box contains miscellaneous papers, primarily related to scientific research, belonging to Eleanor Galt. Marian Fairchild, description of materials belonging to Eleanor Galt Simmons and donated to the Historical Association of Southern Florida in 1954 (letter copy in the Archive of The Kampong, National Tropical Botanical Garden).
 - 38 *Miami Metropolis*, September 22, 1902. "Tuesday, August 12th, the stone house on Captain Simmons' place, below Cocoanut Grove, was completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of \$2000 with no insurance. In his efforts to extinguish it, he was seriously burned. No personal property was recovered from the fire." *Indian River Advocate*, 21 September 1904. "Cocoanut Grove. Captain Simmons has created a commodious frame cottage and is 'hard at it' beautifying his property."
 - 39 Edward Drinker Cope, "The Hyoid Structure in the Amblystomid Salamanders," *American Naturalist* 21 (January 1887), 87-88.
 - 40 Edward Drinker Cope, "The Batrachia of North America," *Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum* 34 (1889); Galt is acknowledged for her dissections and illustrations of the hyoid apparatus: Pl. 13, figs. 1, 3, 5, 6; Pl. 24, figs. 1, 2, 3; Pl. 25, figs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7; Pl 35, figs. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10; Pl. 36, figs. 1, 2, 3. The value of her contributions were affirmed by the leading authority on amphibian morphology, Dr. David Wake, in an email message on 12 December 2011.
 - 41 Edward Drinker Cope, E.D. 1900. "The Crocodilians, Lizards and Snakes of North America," *Report of the U.S. National Museum for 1898*, 155-1293,

- with 35 plates. Hyoid bone drawings by Galt for plates # 4, 5, 7, 12, 23, 24, 25, 27, 30. Cope died in 1897, before this monograph appeared in print.
- 42 Jane Pierce Davidson, *The Bone Sharp*.
- 43 Ibid.
- 44 Jean Baptiste Lamarck, "On the Influence of Circumstances on the Actions and Habits of animals, and that of the actions and habits of living bodies, as causes which modify their organization" (full translation by Dr. E. E. Galt, first and second part of chapter, from the edition for 1809), *American Naturalist* 22 (1888), 960-972 and 1054-1066.
- 45 Url Lanham, *The Bone Hunters*, (New York, Columbia University Press, 1973).
- 46 Jane Pierce Davidson, *The Bone Sharp*. Cope's wife and daughter destroyed unflattering correspondence (or letters from women) from his collected letters before they were donated to the American Museum of Natural History. There are no letters between Cope and Galt at the AMNH (examined by Susan Bell), at the Academy of Natural Sciences (examined by Eileen Mathias), or the Drexel University Archives (searched by Lisa Grimm).
- 47 Eleanor Galt-Simmons Collection, History Miami Research Center.
- 48 Edward Drinker Cope, "The crocodilians, lizards and snakes of North America."
- 49 Eleanor Galt-Simmons papers, HistoryMiami Archives and Research Center; it includes Cope's letter to Galt, the Smithsonian letter to Galt, and her letter to Elizabeth Blackwell.
- 50 Seventh U.S. Census, 1850, Manchester, NH (Roll m432_432; Page 87B; Image 181). Albion was mistakenly listed as "Albron," part of the family of Joseph (a tailor) and Mary Simons, in Manchester. Since his birthplace was listed as Vermont, and the rest of the family members were from New Hampshire, he was either adopted and took on a new surname, or he was raised by another family member other than his biological parents. Albion later changed the spelling of his name, which was often done with surnames in the nineteenth century. Live Auctioneers, Lot 476 (liveauctioneers.com/item/1362379), listed a "painted child's American Eagle sled," painted with Albion's name and dated 1858. Executive Documents of the House of Representatives for the First Session of the Forty-eighth Congress 1883-84 (Washington: *Government Printing Office*, 1884), Executive Document No. 172, Irregular Practices of Certain Attorneys, 1204-1213. Two of the deponents in this case knew Simmons as a child in Manchester.
- 51 Eighth U.S. Census, 1860, Amherst, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire (Roll M653_673; Page 444; Image 443; Family History Library Film: 803673). Albion Simmons was a resident with twelve other young people, and the family of Edward Hartshorn.

- 52 Hillside Manual Labor School information provided by Ruslyn Vear, June 29, 2009. Edward Hartshorn, "Hillside Manual Labor School," *Farmer's Cabinet* 61 (November 13, 1862) 2. The use of the farm as a school (today known as the Bragdon House) was also described by Ruth Powers, "The Bragdon House," *The Amherst Historical Society Newsletter*, November, 1997, 4-5.
- 53 Ibid.
- 54 Martin A. Haynes, *A History of the Second Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry during the War of the Rebellion* (Lakeport, NH: Published by the author, 1896).
- 55 Ibid.
- 56 "Sick and Wounded Soldiers in Hospitals, 1862," *Farmer's Cabinet*, November 6, 1862.
- 57 Martin Haynes, *A History of the Second Regiment*.
- 58 Ibid.
- 59 Ibid.
- 60 Ninth United States Census, 1870, Augusta, Kennebec, Maine (Roll M593_546; Page 115B; Image 235; Family History Library Film: 552045). Albion Simmons was a resident in a boarding house. His occupation was photographer, and his net value was \$1000—which was most likely based on his expensive photographic equipment.
- 61 Earle Shettleworth (February 16, 2009) described Simmons' photographic career. His images are found in the Commission's Index of Maine Photographs, at the Pennsylvania State University Special Collections Library, and the Harvard College Library Special Collections.
- 62 E. Bruce Kirkham by email message on January 29, 2009. He disclosed Simmons' residence in Gardiner, his marriage to Ellen E. Mitchell on May 30, 1972, the birth of his daughter Edith in 1873, and his training and practice in law.
- 63 Irregular Practices of Certain Attorneys.
- 64 Edward S. Hoyt, *Maine State Yearbook and Legislative Manual for the Year 1880-81* (Portland, ME: Hoyt, Fog and Downham, 1881). Simmons was a Justice in the City of Gardiner beginning in 1879.
- 65 Martin Haynes, *A History of the Second Regiment*; Anonymous, *A Business Directory of Manchester New Hampshire, 1890, 1891, 1892*. (Manchester, NH: Heliotype Printing Company, 1890-1892). Simmons is listed as a Counselor in 1890, but not in later years. As Justice of Peace, he married Charles Sumer and Cary Bell Faden on January 16, 1886 (The New England Branches of William Hersey: <http://home.comcast.net/~benabre/hersey2.htm>). Irregular Practices of Certain Attorneys, for the date of his move to Manchester and the timing and plans of his law practice.

- 66 Martin Haynes, *A History of the Second Regiment*.
- 67 Alexander E. Sweet and John Armoy Knox, "He Gets A \$5000 Prize. How Captain Simmons Happened to Invest in the Louisiana State Lottery," *Texas Siftings*, February 20, 1886. The article included a quote from the *Manchester Union*, February 4, 1886.
- 68 Thirteenth and Fourteenth U.S. Censuses, 1910 and 1920, Manchester, Hillsborough County, New Hampshire (1910: Manchester Ward 1, roll T624_862; Page 3A; Image 940; Enumeration District 122. 1920: Roll T625_1010; Page 4A; Image 563; Enumeration District 83). Ellie's death certificate (Return of Death to the Board of Health, City of Manchester, New Hampshire, December 23, 1919) reveals divorce and residence with daughter.
- 69 Thirteenth U.S. Census for Manchester, NH.
- 70 Eleanor Galt Simmons, Will and Testament; "Body of Capt. Simmons Buried in Gulf Stream Without Ceremony," *Miami Metropolis*, July 2, 1910.
- 71 Details of Edith's life were recorded in the Annual Report for the Manchester, NH, Library for 1910, the year she resigned (information provided by Cynthia O'Neill, History Librarian). She began working at the library in 1892, at age nineteen, eventually becoming a cataloger. The entry also describes her marriage to Dana Emery.
- 72 William Straight, "The Lady Doctor of the Grove."
- 73 Ibid.
- 74 Email message from Betty Epstein, New Jersey State Archivist, February 10, 2009. No marriage was recorded in the New Jersey State Marriage Index; no marriage registered in Elizabeth, NJ, 1889-92; no marriage was recorded in the Municipal Archives of New York City, 1890-92.
- 75 Galt family burial plot in the Meridian Cemetery, Plato, NY.
- 76 Map of property boundaries on behalf of owners of "Ewanton Heights." Their ownership of the two narrow lots is indicated by the name "Simmons" written over them. It also shows the location of salt-grass, palmetto and mangrove along the bay (The Kampong Archives).
- 77 Zuckerman, Bertram. 1993. *The Kampong: The Fairchild's Tropical Paradise*. National Tropical Botanical and Fairchild Tropical Garden, Kauai, HI and Miami, FL. The property was purchased on December 9, 1892 (Dade County, Book "I" of Deeds, p. 271) and the two mortgages, to Ewan and W. W. Delamater, were paid in 1899. These documents are in the Archives of The Kampong.
- 78 Bert Zuckerman, *The Kampong*; "Captain A. R. Simmons Dead as a Result of Surgical Operation." *The Miami Metropolis*, June 4, 1910. The Simmons

- were erroneously described as constructing a "charming house" in Coconut Grove soon after their arrival.
- 79 Ralph Middleton Munroe and Vincent Gilpin, *The Commodore's Story* (Miami: The Historical Association of South Florida, 1990; reprint of 1930 edition), 109.
- 80 Joseph Ewan, Homestead Application (The Kampong, National Tropical Botanical Garden, Archives).
- 81 A. S. Chesney et al., *Miami Diary 1896* (Miami, FL: Privately Published, 1996), 3-4. "Guava Jelly by the Ton," *Florida Farmer and Fruit Grower*, January 4, 1896.
- 82 Letter written by Albion Simmons about 1902 and discovered by Lindley De Garmo while temporarily living in the former guava jelly factory. The letter passed it on to David Fairchild, and it is in the possession of The Kampong, National Tropical Botanical Garden. The letter mentioned the annual production of 24,000 cases and the supply to grocers mentioned in the article.
- 83 Arva Moore Parks talk at the Kampong, Miami, January 15, 2009. The Merricks sold and delivered guava fruit to Simmons.
- 84 Anonymous, "A Trip to Cutler and What We Saw," *The Homeseeker* 5 (1903), 3-5. This was a marketing magazine published by the Florida East Coast Railway's Real Estate division to pique the interest of potential settlers in the area.
- 85 "Captain A. R. Simmons is Dead" *Miami Metropolis*, June 4, 1910.
- 86 Arva Moore Parks. (*Miami Memoirs: John Sewell* Miami, FL.: Arva Moore Parks and Company, 1987). John Sewell was a top lieutenant of Henry Flagler when he first visited Miami in the spring of 1896. He oversaw the construction of Flagler's magnificent Royal Palm Hotel near the confluence of the Miami River and Biscayne Bay. In the meantime, he and his younger brother, Everest, opened one of the nascent city's first stores. John Sewell became, in the early 1900s, Miami's third mayor. Parks reprinted his memoirs and added photographs and captions.
- 87 "Obituary of Eleanor Galt," *Alumni Transactions, WMC*.
- 88 Ibid.
- 89 "Accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, 1887." Simmons was paid \$6.75 disability for the third quarter of this year and, presumably, in other quarters and years. List of Pensioners, New Hampshire, Hillsborough County. Injury to Simmons' left leg is mentioned (Ruslyn Vear provided the documents).
- 90 *Miami Metropolis*, May 29, 1903. "Captain A. R. Simmons is in Key West where he has been under the treatment of Drs. Simmons and Fogarty, and Dr. Murray of the Marine Hospital. He was compelled to suffer amputa-

tion of a toe in order to save a limb, but is now able to be about on crutches. He expects to be able to return to his home at Cocoanut Grove in about a week."

- 91 "Captain A. R. Simmons is Dead," *Miami Metropolis*, June 4, 1910.
- 92 Eleanor Galt-Simmons papers, HistoryMiami Archives & Research Center.
- 93 Arva Moore Parks talk at the Kampong, January 25, 2009.
- 94 "Dr. Simmons Funeral a Most Impressive One," *The Miami Metropolis*. Galt Family burial plot in the Meridian Cemetery, Village of Plato, Cayuga County, NY.
- 95 Ibid.
- 96 "Body of Captain Simmons Buried without Ceremony in the Gulf Stream," *The Miami Metropolis*, July 2, 1910.
- 97 "Capt. A. R. Simmons Dies at a Soldiers' Home in the South," *The Manchester Daily Mirror and American*, June 2, 1910.