

Ref: Laudoniere: Three Voyages, p. 9 and footnote 13 on p. 217

"There are also in this land the chinareet tree, which is very good medicine against syphilis,..."

"Laudoniere referred to 'esquine,' now chinareet, or technically *Salix tetrandra*. The roots of other related plants were also used as a cure for syphilis or ulcers: wild sarsaparilla or *Salix glauca*, and China brier or *Sonchus oleraceus*."

Ref: DeBrahm's Report of the General Survey In the Southern District of North America, Edited by Louis DeVorsey, Jr., University of South Carolina Press, Columbia, S.C., 1971, p. 235.

"15th The Alkekonge is a Plant which over runs all shady Places of old Fields and Gardesn in this Province, its Fruit is yellow, resembling a ~~fixx~~ Cherry covered with a thin Bag or Bladder; the Root of this Plant is exceeding bitter, one dram of it (after it is reduced into a Powder) soaked in four or five Ounces of cold Water, and after twelve hours steeping is taken on an empty Stomach before Bed time, and the Patient does not go abroad but confine himself in a temperate Room during the Operation of this Remedy , which lasts four or five days, or as long until the Evil id removed; this Remedy disposes itself to the Circumstances of the Patient, is an Emetic when Nature requires and Evacuation upwards or a Chezanane when downwards, it removes all Obstructions

Disordes and Pains of (270) the Stomach, Histeric, Nephritic, Collic, Sciatic, and accelerates the Birth; in short it is a palliative against all Pains, and so safe a Remedy that it may be given to Children one year old. A Wine made of Alkekenge is very diuretic and ~~is~~ a Specificum AntiNephriticum when a Wine Glass full is drunk in the Morning."

De Brahm: Report of the General Survey, pp 234=235.

"Of the Virtue, and Use of the Aloes as one of the Martyr Plants, I need not mention more than that the Concretum of its Juice is a Mixture of a Gum and a Resina, the former a gentle Cartharticum and the latter a principal Vulnerarium, after the Juice is coagulated into a dry Massa, then pounded, out of which the Gum is separated from the Resina by Elixivation with Rain Water, and this evaporated again in Balneo Vaporis..."

Sarsaparilla and Pinkroot exported from Florida

1778

Ref: Siebert: Loyalists in E. Fla., Vol. I, p. 69

Among the exports from East Florida during the year 1778 Siebert notes there were: ten casks of sarsaparilla and two casks of pinkroot.

Schoepf: Travels in the Confederation, p. 243

"In place of other fences about gardens and fields, the palmetto (*Yucca gloriosa*) is made use of here; the tops being cut off and set out along little ridges of earth take root easily and rapidly, grow tall and thick, and with their stiff and prickly leaves make an impenetrable hedge. In addition, their beautiful blooms offer a splendid prospect to the eye, and their sweetish, mucilaginous fruit is said to be a mild purgative."

Must read following Tequesta articles

Carson, Ruby L.: Miami 1896 to 1900,  
Tequesta # 16, 3-14, 1956

Dorn, J.K.: Recollections of Early Miami,  
Tequesta # 9, 43-60, 1949.

Cash, W.T.: The Lower East Coast, 1870-1890,  
Tequesta # 8, 57-72, 1948

## Fire Insurance Maps Dealing with Dade County

In the Library of Congress (Call No. L.C. 5.2, F51.) are a collection known as the Sandborne Fire Insurance Map Collection. This collection contains city maps from all over the country going back to the early 1900s. According to an index of this collection there are maps going back to 1899 from the City of Miami. The Historic Preservation Board (phone 579-2553) has this collection on slides covering the years 1899 to 1927. These can be seen at their office (90 S.W. 8th. Street) from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M. daily. The person to contact is Miss Margo Ammidown or Mr. Ivan Rodriguez. In addition the Flagler Memorial Library has the maps from 1914 to 1925 in book form which might be more readable.



Indians in Dade County when Spaniards came

c 1513

Ref: Milanich, Fla. Archeology p. 237

"Population in the Circum-Glades region Indians in the early sixteenth century probably numbered 5000 - 7500. By the eighteenth century, the number had declined to several hundred."

Dade County  
File

Ref: Hawkin's voyage by John Sparke: David, R.: Hakluyt's Voyages, p. 388.

"In these islands they being ashore found a dead man, dired in a manner whole, with other heads and bodies of men; so that these sorts of men are eaters of the flesh of men as well as the ~~exix~~ canniblas."

Perhapst this refers to the drying racks and rituals as described by Fontenada.

On the following two pages are descriptions of the Timucan Indians they encountered when they proceeded up the coast of Florida to the River of May seeking water for their casks.

Ref: Ugarte: First Jesuit Mission (Bibliography Florida Medical History Project)

In a letter from Brother Francisco deVillarreal to Father Juan Rogel which is dated January 25, 1568, Villarreal describes a fort at Tequesta (on the banks of the Miami River) and states that he lived in a cabin with a soldier. He speaks of praying over the chief's daughter when she was ill and her miraculous recovery. He also mentions praying over another child who did not improve; therefore, the medicine man was called in and this man squeezed "her little body so that I thought she would be crushed." The child died and Villarreal was blamed for the death. Villarreal was one of the first three Jesuits to come to Florida and operated this mission intermittently until 1570 when the hostility of the indians forced its abandonment.

## Ugarte: First Jesuit Mission

In a letter from Brother Francisco de Villarreal to Father Juan Rogel which is dated Jan. 25, 1568, Villarreal describes a port at Tequesta (banks of the Miami River) and states that he lived in a cabin with a soldier. He speaks of praying over the chief's daughter when she was ill and her miraculous recovery. He also mentions praying over another child who did not improve; therefore the medicine man was called in and this man squeezed "her little body" so that I thought she would be crushed." The child died and Villarreal was blamed for the death. Villarreal was one of the first three Jesuits to come to Florida. Apparently Villarreal withdrew to Havana but there is no mention of his future life.

First doctor of record in Dade County

July, 1743

Ref: Report of Fathers Joseph Maria Monaco and Joseph Xavier Alana of the Company of Jesus to Exmo Sr. Don Juan Franco Guemes de Horcasitas, Lt. General of the Royal Armies, Governor and Capt. Gen. of the City of Havana and of the Island of Cuba, 1743.  
Item # 10, AGI 58-2-10/15, Sept. 28, 1743.

(Monaco and Alana were sent with soldiers from Havana on June 24, 1743, to minister to the Tequesta Indians. They apparently arrived at the mouth of the Miami River July 13th and remained for a period of time. The above report written by Alana gives much detail about the customs and life of the Tequestas including the discription of a "sorcerer" who was doctor for the Indians. See photocopy of the manuscript translation in them manuscript file labelled "Tequesta-Calusa Indians." I obtained this from Mrs. Robert M. (Arva) Parks.)

First doctor of record in Dade County

July, 1743

"There is another Indian, whom they affirm to be a sorcerer and like God, terms which are synonymous for them. They consult the latter concerning the future, the distant, what is to come; he also serves as the doctor for the place and his remedies are big bulky costumes (the translator says the text is "grandes abultadas" which also could mean "great leaps") and gestures that he makes over the sick person, covering himself with feathers and painting himself horribly; He is indeed a man who has in his visage I do not know just what race (of being) a tool of the devil."

Williams, J.L.: The Territory of Florida, p. 143

"On the west side of Sandwich Gulf, there is for two or three miles, above and below the Miami River, a tract of rocky land, but which has a rich soil. The shore is high and precipitous, with coconut trees jutting from the fissures of the rocks. A considerable settlement has been established here for twenty-two years past, but they have made very little improvement. On the north side of the Miami, is located the large grant of Arondede, of 90 thousand acres of land. It has not been surveyed, but embraces the head of the Gulf, and the Rattones, with the inclined plane that descends from the glades to the sea."

Hydrophobia cured with pokeroot

1824

Ref: Pensacola Gazette and West Florida Advisor,  
Oct. 23, 1824

"A few days ago we were informed by a gentleman of the first standing for respectability and intelligence that a case of hydrophobia has, in the adjoining county after the sufferer had experienced thirty convulsions, been cured by administering to him a strong decoction of pokeroot."



Cape Florida Light

~~1827~~  
1825

Ref:

Cape Florida lighthouse built to aid navigation.

Ref: McCall: Letters from the Frontier, p. 214

Writing about a hunting trip from Ft. Brooke (Tampa) to Millit Key McCall describes being bitten by a scorpion:

"During the early part of the night I was stung by a scorpion, who had made his way into my bed. It seems that he had ensconced himself between the folds of my shirt, just below the collar, and as I turned over, I presume, rather oppressed the gentleman, and he thrust his sting into my neck below the left ear. I sprang out of bed, and as I reached the fire the miscreant fell from my neck upon the mat in front of it, and I dispatched him. In a few minutes the wound swelled to a hard, distinctly-defined lump, as large as a hen's egg. Having knocked up the Doctor, he made an application of hot vinegar, from which, in the course of an hour or two, I obtained some relief; but, until near day-dawn, 'gentle sleep' did not deign to descend upon me; indeed it was three days before the lump upon my neck was reduced, and my remembrance of my nocturnal visitor was altogether obliterated."

Hoole, W.S.: East Florida in 1834, p. 298

"April 27 (1834) - Today I killed a large Alligator - his weight was over four hundred pounds - put the ball in at one eye and it came out at the other. On dissecting him I found a curious arrangement of the blood vessels of the heart, and four musk bags, two of which lie under the angle of the lower ~~part~~ jaw. This musk is used for medicinal purposes here, and a good substitute for that obtained from the beaver. They shed their teeth every year."

(From letters of Dr. John Durkee who was a physician visiting in Jacksonville, 1833-1834, to regain his health.)

Ref: Am. J. Med. Sc. 14: 267-270, 1834

Perrine comments upon a letter of a Dr. L.V. Bell which appears in the same journal, vol. 13:279-285, Nov. 1833, maintaining that contrary to widely publicized statements St. Augustine climate is not good for pulmonary invalids.

Perrine says in essence that only southern (below 28°) Florida has the proper climate for invalids: "Admitting then that in southern Florida we have combined a warm dry winter, a cool refreshing summer, a breeze from the sea by day, and from the land by night, a perpetual westward wind, and uniformity of temperature even superior to the West Indies, humanity requires that it should be made an available resort for invalids as soon as possible. Our mineral springs are in general surrounded with all the conveniences and comforts of elegant life, although it was more costly and troublesome to collect them there than it will be at Cape Florida. An association might readily be formed

with a capital of a hundred thousand dollars, which would furnish the buildings, gardess, and other conveniences requisite for the most squeamish visitor, and keep a packet running every month with passengers and effects to and from the north. The most luxurious accomodations could be profitably afforded at half the price paid in Havana..."

Incidentally he mentions the lighthouse keeper, J. Dubose, and speaks of his family consisting of 11 whites and several negros.

This letter to the editor of the journal is written from Campeche, Fevruary 3d, 1834.

Perrine, H.: On the Climate of Florida, American Intelligence,  
American Journal of Medical Sciences 14: 267- 270, May 1834.

Perrine extols the climate of southern (below 28°) Florida and urges a health spa on Key Biscayne, or as he calls it, Cape Florida.

Strobel explores the Miami River

Ref: Hammond, E.A.: Tequesta 1961, pp. 65-75.

In this article Ashby tells me is an account of Dr. Benjamin B. Strobel and others exploring the Miami River. This might be useful if a history of medicine in Dade County is to be prepared.

First Housekeeper of Coconut Grove

1835

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 9, 1909, p. 7,  
"Pioneer Women of Dade" by Mrs. Kirk Monroe

This is an interesting account in which she says that the first housekeeper of Dade County that "we have any record of" was a Mrs. Beasley who came in 1835. "The Beasley cabin was built of logs and thatched with palmet leaves, and the ruins of a stone chimney may still be found on the grounds of the Ransom school while the old parts of the Beasley starch mill, are on Mr. Kirk Monroe's place. Everyone who came to the Grove, at that time, called Little Hunting Ground, of course stopped at the Beasley's. Beasley was a Connecticut man, therefore he built a stone fireplace for his cabin and Mrs. Beasley seems to have done her cooking inside her cabin contrary to the custom prevailing in the southern wilderness of cooking outside over a chip fire and there is a story told about an old settler..." who noted a rattle snake looking through a chink in the chimney as Mrs. Beasley cooked. The article claims



that the first carriage to come to Dade County was brought by Mr. William Fuzzard who lived at Cutler and that he cleared a road between Cutler and Coconut Grove so he could use his carriage pulled by the only mule in Dade County, a white mule, named Sampson. There is no mention of medicines or physicians in this article

Dade County Created

Feb 4, 1836

See: Hudson, F.M.: Beginnings in Dade County, Tequesta, 1: 1-35, July 1943.

Dade County was carved out of Monroe County with the blessings of the Monroe county representative in the legislature, Richard Fitzpatrick (then owner of the land at the mouth of the Miami River). Above reference p. 2: Dade Co. was to be that portion of Monroe Cty..."lying north of a direct line running from the west end of Bahia Honda Key to Cape Sable and east of a line running directly from Cape Sable to Lake Macaco (Okeechobee). The county seat was located temporarily at Indian Key..." On pp. 18-19: "In 1866, there were radical changes in the boundaries of Dade County. Indian Key was left out and the south line was established as it now is. The north line was placed approximately at the St. Lucie River in stead of the Hillsboro River thus including Lake Worth (Palm Beach) and Jupiter."

Lighthouse Burned

July 23, 1836

Ref: Tebeau: From Indian Trail to Space Age, Vol. 1, page 154

On July 23, 1836, Seminoles attacked the Cape Florida light setting it afire. Shortly after this Fort Dallas was established on Key Biscayne and later moved to the Miami River.

Forry: On Endemic Influences of the United States, p. 321

"From the writers own official report, made at Fort King, east Florida in 1837, the following is an extract: - 'Several cases of scorbutus have been presented. The disease manifests itself with most of the symptoms by which it is generally described. Muscular power is completely prostrated, the gums are swollen, spongy, and livid, the legs are anasarcaous, and covered with blotches of extravasated blood, and the nates sometimes, but very rarely, become the seat of bloody abscesses. These lesions gradually yield to the plentiful use of lemon acid and vegetables with vinegar. The only therapeutic means employed in conjunction is, the sulphas quinine dissolved in elixir vitriol. When stationed at Fort Armstrong, several cases of this disease occurred. Deprived of vegetables, they grew worse from day to day, until the free use of wild pepper-grass, (*lepidium virginicum*) found in a neighboring swamp, was prescribed. At this post, we have

*(For the home remedy file)*

the good fortune to find in great abundance purslane, renowned among the older physicians as an antiscorbutic."<sup>11</sup>

Ref: Motte: Journey into Wilderness, p. 229

"The spot where I found Col. Harney encamped could with very little trouble be converted into a perfect Eden. The cocoa-nut, the banana, the orange, the lime, and tamarind flourished around us, as the spontaneous growth of the soil. Swarms of deer abounded in the forests close by; and most delicious spring water flowed from the rock under the bluff of the shore. This was indeed the land of flowers, and no wonder the Seminoles desired to remain in a country where food was as plentiful, and as manna by the Israelites; for here no necessity existed for labour, and the sojourner reaped what he sowed not. The site of the encampment was not far from where Fort Dallas had been established a few miles north of us, at the mouth of the Miami river."

Ref: Forry on pulmonary and rheumatic diseases, p. 48

Forry quotes a medical officer of the army who was stationed for 6 months on "Key Biscayno": "In the midst of summer, the constant prevalence of sea breezes renders it at all times of the day delightful in the shade. During the winter, frost is never known; nor is it ever so cold as to require the use of fire. The eastern beach commands a beautiful view of the open sea, and offers, especially during low tide, an admirable place for exercise on horseback for the distance of 4 or 5 miles, and for morning and evening walks. The waters abound in green turtle, and a variety of excellent fish, forming a wholesome and nutritious diet, particularly well suited to cases of pulmonary disease. There is also an abundance of crawfish and crabs. The mainland is only a short distance off, abounding with deer and a variety of other kinds of game, affording a fine field for the sport and exercise

(OVER)

of hunting; and the vicinity of the west india islands will, at all times, present the opportunity of procuring the best of the tropical fruits.

"The proprietor of the island will, in a short time, erect buildings and will establish every means in his power for the convenience and comfort of those who may be disposed to visit the place for the recovery of their health. There has not been a single case of fever among the troops since I have been stationed here, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it will be perfectly healthy at all seasons of the year."

He does not give the name of the medical officer or the date that this was written nor does he tell where it was published. I have checked the diary of Jacob Regtt Mott and cannot find a similar quote anywhere in that volume. Therefore, I conclude the writer was not Jacob Regtt Mott.

*This is quoting the article in the National  
Intelligencer of which I have the original  
Aug 12, 1839*



Ref: St. Augustine News, August 30, 1839 (could be 1840)  
(copied from Wiles' notes in the St. Aug. Hist. Soc. Lib.)

"We are indebted to a friend for the following receipt for making Blackberry Syrup. This syrup is said to be almost a specific for the summer complaint. In 1832 it was successful in more than one case of cholera:

To 2 quarts of juice of blackberries, add 1 lb loaf of sugar,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. nutmegs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz cinnamon, pulverized,  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz cloves,  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz alspice. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold, add a pint of fourth proof brandy. From a teaspoonful to a wineglass, according to the age of the patient, till relieved, is to be given."

Army Medical Officers at Camp Russell, Key Biscayne

Baldwin, J.H.

ASST. SURG.

July-Sept. 1839

Lawrence, G.A.T.

ACT. ASST SURG

June-Aug. 1840 (Relieved Conrad  
July 1841)

Conrad, J.R.

^ JAMES

ASST. SURG.

Sept. 1840-June 1841 then  
Aug. 1841-Jan. 1842

Martin, Joel

ASST. SURG.

~~Mar.~~ Mar. 1842

Woods, B.W.

ASST. SURG

April 1842

(Autopsy May 3, 1842)

Ref: Forry on pulmonary and rheumatic diseases, p. 48

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(OVER)

of hunting; and the vicinity of the west india islands will, at all times, present the opportunity of procuring the best of the tropical fruits.

"The proprietor of the island will, in a short time, erect buildings and will establish every means in his power for the convenience and comfort of those who may be disposed to visit the place for the recovery of their health. There has not been a single case of fever among the troops since I have been stationed here, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion that it will be perfectly healthy at all seasons of the year."

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Antiscorbutics during the Seminole War

1841

Ref: Forry: On the Endemic Influences, p. 321

Mentions wild pepper-grass (lepidium virginicum) and purslane  
as antiscorbutics used at Ft. Armstrong in Florida for treatment  
of scurvy.

Ref: Florida Cent. Comm: Fla. Becomes a State, pp 23 & 24  
(Cash, W.T.: Social Life in Florida in 1845)

"Warts were carried away by a dozen methods, one of which was to take a drop of blood from the offending protrusion, put it on a grain of corn, and then feed this to a chicken. However, there were skilled conjurers in practically every fair-sized community who made warts disappear by methods known only to themselves. Also there were men who could cure babies of the thrush (the frontier name was 'thrash') by merely taking them aside and going through the necessary performance. Fire was 'takled out' of the accidentally burned. Any man able to do this could teach a woman the art, and likewise women performers could instruct men; but if either explained the how to one of their own sex it was 'never again.'...

"'Vinegar and nails', that is, a liquid made by soaking rusty nails in vinegar, was a particularly good treatment for puny children. I who knows by what this gave an ideal to the manufacturers of

modern iron tonics?) Assafoetida worn around the neck would keep off infectious diseases. Eating white sand from the bed of a running stream would prevent anyone who had been bothered with ~~knickerbocker~~ boils from having them again. Those subject to nosebleed could cure the trouble if they would, at the next attack, let the nose bleed over blue vitriol."

Ref: Statistical Report, U.S. Army, 1839-1855, p. 333

"There are no inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of this post (Fort Meade). Those that live in the interior are afflicted with intermittent and remittent fevers as the chief diseases; intermittents prevail principally. So common are they, that the expression 'he has the fever' conveys at once the idea of fever and ague. 'Dirt-eaters' are said to be not uncommon. I have seen no one in the act of gratifying this morbid propensity; yet the sallow countenance, the tumid abdomen, and the impression vividly conveyed of premature senility, suggest at once malaria and clay. The common remedy is said to be whisky or cider in which nails have been steeped."

This is the report of Jonathan Letherman, Asst. Surg. U.S.A., from Fort Meade, 1852.



1000 pounds of straw for the hospital, Ft. Dallas Oct. 1855

Ref: Letter: Lewis O. Morris to Gen. The. S. Jessup, Oct. 1,  
1855, requisitioning items for use at Ft. Dallas.

Obtained in photocopy from the National Archives by Arva Parks

Mentions the requisition of 1000 lbs of straw "for use of Hospital  
Also requests: 3,000 feet fine lumbar assorted thickness to be  
used in making tables for Companies and Hospital and finishing  
Quarters."

Hospital at Ft. Dallas

Feb. 15, 1855

Ref: Letter: B. H. Hill, Capt. Commd. to Maj. Gen. T.S. Jeskup,  
Feb. 15, 1855. See photocopy in Ft. Dallas file.  
Obtained from Arva Parks who got it from Natl. Archives.

The hospital at Ft. Dallas when it was reoccupied in early 1855.

"There is also a small frame building here that was put up when the place was previously occupied as a military Post. This is now used as a Hospital Dispensatory etc. and I propose to make an addition to it so as to afford one or two wards fro the Sick."

Ref: Statistical Report on Diseases of the Army, etc., Vol. 3  
(covering Jan 1855 to Jan. 1860), pp 149-et seq.

This report by Asst. Surg. R.F. Simpson, dated April 1857 from Ft. Dallas, gives a description of the area and some comments on the diseases there. There is another report in this volume, I believe, (see table of contents) on diarrhea and dysentery at Ft. Dallas ~~xxxx~~ by another Asst. Surgeon which includes his treatment of it. He says this was the most common ailment at Ft. Dallas.

Simpson concludes: "I regard this the most healthy post now occupied by troops in Florida."

This report includes a delightful description of Ft. Dallas in 1857. Another such description appears on p. 157 of this same volume.

The reference to dysentery appears on p. 154.

## Hospital at Fort Dallas

REF: Shappée: Fort Dallas and the Naval Depot on Key  
Biscayne, page 28-29

Apparently there was a palmetto-thatched "hospital" at Fort Dallas on the north bank of the Miami River near its mouth with connection with the Army occupation there during the Seminole-Indian Wars. On January 11, 1855, the quarter master of Fort Dallas which had just been re-opened commenting on the difficulty obtaining material for building proposed locally noted that palmetto-thatching for the hospital had to be brought in by boats from 4 miles up the river. Furthermore, the men had to carry the fronds a mile through the hammock to the base. Further in the article Shappée implies that the hospital walls were lathed plastered. Although there is no more mention of the hospital there are numerous references in his bibliography through War Department records in which could possibly be obtained and might cast more light on this little hospital if this seems desirable to obtain.

For ~~xxx~~ some of the source material he used see the chronological file and Dade Cty. file under the date Jan. 11, 1855.

Also see in the chronological file under the dates: Feb. 15, 1855, July 1, 1855, Oct. 1, 1855 and June 30, 1856.

Hospital at Ft. Dallas

Jan. 11, 1855

Ref: Letter: Lewis O. Morris. 1st. Lt. to (?) Gen Jessup,  
Fort Dallas, Fla., Jany 11, 1855. Transcribed in full.

"I have the honor to report that timber suitable for building purposes can only be obtained at the distance of two miles from this post. On account of the storms which prevail on this coast, the trees which grow nearer than that distance are crooked and very much twisted, rendering them unfit for building purposes. Without a large number of horses or mules (of which there are none at this post) it would be impracticable to transport a sufficient quantity of logs for the purpose of building log houses for quarters. On account of the great weight of this pine timber the logs cannot be rafted down the river; from which they are distance from a quarter to half a mile.

"There is not a sufficient quantity of Palmetto in this neighborhood to cover even a small portion of the buildings required. The Palmettos now being used in thatching the hospital were

BROUGHT in boats ~~fx~~ four miles. They had to be carried to the boats half a mile through a hammock. There is probably to be obtained in this way a sufficient quantity to thatch another building.

"About four miles from this post there is a cypress swamp on private property, but the depth of water in the swamp will render it impracticable to use the trees ~~fx~~ for making shingles. I would therefor respectfully recommend that frame buildings with shingle roofs be built for quarters. The shingles and boards to be purchased - the frames can be got out here."

I am respectfully

Your Obt. Serv.

Lewis O. Morris

1st Lieut. 1st Art. A.A.Q.M.

Hospital at Ft. Dallas

July 1, 1855

Ref: See typescript in Ft. Dallas file referring to Bk. 37, M. 406, July 1, 1855. Lieut. Morriss reported the following buildings, etc.

Mentions "One frame building 30' x 19', with piazza, 8' wide in front, occupied as hospital. One small frame building, 12' square, for hospital kitchen."

This typescript seems to have been made by the Quartermaster Generals Office, Oct. 20, 1896. This may have served as source material for the article that appeared in the Miami Metropolis, p. 6, et seq (?) Nov. 20, 1896.



Hospital at Ft. Dallas

June 30, 1856

Ref: Letter: Wm. M. Graham to ~~the~~ Maj. Gen. Thos. S. Jessup,  
Ft. Dallas, June 30, 1856. See photocopy in Ft. Dallas  
file. Obtained from Arva Parks and the Natl. Archives.

In a report of "the Condition, Capacity, etc. of the buildings  
at this post, etc" is listed the following:

"A Hospital containing two wards each 15' x 19', a Mess room  
20' x 13', & a kitchen (one room) 10' x 12'. In good condition  
with exception of Mess room which requires roofing."

Furgher in the report the quartermaster ~~XXXXXXXXXX~~ notes that  
"during the past year" the Hospital Mess room had been built.  
In his "plans and estimates" he notes:

"Roofing the Mess room to Hospital 20' x 13'

4000 shingles at \$ 6 per th.	\$ 24.00
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Pay of Extra duty men	2.00
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Fort Dallas

Ref: See Anna Parks Manuscript history  
of Dade City p 87, <sup>1836</sup> Feb 13, 1838

In 1836 the Navy established an outpost to aid in the prosecution of the Seminole Indian War at the mouth of the Miami River. It was named Fort Dallas after the Naval commander in the Caribbean at that time. This was taken over by the Army in 1839. Jacob Rhett Mott, a medical officer in the Army, mentions visiting Fort Dallas during the Seminole Indian War.

See Shapree: Tequesta 1961

Ft. Dallas was 1st on Biscayne Key, then the S. bank of the Mia. Riv. and finally moved to N. Bank to occupy buildings built by Richard Fitzpatrick.

Arva Parks after a careful search of  
the documents @ the Natl. Arch.  
finds no firm evidence that Ft Dallas  
existed before Feb 13, 1838. The  
1836 date appears in an account given  
by Fitzpatrick hears in the 1890's  
in an attempt to get compensation  
from the government for losses suffered  
during the Second Seminole War.

• Miami Metropolis Vol 2 #2 Nov 20, 1896, p 7

• Some Historical Data  
War Department's report on the occupation of  
Fort Dallas

Fort Dallas erected by sailors in summer  
of 1836 to keep Spaniards from selling arms  
to the Indians

Miami a refuge for invalids

1841

Ref: JEWELL, R. K.: Sketches of St. Augustine,  
with a View of its History and Advantages As a  
Resort For Invalids, Phila, Martin E. Hamstead,  
1849 (Copy loaned to me by Mrs. Dixon Pearce)

P 57

Mentions accomodations for strangers & invalids  
being in preparation at Miami — see  
footnote

(This may be taken from a circular published by  
Jos. Cox in 1836 or Ferry, Samuel: Am. J. Med. Sc.  
1841

Ref: Augustin: History of Y.F., p. 807 (doesn't specifically state his reference)

"In the early part of the autumn of 1841, the brig Jefferson, from Mobile, Ala., where a mild outbreak of yellow fever was in progress, landed several cases at Indian Key. The disease did not spread.

"About the same time, the schooner Estago, 'from the west coast of Florida,' lost several of her crew at the Key from yellow fever, without contaminating the inhabitants of the village."

# Dade County

Created in 1836

1885-1909 extended from Mouth of St. Lucie River (Stuart) on north, Lake Okechobee on west; point parallel to Jupiter Inlet on south; Atlantic Ocean, East.

1909 - Palm Beach County ~~Mod. since~~. Created

1915 - Broward County created

County seat first @ Miami, then Juno, then back to Miami (approx. 1900).

(DePue's Book - p 1)

(over)

For much detail on the early history  
of Dade City see:

Parks, Anna Moore: Miami in 1876,  
Legenda, XXXV; 89-145, 1975



Population of Dade County

1840 - 1895

Ref: Hudson: Beginnings in Dade County, p. 24

1840	146
1850	159
1860	83
1870	85
1880	527
1885	333
1890	861
1895	3322

Army Doctors at Fort Dallas

Baldwin, J.H.  
ASST. SURG.

Russell, James W.

ASST. SURG  
Quinan, B.A. PASCAL  
Act. Asst. SURG.

Johns, Edward W.  
ASST. SURG.

Simpson, R. F.  
ASST. SURG.

Lynde, R.D.  
ASST. SURG.

JL ADKINS  
ASST. SURG

31  
Oct. 1839 to Aug. 1840

31  
Oct. 1840 to Jan. 31, 42

Mar. 1855

30 June 1855 to ? Sept 30, 1856

Dec. 1856 to Sept. 1857

Dec. 1857 to June 1858

~~7-1850~~ MAR 31, 1850 to Dec 31, 1850  
(appears on census of  
July 24, 1850)

(over)

In a pamphlet published by the Miami Metropolis  
(undated but after the Royal Palm Hotel was built -  
possibly dated before 1900, Mrs Parks has a photocopy  
of this pamphlet in her "Seminole War 1836" file)  
titled "Historical Fort Dallas" - author not  
stated, on p 7 ~~are~~ lists of officers serving there  
at 4 different dates. Among the medical officers

Lists Dec 1841: J W Russell  
John Robertson

Jan 1855 P. A. QUINNAN

Nov 1856 Ed W Johns  
Richard D. Lynde

? First Autopsy in Dade City

COUNTY

May 1842

Woods, B.W.: Asst. Surg, U.S.A.: Quarterly Sick Report,  
Ft. Russell, Key Biscayne, 30 June 1842

In this report Woods lists a man who died of congestive fever on 3 May 1842. "Examination Post mortem" was done and full description given. Photocopy requested.

Ref:

In 1849 William English bought the land on which Fort Dallas was established and built a residence and slave quarters on this site. The present Fort Dallas that we see in Lumus Park just off N.W. North River Drive is a portion of the slave quarters that Mr. English built. This was moved from the 300 block on S.E. 2nd Avenue to its present site about 27 years ago.

~~This can't be correct for~~  
Ft. Dallas was reactivated, possibly by lease from English, for the 3rd Seminole War and used at least until 1858

Ref: Statistical Report, U.S. Army, 1839-1855, p. 322

"This post, according to a brief note by Assistant Surgeon J.L. Adkins, is situated on a comparatively high bluff, near the mouth of the Miami river, and overlooking Key Biscayne bay, a beautiful sheet of water, separating the post from the sea by about three miles' distance. The soil is very light, and broken for the most part by limestone rock. The pine-barrens are composed of silicious sand, vegetable, and other matter. The hammocks are the most productive of any portion of the coast. The pomegranate, fig, orange, lemon, lime, citron, and other fruits are cultivated, blossoming and bearing the year round. The American aloe grows to a great height. Frost rarely visits this locality, and, as spring is perennial, fruits, flowers, and vegetables are always present. The temperature is remarkably uniform, not exceeding a variation of 10° from summer heat the greatest part of the year; and when highest, a refreshing breeze from the ocean constantly gives a spring-like character to the atmosphere."

(over)

See the Quarterly Report of Sick & Wounded  
at Ft. Dallas, Quarter ending Mar 31, 1850  
by J L Atkins, Asst. Surg, USA

Photocopy in the Seminol War material  
This is the original document.

Aether used at Fort Dallas

May, 1850

Quarterly Report of the Sick and Wounded at Fort Dallas, Florida  
for the Quarter Ending June 30th, 1850. See copy in  
file "Seminole War Medicine."

"... The wound (May 1850) was caused by a large fishhook passing nearly through the thumb near the articulation of the phalanges. It was cut down upon and drawn through with forceps in the line of entrance. The operation though simple, would have caused much pain, but for the inhalation of Aether (sic), which rendered the patient insensible to pain, though not entirely unconscious of the proceedings."- RR

As far as I can determine, this is the first and only mention of the use of anesthetics in Florida. Mary C. Gillett, historian for the Army, tells me ~~that~~ anesthetics were tried briefly in the Mexican War then some high officer of the medical department stopped their use contending that pain was needed to mobilize the body's defense against shock of the surgery. This did not hold for long, however.



1851

LeConte, Joseph, M/D.

Travelled in Florida in 1851

Letter from S. Marion Salley, see Manuscript file, "Physician-Naturalists" for the letter

Salley mentions having read a biography of Joseph LeConte in which it mentions his travelling in Florida and ascending the Miami River. This was in 1851 according to Marion.Salley.

Alligator musk sacks used as medicine

1833

Ref: Hoole: East Florida in 1834; Letters of Dr. John Durkee

Hosp. @ Ft. Dallas

Jan 1855

Shappee: Ft. Dallas, etc Tequesta 1961

See card under Hospital file for  
mention of Hosp. at Ft. Dallas

Treatment of dysentery at Ft. Dallas

June 30, 1856

Ref: Statistical Report, 1855-1860, p. 154

see card in the chronological file under the above date for  
a detailed quotation or refer to ~~the~~ the source volume.

Ref: Statistical Report, 1855-1860, p. 157

Asst. Surg. Thomas A. McParlin writing:

"... ~~w~~esarrived at Fort Dallas, on the 28th of February... A long line of cocoanut trees, laden with ripening fruit, marked for some distance the bank of the Miami, a clear, beautiful stream, fringed with a growth of mangrove along its shores. The banana, guava, lime, date, citron, and lemon, are also grown. The last, with the productions of a fine vegetable garden, were grateful after the starvation, partly remedied by hippophagy, at New River, a few days before. A grove of wild oranges on the southwest side of the Miami cured for me several intipient cases of scurvy, and gave me (with the hospital conveniences under Dr. Simpson's charge) ~~xxx~~ much assistance in treatment during my stay."

Frost and ice at Fort Dallas

Dec. 1856

Ref: Wall: Climatological and Sanitary Report, p. 17

"Assistant Surgeon R.F. Simpson, writing from Fort Dallas in April, 1857, says: 'There was frost and ice on December 25 and 26, 1856, and January 20, 1857, with the thermometer at 30° at sunrise.' Remembering that Fort Dallas is low down on the eastern coast of the peninsula, below the 26th degree of latitude it becomes very questionable whether there is any part of the peninsula universally exempt from frost, though still of not sufficient intensity to materially affect tropical plants."

Ref: Rawick: The American Slave, p. 87

This is from an interview of Young Winston Davis (born in Ozark, Ala., June 28, 1855), a former slave, by Rachel Austin in Jacksonville in the late 1930's. Obviously the remedies mentioned were used in Alabama.

"Most of the doctors used herbs from the woods and 'Aunt Jane' and 'Uncle Bob' were ~~known~~ known for using 'Sampson's Snake Root', 'Devil's Shoe-String' for stomach troubles and 'low-bud Myrtle' for fevers; that's good now, chile, if you can get it."

Ref: Rawick: The American Slave, p. 175

This is from an interview of Rebecca Hooks (born in 1847 in Jones County, Georgia), a former slave, by Pearl Randolph at Lake City, Fla., Jan. 14, 1937. The remedies used were used in Georgia.

"On the plantation, the doctor was not nearly as popular as the 'granny' or midwife, who brewed medicines for every ailment. Each plantation had its own 'granny' who also served the mistress during confinement. Some of her remedies follows:  
For colds: Horehound tea, pinetop tea, lightwood drippings on sugar.  
For fever: A tea made of pomegranate seeds and crushed mint.  
For whooping cough: A tea made of sheep shandy (manure); catnip tea.  
For Spasms: garlic; burning a garment next to the skin of the patient having the fit."



Ref: Rawick: The American Slave, p. 181-2

Rev. Squires Jackson

This is from an interview of ~~Samuel Johnson~~ (born Sept. 14, 1841 in Madison, Fla.) a former slave, by Samuel Johnson, Sept. 11, 1937. Jackson moved from Madison to Jacksonville, Fla. when he was three years of age and lived there the remainder of his life.

"Gleefully he told fo the Saturday night baths in big wooden washtubs with cut out holes for the fingers during his boyhood, of the castor oil, old fashion paragoric, calomel, and burno chops used for medicine at that time. The herb doctors went from home to home during times of illness. Until many years after the Civil War there were no practicing Negro physicians... Soot mixed with water was the best medicine one could use for the stomach ache at that time."

Folk remedy for dyspepsia

May 1863

Ref: Hentz Diary

Hentz, a dentist who visited Quincy, Fla, in May 1863, mentions sharing a bed with a man who tied a wet towel around his middle as treatment for dyspepsia.

Term "Miami Bay" in use in Civil War

Jan. 6, 1863

Ref: Fla. 100 Years Ago, Jan. 1<sup>8</sup>63, p. 2.

"U.S.S. Ariel, cruising this afternoon off Cape Florida, saw 'a suspicious-looking craft in Miami (Key Biscayne) Bay close under the land.' After a three hour chase through Bear's cut into the Gulf, the vessel was captured and identified as the sloop Good Luck from New Smyrna bound for Nassau, with a cargo of nine barrels spirits of turpentine and a bale of cotton. There were only two men aboard. The captain, Edward Dexter, is suspected of having run the blockade several times earlier."

Author Note Stated: A Guide to Florida, 1872, p. 76

Biscayne Bay: "At the end of the peninsula, an emptying into Barns' Sound and Florida Bay, is an excellent harbor for all vessels drawing less than ten feet of water. It can be entered at all times. Great quantities of turtle and sponges of the finest variety are secured here. The sponges and turtle taken from these waters are valued at \$100,000 per annum. Lt. Governor Gleason says of the Biscayne Bay Country: 'The pure water, the chalybeate and other mineral springs, the magnificent beauty of its scenery, the salubrity and equability of its climate, must make Biscayne Bay, at no distant day, the resort of the invalid, the tourist, and the lover of adventure.' "

Ref:

In 1871 William Brickell and family settled on the south bank of the Miami River near its mouth and Ephraim T. Sturtevant and family settled the north bank of the river.

*Check this - I think he came in 1869*

Jan. 25, 1874

Drunkenness at Miami

Ref: Parsons, G.W.: Manuscript diary - see transcript in  
manuscript file "P" for "Parsons Diary."

P. 28. Jan. 25, 1874:

"Whiskey is the devil himself in these parts. All have  
been drunk at Miami, etc."

p. 75. May 15, 1874:

"The morals of this place (Key West) are at a pretty  
low ebb & the influences are not over conducive to a  
correct state of things."

Troops from Key West Army Barracks came to Camp Dallas, Sept. 19, 1873, to avoid yellow fever. Apparently they camped on the Ft. Dallas property on the north side of the Miami River. This property then changed hands and in July, 1874, when they again came up, the Ft. Dallas new owners not wanting them, they camped south of the river on Wm Brickell's property. The camp was "westward of his (Brickell's) dwelling and about 150 yards from the river banks." (see report of J.Y. Porter, Key West, October 25th, 1874 - in Otto file) This camp was named "W.D. Whiting" in honor of the then "Chief of Staff, North Atlantic Squadron and the Commander and officers of the U.S. Flagship, Worcester." (See Gen. Orders No. 41, July 21, 1874, signed by Wm M. Graham, Capt. 1st Artillery in file on Joseph Otto)

Cochran: Y. F. on the Gulf Coast, p. 13

"In 1873 Dr. Harris and Charles Burnes were in Key West, and both of them visited the Yausberghaus (a bark from Havana with sugar). Afterwards each of them went in his own boat to Miami, just above Cape Florida, where they lived. They both had yellow fever after they got home, and from them it extended in a sparsely settled neighborhood to about nine cases, all of which could be traced to direct intercourse with the first two cases."



Ref: Arva Parks: A published account by Rosa Wagner Richards who came to Miami in 1858; at the moment Arva Parks will not disclose the reference.

*see over*

There was yellow fever in Key West in the summer of 1873. A detachment of 100 soldiers were ordered to Miami (? to escape the Y.F.) and camped on the south side of the Miami River at the bay. Officered by General Graham, Captain Shaw, and with a Dr. Vickery as the company surgeon. Just before their arrival, a Mr. Charles Barnes left Miami for Key West with a small schooner loaded with starch, pumpkins and other articles mostly of Indian production. He was doing most of his trading with the Indians at that time.

While in Key West, Barnes contracted yellow fever, set sail with a young boy, but became so ill on the voyage that the boy had to sail the boat into Miami. Barnes died the same night he arrived at Miami. His grief-stricken mother took yellow fever and died two weeks later. Dr. J.V. Harris took sick and so did his 3 children ( a boy and 2 girls). They were attended by Dr. Vickery

and all survived. On the 5th day after Mrs. Barnes funeral, William Wagner (brother of Rose Wagner), Charles F. Seybold (living at Cotler) and Andrew Barr took sick. Dr. Victory tended Wagner, Barr and Horace Philo Porter, M.D. attended Charles F. Seybold. They all recovered.

Mrs. A. C. Richards, "Reminiscences of the Early Days of Miami." The Miami News, series beginning Oct. 1, 1903.

See type script of the Reminiscences of Rose Wagner Richards pp 85-~~85~~<sup>87</sup> for the above quote  
This is filed c the Dade County material.

Yellow fever at Miami

Nov. 21, 1873

Ref: Parsons, G.W.: Manuscript diary under the above date

On p. 7 of the typescript of the above and under the date given is mention that yellow fever killed "Mr. C.B. and his mother" a few weeks prior. No more detail is given - this apparently occurred in the little Miami settlement of that time.

On pp 52-53, Parsons speaks of burning trash including a mosquito bar that was "over Charlie Barns" when he died of yellow fever. Parsons believed the smoke of the fire might give him yellow fever.

Death of Brickell's daughter at Miami

Apr. 3, 1874

Ref: PARsons, G.W.: Manuscript diary - see transcript in manuscript file "P" for "Parsons Diary."

p. 61, Apr. 3, 1874: Notes that William B. Brickell's 10 year old daughter died "this P.M." Extensive description is given and it could have been tetanus, meningitis or encephalitis. Dr. R. B. Potter who came the next day thought it was meningitis and assured Parsons that all was done that could have been profitably done. Interesting detail of the efforts to keep the body unburied until Brickell who was on his way back for a trip to Key West could get there - covered the body with cloths soaked "in spirits."

Birth of a child at Miami

Apr. 4, 1874

Ref: Parsons, G.W.: Manuscript diary - see transcript in the manuscript file "P" for "Parsons diary."

Mentions the birth of a child to Mrs B (?Brickell) see p. 61

p. 87. June 24, 1874: Parsons took Dr. Jos. Otto to see Peacock's wife who had recently delivered a child. Notes they landed at Porter's and walked a mile.

Yellow fever cases put ashore at Miami

Sept. 5, 1874

Ref: Parsons, G.W.: Manuscript diary - see transcript in the  
manuscript file "P" for "Parsons Diary."

p. 109 Sept 5, 1874: Notes that Admiral Mullaney is in trouble  
for forcibly placing yellow fever cases on shore in the Miami  
Hospital (presumably this was the hospital of Camp W.D. Whiting)  
disregarding the shore authority.

In The Happy Days of Yore on  
Beautiful Biscayne's ~~Shore~~ Shore  
(Reminiscences of J. E. Ewan) of  
~~Miami~~ The Daily Miami Metropolis, 7/25/06, P11

Ewan says he arrived @ Ft. Dallas  
Tues. morn Nov 2, 1874. Mentions a Col.  
T. W. Faulkner arriving from Key West  
aboard 'the United States Mail Sloop,  
Governor Reagan. goes on to tell  
names of ladies of the community

(No physicians mentioned the Betty  
was already here), what people ate  
and a few other items of interest



Life in Miami 1876-1879

1876

Miami Metropolis, Mar 26, 1897, p 5 cols 1-2

"Reminiscences of Miami"

Paper records an interview with Mrs. A.C. Lovelace (widow of Mr. John C. Lovelace who came to assist ~~the~~ Rev Dr. Hicks in clearing land in 1876 who lived in Ft Dallas, 1876-1879). She mentions great suffering from red bugs, scorpions, mosquitos & sand flies. Burned coconut husks to smudge the insects. Says her husband cleared 100 acres and planted 15,000 lime & lemon trees and 1500 coconut trees (these were not present in 1896)

Ref:

Julia Tuttle, following the death of her father, Ephraim T. Sturtevant, came to Miami to live and was largely responsible for the founding of the city of Miami.

Ref: Munroe, The Commadore's Story, p. 214.

"This spring of '91, Dick Carney had memorable evidence that the wilderness was still with us. Walking down the boat house path in the dusk he came face to face with a huge "painter" or puma. Having started for the back woods, it was not to be stopped by this unexpected man, but leaped straight at him knocking him flat, and immediately bounded on up the path leaving Dick personally uninjured but with his clothes torn into shreds from top to toe - a thoroughly scared man! On being told of this one of our Seminole friends, Little Tiger, eagerly promised, 'Me get um,' and sure enough, returned with the skin in a few days. It was a powerful beast, nearly 10 feet from nose to tail. This was one of the last seen near the Bay."

Ref: Interview with Charles A. Richards, 7/28/68

Mr. Richards says his brother, John Richards, shot a panther in the south end of Brickell Hammock about 1896 or 1897. He also recalls that bobcats were common throughout this area and a bobcat would get as big as a medium sized "hound dog." There were also many coons and possums and rattlesnakes. He cannot recall anyone being pounced upon by a panther while traveling through Brickell Hammock from Coconut Grove to Miami.

See also Miami Metropolis Volume 8, No. 17, March 2, 1900, p. 2 for an article entitled "Panther in Miami Woods." In this article it states that a panther was sited in the woods north of Coconut Grove and it describes the trip from Miami to Coconut Grove by bicycle over the road through Brickell Hammock.

Based on information from the World Book Encyclopedia, the names panther, puma and cougar are all used synonymously in the Eastern United States for a mountain lion. Apparently these animals roamed from the coast to the mountains but the settlers never recognized them until they had seen them in the mountain. Under the heading "Mountain Lion" in this encyclopedia it specifically states that these are found in Florida. It would be helpful to talk to some of my hunter friends to learn the habits of this beast.

New Riv. to C. Grove in 1892

1892

Mia Metrop: Oct 22, 1897 pp 2-3

Reprinted on these pages is a description of the Metrop. Editor's 1st visit to Biscayne Bay 5 yrs. before. He describes New Riv., the hack trip to Motta (Lemon City), then to Miami and C. Grove (counted 28 bldgs @ C. Grove). Then he sailed 4 days to Key Largo & back. Not much detail about Miami - mentions the hammock. Old Ft Dallas, Wm Brickell, Peacock Inn, Lemon City Hotel, etc. No mention of M.D.'s or disease.

Tropical Sun Vol VI #7, Apr 7, 1892, p 1

Several articles speaking of the large number of tourists at Lake and taking steamboat trips down Indian River, they delight full ramble through the pine lands ~~to the~~ along the western shore of the lake (Lake worth) and a note telling of a handsome Buck, swimming in Lake worth that was stalked, shot and eaten.

On page 4 of this issue is a poetic description of the Biscayne Bay area - chiefly its climate by John Mac Donald of Biscayne Bay

Jenon City Initially known as "MATTO" Nov 8, 1892

Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, § Sect. V, p 33  
(1st page of section five)

"Trustees of Seminoles Met here in Year 1892"

~~It~~ States: "Mr (Gary) Niles as Indian  
Commissiner had his headquarters at MATTO-  
now Jenon City."



Mrs, Kirk Munroe ill with malaria

April 8, 1892

Ref: Quoted from the diary of J.E. Ingraham on that date. See  
fn 23 on p. 43, Tequesta, No. 7, 1947.

No other detail is given.

Tropical Sun Vol VI #9, Apr. 21, 1892, p1

Biscayne Bay Bilins

Note about the Bickells - owned 10,000 acres  
"of the best land in Dade." Had just opened  
a new road from their store at the mouth of  
the Miami River to the end of their immense  
possessions, some three miles."

Claims Mr. Bickell was wealthy before  
he came to Miami.

Mentions that Julia Fettle intends to lay out a city on her 7,000 acres on the north shore of the Miami River.

Article waxes eloquent about the beautiful Miami River & its mouth.

On this same page under Melbourne Martin speaks of people travelling in "mule & wagon."

The Tropical Sun Vol VI, #12, May 12, 1892 p 3

Down on Biscayne Bay

Written by "A Homesteader" and reprinted from  
the Times Union.

Extolls the balmy climate below the frost line;

Says Miami needs steamship connections to

Jax. and Key West. Mails so far behind  
that ~~at~~ the "two fair stings" there haven't  
heard of the reduction in tariff on sugar and

are still selling it 2 lbs for 25¢.

Mentions the gootie starch business thinking  
150 barrels shipped weekly - worth 6-8¢/lb  
and each barrel weighs from 220 to 240 lb.

Also predicts shipment of 1000 barrels of egg plants,  
1,500 crates of tomatoes each week from the  
homesteaders alone.

Tropical Sun Vol VI # 13, May 19, 1892 p4

County Road

Article about the consternation of the Biscayne Bay people over the delay in completion of a "good wagon road" from the lake to the bay so that "one can go from St. Lucie to Hunting Grounds in a wagon, cart or buggy, or on horse back."

Tropical Sun Vol VI # 15 June 2, 1892 p1

Florida's Paradise

Mentions the "Hunting Grounds" as being the southern portion of Biscayne Bay and having but 3 or 4 settlers. Says this area was a

grant to Dr. PAINE in 1832

(about 20,000 acres of land which is fine  
This article written by to Times Union and  
reprinted in Sun.

An excellent account of Boscayne Bay Country  
details the story of the preacher who called  
a prayer when he saw a wreck on the reef.



Tropical Sun Vol VI # 15 June 2, 1892 p 8

A Trip to Biscayne Bay

(Continued from the previous issue)

Mentions Tamon city a thriving community where as 4 yrs before (? 1888) there had been but one building

Excellent description of Seminoles poling up along side their craft and a visit to Coconut Grove and Peacock Inn.

Previous article in the May 26th Ed. p 8  
(trip was made about May 14, 1892)

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Continues on page 7 of June 9th issue

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Continues on p 8 of June 16 issue  
Concludes

Tropical Sun Vol <sup>#</sup>

June 23, 1892 p4

Curious Old Conveyances

"Among the older deeds on record in Dade County, are several dated far back in the fifties, covering several lots in the 'town of Miami.' It seems that as far back as 1844 a town was laid out at the Mouth of the Miami River, and that lots were sold according to the plat or map of this promising settlement."

Mentions a mortgage for \$713 using as security an saw mill, one small mare, 1600 pigs, etc, being situated - - - at the head of the Miami River.

Quoting the Titonville Advocate

Tropical Sun Vol VI<sup>#</sup> 23 July 28, 1892 p 2

Fifty Years Ago

A letter of Thos. T. Russell of Palatka, Fla. discussing his visit to Biscayne Bay in 1843

"A town is laid ~~out~~ off on its (Miami Rv.) southern banks opening in front upon <sup>Key</sup> Biscayne Bay, and saw and coontie mills are in ~~the~~ process of rapid completion. The settlers already numerous, are every day increasing. . . ."

This letter was originally published in the "News" of St. Augustine of which Russell was the editor.

\* Tropical Sun Vol VI 25<sup>th</sup> Aug 11, 1892 p 3

BISCAYNE

An account written by the editor of the  
Orange City Dispatch of Miami area in 1892  
(June 23 et seq.)

Mentions Coconut Grove having 250 inhabitants

"Twelve months ago less than a dozen settlers  
could be found on the bay, while today  
more than 500 people are located on homesteads,..."

NB " From Lemon City we went another five  
miles up the Bay to Biscayne, ~~but now~~

formerly a post office, but now delapidated  
buildings, judging from appearances, fifty  
years ago might have served as a starch  
factory and residence. Numerous coconut, mango,  
paw-paw, almond, fig and pear trees besides  
different varieties of grape vines were growing,  
in a flourishing condition, all about, suggesting  
a small nursery in the days past. Like all other  
sections on the Bay, it is surrounded by hammocks  
and mangrove swamps, while back to the  
west is high pine ~~land~~ and prairie lands.  
(He may have been looking @ the old Potter house)

Mule-Stage from Lantana to Lemon City

1892

See under the Potter file for data concerning this mule-stage and transportation to South Florida at this time.



The Tropical Sun Vol VI #40 Nov 24, 1892, p 3

A New South Florida Route

Article stating that Mr. Guy Metcalf is about to institute a "hack ~~and~~ <sup>line</sup>" to travel on the county road some 70 miles from Lake Worth to Biscayne Bay.

There will be two "hacks" making 2 round trips each week. Terminals: Lantana and Miami. This is "the only portion

of the Atlantic seaboard not provided  
c some means of inland conveyance."

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In Dec. 8, 1892 issue p 4  
An announcement that the County road  
between Lantana & Biscayne Bay has been  
completed, inspected by county commissioners  
and accepted except for "unfinished bridges."  
However from Juno to Lantana & from Arch  
Creek to Jensen City were not completed

See Card dated Jan 19, 1892

Also cf description Sun, Mar 9, 1893 p 29-3

The Tropical Sun, Vol VI, #48, Jan 19, 1892, p1  
The Hack Line

"Eight mules, a new hack, and a spring wagon have been received at Juno, as the most important part of the hack line outfit..."

In Jan 26th issue page 1 col 6

"The hack line will have teams at Santana on Monday, January 30th, in readiness for transportation - leaving that same day for Biscayne Bay."

N.B. Account of our trial trip pp 8 & 9 Feb 2 and  
+ p 7 of Feb 9 issue

On page 7 of Jan 26th issue  
is reprinted an article from the St. Augustine  
news that erroneously says Mr. Flagler  
instituted the hack line - This is commented  
upon elsewhere in an editorial.  
It mentions a "rest over route" at Hillsborough.

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In Feb 2nd issue p 5 appears the ad:  
Left Mon. Wed & Friday from Tampa @ 7 AM  
Round trip \$ 16.00; one way \$ 10; To New River 6.00  
To New River & back \$ 10.00; Lodging @ New River  
\$ 2.00/day.

Frank Stronachano p 1, 1  
the highway house  
Sun Feb 23, 1893

The Tropical Sun Vol #

March 9, 1893, pp 24.

A Trip To Biscayne Bay

Description of a "hack" trip from Lantana to  
Biscayne Bay.

"The hack is a commodious vehicle which will seat six passengers comfortably, it has a cover and was provided with side curtains, which may be lowered when necessary to protect the passengers from the sun or rain..." Goes on to say it made the 40 miles from Lantana to New Ruter in 13 hours

The stop for lunch was @ the Hillsborough  
River and the nice stop at New River,  
Strawhairs Camp — Dept in a large tent.  
It was 26 miles from New Rv. to Iron City  
made in — hours. Hack and mules  
ferried across New Rv. Tally of the ~~land~~ beauty  
of Arch Creek, the dismal deserted look at  
Biscayne and thence Iron City. Brickell  
was then selling land at \$1000/acre — building  
restrictions. Speaks of Brickell's personality &  
Ewan, Peacock + others — well written. They  
went as far South as Key Largo.

The Tropical Sun Vol VII # 5 Mar 23, 1893, p4

menting that prior to the back line  
to get from Lake Worth to Biscayne Bay  
one could make the dangerous trip by  
sailboat or walk the ~~gor~~ beach - the  
"mail carrier and pay for that privilege  
even" — it was 60 miles via beach.

Tropical Sun Vol 5 #49 Jan 28, 1892, p1

"Discayne Bay Bilins"

"One year ago there was no road or path of any kind from Miami to Coconut Grove; four miles apart and no obstruction except to mark a trail and follow it."

Goes on to say that the Brickells have "kind a lot of sturdy pioneers and a road is to be made at once."



Land sells for \$ 2000/acre near Brickell's

Aug. 27, 1894

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

Mentions that an acre of land sold near Mr. Brickell's for  
\$ 2000 an acre.

1894-95

This was the year of the "great  
freeze."

Dec ~~24~~<sup>27</sup> - 28th, 1894, and Feb ~~6~~<sup>7</sup>, 1895  
were the dates of the "three freezes."  
of Nance-Donald p 349

Newspaper: Biscayne Herald

May 11, 1895

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

The diary is very difficult to read but it seems to say that Kirk had brought home a copy of the first edition of a newspaper of the above name and that it contained among other things an advertisement of the Peacock Inn.

Mia. Metropolis, Vol 2, #3 Nov 27, 1896 <sup>1895</sup> p 4

Population of Dade County

Dade City has population of 6,322  
(Taken from Census statistics  
for summer 1895)

Shooting of McGregor

Aug. 12, 1895 ?

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, July 2, 1909, p. 3, "Dade's Bloody Period" by Oscar T. Conklin

This is an account of the shooting of Ret McGregor by Sam Lewis at Lemon City in late July, 1895. This ended in the lynching of Lewis at Juno, the county seat on August 18, 1895. In this account it mentions that Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons was sent for by Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle on her yacht and the yacht brought Dr. Simmons to "the Hadley place" about 3 o'clock in the morning. "Dr. Simmons first went to McGregor and dressed his wounds. Three wounds were located. The one in the neck, and the two others the result of one bullet which entered the right arm and penetrated the right side."

"After finishing the work on McGregor, Dr. Simmons was called out to administer to Lewis. Going to the door of the Negro shack where Lewis had barricaded himself Dr. Simmons said: 'Lewis, this is Dr. Simmons. Is there anything I can do for you?'" He goes on to

say that he will let her come in but not let anyone else in. She removed two bullets from the right thigh and one, a lead slug, from the left leg. There was a compound fracture of the left leg caused by this slug and she splinted and bandaged this.

"Before Dr. Simmons left, Lewis begged her for enough chloroform to kill himself, but this was refused. Lewis surrendered and was taken by boat to Juno where he was put in jail. The article mentions a Dr. Hinson who accompanied him on the boat.

First hack from New River to Coconut Grove

Dec. 14, 1895

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

"The first hack came through today to the Peacock Inn."  
No other detail supplied. This was apparently the mule drawn wagon with board seats which I described in my article on Richard Bulkley Potter, M.D.

Ref: Trapp; My Pioneer Reminiscences, p. 2

"I asked the driver where the main part of Lemon City was. He pointed to a shack with a sign 'Post Office' on the door and to another shack at the end of the boat landing, where I found what was called a store. It contained a few bolts of brightly colored calico, some overalls and course jackets, also some canned goods. I asked who bought the bright clothes and was told the Indians did. That brought vividly to my mind the thought that I had always feared Indians. Thinking that a band might come in at any moment to buy some calico, I ran to the boat, which was to take us to Coconut Grove.

"During the ride down from Lemon City it began to rain. Captain George Roberts who ran a fish market in Coconut Grove (and his wife is still there with the fish and the odor) suggested my going into the cabin. I went, but only to remain a few moments for down in the cabin I experienced the most pungent odor of my life. I told the captain I preferred the cockpit to the cabin as there was evidently some sort of dead animal down there.

(OVER)



Author

Subject

Title

Journal

He laughed and informed that it was only a bag of guavas.

Ref: Trapp: My Pioneer Reminiscences, p. 3

"At last we landed at the private dock of the Trapp place on beautiful Biscayne Bay, a short distance from the village of Coconut Grove. My first reactions after arriving at the stone house were varied. As we left the dock and walked up the mud path some 600 feet to the house, there were mosquitos galore, sawgrass on either side, soldier crabs crawling under my feet, I sighed and thought, 'How can I endure all this?'"

Ref: Trapp: My Pioneer Reminiscences, p. 3

"Coconut Grove village was named by a small group of winter visitors and residents in the vicinity adjoining Biscayne Bay about 4 miles below the Miami River from Brickell Point. These people were seated one day under a small grove of coconuts and decided that that would be an appropriate name. It was not incorporated until 1919 when a post office was desired. This was first located where the fish market now stands. Across from the post office, up on the bluff, was the general store of Arthur Sanders. It was a cash and carry store. For all of us who traded there it was a task to carry home supplies as we had only a rocky trail upon which to travel."

Price of Land Near Coconut Grove

? 1895

Ref: Trapp: My Pioneer Reminiscences, p. 7

"Two miles from Coconut Grove 10 acre tracts were then selling for homesteads at \$10.00 an acre."

Jackson writing a section of Blackman's book  
(refer to file for copy) states that:

"Prior to Mr. Flagler taking up the development and extension of the F.E.C. Ry. from Palm Beach to Miami, the people of this community were dependent for medical attention upon the following members of the profession: Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons and Dr. John W. Jackson, who resided near Coconut Grove, and Dr. J.D. Baskins, who resided at Lemon City. Dr. Baskins, after the opening of Miami, moved to Miami for a time, afterwards moving away."

## MIAMI'S TOPOGRAPHICAL ASPECT, SUMMER 1896

"Commencing at the north-shore ~~line~~ line of the Miami River, at the foot of Avenue "D" (South Miami Avenue), and terminating at the intersection of First Street (North Eleventh Street), the writer recalls the following structures: Captain Vail's steamboat hotel; the late Adam Correll's livery stable; a row of stores and a two story hotel building on the east side of avenue "D". These were occupied by Lummus Brothers, Frank T. Budge, the late S.A. Belcher, C.H. Raulerson and Salem Graham's baker shop. (The town had originally adopted the following street-naming system; commencing at the northern boundary line, at the intersection of North Miami Avenue and Eleventh Street, running in a southerly direction, the streets running east and west received consecutive numerical designations. Commencing at the west-shore line of Biscayne Bay, the thoroughfares running north and south, ~~excepting~~ the thoroughfare fronting on the bay which was named "the Boulevard", were designated

alphabetically as avenues. This system was in force during the first twenty-four years of Miami's existence.) Across the street from the above-mentioned structures stood the home of Miami's first newspaper, the Miami Metropolis, and a huge tent in which religious services and community meetings were held. The storerooms in the south end of the hotel structures were occupied by Townley Brothers, Sewell Brothers and the late Dr. J.M. Jackson, Jr." Further description follows

Cohen, Isidor: Historical Sketches and Sidelights of Miami, Florida, Revised Edition, Privately Printed, Miami, 1925, pp 3-4.

Daily mail at Coconut Grove

Feb. 3, 1896

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

She notes on the above date: "we are to have daily mail after the 10th of the month." Goes on to note it will be by steamer. On Jan. 14, 1896 she had noted that the Steamer "America" had begun its first "regular run."



First telegraph message "gone through" from Miami Apr. 16, 1896

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

Mentions that the first telegraph message "has gone through" from Miami to points north. This does not refer to Coconut Grove.

descent lights, steam heat and electricity between cars".

Despite the drop in rail passenger travel in recent years, the Special was a success, carrying mostly capacity seating during its December-April schedules.

Edwards attributed the train's popularity to its "extra-special features such as fashion shows, games, movies and candlelight dining with complimentary champagne."

The Silver Meteor, which made its first run in 1938, will be upgraded to offer the same features.

A new train — The Vacationer — will leave New York each day at 6:35 p.m. for Miami.

"The Florida Special isn't gone for good," Edwards said. "It's only being canceled for this winter."

MIA. HEARD 10/28/72  
sect B P. 1 col 7-8

# 'Florida Special' Stops Miami Run

The Florida Special, with a 76-year history of service, won't be chugging along the tracks into Miami this winter.

The Special, which made its first New York to Miami trip in 1896 in 30 hours, was canceled for the winter season by Amtrak.

"We just didn't have sufficient equipment to schedule the train with the same passenger treatment it has delivered since its first run," said T. W. Edwards, Amtrak's manager of station service in Miami.

THE SPECIAL, in its early days, advertised "...

The Miami News, Nov 10, 1957, Supplement, p 3H

First Passenger train into Miami - a Wood Kumer  
April 15, 1896

Depot location when 1st train arrived Apr. 1896

Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, Sect V, p 38

"Early History of Miami as Revealed in the  
Diary of One of first Pioneers. by Isador  
Cohen.

"Last Part of April - The entire community turned  
out to meet the first passenger train.

The depot is located at the north east  
corner of Twelfth Street and Avenue E, directly  
opposite the colored settlement. I met  
Mr. Hooper, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ingraham and  
Mr. Goff - they are a suspicious looking bunch

This location would be today - Flagler Street  
and NW 1st ave - I suspect near  
the present (4/8/72) Dade City Ct house.  
and possibly the present site of  
the FEC station.

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Cohen's diary contains many "folksy"  
observations. Perhaps all of it appears  
in his history of Miami.

First Excursion Train into Miami

May 11, 1896

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

Mentions that Kirk had "gone up to Miami to see the first excursion train come in."

City of Miami, Inc.

1896

Population within the city limits was 300 persons.



Ref: Blackman, E.V.: Miami and Dade County Florida, pp. 41-42

This section written by Dr. James M. Jackson states that in less than three months after the town was opened there were 14 doctors with offices in Miami. However, since there was not enough sickness the number gradually became less until in the summer of 1897 there were only two doctors in active practice.

Miami Metropolis Vol. 1 #1 May 15, 1896 p1

"It is the first paper ever published on Beautiful Biscayne Bay."

Mentions Bank of Bay Biscayne

"Mendons Miami The town with over a thousand souls  
Captain Vail's Floating Hotel - acc. for 50 people  
steamship Rockledge -

Metropolis Building the 1st painted business house in Miami - p3

Account of street numbering system (p 3) Mentions  
the street along the Bay known as "Boulevard  
Drive."

Mentions that 12th street "will be the first  
paved street" and "where it meets the  
Miami River will be a wagon bridge."

Mentions "the avenue leading to the ferry" as  
Avenue D.

"Most of the business houses are located on Ave D  
Metropolis Bldg on corner of Ave D and the  
FEC Spur to the Royal Palm Hotel

Two Hotels in Mia. Advertise

May 15, 1896

Ref: Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917 p1, Col 6-7

Mentions 2 hotels advertising in their initial edition "The Peacock Inn Chas Peacock & Sons Prop." at ~~Cocoanut~~ COCOANUT Grove

("Headquarters for the Biscayne Bay Yacht Club")

Daily steam launch connection with Miami

Rates \$2.00/day + upward.

Graham's hotel "located at Buckell Point -  
"located upon the most sightly site and  
coolest spot on Biscayne Bay."

Goes on ~~to~~ to say "The Peacock Inn is now  
a boys school and Graham's hotel burned  
a number of years ago."

Mentions property values in 1896  
North Miami \$50 to \$100/lot on installment plan  
Southside (Mary Brickell) \$300  
Townlots (Julia Tuttle) \$100 - \$1000

Miami Metropolis Vol 1 #1 May 15, 1896 p 4

Mentions mail brought by train to Fernon City  
there it lays 2 days then by sailboat to  
Miami. Awaiting cutting of govt. red tape to  
let the train bring it into Miami.

Mentions RR "got here in April 15"

Adv. of Miami Hotel - "accommodations for 300  
transients" - dining facilities for 800

P 5 Mentions Carl BREITWISCH as having 40  
Holstein cows in pasture 1 mile west of Fernon  
City to supply milk to Miami

p 9 (also labelled "Supplement")

Mentions all structures thus far built of wood  
but that nothing of week construction will begin  
on 3 brick buildings ("stores")

Florida plants as remedies Oct 8, 1897

Mia. Metropates Oct 8, 1897, p 2 col 3

In a long article entitled "Industrial Resources"  
the author lists as remedies:

Saw palmetto, berries

Queen's delight - for scrofula, syphilis

Sassailla

Rattlesnake

Ginseng

Pineapples - dyspepsia



Saw palmetto berries as medicine Oct 8, 1897  
Mia Metrop Oct 8, 1897, p 2 col 3

Notes the use of the berries for medicine  
to restore "lost vigor & vitality."

Says a plant in Tatesville. Four cents  
a pound is paid for the berries and  
\$2/pound for the medicine. Apparently  
beer was also made from the berries &  
coffee from the seeds.

Neal, J. E.: New indigenous remedies  
an article on "roots + yaks" by a  
practitioner of Archer Fla

Proc Fla A Soc 1888 pp 69-75

Might have something on folk  
remedies

Daniel, R.P.: Epidemic (of Yellow Fever) in Jacksonville,  
Florida, 1888, Appendix, Proceedings of the Florida  
Medical Association, Session of 1888, pp 57-

For ~~repetition~~ & ~~values~~

Miami Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1921, <sup>May 15, 1896</sup> p 2  
Section 2, bottom of col 4

Budge Erects First Buick Building for  
Miami, May 15, 1896

Erected on NE corner of Ave. D and 12th St.

↳ Notes Nixa Hotel built in 1896 - destroyed  
by fire 1899.

P 3 of same issue "Miami Rough  
and Uninventing 25 years Ago."

Miami Metropolis Vol 1 #5 6/12/1896 pl col 4

Miami Union West

Cf p 4 also

County Commission ordered a public highway  
from Miami to C. Grove. To start at  
the ferry at the foot of Ave D, run to Brickell  
ave & proceed to the Punch bowl & on to  
C. Grove. "a first class road."

of p 5 "Things we would like to See"

Apparently at that time there was no bridge across the Mia. River, no paving, no "nice churches", no post office on the north side of the river. Work had not begun on a water or sewage system.

Everybody complained about the mail service.

Miami as yet had no mayor. Mia Hotel not yet finished

p 6 About Bicycles

Tells that Kirk Myrve borrowing A. W. S. Graham's thus for: Unridden bicycle took 1st bike ride in Miami

Miami Metropolis Vol. 1 #5 June 12, 1896 p 9 & 10

## A Railway Collision

Train coming into Miami was thrown onto a side track crashing at a speed of 20-25 mph into a standing train. Accident due to open switch. People bruised, cut & shaken — Dr. J. M. Jackson, the Ry physician took care of the injured @ Miami Hotel

The Miami Metropolis, June 19, 1896, p 1, "Miami Mincemeat"

"Dr. J.M. Jackson, Jr. as health officer has been doing some effective work this week. He has notified all householders and tenters that they must use galvanized iron slop buckets in all closets, pour all kitchen slops and refuse in buckets - all of which must be carried and ~~k~~ thrown into the river. A little later on he will deputize some person whose business it will be to attend to the emptying of all closet buckets and kitchen refuse receptacles and cart them far enough away from town to be dumped so that there will be no danger of infection of any kind. There is a heavy fine for any person to maintain any of these nuisances on their premises. The Doctor proposes to see that sanitary laws are sternly complied with and asks the co-operation of all citizens so that no aggressive extreme measures will be necessary to preserve the health of the community."

This is a true copy of the entire article.



Miami Metropolis Vol 1<sup>#</sup>6 June 19/1896 p 9

## Street Paving Begun

Tells that the grading of 12th street from the depot to the bay and Ave. B from 12th St. to the Royal Palm Hotel has begun prior to paving. Judge A L Knauton the engineer.

Ref: Trapp: My Pioneer Reminiscences, p. 8

"Then came the road from Coconut Grove to Miami. My husband's uncle, Mr. Samuel Rhodes, gave the first \$1,000 for its building. In those days there were only half a dozen wagons and mules. The road was so slippery that the horses or mules' feet would slide back several inches with every step. It would take an hour and a half to get to town to buy a spool of thread at the Douglas Store or a cool drink at Belchers; then another hour and a half to return. That left only a short time to take in the sights, which consisted principally in going to watch them paint the great Royal Palm Hotel and count the number of Dade County residents on the street, 12 or 14 in all."

Miami Metropolis Vol. 10 July 17, 1896, p. 3

What we like

The appearance of the grade on 12th St.  
The idea of making "Biscayne Ave" 100 feet  
wide & 50' park in the center.

~~What~~ Things we don't like

The thick "mosquito hammock" behind the  
Hotel Miami (which had no screens)

The big rocks in some of the streets  
& much offal dumped into the Miami River

Capt. E.E. Vail's floating hotel "Rockledge" ? 1896  
Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, Sect V., p 33  
"Grahams Missed Their Guess About This  
City"

States: "Capt E.E. Vail's floating hotel 'Rockledge'  
was for a long time the only restaurant  
in the city. 'Rockledge' was built before  
the Miami Hotel."

First boy & girl born in Miami Aug 7, 1896

Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, p 3, col 3-4

"Miss Sullivan Makes Good Her Claim to Being  
First Child."

Notes first boy born in Miami, Joe Reilly,  
son of Mr. & Mrs John B Reilly, born Aug 7, 1896

First girl Miss Gladys Sullivan, October 1896  
(doesn't give the day)

Article contains a little more information +  
the implication that girls were not "citizens"  
in Miami @ that time - i.e. couldn't vote.

Miami Metropolis Vol 1 # July 31, 1896 p 5

Miami incorporated on 7/28/1896

Article stating that 344 votes were cast  
in 1st city election - city incorporated - Name  
"City of Miami" - John B. Reilly Mayor

Miami Metropolis Vol 16, Aug 28, 1896. p 1

Mia. Mince meat (col 3 bottom)

"Miami Ice Company commenced operations  
in freezing ice Saturday (Aug 22)  
and Tuesday delivered the first ice  
ever manufactured in Miami."

Mia Metropolis Vol 1 #18, Sept 11, 1896 p 5

"We Laugh Last"

Article about Miami post office to be moved  
from the south side of the Miami River  
to the north side. States that Miami  
business men must pay 10¢ "ferryage"  
and spend an hour to get to P.O.

Apparently Alice Bracket postmistress



Miami Metropolis Vol 1 #21 Oct 2, 1896, p 1

Miami Minco Meat - col 1

Dr. & Mrs Jackson "have left a couple of vacant  
chairs" at Hotel Miami  
ie they moved into their house (location not  
stated)

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M.B. In this issue says Royal Palm  
Hotel nearing completion; P.O. moved from south  
side of river to Brown Bldg on N. side.  
Homesteads still available in S. Dade.

Physicians license \$5 Oct 9, 1896

Mia. Metrop Frid Oct 9, 1896, (Vol 1 # 22) p2  
Ordinances of the City of Miami

Physicians and dentists license  
fee \$5

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Oct. 2, 1908, p. 2, col. 3

"Some Historical Facts"

In this column is a letter which is unsigned but in the text of the letter the author states I was the first editor of the Metropolis, which is a clue to his identity. He goes on to state that the first sewers in Miami were constructed in 1896 by Henry M. Flagler as part of his contract with Mrs. Julia Tuttle. Furthermore these sewers poured into the Miami River and mention is made that Mr. Flagler consulted Dr. J.Y. Porter about the propriety of doing this and he replied that the sewerage of a city of 50,000 persons could be dumped into the Miami River without ill effect. However the author goes on to state "I understand the present city council has already decided to move the sewer outlet from the river to the bay, so what has proven to be a nuisance will soon be abated." This article implies that these sewers were put in in the early part of 1896.

Miami sewers

Nov 6, 1896

Mia. Metrop Vol 1 No 26, Frid. Nov. 6, 1896, p1 cols

Notes upon ~~the~~ blasting out & digging "the sewerage pipe ditch from the Royal Palm to the river."  
"The line extends from the hotel west on Fourteenth street to the river" Mentions preparations for a sewer ditch "along Avenue D north to Twelfth street."  
"The depth of the ditch in front of the office of this paper will be about 200 feet - all the way in solid rock."

Univ. Michigan Dec 4, 1896 p1 col 3

States the excavations from the Foyal Palm  
to near completed that water & sewer  
~~is~~ along Ave D to 12th St complete except  
700 ft (ie 14th st. to 12th st.) to be  
started.

Sanitary regulations of City of Miami Nov. 6, 1896

Mia. Metropolis, Nov. 6, 1896, p2 Col 3-4.

"Article XVIII <sup>of</sup> Sanitary Matters."

Too long to copy - couldn't photocopy  
a piece in using. Much detail  
about the care of privies and disposal  
of excreta.

The Miami Metropolis, Nov. 6, 1896, p. 2

Miami City Ordinances:

(see photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

Among extensive regulations for sanitary matters within the city is the following:

"Sec. 5. All privies within the corporate limits of Miami shall be cleaned and the excremental deposits removed therefrom at least once in every seven days and shall be well served with lime or other disinfecting agents.

"Sec. 18. No person shall throw or place dead animals or other animal matter, or filth, or garbage of any kind, either liquid or solid, in the Miami river, or Biscayne bay, or any creeks or watercourses within this city. Any person violating this section shall pay a fine not exceeding \$ 25, or be imprisoned in the common jail or calaboose not exceeding twenty days.

Passed September 3, 1896...."

First ophthalmology @ Miami Nov 6, ~~Oct 30~~, 1896

Mia. Metrop. <sup>Nov 6,</sup> ~~Oct 30,~~ 1896, p 1 col 1  
"Miami Mince Meat"  
Vol 1 # 26

"Dr. J. J. Baskin has received a set of instruments for testing the eyes for defective vision and is prepared to describe proper glasses to correct any defects of vision."



Typhoid death

Nov ~~20~~<sup>20</sup>, 1896  
Mia. Metropolis, Vol 2 #2, Frid. Nov. ~~20~~<sup>20</sup>, 1896 col 6  
P.

Mentions death of Eugene B. McBride -  
34 yr old atty from Jax. Had  
pneumonia and " he passed into a typhoid  
state.

Professional card for \$10/yr

Nov 20, 1896

Mia Metrop: Nov 20, 1896

p 5 cols

Notes "An inch business or professional  
card only costs you \$10 a year."

Jas. M. Jackson's professional card appears  
in many editions of the Metropolis

Ref: Peters: Biscayne Country, pp. 205-206

"... Mattie Gigges, a former nurse at Bellevue Hospital, and sometimes private nurse for Mrs. Henry Flagler, with whom she first came to Miami in 1896. Mattie was not a stranger to Florida; her mother, Nelle Gigges was living in Dania on land she had homesteaded. After nursing for the Flaglers Mattie stayed in Miami to work as a nurse, and through Dr. John DuPuis she met the Dale family... In 1910 Mattie married the captain of Flagler's yacht, Captain Jens Jensen, and had a daughter of her own, Jane (Lange),..."

Mosquitoes in early Miami

1896

Ref: Mrs Eleanor Reilly Pero (271-4675) dtr. of Miami's first  
mayer, John B. Reilly - conversation 1/9/72

Mrs. Pero says her mother told her that ~~xxx~~ when they first  
~~xx~~ came to Miami about 1896 (may have been as early as 1894)  
the mosquitoes were so bad that the ladies wrapped their legs  
with newspapers under their stockings to protect themselves.

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, p. 13.

"By the time the railroad arrived in 1896 Mrs Tuttle had... built a large frame hotel, the Miami Hotel, near a newly surveyed street, Avenue D, leading to the river. The building of the railraac had created a small boom and a hotel was needed. Her son, Henry E. Tuttle (Harry), built a fifty-six foot tower that supplied water to the hotel by means of gravity flow. The tower was disguised by white clapboard sidings and small windows. To get the water from the well to the tank at the top of the tower Harry installed a steam engine, always kept ready for firing. It was Harry's pride. When McKinley was elected president and all Miami's train and boat whistles began to sound off Harry joined the cacophony by playing his steam engine like a calliope. Neighbors complained that he got carried away and overdid it (Metropolis, Nov. 4, 1896).

## Water tower of the Hotel Miami

Ref: ~~Klein~~ Kleinberg, H: The way we were - multiple  
references - Also Peters, T: Miami 1907 pp13-14

In conjunction with the building of the Hotel Miami  
Julia Tuttle and her son, Harry, sank a well  
and built a standpipe with a steam engine to  
work the pump.

The building of the Mia Hotel began in early  
1896 (possibly as early as Jan. 1896 Kleinberg p 49).  
Cohen mentions it in Feb. 1896, as under  
construction. Didn't officially open until Jan 22, 1897  
(Kleinberg p 44). Blamed to ground Nov. 12, 1899.  
Water tower dismantled soon thereafter.

Gunshot wound of hand July 1896  
Mia Metrop. July 31, 1896, p8 col 1

Tells of Eleanor Gault Simmons dressing  
a gunshot wound of the hand of a 12yr.  
old boy. Boy was very stoic  
He & his mother lived at the fork of  
the Mia. Rv.

Must not drink too much water  
Mia. Metropolis Vol 1 # 8 Frid July 3, 1896 p 2

July 3, 1896

Quotes Dr. Geo E. Walton as saying the  
Miami Water "is most excellent in taste,  
but contains too much mineral for very  
free use."

On p 1 of this issue it says Dr. Walton  
had been in Miami 3 wks and was  
leaving to locate at Daytona.

Photocopied part of this article



"Laying the Water Pipe" Oct. 30, 1896  
Mia. Metropolis Vol. # 25, Fri. Oct. 30, 1896 p. 1 col.

"The work of laying the waterworks supply pipe from the pumping station to the Everglades will be commenced today under the supervision of Thos. Ryan." Goes on to state there might be a delay of a day or 2. Describes the pipe as "light half-inch steel shell pipe, of 12 inch size, thoroughly threaded and grooved." Mentions that when

the pipe reaches the "marsh country" a larger  
force of men will be needed but initially  
only 10 men will be employed.  
Thus, the started from town and worked  
west.

Main water pipe completed Nov. ~~30~~<sup>20</sup>, 1896

U.S. Metrop. Frid. Nov. ~~30~~<sup>20</sup> 1896, p1 Col 2

"The main line of the water works pipe from the city to the spring at the edge of the Everglades will have been about completed by tomorrow night. Only about three weeks has been consumed in the laying of this four miles pipe, which has been put down with a decided rush by the contractor, Thos. Ryan"  
(entire article)

"Brain surgery" @ Miami - J. D. Bastin  
Mia. Metropolis Vol 2 No. 3, Frid. Nov 27, 1896 p 5  
col 4

"Avery Will Probably Pull Through"

Concerns a negro named <sup>BRAZ</sup> Avery shot in the head. Dr. J. ~~S~~<sup>D.</sup> Bastin explored the wound on the skull it was found that the bullet, which was of very large calibre, had crashed a hole through the skull, but had not entered the brain... it did not appear that the brain itself was more than slightly lacerated... after thoroughly cleansing

the wound Dr Baskin irrigated it with  
(sic) ANTISEPTIC solutions and dressed it  
carefully...

Electric lights in business district Dec 4, 1896

Mia Metro Friday, Dec 4, 1896, p 4 Col 2

Mentions the ~~poor~~ "miserable passage from the  
wharf to the business district." Suggests  
extension of "Biscayne Drive, which follows  
along the river shore some distance up  
the river to the railroad wharf. Then  
if a few electric lights could be placed  
at convenient distances between the  
Royal Palm Hotel grounds and the steamboat  
wharf... Presumably the generator was  
at the Royal Palm hotel. Over

On p 8 is article about the Royal Palm  
meaning completion and noting (bottom  
of Col 3) "The engines and dynamos are  
all set and ready to operate at will "  
as soon as steam connections are made."

Via Metro Dec. 18, 1896 p 1 col 3  
Notes the Royal Palm boilers fired up 1st time

Ave. B. passes through Hammock Dec 4, 1896  
Mia Metropolis, Frid. Dec 4, 1896, p 8 col 2

"It is supposable that Ave. B will be graded to the northern limits of the city as it passes through fine hammock land its entire distance and will be one of the prettiest streets in Miami."

At that point many streets had been graded but none paved - list of streets given.



Privy sanitary buckets emptied weekly Dec. 11, 1896

Mia Metro Dec 11, 1896, p 1, col 5  
Vol 2, No 5.

Notes each privy must have 1 or more sanitary buckets and these must be emptied by the scavenger (at 50¢/bucket/mo) at least once each week. House holder may empty them himself according to prescribed procedures.

Lady Doctor in "New Biscayne" Dec 11, 1896

Mia Metrop, Dec 11, 1896, Pt Col 4

"Mrs. Goodwin, a doctor, has located  
in New Biscayne. She is from Ocala,  
Florida." No other information

Dr. Jackson moves office  
Mia. Metropolis Dec 18, 1896. p1 col 2

Dec 18, 1896

Notes that Dr. J. M. Jackson will move <sup>office</sup> ~~from~~ <sup>rooms</sup> to "elegant new office rooms" in the McDonald block in the rear of the Townley Bros. drug store. His entrance will be on Avenue D.

Mia. Metropolis Vol 2<sup>#</sup> 6, Dec 18, 1896. p  
Water Works and Sewerage

Mentions the laying of sewerage & water  
pipes begun "this morning". First section  
along Ave D to 14th street then down  
14th to the Royal Palm Hotel.

Royal Palm Hotel Staff  
Via Metro. Dec 25, 1896

Dec 25, 1896  
p 5 col 1

100 waiters  
50 laundresses  
40 kitchen help  
20 bell boys

Staff will consist of 350-400 " when  
fully organized.

Miami needs a fire company Dec 25, 1896

Mia Metro. Dec 25, 1896, p 5, Col 1

"More Miami Mince-meat"

Notes the city will "have effective water-works fire protection" in a "few days," but no fire company to utilize it.

Up to that time the city had not experienced a serious fire.

Buonvicini M

Telegraph poles have been set

Dec. 26, 1896

Mia. Metrop Vol 2 No 7, Dec. 26, 1896, p 1 col 2

"Miami Mince meat"

"Telegraph poles have been set and four wires strung between the telegraph office at the depot and the Royal Palm, running up Eleventh Street to Avenue D and thence South."



County Health Agent for Dade County (lower)

1897

Ref: 9th Annual Rept. Fla. State Brd. Health, 1897, Jax.,  
Jan. 1, 1898

(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty."

County Health Agn

Ref: Judge Gramling

In 1897, because of the increasing number of hardship cases within the city, the Miami Relief Association was organized with the following members: Dr. W.W. Farris; Mr. A. J. Kolb; Sadie Kolb; Father A.B. Friend; Mr. & Mrs. Guss Mills and Mr. J.A. MacDonald. This society undertook what charity was rendered in those days. All physicians saw charity cases but Judge Gramling recalls that Drs. Jaudon, Gramling, Skaggs and Huddleston were particularly willing to handle charity cases.

Miami Metropolis Vol 2 #10, Jan 15, 1897 p 8

Royal Palm Finished

Long article announcing completion of the  
Royal Palm Hotel - took 8 mo.

In this issue are cuts of the Hotel Miami  
and the mouth of the Miami River.

Apparently was begun in late Mar - early April  
1896. Formal opening mid. Jan 1897

Privies not being cleared Jan 15, 1897

Minneapolis, Jan 15, 1897, p1 col 5

Notes that C.T. McCrimmon & Co have ceased  
serve as "scavenger" for the city because  
many of the householders failed to pay for  
collection. The Metropolis calls for a  
license for each privy by the City and  
if the fee not paid by the householder,  
the Marshall would tear down the privy  
(Recall 1st sewers under construction at  
this time)

Prives not

Royal Palm Hotel finished Jan 15, 1897

Mia Metrog Jan 15, 1897, p 8 Col 1

"Royal Palm Finished"

Long article describing the hotel in detail.  
Says it took 8 months to build from start  
to finish. } Formal opening to be Jan 16, 1897  
} "Mar 1, 1896 to Jan 16, 1897"

Casino + swimming pool not yet  
completed but expected to be ready in 30 days.  
Pool water to be taken from the Bay and  
temperature will be "blood heat."

No mention of a well, pump or  
water supply other than that to the  
swimming pool.



Royal Palm Hotel Opened For First  
Time Jan 16, 1897

Miami Daily Metropolis. July 28, 1921  
3rd ~~Section~~ section. p 5 col 3

Details building + describes Royal Palm  
Hotel "built on a tract of 15 acres"  
East - west sections 5 stories high  
rotunda 6 stories high.  
Doesn't say how many guests accommodated

State sanitary ordinances n: fees Jan 15, 1897  
Misc. Metrop. Jan 15, 1897, p 5, Col 3

"That fecal matter not thoroughly ~~disinfected~~  
deodorized and disinfected remaining in  
privies in any incorporated ~~or~~ City  
or unincorporated town or village  
of the State of Florida is hereby declared  
a nuisance and injurious to health."  
Goes on to establish a fine of \$5 to \$25  
for each offense.

Origin of Coconut trees @ Miami Jan 15, 1897  
Mia. Metrop. Jan 15, 1897, P 5 Col 2  
"Trudy an Old Timer"  
Brief interview with Emanuel Acosta,  
age 76. Visitor from Key West.  
Claims to have: "Visited the 'Bay Country'  
in 1837  
(2) to have supplied fish & turtle to the  
soldiers @ Ft. Dallas in the '40s  
(3) to have brought 100 coconut trees  
from Havana in 1848 for planting  
at the mouth of the Mia. Rv.  
(4) the grove @ Mia Rv. mouth the  
over

oldest coconut grove in the U.S. except  
for "a few trees" at Key West, opposite the  
Customs house.

Fla East. Coast Ry colors  
Mia Metrop, Fri. Jan 15, 1897, p 1

Jan 15, 1897  
(Vol 2 No 10)  
col 3

Mentions construction of station @ Biscayne  
under way and states:

"It is a principle of the East Coast manage-  
ment not to put up a structure of any kind  
without the application of two coats of white  
and yellow paint while all exposed surfaces  
are of dressed lumber."

Sewer & Water line Completed Jan 22, 1897  
on Ave D from River to 12th St.  
Via Metrop. Jan 22, 1897, W 2 Noll, p 1 col 2

Notes grading of Ave D from River to  
12th St. will begin tomorrow thus  
the sewer & water lines were in &  
the trench filled up.

Water works pump connected Jan 22, 1897  
Mia. Metrop. Jan 22, 1897, p 1 col 4

" The pump and engine for the water works have been connected and yesterday the main pipe to the Everglades was being pumped out. Several days may elapse before water in the mains throughout town will be available. Goes on to state pump house not yet constructed. Doesn't locate the pump house or mention a stand pipe.

Biscayne Inn opens - hot & cold water Jan 22, 1897  
Mia Metrop Jan 22, 1897, p 8

Mentions opening of Biscayne Inn on SE  
corner Ave D & 12th St.

Stores on 1st floor, & 50 guest rooms. of solid  
Brick. Mentions: "It is lighted throughout  
by gas manufactured on premises and  
has complete conveniences of hot and cold  
water" - ? city water supply - no mention  
of private well.

(over)



at that time Mia. had the Royal Palm,  
Hotel Miami, Connally House

---

Oh, P. I. Jan 29th, the Metropolis states  
the name "Biscayne Inn" was in  
error, should be "Hotel Biscayne".

"The Sanitary Problem"

Jan 29, 1897

Wia Metrop Jan 29, 1897 p 4 col 1-2

Notes citizens not keeping privies clean.  
City has no tax revenue yet to pay  
for scavenger work. Will not have  
tax revenue another year. Urges  
the City Marshal to enforce the  
law & punish citizens not keeping  
privies clean.

Water from the City Waterworks

~~Jan 29~~<sup>Jan 29</sup>, 1897

Mia Metrog ~~Jan 29~~<sup>Feb 5</sup>, 1897, p 1

col 3

~~Notes~~ Notes that "those using water from the water works are very much pleased with it." Fairly soft, takes soap well, pleasant taste, cool enough to drink & relish. "... much to be preferred to the hard water taken from the wells."

Miami Metropolis Vol 2 #15, Feb 19, 1897 PS

A Telephone System Next

Mentions a visit of Bell Telephone representative, W.T. GENTRY of Atlanta, to ascertain the future of Miami and how many phones would be needed in Miami + E. Grove. The cities to be linked at no extra charge. Price per phone for business purposes probably \$36 (yr.). Visit occurred "Sat. last"

Royal Palm swimming pool open  
Wid Metropolis, Feb 19, 1897, p 1

Feb 19, 1897

Col 3

Notes the Royal Palm Hotel swimming pool open to the public. "The price of baths is 25 cents." water kept at pleasant temp. "Tank" contains 300,000 gallons. Kept clean and pure by a supply from the bay.

Metrop Feb 26, 1897, p 1 Col 4  
Pool open to the public 7-10 pm - 15 cents for bathing.

Fire hydrants in place

Feb 19, 1897

Mia Metro Feb 19, 1897, p 1 cols 5-6

Water mains + fire hydrants in place in  
business district - it's time to organize  
a Volunteer Fire Company.

Citizens carried hand guns

Feb 19, 1897

Min. Metrog. Vol 2 # 15, Feb 19, 1897, p 1 Col 3

Account of Samuel Gardner (restaurant employee)  
whose revolver dropped out of his pocket, fired  
on impact perforating his foot. Dr. J. Q.  
Boskin ~~is~~ was attending the case.  
The incident occurred "in the pool room on  
Avenue D near the river."

Miami Metropolis Vol 2<sup>nd</sup> 16, Feb 26, 1897, p 1  
Miami Mirror Mat col 4

All the tents and temporary cottages have  
been ordered removed between Ave. D  
and the rail road. Soon all tents  
and temporary cottages on 12th St. will  
be ordered removed.



? Paper published @ Cutler

Mia Metrop. Vol 2 # 17, Mar 5, 1897 p 1 col 5

"The Biscayne Bay published at Cutler, comes to us this week with a very fine illustrated heading." Goes on to mention photos of the Addison Place. Ends: "The typographical appearance of the paper has been greatly improved, while editorially and locally a great improvement is apparent."

Reference to the newspaper, "Biscayne Bay" Apr 23, 1897  
Via Metro 2: No 24 Apr 23 1897, p 1 col 1

Mentions above newspaper stating the  
settlers at Pomine will get deeds soon

First Mention of Mia as embarkation Mar 5, 1897  
Port for SA war

Mia Metropolis Mar 5, 1897, p 1 col 5

Notes that authorities in St. Aug. ~~are~~ of  
the ECRW (? East Coast Railway - i.e. FEC)  
are in correspondence with authorities in  
Washington about "transportation of U.S. troops  
and ordnance of war from Jacksonville to  
Miami" in the event troops must be  
sent to Key West.

" What Miami is Proud of Mar 12, 1897  
Mia Metrog. Mar 12, 1897, p 3 col 3

Lists things Miami is proud of:  
Population 2000 +  $\frac{1}{2}$  tourists > 3000  
only city on East Coast South of Ft. Lag.  
with a sewerage system  
More paved streets than any city in  
South Fla " except Tampa.

" Miami has a system of water works  
sufficient to supply an abundance of pure  
spring water from an inexhaustible  
source three miles west of the city.  
as

An ice factory supplying 10 tons daily  
only 5 deaths in the past year

Four good hotels

A 1st class solid bank

2 fraternal lodges + one being organized

6 churches (

---

Hotels were: Royal Palm, Hotel Miami,  
Hotel Biscayne, Conolly House

Miami Metropolis Vol 2<sup>nd</sup> 18, Mar 12, 1897 P3

What Miami is proud of

only sewerage system S. of St. Augustine

More paved streets than any city in S. Fla except

Tampa

No Saloons (In the preceding issue mentions a man named Hatchett having bought land south of the river & planning a saloon.)

Distilled water @ Ice Factory Mar 12, 1897  
Mia Metrop. Mar 12, 1897, p1 col 6

Ad: " For Health. Drink pure distilled  
water. For sale at Ice Factory,  
2 1/2 ¢ per gal. "

This may have had distilled water  
available when SA war troops 2 in  
Maine.

Miami Metropolis Vol 2<sup>th</sup> 19 Mar. 19, 1897 p 4

Old Settlers at Key West

Mentions interviews - elderly residents of Key West, who had lived in the Miami area in the 1830's, 40's & 50's. One woman described

gay parties @ Ft. Dallas in 1855.

One described showers of meteors falling in Biscayne Bay in 1833 - she nurtured this as a 5 yrs old child from "The Punch Bowl."



Infant death

3/24/97

Mid. Metro. Vol 2 No 20, Mar 26, 1897, p 8 col 2

"In Memory of Little Lorraine"

Records death of the only child of Mr. & Mrs.  
F. H. Titus. Doesn't record, age, cause  
of death, or place of burial. Says she  
sickened and died in 2 days.

Miami Metropolis Vol 2 # 29 Mar 26, 1897, p 5  
Reminiscences of Miami

Mentions J. V. Hicks as "the Rev. Dr. Hicks."

Speaks of a "dense growth of tropical jungle" -  
extending north from the mouth of the river  
and west as far as Ave D.

Quotes a Mrs. John C. Jones whose  
husband was agent for the Biscayne Land Co.  
and who came to Ft Dallas Aug 1876 - stayed 3 yrs  
No mention of physicians.

Sewer outlet in River unsatisfactory Apr 2, 1897

Mia. Metrop Apr 2, 1897 p 8, Col 2

"Summer's Improvements"

"The outlet of the sewer in the Miami river has been unsatisfactory and a source of complaint. Dr. J. Y. Porter, the State Health Officer, referred to this matter when he visited Miami about two weeks ago, and said he had received several written complaints on the subject. The sewer will be extended out into

the channel of the river at once "

Water & sewer system to be extended Apr 2, 1897  
Min Metro Apr 2, 1897, p1 col 3

Notes that Flagler will build 20 cottages probably on 10th and 11th streets east of Ave D. The water & sewer lines will be extended to this area and all cottages will have baths and will be connected with the water works and sewers under a thorough system of sanitary plumbing.<sup>4</sup>

Water pipe ditch filled in.

Apr 2, 1897

Mia Metrog<sup>Vol</sup> 2 No 21, Apr 2, 1897, p 1, col 2

Forty men engaged in the past 4 weeks filling in "the water pipe ditch from the Pumping station to the Everglades, a distance of over four miles."

Apr 2, 1897

How sheets were covered  
Via Water Apr 2, 1897, p 1 cap 3

Gives a detailed description of how the sheets  
were covered & crushed rock, wetted then  
rolled & milled. This was done 3 X's.  
No mention yet of oiling or asphalt.

Also to be found in John Sawell's Memoirs

Brick buildings in Mia.

Apr 9, 1897

Mia. Metrop Apr 9, 1897, p 8 Col 2

"When the buildings already started are completed we will have twenty - three brick stores and the two concrete stores of Edwin Nelson in the fire limits. Adds there, were also about 30 "or perhaps" a few more "wooden" places of business."



About 80 school children in Miami Apr 30, 1897  
The Metro Apr 30, 1897, p1 col 5

In a note about the 1st school year  
about to close mentions the school house  
being too small and there being "... about  
80 "pupils" + 2 teachers using the same  
room.

Death from consumption

May 10, 1897

Mia Metro May 14, 1897, p

col 3

Mentions Miss Cora Stepp died of consumption  
Monday (May 10, 1897)

She was buried in "the north part of the  
city, Tuesday." Still no City Cemetery

Water & Sewerage on 13th St May 14, 1897  
Mia Metrop May 14, 1897, p1 col 2

"Water works and sewerage is this week  
being put in on 13th Street from  
Avenue D to Avenue C."

Harry Tuttle quite ill May 14, 1897  
Mia Metrop Vol 3 No 1, May 14, 1897, p 1 col 2

Harry Tuttle confined to his rooms,  
quite ill with "influenza or la grippe."  
Doesn't name his doctor or give other  
detail.

Hack line between Mia & C. Grove May 28, 1897  
Mia Metrop, May 28, 1897, 91 of 2

"Adam Correll is now operating a hack line between Miami and Coconut Grove at 50 cents each way, leaving Miami at 8 and 2 and the Grove at 10 and 4 o'clock each day."

Water works pumping station May 21, 1897

Mia Metrop May 21, 1897, p 5 col 1

"Fred Rutter has charge of a force of carpenters who are building the water works pumping station on Avenue F at the edge of the prairie. The building is two stories high and will have rooms on the second floor for the engineers for sleeping purposes. Mr. Rutter also informed the Metropolis representative that the work of construction of a water tower (stand pipe) would soon be commenced. The water tower will

furnish pressure to the water mains."

Hotel Royal Palm on City Water June 4, 1897

Mia Metrop June 4, 1897, p 7, col 4

"A Good Description of Miami"

Reprints a visitor to RP hotels comments to  
New Hartford Tribune.

Mentions RP hotel has a Casino and swimming  
pool, its own electric light plant and 60 miles  
of wiring, an ice factory and "system of water works  
with water brought from the Everglades  
five miles away."



1897

The Miami Metropolis, Vol 3 <sup>#</sup> 5 June 11, 1897  
Page 5

" (J.W.)  
Dr Jackson attended the meeting of the  
County school board at West Palm Beach this  
week."

"H. D. Sterling has been laid up this week  
suffering from poison, supposed to be from  
Poison oak. Dr. Jackson is attending him."

In this note is an account of mine. by  
June 18 (Vol 3 6, p 7)

A resident of Melbourne writes notes  
"hundreds of small cottages in right" ... and  
many substantial houses known

Notes that that sheet is of "natural ground  
needing only grading and the lot only to make  
them perfectly smooth and a paradise for  
a man with a bicycle."

Also in article appears, stating the large numbers  
of factories in <sup>the</sup> Museum. Apparently still no  
of electric lights

Miami's watersupply - Everglades June 22, 1897

Map showing the water source  
and pipe line and pumping station

See photoprint in "Camp Miami" file.

Location of FEC Wharf

Mia Metro June 18, 1897, p 5 col 2

June 18, 1897

Cites the right of way survey for the terminal track and location of the wharf which are now under construction.

The track will come SE from main line going east about  $\frac{1}{2}$  way between "off and 5th streets" 60' right of way at a 20' alley way on each side of the track. right of way.

However in Metro July 2, 1897, p 5 col 1 "New Terminal" says the terminal

Station will be located between 5th  
and 6th streets. The wharf will be  
30' wide & between 700 and 800 feet long.  
Will cost over \$100,000 - including dredging  
the channel - basin 500' in diam &  
12' deep

City Cemetery surveyed July 2, 1897  
Miami Metrop. July 2, 1897, p 8, col 3

Tract of 10 acres "just north of North Miami"  
surveyed by A. J. Knowlton & purchased  
by the City for a cemetery. East end "  
for whites, west end for "the colored population."  
The 2 to be separated by several acres.

Funerals prior to city cemetery  
Min. Metro Apr 9, 1897, p 4

Apr 9, 1897  
col 1

"We are informed that <sup>a</sup>half dozen human bodies have been buried recently on block 40, or its vicinity, on a colored church lot. It's against the State law as well as the City ordinances to inter any bodies within the City limits --- We need a cemetery."

Burials prior to cemetery May 7, 1897

Mia. Metrop Vol 2 No 26, May 7, 1897, p 1 Col 6

"In conversation with E. L. White --- that gentleman stated that for the past forty years or more all the people who had died on Biscayne Bay had been buried in a haphazard manner in yards, on rises of ground, in hammocks, etc.

There is not a general place of burial on the Bay" goes on to plead for a cemetery. Mentions bones found in the Pencil mound "last summer."



I have searched this reference (6/1/03) and found the issue of the Miami Metropolis, but the particular page is not readable @ Man.-Dade Lib. No other microfilm of this date is available to me. WMS

Hard water from Royal Palm well July 9, 1897  
Rf: Mia Metro July 9, 1897, p 1 col 2

Apparently the pump of the city pumping station had been under repair "for several weeks" but had been started up again that week. While the city pump was out "water pressure was supplied from the pump at the Royal Palm and hard instead of soft water was the result."

1897  
The Miami Metropolis Vol 3 # 9 July 9, 1897

P 2

Notice that <sup>↳ a different Jackson not Jas M.</sup> J.W. Jackson, et al would seek a charter for the ~~of~~ First Presbyterian Church of Coconut Grove. on Aug 2, 1897

First paved road - "a 15' road paved with crushed rock from Miami to Coconut Grove" projected and partially completed

to come and find this part of the article in the paper

Mentions the building of Jacksons house and states that Ave. B is already paved as is 12th (Hoyler) street, 13th street being paved. No sidewalks <sup>at Aug 6th 1897</sup>

All houses supplied w/ water, baths & sewage and piped for gas

(In a previous issue of the Metropolis the point was made that Miami was the only town on the East Coast south of St. Augustine w/ a sewerage system.

Being built up 12th St Aug 13th

Government engineer James Jackson  
This was a different Jackson - Dr. Wm Jackson

Early gunshot murder - No hospital July 9, 1897

Mia Metro p July 9, 1897 p. 8 Cols 1-2

"Shooting at North Miami"

Recounts a shooting at North Miami (this would be north of N.W. 14th St.)

with much detail of abdominal & chest wounds. Dr. J. G. Baskin dressed the

wounds. Mention made that if there was available a hospital with a proper surgical ward both men could be saved by cutting into the abdominal cavity, etc. One died on that day

## ROADS AND BRIDGES:

When Flagler signed his agreement with Julia Tuttle "there was not a single mile of public roads in the southern part of Dade County." "There were only trails over the rocky pine lands leading to the homes of the few settlers."

Flagler agreed to build hard surfaced roads and sidewalks in certain parts of Miami.

"The first hard surfaced road and walks were built around the Royal Palm grounds, then on 14th, 13th, and 12th streets and a portion of Avenue D. A hard surface road from Miami to Buena Vista was built by the city and county, aided by Mr. Flagler, and this was followed by a road from Miami to Coconut Grove built in like manner." The next road was one from Miami to the John Douglas road, west from Miami built by private subscription plus county funds.

"The first bridge built in Miami was built by the Florida East Coast Hotel Company, or the Model Land Company. This was a wooden structure spanning the Miami River at the foot of Avenue C. ... It served its purpose for several years. (no dates given) .. The next bridge to span the Miami River was a steel structure at the foot of Avenue D.... The next bridge built was erected by the Tatum Brothers across the Miami River on Twelfth street in 1906. It was a wooden structure strong enough to carry the trolley cars, which the Tatum Brothers were then operating, and the general traffic,."

Both the steel bridge and the Tatum bridge were replaced by concrete bridges by the county- date not specified. The Collins Bridge was built in 1921

Biscayne Blvd. has been ~~the~~ called

→ Biscayne Drive in Dec 1896  
(metropolis)

Boulevard 1909 - Peter

→ Bay Boulevard Jan 15, 1897  
Metrop See p 4

was quite long - from  
Riv. mouth to city limit

These two used interchangeably

Bay Boulevard apparently  
paved Feb 5, 1897 - first in  
Miami, I think.

See Metrop Feb 5, 1897, p 4

By Feb 12, 1897, Corp "Miami has  
nearly 3 miles of good paved  
streets - Winton Road D 12th St  
to River, and in place Bay Blvd.



Possible typhoid fever Dec #, 1896

Mia Methop Dec #, 1896, p 1 col 6

"Death of Rev. Henry Dunlop"  
Died Dec. 5, 1896, at Julia Tuttle's home  
Was pastor of Trinity Protestant Episcopal  
Church.

Crushed coral rock used as paving ? 1897  
The Miami Metropolis, July 30, 1919, p 8, col 2  
"Anniversary Week with John Sewell and  
City of Miami"

This is an interview of John Sewell in which he claims he discovered the use of crushed coral rock as paving when building walks for the Royal Palm Hotel. He had laid the rock preparatory to pouring concrete when wind blew up. He had the laborers wet the rock to keep down dust and was surprised

to find the following day that the rock  
"had become cemented, and we had as good  
a walk as anyone could ask for.

Says the 1st Miami Street so named  
was 7th St - the "company street"  
for Spanish-Am. soldiers encamped here  
in 1898.

Notes that Mrs. Tuttle had tried hewn  
blocks of coral rock but they kept  
"tilting up."

Paved streets in Miami

July 9, 1897

Mia Metrop July 9, 1897 p 8, Col 1

"Avenue B is already paved, as is 12th street; ~~and Avenue C~~ 13th street is being paved and 14th street and Avenue C soon will be."

In next issue 1st page it says the paving of 13th Street from Ave. B to Ave D is about completed. Also notes that lines for sewer + water are extended into all lots for future use.

Bridge across Mia Rv July 16, 1897  
Mia Metrop July 16, 1897, Pt. Col 1

"The present bridge across the river is  
at Ave. G. is an inconvenient location.

Water tower under construction Aug 6, 1897

Mia Metrop. Aug 6, 1897, p 4 col 2

"Miami's Water Tower

Note the tower is rising, will be 120' high & 20 ft. in diam. Pressure will be ample to throw a stream 100' high.

"... sufficient capacity to supply a city of 25,000 people"

Why then was it so criticized when the troops came to Camp Miami? over

In Mia, Metrop Aug 27, 1897, p 8 Col  
it states: "The water works tower is  
now complete."

Mia Metrop Oct 8, 1897 p 1 col 2  
Notes the FEC freight station is  
just south of the water tower

Shoulder dislocation reduced

Aug 24, 1897

Mia Metrop. Fied Aug 20, 1897 p4 Col 2-3

"Accident to CM Stowe"

Stowe dislocated his left shoulder anteriorly. Drs. Eleanor Gault Simmons and J. W. Jackson attempted unsuccessfully to reduce it under chloroform anesthesia at Stowe's boatways in C. Grove. They brought Stowe to Miami where they enlisted the aid of Dr. J. G. Baskin (presumably using chloroform). Finally they let him rest that night.

(over)



and the next morning they attached  
the good arm to a post, attached strong  
ropes to the dislocated arm and after  
2 hours under chloroform & traction they  
reduced the dislocation. He woke  
promptly from the chloroform. The  
following day, Aug 16th he was comfortable.

Miami entitled to call itself a city Oct 1, 1897  
Mia Metrop. Oct 1, 1897, p 8 col 1

States Miami has over 450 registered voters & so may call itself a "city."  
The law requires 300 residents to allow a village to call itself a city.

Side walk completed on 12th St. Oct 15, 1897  
Mia Metrop Vol 8 # 28, Fri Oct 15/97 p1 col 3

Notes: "The sidewalk on 12th Street is now completed to the Bay shore, and ladies, children and other pedestrians, who have fear of being run down by the "silent steeds" of the cyclists can promenade that elegant thoroughfare with perfect safety."

(also in col 2 of that page it notes the by spur ran along the north side of the Miami Hotel)

Railroad dock & passenger terminal Oct 15, 1897<sup>7</sup>

Mia. Metrop: Oct 15, 1897<sup>1897</sup>, p 4 Col 3

Notes the dock, 700 feet long and 100 feet wide, under construction. Area under dock to be filled with rock. At ~~another~~ north end will be placed "the old freight ~~house~~ warehouse". Passenger depot will be just east of the "Boulevard". The old depot was removed to the site (?? from the location along the main track west of Ave D) this week. Goes on to describe the plans for the

Passenger terminal including a 900 foot  
platform, baggage room on west end,  
(extending to Ave. E and  
along 6th St.

and terminal entrance on 6th Street.  
Until it is ready in about 6 weeks,  
passengers will be deposited at the  
freight station.

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Via Metro Nov 26, 1897 p 5 col 3  
"The New Terminal" says the grounds  
extended along 6th St. to Ave. C.

Saw mill - N & W of town

Nov 1897

Miami Metrop Nov 5, 1897 p 8 Col 3

"One of Miami's Enterprises"

Mentions A.D. Starbird's sawmill  
built on 3 1/2 lots bought from Mrs Tuttle  
"... on the west side of the railroad a few  
blocks north of Avenue D."

City Hospital Fund - 1st mention Nov 1897

Wia. Metrop. Nov. 26, 1897, p 4 Col 1

Editorial mentions a committee who have set out to raise \$5000 to build a City Hospital.

This is the 1st mention I have seen.

In the subsequent issues the Metropolis enthusiastically supported the hospital fund including publishing a ~~sp~~ supplement devoted to it. See Dec 17, 1897 section

∴ Hospital Fund Committee Dec 17, 1897

∴ Mia Metrop. Dec 17, 1897, p 8

long article about the organization and membership of the committee.

This was to arrange the reception of the Steamship Miami. Sold tickets at \$3 ea

See also Dec. 31st edition



Hospital ball postponed from Jan 17th  
to Feb 22nd to cash in on the  
tourist season.

Metrop 1/21/98 p 8 col 1 gives a  
case of an insane young colored ♀  
as an argument for a hospital.

Account of the Hospital Ball @ Royal Palm  
Hotel "A Blaze of Glory" via Metrop,  
Feb 25, 1898, p 1 cols 4-5. Nearly 1000  
people attended. Raised \$717 - to this  
added \$207 admission to see Steamship Miami

Final amount of Hospital Fund  
Miami Metrop. Mar 4, 1898, p 1 Col 1  
Miami Mince Meat

The total amount realized for the hospital  
fund will amount to \$1,400.

This is Miami's part of the fund.  
Mr. Hooper will duplicate the  
amount.

Final total on Mia. Hosp. Fund Mar 18, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Frid. ~~Jan~~ Mar 18, 1898, p 5 Col 3

Amounted to \$ 1,472.75 raised by  
the affairs surrounding the arrival of  
Flagler's Steamship Miami.

## Hospital Fund Committee.

A meeting of the hospital fund committee was held in the council chamber last Tuesday night, the 15th of March. Hon. J. B. Bently, chairman of the finance committee reported that the amount realized from sale of tickets to inspect the Miami was..... \$ 207 00  
Sale of Ball Tickets..... 1,265 75

Total..... \$1,472 75

MIA. METROPOLIS

MAR. 18 1898

P S

Pyrethrum powder for insects

Nov 1897

Mia. Metrop Nov 19, 1897, p3 col 4

Reprints a letter from "G. R. Plummer, MD" of Key West detailing the use of the Powder of Pyrethrum *Carneum* and *P. roseum* to kill insects. The implies but doesn't definitely state it was burned. Speaks of toxic effects of inhaling the fumes.

Possibly this was used to ward off insects in 1898.

1897  
The Miami Metropolis Vol 4, # 4 Dec 3, 1897  
p 5

Mentions a party for the maiden arrival of  
the steamship Miami the proceeds of which  
to go to a fund for the building of a hospital  
Tickets were \$3 but one correspondent suggests  
they be \$10.

Dec. 17th first page

Saves \$5 out of the frivolous pleasures of the holiday season and give it to the hospital fund. Remember \$5 from you means \$10 for the fund. In this issue multiple pleas in italics.

In Feb 25th issue 1898

Says it was a grand success and raised \$717.

Ref: "How We Will Receive the Steamship 'Miami'", Miami Metropoli  
supplement, December 17, 1897 (no page)

Reproduced in the Miami News, November 10, 1957, p. 8-H

Reproduces the page from the date mentioned above including a letter from Henry M. Flagler announcing that he is having the modern steamship Miami built and on its maiden voyage it would leave from Miami. He goes on to state "...and it has occurred to me that a modest banquet might be spread aboard the ship, and an admission fee charged to visit her; the gross receipts to be donated to a fund to provide a hospital for the city. By following out some such plan, and charging a price for admission, say \$2.00 for each person, or perhaps more, I think quite a sum of money could be obtained; and if, say, the sum of \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 could be realized, I would agree to appropriate an amount equal to the gross receipts and give a site for the hospital." The article goes on to exhort the citizens to cooperate and announces that Messrs. McDonald, Reilly, Morse, Jackson (Dr. James M. Jackson) and myself (? Dr. W. S. Graham, editor of the Metropolis) have



constituted "ourselves" as a committee of five to handle the matter. They decided that the tickets should be \$1.00 or less for inspection of the ship during the day and \$5.00 for the banquet.

Cf. Miami Metropolis Dec 17, 1897, p8

Jackson as a member of Hospital Fund  
Committee - to raise funds on the  
celebration of the arrival of Steamship Miami.  
Hayler to match these Funds & donate  
land for a hospital

See card under Jackson, this date

Julia Tuttle named a pump ~~Jan~~ Dec 26, 1896  
Mia Metro <sup>P</sup> Jan 1, 1897, P 1 col 3  
    <sup>2</sup> Vol 2 No 8

" Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle demonstrated her energy and the possession of a quality which is the opposite of indolence. She worked at a pump a full half hour last Saturday morning and did about as much... as any <sup>if</sup> man in the city.  
(This relates to the fire that destroyed business buildings)

over

On p 4 of that paper, it notes that Mrs. Tuttle owned a "private hose and fire protection outfit" and credits it with saving Watson's hardware, R. ~~R.~~ Taylor's office & the Costar Bldg. (was the Hotel Miami Water-tower that did this)

P 8 Long article on fire - destroyed "3 blocks of business houses" - 28 buildings. Entire block on both sides of Ave. D between 13th and 14th streets and more

New Postoffice

Dec 1897

Mia Metrop Dec. 10, 1897, p 1 col 5

Handsome, two-story brick building  
12th Street and Ave. C, nearing completion  
It will have 300 lock boxes with "the  
new Combination locks."

The post office occupied only a portion of the  
building - the rest was occupied by a  
retail store, professional offices (no doctors)  
and the knights of Pythias lodge.

Hard road from Meain to Grove Dec 17 1897  
about completed

Mia. Metropolis Dec 17 1897 P S Col 1

Contractor was C.T. McCrimmon

Paved Ave. D to 2nd St & 2nd St to Bay Jan 14, 1898  
Mia Metrop Jan 14, 1898, p 1 col 4

Mentions Ave D now paved to 2nd St  
& 2nd St graded to the Boulevard  
making a pleasant drive around the  
outskirts of Miami down to Royal Palm  
Hotel.

Miami learns of Maine disaster Feb 18, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Feb 18, 1898, p 5 Col 1

"The Maine Disaster"

Reports the destruction of the Battleship  
Maine in Havana Harbor "last Tuesday  
night."



Metropolis changes editor

April 1, 1898

Mia. Metrop: Apr 1, 1898 p4 col 2

Walter S. Graham says farewell  
and recommends the new  
editor E. T. Byington.

The paper had been purchased by  
Wesley M. Featherly

Fort Brickell - work to begin Apr 15, 1898

Mia Metrop Apr 15, 1898, p 1, Col 3

"Protection For Miami"

Details of the planned Fort on the  
Brickell bluff.

JA was furor beginning to heat up

First daily newspaper on the Bay

Apr. 28, 1898

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

Mentions Kirk Munroe bringing back from Miami a copy (? the first edition) of The Bulletin which she describes as the first daily newspaper on the Bay. There appears to be some detail about it ~~ix~~ but I can't adequately read the microfilm.

Army units encamped at Miami in 1898

Summer 1898

Ref: Reed, et. al: Report on the Origin and Spread, pp 520-530

The units encamped at Miami during the Spanish-American War and the location of their histories in the above report are:

First Volunteer Infantry of Alabama	pp. 520-523
Second Volunteer Infantry of Alabama	523-526
First Volunteer Infantry of Texas	527-529
Second Volunteer Infantry of Texas	529-530
First Volunteer Infantry of Louisiana	525-526
Second Volunteer Infantry of Louisiana	526-527

Data from these unit histories has been incorporated in the chronological file.

Parade ground for the Camp Miami soldiers

Summer 1898

Ref: Miami Metropolis, Dec. 23, 1898, p. 7, col. 4 see photocopy  
in the Camp Miami file.

### THE NEW GOLF LINKS

The East Coast Hotel System Purchases 75 Acres for this  
" Purpose

A Paved Road Being Constructed to the Links

"The East Coast Hotel System has purchased of the Tuttle estate 75 acres of land on the Tuttle prairie, in that section used by the troops last summer for a parade ground, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles west of the city limits. The links will consist of nine complete ones. There are very few larger golf grounds in the country than this 75 acres will make. Work of preparing the grounds will be commenced at once. The pavement of 7th street (today's N.W. 5th Street), which was put down last summer to a point near the western line of the city, is being extended in a direct line west on the section line, along the south side of the Wagner place. In all about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles of pavement will be necessary to reach the grounds. A force of about

50 men is now at work under W.H. Weatherly on the pavement which will be 15 feet wide.

Golf is a popular pasttime with tourists and has been one of the sports lacking here up to the present time."

Ref: Tebeau & Carson: Indian Trail to Space Age, Vol. II, p.13

"The health record of the Florida camps was hard on the state's record as a health area. There was a strong disposition to blame the water and the climate. It was especially true that typhoid fever, which caused 87% of the deaths, was blamed on the water. Water was found upon investigation to be the cause of only one instance and carelessness made it so there. Climate affected comfort rather than health and Miami, which got the worst report, was not responsible except that it had a bad sewage disposal arrangement. The men took to the woods. The surface wells, which should not and need not have been used became contaminated. One Jacksonville camp using the same arrangement experienced much the same result. The Jacksonville camps were the best administered and had the best health record. The Fernandina site was pronounced best from a health standpoint. The typhoid came from Tampa with the troops. Tampa, which was one of the best of all camps, suffered most from overcrowding.

Bad publicity was often disproved if not overcome by these commissions of inquiry. Nor was this Florida's first experience with epidemic disease, though it was its last. The state had prepared itself as well as the limited knowledge of the day permitted to cope with yellow fever. That there was no outbreak in 1898 is usually attributed to the careful work of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter."



Ref: Russell, F.F.: Antityphoid vaccination, p. 804, Table I.

Total strength of the American Army	107,973
Number of cases of typhoid	20,738
Ratio per 1,000	192.6
Deaths from typhoid	1,580
Ratio per 1,000	14.62

Also see Table IV, p. 817:

Total strength	107,973
Number of typhoid cases	20,738
Number of typhoid deaths	1,580
Killed in action/died of wounds	243
Died of disease	2,565
Wounded	1,445

Ref: Keuchel: Chemicals and Meat, p. 261

"Typhoid fever infected ninety percent of the regiments within eight weeks after arrival in the camps. Among 107,973 men there were 20,738 reported cases - about twenty percent. Of these cases 1,580 or 7.61 percent resulted in death. The rate of death from typhoid fever for the entire army was 14.63 per 1,000.... The percentage of death among typhoid victims in the army, however, was comparable to other typhoid outbreaks ~~xxx~~ during the same period."

In fn 30, p. 261:

"Typhoid fever was early recognized although the typhoid bacillus (*salmonella typhosa*) was not identified until 1880. The Widal diagnostic test was developed in 1896, therefore, adequate diagnostic tools were available during the war. The U.S. Army started using antityphoid vaccine in 1909, a year in which there were 173 cases and 16 deaths in an army of 57,124. By 1913 there were only two cases and no deaths."

Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary Lessons of War: p. 1287

"The total number of deaths reported in our enlarged army including regulars and volunteers, from May 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899, is 6406. Of these 5438 died of disease and 968 were killed in battle or died of wounds, injuries or accident."

He goes on to present statistics proving that the mortality during the S-A War from wounds and disease was low  $\times$  when compared to that of the Civil War.

On the above page is a line chart showing the comparative death rates from disease in general and from typhoid fever in particular.

Ref: Correspondence: Vital Statistics, p. 1253

(  
Chas. Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General, writing Nov. 12, 1898

"Beginning with May, 1898, for which month we have medical reports in the office of the Surgeon-General of the Army from regiments aggregating 151,685 men, and including June, July, August and September, five months, we find on file a loss by death of only 1715 men reported by medical officers, in an average strength of 167,168 men, or 10.21 deaths out of every thousand men during that period of five months. More deaths occurred than were reported, for some surgeons have failed so far to send in reports, but the probabilities are that were the missing reports forthcoming, the additional deaths would be associated with a proportionate increase of the strength. This proportion of deaths to a strength of 270,000 men would give 27.70 (he means 2770, I think) as the total of reported and unreported deaths."

Mortality rate mounts as typhoid increases

Summer 1898

Ref: Correspondence: Vital Statistics, J.A.M.A. p. 1253

Chas. Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General, writing Nov. 12, 1898

"During the month of May last (1898) the death rate was low, .46; it was somewhat higher in June, .70, or the equivalent of an annual rate of 8.4 per thousand. In July it rose to 2.15 for the month or the equivalent of an annual rate of 25.8 per thousand. In August, owing to the rapid spread of typhoid fever in the camps, and to the broken down condition of General Shafter's Corps, it reached 4.08, equal to an annual rate of 48.96, such as was common in cities before the era of municipal sanitation. The War Department immediately put forth its energies to remedy this condition of affairs and with such efficacy that the death rate in September fell to 2.45." Smart goes on to show this couldn't have been due to just the exhaustion of susceptible candidates by the development of immunity.

## Surgical garb

Ref: Doberneck, Raymond C. and Kleinman, Russell:  
The Surgical Garb, Surgery 95: 694-698, June 1984  
(photocopy in manuscript file "Surgery")

1884 - cap, gown, apron (washed with mercuric chloride),  
boots - Gustav Neuber of Kiel

popularized by Ernst von Bergman and Curt Schimmelbusch

Lister did not give up his spray until 1887

1889 - rubber gloves introduced by William Stewart Halstead  
(gloves of various materials had been used  
before this)

before 1900 - <sup>mask</sup> Johann Mikulicz at Breslau - Paul Berger of  
Paris claimed to have used the mask a year prior  
to Mikulicz.

Mortality in S-A War vs Civil War

Summer 1898

Ref: Correspondence: Vital Statistics (J.A.MA) p. 1253

Chas. Smart, Deputy Surgeon-General, writing Nov. 12, 1898

"According, then, to the testimony of every medical officer who has placed himself on record then and now, we lost in the five months of the war with Spain 10.21 men out of every thousand reported present by emdical officers serving with them, and in the first five months of the War of the Rebellion, 17.31 out of every thousand similarly reported present."

To rid a unit of typhoid

Summer 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I, Introduction, p. xvi

"... the only way to get rid of the infection is to disinfect everything then move to a new site. Change of location is not sufficient to rid a command of typhoid infection. The bacillus in the tentage and clothing must be destroyed. When this is done, all sick left behind, all new cases isolated promptly and a new location secured, the epidemic ceases."



## Current concepts of typhoid

Ref: Harrison's Principles of Internal Medicine, pp. 839-844

Chief source of the *S. typhosa* is feces (in carriers the focus is the gallbladder in the vast majority of cases in this country)

Organism has been found in respiratory secretions

Organism can survive freezing and drying raising the possibility of transmission in contaminated ice, dust, food, sewage and oysters.

Flies and other insects are known as transmitters.

There are less than 400 cases annually in the U.S. and 40% of these are contracted outside the U.S. and brought in.

Incubation averages 10 days with extremes: 3 and 60 days.

The most reliable diagnostic procedure is blood culture.

Cultures are positive in 70-90% of cases in the first week,  
XXXXXXXXXX5%XXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Carrier state is said to exist if stools are positive after  
1 year. Eradication of the carrier state is difficult.

Stool cultures are positive in 10-15% of cases in the first  
week and up to 75% in the 3rd and 4th weeks.

A four-fold increase in the O antigen (somatic antigen) -  
this is the Widal test - strongly suggests typhoid but  
the test is not specific for *S. typhosa*. The titer  
rise begins in the 1st week and peaks in the 5th to  
6th week.

Drug of choice is chloramphenicol. Amoxicillin and sulfa-  
methoxisol/trimethaprim are also effective. However,  
strains of *S. typhosa* resistant to all of these measures  
XXXXXXXXXX are known. Mortality rate now 2-3% -  
primarily in infants and aged.

Ref: Izlar: Innaugural Address, pp. 26-27,

Izlar gives a long description of the clinical aspects concluding with the postmortem findings:

"All post-mortems made by myself showed tumefaction and ulceration of "Pyer's Patches," and enlargement of meserteric glands."

Izlar felt the clinical appearance and the autopsy findings clearly prove the Army Fever was Typhoid fever. Nowhere does he mention blood smears for malaria or the Widal Reaction being done.

Ref:Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I., pp 523-525.

(Interview at Jacksonville with Maj. S.S. Pugh, Surgeon, Second Alabama Volunteer Infantry. This unite was camped at Miami, June 30 - Aug. 4, 1898, and went by train to Camp Cuba Libre, Jax.)

June 5th

Mustered in at Camp Clark, Mobile. First cases of typhoid appeared at Camp Clark. Notes the existance of an epidemic of typhoid at Troy, Ala. from which Co. H. was recruited. Moved to Camp Coppinger, Mobile, June 15 - 6 cases of typhoid up to then.

Transferred to Miami, June 30, and brigaded with the 2nd Louisiana and the 2nd Texas. Were too far from the bay to use the trough system of excreta disposal. Used galvanized iron tubs but these were not properly cared for. The soil about these tubs was severely polluted. "Flies and mosquitoes were numerous at this camp." On arrival no provision of water supply - went to "village houses nearest the camp."

Then wells were bored to 12 feet producing questionable water. Later Everglades water piped to this regiment.

"Diarrhea and catarrhal jaundice became very prevalent in this regiment, as they did in all others of this division while encamped ~~at~~ at Miami."

Reed commission reviewing the hospital records noted 158 cases of probable typhoid for which the unit medical officers diagnosed:

Typhoid	31
Diarrhea	60
Dysentery	4
Malaria	63

Two members of the unit died in Miami: 1 of typhoid and 1 of chronic dysentery.

Condensed sick report for July:

Mean strenght 1236; Diarrhea 34; Dysentery 31; Intermittent malaria 108; Remittent malaria 28; Other diseases 103.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I., pp. 525-526 <sup>E</sup>  
(Interview at Jacksonville with Maj. Frank Artaud, Surgeon,  
First Louisiana Volunteer Infantry. This unit was camped  
at Miami, June 23, - Aug. 10, 1898, and went by train  
to Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville.)

Unit was assembled at New Orleans, May 1st, 1898. Moved  
to Camp Coppinger, Mobile, where 3 cases of typhoid appeared.

Arrived in Miami, June 23rd. Their water supply was the same  
as that of the First Alabama Vol. Inf., and they initially  
tried to use sinks as latrines but changed to the troughs.  
Fever and diarrheas became prevalent - first cases of typhoid  
admitted from the unit to the hospital (3 cases) July 2nd.  
They were ordered to boil drinking and cooking water but  
didn't have sufficiently large vessels to accomplish this  
and no way to cool and aerate the water.  
Maj. Artaud made the following statement:

(over)

"The men were compelled to drill at the wrong time of the day, and the regimental drills were too severe. They were compelled to start at 8 o'clock in the morning and walk nearly 3 miles over stones and palmettoes which cut their shoes. Near the drill ground was a small ravine of stagnant water, from which the soldiers would fill their canteens. They would return to camp about 12 o'clock tired and hot. Here they were met by vendors of ice cream, and they went to the canteen and drank cold beer and ate unripe pineapples and coconuts (sic). Their feet were often wet, and many did not have a change of socks."

Moved to Jacksonville August 10th.

Prevailing diseases in the unit at Miami: measles, mumps and intermittent malaria.

Deaths from the unit at Miami: measles with Bright's disease 1; typhoid 1; measles with dysentery 1.

Condensed report for July: Mean strength 1237; diarrhea 47; dysentery 31; intermittent malaria 152; remittent malaria 23; other diseases 228.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I. pp 527-529  
(Interview at Jacksonville with Capt. William Gammon,  
First Texas Volunteer Infantry. This unit was camped  
at Miami June 24 to Aug. 8, 1898, and went to Jacksonville  
by train.)

Assembled at Austin, Texas, May 3, 1898. One man with typhoid.  
Went to Mobile, Camp Coppinger, May 19-21, 2 cases of typhoid.  
Arrived at Miami June 24th - two became sick with typhoid in  
transit.

The water supply was the same as the other units. They used  
sinks for disposal of excreta and some of the men used  
"floating privies." Reed, et al found 111 cases of typhoid  
(probable) between May 3, and Oct 31, altho the medical officer  
did not record these in his report. He mentions the prevailing  
diseases as: diarrhea, measles, mumps, coryza, typhoid fever  
and a few cases of malaria. In the condensed sick report,  
he lists: Mean strength 1287; diarrhea 245; dysentery 9, inter-  
mittent malaria 92; remittent malaria 9; other diseases 546;  
for the month of July.



The unit left for Jacksonville arriving Aug. 9th. Eight men died in Jacksonville - 6 of typhoid. One had died in Miami of "inflammation of the bowels." One of the deaths in Jacksonville was of "heart failure under the influence of chloroform before operation," - thus they were using chloroform anesthesia at that time in Jax.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I., pp. 529-530  
(Interview with Maj. S.F. Peeples, Surgeon, Second Texas Volunteer Infantry, at Jacksonville. This unit was camped at Miami June 28 to Aug. 6, 1898, then moved by train to Jacksonville.)

Assembled at Austin, Tex. "about May 7, 1898, and went to Mobile, Camp Coppinger, arriving May 23rd. May have had one unrecognized case of typhoid at Camp Coppinger and certainly had cases of typhoid that became manifest immediately after arrival of the unit at Miami- "within the usual incubation period" had they been infected at Coppinger. Arrived at Miami June 28th, and sent first case of typhoid to the division hospital on July 1st. Several others were sent in the next 3 days.

"The water supply at Miami was the same as that of the other regiments of this division. For the disposal of fecal matter, pits were first tried. These could be made only a few inches deep and soon became exceedingly foul. Galvanized-iron tubs were next used.

"After reaching Miami the total sickness rapidly increased, until nearly half of the regiment was on the sick report. Undetermined fevers, diarrhea, dysentery, and bronchitis made up the majority of these cases. During the month of July the number of undetermined fevers in this regiment reached 250." The unit left for Jacksonville, August 6.

"Our list (Reed commission list) of probable typhoid fever in this regiment number 186." The unit surgeons had reported these 186 as:

Typhoid	23
Continued malaria	31
Intermittent malaria	56
Diarrhea	74
Dysentery	2

Condensed sick report for July 1898: Mean strength 1253; diarrhea 87; dysentery 31; intermittent malaria 278; others 222; total 618.

This unit had 7 deaths while at Miami: typhoid 4; suppurative appendicitis 1; measles complicated by dysentery 1; dysentery 1.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I, pp. 526-527  
(Interview at Jacksonville with Capt. Rainnold, Asst. Surg.  
U.S. Volunteers, Second Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.  
This unit was at Miami June 29 to Aug. 8, 1898, and went  
by train to Jacksonville)

Unit assembled on May 2, 1898, at the Fair Grounds, N. Orleans.  
Initially there was much diarrhea but it abated when distilled  
water was furnished the men. Went to Mobile May 29th and while  
there 2 cases of typhoid developed.

Arrived at Miami June 29th. Water supply was that which serviced  
the other units. Used the tub system for disposal of excreta.  
Eight cases of recognized typhoid developed ~~xxx~~ within 10 days  
after arrival at Miami. No evidence the water supply was infected  
Unit suffered 27 cases of typhoid during July - 21 of these in  
the first 3 weeks.

Moved by train to Jacksonville, August 8th.

There were 6 deaths from this unit in Miami: 1 appendicitis;  
1 liver abscess; 3 typhoid; 1 dysentery.

Condensed sick report for July:

Mean strength	1140
Diarrhea	46
Dysentery	22
Intermittent malaria	25
Remittent malaria	7
Other diseases	65
Awaiting Dx @ month's end	74

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I, pp 520-522  
(Interview at Jacksonville with Lieut. Morris, ranking medical officer, First Alabama Volunteer Infantry. This unit was camped at Miami June 21 to Aug. 10, 1898, and went from Miami to Jacksonville, Camp Cuba Libre)

Unit assembled at Camp Clark, Mobile Bay, May 1, 1898. By May 10, had a large number of acute diarrheas believed due to the change of diet. Had 2 cases of typhoid which were sent to the Marine Hospital - later there were 4 more cases.

On June 21, entrained for Miami. On arrival at Miami the officer says no preparations had been made. They couldn't dig sinks in the coral rock without dynamite. "The men retired to the bushes, consisting of small palmettoes, immediately adjoining the camp." Morris goes on to note that sinks could be only 3 feet deep, there was no soil to cover the feces, and they soon became so offensive the soldiers would not use them. The the unit resorted to wooden troughs

lined with galvanized iron and made water-tight. Each of these was 12-15' long, 2' wide and 20" deep. They were placed on a slant with a water tap at the elevated end and an outlet at the lower end. Sentinels were placed to see that the troughs were emptied and re-filled with fresh water at intervals.

Initially the water supply was from 12' wells (presumably those dug by Flagler's men) but when the sickness began to mount, the pump handles of these wells were removed and pipes laid to bring "Everglades water" from the City of Miami Water supply.

Morris thought the most prevalent illness "malarial jaundice," but the Reed commission called it "obstructive catarrhal jaundice." (This was likely Type A hepatitis according to our current nomenclature.)

Other diseases mentioned by Morris: diarrheas, dysenteries, intermittent malaria and measles. Reed, et al felt that a number of these cases by the above names were typhoid.

2.

The First Alabama Volunteer Infantry went by train to Jacksonville on August 10 th.

The Reed commission (p. 521) concluded the probable number of cases of typhoid were 158 of which 35 became manifest at Miami and 93 at Jacksonville. This unit had 3 deaths while at Miami, all of typhoid fever.

The diagnoses of the unit medical officers of these 158 cases were as follows:

Typhoid fever	19
Diarrhea	45
Dysentery	7
Malaria	87

The condensed sick report for this unit was:

	June	July	August
Mean strength	997	1215	1326
Diarrhea	89	22	3
Dysentery	52	30	16
Intermittent Malaria	224	187	70
Remittent Malaria	68	14	5
Other diseases	170	208	63



Ref: Vickery, et al: Experiences at the Various Hosp. p. 561

"We had cases of dysentery, but never found any amebae, and did not find any advantages in quinine as a rectal irrigation compared with other things, using also nitrate of silver, and normal serum solution and pure water. Much benefit seemed to come from a dose of castor oil in some of the cases of dysentery. The worst cases of dysentery did not seem to mind much anything we did; they kept on and apparently stopped when they got ready. It may be there were deep ulcers which took time to heal, but it was rather discouraging watching the patients. Diet did not seem to have much influence - I mean whether it was a diet of boiled milk, or, on the other hand, nitrogenous diet - it could not, to my mind, be proved that one was better than the other,..."

Ref: Vickery, et al: Experiences at the Various Hosp. p. 563  
(this portion by Henry Jackson)

"The treatment of dysentery was as follows: I gave them all irrigation, boric acid or soda or saline, bearing in mind the danger of rupture of the gut. In giving the injections the fluid was not forced into the bowel. In none of them did I raise the hips high, as you would raise them in giving an injection in a perfectly healthy gut... morphine was necessary in most cases to relieve pain. As far as I saw it had no effect whatever in controlling the movements:... In four of the cases I used the entirely empirical method of treating dysentery, which is employed so much in India and China, namely, to treat by morphine and ipecac.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, Vol. I, p. 507

"Colonel Maus thought that the origin of typhoid fever at Miami was due to the water supply - driven wells particularly. Most of the inhabitants of the town of Miami filtered their water, and the people at the hotel (Royal Palm) used mineral water; but the negro element there used water from the wells, and there is a great deal of typhoid fever among the negroes."

Typhoid bacteruria was known

Summer 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I. pp. 717- 721

As Appendix III of the above volume is an article by John Ralston Willims, M.D. of the Hygienic Laboratory, University of Michigan. He states that typhoid bacilli in the urine were first noted by Bouchard (Rev. de Med., I, 1881, p. 671) in 1880. He gives a table of other workers who had studied this and arrives at 16% of the cases studied showing typhoid bacilluria.

Ralston's own studies indicated about 25% of typhoid cases show bacilluria. They may appear at any stage of the disease, even late into convalescence, but, as a rule, are first seen at the end of the second week or at the beginning of the third. They may remain in the urine for but a few hours or may persist for years. They are ususally found in pure culture. Clothing stained with infected urine, or soil, or sewage polauted thereby may be a source of future infections.

Flies at camp Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: Fla. State Brd. Health, 10th Ann. Rpt. p. 22

"Flies, the universal followers of herds of stock, swarmed everywhere in camp and town, covering the food of well and sick alike. Water barrels at the hospitals were black with them and the sick themselves in their weak condition were compelled not only to fight against disease but against these discomforting pests."

## Antityphoid vaccination

Ref: Russell, Frederick F.: Antityphoid Vaccination

"The harmlessness of inoculating killed typhoid bacilli into human beings was demonstrated in the year 1896 by Sir A. E. Wright in England and Pfeiffer and Kolle in Germany. The publication of Pfeiffer and Kolle's investigations antedates Wright's paper by some months." (p. 803)

"We began to use the prophylactic (antityphoid vaccination) early in 1909..." on a voluntary basis.

Compulsory vaccination "was ordered on March 9, 1911, for all troops on the border (Texas-Mexican border where large scale troop maneuvers were underway at that time.)"

Vaccination of all Army recruits began Mar. 9, 1911, and all persons in the Army under age 45 on Sept. 30, 1911. Compulsory vaccination of all Navy personnel was ordered on Jan. 1, 1912.

## Antityphoid vaccination

Ref: Stanhope Bayne-Jones: Evolution of Preventive Med., pp  
140-143.

Subcutaneous injection of killed typhoid bacilli "devised and tested by Sir Almroth Wright (1861-1947)" It was proved successful in the Boer War (1899-1902.

Vaccination against typhoid fever in the U.S. Army began in limited stages in 1909 and was made compulsory for the whole Army in 1911.

Henson, G.E.: The Prophylaxis of Typhoid Fever, N. Orleans Med. & Surg. J. 67: 241, Sept. 1914:

Says on the above page that typhoid vaccination was made compulsory in the U.S. Army in 1912.

(Henson is incorrect and Bayne-Jones is correct - see article by Frederick F. Russell for precise details)

The germ theory generalized recognized

Summer 1898

Ref<sup>o</sup> Izlar: Inaugural Address, p. 26

"The germ theory of fever is now universally recognized by the profession, and it is known that whenever a chill seizes the body, and the temperature of the latter commences to rise, the presence of toxæmia is indicated, and infection from within or without is taking place."



Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary lessons of the War, p. 1291

"Unfortunately, typhoid fever is endemic in nearly all parts of the United States, and when a thousand men are brought together from any section, there is a fair chance that one or more of them are already ~~mk~~ infected with this ~~mk~~ disease. Unless these cases are recognized at the very outset the camp site is liable to be contaminated by typhoid excreta, and the bacilli, through the agency of flies or in a dessicated condition carried by the wind, effect a logment on food being prepared in the company kitchens, and thus find their way to the alimentary tracts of susceptible individuals.

"The attention of the profession has been largely attracted to the propagation of this disease through contamination of the water supply, and to the distribution of the thyphoid bacilli by the milkman, and there has perhaps been a tendency to overlook other modes of infection, which, in the absence of sewers and under conditions suach as existed in our camps during the first

months of the war with Spain, were even more important... and as a matter of fact the disease has prevailed in nearly every camp in the country which has been occupied for a period of a month or more. In many cases it was brought to our large camps from the Stat camps where the regiments were mustered into service."

Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary Lessons of the War, p. 1293

"The differential diagnosis of typhoid and malarial fevers can be made at an earlier date and with much greater certainty by a microscopid examination of the blood and the application of the Widal test than was practicable before the discovery of the malarial parasite and of the specific agglutinating action of the blood serum from a typhoid case upon the culture of the bacillus."

Sternberg goes on to say that these tests are so new they are not used by most of the practitioners who rely upon clinical judgement alone and leave the tests to the "specially trained experts."

Mis-diagnosis of typhoid as remittent fever Summer 1898

Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary Lessons of the War, p. 1292 - 1293

"Probably one of the most common mistakes in diagnosis made in all parts of the world where malarial and enteric fevers are endemic, is that of calling an attack of fever, belonging to the last named category, remittent... By referring to the literature of the subject he (the doctor) will find ample support for the view that remittent fevers are likely to assume a continued form ~~ax~~ and that patients suffering from malarial fevers of a remittent or continued type frequently fall into a typhoid condition."

Sternberg goes on to note that the term "typho-malarial" fever was coined by Jos. J. Woodward and was useful in Civil War days but is no longer useful as, "... typho-malarial fever is confessedly typhoid fever."

Ref: Sternberg: The Work of the Army, p. 1357

"One prominent cause of the increase of sickness in the early camps has been commented upon by only a few of our medical officers. These cite the prevalence of drunkenness and of venereal diseases due to the facilities and temptations afforded by the proximity of cities to the larger camps. They hold that if the systems of the men had not been weakened by dissipation they would not have succumbed so readily to the other influences which affected them."

"Malarial fevers added to the sick lists of camps in Florida, and of southern regiments in Georgia and Virginia."

"It was, however, typhoid fever which broke down the strength of the commands generally, the outbreak becoming distinctly manifest in July. Sporadic cases appeared in most of the cases in May and June, these cases having been brought in

many instances from the State camps. In fact, some regiments, as the Fifteenth Minnesota, suffered more from the disease at their State rendezvous than any of the regiments in the large Federal camps."

Transient diarrheas gave immunity to typhoid      Summer 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I., Introduction, p.xvii

"... and the conclusion that transient diarrheas not only did not predispose to typhoid but gave marked immunity to that disease, because they were due to typhoidal infection, is believed to be one of the most important conclusions reached in the investigation."

Deaths due to the hospital-train

Summer 1898

Ref: Izlar: Inaugural Address, p. 29

"A great many deaths from the fever I think were due to the hospital-train. Transporting men in the first, second and third weeks of the fever was suicidal, still the Government persisted in so doing."



Description of the medical and surgical field chests 1898

Ref: Raymond: Med. Organ. of Camp at Tampa, p 590

Describes the construction of the medical and surgical field chests of which one of each was provided to each regiment.

Unfortunately he doesn't list the contents of the chests.

Ref: Borden, W.C.: The Use of the Rontgen Ray by the Medical Department of the United States Army in the War with Spain. (see photocopied material in the file "Spanish-American War Medicine.")

The chief weapon of the Spanish Army in Cuba was the Mauser rifle which fired a small caliber, steel-jacketed bullet at high velocity. Also used were "shrapnel bullets" of soft lead and larger mass travelling at slower rates. Some of the irregular troops were armed with Remington rifles of 0.41 caliber which fired a bullet of soft lead covered with a brass jacket (the Mauser bullet had a nickle-steel jacket) Because of the relatively high rate of speed and sharp penetration the Mauser bullet wounds were seldom infected and it rapidly became evident they should not probe gunshot wounds as no harm resulted from leaving them alone usually. Further the Nealon probe (porcelain tipped probe) was supposed to bring out a smudge of lead if it contacted the bullet, but this did not work with Mauser bullets as no lead was exposed.

(Over)

The author states that at best the probe located not more than 10% of the bullets. The mortality rate of all gunshot wounds in the Spanish-American War was half that of such wounds in the Civil War - see the photocopied tables. Much of this improvement was likely due to the surgeons abandoning the practice of probing wounds and trying to remove bullets. When left alone most of the wounds healed by first intention. One of the dressings used in the Spanish-American War was iodoform gauze.

Contents of the field surgical chest - S-A War

May 1898

Ref: Raymond: Sanitary Organization, p. 716

Author gives a detailed list of the equipment in a surgical chest designed for field use. He doesn't list the instruments but ~~xxx~~ rather bandages, gloves, ligatures, etc.

Ref: Keuchel: Chemicals and Meat, p. 256

"The American soldier in the Spanish-American War was primarily a beef and bacon eater. The standard daily ration for one soldier called for twelve ounces of bacon, pork or canned beef, or twenty ounces of fresh beef. In addition the ration called for eighteen ounces of soft bread or sixteen ounces of hardtack. Cornbread could be used in lieu of wheat bread. To every one hundred rations were allowed the following: fifteen pounds of beans or peas, or ten pounds of rice or hominy, ten pounds of gree or eight pounds of roasted coffee, fifteen pounds of sugar, four pounds of salt, four quarts of vinegar, and four ounces of pepper. "During the Civil War fresh beef had been supplied from animals driven on the hoof and slaughtered as required by cooks in the field. In the Spanish-American War it was decided to supply the army with refrigerated beef... In principle the program was sound ... In practice during wartime, however, many problems did arise!" He goes on to discuss the great problems of refrigeration that were not

solved until long after the war.

"Canned beef was the object of most of the criticism by the toops themselves. Canned beef was not new to the army having been used as a travel ration since 1878. General Miles had made it quite clear that the term 'embalmed' applied to refrigerated not canned beef, although the press and the public came to use the term for all army beef."

"... the most frequent complain was that canned beef was stringy, gristly, unpalatable, and at times nauseating."  
p. 257.

Major cause of sickness not food

Apr.-Aug. 1898

Ref: Keuchel: Chemicals and Meat, pp. 260-261

"It is reasonable to assume that there were cases of food poisoning from tainted ~~meat~~ meat but Miles' charge that chemically preserved beef caused most to the sickness in the camps was not supported...

"The major cause of death and sickness was not spoiled food, or food preserved by chemicals, but disease, particularly typhoid fever... Investigations of army camps ... clearly demonstrated that typhoid fever, the result of poor sanitation and improper handling of the sick, was the major scourge of the army...

"With the Fifty-Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry at Camp Thomas, thirty-six of the thirty-seven deaths were caused by typhoid fever. Their drinking water was obtained from a nearby spring but was not boiled, although regulations specified boiling before consumption. Fecal pits were not adequately maintained and much fecal matter was simply deposited on the ground."

Ref: Munroe, The Commadore's Story, p. 264

This is an amusing account of the "defense guns for the fort" on Biscayne Bay during the Spanish American War. They were never mounted because by the time they arrived in Miami the roamer had it that the Spanish fleet was headed for Appalachicola so they were turned around on the train tracks and sent to Appalachicola.



Malaria in Spanish American War

1898

Duran Reynals: The Fever Bark, p. 235

"In the Spanish American War, for each soldier wounded four came back sick with malaria. "

Ref: Sternberg: The Work of the Army, p. 1358

"It is well known to the medical profession that this fever (typhoid) is propagated by a contaminated water supply, and it is not (? now) recognized that the great prevalence of this disease in an aggravated form in the camps of the Civil War was due to the use of surface and shallow well waters infected by typhoid excreta. To prevent transmission by the water supply, I recommended the use of boiled and filtered water when a pure spring supply could not be obtained, and to enable an efficient filtration of suspected waters to be made, field filters of approved construction were issued on my recommendation by the quartermaster's department."

Ref: Vickery, et al: Experiences at the Various Hosp.

In several of these accounts taken from hospitals in New England and about soldiers, the most of who had been returned from Cuba sick, it is noted that there were cases in which the malaria parasite was seen in blood smears and at the same time the Widal reaction was positive. If these observations are reliable, perhaps malaria and typhoid co-existed or perhaps the patient had previously had typhoid ~~xxx~~ and now had malaria.

Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary Lessons of the War, p. 1290

"The officers and enlisted men of our volunteer regiments were as a rule intelligent, patriotic and brave, but they were not disciplined... Trained officers can not at once establish discipline among untrained troops, and when both officers and enlisted men are without military experience it is evident that, with the best material, time will be required for the establishment of discipline. And in the absence of discipline it is impracticable to enforce proper sanitary regulations in camp... A reckless recruit will drink the water which has been condemned as unsafe, and at night will defile the ground in the vicinity of his tent rather than visit the company sink, which, possibly is in a disgusting and unsanitary condition because of a failure to carry out the orders to cover the surface of excreta 'with fresh earth, or quicklime, or ashes, three times a day.'"

Ref: Vickery, et al: Experiences at the Various Hosp. p. 561

"The malaria of all kinds in our experience seemed to be benefited by quinine and the largest doses we used were fifteen grains at a time. That was given six hours before a chill if we knew when that was, or as the temperature began to fall after the chill. It was given in one large dose at either of those times, and at other times a common way was three grains three times a day, or four times a day. One or two cases had bisulphate of quinine injected subcutaneously. ... The places where it was injected looked rather bad, looked something as I have seen places look where fluid extract of ergot has been injected. None of them came to sloughing... but the benefit was not very great. Fowler's solution, in doses of about three minims, seemed to be of value in the severe cases, or thos with crescentic forms."

Lessons of the S-A War

Ref: Jinn: Medico-Surg. Aspects of SA-War

P49 "Dressings not to be touched unless symptoms demand it."

Recommends antiseptic powder boracic acid and salicylic acid 4:1

P49 Attention called to the value of X-ray as a substitute for Nelaton's probe - he condemns the probe.

P103 Mauser projectile nickel-encased

P104 dissection & X-ray has replaced the probe  
(radiology then known as "skiagraphy".)

# Advocates

Avoid surgery in head, spine, chest, abdomen  
(except for hemorrhage)

For the Army surgeon:

P264- quinine, opium, calomel, strychnia,  
265 Iodophor, iron, arsenic,  $H_2O_2$ , KBR.  
turpentine, castor oil + anesthetics

P295 First tentative efforts @ asepsis in  
military surgery occurred in Russo-Turkish  
war. Also 1st condemnation of searching  
for & extracting bullets.

Value of antiseptic occlusive dressings  
emphasized first.  
Immed. immobilization of gunshot fx emphasized

Sewer construction stopped in Tampa

May 31, 1898

Ref: Schellings: Tampa, Florida, p. 38

Tampa attempted to speed up work on the city streets and installing sewers as the troops were streaming into the city. However, on May 31, the Florida State Health Officer (J.Y.Porter) stopped all work on the sewers and streets lest the "turning up the ground aided in the spread of fevers." The miasma theory of the origin of fevers (particularly yellow fever) was still firmly believed.

Thus the very thing that might have helped in controlling typhoid which became a great problem, the sewers, was not completed until long after the soldiers left.



Need for a "thalmoscope"

Summer 1898

Ref: Testimony of Maj. Chas. M. Gandy to Dodge Commission,  
pp. 727-739, (Vol 3) - see page 732.

"Q. Is a regiment, getting ready for the field - is it required to be supplied with a thalmoscope in examining eyes, etc.?

A. That question was asked me by an officer who had a man with eye trouble which he desired to fit with glasses. The regulations preclude the enlistment of men as recruits who require being fitted with glasses."

Supplies to be sent to Cuba with Shafter

Summer 1898

Ref: Testimony of Maj. Chas. M. Gandy to Dodge Commission,  
pp. 727-739, (Vol. 3) - p. 735.

Gandy was in charge of the medical supply depot at Tampa from May 20th to early Sept. 1898. On this page he discusses items shipped to Cuba with the invasion forces:

"... dressings, anesthetics (altho he doesn't say, elsewhere chloroform is most commonly mentioned; at one point ether - spelled 'either' is mentioned), stimulants, and ordinary drugs such as castor oil, quinine, and a number of preparations of opium."

"... bandages, gauzes, ligatures, antiseptics, quinine, stiumlants, beef extracts, condensed milk, tea..."

"... enameled operaring tables, surgical instruments, cases of medicines, medicines in original packages..."

Ref: Testimony of Maj. Daniel M. Appel to Dodge Commission  
pp 2869-2889 (see photocopy of entire testimony in  
manuscript file "Spanish American War Medicine.")  
See pp2870-71.

There were a total of six Army medical officers in the  
camp at Miami. Appel was the Chief Surgeon of the 1st  
Division, Major Viras was the surgeon in charge of the  
hospital and there were four acting assistant surgeons.

There was one nurse on the day shift and one on the  
night shift (isn't clear whether they were male or female,  
but I suspect they were male for on p. 2874 he mentions  
being ordered to countermand a request for "trained nurses"  
- likely female - from the Red Cross), to each tent. As  
a tent held 6 to 8 patients the ratio of nurses to patients  
is evident. There is mention of other detailed men to  
assist in the care in the hospital.

Army Hospital

1898

Ref: Blackman, E.V.: Miami and Dade County Florida, Victor  
Rainbolt, Washington, 1921, page 43

Mentions an Army general hospital in Miami in 1898 located  
on Avenue C along 13th Street.

Hospital at Miami during S-A War

Summer 1898

Ref: Testimony of Maj. Daniel M. Appel to Dodge Commission,  
pp 2869-2889 (see photocopy of entire testimony in  
manuscript file "Spanish American War Medicine)

This contains much detail about the sickness and medical facilities at Miami - Appel was chief surgeon of the 1st Division at that time.

This article mentions a tent hospital but no hospital in a building. He does mention a "storehouse" that belonged to the hospital and where supplies were kept. Recall that Donna Thomas ("Camp Hell" published in the FHQ) implies the hospital was in a building. Perhaps she was confusing the hospital with the storehouse.

Miami hospital buildings + tents Sept 8, 1898

Ref: Surg. Villas rpt., Investg. Conduct, Vol 8, p 94 + 93

In rebuttal to the accusations of Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, Villas (Chief surgeon @ Camp Miami) mentions a building as part of the hospital and another "building used for typhoid patients" some distance from the convalescent wards.

Thus it appears the Division Hospital at Camp Miami consisted of at least 2 buildings as well as a number of hospital tents.

Ref: Raymond: Med. Organ. of Camp at Tampa, p. 591

"The division hospital will thus consist of 1 surgeon, 2 assistant surgeons and the whole personnel of the hospital corps of the seven regiments, and their several field hospital equipments, retaining at regimental headquarters, only one medical and one surgical field chest, one wall tent, and one folding chair and stand."

Ref: Raymond: Med. Organ. of Camp at Tampa, p. 590

"The hospital tent is 14 feet long, 15 feet wide, and 11 feet to the ridge, the wall being  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. This space will accommodate six hospital field cots, three being palced with heads against each lateral wall, leaving a center aisle or passageway from end to end. The canvass at each end can be swu ng back allowing of ample ventilation. By placing two hospital tents in line with each other, end to end, but separated by a distance of fourteen feet, this intervening space being roofed in bya hospital tent-fly, fastened with guy ropes, and ideal twelve bed field hospital can be attained..."



Ref: Raymond: Med. Organization of Camp at Tampa, p. 590

"The flag for a field hospital is made of white bunting, six by four feet, with a red cross of bunting, three feet high and three feet wide in the center, the arms of the cross being twelve inches wide.. The flags for ambulances and guidons to mark the way to field hospitals are made of white bunting twelve inches high and twelve inches wide (with same red cross reduced in size)"

On p. 591, he quotes Cuban refugee physicians as stating that the Spanish soldiers they would encounter in Cuba would not respect the hospital flag or the brazzard (arm band).

1st Div. Hospital at Camp Miami

July 1898

Ref: Register of 1st Div. Hosp., 7th Army Corps - seen at the  
National Archives, Wash. D.C.

(See card: "Diseases at 1st. Div. Hosp. Miami" for list of  
diagnoses - this card will deal with other aspects)

The entries for Camp Miami cover 58 pages and record 600  
completed cases. Statistics for the month of July, 1898:

Mean strength: (1st Division, July, 1898)

Officers 294.5

Enlisted men 7079

Total 7373.5

Number in hosp. at beginning of July 15

Admitted during July 892

Returned to duty 589

Died 11

Remaining in hosp. at end of July 307

Total number of in-hospital patient days 6829

First case of typhoid admitted at Camp Miami, June 26, 1898. Fifty-six cases of diagnosed typhoid (ie. listed in the register as typhoid) were in the hospital during the month of July. Of these:

Returned to duty

5

Remaining at the end of the month

~~54~~ 45

Died

6

(The last of the patients were transferred to Jacksonville August 13th. Between July 31 and Aug. 13, three more patients died of typhoid at Miami. Another two who had come down with typhoid at Miami died after the moved to Jacksonville - Aug. 18 & Aug. 22.)

See notes for a list of the names of all who died of typhoid/ There were undoubtedly many more cases of typhoid (perhaps 50% more) that were listed under other diagnoses. For example: Vin S. Siddall was admitted Aug. 5th with a diagnosis of "malaria, intermittent" but hemorrhaged from the bowels on Aug. 7th, and died of "hemorrhage of bowels" on Aug. 9th. Also on p. 34 is listed John F. Harton adm. Aug 11th, at Miami as "measles" who died Aug. 28th, of "typhoid pneumonia."

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 163

"The division hospital in which the sick men were supposed to be accommodated was by no means what it should have been. With accommodations for only 200 it at one time contained as many as 314. The attendance given the sick was not at all what might have been arranged had the proper attention been paid to this feature; and frequently the food furnished was of a very inferior quality and poorly cooked."

Genl. Hosp. at Camp Miami poorly located

Summer 1898

Ref: Fla. State Brd. Health, 10th Ann. Rpt. p. 22

"This state of affairs would not have been believed to be possible if it had not been seen, for to locate a General Hospital in which were hundreds of cases of sickness, including Typhoid Fever, in the center of a town and closed in by dwellings, hotels and boarding houses, when scarcely two thousand feet distant there was offered a beautiful grove shaded with palms, well sodded with green grass, and immediately on the shores of a bay, where cold and ~~invigorating~~ invigorating breezes swept freely, hourly, ~~an~~ cannot be described in milder terms than a criminal neglect of the sick."

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, Vol. I, p. 518

"The division hospital is located on a vacant lot in the center of the town. The tents are crowded. The ground is low and covered with brush and other vegetation. The lot has been partially cleared, and some of the holes in it have been filled. One of these holes is about 30 feet in diameter and 6 feet deep. It seems to have been used as a deposit for rubbish. I expressed disapproval of this site and had a board appointed to select a suitable one outside of the city."

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 150

"The division hospital at Miami was a hastily-prepared facility, and adapted, partially open, wooden building located within the town limits. The best efforts of the surgeons and nurses were foiled by lack of sufficient medical supplies and shortages of tentage, coupled with the rapid spread of illness within the command. As a consequence the hospital, like the water supply, became a controversial issue. Colonel Maus declared the facility 'unsuitable and unsanitary.' Eleanor Kinzie Gordon, wife of the general commanding the Second Brigade, sharply criticized the condition of the hospital building, the lack of nurses and competent attendants, and the carelessness which led to one patient's being set on fire by and overturned candle... she arranged for the purchase of mosquito netting, a rare item in wartime Miami, for the hospital and supervised the refurbishing of the building."

Refers to: Carson, H.R.: Recollections of a Chaplain in the Volunteer Army (n.p. - 1899?) p. 9)

Ref:Hosp. Register, 1st Div. Hosp. 7th Army Corps, Camp Miami  
(see at the National Archives, Washington D.C.)† †

Following diagnoses are listed in this Hospital Register:

Measles	Mumps
Typhoid	Malaria, intermittent & remittent
Ephemeral fever	Gonorrheal phimosis
Dysentery	Diarrhea
Varicose veins	Acute bronchitis
Alcoholic gastritis	Chronic rheumatism
Epilepsy	Catarrhal jaundice
Hemorrhoids	Oak poisoning
Facial neuralgia	Pleurisy
Asthma	Croupous pneumonia
Earache	Heat exhaustion
Lumbago	Intestinal colic



Acute appendicitis  
Peritonitis  
Frontal neuralgia  
Erisiplas  
Bullet wound

Acute constipation  
Bright's Disease  
Lymphangitis  
Rheumatism, syphilitic  
Rheumatism, gonorrhoeal

Operations noted:  
    circumcision  
    appendectomy  
    removal of bullets

The only anesthetic mentioned is chloroform - presumably given by the drop method altho this is not stated.



Can't cure anything in Florida without quinine Summer 1898

Ref: Vickery, et al: Experiences at the Various Hospi. p. 563  
(this portion by Henry Jackson of Boston)

Discussing the treatment of malaria he saw in soldiers from the Spanish-American War.

"I used what I should call a mixed treatment, that is, combining the so-called Dock method, of giving a single large dose of quinine when the temperature has fallen a degree, with the method of giving the continued doses of quinine." He then states he gave an initial dose of quinine 20 grains (in 4 capsules - didn't trust tablets and liquid resulted in vomiting) followed by 15 grains in divided doses throughout the day. "To every case that came into the hospital I gave two grains of quinine three times a day, on the theory of the Southern physicians, that you cannot cure anything in Florida, as I have heard them say, without quinine."

Division hospital in a filthy locality July 19, 1898

Ref: Investg. of Conduct: Vol 8. p 75  
Apparently part of H. Col. Guild's report

Tents crowded on lot covered with weeds  
in middle of town... sinks and garbage  
emitting a most offensive odor. They  
can't comprehend why such a location chosen.

1st Div. Hosp., Camp Miami - other material

July 1898

Ref: Office of Adjutant General Hospital Papers, 1886-1912;  
1st Div. Hosp., 7th Army Corp., 1898-1899,  
R.G. 94, Box 40.

I found the above at the National Archives but there seemed to be nothing useful in it. In Box 39 of the above papers are daily hospital reports from the Hospital at Miami, but these are only bare statistics - no names, diagnoses or narrative.

In Box #40 there is an order (Special Order #43) from Major General Keifer dated July 18, 1898, appointing a board to investigate the possibility of moving the Miami hospital to a better location. The board consisted of;

- Maj. D.M. Appel, Chief Surg. 1st Division
- Maj. John Cary Evans, Inspector General, 1st Division
- Maj. Frank E. Artaud, Surg. 1st Louisiana Vol. Infantry

(no detail is provided explaining why the move was being considered, and I find no note whether it was moved)

Ref: Sternberg: The Work of the Army, p. 1357

"In my opinion, the reduction of the age limit from 21 to 16 years and the haste with which the volunteer regiments were organized and mustered into the service were responsible for much of the sickness which was reported in the early days of their camp life. All military experience shows that young men under 21 years breakdown readily under the strain of war service; and every regiment had many of these youths in its ranks.

"Soon after the newly raised levies were aggregated in large camps sickness began to increase progressively from causes (which may) largely be referred to ignorance on the part of the officers of the principles of camp sanitation and of their duties and responsibilities as regards the welfare of the enlisted men in their commands. Medical officers, as a rule, were also without experience in the sanitation of camps and the prevention of disease among troops. ... Considerations of domestic economy and sanitation in the

companies and regiments were not given proper attention, and men who were being taught to meet the enemy in battle succumbed to the hardships and insanitary conditions of life in their camps of instruction.

"The sites of certain of the camps have been instanced in the newspapers as the cause of the sickness which was developed in them; but a review of the whole situation shows that it was not the site, but the manner of its occupation which must be held responsible for the general spread of disease among the troops."

Ref: Reed Commission Report: Vol. 1, pp: 520-521; 523; 525;  
527; 528; and 529.

The trough system was used by the 1st Alabama Volunteer Infantry and the first Louisiana Infantry - both of these regiments arrived at Miami June 24, 1898 - the first arrivals.

The 1st Texas Infantry which also arrived June 24th, used sinks and "some of the men used floating privies." Some have said this unit was encamped on the bay front but that may be incorrect as the medical officer doesn't mention their using the trough system.

All three units of the second brigade (second Texas, 2nd Alabama and 2nd Louisiana) were too far from the bay front to use the trough system and after sinks failed resorted to the tub system.



Miami river an ideal abode for malaria

Summer 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 169

"The location of the Second Alabama's camp was more prolific of mortality than the quarters of any other regiment at Miami. Close by straggled the Miami river with its wide, marshy banks that were flooded and freed with the rise and fall of the tide. The water, semi-brackish, was of a character idealic for the abode of malaria."

Catarrhal jaundice at Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: Register 1st Div. Hosp. at Camp Miami, Surgeon in Charge  
W.N. Vilas, Maj. and Surg. 1st Texas Volunteer Infantry.

During the month of July 1898, the above hospital register lists four (4) cases of catarrhal jaundice. As of July 31, 1898, three of the four were still "in Hospital."

Recall that the Miami Camp moved to Jacksonville about August 13th. The hospital and its register went with the troops and the register shows 14 cases of catarrhal jaundice during August in Jacksonville - most of these ~~were~~ would have become infected at Miami.

## Typho-malarial fever - meaning

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I., p. 646

The term typho-malarial fever was coined in 1862 by Major J.J. Woodard, United States Army who had spent the preceding year with the Army of the Potomac. In his own words is the following definition:

"I never meant this term (typhomalaria) to represent a specific type of fever, but intended it to designate all the many-faced brood of hybrid forms resulting from the combined influence of the causes of malarial fever and of enteric fever."

The Reed commission did extensive studies to determine if typhoid (as proven by positive Widal agglutination reaction) and malaria (as prove by positive blood smears) existed in sequence or co-existed in patients. They were able to accumulate 95 cases of which 15 died. In only 12 were the two diseases co-existent. In the others the one preceded the other - most commonly the malaria following the typhoid. (Recall that most of the malaria was contracted in Cuba or

Porto Rico and that most of the typhoid occurred in the U.S. before the troops went overseas)

Among their final conclusions the Reed commission states that malaria was rare among the troops that remained in the United States. For example they were unable to identify a single case with positive malaria smears at Camp Cuba Libre although a number of cases were tested.

As one of the conclusions of their investigation the commission states: (p. 654-655)

"It follows that the term 'typhomalarial' as applied to a particular type of fever, whether used in the sense understood by Woodward or as indicating a severe type of malarial disease, is equally misleading and should be dropped from the nomenclature."

Ref: Sternberg: The Work of the Army, p. 1359

"My report presents tabulations compiled from monthly reports of sick and wounded received from May to September, inclusive, and representing a strength present of 167,168 men. These give full particulars of 1715 deaths, of which number

640 were occasioned by typhoid fever  
97 by malarial fevers, and  
393 by diarrhea and dysentery."

Malaria a rare disease in U.S. camps

Summer 1898

Ref: Sternberg: Sanitary Lessons of the War, p. 1292

Quoting Major Victor C. Vaughan representing the board of medical officers appointed to investigate the incidence of typhoid in the camps of the S-A War:

"As a result of the work done by these men (medical investigative board) we are able to state that malaria was a very rare disease among those troops who remained in the United States."

Sternberg goes on to detail why most of the fevers were typhoid rather than malaria. He includes "several hundred blood examinations" for the malaria parasite as evidence that very few cases were malaria.

"Typhoid fever was not only diagnosed malaria, but it was covered up by many other names. In one regiment the death rate from indigestion amounted to 15 percent of the

completed cases. In another regiment at Chickamauga dengue was a frequent diagnosis of many cases which undoubtedly were typhoid fever."

Was hepatitis common?

Summer 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 168

"Lieutenant Colonel Maus was shown the true condition of affairs while Lieutenant Colonel Guild inspected the men - the pale, anaemic, jaundiced, fever-racked Alabamians who, six weeks before, had formed the giant regiments of the South."

Jaundice is a rare manifestation of typhoid according to the account in Harrison's textbook of medicine, p. 841.



Ref: Paul Habert, Forecaster in charge of the local weather weather office. (Phone: 667-3108)

The local office files go back to 1895, at least in some details. The official weather station in 1898 was at Jupiter, but Habert has records of an unidentified observer at Lemon City dealing with rainfall.

June 1898 - very dry - total rainfall 0.8"; today the average rainfall for June is 8"  
It rained only on 2 days: June 5 and June 17.

July - more rain - total of 5.92" for the month; today the average rainfall for July is 6.5 - 7"  
Rained 2" on July 2nd lightly each day July 9th to 16th.

August - a rainy month - total of 9.35" - today the average August rainfall total is 7.5"  
On August 1st it rained 2.9" and Aug. 7th 1.55"

September - a dry beginning - didn't get data for the

rest of the month as it is not relevant to this paper.

Mr. Habert states it is commonly thought that 50 or more years ago the climate of south Florida was slightly cooler and more rainy but no one really knows this.

Another source of information (the one who suggested Habert) is a retired weatherman, Donald Gaby (phone: 635-2726). He was suggested to me by Arva Parks and I talked with him on 11/5/86.

He suggested other sources:

National Climatic Center  
Federal Building  
Ashville, N.C.

U.S. Army Signal Service

Gaby states the National Weather Service began in 1870.

Miami And The Soldiers

June 17, 1898

Mia Metrop June 17, 1898

See photocopy in the Camp Miami file.  
Details the various inspections of Miami as  
a suitable camp site and their outcome.

Six regiments in Miami July 1, 1898  
Mia Metrop. Fri. July 1, 1898 p 3 (Vol 5 #8)  
Col 1

"With six regiments now in Miami..." "

"All the hotels <sup>are</sup> doing an excellent business

Hotel Bixayne

Hotel Conolly (Rates \$2/day + up)

Royal Palm Hotel

Hotel Miami

"Ice famine is on and with the present crowd it looks as though it might stay."  
(Mia Mince meat)

Report of Lieut. Col. Curtis Guild

July 19, 1898

Investigation of the Conduct, Vol 8 p 75

Water supply has offensive odor, hot, unpalatable  
and comparatively inaccessible - men resort  
to driven wells.

"Since our visit" town authorities have  
run the water into tanks cooled with ice.

Romantic innage of the Miami Rv. & bay

Summer 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 158-9

Check the original - it's too long to copy - writer was  
a correspondent for the Houston Post, C. Arthur Williams.

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, p. 184

"Just as the bead was drawn on cows in 1909 it was drawn on chickens. Fae MacArthur remembered that when her grandfather, Dr. Samuel Fowler, lived on Thirteenth Street his chickens and those of Dr. Jackson ran around together during the day and sometimes forgot which roost to go home to at night. But that was in 1898."

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 157

"In their illness they tossed on sheetless mattresses, tormented by flies and insects, lacking the attention of skilled nurses, inadequately supplied with medicines, half the time without ice or milk and never furnished with those dainties for which an invalid yearns, until three disinterested ladies undertook to supply them at their own expense. What wonder that they died?"

This is a quotation from a newspaper reporter, John S. Kendall, of the New Orleans Picayune.



Disease was all the Army's fault at Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: R Fla. State Brd. of Health, 10th Ann. Rpt. p. 22-23

"... the unhealthful conditions at the Miami encampment were due entirely to the ~~an~~ troops themselves and which could have been prevented had proper discipline been enforced from thtime of their arrival at that point."

Troops brought typhoid with them to Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: Fla. State Brd. Health, 10th Ann. Rpt. p. 22

"When these troops were moved from Mobile to Florida, and to Miami, they brought with them cases of typhoid fever, which through absolute neglect of the ordinary precautions against a dissemination of the germs of this disease rapidly propagated under the unsanitary conditions, which the troops themselves created, until the number of cases was alarming not only to the welfare of the Army itself at this point but threatened the safety of the citizens of Miami."

This is the closest Porter comes to revealing that typhoid occurred among the citizens of Miami. In the ~~six~~ 5 year mortality table in the appendix of this report only 4 cases of typhoid deaths between Jan. 1, 1893 and Dec. 31, 1898, in Dade Cty. This statistic is likely incorrect. Incidentally, this table shows 373 deaths from typhoid during the same period. Unfortunately the table doesn't list the deaths according to the year; lumps the 5 years together - possibly intentionally.

Camp Miami site recommended by J.Y. Porter

Summer 1898

Ref: Florida State Brd. Helath, 10th ann. rept., pp 20-21

"The camp site at Miami was recommended by the State Health Officer as offering advantages of geological formation and topographical position, which could not be offered by any other place outside of Florida... Located on Biscayne Bay, with the Atlantic Ocean immediately in front of the proposed camping grounds, over which steady breezes blew all summer from the ocean, with good water, easy drainage - even after heavy rains - adequately provided with sewerage and scavenger service and ample opportunity for bathing, it was ~~thought~~ that thought with moderate care exercised in supervising the habits of the men the health of the command could not fail to be excellent."

"But what resulted? Instead of locating the regiments where the ~~the~~ local authorities had selected, along the Bay front, several were placed back from the water view, and in depressions where the breezes could not reach and where the heat was sorely felt, while also poorly provided with shelter, and, in many

instances, with what was worse than ■ no covering at all, as security from the elements. "

Porter goes on to say they had inadequate clothes, were forced to drill in the heat of the day "to use them to a Cuban climate," indulged in excess diet and "trashy drinks."

Ref: Telephone Conversation with Mrs. Julia C. Peters on 4/7/68  
(Mrs. Peters is in her 80's) - Address: 10365 S.W. 186 St.  
Phone - 235-3603.

Mrs. Peters came to Lemon City in 1898 when she was a girl of 15. She recalls the "business district" was at the edge of the bay on both sides of what is now N.E. 62nd Street. Right on the bay was a general store run by D.R. Knight. She thinks there were other businesses but does not remember a bar even though she knows the story of the bar tender Lewis who killed several men including Rhett McGregor. Most of the people lived in the N.W. from this and had homesteads. She lived in a house about a block north of 62nd Street and some distance from the bay. The street was not paved. She remembers a pier that jutted into the water where the boats landed. She also remembers a school house which was just east of the railroad and about a block south of 62nd Street. In this school house all grades were taught. Apparently on the second floor of the school house was a dance hall where dances were held that attracted the people from Miami as there was no dance hall in the Miami area.

Much typhoid at Miami

July-August 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spæad, Vol. I, p. p. 507

(Quoting Col. Maus)

The Col. notes that seven regiments of the First Division all from Miami where, "there had been much typhoid fever," were now getting rid of their typhoid after moving to Jacksonville.

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 148

"The six regiments had been issued blue wool service uniforms of the typ used by regulars on the Great Plains. These were unbearably hot in summertime Miami. The War Department... began to purchase summer uniforms of khaki duck. Some of these new outfits reached troops in Miami during late July, but most of the men left South Florida still attired in uniforms designed for stations a thousand miles to the north. Officers could purchase summer uniforms custom-made from local tailors, or they could buy the new garb from a firm in ~~St. Louis~~ Cincinnati which had sent a representative to Miami to solicit such orders, but few enlisted men could afford either option." She refers to Miami Metropolis, July 1 and 15, 1898.

Sick sent to the hotel at Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: Testimony of Mrs. Jos. J. Gest to Dodge Commission,  
p. 1352. (see photocopy of the entire testimony in  
Manuscript file Spanish-American War Medicine)

"My son's regiment had \$ 2,000 regimental fund. Then when they were down at Miami, where they suffered fearfully, the captain would send them to the hotel (doesn't specify which hotel - the Royal Palm and the Miami Hotels come to mind but there could have been others - must check the newspapers at the time for hotel names) and pay for it out of these funds."

Her son was in "The Louisiana Tigers" - this had to be the 1st or 2nd Louisiana Volunteer Infantry for they were the only Louisiana regiments in Miami.



Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 159-160

"... the First Texas which was the first to arrive and which was located directly on the bay shore (according to the writer, this was the only ground cleared by Flagler's men before the arrival of the troops). From this point, back toward the Everglades, stretched the First Louisiana, the First Alabama, the Second Texas, the Second Louisiana and the Second Alabama in the order named."

(Note: the above locations may not be correct. See card entitled "Human Waste disposal at Camp Miami")

1,000 a day on sick report at Miami

Summer 1898

Ref: Testimony of Maj. Daniel M. Appel to Dodge Commission  
pp 2869-2889. (see photocopy of entire testimony in  
manuscript file "Spanish American War Medicine")  
See p. 2881.

"Over 10 percent of the force I had before I left were sick. There were at one time over 1,000 on the sick report, but they wer chiefly measles cases or very slight ailments. The camp itslef was so enervating that very slight cause would make the men sick!" (recall the total number of troops at Miami was about 7,500)

"... several hundred of the men had had an attack of cuecarisa, a slight fever, and in two or three days they were well,..."

" At the time we were in the camp (Miami) the newspapers reported that the men were dying by scores every day... (there were) twelve deaths in a camp of 7,000 men. Of those

6 were typhoid cases who were sick when they came there; two of them (surgeons) committed suicide, and 3 died of dysentery. Those were all the deaths reported in the camp."

Altho there were complaints that the site of the Miami hospital was unhealthy and a board was appointed to consider moving the hospital site, Appel (p. 2882) thought the hospital was placed in the "best site in the whole town."

Soldiers Sick in Miami

REF: Schellings: Soldiers in Miami, 1898, Tequesta, #17,  
69-76, 1957

*Master File* 1898

This article details the experience of the soldiers in Miami during the Spanish-American War. Apparently the camp site was poorly layed out as to the sanitary arrangements and water supply, initially it was cleared with the intention of being a long rectangle facing the bay but the army units rotated this 90' placing a short side along the bay and the rest of the camp extending far to the West. Attempts to set up a latrine were ineffective because of the coral rock. A series of half-barrels to be emptied daily was tried but was ineffective. Many of the men defecated on the ground cataminating the water supply. Intestinal disorders and typhoid fever were among the illnesses encountered. Orders to boil all water before use were ignored. The first troops arrived on June 24, 1898, and the last left Miami on August 13, 1898. When the order to remove the troops arrived on July 29,

there were 260 to 270 men in the "hospital" and by August 13 only 50 men remained in the hospital. The article does not state where the hospital was located or give any details about the hospital or medical officers. It does quote a soldier writing to home who said, "If I owned both Miami and Hell, I'd rid out Miami and live in Hell!"

*Extra Copy* 1898

23

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Ref: Testimony of Col. Chas. R. Greenleaf to Dodge Commission pp. 1964-1983. See pp. 1965,1978,1980.

Greenleaf was an asst. surgeon general and chief surgeon with the troops in the field. He was sent to inspect the site at Miami and reported favorably on it. He says: "I was a member of the board that examined that site, and reported favorably on it as a camp of refuge for the troops in the event of the appearance of yellow fever, and recommended also that at no time should there be over a thousand people there...We were threatened with yellow fever at the time; it had made its appearance in Mississippi, and the point to consider was the protection of that army against its introduction. My view, after consulting with Dr. Guiteras and Dr. Porter, the health officer of Florida, was that the proper places for refuge camps would be those least accessible by railways, and we were afraid of the site at Jacksonville, and thought that Miami and Fernandina, being the easiest controlled, would be the places to select; but it was with that understanding



that it should be only a camp of refuge." He reiterates that no more than a thousand men should be sent there - certainly not a full division.

p. 1978, he states "Miami is a quarantine camp for a small number of people, for the reason that there is only one railroad there... it was not recommended for a permanent camp at all." Further down the page he states that 5,000 men could be put there for embarkation but "they should stay there (only) a few days."

Ref: Blackman, E.V.: page 41-42

This section written by Dr. James M. Jackson states that when the Spanish American War troupes were located in Miami in 1898 there were six doctors practicing in Miami.

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 149

"The doctors feared the outbreak of malaria, but they already had a serious health problem on their hands: an autopsy performed on the body of an officer from the Second Louisiana proved the existence of typhoid fever. By mid-July, the Second Brigade reported about 350 men daily on sick call as fever and other ills spread. The First Brigade, some elements of which had camped too near open refuse sinks and the Biscayne Bay sewer, reported a sick list of approximately 260." She refers to Senate Doc. 221, VIII, 72-73.

Ref: Rerick: Memoirs, page 137

Rerick states there were 7,000 soldiers stationed in Miami in 1898 because of the Spanish American War. For some reason though dengue appeared in Key West and Jacksonville it skipped Miami that year.

Flagler considered Miami a company town

Summer 1898

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 141

"His (Flagler's) company installed street lights in the business district and built the waterworks during the first year of Miami's incorporaton. The Miami Metropolis, the only major newspaper, was owned by Flagler between 1897 and 1905. It mirrored most of his opinions and protected his interests."

Miami's population

April 1898

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 143

"After all Miami looked like a 'real town' as early as Decemver 1896, with a city hall, jail, volunteer fire department, thriving business district, and Flaglers light and water systems. When the war broke out on April 25, 1898, Miami, not yet two years past its incorporation, had a population of 2,000." She gives as a reference Miami Metropolis, Aug. 5, 1898.

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 144 and 154

"The first soldiers arrived in Miami on June 24, 1898, By the first week in July, the entire division of 7500 men had established its camp.... they were volunteers from nearby southern states."

p. 154: "On August 1, 1898, the First Division received orders to break camp and move via railroad to Jacksonville, where the rest of the VII Corps was encamped. The movement took ten days, the First Alabama being the last unit to leave on August 12. A few staff officers and a small hospital detachment remained in Miami to care for those patients too sick to move immediately."

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, p. 146

"The sale of liquor was illegal in early Miami under the terms of the original deeds to city plots, but Camp Miami was near the unincorporated settlement of North Miami, in which whiskey was readily available along with prostitutes and games of chance. Soldiers often slipped out of camp at night to visit the saloons patronized by local civilians." (she refers to J.K. Dorn's Recollections and John Sewells Memoirs)



Soldiers in Miami

June, 1899

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, April 28, 1905, p. 1, col. 4

"An action of the war department dispatching 8,000 troops to Miami without previous notice, Miami awoke one bright morning in June, 1899, to realize her population had grown to 10,000 or more people."

Keuchel: Chemicals and Meat, p. 260

"Miami was probably the worst camp but fortunately the army quickly abandoned it. Miami provided a sewer system to the camp which was nothing more than a wooden trough. Much fecal matter was hauled out in buckets or the men simply used nearby bushes."

Ref: Miami Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1921, p. 2,  
Second Section, Col. 7-8.

"Electric Light and Power Service Growth Indicative of  
Miami's Steady Advance Through 25 Years."

The Royal Palm Hotel had a power plant installed possibly before 1898. The city contracted with Flagler in "the latter part of 1898," to buy power. The distribution system was constructed in 1899 and the system became operative. The city later constructed its own system which became operative in August 1904.

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, Vol. I, p. 519

(Quoting Col. Wood, Chief Commissary of the 7th Corps,  
July 21, 1898)

"To say nothing of the extremely high temperature of this water (the Everglade), owing to the direct action of the sun on the pipes, the water is about the color of that of the Missouri River and has a taste of vegetable matter that renders it unpleasant. To offset this, the troops have driven wells close to the company kitchens, and this water, while cooler, is daily contaminated by the slop and dish water thrown on the ground, to be pumped up again. To use either water seems to be the choice of two evils - malaria or typhoid fever - and I would earnestly recommend that the troops of the First Division be moved away from Miami, where the sick list is already amazingly large and daily increasing."

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread Vol. I, p. 507  
(quoting Col. Maus)

"As to the water supply at Miami, two or three surgeons told him (Col. Maus) that the water was frightful. In the Royal Palm Hotel this water was highly colored, it possessed a decided marshy odor, and it had a sediment besides the odor. They told him it was the water supplied by the city, and it came from the everglades 4 miles distant, which were filled with grass to the top of the water. This water was piped to the town, and thence distributed to the soldiers in iron pipes running upon the surface of the ground. This water was, of course, surface drainage, the rains having washed the country for miles around. That was the city supply that the proprietors called so fine. In addition to this supply in the camps, the regimental commands had driven wells through the coralline formation, which constituted the soil, 10 to 18 feet deep.

"The water from these wells was 10 to 15 degrees colder than

the everglade water, which latter, as has been stated, was distributed through pipes running upon the surface of the ground, and the men preferred the former. This pump water contained chalk formation and looked cloudy. 'I advised the colonels of the regiments and the division commander to abandon this pump water, and cause the pump handles to be removed...' He goes on to say that he sent gallon jugs of the pump water and the city water to Washington for testing and, "This water was pronounced unfit for use."

He mentions that 10 or 12% of the command were sick when he was there.

He states: "The land interests had become indignant at the charges made against the water supply, and they telegraphed to Miami to bring civil suits against those men who made the charges."

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, Vol. I, p. 159

"It seems to have been unquestionably demonstrated that the water first supplied through the pipes as Everglade water was in reality pumped from a large shallow well, the situation of which rendered its contents quite as likely to be infected as was the water from the regimental wells. After the discovery of this deceit the Everglade water was furnished."

Ref: Sewell, John: Memoirs, pp104-107

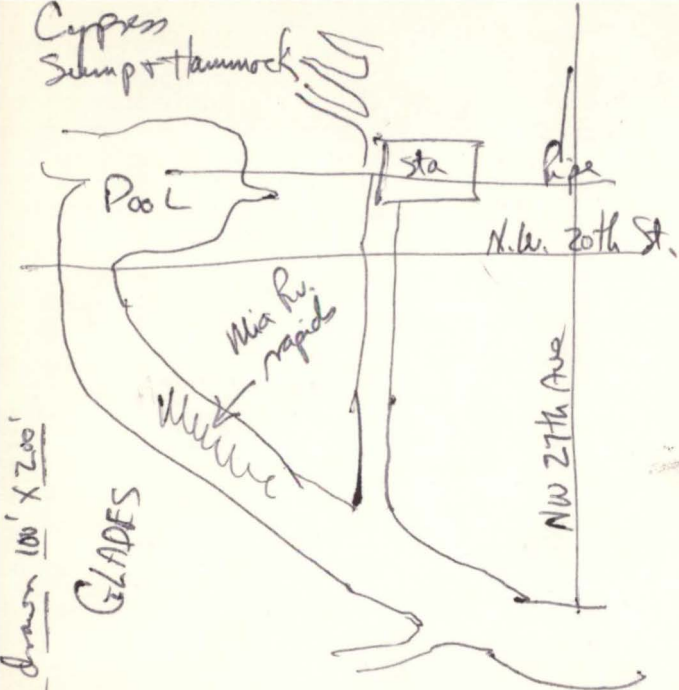
Sewell notes that the earliest settlers used pitcher pumps "hitched on a two-inch pipe driven into the rock ten or twelve feet." This produced hard water "which made a great many of us sick." In the summer of 1896, Harry Tuttle drove a 4" pipe 50 or 60' and hitched it to a steam pump to provide water for the Miami Hotel which he owned. (Howard Kleinberg: The Way We Were, pictures a water tower presumably hitched to this well) About this same time Joseph A. McDonald, Flagler's agent, put down a similar well for the construction of the Royal Palm Hotel.

"Later Mrs. Tuttle arranged with Mr. Flagler to put a pump at a big sulphur spring near the head of the Miami River, which was then known as the rapids, about four miles above the city, and piped the water to the city through a six-inch pipe. The power house was built and a station established with a gasoline engine.



We would carry drums of gasoline up the Miami River on lighters, then put them on a little push car, and carry them about two hundred yards north of the river to the station over a little narrow guaged railroad that we had built for that purpose. This station was located near what is now the J.W. Watson orange grove. This station was run by Tom Ryan, one of our engineers of the Royal Palm construction force. This sation remained for about one year, when it was decided to move the pumping station down to the city and suck the water the four miles instead of pushing it and the present standpipe was built to store the water supply, which made conditions much better. The water supply was limited to a six-inch supply as that was the capacity of the spring. While the water was good, we had to have a greater supply to draw from."

Early in 1898 a well was put down 800' "near Ave. D and 6th street" but salt water ~~was~~ was obtained. In 1899, Dan Cosgrove, Mr. McDonald's chief engineer put a 6" pipe down 50-60' "at the east end of the Country Club golf course (near Wagner Creek) & got a good flow of "water, clear and pure."



Access road right of way shown from bank of Mid. Rv. to just north of 20th Street then at angle turn to the pumping station

Seen @ Library of Historical Museum S. Fla. Has both + and - prints

Pool 1000' west of 27th Ave  
plus  $\approx$   $\frac{1}{5}$ th mile  
100' north of NW 20th  
Street

"Sketch showing the location  
of the Pumping Station"  
Scale 100' / 1"

Drawn by

A.L. Knowlton, C.E.

Jan. 22, 1899

---

Some one later has marked  
NW 27th Ave & NW 20th Street

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 161

"They (the soldiers) might possibly have withstood the ravages of the mosquitoes and the sand flies , and the fearfully hard drills and marches, had the things they put into their stomachs to build up the tissue destroyed by ther labor been of the porper character. But instead of pure, clean water, that greatest of all natural invigorators, they were given a poisonous, polluted fluid which has since been unhesitatingly condemned by the experts of the Smithsonian Institute and by Dr. Archinard and Prof. Metz of New Orleans."

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Oct. 2, 1908, p. 2, col. 3

"Some Historical Facts"

"Another error that is often printed can be corrected in a few words. The Metropolis claims to be the first daily newspaper ever printed in Miami, but Col. Byington deserves that honor, he published a small evening daily for a month or so when the soldiers fought here during the Spanish American War in 1898 and he dropped over \$1,000 in the venture." The next paragraph goes on to state that the first printing outfit on Biscayne Bay was owned by ex-governor W.H. Gleason at the Biscayne Post Office "away back in the early 70's."

This is likely incorrect. E.T. BYINGTON was the editor and manager of The Miami Metropolis before and during the summer of 1898, i.e. Spanish American War.

Interment Register, Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

seen at the office of the Miami City Cemetery.

Caretaker: Bob Frazier

579-6938  
1800 NE 2nd Ave. Mia 33136

This is the original written in long hand and quite legible.

I tried to record all ~~burials~~<sup>interments</sup>, military and civilian, regardless of age, sex or color, that occurred between June 24, 1898, and Oct. 20, 1898.

Frequently the information is incomplete - not giving the age, cause of death, etc. Frequently in military interments the rating, rank or military unit is not stated but there is a notation "USV" which I take to mean U.S. Volunteers.

9-10 Am Mon 4/6/89

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Hosp. Regist. 1st Division and Southern Martyrs, p. 14,

Alston, Robert N., pvt. Co. G., died at Miami July 23 of fever.



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

w

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Anderson, Bessie Lee, aged 1 yr - residence Miami

♀

died Aug. 23, 1898, of dysentery

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Miami Metropolis, Aug. 19, 1898, p. 1, col. 5

Bean, William: died at the 1st Div. Hosp. on Aug. 13, 1898,  
of typhoid.

HAVENT SEEN HIS NAME ON OTHER LISTS - COULD HAVE NOT RECORDED  
IT FROM THE 1st Div. Hosp. Register.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Brede, H., age not stated, residence Alabama -

Pvt. 2nd Alabama Volunteers

died of suicide, July 13, 1898

Listed in Southern Martyrs, p. 13, as Herman Brada, Pvt. Co. M,  
and as committing suicide on July 12, 1898, at Miami

Cross, Sarah, Age 48

Sept 27, 1898, Lemon City

Cause ~~not stated~~

Miami death - June 24 - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Currier, Guy, aged 17 months - residence Miami

died Sept. 7, 1898 of Typhoid

A CIVILIAN TYPHOID DEATH, APPARENTLY

Daniel, AA USV Age 25 ♂

Aug 6, 1898, Brights Dis

? Body removed

Residence N. Orleans

Darby, hill Age 28 ♂

Oct 17, 1898, Gunshot wound, Miami

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Davis, Joshua, aged 32, - residence New Orleans -

0 ↗

Pvt. Louisiana Vol.

died Aug. 17, 1898, of dysentery



W

Dearborn, E Age — ♂  
Died July 30, 1898 —

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Douglas, Lillie, aged 2 yr. - residence Miami

~~MIAMI~~ ♀

died Aug. 20, 1898, of typhoid

A CIVILIAN TYPHOID DEATH APPARENTLY

Miami death - June 24 - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist. Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Douglas, Mrs. M.M., aged 42 - residence Miami

87

died Oct. 13, 1898 of Jaundice (could have been hepatitis)

Miami death June 24 - Oct 20

Davis, Joshua ag —  
Was a Soldier but unit not stated  
died Aug 15, 1898 in hospital apparently  
Ref: Miami Metropolis: Aug 19, 1898, p 1 of 5

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Drummer, Sam, age not stated, - residence Miami -  
murdered July 24, 1898.

Quiera, Joseph A. Age 36 ♂  
Aug 26, 1898 ♂ Dropsy

Lemon City

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Register, 1st Division Hosp., 7th Army Corp (Camp Miami)

Heath, Mark, died at hospital in Miami, Aug. 3, 1898.  
typhoid fever.

Miami-Jacksonville death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 14.

Herrin, Columbus M.: pvt. Co. E, died in division hospital at Jacksonville, from dysentery contracted at Miami, Sept. 7, 1898.



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Hirring, C.W., aged 24 - residence not stated

died Aug. 12, 1898, of measles

ALTHO THE REGISTER DOESN'T SAY SO, I SUSPECT THIS WAS A SOLDIER

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Horton, J.S., age not stated - residence Alabama -

Pvt. Co. E. 1st Alabama Volunteers -

died of typhoid Aug. 29, 1898.

HIS NAME DID NOT APPEAR ON THE CAMP MIAMI HOSPITAL REGISTER

Listed in Southern Martyrs, p. 13, as J.F. Horton, Pvt. Co. E,  
who died in the division hospital at Miami, Aug. 29, 1898,  
of fever.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist. , Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Howard, J.E., aged 35 - residence Miami

died Aug. 17, 1898, of measles

Civilian measles death

Aug 19, 1898

Mia Metrog Frid. Aug 19, 1898, p 8, col 1

"Death of Mr. John Howard"

Notes this man died on Aug 17, 1898, of the measles.

Altho it doesn't say so, he could have contracted the measles from the Army camp.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Jinkins, James I, aged 39 - residence Miami  
died Aug. 24, 1898, of measles

Jinkins, James

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Johns, John, aged 25 (negro) - residence Miami

died Aug. 30, 1898, of typhoid

Johnson. Barbara M Aug 3 ♀  
Sept 6, 1898, \_\_\_\_\_ Miami



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Kirby, D., age not stated, - residence Texas -  
died July 13, 1898, of appendicitis

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Kirk, William M., - aged 31 - residence Louisiana -

U.S. Vol.

died Aug 19, 1898, of typhoid

ON THE CAMP MIAMI HOSP. REGISTER IS LISTED A "WILTZ KIRK"

WHO DIED OF TYPHOID ON AUG. 18, 1898, - I SUSPECT

THESE ARE ONE AND THE SAME

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Larsevse, Earnest, aged 22 - residence New Orleans

U.S. Vol.

died Aug. 8, 1898, of fever

ON THE CAMP MIAMI HOSPITAL REGISTER IS LISTED AN  
EARNEST LASSERRE WHO DIED AUG. 7, 1898, of typhoid.  
I SUSPECT THESE ARE ONE AND THE SAME MAN.

OVER

The Miami Metropolis, Aug. 19, 1898, p. 1, col. 5,  
notes the death on Aug. 8, 1898, of "E. LeSueur"  
of tuberculosis. I suspect this is the same man.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 14; Not listed in the 1st division hospital registry or the Interment registry of the Miami City Cemetery, Book 1.

McCutchen, Henry B.: pvt. Co. I, died at Miami, Aug. 17, 1898, of typhoid fever.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

McKenzie, John R., aged 7 months - residence Miami  
died Aug. 17, 1898, cause not stated

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Internment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Magnuier, A. L., aged 19, - residence New Orleans -  
died July 14, 1898, of causes not stated.

IN THE CAMP MIAMI HOSPITAL REGISTER IS LISTED AN ARMAND

L. WUGNIER (if I read the writing correctly) WHO DIED  
JULY 18, 1898, OF TYPHOID - I suspect these are one  
and the same.

Possible civilian typhoid death Aug 12, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Frid Aug 12, 1898, p 8? col 1  
"Local News" (last page of this issue)

Mentions the death of Adam Mayer  
of "acute dysentery"  
Gives no details of his illness.



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Moffett, Mrs. Laura, aged 32 - residence Miami

died Jan 15, 1898, of typhoid

ALTHO THIS IS WELL BEFORE THE TROOPS CAME TO CAMP MIAMI,  
I INCLUDED IT TO SHOW THERE WAS TYPHOID IN MIAMI PRIOR  
TO THE COMING OF THE TROOPS.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Muldoon, Barney - aged not stated - residence New Orleans -

Pvt. U.S. Vol.

died Aug. 4, 1898, of dysentery

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Intermnet Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Nelson, John D., aged 25, - residence New Orleans -

1st Lieuteanat, Louisiana Vol.

died July 14, 1898, of typhoid

Listed as "Jack D. Nelson" in the Camp Miami Hosp. register,  
but I'm sure this is the same person.

Civilian death from measles

Sept 2, 1898

Mia Michop Frid, Sept 2, 1898, (Vol 5 No 17) p 1 col 5

Mentions death of "a young <sup>(age 2)</sup> man" W. J. Palmer  
who worked on Mrs. J. D. Tuttle's farm  
who died of measles after 4 days  
illness.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Register, 1st Division Hosp. 7th Army Corp (Camp Miami)

Parker, Archie, died at hospital (Miami) Aug. 14, 1898.

typhoid fever

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Miami Metropolis, Aug. 19, 1898, p 1, col. 5

Penninger, Private - died in hospital on Aug. 8, 1898,  
of measles.

NOTE: THIS MAN DOESN'T APPEAR ON OTHER LISTS. HE COULD BE  
IN THE 1st DIVISION HOSPITAL REGISTER AND I DID NOT RECORD  
IT - I ONLY NOTED THOSE WHO DIED OF TYPHOID ON THIS REGISTER.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Powell, G.F., aged 25 - residence Texas -

Pvt. U.S. Vol., 2nd Texas

died July 7, 1898, of typhoid

(body removed to Texas Mar. 23, 1900)

Listed on Camp Miami Hosp. Register as George F. Powell)

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 166

Rollins, W.E.: Co. G., 2nd Alabama Vols. - was sick with temp 104 just before leaving Spring Hill, Ala. for Miami, then:

8 "Compelled to travel for three days and nights on a crowded, stuffy train, his health became so much impaired by fever that he afterward fell and easy victim to typhoid at Miami and died.

*Died at Jax on Aug 19th of typhoid*

I HAVE NOT SEEN THIS MAN'S NAME ON ANY OTHER LIST BUT HE APPARENTLY DIED SHORTLY AFTER THE ARRIVAL OF THE 2nd ALABAMA VOLUNTEERS AT MIAMI.



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Schlitz, Charles, aged 28 - residence Alabama -

6

Pvt. 2nd Alabama Vol.

died Aug. 18, 1898, of typhoid fever

HIS NAME DOES NOT APPEAR ON THE CAMP MIAMI HOSPITAL REGISTER

Listed in Southern Martyrs, p. 13, as Charles Schitz, pvt. Co. K. who died of fever on Aug. 18, 1898 in the division hospital at Miami.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

w

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Scott, Joseph, U.S. Vol. - residence New Orleans, aged 40  
died June 27, 1898, of gunshot wound

♂

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Register, Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Sennon, Dred, - age not stated - residence Miami

♫

died July 26, 1898, of unstated causes

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Simmons, Austin, - aged 6 mo. - residence Miami

♂

died Aug 20, 1898, cause not stated

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 14

Simmons, L. P., pvt. Co. A., died at Miami, August 14, 1898,  
of dysentery. (was ~~an~~ a native of Ala.)

Note: according to the Internment Registry at the Miami  
City Cemetery, Book 1, a Samuel H. Simmons of Alabama died  
on this date of dysentery - perhaps this is the same man.

Simmons,

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Simmons, Samuel H.. aged 38, - residence Alabama -  
died Aug. 15, 1898, of dysentery

~~111~~  
W

Singleton, Eunice Age 4 ♀  
Sept 28, 1898, "Intersusception" Minnie  
? Intussusception



Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Register, 1st Division Hospital, 7th Army Corp (Camp Miami)

Snead, Gordon L.: died at division hospital, Camp Miami,  
July 25, 1898.

typhoid fever

Lieut. L. G. Sneed died

Mia Metrop. Frid July 29, 1898, p<sup>4</sup> col 3 July 29, 1898

"Death of Lieut. L. G. Sneed"

"Lieut. L. G. Sneed died on Saturday (July 23) at the division hospital, of typhoid fever."

There follows a eulogy and brief description of the funeral. The funeral cortege were late arriving at the station & the train left  $\bar{s}$  the body but  $\bar{c}$  the man's mother aboard. However, up the line they let the mother off, she returned to Miami and went with the body

on the train the following day.

Incidentally the body must have been embalmed ( ? by Mr. Nelson ) as it appears he died on July 23rd but the funeral was not held until July 28th.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Regist., - Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Stephan, Eliza, aged 72 - residence Miami

♀

died Aug. 12, 1898, of unstated causes

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Stewart, James M., - aged 23 - residence Alabama -

U.S. Vol.

died Aug 24, 1898, cause not stated

ON THE CAMP MIAMI HOSP. REGISTER IS LISTED "JAMES STEWART"

WHO DIED AUG. 8, 1898 - THESE COULD BE THE SAME PERSONS

Listed in Southern Martyrs, p. 13, as James M. Stewart, pvt. Co. A, who died in the division hospital at Miami, Aug. 23, 1898, of fever.

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

B

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Stubbs, Obidiah, aged 25, residence Miami



died Sept. 10, 1898, of typhoid

Miami death - June 24 - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Interment Regist. , Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Thompkins, D.L., aged 5 months - residence Miami

died Aug. 23, 1898, of pneumonia

Miami-Opelika, Ala. - death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 13

Thompson, William: pvt. Co. I, died at Opelika, Ala.,

Sept. 21, 1898, Complication of ailments contracted  
at Miami.



Tuttle, Julia Age 48 ♂  
Died Sept 15, 1898 —

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Venable, W.D., aged 16 mo. residence Miami -

died Aug. 24, 1898, of "menongetis" (meningitis)

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Villanabo, O., aged 26, residence New Orleans -

♂

Pvt. Vol. (Louisiana Vol.)

died June 10, 1898, of dysentery

First troop arrived June 24th  
July 10th as date of death

so this must be

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Wainwright, James W., aged 22 - residence Louisiana

died Aug. 23, 1898, of typhoid

31

Listed in the Camp Miami hospital registry as James M.  
Wainwright who died Aug. 22, 1898, but I think this  
is the same man.

Miami death - June 24 - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Interment Regist. Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Wharton, A.W., aged 2 mo. - residence Miami

♀

died Aug. \_\_\_ 1898, of measles & pneumonia.

W

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Wilson, W.W., aged 67 - residence Miami

died Aug 7, 1898, of "Kidney and heart"

W

→

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

Ref: Register, 1st Division Hosp., 7th Army Corp (Camp Miami)

Wood, Edmond B.: died at hospital, Miami, July 23, 1898.

typhoid fever

Miami death - June 24, - Oct. 20, 1898

W

Ref: Interment Regist., Miami City Cemetery, Book 1

Zorb, Barbara, aged 30 - residence Miami

♀

died Sept 3, 1898, cause not stated



Physicians cards @ Mia.

June - Sept 1898

Ref. Miami Metropolis

Physicians cards I have seen are;

James M. Jackson, MD

S Mills Fowler, MD, Homeopath.

John Dupuis - Here but didn't <sup>know</sup> <sub>City</sub> advertise

P. T. Skiggs -

Eleanor Gault Simmons -

James W. Jackson -

"

"

} Coconut  
grove

~~Other physicians in Dade City at that  
time were:~~

~~P. T. Skaggs~~

~~John G. Dupuis~~

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol I, p. 507  
(Quoting Col. Maus)

"When questioned as to the method of disposal of feces at Miami, Colonel Maus stated: 'Excrement was effectively disposed of by means of the sewer system, a sewer pipe running through the grounds flushed out with water. That was the method employed by a part of the command at Miami. Besides the sewage system, in connection with the sinks for a part of the command, there was much resort to the surrounding bushes by the men. In fact, the First Division continued this practice to a considerable extent here in Jacksonville in the woodland adjoining their camp.'"

Miami environment  
Mia. Metrop. (unnumbered scraps) should be June 3, 1898  
June 3, 1898

"Miami Mince meat"

"More rain needed"

"Horseflies are thinning out"

"Isn't the glare dreadful"

Sewer on 7th Street to be Completed 6/25/98  
Ref: Miami Mince meat, Mia Metro, Jamie  
24, 1898,

Notes "The sewer on Seventh Street  
(current NE 5th St) will be completed  
Saturday evening (6/25/98)

This was an outfall in the bay into  
the land end of which was dumped  
the urine & mite soil of the encamped  
soldiers.

Dentists in Miami

June 10, 1898

Mia. Metrop June 10, 1898 P(?) Col 3

Professional cards of  
Dr. R.E. Chaffin  
Gillespie Esq D.D.S.

No mosquitoes in Miami

June 17, 1898

Ref: Mia. Metrop. Tid. June 17, 1898, Vol 5<sup>#</sup> 6 p 2

Gives an account of the 2nd inspection  
Commission having been in Miami and  
approved it as a camp site.

Includes a statement "there were no  
mosquitoes here."

This seems improbable.

Hotel Royal Palm re-opens June 18, 1898  
Ref: Mia. Metrog, Fri. June 17, 1898. Vol 5<sup>th</sup> 6 p 2

Notes the Hotel Royal Palm will open "tomorrow morning" to accommodate the demand for hotel rooms.

Actually Flagler must have arranged for this to be the headquarters hotel.



Laying pipes & sinking wells

June 24, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Frid. June 24, 1898, p 4  
(Mid. Mincomeat)

" Daniel Cosgrove has charge of the laying  
of the pipes and ~~the~~ sinking ~~of the~~  
wells at the camp ground."

Weather continues dry Fri June 24, 1898

Ref: Mia. Metrop. Frid. June 24, 1898

Notation that weather continues dry  
and there were several woods fires  
the past week

Sewer for Camp purposes June 25, 1898

Mia Metro. Frid June 24, 1898, p 4  
"Miami Mince meat"

"Sewer on Seventh Street for Camp  
purposes will be completed Saturday  
evening (ie 6/25/98)

Troops satisfied  
Via Metrop. July 1, 1898, P 7

July 1, 1898

" As a rule, the troops located here are of a very cheerful disposition and are well satisfied with their camp and are taking all of the hardships of a soldier's life in a most matter of fact way."

Location of Camp Miami July 1, 1898

Ref: Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 1, 1898, Vol 5 # 8 p 2  
col 5

See photocopy in file "Camp Miami."

Drill @ Camp Miami  
Mia Metrop, Fri July 1, 1898 P ?

July 1, 1898

- " The First Louisiana had a long and tedious drill yesterday. It left camp at 7 o'clock a.m. for the drill ground, returning at 1:25 p.m. The Colonel not only gave the boys a taste of the drill on smooth, level ground, but he gave them a little taste of forming into battle-line, etc, in the scrub palmetto."

Mag. D. M. Appell chief surgeon July 1, 1898  
Mica Metrop. Frid. July 1, 1898 (Local news)

Genl. Schwan has established headquarters  
on the lawn north of the Royal Palm Hotel  
Lists his staff including

Mag. D. M. Appell as chief surgeon

Schwan was a Brigadier Genl.

Hottest Day Yet

July 7, 1898

Mia Metrop. Frid 7/8/98, p1 col 5

"Yesterday was the hottest day since the soldiers came. They turned out at the usual early hour and marched to the drill ground, and spent the usual time in hard work. In the 1st Louisiana only four men fell out during the entire drill. The boys are getting thoroughly hardened and the hot weather has no ill effects upon them."



Wells not all in when troops arrived July 8, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Frid July 8, 1898, p1 (Vol 5 #9) col 3

" A large number of pumps with a thousand feet of iron piping were sent down this week by the FEC Ry. to the Miami encampment to furnish it with abundant and convenient water supply. It is estimated that Mr. Taylor has expended over ten thousand dollars in fitting up the grounds properly for the boys."

Stand pipe for water works  
Mia Metrop. July 9, 1898, p 5 Col 3

"Water Works Standpipe"

Notes that the materials are on the ground and work about to begin on the standpipe to be built "at the top of the knoll just north of the pumping station." The standpipe will be of boiler steel, 20' in diam., 120' in height. The steel will be  $1/16$ " thick @ base thinning at the top to  $1/4$ ". The base will be  $3/8$ " thick. When full the pressure at the base of the standpipe will be 60 lbs. will take several weeks to construct.

Sick recover rapidly July 8, 1898

Mia Metrop Frid. July 8, 1898, p1 col 4

"In conversation with one of the attaches of the division hospital yesterday, he gave a most encouraging ~~account~~ report of the condition of the sick. He said, 'we have not a single case of sickness that originated here, and the sick are fast recovering. The medicines act quickly and the air is invigorating, so there is rapid improvement in nearly every case.'"

Sick list reduced

July 8, 1898

Mia Metrop Frid. July 8, 1898, p. col 3  
"Army Notes and Personal"

"The sick list of the second Alabama  
has been reduced from 90 to 25 since  
arriving here."

Implies the 2nd Ala brought 90 sick  
with them

Rainy season set in July 8, 1898

Mia Metrop Fr. July 8, 1898, p1 col 4

"The rainy season has now set in and we have a shower almost every day."

Planned to bring sick & wounded July 8, 1898  
from Santiago

Mia Metrop. July 8, 1898 (Fri) p1 col 5  
"Red Cross Society will nurse wounded."

Mentions clearing of the bay front between  
11th & 12th streets and plans for a  
"large Army hospital under the direction of  
the Red Cross" to receive the sick and  
wounded from Cuba.

This was apparently a rumor that didn't  
materialize.

Soldiers @ Royal Palm Swimming Pool July 8, 1898

Mia Metro. Frid. July 8, 1898, p. ?

Brief Local Items

"The Royal Palm (Hotel) swimming pool is being heavily patronized by the soldier boys."

This was ~~a~~ salt water pool of Mia Metro. Fri. July 15, 1898 (Mia Mince meat, col 2)

Amusements

July 8, 1898

Mia Metrop. Frid. July 8, 1898, P.

Brief local items

"All kinds of things have and are springing up here since the coming of the soldiers, shooting galleries, two-for-a-nickle photographs, eating houses by the hundreds."



Regiments "west of the railroad" July 8, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 8, 1898, p. 7 col 2  
Army Notes and Personals

"The regiments encamped west of the railroad  
are still busy getting their quarters in  
good condition. The great piles of rocks,  
that have been taken off the ground..."

This is the 1st mention of troops west  
of the FEC Ry.

Large water tank near depot July 8, 1898

Mia Metrog Frid. July 8, 1898, p. 3 col 3

Army Notes and Personals

" Supt. Joseph A. McDonald has had erected a large water tank near the depot, for the accomodation of the troops."

L. M. Maus in Miami July 13, 1898

Ref. Mia Metrop. Frid. July 15, 1898, p 5 col 1

Lieut-Colonel L. M. Maus, chief surgeon  
7th Army Corps, arrived here Wednesday  
night. Yesterday he made a rigid  
inspection of division and regimental  
hospitals, and of the general sanitary  
condition of the camp. He is registered  
at the Royal Palm.

Col. Maus visits Miami July 15, 1898  
Mia Metrop. Frid. July 15, 1898, p. 1 col 1  
"Additional Local"

Notes Lieut-Col L.M. Maus, chief surg of  
7th Army Corps arrived Wed. (July 13, 1898)  
site, conducted an inspection of medical  
facilities. Was registered @ Royal Palm  
Hotel.

Much typhoid in Miami

July 14, 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, VolI, p. 507  
(Quoting Col. Maus)

"It (The First Division) is made up chiefly of regiments which have been at Miami, Florida, before coming to Jacksonville. They suffered dreadfully from typhoid fever while there. I went down there on an inspecting tour about the 14th of July (1898) and found the hospital with nearly 400 cases in it from these 6 regiments, many of them fevers which the hospital doctors diagnosed as 'continued malarial fever.' Moreover there were 900 or 1,000 men in these regiments sick in quarters, and there were besides a great many suffering with diarrhea and dysentery. The division-hospital surgeons said that they had 8 cases of 'typhoid fever,' but I picked out 40 cases (of typhoid) before I got to their 8. I saw that the men had diarrhea and gurgling, and I then examined the whole lot that they called 'malarial fever,' and I said, 'Gentlemen, these are typhoid-fever cases.'"

Inpatients at the division hospital, Miami July 13, 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I, p. 518

"On the day of my arrival (July 13, 1898) the hospital contained 269 cases, many of which were mumps, measles, intestinal troubles, and continued fevers. Only 8 of these continued fevers were diagnosed as typhoid, though they were continued and presented many of the symptoms of that disease, such as hebetude, iliac tenderness, gurgling, and, in some instances, rose-colored spots. These are unquestionably mild cases of typhoid fever. I believe that the Widal test should be made in all doubtful cases, and for this purpose I suggest that the hospital be supplied with pure cultures of the typhoid bacillus."

J.Y. Porter in Mia. c J.M. Jackson July 15, 1898  
Ref: Mia Metrop. Tid. July 15, 1898, p 5 col 1

"Additional Local"

"Dr. Porter, Florida's efficient health officer, arrived yesterday morning from Key West to confer with Dr. J.M. Jackson, Jr. in regard to health measures for Miami. The Doctor left this morning for Jacksonville."

Fresh beef July 15, 1898

Mia Metro. Frid. July 15, 1898, p. 7 Col 1  
"Additional Local"

"The soldiers are receiving daily 10,000  
pounds of fresh beef. The beef is furnished  
by Swift & Co..."

---

When Lt. Gen. O. E. Wood, Chief Commissary 7th AC  
visited Miami, July 13, 1898, he states "they  
had been receiving fresh meat very irregularly  
and very few fresh vegetables." He remarked that  
cf. Investig. Conduct of War, Vol 8, p 83



Rain fell in torrents July 15, 1898

Miami Metro. Frid. July 15, 1898, p. 2 col 2  
Miami Mince meat ← (Vol 5 #10)

"No rain fell here yesterday but at 9 o'clock  
last mite it came down in torrents."

Discontinue use of surface wells

July 16, 1898

Ref: Investiq. Conduct. Vol 8, pp 80-81

Report of J. Warren Keifer to Mag. Gen. Fitzhugh Lee

Says only 8 cases of typhoid - most of the illness measles. Note that 4 da later the medical officers reported 50 cases of typhoid.

Camp location and water supply  
Ref: Investiq. Conduct, Vol 8: p 77

July 18, 1898

Report of Surgeon S. S. Peoples  
Describes location of camp and prevalence  
of malarial fevers.  
Mentions autopsy showing typhoid fever

Comprehensive medical report, Camp Miami July 18, 1898

Ref: Investig, Conduct, Vol 8, pp 78-79

This is the summation of Col. Maus' (Chief surgeon  
9th Army Corps) visit to Camp Miami  
July 13 - July 15th, 1898.

Discusses location of camp, feces disposal, water  
supply, illnesses, hospital + quality of  
medical services.

Excellent source

Annoyed the medical  
officers (most were  
volunteers) didn't  
complete reports.

Report of Lt. Col. Curtis Guild

July 19, 1898

Ref: Investig Conduct, Vol 8, pp 81-83

The single most complete report of the  
situation at Camp Miami @ mid-July  
1898.

June + July sick reports  
Ref: Conduct of War, Vol 8, P 75 + 76

July 19, 1898

Enumerates numbers on sick list  
June 27, July 7, 14 + 15

July sick

Medical board decides 50 cases of typhoid @ Miami July 20, 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin & Spread, Vol. I, p. 519

A medical board was convened at Miami by Col. L.M. Maus, Chief Surgeon of the Seventh Army Corps, on July 20, 1898.

It consisted of:

Major S.F. Peeples, Second Texas

Major S.S. Pugh, Second Alabama

Captain Blanchard, First Louisiana

and a second board:

Major Archinard, Second Louisiana

Major Vilas, First Texas

Lieutenant Jackson, First Alabama

"After making one post-mortem examination and having a large number of samples of blood submitted to the Widal test, they concluded, July 20, that there were 50 instead of only 8 cases of typhoid fever in the division hospital."



50 cases of typhoid in hospital, Camp Miami July 20, 1898

Ref: Investig of Conduct: Vol 8, pp 77-78

Report of a board to investigate the cause of  
the fever prevalent @ Camp Miami - they  
conclude typhoid.

They thought due to infected water  
Signed by: Archinard, Vilas & Jackson

Citizens shot by Provost Guard July 21, 1898

Mia Metro. Frid July 22, 1898 (Vol 5 #11) p 1

"Careless Shooting. Two Sleeping Citizens  
Shot by Soldiers"

An account of 2 white men sleeping in a tent near the corner of Ave. G and 12th St. west of the Ry. who were shot by bullets aimed at an errant soldier trying to flee the Provost Guard.

One had his arm mangled & a compound fx and the other a 7 or 8" flesh wound.

Colorful description of water supply  
at ~~the~~ Camp Miami

July 21, 1898

Ref: Investg. Conduct: Vol 8, p 76

Apparently extract of report of Col O.E. Wood  
water has color of Missouri River & taste of  
wood & vegetable matter.

Mrs. Gordon's Convalescent ward July 22, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Friday July 22, 1898. p 4 col 2  
"Miami Mince meat"

"Mrs. Gordon has secured the use of a large open building, 40 x 100 feet, to the rear of the Casino, for her convalescent ward. It will be in operation in two or three days."

Mrs. Gordon's Convalescent Ward July 22, 1898

Ref: Mia Metropolis, Friday, July 22, 1898 p 4, Col 1  
"Miami Mincement"

"Mrs. Gordon is hurrying forward the work on the building to be used as a convalescent camp rapidly. In a few days those who are discharged from the hospital will have a cozy, pleasant place to spend a few days while they are recuperating."

(Mrs. Gordon was the wife of Genl. John B. Gordon + staying with him at the Royal Palm Hotel.)

Dr. Vilas jubilant over the condition July 22, 1898  
of the sick

Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 22, 1898, p5 Col 3

Mentions a visit to the Division Hospital where the reporter met Dr. Vilas, physician in charge.

"The doctor and his assistants are jubilant over the condition of their sick and the ease with which disease yields to treatment," goes on to note a shortage of sweet milk.

Soldiers discharged from hospital July 22, 1898

Wm. Metrog, Frid. July 22, 1898, p 5 Col 3

"Local Notes"

"Each day more soldiers are discharged from the hospital than are sent to it"

(I doubt this!)

Sickness mild at Miami July 22, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 22, 1898, p 4 Col 2-3

"Another Visit to the Hospital"

"On making our rounds yesterday evening we made a call at the Division hospital, where we found a levy of doctors. A half hour was spent with them in a pleasant conversation. We found them jubilant over the condition of the sick. Their report was that the sick ones were getting nicely, there being but few cases of serious illness. There is one thing favorable,



Viz.: The illness here is not of a serious character. It is safe to say that the sick roll will be less, as the men are becoming accustomed to this climate."

The boys enjoying Miami

July 22, 1898

Mia. Metrop. July 22, 1898, p 5, Col 3  
"Local Notes"

"Despite hard drilling and the general disagreeableness of soldier life, the boys are enjoying their stay in Miami. Some of them spend almost the whole of their spare time on the bay."

"Red Cross Hospital" - will not be built July 22, 1898  
Ref. Miami Metropolis, Frid July 22, 1898, p1 col 5

Notes that the projected Red Cross Hosp.  
on the bay front will not be built,  
first, because of disagreements between  
the Surgeon-Genl. and  
Secondly, because J. Y. Porter, State Health  
officer has forbidden "sick or wounded  
soldiers from Cuba or other infected ports"  
to be brought in to the State.  
(Note earlier some were brought to Key West  
and Egmont Key)

over

On p 5, col 4 is a note that  
Flaeger had offered the land for the  
Red Cross Hoop. and \$6,000 for its  
construction.

Oatmeal water to combat heat July 22, 1898

Mia Metrog, Frid., July 22, 1898, p 5 Col 2

"Y. M. C. A.

Mentions the Y. M. C. A. will provide cold oatmeal water "for the free use of the soldiers." States this is an English custom and more beneficial than plain water in torrid heat.

Mrs. F.C. Sneed to nurse son July 22, 1898

Mia. Metrop., Frid. July 22, 1898, p 4 col 1-2  
"Miami Mince meat"

Mrs. F.C. Sneed, of New Orleans, mother of  
Lieut. Sneed of the 1st Louisiana, arrived  
here yesterday. Lieut. Sneed has been sick  
for some time with fever. His mother has  
come to nurse him. Last night he  
was better and it is hoped the disease  
has reached its crisis. Mrs. Sneed has  
pleasant apartments at the Hotel Miami.  
(I wonder if this is the case mentioned  
of sick soldiers being sent to a hotel.)

Army nursed in Pvt. homes July 22, 1898

Mia Metro <sup>Frid.</sup> July 22, 1898, p 1 col 1

Miami Mince Meat

"Col. W.O. Valentine is quite ill at the residence of Hon. Fred<sup>d.</sup> & S. Morse."

They could have been relatives or friends

Royal Palm Hotel water filtered + cooled ? July 28, 1899

Ref: Report of Alex Kent, AR<sup>Invest</sup>, Conduct of her. Vol 8, pp 85-86

Kent notes the water supply at the Royal Palm Hotel was "what is known as ever-glade water" but that it is "filtered and cooled with ice." Despite this ~~he~~ he says, "it is certainly not agreeable to the taste."

I'm not sure the dates of Kent's visit - he says he was here 4 da.



Attempt to cool water abandoned : July 28, 1898

Ref: Kent's Report: Invert of Conduct: Vol 8, p 86

Describes attempt of Flagler's men to cool the water - says it didn't work - "has been abandoned."

Check on dates of Kent's visit

Measles spread to children? July 29, 1898

Mia Metro July 29, 1898, p. 1 col 5

"Mia Mince meat"

"Mr. John Townley, who has been sick with the measles, is beginning to get out again. He says there is not the least doubt but that he had the measles. We have also met several other townspeople that have been down with measles and who are getting well again. So far as we have been able to learn, there has not been a 'bad' case of the measles nor a relapse among the citizens."

(over)

Recall measles was the most common disease among the soldiers at Camp Miami. Thus it likely spread to the civilians.

Troops May Move

July 29, 1898

Mia Metrop. Frid July 29, 1898, p 1 col 4

"It is hardly possible that troops now stationed here may be removed in a week or ten days."

"There are quite a number of cases of sickness among the soldiers. The great majority of these are cases of measles, for which Miami is in no wise responsible! The other cases are typhoid fever and a variety of minor ailments for none of which this climate is responsible. Our own citizens are

enjoying the very best of health

Mosquito bars for hospital July 29, 1898

Mia. Metro. July 29, 1898, p 1 col 5  
"Miami Mince meat"

"Mr. General Gordon purchased from Mr. Edwin Nelson thirty-six mosquito bars on Saturday (July 23) for the convalescent ward. Every cot in the hospital should have a canopy - adding this comfort to the sick soldier."

Camp Miami - sun's glare + fine dust? July 28, 1898

Ref: Kent's report; Investiq. Conduct. Vol 8: p 86

Mentions other annoyances:

Sun's glare  
fine dust → irritation of respiratory tree  
mosquitoes making sleep impossible

Ref: Southern Martyrs, p. 179

"But no slaves ever toiled harder under a more terrible strain with less reward than did those American patriots, struggling with interminable palmetto roots, tugging at huge bowlders (sic) and breaking rock to ballast a land so uneven that a furrowed field were like a polished plane beside it. Then when the day's slavery had ended, came a night of mingled anguish and exhaustion. Sand flies and mosquitoes - the diabolically industrious gallinippers of the tropics - joined forces with venomous bugs to make repose impossible. Relief from myriad bites and stings was obtained only on the lee-side of a brush fire where the smoke exorcised both sleep and the insects."



At the Division Hospital

July 28, 1898

Mia. Metro, Fri July 29, 1898, p ~~4~~ 5 col 2

"At The Division Hospital"

Mentions a visit to the hospital and a statement by Dr. Vilas that, "our patients are all doing well." Goes on to say a large number had been discharged the day before and that the prevailing sickness (doesn't identify it) is of the milder type. Again contrast with the statement of the troops moving on p1 of this issue.

We'll hang old Flagler

July 29, 1898

Ref: Southern Martyrs, pp. 185-6

Orders came on July 29th to move the troops to Jacksonville. That night in the camp of the Second Louisiana, a bonfire was started and the entire division yelled itself hoarse shouting: "We'll hang old Flagler to a sour apple tree."

Ice famine

July 29, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 29, 1898, p 8, col 1

"Miami is suffering greatly for want of ice. Mr. Forrest Lake's ice plant is running to its fullest capacity. He is also getting all of the surplus ice made by ice plants at Palatka and Daytona, while the Lake Worth Ice Company are running their factory to its fullest capacity, and shipping their product here, yet the demand is greater than the supply."

Drill hours - Avoids heat July 29, 1898

Mia Netrop, Frid July 29, 1898, p 8, Col 1

"Change of Drill Hours."

"There has been an important change made by the officers in the drill hours. The new hours are from 4 to 9 AM and from 4 to 5 p.m."

Avoid the heat of the sun July 29, 1898

Maia Metrog Friday July 29, 1898, p 1 col 6

"New Order"

"Orders have been given in camp  
forbidding the soldiers leaving camp  
between the hours of 11 AM and 5 PM.  
This order was given in order to keep  
the boys out of the hot sun during  
the heated portion of the day."

Weather continues dry July 29, 1898

Mia Metrop. Frid. July 29, 1898, P ~~2~~<sup>4</sup> col 1

"Miami Mince meat"

"The weather continues dry - the streets are dusty, making dull & very unpleasant for the boys."

(Just above this item in col 1 is the statement:  
"The sick list is decreasing")

Contrast that c statement on p 1  
about much illness in the camp)

Flagler Improvement Company July 29, 1898

Mia Metrop. Frid. July 29, 1898 p<sup>4</sup> col 1  
"Miami Mince meat"

"The clearing squads among the soldiers  
are designated the F.I.C., which means  
the 'Flagler Improvement Company.'"

Duck uniforms arrive

July 28, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Frid. July 29, 1898, P<sup>4</sup> Col 1  
Miami Mince meat

" Quite a number of the soldiers received duck uniforms yesterday, and were delighted to get a change from the regular blue.

(Recall cases of heat strokes occurred)



Capt. & Mrs. Simmons visit hospital July 29, 1898

Mia Metrop. July 29, 1898 (Vol 5 # 12) p 1 col 5  
"Miami Mince meat"

"Capt and Mrs Simmons, of Coconut Grove, spent a day in Miami this week. They have been much interested in the hospital and many of the patients have received kindness at their hands which will ~~be~~ long be remembered."

1898

There must have been a hospital for  
the Army troops during the Spanish  
American War - Mem. Metropolis Vol 5 + 12,  
July 29, 1898 mentions the buying of  
mosquito bars for "the hospital" and  
a visit of Capt. & Mrs. A.R. Simmons (Eleanor  
Gault Simmons?) to "the hospital" & their  
interest in it

In the same issue

Mentions a Dr. Vilas at the division  
hospital."

Also in this issue is a full page article  
on "Caring for the Wounded."

All regiments from Miami took typhoid to Jax. August 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. I, p. 643

In a section summing up their observations, the Reed commission states:

"We have also seen that all of the regiments of the First Division arriving from Miami, Fla., imported the disease (typhoid fever) and ..." This refers to the spread of thypoid to Camp Cuba Libre.

Maximum hospital census, Camp Mia.

Aug 2, 1898

Ref: Report Surg. W.N. Viles, Invest. Conduct Vol 8 pp 93-94

Says the greatest number in 1st Div. Hosp. @ Camp Miami (upto Sept 8, 1898) was 354 on August 2.

of these: 60 convalescents, 77 measles, 14 mumps and other various diseases

Doesn't mention typhoid unless that is designated as "convalescents."

Says "the mortality of the camp" was 1.7%

Sickness in the Miami camp Aug 5, 1898  
Mia Metrop. Tid, ~~Aug~~ Aug 5, 1898, p 1 col 5.  
Miami Mince Meat

" Sickness in the Miami camp has not  
been greater than in any of the other  
camps throughout the country!"

Flowers for the sick

Aug 5, 1898

Via Metro, Frid Aug 5, 1898 p1 col 5

Meani Mince meat

" Mrs. Edwin Nelson is sending almost daily small bouquets of flowers to be distributed among the patients in the division hospital."

Healthfulness of Miami

Aug 5, 1898

Mia. Metrop Aug 5, 1898 p 8

See photocopy of entire article

This is the editor's (E.T. BYINGTON)  
defense or rebuttal to newspaper  
stories in papers throughout the  
nation about sickness in <sup>the</sup> Miami camp.



1898

The Miami Metropolis Vol <sup>#</sup> 5 <sup>#</sup> 13, August 5, 1898  
p 8

The Healthfulness of Miami  
States that of 2500 soldiers stationed for the past  
5 weeks in Miami there have been 13 deaths

- 1 suicide
- 1 gunshot wound
- 6 typhoid fever - (contracted in Mobile before  
coming to Miami according to troops MD)
- 5 measles complicated "by other troubles."

"No adult out of our own population of 2000 has died  
since last February."

Miami water does not produce typhoid Aug 5, 1898

Mia. Metrop Frid Aug 5, 1898, p8, col 1

"Miami water does not produce typhoid fever among its own citizens."

"Miami has a population of over 2000. The records show that of these no adult has died since February 28th last."

(This ignores a negro murdered about July 29th - he was a civilian shot by a soldier. Possibly blacks didn't count in the above statement.)

See Over

Also ignores Laura Moffett (age 32) who died  
of typhoid Jan 15, 1878

Miamians did not get typhoid fever

Summer 1898

Ref: Thomas: Camp Hell, pp 150-151

"As the Metropolis noted in August, 'Miami water doesn't produce typhoid fever among its own citizens ... The records show that ... no adult has died since February 28th, last.'"

p. 151: "Furthermore, it must be noted that not all of the reported sickness originated in Miami. The First Alabama for example, had a sicklist of ninety-two upon arrival in the town."

Dr. P.T. Skaggs sick - measles Aug 5, 1898

Mia, Metrop, Frid Aug 5, 1898, p1 col 6

Miami Mince meat

"The friends of Dr. Skaggs will regret to learn that he is seriously ill with measles. Yesterday his condition was thought to be alarming, but he is some better today."

Promoted from ranks - Dr. W. F. Chambers Aug 5, 1898  
Via Metrop Fri Aug 5, 1898, p 4 col 2  
"Local News"

Mentions a Dr. W. F. Chambers of Comp. L  
1st Texas Vol. who enlisted as a  
private and was promoted from the  
ranks to a contract surgeon at the  
Camp Miami.

Plenty of rain - Royal Palm ~~close~~ Aug 5, 1898  
Mia Metrop. Find, Aug 5, 1898, (Vol 5 No. 13) p 1 col 5  
Miami Mince meat

Mentions there was plenty of rain "this  
week".

Also the ~~\$~~ Hotel Royal Palm will close  
tomorrow night (Aug 6, 1898)

Measles among civilians Aug 12, 1898

Mia. Metrop Frid. Aug 12, 1898, p 1 col 6

"Jimmie Hunter, who has been quite sick with the measles, is now rapidly recovering under the watchful care of his mother...

Apparently he was a civilian.

Further down in the column:

"Charles Thompson is among the grown up people who are taking their turn with the measles. At this writing he is quite sick."



Camp at Miami

Aug 12, 1898

Miami Metrop Frid. Aug 12, 1898, p 3<sup>4</sup> col 2

Quotation from the Indian River Advocate  
defending Miami as a healthful place  
and insisting Camp Miami had no  
disease that arose simply because the  
camp was located at Miami.

Hotel Royal Palm closed Aug 12, 1898

Mia Metrog Frid. Aug 12, 1898, p1 Col 5-6

Mentioned it had closed "last Sunday" (Aug 7)  
after having been open 5 weeks and  
having done "a very fair business."

Artesian well now 150 ft. deep Aug 12, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Ind. Aug 12, 1898, p 1 Col 5  
"Miami Mince meat"

"The Artesian well is now 150 feet deep."

(Mentions "rain in plenty" and "Some few flies.")

2 Soldiers killed by lightning Aug 12, 1898  
Via Metro. Frid. Aug 12, 1898 (Vol 5. No 14) p1  
"Terrible Accident" col 3

Mentions two enlisted men killed when  
about 11:30 Am on Aug 8, 1898, lightning struck  
a refreshment stand.

Last regiment leaves

Aug 12, 1898

Maine Metropolis Fri Aug 12, 1898 P1 Col 2  
(Vol 5 No 14)

See photocopy

Mentions 50 sick left behind in hospital

Also on this page (another article) mentions  
the encampment left Maine ~~with~~ <sup>is giving</sup> us  
artesian well. I haven't seen mention  
of this being put down. I'll look for it  
later.

These cases proved to be dengue

Aug 16, 1898

Miami. Metropolis Vol 5 # 15, Aug 19, 1898  
page 4

Under date line. Wash. D.C. Aug 16,  
Mentions 3 cases of yellow fever in Key West  
at maine barracks.

—————  
Soldiers had moved out of Miami except  
for few in the <sup>only</sup> hospital here apparently  
In the Sept 9 (Vol 5 # 18 p 1) Metrop. Dr.  
Jy Porter is quoted as saying the above were  
not yellow fever

In the hospital

Aug 19, 1898

Miami Metropolis Fri. Aug 19, 1898, p1 col 5

"In The Hospital"

Notes that 70 convalescents will leave for Jax "tomorrow". This will leave 36 sick soldiers in the hospital - only 4 seriously ill.

"... Counting from last Sunday (Aug 14, 1898) seven soldiers have died in the hospital, as follows:

SEE PHOTOCOPY OF ENTIRE ARTICLE

over

- Aug 8 E. LaSueur - TBC  
 " " Pvt. Penninger - Measles  
 Aug 13 Wm Beams - typhoid  
 " 14 Lemuel H. Semions - chr. dysentery  
 " 15 Joshua Davis - Chr dysentery  
 " 17 Arthur B. McCutcheon - typhoid  
 " 18 Wm M. Kirk - typhoid

FRANK J.

Hospital now in charge of Dr. CHALARON

"From the time of arrival of the soldiers in Miami up to yesterday the total number of deaths from all causes, including suicide and gunshot wounds, reaches only twenty." Says Miami had 7500 soldiers.



New pumping station - water works Aug 19, 1898  
Mia Metrop Aug 19, 1898 (Vol 5 No 15) p 1 col 3  
"Miami Mince Meat"

Notes that Contractor F. W. Hahn has  
received orders from Mr. Jos. A. McDonald  
to build a pumping station 22 x 40'  
with 2 stories.  
Doesn't locate it.

Not a civilian death in six months Aug 19, 1898  
Mia. Metrop. Frid, Aug 19, 1898, p 1 col 6  
"Miami's Health Record"

Quote from Key West Advertiser

"With a population of 2000, mostly unacclimated, from other sections, there has not been a single death from either malaria, fever or any other cause in six months among adults."

(This ignores the death of Adam Mayer - Aug 12th)

Outlet of sewer in Mia. Rv. Aug 20, 1897  
Mia. Metrop Aug 20, 1897, p 1 Col 3

The terminus of the Ave. D. Sewer has  
been extended into the channel (108 feet)  
Outer end in about 8 ft. of water at low  
tide.

Reed commission in Florida

Aug.-Sept. 1898

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Introduction, p. xvi

The Reed commission represented primarily by Edward O. Shakespeare Major and Brigade Surgeon, U.S. Volunteers and staff, were at:

Camp at Fernandina, Fla. Aug 26 - 28, 1898

Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville Aug 28 - Sept (?) 6, 1898

(the reference says they were at camp at Huntsville, Ala. on Sept 7th - I don't know the travel time between Jax. and Huntsville in those days)

Altho they visited no other camps in Florida, while at the above camps, they interviewed medical and line officers who had been with units at Tampa and Miami and possibly Lakeland.

Death of Edward O. Shakespeare, Major, U.S. Vol. June 1, 1900

Ref: Reed, et al: Origin and Spread, Vol. II, letter of transmittal from the Surgeon General.

Major Shakespeare died suddenly on June 1, 1900, after the preliminary report on The Origin and Spread of Typhoid Fever, (1899) but before the final report was published, (June 1, 1900)

This letter emphasizes: "Others have suspected that typhoid might be spread in this way (by contact with tent, squad or comrade infection) but Major Shakespeare has demonstrated by a detailed study... that typhoid fever is a contagious as well as an infectious disease, and that isolation and disinfection are essential procedures in abating certain epidemics of this disease in armies."

Shakespeare headed the investigation at Camp Cuba Libre, Jacksonville.

Incidentally, this letter mentions he had produced a "monumental work" on cholera.

Forty patients left in hospital Aug 26, 1898  
Mia. Metrop Frid Aug 26, 1898, p1 col 6  
"Only Forty Patients"

SEE PHOTOCOPY

Mentions 40 in hosp. but 25 to be sent  
to Jax tomorrow. Records 3 deaths  
since Aug 19th - doesn't state causes.

The Artesian Well is 250 feet deep Aug 26, 1898  
Mia. Metrog Frid, Aug 26, 1898, (Vol 5 No 16) p 1 Col 3  
"Miami Mince Meat"

"The Artesian well is 250 feet deep"

Also notes:

"Hot"

^ "Very dry"

"We have experienced the hottest weather of  
the season during the week."

over

Mia. Metrop Sept 2, 1898, p 3 col 3

"The Artesian Well"

Notes the well is now at 350' - locates it at "on Avenue D near the railroad."

(I presume this was near the spur to the terminal dock)

Mentions the name of the killer & his credentials

(Recall the troops were at Camp Miami  
June 24, 1898, to Aug 12, 1898,  
(About 210 left behind in hospital - last  
of these departed Sept 2, 1898. and attending the



E. T. Byington ceased as Editor/Mgr. Aug 26, 1898  
Mia. Metrop Frid Aug 26, 1898, p 4 col 1  
"Announcement"

With that issue Byington severed his  
connection with the Mia Metropolis  
? did he start another paper.

Stop use of downer wells Sept 2, 1898

Mia Metro, Fri Sept 2, 1898, p 2 col 2

"A Stitch in Time - Close the Stable Door Now"

Editorial urging the city fathers to insist that all "downer wells" in the city limit be immediately "taken up" and use of open wells be prohibited.

"Since the infection of the well water by the troops with typhoid germs" not a safe well in the city limits.

Urges laying of pipes on surface from the "water works standpipe" until more permanent

System can be established.

Gives no detail of the water system then available.

Last of hospital patients leave

Sept 2, 1898

Mia. Metropolis Sept 2, 1898, p 2 col 3

"Additional Mincomeat"

SEE PHOTOCOPY

Article notes the last of the hosp. patients, physicians, and attendants left Miami "this morning."

Mentions 14 convalescent pts. & 5 more confined to cots

Total for full stay of troops at Camp Miami  
28 deaths from disease in hospital  
and fatalities thru accident, murder & suicide

Talk of Civilian Hospital

Sept 2, 1898

Mia. Metrop. Sept 2, 1898, p 2 col 4

Mentions that work would commence "very soon"  
on "the hospital." Plans not completed.

Thinking of a site on the Bay front  
just north of the terminal.

(This may refer to the FEC hospital which  
opened in 1899, I think.)

Sick left in Camp Miami

Sept 8, 1898

Ref: Report of Surg. Vilas, Investiq Conduct, Vol 8, pp 93

In rebuttal to the inflammatory letter of  
Eleanor Kinzie Gordon (see above reference pp 92-93)  
Vilas says that when the troops moved from  
Camp Miami to Jax:

approx. 150 pts were left behind as  
unable to travel

another 60 remained as transportation not  
available

to attend them: 3 acting hospital stewards  
46 privs of Hospital Corps  
4 medical officers

over

Major Archinard - commanding, 1st La. Vol. I  
Capt F. J. Chalanon, asst. surg. 2nd La. Vol. Inf.  
Capt. M. B. McGuire, asst. surg. 1st Ala. Vol. Inf.  
Act. Ass. Surg W. H. Oates

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On p 94 Villas says of the men left  
at Miami "There were only about 20 men  
there who were 'very sick'."

Lieut. recovering at the Miami Hotel Sept 2, 1898  
Mia Metrop Sept 2, 1898, p 1 col 5

Note that J. M. Hankle and his wife  
are "at the Miami (Hotel) attending  
to their son, Lieut. O. B. Hankle, Co B,  
1st Louisiana Regt, who is recovering from  
typhoid."

(This might be the case I've seen  
mentioned in the Dodge Comm. Rpt.)



Sept 2, 1898

Maine Metropolis, Vol 5 #17, Sept 2, 1898, p 4

Mention that Dr. Stoner representing the  
Maine Hosp. Board arrived and is setting  
strict quarantine regulations against residents  
from the Keys. Mentions Dr. Jackson,  
The local agent inspects all ships and the  
personnel on them.

Sept 9, 1898

Miami Metropolis Vol 5 #18, Sept 9, 1898, p 8

"Day after day new settlers arrive from different sections of Florida and from Georgia in wagons, bringing with them their families, stock and farming utensils"

Miami quarantined against Key West Sept 2, 1898  
Mia Metrop Sept 2, 1898, p col 4

Notes that Dr. Stoner of the Marine Hosp. Board was in Miami Aug 31st and established quarantine measures against Keys citizens. (Sailboat patrol on the bay, and shore patrol)  
Recall yellow fever had been reported at Key West. This actually proved to be dengue fever. Miami didn't get the dengue possibly because of these quarantine measures.

Miami Metropolis

Nov 11, 1898

"The erection of our electric light plant will be commenced without any delay, with the probability of lights in 60 days . . . . . The rates to private consumers in places of business and residences will be fixed at such a price that all can indulge in electricity."

(Copied from Miami News Sunday, Nov 10, 1957  
Special Supplement)

Macadam road in C. Grove Dec 9, 1898

Via Metrog Dec. 9, 1898, p col 3

Coconut Grove stems

Notes that Peacock & Sons had macadamized  
the road "from the boulevard up by the  
hotel grounds and out until it joins  
the county road."

Rock road to Lemon City completed Dec 9, 1898  
Miathrop. Dec 9, 1898, p 1 Col 3

"very fair condition for carriage or bicycle".

Miami Metropolis

Dec 4, 1898 p 1 col 4

~~at~~ The East Coast Hotel System acquired from the Tuttle estate 75 acres in the Tuttle park in that section used by the troops last summer for a parade ground. This became the "golf grounds."

See photocopy in Camp Mia file

Mortality rate in Florida below average in 1898

Ref: Fla. State Brd. of Health, 10th Ann. Rpt. p. 23

"Notwithstanding the conditions which the war cast upon the State, the general health of the citizens of Florida has not been below the average of former years, and eliminating the mortality of the troops,... the mortality rate per thousand of the State's population has been below that of former years, taking into consideration and improved and more complete collection of vital statistics, and basing the estimate of the total population of the State as at half a million people."



Miami Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1921, p 2  
Second section, col 7-8

"Electric Light and Power Service Growth  
Indicative of Miami's Steady Advance  
Through 25. Years."

With the building of Royal Palm Hotel  
a power plant was installed. Attempts  
to get an independent plant serving the  
city negotiated at Royal Palm Hotel  
in "latter part of 1898." In spring of

1899 distribution system constructed.  
Apparently it became operative in 1899  
gives much detail of the plant, voltage,  
etc

City began to operate its own system  
in August 1904.

Jan 27, 1899

Maine Metropolis Vol 6 # 12, Jan. 27, 1899 p4

Article about "Alapattah Prairie" stating  
"until 3 yrs ago there was not a house in  
this section save the Wagner Cottage"

"Broad acres of rich prairie lands were covered  
with tall, waving grass. Not an acre under  
cultivation." Apparently the early settlers thought it  
to wet but drainage ditches fixed that.

Mentions a petition for a post office  
= "J.W. Johnson, the first settler on the  
prairie" as its postmaster.

Post office was established see Feb 24, 1899  
Metropolis p 1

Mia Metropolis Vol 6 # 12 p 1 Jan 27, 1899

"The telephone company is pushing the work on its line. This week poles are being placed into position on the principle streets of the city."

In Mia Metropolis Vol 6 # 14, Feb 10, 1899, p "the note is made that "The Main Telephone Co" will begin business - 30 places in business establishments and ~~hope to~~ besides "putting several

'phones into private houses."

Note that switch board exchange (located in the Mia. Hotel) connected up & in service.

cf. Metropolis Feb 24, 1899 p 2

List the subscribers - None of the doctors or dentists among them. p 5

In the Mar 17, 1899 issue is a list of 32 telephone subscribers. J M Jackson is # 26 he is the only MD listed.

Feb. 11, 1911

Mia. Metropolis Vol 6 #15, Feb 17, 1899, p1

"On Tuesday Drs. Jackson, Skaggs and Huddleston performed an operation on \_\_\_\_\_ well for a strangulated hernia. The patient is doing well at this writing, but on account of the aggravated condition of the intestines at the time of operation his recovery is somewhat retarded."

Telephones hard to sell in Miami

Feb 27, 1899

Miami Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, Section Four,

p 25 (This is the initial page of Section 4), Col 1

"Sanders Tabulated Votes At Incorporation Meeting"

"One of the early business enterprises was the organization of the Miami Telephone Company in 1899. -- charter was granted on Feb 27, 1899, the original capital stock of the company being \$5000.

"For six months we operated with two paid up subscriptions and both of those phones were in L.C. Oliver's places of business. Later



Mr. Olivier had a telephone put in, the <sup>BUDGE</sup> "Budge Stone". The ~~quoting~~ quote is from Judge James T. Sanders, only of the 13 directors of the Miami Telephone Co.

Sanders goes on to say "I helped cut down the first pine sapling pole, and when it was erected we held a directors meeting to celebrate."

1899

Miami Telephone Exchange opened

Caption on photograph of "the opening" displayed  
in the F.P.+L window 7/25/64

Picture loaned by the Metro-Miami  
News Bureau.

Mar 24 1899

Mia. Metropolis Vol 6 # 2 Mar 24, 1899, p 7

"Dr. J. M. Jackson, Jr., has Men at work clearing and grubbing his two fine residence lots on the corner of 12th Street and Ave. C, where he will soon commence the construction of one of the finest residences yet constructed in Miami. Work upon the residence will be commenced soon after May 1st."

(Entire note)

Telephone wires working at Coconut Grove for  
the first time

Mar. 30, 1899

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe Diary on above date.

No other information supplied

Déngue at Miami

1899

Ref: Rerick: Memoirs, page 137

Mentions dengue appearing in Miami and causing 300 cases with no mortality.

Mentions the report of ~~the~~ Br. Jackson that "he treated"  
300 cases of dengue fever between July and October, ~~1899~~ 1899

Not a single death.

Apparently two young and eager but inexperienced  
medical officers of the Marine Hospital Service were  
assigned to Miami and they set about to prove that  
what Jackson called dengue was really yellow fever.  
Jackson made his office available to them and showed  
them every courtesy but later complained that they  
showed "~~professional~~ unprofessional indiscretion."

This is taken from the State Board of Health Report, 1899

DuPuis, J.G., History of Early Medicine, page 58

May 11, 1899

Miami Metropolis Vol 7<sup>#</sup> 2, May 19, 1899, p 1

"The Hospital is now beginning to take on the appearance of a handsome building. A large force of men is at work on the structure which is being pushed rapidly."

(Enjra note)  
This must have been the building that later became the FEC Hospital

Aug 11, 1899

Miami Metropolis Vol 7 # 14 Aug 11, 1899, p 7

"The hospital is now about completed at an expense of construction of \$6,000 of which amount the citizens of Miami contributed \$1,500. Mr. Hoyer, at the time this amount was raised, agreed to contribute dollar for dollar. He has now contributed three dollars for every dollar raised by the citizens. Now comes the question of furnishing, which cannot be done for less than \$1,800. Should not our citizens take hold



And raise the money necessary for furnishings?  
This is a question that will come up soon.  
We cannot in reason look to Mr. Fogler  
to do anything more, having already done  
three times as much as he promised when  
the hospital was first proposed."

(Entire note)

N.B. According to an article "Beginning of Hospital  
Told By Dr. Jackson", Mich. Daily News, May 10, 1924:  
the FEC Hosp. was a "24 bed institution"

Ref: Interview, Miss Saidee Kolb, 7/9/58

Miss Saidee Kolb doubts that patients were ever hospitalized in the hospital built by the donation of Flagler which later became the F.E.C. Hospital prior to 1906. She thinks the city was never able to raise the money to furnish it and therefore was not used as a hospital but was rented to the Fred J. Magill family who lived there from 1901 until 1906 and her family who lived there from 1903 to 1906. When the Magill's moved in it was an empty building.

Ref:

The community hospital, chiefly financed by Mr. Flagler, could not make its way financially so after a few months Mr. Flagler took it back and rented it as a residence until about ~~1906~~ when it was converted into the Florida East Coast Railway Hospital with Dr. James M. Jackson in charge.

Dec 1905 of News article '2/7/05

June 2, 1899

Maine Metropolis Vol 7 #4 June 2, 1899, p 7

Work was commenced this week on Dr. Jackson's  
"fine new residence" in the corner of 12<sup>th</sup> ~~street~~  
and Ave. B.

FEC Passenger Terminal Moved Summer 1899

John Sewell's Memoirs and History of Miami, 1933

P 153

Sewell states he paved Avenue B from 10th street to 6th street: "The passenger station was located at Avenue B and 6th Street at that time."

The docks were completed (Shaper: Tequesta 19: 3-13, 1959) in early 1898. The station was moved soon thereafter from the FEC mainline and 12th Street. Carried on a flatcar

over the spur track without so much as  
breaking a shingle.

Rerick: Memoirs, p. 137

Vol II

Mentions Dengue as appearing in Miami and causing 300 cases with no mortality. Rerick poses the question why it skips from Key West to Jacksonville in 1898 despite free communications with Miami and the presence of some 7,000 soldiers in Miami at that time.

Ref: Diddle: Medical Events in Key West, p. 460

Diddle recounts the dengue fever epidemic in Key West in July-August 1898, then says seamen evacuated from K.W. developed dengue and some had to be left at Miami. He also claims there were 300 cases of dengue in Miami and implies they spawned from these seamen.

This is likely in error. Rerick (p. 137)<sup>Vol II</sup> mentions dengue having appeared in Key West in the summer of 1898, and having appeared in Jacksonville soon thereafter. He makes k the point that Miami was skipped, but during the summer of 1899 there was an epidemic of dengue with 300 cases. I have carefully read the Miami Metropolis of 1898 and 1899, and have g found no mention of dengue in either year but plenty of mention of yellow fever in 1899.



Ref: Rerick: p. 142

Vol II

Yellow fever began September 22nd and "ran the usual 90 days then ceased. The hope was first indulged that as Miami was an exceedingly clean town of rock foundation and wind swept, the life of the epidemic would be short... There were 220 cases with a mortality of 14." It was apparently brought to Miami by a cattle boat, The Laura, which arrived September 10th. A "water camp" was established on board a steamer, The Lucia, which was anchored down the bay. Around this private boats clustered accomodating about 60 persons in all. This known as Camp Francis P. Fleming and a Dr. Horsey was in charge.

Sept 15, 1899

Mia. Methop. Vol 7<sup>th</sup> 19, Sept 15, 1899, p 7

official Health Bulletin dated Sept 15, 1899  
mentions isolation of a case of yellow fever  
in a Key West Refugee - discussed 10da prior -  
isolated in the bay 5 miles below the  
city. Report says no more Y.F. in Mia.

Signed by J. L. Hurray, J. M. Jackson, Jr,  
and W. G. Stimpson

On the same page mentions 276 cases &  
12 deaths thus far in Key West.

Glass notes that parties sailing in the  
bay must obtain permits from Jackson  
or face detention in quarantine

Yellow fever detention camps

Fall 1899

Ref: Peters, Thelma: Biscayne Country, pp 232-233

Thelma discusses Camp McAdam at Fulford that served as a yellow fever detention camp for those wanting to leave Miami during the 1899 yellow fever epidemic. She also mentions the water camp aboard the "old Indian River steamer, Saint Lucia, anchored in south Biscayne Bay. She apparently got much of her information from The History of Medicine in Dade County, etc. by Dr. John G. DuPuis. Her brief discussion is worth re-reading.

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. I, p. 38

"Right about the later part of October, 1899, or the 1st of November, 1899, a young man named Walt Marshall left this place (Ft. Lauderdale) and went to Miami, and he brought back a case of yellow fever with him from Miami. That was my first case in Fort Lauderdale.

"From him it broke out and every man, woman and child on New River had the yellow fever, black and white. My last case was a lady who gave birth to a baby during the time she was sick. Much to my surprise, the baby lived and done well."

*This is not supported by other references I have scanned - ie, there is no mention of YF at Ft Lauderdale in 1899*

Ref: Letter of Mrs. Lee Cayton which is in the file of  
Eleanor Galt Simmons

In this letter she recounts the memoirs of Alfred L. Kemp,  
one of the pioneers in Coconut Grove, who remembers the  
epidemic and describes some interesting details about it.

Ref: 11th Annual Report, Florida State Board of Health, 1899,  
Jacksonville, March 15, 1900.

(manuscript file "D" for Dade County)

Dra Jas. M. Jackson, county health agent, reporting to Dr. J.Y. Porter, State Health Officer, describes Y.F. in Miami. First case, S.R. Anderson, first examined Sept. 2nd. Jackson quarantined him in his house and visited him 2 to 4 times a day. When he consulted with Drs. Horsey and Stimson of the U.S. Pub. Health Service they decided to move Anderson and his whole family to a schooner anchored down the bay - the house was then thoroughly disinfected, and kept guarded. The ground under the house and over the yard was disinfected with bichloride of mercury. The city then authorized three patrolmen to make house-to-house surveys daily for 10 days and report all suspicious illnesses. The second case, Mr. Hargrove, resident at the Hotel Miami, came to light on September 20th. Guards were placed around the hotel to keep everybody within the hotel until they were "removed down the bay in quarantine several days later."

Hargrove died of the black vomit on Sept. 26th. Source of infection thought to be the cattle boat ~~LAXMA~~ Laura from ~~HAYMAK~~ (Cuba) which had arrived Sept. 10th.

A third and questionable case was a Mr. Flye who died on Oct. 16, 1899 and was autopsied that date "by electric light." Gives graphic account of the panic when the word got out p. 63. Yellow fever formally declared to exist on Oct. 19, 1899.

No statistics given as to the number of cases or deaths.



Ref: Porter: Serial No. 7, page 192

Mentions an epidemic of yellow fever at Miami for which a rigid quarantine was established. Porter states that the duration of the epidemic was short and it did not extend beyond 2 miles from the center of Miami. Apparently it did not interfere with the following TOURIST season. Doctors practicing in Miami at that time were: P.T. Skaggs, James M. Jackson, ~~W.S. Gramling~~, ~~E.K. Jaudon~~, ~~A. Leight Monroe~~, ~~C.E. Sayles~~, ~~E.W. Pugh~~ and ~~J.G. DuPuis~~.

R. H. HUDDLESTON

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, April 28<sup>4</sup>, 1905, p. 1, col 4

In an article by W.W. Prout entitled, History of Miami's Past, Present Conditions and Future Importance Told in Detail, the author states that in September, 1899, typhoid fever "was prevailing." He goes on to tell about the yellow fever epidemic that began in October, 1899, and states "We buried our dead and cared for our sick; provided for those in need; erected a hospital of four wards, office, baths and four working equipments in 3 days; established and maintained a childrens home, where children of those plague-stricken families could be cared for, skilled nurses were imported to care for the inflicted; nothing that medical skill, careful nursing, men, women, or money could do was left undone - all without calling upon the outside world for a single dollars aid." Further on he states, "Drs. Jackson, Skaggs, DePuis and Huddleston gave their valuable aid without cost, exposing their lives daily for the welfare of Miami. Dr. J.Y.Porter stood by rendering invaluable advice, and while not called upon to do so, voluntarily took charge of the hospital, which resulted in a saving of many lives."

Complete article copied — see copy  
in Yellow Fever Mta. 1899.

Yellow fever @ Miami

Fall 1899

Ref: Miami Herald Anniversary Number  
July 20-21, 1911, p 38

"Miami's Trying Period" by R. H. Huddleston  
M.D.

See partial photocopy in Misc. Dade Cty File  
I read it at the Dade Cty Library in the  
Cultural Center on micro film. The photocopy  
machine mal functioned after I made the  
partial copy.

Sept 29, 1899

Mia Metro p. Vol 7 #21 Sept 29, 1899, p 2

Editorial

Mentions two cases of yellow fever with one death thus far - Anderson & Hargrove cases  
Urges people not to panic. Predicts more cases

I.R. Hargrove's obituary on p 7

Mentions Jackson made Dx & isolated him  
Also article mentioning use of Mia. Hotel for isolation

Also on page 7 mentions 7 cases of fever  
in the city - all dengue

---

Oct 13, 1899 P7

In a later issue Dr. Horsey quoted as  
saying Hargrove caught Y.F. on steamer Laina

Oct. 6, 1899

Mia. Metro. Vol 7 # 22, Oct. 6, 1899, p 5

" Dr. Jackson and family are moving into their elegant new home on 12th Street today " (Entire note)

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Also on this page a list of the new users of electric lights (Established by East Coast Hotel System 3mo ago) - Includes Dr. Jackson's office - mentioning 40-50 other subscribers already using them. Doesn't specify his home

Oct. 20, 1899

Miami Metro. Vol 7 # 24, Oct 20, 1899 p 2

whole page devoted to Y.F. It seems Porter had ordered Mia. again quarantined after the death of a Mr. Flye the autopsy failed to show Y.F. Citizens committee arose in indignation & wired Porter to left quarantine.

A "Y.F. expert" Dr. just arrived in Mia. found 7 cases of Y.F. both disagreed in the

Murray apparently @ Porter's request had Jackson & Hursey in all but one case,



<sup>Phillips</sup>  
Mr. De Hoff at the Mia. Hotel. (He was exposed to  
Harrington)  
Apparently Dr. Skoggs attended Mr. Flye + that  
he died of kidney disease.

Mention made by the news writer that some  
have felt there were 300-400 cases of <sup>mild</sup> Y.F.  
misdiagnosed as dengue.

In the Oct. 13th issue is a note saying a  
2 wks Y.F. quarantine had just been lifted

Mia. Metropolis Vol 7<sup>th</sup> 24, Oct 20, 1899, p 2

Bulletin issued @ 6 PM 10/19/99 by Drs  
J. Horsey & J.M. Jackson on the strength  
of Dr. Murray's opinion declaring "epidemic  
Condition exists in this city" but that "the  
fever is so mild that anyone who suffers  
with it will scarcely have his life  
endangered" Mentions Murray as a surgeon of the  
Marine Hosp. Service.

Immediately beneath this bulletin is a statement signed by Jackson alone stating among other things "I cannot consistently concur in Dr. Murray's opinion"  
(I cannot find Dr. Murray's initials anywhere)

Mick. Metro polis Vol 7<sup>25</sup>, Oct 27, 1899, p 2

" Dr. Murray stated last Wednesday that yellow fever had been present in Miami for at least 50 days. Dr. Porter says it has not and that Dr. Murray did not know what he was talking about. Both are considered authorities in the disease. Which is right? "

On page 7 of this issue is a long article  
in V/F (partly missing) in which it  
states the State Board of Health officially  
recognizes the epidemic as having started  
Oct 17, 1899 and the cases up to Oct 27  
numbered 32 - No mention of the deaths

Mica Metropolis Vol 7<sup>#</sup> 26, Nov 3, 1899, pg

## The Emergency Hospital

"Sunday morning during the downpour of rain which continued throughout the day, W.W. Prout set at work <sup>upon</sup> ~~at~~ his own volition the construction of an emergency hospital for those stricken of yellow fever who did not have home conveniences for their proper care." He agreed to pay for it himself whether or not he was reimbursed later.

Apparently neither the "Common Council" nor the State Board of Health had funds readily available. By Wednesday into the 18 x 88 ft. frame building - capacity 40 pts - was completed on Avenue C between 7th + 8th streets. Cost "nearly \$1,000". "The building will have to be burned when the epidemic is a thing of the past." "The colored as well as the white will find asylum here in their time of affliction." Hospital in charge of Porter. Mentions F.C. Woodworth, the contractor, as helping build it.

Mia Metropolis Vol 7 #26, Nov 3 1899, p 6

Mentions mail being disinfected by stamping many holes thru the letters then putting them in a tight box & disinfecting them & hers. Newspapers similarly disinfected but not perforated.

Apparently guard lines were placed for in the Metrop. Dec 8, 1899, p 3 & under Mia Venice Meat is a notice to people "of the country" stating they can obtain whatever they want



by leaving their orders at the guard  
lines — fabric was accepted.

Mia Metropolis Vol 7<sup>th</sup> 26, Nov 3, 1899 p6

Monteiz Camp McAdam - detention camp at  
Fulford as opened Wednesday and relieving  
60 persons on Thursday. Disbanded Dec 2, 1899  
Cf Metrop Dec 1, p2

Monteiz a total of 72 cases from Oct 17 to  
date with 4 deaths

Trusts the Relief Assn:  
Dr. Gillispie Erbe <sup>D.D.S.</sup> Chmn of  
Wm Brown  
Mayor John B Raily  
John Sewell  
St. Patterson  
Ralph Wilson  
W.W. Prout

Apparently Prout  
was the spark -  
Dr. W.W. Foris  
also served in  
Dr. Erbe's absence

Mia Metropolis Vol 8, 8, Dec 29, 1899 p 8

long article on the work of the Miami Relief Association. Mentions they have expended "not far from \$1800 in relief of the V/F victims - Brought nurses from Key West medicines & supplies brought; many meetings, searching out & aiding the destitute

"Our physicians have distinguished themselves by self denying and costly fidelity, as physicians always do,"

In the April 1900 Motop is a note saying  
Miami's greatest need is for a street sprinkler -  
ie to keep down the dust.

In the March 1900 Motop. an article about a runaway  
hype in town that created confusion and got her  
almost prosecution of draymen who left their  
horses standing in the street.

Mia. Metropolis Vol 8 # 7, Dec 22, 1899 p 10

Sanitary Ordinance

(finished m  
p 6

Mentoring privies within city of Miami  
must have 1 bucket for every seat hole -  
These were emptied once a week at a cost  
of 40¢/month for each bucket by the  
"City Scavenger and his deputies"

N.B. Part of the city had sewers emptying  
into the Mig River @ foot of Ave D (ie Miami  
Ave) at this time.

in which these insinuations appeared was  
the annual report of Secretary of Treasury  
Gage.

He denounces the report of many cases of YF  
died as dengue - & states Dr Wyman's  
(MHS representative in Miami) remarks are

"contemptible and cowardly" - Mentions that

Dr. Jas M Jackson, Jr kept careful clinical  
notes - had seen over 300 cases of dengue.

That the young men sent by Wyman to Mia.  
as "experts" - neither had seen dengue & one  
had never seen yellow fever.

Says Wyman never came to Miami - if he wants  
to help the country why doesn't he get into battle.

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 #6 Dec 15, 1899 p 3

Forerunner of Battle.

Recounts insinuations by the National Marine Hospital Service against the Fla. State Board of Health & how outraged J.Y. Porter was. Porter points out Fla had no YF as long as SBH in charge but in the war in Cuba when the MHS took over inspection of ships YF appeared in Key West, Miami & Hampton, Va. The report of in



Mia Metro polis Vol 8 #4 Dec 1, 1899, p 8

Key West Quarantine raised

Also on page 6 of this issue is a note  
on the use of JANARELLI Serum to  
prevent YF - said to be as good as  
vaccination.

made up of the Anderson case P56

surrounded by private yachts and accomodated about 60 people. It served as a refugee camp. Another such land camp was established at Fulford "about 12 miles from Miami."

Mentions five ~~distinct~~ & distinct cases of yellow fever and "there are doubtless several others" in the bulletin to the populace (p 53).

The S.B.H. report states Jackson as convinced the epidemic was introduced by the cattle steamer Laura, a wooden vessel from Neuvitas, Cuba that arrived on Sept 10 - he felt along with others that it had not been properly disinfected before leaving Cuba despite its displaying the usual clearance papers. However, Jackson immediately diagnosed the Hargrove case who came up from Key West where an epidemic was raging, and who became ill on Sept 22 and died on Sept. 26. ~~They He felt Hargrove could not have been the source of the epidemic since he was early recognized and isolated.~~

There was a second ~~ix~~ floating isolation hospital five miles down the bay were cases and contacts were isolated 10 da.

DuPuis, J.G. History of Early Medicine pp 50-57

Quotes a ~~Public~~ State Board of Health Report:

Yellow fever epidemic in Miami, Oct 20, 1899 to Jan. 15, 1900. In another report apparently from J.Y. Porter to the State Board of Health (Porter was apparently in charge in Miami for that epidemic) he states the epidemic began "with the Hargrove case on September 22nd". The last case occurred on the 1st of January, following.

Mentions a total of 220 cases with a mortality of 14. Epidemic lasted "the usual ninety days."

DuPuis says the cases were housed in the Miami Hotel (a three story frame building near what is now S.E. 1st Street and Miami Ave. The day the quarantine was lifted this Hotel mysteriously caught fire and burned to the ground and was never rebuilt.

Porter published a notice to the populace advising them to flee from Miami - recommends Hendersonville, N.C. (p 53) Established "Camp Francis P. Fleming" a Quarantine station on board the steamer Santa Lucia, Nov. 6, 1899, - was

They wanted the quarantine for Lemon City  
and Little River lifted & the one  
for Miami more strictly enforced.

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 #3, Nov. 24, 1899 p3

Mentions under Mia Mice Meat:

To date nearly 160 cases of Y.F. & 8 deaths  
Y.F. had reached the colored section

Quarantine proceeding

On page 8 is an appeal by the citizens of  
Kansas City to the governor for stricter enforcement  
of the quarantine - mentions hunters & train crew

Mentions hotel via loss @ \$35,000

Speaks of the Metropolis Bldg as the 1st "real building" there having been shacks before it which had disappeared.

Apparently the Metropolis personnel and citizens saved 1 small press and considerable type permitting continuation of paper of p 7

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 #2 Nov 17, 1899 p. 3

## Sunday's Bad Fire

Recounts the fire that destroyed the Hotel Miami and several other buildings in 30' "a blue flame oil stove was the cause of the fire" Mentions the safe removal of five people who were convalescing from Yellow Fever in the Mia. Hotel Also destroyed the building of the Metropolis, "the oldest building in the city - constructed, Apr. 1896."

Hotel Miami burned to the ground

Sunday, Nov. 12, 1899

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, pp. 15 & 16

On these pages is the narrative of Carrie Fowler Tuttle (Mrs. Harry E. Tuttle) detailing the fire that began when a kerosene stove in the room of Dr. Corrie H. Fowler (her mother) exploded. Recall that some have said the building was torched to rid lurking yellow fever germs as it ~~was~~ had been used to house yellow fever patients. Indeed, Mrs. Carrie Fowler was there convalescing from yellow fever.



This issue is rephotographed following the issue of Jan 26, 1900. This time the notice "End of The Epidemic" & "Proclamation" appear on p 7. Note is made under the "End of the Epidemic" that it was a light one possibly due to Miami's salubrious climate. Also that the Steamer Santa Lucia has been brought "to the shore pier" to permit use of its fumigation plant "Epidemic" conditions past the few sporadic cases present.

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 #2 Nov 17, 1899 p 7

Proclamation by Mayor John B. Reilly stating that all citizens, ~~and~~ particularly in those homes where Y.F. has been must disinfect all bedding & bedroom furnishings at state disinfection plant aboard the Steamer Santa Lucia which was brought to the dock for that purpose.

Used superheated steam or formaldehyde gas -  
c/ Metropolis Dec 8, 1899, p 6 Porter's answer to  
City Council

Yellow Fever at Miami

November 3, 1899

Ref: Miami Metropolis, November 3, 1899

"The spread of the yellow fever epidemic with which we are now afflicted has been comparatively slow during the past week. The total cases recorded since 17th of October is 72, with four deaths."

Ref: 11th Annual Report, Florida State Board of Health, 1899,  
Jacksonville, March 15, 1900  
(manuscript file "D" for Dade County)

Dr. Jas. M. Jackson, county health agent, reporting to the State Board of Health notes that early in 1899 Miami had 10 cases of smallpox. First case a negro in North Miami who had "runaway from a work train, where a negor had smallpox, at or near Fort Pierce, Brevard county." "General vaccination was resorted to...." and the epidemic ended. There is no mention of isolation of the cases - the county isolation hospital had not yet been built.

1900

First telephone line from Miami to Lemon  
City - crank-type.

Du Puis' Book p 83

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 # 9, Jan 5, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~ P 1  
(11/5/94): This issue is not on the micro film @ Met-Dade J

Quarantine Relaxed

Apparently as of Jan 4, <sup>1900</sup>~~1899~~ the quarantine was relaxed the guard lines still maintained people could come and go as they wished. No case of fever since Jan 1st. Allowed people to go from Miami to surrounding country but not for distances. - could only travel in daytime & visitors to Miami could not remain overnight.

The last totals I saw were 166 cases  
- 8 deaths from Y.F. - don't remember  
exactly where this was

Miami Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1921, p 2  
Second Section, col 3

"Miami Rough, Unimproving, 25 years Ago"

"Isidor Cohen reminisces for the benefit of  
those ....

where Jackson learned his surgical skill:

".... and North Miami, beginning at the  
north line of First Street, was firmly  
established as the worst sea of iniquity  
imaginable. In that place Dr. Jackson  
had acquired his remarkable surgical



still, as scarcely a day passed  
without the doctor being summoned to  
probe for bullets in the anatomies of  
the habitues of the late notorious  
district."

Altho Cohen doesn't say so, Sheriff Hardy  
drove the swings further away to  
"Hardieville" about 1906, I think.

Entertainment in the early 1900's 1900

The Miami News-Metropolis, July 28, 1923, p 2

"Games of Marbles and Bicycle Races  
Favorite Sports on the Main Street in  
the Good Old Days of Magic City"

Gas store clerks shot marbles in the street  
between customers. A bicycle ride and  
a 10¢ drink was common entertainment  
for your girl friend. If she didn't have  
a bike, you had to spend 25¢ to rent  
one.

Other things to do were dances in vacant store buildings, charter boat to House of Refuge @ Baker's Harbour, rent the "old" sailboat, Buccaneer and go down the bay, bathing parties @ Bear Cut.

Stay up until the call for conservation of electricity in WWI all stores (except E.B. Douglas + Burdine + Quistman) stayed open until 10-11 pm. Clerks were allowed to nap in naps. "pat"

These are Reminiscences of F. G. RAILEY (Railey-Hilfen Hardware) who came in 1901

Court House on S. Mijia Ave 1900

The Miami News-Metropolis, July 28, 1923, p 24

"Caw, Caw, Caw, Common Greeting Along The  
Street"

Interview - "Mr Hudson who came 1st  
in 1900 and he settled in 1905"

Says the court house was a ~~two-story~~ frame  
bldg. on S. Miami Ave at the site of  
the bridge and the city hall was a  
little two-story joint with a jail below  
and council room above."

Ref: ? The Miami Herald, 1950

"Good Ship Dentos Once Kept Florida Chewing"

In this unsigned news article which is not dated other than the penciled 1950 and is in the Mustard collection at Jackson, a brief account of Dr. F.H. Houghton, a dentist who reached his patients by traveling on a 53 foot floating dental office painted white and "equiped with the latest in drills and other dental equipment." It was apparently driven by steam and was known as the Dentos. The article mentions that Dr. Houghton wrote a story of his experiences but doesn't state where this story was published. It does say "Keeping a sufficient supply of material for dentistry was often a problem for Dr. Houghton - but he had no trouble finding gold for fillings. He'd simply exchange greenbacks and small change for a \$5.00 gold piece at the nearest bank and melt it down in his shipboard laboratory."

Mia Metropolis Vol 8<sup>th</sup> 10, Jan 12, 1900, p 7

Notice from Dr. J. Y. Porter requesting that citizens air their houses & bedding & sprinkle ~~line~~ line (in the unsewered portion of the city) about the privies

Under it a note from Mayor John B. Keally urging the citizens to heed this request stating that Porter would inspect the city and lift final restrictions possibly 1/15/00

Also an article interviewing merchants  
such as Townley Br, Lullman & Flegg,  
Sidore Cohen, Wm M Birdine & Son,  
E.L. Brady & Co. - all of them report an  
increase in sales since <sup>partial</sup> lifting of quarantine.

In the next issue of Metrop. announces  
the opening of the Royal Palm Hotel  
& arrival of 150 guests - p 3

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 # 11, Jan 19, 1900, p 8

The Quarantine Is Off

All quarantine restrictions removed Monday,  
Jan 15, 1900. Grier statement by  
Jy Porter saying all houses & premises  
sterilized & no cases of YF for 2 wks.  
No mention of total # of cases and deaths



Quarantine (yellow fever) lifted

Mar. 15, 1900

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

No other information supplied. This date is at variance with other sources I have consulted.

Flush toilets at the Miami Public School

Jan. 1901

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, p. 43

Thelma Peters quotes from The Miami Metropolis, Jan. 18, 1901, stating that the School Improvement Committee were responsible for, "replacing the privies behind the schoolhouse, so unsanitary as to be called "a menace," with flush toilets tied into a sewer.

I think this school was on N.E. 1st Ave. between 1st and 2nd Sts. but I'm not certain.

Mia. Metropolis 5<sup>#</sup> 12 Jan 25, 1901 P5

Mrs. E. H. Fox offers her services as  
an experienced nurse. Address, Coconut Grove.



Mia Metropolis Vol 8 # 17 Mar 2, 1900, p 2

## Panther in Miami Woods

Story of panther in the woods north of C. Grove

Describes the trip by bicycle to the Grove

"Despite the monotony of the endless wayside  
jungle of leafage & vine, the ride a wheel down  
to Coconut Grove is not without pleasure - - -  
along that in-places - rutty - white - limestone road  
that - needs - repairs to Coconut Grove."

Signed Arthur Munson

Mia Metropolis Vol 8 #19, Mar. 16, 1900, p 1

## Early Quarantine Against Cuba

Mentions that J. G. Porter will start the quarantine on April 1st - one month earlier than usual "it prefers to harmonize, ~~to~~ as far as possible, with the National Board."

Mentions that Porter is readying a report on "the late yellow fever period"

Min. Metropolis Vol 8 # 19, Mar 16, 1900, P 7

## A Preposterous Proposition

Mention Dr. Wyman's (Chief Surgeon of US Marine Hospital Service) proposition to turn

Dry Tortugas into "a great natural ~~port~~ post house."

Concludes: The people of Florida long since learned to confide in the efficiency and faithfulness of the State Board of Health, but it has little reason to set any great faith by the manisee

hospital service; and this latest preposterous  
proposition will hardly tend to increase  
the esteem in which the latter is held by  
the general public in this quarter of the globe. -  
News." (this may be reprinted from  
another paper - possibly a Key West paper)



Mia. Metropolis Vol 8 #2, March 30, 1900 p 1

Doctor Porter's Annual Report

Mentions that in the future it is the intention  
~~to~~ of the Fla. State Bd. of Health to  
completely ignore ship inspections by the Marine  
Hosp. Service and ~~re~~ reinspect & re-disinfect  
all ships entering Fla. ports.

Mentions that at the time of the report "smallpox  
tends to be generally prevalent over the state,  
but only in the unvaccinated" - urges Compulsory  
vaccination within the state.

He then states emphatically that yellow fever of the past summer was introduced from Cuba & to blame is the MHS.

Also in the article the MHS denies the charge but doesn't object to FSBH re-infection

States a total of 220 cases at Miami  $\bar{c}$  14 deaths. Fever ran "about 90 days."

Mentions the "generous philanthropy of Mr. Flagler" who erected a hospital & brought in nurses "defraying all the expenses of the same."

See card #2

Dr. Porter's Annual report Mar 30, 1900, Metro  
Mentions FBIT having adopted a rule requiring  
labors to be vaccinated; also a rule ~~of~~ stating  
that any person hiding another person or his fomites  
of known infectious disease subject to fine \$100-1000  
or 3-6 mo in jail.

Mentions that Post Asst. Surgeon Stimpson set  
up a elaborate program that was to be paid for  
by the US Dept. Super. Surgeon General, Wyman  
repudiated this thus FSHB had to foot a large bill  
Mentions that no Y.F. occurred in Fla from 1890 to  
1899 - ie while FSHB doing the inspections

Traces the epidemic from Hargrove who was  
"copying" the steamer *Toucan* or who "infected"  
the Miami Hotel.

Mentions that sanitary <sup>immune</sup> certificates were for sale  
in Havana @ \$10 each.

This article appears on pages 1-243

Mia. Metropolis Vol 8 #30, June 1, 1900, p 1

Miami's Streets Need Shade Only

Discusses the glare and dust arising from the Coral rock streets of Miami. Mentions that brick & asphalt hold the heat, <sup>and are very</sup> blocks or plants endanger health, Calving the limestone not feasible - suggests shade trees.

Mia Metro Vol 8 #49 Oct 12, 1900 p 6

List of professional sciences - yr 1900 -  
lists dentists but no physicians

Apparently there were only 4 physicians  
in Miami proper: Jackson, Skaggs, Pugh,  
Masters

Min. Metropolis Vol 5 #19, Mar. 15, 1901 p4

Advertisement:

" Mrs. A. Reid,  
NURSE

References { Dr. J. M. Jackson  
                  { Dr. P. T. Skaggs

Reliable Nurse No Fraud "

---

On 1st page of this issue is article discussing plans to  
build a court house.

On page 6 is a ~~feature~~ fascinating account  
by Jw Ewan of a celebration of  
"white man's Xmas" @ Bickell point  
in 1874 - he was present.



Telephones in Miami

Apr 5, 1901

Miami Mince meat, Mia. Metropolis, Apr 5, 1901, p6, Col.

"The Miami Telephone Co has just issued a new card list of subscribers which shows 76 instruments in use."

(Jackson (Jm) was 1st physician subscriber  
Mar 17, 1899)

Street Sprinkler

Apr 5, 1901

Mia. Minareal, Mia Metropolis, Apr 5, 1901, p6, Col 2

"The street sprinkler arrived and was used last Tuesday ( ) for the first time. It will be of great advantage to the city."

(Neither the masthead or front page of the paper indicates what day of the week ~~is~~ Apr 5, was)

Mia. Metropolis Vol 5 #24, Apr 19, 1901 p 4

Good Sale of City Lots

News item of the sale of 2 lots - Corner of  
Ave C, & 12th St. (Mia. Ave. & Hogler)

"They front 100' on 12th Street and are 140'  
deep" - for \$3000.

Miami Metropolis Vol 5 # 27, May 10, 1901 p 1  
Miami Nobly Responds to Humanities Call

Board of trade met and solicited donations for relief of "10,000 homeless" from the great Jacksonville fire the previous week. This destroyed 136 residential + business blocks.

Dr. J. M. Jackson donated \$10 (a Dr. Ballard whom I can't identify, gave \$100 and Free man Bros. \$50 - otherwise none extended Jackson's donation - Most of the gifts were under \$5.)

J. Q. Dupuis, M.D. gave \$1.00

A number of the gifts are marked "cash"

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On p 5 of this issue there is a note about Dr. W.C. Ballard - a leading physician of New York who had retired to Bradenton but was in Miami contemplating a move to Miami to permit access to RR facilities. This it seems is the donor

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No mention of gifts by Skaggs or Huddleston

Mia. Metropolis Vol 5 #<sub>32</sub> June 14, 1901 p 1

Poetic Description of Mia. by H.E. Van Weman,  
ex-pomologist of Dept. of agriculture.

"Miami, Lemon City, Coconut Grove and many other  
villages are situated on this water front and are  
in the midst of most delightful surroundings ---  
The air was balmy, pure and invigorating, even  
at noontide, and with a temperature of eighty  
in the shade (which I was told by those who  
had long lived there was rarely exceeded, very much)  
and the nights were always cool enough for a

light blanket. The sweet singing of the birds  
waked me every morning --- the varied song  
of the mocking bird, the silvery warble of the  
Cardinal Grosbeak, the cheerful ring of the  
Carolina Wren, and, at nite, the plaintive notes  
of the whip-poor-will."

Man hung at Miami

July 5, 1901

Ref: Mary Barr Munroe diary on above date

"That man being hung in Miami cast a gloom over the whole place even if it was 5 miles away."

No other detail given



Maine Metropolis Vol 5 #<sup>38</sup>, July 26, 1901 p 7

Florida's Quarantine Stations

Notice of an agreement for the U.S. Treasury Dept to lease the quarantine stations of the State of Fla & to operate them.

State Board of Health officer to act in an advisory and supervisory capacity

In Aug 2 issue p 7 is an article "Dr. Porter pleased" he agrees to the above plan. Porter is quoted

as having always favored govt. control of  
the stations on certain conditions which  
the govt. agreed to - therefore Fla. was a  
victory. Also cites the marked decrease  
in Y.F. in Cuba as making the vigilance  
less necessary.

Miami Metropolis Vol 5 # 38, July 26, 1901 p 4

Humbleccas or thumbugges

Note on the origin of this name which was applied to the prairie north of Mia. where tomatoes were grown. (Dupuis mentions this in his book) In a previous 1901 - ? March or April) issue is another discussion of the origin of this name

Another note on this by A. J. Kolb on  
p. 1 of Aug 2, 1901 issue

Jaurance Hill, "A Cracker History of Okeechobee"  
says Hamburgus was the Seminole word  
for "eat."

Minim Metropolis Vol 5<sup>#</sup> 40, Aug 9, 1901, p1

## A New Bicycle Store

News item stating that Messrs. Clark and Carroll of Atlanta had purchased a building on 12th Street (which had been used for meetings of the Board of Trade) from Swell, Tatum & Jackson.

Maine Metropolis Vol 5 # 41, Aug. 16, 1901 p 4

Transferring the Station

Mention of Porter and Jackson appraising  
the quarantine station on the Santa Lucia  
and the launch Francis P. Fleming (FLEMING)  
in preparation to selling it to the US Govt.  
for Marine Hosp. Serv. supervision

Miami Metropolis Vol 5 # 42 Aug 23, 1901 p 4

## The Band Subscription

Funds collected to provide instruments for  
the band of the city of Miami.

Jackson is listed as giving \$5  
He is the only M.D. donating.

---

During this summer many experiments at  
coloring the streets were carried out

Miami Metropolis Vol 5<sup>#</sup> 50, Oct. 18, 1901, P 1

A Miami YMCA

Announces the organization meeting that was held @ the "First M.E. Church" on the previous Tuesday nite

M.E. Jones, Pres.; Wm Turnage 1st V.P.;  
W.D. Avery, 2nd V.P.; Prof. J. C. Allen, Secty;  
W. J. ~~Rogers~~ Rodgers, Treas.

No mention is made of Jackson.



Miami Metropolis Vol 5 # 44, Nov 15, 1901 p 1

Illustrated Metropolis Now Ready

States that it is now ready at 10¢ a copy or 15¢ a copy post paid.

This is not on Roll 4 in the Miami City Library. Maybe it can be found at the Miami Daily News or the U of Miami Library.

Had 48 pages of descriptive matter & 115 half-tone engravings.

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Part I, p.40

About 1902 he treated a case of Mr. Monk at Pompano who had "hemorrhagic fever and had bled about to death from his kidneys." His treatment: powdered calomel, a hypodermic of strychnine, digitalis and nigroglycerine and quinine.

See the photocopy in manuscript file "K" for a little more detail.

Sneezing the patient to induce labor

1902

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Part I, p. 40

Tells of attending a labor case at Pompano. The labor was going slowly so a "very dear old grandma lady" advised him to "sneeze her" which Kennedy had not heard of. The grandma carried it out with a pinch of snuff and labor began vigourously.

House call fee in Dade County

Jan. 1902

Ref: Peters: Biscayne Country, p. 76

"William F. Brooks was in poor health for several months before his death, according to a doctor bill found among his probate papers; Dr. John DuPuis had been making house calls twice a week at \$ 2.50 a call, for a total of \$ 90."

Miami Metropolis Vol 6 # 35. Jan 10, 1902, p 2

Miami Pungent by Pictured

Quotes a description of Miami from The Fla Indust. Rec.

"Upon a crowning point of land, overlooking Bay Biscayne, a lagoon sheltered from the Atlantic by coral islands, has been ~~set~~ down, the Royal Palm Hotel - a link in the chain of pleasure places that stretches from the tropics to the frontier of the land of snow and ice. Miami has bumps and churches and streets that would delight the champion of better

municipal conditions; The streets are lighted  
by electricity and the town has a complete  
water works system. Encircling her on every  
side are coconut groves, pineapple plantations,  
and the most beautiful truck gardens in  
the world...

Miami Metro polis Vol 6 # 43, Mar 7, 1902 p 4.

Automobile trip to Lemon City  
Mentions the editor taken to Lemon city  
by Mr. J. H. Bowles in his Remington  
Automobile "the finest, prettiest and  
easiest running and riding vehicle ever brought  
to Florida."

This is the 2nd mention of an automobile -  
the first were the ads about the Locomobile.  
cf Apr 5, 1901

Mr. Bowels was then erecting a store  
for Dr. J. G. DuPuis - "in the heart  
of Laramie City.



Apr 1902

Miami News Metropolis, Mar 11, 1924  
Automobile Section p 13

Here They Are Taking The First Automobile  
Ride In Miami In A One Seater  
Cadillac, April 1902.

Photograph of 6 people in a 2 seater horseless  
carriage against a background of pine &  
palmettos. No narrative other than the title  
alone. Doesn't identify the people  
(This might be the "Locomobile" mentioned in Apr. 1901)

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. I, p. 40

Kennedy came to what is now Ft. Lauderdale in 1899. Initially he saw his patients chiefly at home and did his travelling on foot, by boat or on the train. About the above date he says: "Still I had no horse or anyway to get around with except on foot unless people would come after me in their wagons. There wasn't a buggy in the country, nor a horse." However, that fall (p. 41) he says: "By this time I had got me a little bench-legged pony, Jim, and I got a saddle then I was fixed for work." He got his first automobile about the fall of 1907, "a little Ford automobile." (see Part II, p. 29)

<sup>1916</sup>  
~~xxxx~~ At one time (? ~~1906~~) he owned a Maxwell car - see p. 40 of Part II.

Miami Metropolis Vol 7<sup>8</sup>, July 4, 1902 p1

Trip to Orange Glade

Describes a buggy trip across the "Miami City Bridge" then "westward". Apparently this area was all fruit groves. No doctors mentioned.

Also on this page Mr Flagler Presents the sewage system to Miami. (Valued at \$15,000)

Typhoid fever at Deerfield

July 4, 1902

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. I, p. 39

"On the 4th of July 1902, I was called to Deerfield right early. I took the early train, got up there and saw three or four patients that had typhoid fever all in one house."

He goes on to say that he had to walk back home (15 miles) in the broiling ~~in~~ sun. He had a sunstroke and was picked up in the woods by a railroad section hand who fed him and finally took him back to ~~in~~ his home on a handcar.

Miami Metropolis Vol 7-11A, July 28, 1902

This is a special edition for the 6th yr  
of "Deep Water" celebration. Gives much  
Miami History. Nothing of unusual interest  
to me.

Beginning with this issue it becomes:

"The Daily Miami Metropolis"

The Miami Metropolis Vol 7<sup>#</sup>, 4, August 15, 1902, p 1

Exciting Runaway

First use of anesthetic - chloroform

Recounts that Mr. C. B. Crockett Jr was untying his horse when it ran away down Ave. D E his side of ~~a few weeks~~ <sup>9 days</sup> in the wagon, holding the reins. Horse ran into another parked horse & wagon throwing Mrs. C. out.

Mrs C was "carried into the rear of Mr. Hinton's new store and Dr. Jackson was soon there. He found a dislocated right knee cap. "with the

assistance of Dr. Skoggs, chloroform was administered, the misplacement reduced and the limb put in a plaster of paris cast."

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On page 1 Aug 22, 1902, Vol 7 #15  
is the account of a man bitten by a  
rattle snake "only the most persistent work  
of Dr. Jackson saved his life."

Miami Metropolis Vol 7, <sup>215</sup> Aug 22, 1902, p 1

Arrangements Completed for Lyceum Course

A cultural series of 12 evenings - Nov.  
"fortnightly" until April.

Musicians, Chorus, magicians, lecturers,  
humorists, etc

? Did Jackson take part in such things?



Miami Metropolis Vol 7 # 24, Pt. 24, 1902, p 1

Numbering City Buildings

"Miami's residences and business houses are now to be numbered." — it goes on to describe the "patented, luminous gold glass ~~for~~ street number" available @ 50¢ each.

Also details method of designation. A handsome ~~bridge~~ new steel bridge will be erected to span the river @ Ave D, "at once."

Bridge to be made by the Converse Bridge Co.  
Chattanooga, Tenn. Cf note on p 5 of the  
Oct 31st issue.

By the Dec 5 issue (p 2) is a note that  
their bridge building crew is at work in Miami

Night Police man appointed Nov. 21st id. p 4

Panther follows the doctor

Nov. 1902

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. I, p. 41 - 42.

On these pages Dr. Kennedy describes riding his "little bench-legged pony" to Pompano to see a man. Coming back at nite he had a harrowing journey when a bridge collapsed under him and because he was being persued by a panther. The panther was later killed and measured 11 feet 2 inches from tip to tip.

Miami Metropolis Vol 7 <sup>th</sup> 33, Dec 26, 1902 p 7

~~Miami Times~~ City Local News

"The automobile in Anthony Bros. window has attracted much attention and Mr. Spitzer has been often complimented on ~~his~~ his mechanical as well as <sup>upon</sup> his artistic skill as a decorator."

Apparently Anthony Bros. were a general store for their ads deal chiefly in shoes, clothing

In the April 10th issue under Additional Local  
it mentions that Mr. Spitzer is an  
artist at window decorations. Possibly the  
automobile on the reverse of this card was  
only a mockup to attract attention.

In Miami's 1st Phone Directory (undated)

# 25 Jackson, Dr. J.M. office  
~~#~~ 54 Jackson, Dr. J.M. Residence

Taken from the facsimile produced by the  
Southern Bell Tel. & Tel. for the 26th  
Meeting of the Historical Assoc. of S. Fla.

12/16/47  
Ruby L. Carson in Nance East Coast of Fla.  
dates this 1902

Relieving choking with a buggy whip

? 1903

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. I, p. 43

Recounts a case in which a man swallowed an onion which  
logged in his esophagus. Kennedy cut off the small end of  
a buggy whip and poked the onion into the stomach.

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. II, p. 30

Mentions seeing a patient together with Drs. James M. Jackson, Jr. and Peter T. Skeggs. On the same page he recounts a much later (?1916) case in which Drs. J. Devere Stuart, John L. North, T.E. Parish and Peter T. Skeggs had diagnosed cancer of the uterus. Kennedy thought it was a fibroid and apparently operated (in the home) obtaining a myxoma of the uterus. The lady survived and was still living in the 1930's when he wrote his autobiography.



Miami Metropolis Vol 7<sup>th</sup> 34, Jan. 2, 1903 p 3  
Physicians & advertisements: (in order from  
top to bottom on the page)

EK Jaudon

W B Rush

J M Jackson, Jr.

H W Martens (Homeopathist)

P. T. Skaggs

W. S. Grantling

Miami Metropolis Vol 7 #38, Jan 30, 1903, p 6

Indian Show

An account of an Indian Medicine Man  
show in a tent across from the Court house.

"Large crowds attend each evening."

Chief Rolling Bear and his wife "Bright  
Star" put on the acts then sell medicines  
"Chief Bear's Indian Medicines."

Miami Metropolis Vol 7 # 38, Jan 30, 1903, p 7

Miami ~~News~~ West City Local News

Men at work widening Ave B and building  
sidewalks on both sides of the street.

I have not seen reference to sidewalks  
prior to this

In the Feb 13th issue <sup>P10</sup> is an ~~ad~~ ad of a man  
selling stone curbing "at this time when so

many new sidewalks are being put down."  
He deplors the use of wooden curbing  
as it will rot and need replacement.

First hospital in Dade Cty - Smallpox pesthouse

Feb. 1903

Ref: 15th Annual ~~Report~~ Report, Florida State Board of Health,  
1903, Jacksonville, Feb. 9, 1904

Report by James M. Jackson, Jr., county health agent, mentions a negro found with smallpox on Feb. 17th. Couldn't rent a house for a pesthouse. "Together with the county commissioners and members of the city council, land was located and purchased; city built a small building, 18 x 24 feet, and in twenty-four hours patient was removed, guards employed and pesthouse running. Various patients were added from time to time till April 9th. Pesthouse closed May 5th, having had seventeen colored and five white cases, or a total of twenty-two cases; no deaths. .... All white cases were treated in tents."

(see photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade County)

OVER

In the closing paragraphs of this report Jackson urges J.Y. Porter to remind the State Board of Health that they had promised Dade county a pesthouse if the county would furnish 15 acres of land. The county commissioners had purchased and deeded the land and had built "a rock road... from Miami to the land, a distance of tow and one-half miles. This was done at no small cost." He implies that the pesthouse built by the city was on this land - ie. where the armory now stands at NW 7th Ave. and 28th Street.

February 1903

Mentions and outbreak of smallpox in the Little River section - totalled 31 cases - apparently J.Y.Porter and Jas. M. Jackson (local agent of the State Brd. of Health) inspected the area and assigned DuPuis as in charge of the epidemic. Began Feb. 14, 1903 and ended March 18, 1903.

DuPuis, J.G., History of Early Medicine, etc. p 46-47

(Over for further info)

Jackson's report (see over) states: "Upon my representation they (city council and county commissioners) had a rock road built from Miami to the land, a distance of two and one-half miles. This was done at no small cost."

This smallpox post-house is also described in John Sewall's Memoirs

On pages 68-69 Dupuis reprints Jackson's report to the State Board of Health which states:

The epidemic began Feb. 17, 1903 and continued to Apr. 9th (the date when the last cases was admitted to the pesthouse) and the pest house was closed on May 5th "having had --- a total of 22 cases; no deaths."

The county commissioners and members of the city council bought land and the "city built a small building, 18 x 24 feet, and in twenty-four hours patient was removed, guards employed and pesthouse running."

Apparently the 17 negro patients were kept in the pesthouse and the five white patients in tents.

Speaks of an outbreak of cholera infantum in Oct. 1903 with 70 - 100 cases in two weeks and six deaths.

Congratulates the ~~State~~ Board of Health upon establishment of the "Bacteriological Laboratory, stating "our physicians have used it freely."



# Miami Metropolis

Became a daily newspaper on Dec 7, 1903

Miami's first daily newspaper.

The City library film doesn't have this issue  
(Dec 11th is closest issue to this there)

Van Schuyfers + Pugh's ads don't appear in this  
paper

Also in this issue mentioning "the very first round of  
mail collecting" having just been done. P 8

Population about 5000

Ref: Daily Miami Metropolis, Feb. 29, 1904, p. 1, Col. 1

Miami Relief Association consisting of: Rev. F. Pasco, president; Rev. W.E. Stanton, vice-president; Messieurs Edwin Nelson, John Sewell and T.N. Gautier met at the Sewell Brothers store to form an organization to obtain funds for a cottage of 3 or 4 rooms "where the needy and friendless sick may be provided with proper attention." Subsequently they sponsored several entertainment benefits to raise money.

Ref: Interview: Mrs. K.K. (Coarice DeHaven) Horton, 6/29/58

Recalls that when she lived at Cutler and got the fever from polluted well water Dr. P.T. Skaggs drove down to see her in a surrey with a fringe on top. She says it took him  $\frac{1}{2}$  day leaving Miami via the Miami Avenue bridge, what is now Brickell Avenue, Main Highway, Ingraham Highway and finally the Old Cutler Road. Later when she was living at Modello he made a trip to see her and it took a whole day. She recalls that he snapped the top off his buggy on that trip.

Gifford: The Rehabilitation of the Floridan Keys, p. 45

"When I first knew Dinner Key 30 years ago it was a little island projecting into Biscayne Bay. It was only a few inches above the water level covered with mangroves above which towered 3 or 4 lofty coco-palms. It served as a landmark for boats passing up and down the bay. It was separated from the mainland by a marl prairie a few acres in extent where the natives grew winter vegetables when the land crabs permitted and when free from water and mud. On this prairie the various rival baseball teams played on holidays and Sundays. The rough, old rock road from Coconut Grove followed the edge of the highland on to Miami, a narrow white way through a tunnel of green in Brickell's hammock. This road on the land side was bordered by rough gray masses of Miami limestone which gave to the region the name Silverbluff. In the early days people picnicked on this little island. There was always plenty of dry buttonwood and driftwood in the neighborhood and boats on their way from the lower Homestead region found this island a convenient stopping place for their mid-day meal. In that way, no doubt, it was gradually and finally named."

Ten automobiles in Miami

1904

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, p. 59

"In 1904 there were ten automobiles in Miami. Owners included Dr. James M. Jackson, a Ford; G. Duncan Brossier, a Rambler; and W.C. Maynard, a Steamer. Gasoline was supplied by R.A. Coachman, who took it around to his customers in five-gallon cans in a mule-drawn wagon."

"Miami got its first speed limit in 1906 - eight miles an hour ~~on the~~ straight driving, ~~and~~ five miles an hour at corners."

Miami Metropolis Vol 8 # 35, Jan 15, 1904, p 1

"Sleep, Soldier, Sleep  
General John Brown Gordon's Death Occurred  
on Last Saty"

of interest that the last medical bulletin  
released prior to his death is signed

"Granling and Jackson"

Gordon was the last attending Physician  
apparently Confederate General

Miami Metropolis Vol 8 # 35, Jan 15, 1904 p 9

Miami Men Who Belong to the Board of Trade

Jackson, Jas. M. ← W B Rush only doctors  
on list



Miami Metropolis Vol 8 #37 Jan 29, 1904. p4

Mentions a Dr. Holmes who was a  
paripatetic in Indian River & Bay  
Biscayne for "twenty years".  
cf card under miscellaneous

Miami Metropolis Vol 8 # 37, Jan 29, 1904 p 4

Additional Locals

"Mr. Holmes, who for twenty years has practiced his profession up and down the Indian River and along the shores of Bixayne Bay, making his journeys in a sailboat, and who has watched Miami grow from infancy, is a visitor in the city together with Mr. & Mrs. Arnold from Allegheny, Pa. all of whom are guests of Mr. & Mrs. Santello."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 54, p. 1, Col. 1

Details the report of Dr. J. Y. Porter at the annual meeting of the State Board of Health in Jacksonville two days prior. Lists as causes of death during the preceding year diphtheria - 22 deaths; measles - 7; pneumonia-143; scarlet fever - 9; small pox - 2; and tuberculosis - 358; typhoid fever - 129; and malaria - 223 - making a total of 899 deaths "from diseases preventable in character." It goes on to state that the Board had erected Cottage Hospitals at Tampa and Jacksonville and it was recommended that the next hospital of this character be erected in Miami "where the county commissioners of Dade County have already donated land for that purpose." (This was the land where the armory was later built on 7th Avenue about 24th or 26th St.)

Summer 1904

This was completed in ~~1906~~ (March) - see slide

Miami Metropolis Vol # 39, July 12, 1904, p 3

Dr. Porter's Report At Meeting This week

This is J. J. Porter's report on communicable diseases for 1903. Statistics given and the recommendation that a "Cottage Hosp" for contagious diseases be built @ Miami — apparently the City Commission had donated the land but the hosp. was not yet built.

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, p. 8, Col. 1

"No need for vaccination whatever. Any person who eats a small quantity of lettuce twice a day, morning and evening, is as well protected against small pox as it is possible for anyone to be." This unsigned article goes on to say that the author defies anyone to produce a case of small pox ~~xx~~ that has been contracted by anyone who made daily use of lettuce as food.

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, p. 1, Col. 1

The is a news article detailing a meeting held "today" at which the Miami Relief Association took steps to care for the afflicted by the construction of a temporary 3 or 4 room cottage hospital "where the needy and friendless sick may be provided with proper attention." The article states that the Miami Relief Association was organized "at the Union service last Thanksgiving day" with Rev. F. Pasco as President, Rev. W. E. Stanton as Vice-President and messieurs Edwin Nelson, John Sewell, and T.N. Gautier and apparently Mr. F.B. Stoneman as members. It goes on to detail their plans to raise money by benefit entertainments. At one point it states that Mr. F.B. Stoneman was secretary of the meeting. The great need for this hospital "has been brought forceably to notice by several recent distressing circumstances."

Hospital Boat Moved - Miami

March 31, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, p. 5, Col. 1

"Hospital boat moved. - the Marine Hospital Boat which has been anchored above the terminal dock for several months, moved further across the bay this morning, and took up a new anchorage."

2/29/1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis 1: # 68, Feb 29, 1904,  
P1 col.

## Charitable Men Will Provide For Sick

By Establishing a Temporary Relief Hospital in Miami  
Members Miami Relief Association organized  
Nov. 25, 1903 = Rev. F. Bosco, Pres. Rev. W. E.  
Stanton, V. Pres; Messrs Edwin Nelson, John Sewell,  
and T. N. Gantier. At a meeting (on above date)  
@ Sewell Bros. store they decided "that an  
effort be made to secure funds to build at  
once a cottage of 3 or 4 rooms, where the needy



And friendless sick may be provided with proper attention." The article then discusses planned entertainment benefits to raise money.

Subsequent issues this spring detail at least 2 events that were held to raise money for "The Cottage Hospital".

Daily Miami Metropolis 1: 94, # ~~Mar 31, 1904~~ <sup>Apr</sup> Col 1, ~~Mar 31, 1904~~  
4 2 Apr 1,

### Hospital Boat Moved

"The main hospital boat which has been anchored along the terminal dock for several months, ~~has~~ moved further across the bay this morning, and took up a new anchorage." Full quote

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, p. 1, Col. 6

Article states that contractor R. S. Wilson has agreed to build an isolation hospital or pest house to cost \$2,400.00 and to be erected on a site owned by the state near the Bravo place. The building will have a frontage of 70' by 32' in depth. It will be one story and contain four wards 16 x 20' each. Two hallways will run through the building in the wards being located on the end and either side. The two rooms on the side will be used as office and dining room respectively and will be 13 x 15'. The kitchen will be directly in the rear of the building connecting with the dining room and having a lavatory on each side.

The article goes on to say that it will be used for "for the care and isolation of all contagious and infectious diseases such as small pox, fever, etc. Mr. Wilson will also erect a windmill, water tank and other necessary structures.

Emergency Hospital - Miami

June 1, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, p. 5, Col. 1.

Work on Emergency Hospital

"Work on the new emergency hospital or pest house near the Bravo place north of town, is progressing rapidly, and will soon be completed. It is being erected by contractor Wilson, a full description of which was given in the Metropolis a few weeks ago."

Pest House at Miami

June, 1904

Miami Metropolis, June, 1904 (date and page not stated - this is an incomplete photocopy of that issue of the Metropolis)

"Work on emergency hospital - work on the new emergency hospital or pest house near the Bravo place north of town, is progressing rapidly, and will soon be completed. It is being erected by contractor Wilson, a full description of which was given in the Metropolis a few weeks ago."

Miami Metropolis, Second Section, Vol. 9 , June 17, 1904, p. 3

"Cinematograph records are now made of all the operations performed by a certain famous physician and surgeon in Paris. The latter entered sometime ago into an arrangement with an artist of the bioscope, who has taken pictures for the doctor on several occasions. It is stated that the records in question are invaluable as scientific documents. One of the surgeon's operations which has been cinematographed was that by which the link of flesh connecting the Hindu twins, Radica and Dodica, was severed and which was pronounced to have been a remarkable success though, to be sure, both twins died of it..." It goes on to state that the photographer had been showing the pictures in a chamber of horrors side show for 10 sou for grownups and half price for children under 15. This appalled the doctor and he was suing for infringement of the copyright.

Description of Brickell Hammock,  
Peacock Inn, in Coconut Grove

July, 1904

Miami Metropolis, July 8, 1904, Second Section, p. 2, Vol. not  
stated

Down South on the Miami

This is a beautiful description of a Mrs. Melvina Myrtle of  
her visit to Coconut Grove, May 30, 1904. This was printed  
in the Pittsfield, Mass. newspaper, The Sun.

Sea bathing

1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 180, July 11, 1904,  
p. 3, Col. 2

### Naughty Jacksonville

"Rev. Dr. R. L. Branning, a Methodist divine, who resided at Waldo for many years, and who recently came to Jacksonville to live went to Pablo Monday, but 'he'll never go there anymore.'"

He describes what he saw "The suits worn by males fit almost as close as underwear, and are more scanty. When wet they cling to the person, showing the contour parts of the body, such as is never seen in public anywhere else. The suits of females are objectionable on the same score that the human figure is left to display itself as would not be allowed anywhere else in a decent public place. A young woman would be arrested if she were to appear on the streets in such a costume, she might be a drawing card for a vaudeville show." He goes on to describe jumping the waves and walking the beaches as very immodest.



Miami Metropolis, Second Section, Miami, Fla., Sept. 9, 1904, p. 1  
Col. 2

"The (automobile) ordinance was read by sections and approved with but very little change as follows: minimum age of persons operating automobiles, locomobiles, etc. changed from 18 years to 16 years; speed in city limits, reduced from 10 to 8 mph.; speed in turning corners made 5 instead of 6 mph. After due publication of the ordinance for 30 days it will become law"

J. Y. Porter making rounds

1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 26, 1904, p. 5, Col. 1

"Quarantine boat - the government quarantine boat W. D. Bratton, Brit Russell, commander, arrived in port this morning with state health officer J. Y. Porter and son on board. Dr. Porter is making his regular rounds of the Florida quarantine ports, and came here from Key West. The stations, so far, have been found in excellent condition."

Quarantine boat

August ,1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 198, Aug. 1, 1904, p. 5,  
Col. 4

Inspected quarantine boat

"Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer in charge of the United States Marine Hospital service of Florida, returned this morning from a business trip to Jacksonville, and in company with Dr. Jackson, health officer of the port of Miami, went down to the hospital boat McAdams on the W. D. Bratton for the purpose of giving her a thorough inspection and determining the extent of repairs needed upon it. The machinery of the McAdams is in bad condition and the boat is in need of other attention generally. It is probable she will be sent to Key West under tow for the improvements if such is determined."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 217, Aug. 23, 1904, p. 1,  
Col.3.

In another article about John Ogiltree who had been injured in a train accident the statement is made "after having his leg dressed and splinted by Dr. Kennedy at Ft. Lauderdale, he took off the dressing and had to be restrained from doing the same thing here." It goes on to mention that he was adjudged insane and had been removed from the depot and was "confined in the county jail where he is receiving medical treatment, and will probably be examined as to his sanity."

In the September 2, 1904, issue, p. 8, Col. 1 is a mention under Ft. Lauderdale doings "Dr. F. S. Kennedy expects to leave for New York City in a few days to be gone about 2 months."

Telephone office closed

August, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 218, Aug. 24, 1904, p. 5,  
Col. 3

To telephone subscribers

"During the summer and until further notice the telephone central office will be closed from 10 P.M. until 5 o'clock A.M., except Saturday, when it will be open until 11 o'clock P.M. By order of Miami Telephone Company.

Summer 1904

Photo stated letters from Jackson to Porter  
2 of which are dated Aug. & Nov. 1904 and 2 of  
which are undated but seem related to the  
previous 2 discuss Dengue in Miami.

In view of the criticism he recd.  $\bar{c}$  the 1899 epidemic  
Jackson is hesitant to publically call these  
cases Dengue and is calling them "grippe"  
Yet from his descriptions it seems likely they  
are Dengue.

Dengue is a virus disease - 2 different strains of  
Virus - infection confers lasting immunity.

Carried by mosquito *Aedes aegypti*. Reservoir  
hosts ~~are~~ is a monkey otherwise it exists only  
in humans. Self limited + non-fatal -

Break bone fever.

Miami Metropolis becomes a Fall 1904  
daily news paper

Mia. Daily Metropolis, July 28, 1917, p1 Col 6-7

Miami Today Celebrates Twenty first Birthday  
of its Incorporation

Mentions the Mia. Metropolis began publication  
May 15, 1896 as a weekly and became a  
daily "the fall of 1904."



Price of Suits

September, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, Sept. 17, 1904, p. 4, Col. 5

"New Nobby suits for the fall and winter. This cut represents the latest designed prices - \$10, \$12, and \$15. Serges, worsted, homespun. R. W. Rhoades designers and makers of fine clothing."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Oct. 2, 1904, p. 2 (Vol. 1), Col. 4

This is a report from the annual report of Dr. Joseph Y. Porter "Florida's efficient State Board of Health officer." In this he points out that the different kinds of mosquitoes capable of carrying malaria and yellow fever have been carefully identified and that "screening of the houses in mosquito districts and employment of nets during sleeping hours, carefully inspecting the same before retiring, will insure perfect freedom from malaria, even where the marsh miasms are the thickest and were formerly supposed to be the most deadly enemy to the white race."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Oct. 13, 1904, p. 5, Col. 4

### Take the Big Boat

"The Clyde will make regular trips daily to the beach, leaving the stone dock at 2 P.M., landing at the new ferry dock just north of the jetties, where every facility is furnished for good bathing, and the beach being entirely cut off by the training wall from the treacherous current from Norris Cut inlet, there is none of that undertow which makes sea bathing so dangerous.

No channels to follow going over; no long walk after you get there, and only 25¢ for the round trip."

This appears to have been another ferry boat than the one previously mentioned.

Rattlesnake on Flagler Street

October, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Oct. 19, 1904, p. 5, Col. 3

"Two Negroes hauling a load of hay and dragging behind the wagon a live rattlesnake tied in the middle with a cord, passed down 12th Street and up Avenue D today at noon, the snake making desperate efforts to release itself. Taking such desperate chances as this with a dangerous reptile should be punishable by law as the streets of the city is no place on which to exhibit such a repulsive and shocking object."

October 1903-1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Oct. 24, 1904, p. 3, Col. 2 & 3

A list of the licenses issued by the County Judge and Tax Collector of Dade County for the year beginning October 1st A.D. 1903 and ending October 1st A.D. 1904. Physicians listed are:

James M. Jackson, Jr. (No. 40) (he paid \$10 to the state and \$5 to the county); Eleanor G. Simmons (No. 41); R. B. Potter (No. 106); W. D. Rush (No. 251); N. S. Burnham (No. 287); E. W. Pugh (No. 288); J. B. Screven (No. 403); J. G. DuPuis (No. 424); H. C. Hood (No. 452); W. S. Gramling (No. 469); P. T. Skaggs (No. 470); T. L. Jefferson (No. 474); J. A. Butler (No. 475); H. W. Martens (No. 496); S. M. Frazier (No. 521); R. L. Bryan (No. 536).

Flagler Street Bridge Begun

November, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, Nov. 11, 1904, p. 1, Col. 2

Work to begin on steel bridge, the new residence subdivision of Riverside to be opened up before January 1st.

This is an article telling about the arrival of W. D. Clarkson of Chattanooga, Tenn. who would superintend the construction of the new steel bridge "which is to span the Miami River at the west end of 12th Street." Mention is made that messrs. J. H. Tatum and Co. still have a few more low priced lots in their subdivision of "Riverside" which they expect to make an ideal home section of the city.

DENGUE at Miami

1904

Ref: See photocopy of letter Jackson to J. Y.

Date: Nov 16, 1904 in J. M. Jackson, Jr.  
file

In the above letter Jackson states that the  
"Dengue is all out dead" and requests  
leave of absence from his post as representative  
of the State Bd of Health for 2 wks to  
visit his aged mother in Pompano.

(over)

See also also his letter of Oct. 25th ? 1904  
describing cases + Mrs. Jackson being ill etc.  
and undated letters that follow in same  
file. ~~See letter Porter to Jackson Oct. 9, 1905~~



The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol.1, Nov. 22, 1904, p. 7, Col. 1

Notice

"A competitive examination for the position of special sanitary agent of the State Board of Health of Florida, will be held at the office of the State Board of Health, Jacksonville, Florida, December 1, 1904. Candidates must be citizens of Florida, not over 40 years of age, graduates of some reputable medical college, have at least a high school literary education, and hold membership in a county medical society in the state.

Joseph Y. Porter"

Miami Metropolis, Second Section, November 25, 1904, p. 1

Riverside boom is now sure

Details the new residential suburb across the Miami River, riverside, is taking on a regular boom and lots are being taken rapidly by people who expect to build homes as well as those who know a good investment when they see it.

Messieurs J. H. Tatum and Co. were the builders and they had also agreed to put a bridge across the Miami River (the present Flagler Street Bridge) which would be 290 ft. in length and 30 ft. in width with a draw that opened 120.6 ft. The great width of the bridge, 13 ft., is given so as to provide room for a street car track across it when the proper time comes for such service.

Miami Metropolis, Second Section, December 2, 1904, p. 4, col. 1 &

2

Information of interest to the prospective settler concerning  
Miami and the southern portion of Dade County

"The city ranks among the first in the United States in the point of health. There is entire freedom from malaria and there are no 'prevailing diseases'. Those ailments which are common to all parts of the country seem to be here robbed in part of their power as they usually appear in a mild form and rarely leave the effects which follow in the wake of light diseases elsewhere. Scarlet fever and diphtheria are unknown, while typhoid fever is rarely heard of. It is a desirable place for those suffering from lung troubles, asthma, catarrh and similar diseases which are prominent in the cold climates. Many persons affected with these ills have come her and have been cured or greatly benefitted

(over)

Of course, this is not the case in every instance. People die here as they do everywhere else. No country has yet been discovered where people are immune from death and disease. At the same time it may be truthfully said that the conditions tending to general healthfulness are as favorable as in any section of the country and far more so than in most."

Hospital needed

August, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, No. 216, Aug. 22, 1904, p. 1,  
Col 3

With his leg broken, John Ogiltree, colored, is in need of a hospital treatment - lays in depot baggage room.

Recounts an accident in which a Negro broke his right leg supposedly by being hit by a train. Goes on to say "the county has no place for caring for such cases and as a result Ogiltree is still a patient in the baggage room of the depot and is being given attention by Dr. Jackson, while officials of the depot are providing him with food."

In the August 27, 1904, paper on p. 4, Col. 2 is a small editorial stating "that Dade County needs something in the way of a public hospital as forceably illustrated by the fact that John Ogiltree, an unfortunate Negro victim of a railroad accident lies as an inmate of the county jail with a crushed and broken leg, because it is the only available place where he can secure medical treatment and attention."

Jackson Amputates

September, 1904

The Daily Miami Metropolis, September 2, 1904, p. 5, Col. 2

"John Ogiltree, the Negro with the broken leg, who had been in the county jail about 2 weeks, was removed this morning to the home of a colored man named Jackson in colored town, where the leg was successfully amputated by Dr. J. M. Jackson, assisted by Dr. Gramling."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, Dec. 2, 1904, p. 7, Col. 2

Palm Beach Department

"Dr. J. Y. Porter, state health officer, is in the city from his Key West home, looking after the affairs pertaining to his office.

"Tomorrow a competitive examination takes place at the office of the board in this city for a special sanitary agent to succeed Dr. H. Byrd, resigned. There are three of these agents provided for. Two are now in the field doing excellent service. They receive \$1,600 salary, traveling expenses, and 10% raise within five years. The duties are not arduous. They are merely to assist the health officer in various portions of the state.

"Dr. Porter said today that the pay was as good, if not better, than that received either in the Army or Navy. No candidates had this morning reported, but several are expected tomorrow. A committee of three surgeons make these examinations on something like civil service plans. - Jacksonville Metropolis."

The Daily Miami Metropolis, Vol. 1, Dec. 7, 1904, p. 1, Col. 5

### The Ferry Boat Has Arrived

"The large launch Phoenix, W. Sanders master, arrived in port last night from West Palm Beach and is tied up at the stone dock." The article goes on to state that this boat is owned by the Miami Ferry Company and will make four trips daily between the stone dock and the amusement resort established by the company across the bay. It is described as new, 42 feet long and having a capacity of 50 passengers "she is fast, safe and comfortable." The article states that later the steamer Miami Beach, a much larger and more comfortable boat now being fitted out by the company in West Palm Beach, will arrive to take up the run. In this issue of the paper, p. 3, Col. 6 is an advertisement for The Clyde headed "take the big boat." This also went round trip to the Beach.



Miami Metropolis, Vol. 9, No. 27, December 9, 1904, p. 8, Col. 1

"The ferry boat has arrived"

"The large launch Phoenix, W. Saunders, master, arrived in port Tuesday from West Palm Beach and is tied up at the Stone Dock.

The Phoenix is one of the boats owned by the Miami Ferry Company, and was brought here to put on the route between this city and the amusement resort established by the company across the bay, and which it is proposed to make popular both summer and winter.

The new boat is 42 ft. long and has a capacity of 50 passengers. She is fast, safe and comfortable and will take up her run tomorrow, making four trips a day until such time in the near future when the steamer Miami Beach, a much larger and more comfortable boat now being fitted out by the company at West Palm Beach, arrives to take up the run." There is a little more information about the ferry boat Miami Beach.

## HOSPITALS IN DADE COUNTY

See the photocopies of the AMA Directories (in the file, "lists of physicians") for Florida. I have copies of these from 1900 to 1925. I also have the Polk Medical Directory for Florida back to (?) 1875, but I'm not sure they list hospitals.

1905

Photo of the Dade County Isolation Hospital  
in Fla State Burd Health Report for 1905 - 1906  
of ~~Doris~~ Doris Hunnicot's letter 8/27/62 in  
file.

Site of the present Jackson Memorial Hospital acquired 1905

Ref: 17th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health,  
1905, Jacksonville, 1906  
(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

"... recently dumping rounds have been selected some two miles from the city where all garbage is dumped and burned daily." This apparently refers to the present ~~xxxx~~ site of the Jackson Memorial Hospital which was built on the city dump and is mentioned ~~xxx~~ as two miles from the city.

Dade County Isolation Hospital in operation

1905

Ref: 17th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health,  
~~1906~~ \* 1905, Jacksonville, 1906  
(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

"During the past year (~~19~~ 1905) we had twenty-eight cases of smallpox which were cared for at the Dade County Isolation Hospital."

This seems to document the existance of the isolation hospital or pesthouse built by the Florida State Board of Health on land ( the site of the armory at N.W. 7th ave. and 28th street) furnished by the county commissioners.

Ref: 17th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health  
1905, Jacksonville, 1906

(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

Jackson reports to Porter that during the year 1905, "the water supply of the town has been extended until the system is on every street in the town and in general use. The water has been examined and is, chemically, first class with the exception of a small excess of carbonate of lime which is found in all soil waters in this part of the State. Our efficient State bacteriologist visited us and took sample of the water and made microscopical examination and found it pure from the standpoint of the laboratory and entirely free of any contamination... Miami & now can boast of a pure and limitless amount of water..."

Ref: 17th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health,  
1905, Jacksonville, 1906  
(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

"During the past year (1905) we had twenty-eight cases of smallpox which were cared for at the Dade County Isolation Hospital."

Ref; 17th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health,  
1905, Jacksonville, 1906

(see photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty)

According to Dr. Jas. M. Jackson, Jr., a county health agent, dengue appeared in early June, peaked in August to November and disappeared in mid December. Many of the people who had it in 1904 had it again in 1905 and in "a large majority of the cases the rash both primary and secondary was found, thus demonstrating fully that the disease is not self protective by one attack as it is ~~is~~ claimed by many." Jackson estimates between 3,500 and 4,000 cases during ~~in~~ the year 1905.





Dr. Edward A. Tufts (osteopath)

January 13, 1905

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, 1/13/05, p. 4, col. 1.

News article stating that Dr. Edward A. Tufts, "celebrated osteopathist of Boston" has decided to locate in Miami. It goes on to state that he had brought property.

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, 3/10/05, p. 2, col. 4

"Medicos Elect Officers"

"At the meeting of the Dade County Medical Society held Thursday afternoon at the office of Dr. E.W. Pugh the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President	-	J.M. Jackson, Jr.
Vice President	-	T.F. Kennedy
Secretary-Treasurer	-	W.S. Gramling
Censor for 1 year	-	W.B. Rush
Delegate to state asso.	-	W.S. Gramling

"Dr. Jackson was selected to read a paper at the next meeting of the society, and Dr. Skaggs was made an alternate for the same purpose.

"The next meeting of the society will be held at the office of Dr. Pugh on the afternoon of April 6."

Miami Metropolis

Mar 17, 1905

"Waters of Blue Biscayne Bay and old  
Neptune Now Mingle"

Dredge broke down and "outstanding citizens" manned  
2 shovels and completed govt. cut.

Medicine Man's body stolen

May 23, 1905

The Daily Miami Metropolis, May 31, 1905, p. 1, Col. 6  
"Seminoles want back their Dead"

Mentions that in the May 23rd issue the Mia. Metrop. had reported the finding by H.N. Neal of a dead Seminole which he removed to exhibit up "north". This article reports the visit of a Seminole delegation headed by Tommie Tiger demanding the return of the body & the punishment of Neal. The body was supposedly that of their medicine man, "Dr. Wilson."

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, June 10, 1905, p. 1, Col. 6

"The health of the city is phenomenally good, in fact, it is the best at the present time and corresponding period in the year that I have ever seen or known it to be." This is from Dr. James M. Jackson and goes on to state "The same general health conditions prevail throughout the county. Three cases of small pox have developed among the road hands engaged in the extension work at Larkin, but it is of such a mild type that no danger attends either case. It is confined entirely to Negroes, the majority of whom are from Jacksonville where the disease is prevalent among their race nearly all the time." He goes on to say that this is such a mild type of the disease that isolation is not necessary.

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, June 7, 1905, p. 1, Col. 2

"Miraculous and Narrow Escape"

"Although knocked down and run over by an automobile, Miss Mary Hainlin, of 10th Street, escaped serious injury in an accident which occurred at about 7 o'clock last night at the corner of 6th Street and Avenue C... Just before crossing Avenue C, she (Miss Hainlin) saw an automobile driven by Mr. F.T. Budge approaching. He had the proper lights out and signaled his approach by blowing of the horn on his machine, but thinking she could get across the street ahead of the car she attempted to do so, with the result that she was struck and knocked down... Assistance was given the injured woman by Mr. Budge and her friends and she was carried to her home where Dr. Jackson was summoned... This is the first accident of the kind to occur in Miami and it is more regrettable because of the fact that in many instances automobile drivers have been guilty of recklessly running their machines through the streets and on the roads around Miami, but fortunately, however, last night's accident cannot be charged direct to this carelessness or indiscretion." It does not state the make of automobile Budge was

driving or the speed at which ~~he~~ was traveling.

See card Mar 14, 1910 to learn  
final result - case lost on appeal



Senator F.M. Hudson - Interview 7/6/63  
@ his home 1632 N.W. 10 St.

Came to Indian River 1900 - had pineapple farm for  
5 yrs - Moved to Mia, 1905 to open law office.  
Went to <sup>law</sup> school @ Washington + Lee. ~~Was~~ was  
born near Pinebluff, Ark. on an antebellum  
plantation which is still in the family.

Sen. H. developed malaria 2X yrs. which caused  
him to come to Fla.

When he arrived in Miami July 1, 1905 there were  
6 or so lawyers. He had been elected to State Senate  
from Brevard Cty. Moved to Miami because he  
could practice law.  
Says he sponsored bill to divide Dade + create

Palm Beach, Fla. 1909 (Sun H. in state 12 yrs)

Jays Dr. Jackson told him he was dying of lung cancer.

Jays Jackson was cheerful, helpful, sympathetic - would sit & talk w/ folks. Often consulted Jackson on matters ~~was~~ pending in legislature. His opinion was valuable.

Was a careful dresser; may have worn hat & top cut-out. Was heavy smoker - talked about quitting & going to Hot Springs to beat out the nicotine. Also smoked cigarettes.

When he arrived recalls only 3-4 autos in area. 1 longer Cadillac. Jays Jackson was driving a car shortly after they arrived.

determined Jan. 7 M Hudson 7/6/63

Jan. H. lived @ Linn City 1905-1915 - they moved to Tallahassee - 1916 bought site of Holt's drug store (Hog. & ? 6th Ave) - they 1820 NW 7th St near to June (present Boy Scout Hq).

Initially Jan H's family all rode bicycles  
Remembers Jackson driving to Del Ray in a child birth case - bragged she made it in 2 hrs.

Never saw Jackson on bicycle.

Recalls Jackson the chief instigator of City Hospital

He took an intrest in politics - an "undercover man".

Says he never failed to come when called tho at times he looked like he'd drop in his tracks.

Mrs Van Bunt recalls him vaccinating the whole

family <sup>1921</sup> family stopped by the City Hall to  
pick up vaccine - vaccinated them ♂ + ♀ on arm.  
Jan. H. doesn't recall Jackson having any holdings  
when Jackson set Mrs. (Ralph) Martha Van Buren's broken  
arm (1906) she refused "a sniff of ether" -  
so he set the arm Jackson kept saying "I know  
I'm hurting you" - tears streamed down his cheeks -  
he was so sympathetic.

Mrs. Carrie Jackson was Jackson's nurse for years -  
used to live @ Fulford.

For delivery of Jan. child (1908) Jackson used a  
sniff of chloroform

Jan. H. recalls Jackson telling him about operating  
a typhoid ulcer that perforated - operation successful  
about 1921

Interview Sr. JIM Hudson 7/6/63

Recalls 1st law regulating automobiles in State - 1905 - <sup>May</sup> specified autos meeting buses must stop & load horses by if necessary. ~~the~~ Only man in the

senate who owned a car was Telfair Stockton of Jacksonville - Sen H. Prode in this car.

Sen H's 1st car 1908 was an Enactt, Metzger, Flanders - got gasoline delivered to house in drums.

Thinks Maxwell had 12 h.p.

Recalls air show in Miami (c 1912) when Gov. Gilchrist in office.

At the time of this interview Sr. Hudson was 92 yr old, going to his office a full day 5 days a week and mentally sharp. Also present was his daughter,

Mrs. Raleigh (Matha) Van Bunt, the mother  
of 2 girls I attended school  $\bar{c}$ , (Matha &  
Roberta) who also remembers Jackson well  
and filed out some of the Senator's recollections

Died in Undertaking Shop

July 20, 1905

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 20, 1905, p. 1, Col. 3 & 4

Henry Lamar, a colored man, dies in undertaking shop.

Carried there for a dead man but an examination proved him to be alive - died later - had been brought from Little River with fever - coroner's jury impaneled.

This is an account of a Negro man aged about 25 years who had fever and received medical assistance in Little River from Dr. DuPuis, but getting no better "he engaged a team to bring him to the city." He was taken to the undertaking establishment of W.F. Miller where he was placed "on the cooling board." Shortly afterwards Mr. Miller noted motion and called in County Judge Heiser to view the body. Medical assistance was obtained but he died. There are really no picturesque quotes in this article. It does state they drove around trying to find a room for him.

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 31, 1905, p. 5, Col. 5

Under town topics is the following announcement:

"The time is drawing near when Dr. E.H. Armstrong, the renowned eye and nerve specialist of Jacksonville, is to pay our city his professional visit." The article goes on to state that Dr. Armstrong has been a specialist successful in the treatment of stubborn eye troubles and chronic diseases by his method of treating without drugs or operation. They quote his method as being "almost marvelous." It further says he will be at the Biscayne Hotel August 14th and 15th and adds "Bear in mind that Dr. Armstrong and his staff of specialists are not spectacle peddlers, but handle all cases on scientific lines from the simple fitting of a pair of glasses for the improvement of vision to the most complicated eye diseases or chronic disorders."



Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, Aug. 26, 1905, p. 1, Col. 3 & 4

This is a long article going into detail about the law recently passed by the legislature regulating automobiles. Of interest is the following quote: "Section 7. Upon approaching any sharp curve, bridges, fills and intersections of or crossings of other roads, the person operating a motor vehicle required to be registered shall not run the same at a rate of speed exceeding four miles per hour, and shall at all times while on the public highways have said motor vehicle under perfect control." It goes on to state that on approaching a person walking in the roadway or horses or other animals the driver shall slow down and if the animal seems unduly frightened he shall turn off the motor of his vehicle. Noticeable is the absence of any comment about drunken driving.

Health of Miami

September 27, 1905

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, September 27, 1905, p. 4, col. 1

"Dr. J.M. Jackson, city healthofficer, stated this morning that the health of Miami still remains phenomenally good. There are a few cases of dengue - a dozen or more - but outside of this there is no other sickness of any kind in town."

October 1905

Jackson writes to Porter: "I have been frightened for the past few days and have wished for your wise council and advice but knowing you were tied up have worked and ~~was~~ watched."        
I have had a number of Dengue cases lately and they have in some instances caused me to have grave apprehensions as their nature. In all of the completed cases wehre they were severe I have had a very decided rash and in none of them have I found albumen." He describes several cases then says: "I may be a little nervous but would rather be that way than careless..... we had a mixed infection in 99 is the reason I am nervous and watchfull."

Letter from Jas. M. Jackson to J.Y. Porter dated: Friday night, October 6, 1905. (the original is in the files of the State Board of Health at Jax. Fla.)

Porter, then in Pensacola fighting yellow fever answers the above letter telling Jackson, "you have simon pure Dengue and noting else." (original in the files of State Board of Health) (copy sent me by Doris M. Hurnie)

Dengue in Miami

Oct 1905

See letters Porter to Jackson and Jackson to  
Porter Oct. 9, 1905 in J M Jackson jr. file

Mentions case findings but no statistics

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, Oct. 24, 1905, p. 4, col. 1

Laying the Foundation

"J.J. Holly, who has the contract for building the fine new office for Dr. J.M. Jackson on Avenue B, is laying the foundation today."

This office is now (1972) in use as a dwelling at 190 SE 12th Terrace. Next to it is the house that Jackson built in the summer + fall of 1897 on what is now the NE corner of Flagler St. and NE 2nd ave.

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, p. 6, col. 2

"Will Use Hospital"

"The building originally erected for a hospital on the upper boulevard by the citizens and Mr. H.M. Flagler, but which has been occupied as a residence for a long time, is to be turned into a hospital for sick and injured help from the extension of the FEC Railway in the keys. Notice to vacate has been given the occupants and it is expected that the building will be used within 10 days as a hospital. Dr. J.M. Jackson, Jr. will be the physician in charge."

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, 12/11/05, p. 6, col. 2

### Many Automobiles Here

"Miami just now, according to its size and population, can boast probably of more automobiles than any other city in Florida, and there must be fifty or more now in active use about the streets, while many have been stored since last spring, are being gotten ready for service. The majority of them are large touring cars and they monopolize the streets in a manner decidedly objectionable to pedestrians and others who have to keep a close watch to prevent being run over in crossing thoroughfares."

Ref:

The building originally built as the community hospital by Mr. Flagler with a donation from the people reopens as the Florida East Railway Hospital with James M. Jackson in charge. This was primarily for the employees of the railroad although private patients were taken if beds were available. This was at the time of the building of the extension to Homestead and the Keys. It was located at the corner of the present N.E. 9th Street and Biscayne Boulevard, was originally built by J. A. MacDonald, and originally had 24 beds.



Abdominal surgery - traumatic - Ft. Lauderdale

1906

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. II, p. 31

Tells of a negro who received a slash in the abdomen in a knife fight in 1906. He was brought to Kennedy who: "wiped his bowels off and put them back and took sixteen stitches around and sewed him up good and in seven days that scoundrel was out and ready for another fight. His name was Cramer."

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Part II, p. 38

"One morning I was called up to Pompano right early to see Bill Ashley's wife who was brother of the noted Ashley Gang. I examined her carefully and found she had what I pronounced a fibroid tumor. I told him what it was, and he wanted to know if I could take it out and I told him, yes, if I had another doctor to help me. He told me to get another doctor, whoever I wanted and bring him up there to do the work, hat he wanted it done right at home. So I wired for Doctor E.W. Pugh to come up on the train to my house next morning. I met him at the train, took him in my buggy and we drove up there, white-washed the room, got all the clean sheets there was about the house, put her on a table; he administered the chloroform and I proceeded to take out of her a five pound tumor. I never saw a case do any better in my life, in any hospital or anywhere else than that one did. She is living today (in the 1930's), as stout a woman as there is in the State, was strong as a mule, wades all over the Everglades with Bill Ashley and everywhere else."

On p. 40 and 41 he gives his version of the Ashley gang,

and experience he had with them and their final end. Incidentally  
about that time he was driving a Maxwell car. (about 1916)

Miami's 10th Anniversary

The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 25, 1906, p 1

Details gala festivities — i.e., speeches,  
Barbecue on "Palm Ave." for 4000 people,  
Bicycle races, wrestling, & a parade  
at night. Mentions that during the  
preceding year Miami had 230,000  
visitors. 25,000 of these came by  
steamer

On p. 1 of "Second Section" - special issue  
notes Miami has 12 to 15 miles of paved  
streets "constructed of the natural rock."  
Road similarly paved to Palm Bch, Coconut  
Grove, Cutler, Larkin  
Digging of channel thru government cut had  
begun Aug 5, 1905  
Population between 6000 and 7000

Ref: Judge Gramling

On May 25, 1907, Judge Gramling met with Father A.B. Friend, Dr. C.J. Erickson, a druggist, Mr. Frank B. Stoneman, Mr. T.W. Jackson, an employee of the F.E.C., and Conrad Schmidt, a restaurant owner. This group reorganized the Dade County Hospital Association with Mr. Stoneman as president, Dr. Erickson as secretary and later Mr. John B. Reilly as treasurer. The reorganized association instructed Mr. Stoneman and Dr. Erickson to purchase two lots from Mr. Phillip Ullendorf and his wife Jennie.

Ref: Clark, Elizabeth Cron: Early Recollections of Miami,  
Mimeographed, no date

This was seen at the Miami Public Library and Historical  
Society of Southern Florida, p. 11.

"At that time the town (Miami) was bounded on the north by Waddell Street, on the west by the railroad and colored town, on the south by the Miami River, and on the east by Biscayne Bay. There was a wooden bridge on Avenue G (west 2nd Avenue now) the only span at that time. When you wanted to go to Coconut Grove, you went across this bridge, turned east for about a block passed the Brickell Home and a large unpainted house, and between these and Coconut Inn was a long stretch of wilderness, a deep hammock that was dark by 4 o'clock on a December afternoon, a great beautiful tangled mass bound together by leafless vines of many shades of green, and arcaded by ancient trees that met overhead.

"This was a wonderful drive, and usually the first to be taken  
(OVER)

Author

Subject

Title

Journal

by the tourist who went down by the east loop of the road and came back by the Pineland or west loop of the road. The Royal Palm, The San Carlos, The Green Tree Inn, The Everglades, The Bayview, and The Biscayne were here then, and there was a large yellow building Flagler had financed down at the foot of Flagler Street. This last was for housing fairs and amusements of all kinds. On the north side of Flagler Street a Jap merchant had a little curio store that was shaded by a big wild fig tree that James Deering moved to his estate at a cost of \$1,500...

"Going back to Flagler Street in those early days, there were two or three houses between Dr. James M. Jackson and  
(cont.)



## Card 2

the Jap's shop, and across Second Avenue there were a bicycle shop, the \_\_\_\_\_ hardware, Eugene Romph's business, Isadore Cohen's office, John Sewell's bakery and F.T. Budge's hardware. West on Flagler Street stood Edwin Nelson's furniture store, and out on Avenue D (Miami Avenue now) Cecil Watson's father had a hardware business, Mathers and Campbell a grocery store, and further north John Mathers, merchant, had built a 2 story house the upper part of which we occupied for a month. From Brady's corner and Avenue D going down to the river were Fort Dallas Bank, Wilson and Fry's Grocery, Dan Hardy's paint shop, and the Miami Metropolis. On the east side of the river bank stood an old unpainted 3 story building that had been moved down from Juno to be used as a courthouse. On upper Avenue D were the Chafer Watson store (Dr. Chafer's dental parlor above and Chaillie's dime store below), and, on the corner, the Biscayne Hotel. Turning east on Flagler Street (then 12th Street) we find Burdine's, E.B. Douglas' store, Sewell Brothers, Julius Smith's book store, Ximinie's dry goods and the Presbyterian Church

The Daily Miami Metropolis, July 25, 1906 p. 1  
The Street Cars are Now Running Col 5

"The Miami Street Railway Company, began active operations this morning running between the depot and the railroad crossing on west 12th Street..." goes on to state that schedules will be announced "tomorrow".  
Route @ that time: East on 12th street from Ry crossing to Ave B and North on Ave B to 16th St.

This was the 1st street car service  
See editorial this issue p 2

Plea for City Hospital

~~1897~~ ?

C 1906

Ref: Judge Gramling

Dr. E.K. Jaudon was outstanding in his nagging the city council for a hospital. However, the city council refused for three reasons: 1. They did not believe the city needed a charity hospital; 2. The hospital would be in competition with the private practice of medicine; and 3. There was no money with which to build or maintain such a hospital.

JAUDON CAME TO MIAMI IN 1902

Hospital Needed

May, 1906

Ref: Judge Gramling

*Inaccurate see card 1908*

There continued to be an evident need for a city hospital. In May, 1906, Judge John C. Gramling, then president of the Miami Relief Association, approached Mr. Flagler and obtained a promise of any two lots in the city of Miami to be donated for this purpose. The Dade County Hospital Association was chartered (corporation book B, page 106) on May 4, 1908 to receive this property. The members were: John C. Gramling, John I. Wilson, Joe F. Chaille, G.A. McKinnon, John B. Reilly, A.J. Kolb, F.H. Wharton and A. Lee Allen. Each week for the insuing year they met at the office of Mr. Reilly and selected two lots, but these were rejected by Mr. Flagler's resident managers in St. Augustine for one reason or another. Dr. Jaudon suggested the board be empowered to buy two lots, but they felt they would continue to try to select two lots which Flagler's managers would accept.

Hurricane of 1906

Oct. 25, 1906

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Part II, p. 33

"... on the night of October 19th, 1907, (actually his dating is incorrect) it commenced to rain in torrents about two o'clock. About six o'clock it commenced to blow, the same storm killed over three thousand people south of Miami, and about fifty miles south of where I am living. (actually 135 workers on the F.E.C. extension to Key West construction were killed)" He goes on with a graphic description of the storm and says he was going night and day for 2 weeks tending those sick or injured by the storm.

Medical care of the Seminole Indians

?1906

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. II, p. 18 et.seq.

On these pages he tells of treating the Seminoles camped near Ft. Lauderdale during a measles epidemic, tuberculosis and bronchitis. Gives very little detail.

✓  
Chevron add 8/13/80  
Radio advertisement  
1st gas station 1907  
Hose to water tank

This supposedly happened  
in the west  
somewhere

Special  
Something for postsurgical pain  
**Darvon® Compound-65**

Each Pulvule® contains 65 mg. propoxyphene hydrochloride,  
227 mg. aspirin, 162 mg. phenacetin, and 32.4 mg. caffeine.



Dade county isolation hospital available

1907

Ref: 19th Annual Report of the Florida State Board of Health,  
1907, Jacksonville, February 11, 1908

"Our Isolation Hospital stands idle with only the color of the building (? yellow) and the guard in ~~an~~ attendance to remind us for what it was built." Jas. M. Jackson, Jr. reporting to J.Y. Porter for the year 1907. Apparently that was a particularly healthy year.

F.E.E. Railway hospital and its policy

1907

Ref: 19th Annual Report of the Floirda State Board of Health,  
1907. Jacksonville, February 11, 1908

"The Railroad Company has set a most excellent example in the care of ~~x~~ its men brought here for construction work, having employed physicians to be scattered along the line and establishing a hospital for the ~~x~~ care of those who were sick or wounded, where they were comfortably housed and cared for until able to return to their duties or ~~x~~ go to where they pleased, without cost, remuneration or assessment of any nature for the men themselves..."

There is no mention of the hospital's policy toward the citizens of Miami who were not railroad employees.

Yellow fever at Pompano

July 1907

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Pt. II, p. 32

Speaks of yellow fever among negro laborers who were brought from Miami to build a road that extended west from Pompano. The road was begun July 16, 1907. He goes on to note that the epidemic spread and in all he had 97 cases but didn't lose a one. He comments that there was never a worse epidemic of yellow fever in the country. He also mentions a young lady who was cared for by another doctor (name not mentioned) and who died during the epidemic.

He gives no details of the symptoms, signs or treatment.

Smallpox at Ft. Lauderdale

Nov. 1907 ?

Ref: Autobiography of Thomas S. Kennedy, Part II, p. 42

Mentions a case in a negro and adds: "Smallpox in this warm climate is nothing more than a bad case of itch noway."

On this same page he mentions two more cases of ? smallpox at Danian in 1909.

Ref: Dade County Hospital Association, The First Charity Hospital in Dade County Florida, manuscript by John C. Gramling, not dated - see copy in manuscript file.

Judge Gramling recounts that as city judge he frequently came in contact with paupers who had various kinds of diseases and were living in squatter. He obtained the free services of various Miami physicians but realized the need for a charity hospital. Therefore, "in June, 1908" (according to the corporation book B, page 106, this should be May 4, 1908) he obtained a charter for the Dade County Hospital Association "with about 15 directors." He then went to Mr. Flagler and Mr. Parrott and obtained the promise of two lots in Miami. However, every selection they made was opposed by the people living in the vicinity. Judge Gramling had obtained a pledge from the carpenters union to supply the necessary labor, from the McDonald Lumber Company and Conrad Lumber Company and apparently other lumber companies for sufficient lumber, a donation of plumbing and furniture and the agreement of all the

physicians in Miami to give their services free if he could build the hospital. The county also agreed to pay \$9.00 per month or any part thereof for every county patient and the city agreed to pay for city patients. After the Dade County Hospital Association had been unable to decide upon suitable location Mr. Stoneman, Father Friend, T.W. Jackson and C.W. Schmidt, approached him and stated their willingness to give time and effort to get a hospital going. Thus apparently was organized the Friendly Society that finally produced the hospital. He further states that they paid \$9,000.00 for the two lots they bought from the Ullendorfs.

1900  
Dade County Hospital Association chartered  
May 4, 1908 by Mr. John C Gramling.

This was recorded July 24, 1908 in  
Corporation Book T5, page 106.

(Photostat of this document in JmH file)

Feb 8, 1908

Annual Report of Jackson to Jos. Y. Porter the  
State Health Officer. (Theromax furnished by  
Mrs. Dris M. Hurio)

Reports an ~~an~~ unusually good year -

No contagious diseases. 3 cases of diphtheria -  
widely reported as to time & location

Number of deaths from T.B. smaller than that  
of the preceding year.



"Our Isolation Hospital stands idle with only the  
color of the building and the guard in  
attendance to remind us for what it was  
built."

Need for a Hospital

Aug. 14, 1908

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Aug. 14, 1908, p. 7, col. 4

"There is room for a hospital in Miami"

This article deals with the need of a hospital "of some kind where the indigent of the city can be given shelter and treatment." It then details a case of an indigent woman in colored town who was dying with consumption and had no means of subsistence. It also mentions a colored man with the same disease who was "moved to a tent on the city lots, where he now lies, receiving such treatment as it is possible to give him." Mention is made that the county had been approached but the county commissioners refused to aid on the grounds that the woman was the charge of the city not the county. No mention is made of any efforts to solicit money or build a hospital at this time.

Tuberculosis and Milk Cows

Sept. 25, 1908

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Sept. 25, 1908, p. 2, col. 1

In this and several of the preceding papers are articles concerning the transmission of tuberculosis from cows to humans but via the milk and this represents an editorial urging the county to take steps to inspect herds of cattle and thus prevent this.

Dr. Graham and Tuberculosis

Oct. 9, 1908

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Oct. 9, 1908, p. 2, col. 1

"The New Way to Handle Consumption"

This article details the method of handling consumption prescribed by "Dr. Walter S. Graham, an authority on tuberculosis and all pulmonary diseases..." It goes on to state that treatment must be in the outdoors with plenty of fresh air, milk and eggs and rest. There is no need to send them to a mountainous area. It cites "Dr. Robert Koch, a noted German specialist,..."

Pistol Toting Habit

Nov. 27, 1908

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Nov. 27, 1908, p. 2, col. 2

In a brief editorial the Metropolis salutes Judge Metcalf of the Dade County Criminal Court who has announced that he will give jail sentences to those convicted of carrying concealed weapons, instead of fines. The remainder of the editorial goes on to state that the pistol toting habit has got to cease.

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Nov. 27, 1908, p. 2, col. 3

In this article taken from the Los Angeles Times it quotes a man who got bitten by a rattle snake and survived by tying a tight band around his thigh, opening the wound with a knife and cutting a piece of flesh out of the snake's back which he inserted in the wound before he bound it up. It implies that using the snake's flesh in the wound was part of what cured him.

The Glare on the Streets

Dec. 11, 1908

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Dec. 11, 1908, p. 1, col. 2

"Tarvia Being Spread on Miami's Main Street, Object to Kill the Glare and Keep Down the Heat"

This is a long article stating that 12th Street would be covered with tarvia to relieve the glare and keep down the dust and if this proves effective other streets will follow. In this same issue on p. 2 is a little note complimenting John C. Tucker who was in charge of Miami streets and pointing out that "dozens and dozens of hacks" stand on the streets and produce mud puddles. Thus Miami still was a horse and buggy town.

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Dec. 18, 1908, p. 1, col. 6

Details the account of an Albert Tox, a young white man who has been behaving in a peculiar fashion, who was brought from Palm Beach to Miami for examination for his sanity. He was examined by Drs. E.K. Jaudon and William S. Gramling and a Mr. Conrad Schmidt who felt that he was insane and committed him to the asylum at Chatahoochia.



Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis, Dec. 26, 1908, p. 1. col. 2

"Chief of Police to Keep Vehicles on the Move Again, Other Ordinances Have Something to do with Hacks Standing"

In this article it quotes the Chief of Police Hardee as going to enforce Mayor Wharton's instructions to arrest anyone allowing a hack to stand in one place an unreasonable length of time...

"Of course, said Mr. Hardee, the hacks and other vehicles will be allowed to stand in one place on 12th Street (Flagler) and Avenue D (Miami Avenue) a reasonable length of time to transact their business, but they will not be allowed to anchor their teams, cock their feet up on the dashboard and spend the day in one place." It goes on to state that this will apply not only to hacks for hire and local residents but also to "the country visitor who ties a horse in front of a store and leaves it hitched there for hours at a time." It is implied that possibly special places will be made available

for the visitors coming in from out of town - i.e. parking lots.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Jan. 7, 1909, p. 7, col. 3

Listed in the doctors cards on this date are: P.T. Skaggs,  
James M. Jackson, Jr., Therese Cluett (osteopath), S. Lewin,  
J.H.F. Mullett, E.J. Jaudon, A. Leight Monroe, N.S. Burnham.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Jan. 7, 1909, p. 1, col. 6

"The Dade County Medical Association will hold their annual banquet and installation of officers for the insuing year tonight in the Housian Hotel, entering the banquet hall at 9 o'clock.

↑ ? HALCYON

"Dr. E.W. Pugh will be installed as president of the association, Dr. W.J. Alford, vice president and Dr. P.T. Skaggs, secretary treasurer. The banquet will be attended by all physicians able to be here and several physicians and surgeons visiting the city."

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Jan. 28, 1909, p. 8, Col 3 & 4

"An Expert Tells How It Feels To Fly In A Modern Areoplane Sweeping Through Space With Wilbur Wright and Makes Sharp Turns at 40 MPH - The Speed Draws Tears"

"Sometimes we flew above the trees, sometimes we flew three feet off the ground, entirely at the will of the operator, who thus showed the most perfect control over his machine that anyone could imagine. The side-gusts and varying currents which we encountered at times caused gentle dipping motions not unlike a switchback, but always under complete control.

"Our speed in the early morning caused tears to roll down our cheeks, but with goggles on one would have no difficulty reading a map, making notes or taking photographs, etc."

Population of Miami

Feb. 4, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Feb. 4, 1909, p. 1, Col 5

"Over 10,000 people reside in Miami according to late census, the permanent residents aggregate 7,111 people"

"Winter residents in the city and tourists in the hotels, according to the enumerator's report is 3,505 - total white population is 4,470 but does not include the winter visitors."

Tuberculosis Lecture

Feb. 8, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Feb. 8, 1909, p. 1, col. 2

"Tuberculosis Fight in Miami on 12th"

This goes on to state that a Dr. Routzahan, famous lecturer sent out by the National Red Cross Society, with his exhibits will be in Miami to lecture on tuberculosis, its treatment and how to prevent its spread on Wed., Feb. 17th. I cannot explain why the title says 12th. It doesn't refer to 12th Street apparently.

Lights on Flagler Street

Feb. 17, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Feb. 17, 1909, p. 1, col. 7

"Funds are in Hand for Lighting of Twelfth Street"

The article states that Isadore Cohen and John Sewell "two of the cities most progressive merchants," had about completed collecting forms for the lighting of 12th Street late into the spring months. "This special lighting service on 12th Street, strings of incandescent lamps hung across the street at regular intervals, has caused much favorable comment by visitors to the city, and the street at night has been referred to as the Great White Way."



Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Feb. 18, 1909, p. 3, col. 3 & 4

"He Is Here - Dr. L.V. Bell"

Then follows an advertisement for Dr. Bell "the wonderful healer and his renound Florida herbal remedies." It goes on to state "He also gives grand moral entertainment every afternoon and evening on 12th Street near the Biscayne Drug Store and there gives free treatment and a lecture on the merits of his famous remedies that are curing thousands of all kinds of contagious diseases of the human system. The doctor is making the deaf hear, the lame walk and performing other miracles that are proving him to be one of the most wonderful men that has ever come within our midst." It doesn't name the remedies or describe their origin other than to state that they are Florida root and herb treatments.

Charity Benefit for Hospital

Feb. 23, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Feb. 23, 1909, p. 3, col. 4

"Charity Card Party"

This small article states that Mrs. Harvey R. Payne was giving a card party with an admission price of 25¢ from which should be realized "a neat sum... for the maintenance of a Charity Hospital here."

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, March 1, 1909, p. 1, col. 2

"At the union services of several churches in Miami, held on Thanksgiving Day last, a member from each church represented and one from the outside was elected as a committee to procure a charter for the Miami Relief Association, an organization for relief work among the poor and destitute in this city.

"The charter was procured about the first of the year, and since that time the association has been taking in members and has expended about \$100 for relief and aid to several families in the city who are in very poor circumstances.

"The association has also taken care of several persons who have been sick and unable to pay for medicine or food..." It goes on to state that the association has a membership fee of \$1.00 and will accept donations from any one. It is non-denominational. The board of directors is listed as: John C. Gramling, president; C.J. Ericcson, vice president; A.E. Heyser, secretary; J.B. Reilly, treasurer; John Sewell;

Dr. G. Enloe and A.J. Kolb.

Charity Benefit for Hospital

March 3, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, March 3, 1909, p. 3, col. 3

"Card Party for Charity's Sake"

It goes on to state that on the following Monday evening there would be a mammoth card party the proceeds of which "will be turned over to the treasury of The Friendly Society for the purpose of establishing a charity hospital."

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, March 17, 1909, p. 3, col. 3

"The Charity Ball"

This article goes on to state that a charity ball would be held that evening at the Fair Building "the result of the ball, financially, will live on long after the dance itself has ceased to be remembered; it goes toward the establishment of a charity hospital in Miami - an institution which is sadly needed here." No names are mentioned but the statement made "the women who are the prime movers in every charitable cause, have worked ceaselessly to make this dance in everyway a great success..."

In the March 18th issue, p. 3 under society in Miami it states that the ball was a great success and lists who was present and what the women wore. The doctors who attended were Gramling, Jackson and Skaggs. It doesn't state how much money was taken in or how many attended.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, March 19, 1909, p. 1, col. 5

"The Tungsten Light will be turned on in the city tonight"

The article goes on to state that new street lights had been installed south of 9th Street which were "metal filament lamps, which will replace the old carbon lamps are much brighter and the corrugated white enamel reflectors used over the lamps will distribute the light better than the old reflectors. A greater number of these lamps will be on poles along the side of the streets and others will be suspended across the streets in the business section of town." Apparently they misspelled the word Tungsten repeatedly spelling it "Tungsen." There were a total of 268 lights used in the street lighting system at that time.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, March 29, 1909, p. 1, col. 2

The article notes that Mr. Joseph A. Dann is in process of erecting a shelter shed on the rear of his lot adjacent to the blacksmith shop on 11th Street so that farmers who come to town will have a place to shelter their horses while visiting in Miami. "Mr. Dann invites all visitors who drive to town, to make his shed headquarters for their teams. There is an entrance on 10th and 11th Streets to the shed."



Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, p. 94

Fannie Clemmons notes her father was sick with a high fever on May 21 (1909) and she hoped it was not typhoid which was prevalent at that time. She lists a number of Miami citizens who were sick with typhoid - some of them died.

Incidentally, she notes that Dr. Jackson came to see her father and left a prescription which Fannie rode up to the hospital and had filled. I presume she rode her bicycle and that the hospital was the FEC hospital which was in charge of Dr. Jackson. The land for the Friendly Hospital was not deeded to the hospital society until May 29, 1909.

Ref: 21st Annual Report, Florida State Board of Health, 1909,  
Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1910  
(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

Jas. M. Jackson, Jr., county health agent, reporting to Porter:

"During the latter part of March and April there occurred, in a period of about sixty days, fifteen (15) cases of typhoid fever, and for a time caused some anxiety as to the source; but a consultation of the medical profession and an analysis of cases caused us all to come to the conclusion that the source was from milk supply through carriers or vessels used, and the profession joined with me in asking or advising all using milk to sterilize same after it had been delivered to them for use. It was further advised that all citizens using surface or pump water and not supplied ~~from~~ from the city water works, should boil same before using it for drinking purposes... I am glad to say, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding, we have not had a new case since May 1st, 1909."

Ref: Miami Metropolis, April 9, 1909,

The following physicians are listed by professional cards in this issue of the paper on page 7: P.T. Skaggs, James M. Jackson, J.H.F. Mullett, E.K. Jaudon, and A. Leight Monroe. There is an osteopath by the name of Dr. S.M. Davis whose card states he was a graduate of Kirksville School under A.T. Still, founder of the science. His office was at 700 Avenue B. Dr. N.S. Burnham, M.D. was also in town but his card does not appear with the usual group of doctors but on another page.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Fri., May 14, 1909, p. 7,  
cols. 1 & 2

Illustrated here is the EMF 30 Studebaker automobile. While this may not have been the car that Jackson bought in 1909, it is very similar to the one he bought. The advertisement gives considerable detail as to its engine and other advantages. The total price was \$1,250 and it was a 5 passenger touring car with large comfortable seats and a four cylinder, four cycle, 30 horsepower engine.

Early times Jesuit Priest

1568

~~Franciscan~~ friar Brother Villareal  
had a mission on the banks of the Miami  
Pirates inhabited Biscayne Key and a  
<sup>Basque</sup> ~~Spanish~~ <sup>Pedro</sup> don Biscaino supposedly had  
~~a grant on the shore~~ lived on  
Key Biscayne - gave it his name.

Cape Fla. light built 1827 and later troops  
quartered near it - ~~Built~~ 1838

~~A Col. Richard Fitzpatrick~~  
A Col. Richard Fitzpatrick and later his Nephews  
Wm & English settled near the mouth

of the Mia River. Ft Dallas established  
in 1836 by the Navy as outpost in  
Tenneco War. In 1839 Army took  
it over

1849 English built a residence & dance  
quarters on the site.

Gradually settlers trickled in

1871 Wm Bickell & family & Sturtevant, Tex

The shady Wm Gleason

JW Ewan the "Duke of Dade" because  
of his education & fine manners

Julia Tuttle 1873 and to live 1891  
and finally many settlers & the advent of the  
RR.

① Early Days Before the railroad: Eleanor J. Immoro, John W. Jackson to J. D. Perkins

Yellow fever epidemic 1899

Dr. P. Skaggs, Dr. W. S. Grawling, E. K. Jordan,  
Hopewellth  
abundant → Dr. Monroe, C. F. Seyles (oldest physicians in order)  
of (what)

FEC Hospital - Charge of Dr. Jas M. Jackson  
across from Goodyear Station on Blvd.

1906 - Took only RY employees  
Large Pvt. practice also

~~1897~~ 1897 - Miami Relief Assoc. organized:  
Dr. W. W. <sup>? Paris</sup> Farris, A. J. Kolb, Sadie Kolb,  
Father A. B. Friend, Mr. & Mrs. Gus Mills  
Mr. J. A. Mac Donald. Organized Presbyterian  
Church on Thanksgiving days.

At that time:

Dr. E. K. Jansdon - County Phys

All Drs. volunteered services for charity cases  
(especially Drs. W.D. Grams, P.T. Skaggs  
R.H. Huddleston.)

Jansdon eternally nagged city council for  
a hospital - City Council refused

- 1) City didn't need charity hospital
- 2) Hospital would be in competition <sup>practice</sup> & private
- 3) No money.



At the time of incorporation in 1896

Population <sup>miami</sup> was 300

By 1910 had grown to 5,471 while the  
population in Dade County had reached  
in excess of 15,000

1896

Flager donated  $\frac{1}{2}$  block - built 24 bed  
hospital by J.A. Macdonald - city couldn't  
finance or support it so Flager bought it  
back & rented it as a residence @ \$40/mo.  
until 1902, when converted to a hospital &  
Jackson in charge.

Min Daily News Sun July 26, 1925

Early times Jesuit Priest

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had a mission on the banks of the Miami  
Pirates inhabited Biscayne Key and a  
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reported by Jas. Macdonald - city council  
finance or suggest it as Hester bought it

back & noted it as a residence @ \$40,000.  
until 1902 when converted to a hospital

taken in charge.

Mrs. Daisy Ware sent July 26, 1925



D.C.M.A. founded in June 4, 1903

Dr. R. H. Huddleston  
Dr. John Gordon DuPuis  
Dr. James M. Jackson  
Dr. Peter T. Skaggs  
Dr. William S. Gramling  
Dr. Edwin W. Pough  
Dr. Eleanor Gault Simmons (she asked to be included  
but had only a goat ? and couldn't attend)

1954 Including active, provisional, associate, privileged,  
those in service, life, in training and honorary  
total 821

Dade City med Society organized  
with the following members  
June 4, 1903

(A)

1903 - February - Jackson instigated the building of a frame "pest house" for "negro waiters & servants from the Royal Palm Hotel" - Small pox  
on site of present armory 30 acres for \$30/acre. Functioned for a few weeks then not used again.  
Refer Jewell

② May 1908

Judge John Graham obtained promise of my  
2 lots in the City of Miami from  
Mr. Parrott & Mr. Hagler for a  
Charity

Organized Dade City Hospital Assn. Inc. and  
Charter granted June 1, 1908

John C. Gramling - Pres.

John I. Wilson 1st V.P.

Joe F. Chaille 2nd V.P.

G. A. McKinnon Secy

John B. Reilly Treasurer

A. J. Kolb

F. H. Wharton

A. Lee Allen

By the charter were empowered to hold  
real estate not to exceed in value \$20,000

For 1 yr each week the corporation met  
@ the office of John B. Reilly — selected 2 lots —  
sent selections to St. Augustine where they  
were regularly rejected (supposedly the people  
living in the neighborhood objected)

D. Gandon suggested the board buy 2 lots  
but the board thought they could find  
a lot on which all would agree

③A 1909

May 25th: Mr. John Gauding met in his office in the Court house:

Father A. B. Friend

Dr. C. J. Erickson (Druggist)

Mr. F. B. Stoneman

T. W. Jackson (Employee F.E.C.)

Conrad Schmidt (Restaurant Owner)

Re Organized the "Dade County Hospital <sup>Assn.</sup>"  
Mr. Stoneman, Pres, Dr. Erickson, Secy, J. B. Reilly  
later made Treas.

Instructed ~~to~~ Mr. Stoneman & Dr. C. J. Erickson  
to Purchase 2 lots from

~~Mr. & Mrs.~~ Phillip Ullendorf and  
Jennie Ullendorf his wife.

These were at the corner of N 8th St  
and Bayshore Dr. (now Biscayne Blvd.)  
100' on each

Cost \$2,500  $\pm$  unlimited time to pay —  
this was subsequently paid off by the City

Purchased on May 29, 1909  
Small (how big?)

frame building constructed:

10 St  
& Blvd.

(3) B

Mr. J. A. McDonald - gave lumber

J. T. Conrad, Jr. - shingles

Chapman & Son, Plumbers - Plumbing

A. B. Chapman - painting (later charity pt.)  
@ J. M. H.

C. M. Brown - furnished Iron

John Muller - Building Contractor

Carpenter's Union - furnished labor

was operated by the Hospital Assn. as  
The Friendly <sup>Society</sup> Hospital - in tribute to the  
role played by Father Friend



Dr. E.K. Jordon - 1st Superintendent  
Miss Willie May (Mrs. Lawrence, Kirtick)  
matrons (ie Nurse) of the hospital

Filled to overflowing before roof finished  
Shortly after completion built operating  
room in front of it

Ladies (Mrs. P.T. Skaggs, Henry Eggs, John Sewell  
C.W. Gardner, Edward Horn) put on charity  
Balls to raise money to meet expenses  
but still couldn't make a go of it.

(3.)  
c Hospital - wooden structure on site of present  
1910 Friday Hopkins Vocat. School - operated by  
↓ a woman who called herself a nurse

? Later moved to 29th St & Blvd

---

First Contribution to JMIT was 2 ragged \$1.00  
Mr. Stoneman pulled from his pocket - all he  
had on him. (Miss Harley)

"The splendid location, facing the Bay of Biscayne, surrounded by healthy plants, with ocean breezes, aids materially in the recovery of convalescents, and hastens the cure of various diseases. The house etc are sanitarily arranged, and what with the skilled nurses and the modern instruments of surgical use that the hospital includes it is well equipped as a convalescent home for the treatment of most any class of disease or surgical operation -- The hospital has had to treat more cases of accidents than other illnesses, an indication of the superiority of Miami as a place of residence." ①

1910 — Continued quote

"Supported by able surgeons and physicians who are ever at hand for the care of the ill or the injured, it stands as a medical institution of wide repute, and with an enviable reputation for its reliable services."

? Medical Staff of Fort Hoop

Jas. M. Jackson

W.S. Gramling

PT Stoggs

EW Pugh

JL North

EK Judson

J.G. De Prie

Miss Baker Note

④ 1911 June 1st Mr. Sewell 1st manager to fly this  
ypr - from golf links. Mr. <sup>ward</sup>

Petitioned Miami City Council to take over full  
the hospital & assume an indebtedness of  
\$874.79 lest the Assn. have to close the  
hospital.

City Council agreed and the transfer was  
effected June 12th. The City then assumed  
the debt to Mr. Ullendorf & all other debts.  
Name changed to "The City Hospital".

apt. by  
FH Wharton,  
mayor

→ Dr. J. North (city physician) was put  
in charge at a salary of \$90.00/mo.  
Miss W. L. May retained as matron  
at \$75.00/mo.

City Council voted that all patients  
be charged the sum of \$2.00 / da

1913 Miss Nash - ~~supervisor~~ head nurse  
She resigned in spring 1914

1914 Miss Lillah B Harley made superintendent  
Hospital across the road from fishing docks -  
4 large rooms used for wards  
6 small private rooms  
Kitchen, pantry, supply room, dining room  
2 operating rooms

1914

Further description of the early hospital

Staff 1 graduate nurse @ mite

Amblinatory cook & maid

1 orderly

Miss Harley

Special nurses called from time to time  
and practical nurses added as patient  
load grew.

Dr. J. L. North was untiring and magnanimous  
in his care of the indigent and esteemed  
by his colleagues for diagnostic & therapeutic  
acumen.

Total  
15 beds



At that time the city of 10-15,000 had  
the City Hospital, the FEC Hospital & 2  
small nursing homes

Miss Harley relates she spent all her earnings  
on ~~the~~ necessities for the hospital -  
magazines on hospital management, books,  
2 Victrolas and 2 Spangler Ford cars  
for which the city fathers furnished gas

Dr. E.K. Jandou & C.F. Taylor attended patients  
there.

With the help of Miss Mary Agnes Pope

Miss Harley operated a private nurses  
registry until the Dade City Nurses Assn. was  
started

1914

Doctors in Practice in Miami as recalled by  
Dr. Ira C. Youmans & told to Miss Harley  
North, Sayles, Peters, Jordan, Skaggs, J D Stuart,  
Zweitzer, Mary Freeman of Penins, Dupuis  
Lemon City & Hodsdon.

⑤ Early 1915

At meeting of City Council Apr. 15th, 1915

Dr. J. L. North reported on the month of March

3 major operations - 1 died -

Shot in abdomen - buckshot puncturing  
the intestines in 16 pt - stitched  
them up but she developed peritonitis & died

Pleaded for a new hospital for people who  
could afford to pay - one patient  
said he wouldn't "pay god money to  
be sick in a barn."

During March 1915 hospital cared for 21 <sup>in</sup> pts  
with a total ~~collection~~ cost of 597.25

and cash receipts of \$200.54

It was decided to empower the Sanitary  
Committee to contact "Our Physicians"  
to find a suitable hospital site

⑤ 1915

Dr. Jas. M. Jackson had organized a board of health consisting of himself, Dr. Judson & Henry Ralston.

They decided the city should have a hospital on a tract of land previously acquired by the city and part of which was used as a City Dump — i.e. the present site.

This was taken up by the DCMA & city Council in 1915 and agreed upon. Architects submitted plans

Dec 20, 1915 Mr. August Geiger's plans were

\* → accepted & he was authorized to be paid

There was much opposition to the building  
of a hospital & it was largely due to  
the insistence of Ed Rough and  
Henry Ralston that anything was done.  
Mr. Rough speaking to the city council  
predicted 100,000 people and in time  
a \$200,000 or \$300,000 hospital - the  
best in the state of Florida  
Advocated the move to present site since  
wanted to build 1 story units spread over  
wide area.

Mr. Jayward & Mr. Favrot - consulting  
architects approved Mr. Jeger's plan

(5) <sup>L.T.</sup> A Mr. Highlegman opposed the present site advocating building a \$30,000 building on the bay shore site — selling it in 5 yrs and building elsewhere. Claimed ~~it~~ it would cost \$15,000 to clear & clean the land on the present site which would leave insufficient funds for more than an administration building & maternity Bldg.

Mr. Jewell who "lined out that way" stated he would have "every tin can and everything else" removed from the land ~~for~~ & plant grass for \$2500.

Finally it was settled to build on the present site & contracts were let.

Much discussion arose over whether it should be vertical building or a Pavilion plan. Dr. Jackson favored the ~~vertical~~ <sup>unit</sup> plan, tho' a Dr. <sup>?</sup> Vargas (cf Miss Royce) influenced by favored the pavilion type — this necessitated more ground.

Asked for plans for a \$100,000 hospital to be built gradually in separate buildings. This year Broward County was created.



1917

During construction of the new hospital no  
repairs made in old one & often during  
rain storms nurses had to hold umbrellas  
over patients because of the leaky roof.  
Harley

1917 Continued From Miss Herley

First orderly was George Atherton a licensed lawyer who had worked @ MGH and who was loyal & faithful supporter

As early as this Dr. Ira C. Yerman's was trying to rectify the dumping of sewage into the Bay.

Gave anesthesia and ran a grocery store on the side

⑥ 1917-31918

Administration Building

Colored Ward

Kitchen

Dining Room

Parture

Total Cost

Bed Capacity 35 beds

"2 gatch frames"  
Miss Harley

1918 First nurses training school organized  
under guidance Dr. North & Seles

Incorporated, Jan 8, 1919

In 1918 had 6-10 student nurses at "small pay"

(Over)

Administration Bldg:

Ground floor: office space, linen supply, drug room  
4 private rooms

2nd floor Nurses quarters

One ~~private~~ ward endowed by Mr. Jas Deering

1 small operating room

Staff 1917 

---

 2 members each on medical  
& surgical staff each serving out a  
day for 6 months — this continued to 1920  
Only instruments owned by the hospital  
were those for minor surgery — each  
surgeon supplied his own.

1918 (Miss Harley)

During the epidemic converted the offices to patient rooms to accommodate the large number of victims.

Miss Harley the superintendant became ill & was cared for successfully by Dr. Jayles

Miss Mary Gardner served as superintendant & Miss Hanford as nurse

During World War I the hospital had a contract to admit service cases which were acute & could not be transported

to Key West. Lt. Comdr John MacEvitt  
of Brooklyn N.Y. was medical officer in  
charge of the 3 training activities in  
Miami — he played a large part in  
the City Hospital @ that time.

Often the hospital cared for 100 or more  
patients than they were prepared for.

During the epidemic Mrs. Edward C. Remph and other  
ladies sent kettles of soup to the hospital

1918

Physicians recalled by Miss Hurley

as sending  
patients to the  
hospital or  
showing an  
active interest  
in it.

- S.K.  
Dr. Jordon  
Dr. Edwin M Jones - Surgeon  
Dr. John MacEivitt - USN  
Dr. Edgar Peters - Surgeon  
Dr. B. F. Hodsdon - ENT Surgeon  
Dr. John B. Seeds - " "  
Dr. H. C. Babcock  
Dr. John DuPuis  
Dr. R. O. Tyell - Surgeon  
Dr. McCarty - Obstetrician  
Dr. A. G. Holmes  
Dr. A. R. Parrott

Dr. ? Martin (not M.C. Martin)  
Dr. E.C. Brunner  
Dr. J.L. North  
Dr. C.F. Snyles

~~Other~~



1918 - Dr. Jyll's memory

Jackson  
Shaggs

1200 home  
1 2 white M.D.  
4 Negro M.D.

Jayson  
Peterson

Bummer

Schisler

Ag. Holmes

Du Puis

North

Jayles

W.S. Gramling

Schweitzer

Hodsdon (EENT)

J.D. Stuart

May Freeman Parvins

E.M. Jones (abstemist)

John B. Saps

H.C. Babcock

1 920? Mc Cartney  
A.G. Holmes  
A.R. Parrott

1919

Dr. A. F. Kasper did first X-rays @ JMA  
moving his Edwards machine with  
the aid of Withers' transfer to JMA  
to X-ray a fractured leg for Dr. J. D. Stuart

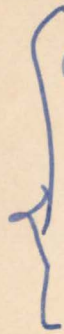
~~1920~~

Jan: Mayor Smith appointed board of

directors: Mr. E. B. Douglas  
W. S. Ebermine  
J. B. Reilly  
Dr. Wm G Perry

P. L. Stevens  
Mrs. Mammie Tombl  
David Aharon  
Mrs. T. V. Moore  
Mr. Jas H. Gilman

Nov 20  
1919



1920

Sillah B.

Mr. Douglas asked Miss Frances A. Stone,  
a well known hospital organizer, to reorganize  
the City Hospital. She spent 2 mo

Miss Hanley was matron  
Dr. J. L. North was physician

Miss Aimah Royce appt. superintendant  
& Miss Stone left  
Miss Royce Re-organized the nurses training  
School  
House staff inaugurated  
1 Intern  
Visiting staff appointed

The night of Miss Royce's arrival, there were 50  
pts despite the capacity being 35  
Recalls a critically ill man who disappeared  
one night into the woods & the nurses  
searched all night w/ flash light & matches to find  
him

1920

The resident doctor - Dr. Scott Fay  
left after 6mo.

Surgery was in a wooden building  
north of the Administration Bldg.

When Miss Joyce arrived there were 5  
nurses who hoped they were in training  
Nurses lived on the second floor & attic of  
the administration building

Miami population had reached 21,571  
with Dade County population of 42,753

1921

Private Floor.  
Maternity Bldg  
Isolation building

\$ 76,000  
\$ 22,000

1922

Operating same building (old) \$28,310  
X-ray & Chemical Laboratories opened



Hospital Lots Purchased

May 29, 1909

Ref: Deed Book 47, page 76 (July 6, 1909)

Phillip and Jeanie Ullendorf deeded "all of lots two and three in block 41, north of the city of Miami..." to the Dade County Hospital Association. At the time this was 4th Street and Boulevard Drive. Today these lots represent 100 front feet on Biscayne Boulevard at N.E. 8th Street. The total cost was \$2,500 with an unlimited time to pay.

Ref: Judge Gramling

The Dade County Hospital Association undertook donations of material and labor to produce a hospital. See previous manuscript for list of those who donated various things. The first superintendent was Dr. E.K. Jaudon and the only nurse was Miss Willie May who later became Mrs. Lawrence Kitrick. It was called "The Friendly Society Hospital" Gramling says in tribute to the role played by Father Friend in its organization.

Ref: Peters: Miami 1909, pp. 84-96

On these pages Thelma Peters records information about the Friendly Hospital most of which I have already published in my article on JMH. However, it will bear re-reading lest there is something I have missed.

May 29, 1901

Phillip and Jeanie Ullendorff deeded  
"all of lots 2 and 3 in block 41, North  
of the City of Miami -----" to the  
Dade County Hospital Association.

Recorded July 6, 1909 in Book 47 of Deeds  
page 76.

(Photo stat of this in JmH file)

Mad Stone

June 15, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, June 15, 1909, p. 1, col. 1

"Mad Stone Would Not Stick To Wound"

"Dr. Jones, of this city, brings attention to the wonderful effects of the so called 'mad stone' used to treat mad dog bites. This stone discovered by Mr. Warner, of Louisville, Mississippi, is said to be a sure preventative of hydrophobia. If the stone does not stick to the wound there is no infection, but if it does it sticks till the poison is drawn out, says Dr. Jones."

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, June 23, 1909, p. 1, col. 1

"Chief says motion picture theatre is unsafe place"

Article goes on to state that the Kinodrome, a moving picture theatre in Miami, was a fire hazard and he didn't want to accept responsibility if it were to catch fire. The fire chief was Henry Chase. This is the first mention I have seen of a movie theatre in Miami.

In the June 28, 1909 issue p. 1, col. 3 is another article about the Kinodrome in which it states that the owner was George Kelly and that it was in a room in the Hatchett Building. It also states that the moving picture theatre was attracting large crowds every night.

See Sidre Cohen's History of Miami for detail of  
the development of movie theaters in Miami

Ref: 21st Annual Report, Florida State Board of Health, 1909,  
Jacksonville, Feb. 8, 1910.

(photocopy in manuscript file "D" for Dade Cty.)

Jackson reporting to J.Y. Porter:

"The constant incoming of sickened strangers within our gates has caused a few noble men to band themselves together looking to the formation of a charity hospital, which crystallized in the early spring of 1909 into the building of what is known as The Friendly Society Hospital for the care of the sick and friendless. Modest it may be, but it has covered a longfelt want and it is hoped that it is only the beginning. This institution receives aid from both county and city and receives all classes of cases without respect to color or previous condition of servitude. While it has only one building and not a large number of beds for the care of the sick and injured, it does a good work. This becoming known, it soon had several tuberculosis patients among its number and they were put in tents on the lawn, but the grounds being in a thickly settled portion of

the city, the council was ~~xxx~~ soon met with petitions reciting the danger to the city's general welfare and health, and it is only last week that this association, with the assistance of the city's donating grounds and finances, has undertaken the erection of a tuberculosis camp in a reasonably isolated place one mile from the city limits, for the care ~~and~~ and treatment of these tuberculosis cases... The patient is thus given a chance for recovery and the family is saved the daily exposure to infection."

Jackson goes on to state that he doesn't think the south Florida climate of benefit to tuberculosis victims.



Beginning of the Friendly Hospital

~~1911~~  
1909

Ref: Correspondence F.B. Stoneman to Dr. E.K. Jaudon, 9/11/30  
See manuscript file

Mr. Stoneman states "The originators of the (Friendly) Hospital were Dr. C.J. Erickson, The Rev. Father A.B. Friend, Dr. Theodore W. Jackson, Dr. John C. Gramling and myself." This is incorrect in that it was Mr. T. W. Jackson and Judge John C. Gramling. In the letter he goes on to state that about 1912 they found it would cost \$600.00 a month to maintain the institution and they felt their small organization could not do it so they induced the city council to take it over.

Painting the Friendly Hospital

June 26, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, June 26, 1909, p. 7, col. 4

"Painters Donate Work on Free Hospital"

"Painters Union No. 608 of Miami passed a resolution which had the unanimous support of the members to donate all labor in painting the new free hospital. The Central Labor Union was also instructed to have the business agent of that organization superintend the painting to insure the use of good material and to see that the work is properly done. This item is furnished by A.D. Hill, business agent. The action of the Painters Union will be commended generally.

Palm Beach County split off from Dade Cty.

?1909

Palm Beach County Separated From Dade July 1, 1909

Ref: The Weekly Miami Metropolis 15: June 4, 1909, p. 1,  
col. 5

Mentions that of July 1st Palm Beach County will become an independent county from Dade County. It goes on to state the preparations being made for this.

The Friendly Hospital

July 1909

Ref: The Miami Herald Anniversary Number,  
July 20-21, 1911, p 21

See photocopy and typescript in file - MH 150-1915

Took in 1st patient July 1909

Became Miami City Hosp June 1911

Handled over 250 patients "the vast majority,  
if ~~which~~ whom were discharged as cured..."

Painting the Hospital

July 2, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Friday, July 2, 1909, p. 5,  
col. 2

"Painters donate work on free hospital"

"Painters union No. 608 of Miami passed a resolution which had the unanimous support of the members to donate all labor in painting the new free hospital. The central labor union was also instructed to have the business agent of that organization superintend the painting to insure the use of good material and to see that the work is properly done. This item is furnished by A.D. Hill, business agent. The action of the painters union will be commended generally."

X-rays in Miami

July 20, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, July 20, 1909, p. 3, col. 3

"Hurled from motor cycle, Milam has leg broken near knee." This article states that Marcus A. Milam manager of the Drake Produce Company was hurled from his motor cycle near the "old golf grounds" and suffered an injury to his knee. He was brought to town to his home in Riverside. The statement is made, "... Dr. Jackson will remove Mr. Milam to his office in a few days and make an x-ray examination of the knee."

Appendectomy at "The Hospital"

July 20, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, July 20, 1909, p. 3, col. 3

"Death of Miss Jaudon followed operation"

This is a news article that a Irene Jaudon, daughter of Mrs. P.B. Jaudon, had succumbed to paralysis of the intestines following an operation for appendicitis performed at "The Hospital". This implies that the Friendly Hospital was in operation at this time. No further details are given. It does not state who did the operation.

*Jand for Friendly Hospital not decided,  
until May 29, 1909 - I suspect above  
hospital was FEC Hospital.*



FEC Hospital

1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Sept. 24, 1909, p. 1, col. 7

Under an article entitled "Mrs. J.C. Meredith Dies at Hospital" is described a lady who was the wife of a Florida East Coast construction engineer who died at the FEC Hospital on that date. Thus the FEC Hospital was in operation in 1909.

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Mon., Nov. 1, 1909, p. 8,  
Col. 4

"Friendly Society Has Another Good Donation"

"Conrad Schmid, proprietor of the Commercial Hotel, turned over to C.J. Ericson, treasurer of the society, the sum of \$30.07 being the amount collected by the Young Workers Club for a drinking trough to be placed in the 13th Street park.

"The project was abandoned after it was learned that the owners of the park would probably make other arrangements for the land, so Miss Agnes Schmid, president and treasurer of the Young Workers has given the money to an equally good cause. The money will be devoted to The Charity Hospital fund."

This is the entire article.

Tag Day for the Hospital

Nov. 19, 1909

Ref: The Daily Metropolis, Nov. 19, 1909, p. 1, col. 5

"You'll Be Tagged Tomorrow If You Don't Watch Out"

"Tomorrow will be the first 'tag day' in the history of Miami, and considering the cause and the use the money will be put to, everybody in Miami, whether resident or otherwise, is willing to be 'tagged' at 25¢ per 'tag.'

A large number of big hearted women and young ladies of the city will go out on the streets during the day, to pin tags on every person they meet, and everyone tagged is supposed to pay at least 25¢ to aid the cause, that of assisting to support the Friendly Society Hospital, the first free institution of Miami, where the indigent afflicted may find maintenance and medical care.

It is well for everybody to consider the fact that

everybody is liable to be in distress some day and it's in such institutions as the Friendly Society Hospital, they will find rest and comfort, and good care and medical treatment..."

Dinner at the Hospital

Nov. 23, 1909

Ref: The Daily Metropolis, Nov. 23, 1909, p. 1, col. 5

"Thanksgiving Dinner For The Hospital"

"The ladies of the Ladies Hospital Aid Society desire to publically express their thanks to the following merchants for supplying the thanksgiving dinner for the inmates of the Friendly Society Hospital: Messrs. Ullendorff, Miami Grocery Company, C.D. Leffler, E.L. Brady Co., John Marks, John Seybold, W.N. Hull, T.A. Feaster."

On this same page is a note stating that tag day netted the Friendly Society Hospital \$213.97.

Dance For The Hospital

Nov. 24, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Nov. 24, 1909, p. 4, col. 4

"Dance At The Fair Building Tomorrow"

"The ladies of the hospital aid society will give a dance at the fair building tomorrow evening for the benefit of the Friendly Society Hospital.

"Mrs. John D. Reilly will have charge of the card department, while Miss Lulu McLendon will have charge of the dancing. Mrs. Harvey R. Payne will preside at the punch bowl, and refreshments such as homemade cake and candy will be served.

"Admission will be 50¢ for gentlemen and 25¢ for ladies. Everybody is cordially invited to be present."

Doctors in Miami

Dec. 10, 1909

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis Dec. 10, 1909, p. 6

The doctors listed by professional cards are: P.T. Skaggs, James M. Jackson, Jr., A. Leight Monroe ("14 years dean and professor materia medica, Southwestern Medical College, Louisville, Kentucky") and J.H.F. Mullett.

Benefit for the Friendly Hospital

Dec. 24, 1909

Ref: The Miami Metropolis, Dec. 24, 1909, p. 5, col. 4

"Ten Percent to go to the charity hospital"

"Manager McQuaide of the Gertie Reynolds' Lyceum announces that hereafter, 10% of the gross receipts of the Sunday night sacred concerts in the lyceum, will be given to the Friendly Society Hospital..."



The Green Tree Inn 1909

Ref: The Daily Miami Metropolis, Dec. 28, 1909.

On this page appears a picture of the Green Tree Inn which stood on the corner of Avenue B and 11th Street - i.e. N.E. 2nd Avenue and 1st Street.

1923

Pictore

Nurses Home completed \$ 50,000 approx

May 12th  
(1922?)

Graduated first class of nurses  
White Temple Methodist Church

Miss Mabel Knowles - Bahamas

Miss De Lan Philadelphia, Pa.

Palmer - Balmar, N.Y.

Botsford

During early part of this year nurses lived  
in a large old building whose walls  
were of building paper.

Operating Cost <sup>to hospital</sup> for this year \$ 63,300

2,147 in patients

482 out patients

40% treated free; 30% paid > half expenses

Remainder \$ 96,557.56

\$  $\frac{63,300}{159,857.56}$  total operating cost 1923-24

Average daily census  $66\frac{1}{2}$

Cost/pt. day 5.50

~~Notes~~

1923

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(Dr. Jackson died on Apr. 2nd 1924)

↳ Stating he was largely responsible  
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Laundry building; Boiler House \$ 27,000  
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 East west Corridor 12,000  
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 Total bed capacity 165

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 At this time registered nurses on private duty  
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Special Nurses

24 hr duty \$ 8.50 / da

(allowed 1-4 pm off duty)

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TB ward \$9,430.00 Total beds 190

Miss Aindah Royce resigned

Emergency Room opened this year to  
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Victims.

Took in 10 interns this year - one also  
worked @ Hialeah race track and was  
always there when needed @ the hospital  
Another had rented his room to a girl of  
doubtful reputation & the other internes

objected to using the same bath <sup>in</sup> him.

Still another spent most of his time on the beach or was much more interested in his wife than the practice of medicine.

'926

Jan 8th

Dr. Thie moved that a

force be placed around the surgical

position

in order to keep out the

cattle and that the grounds adjacent  
to the hospital be thoroughly reseeded &

paperly kept, in order to prevent air coming  
in from open surface the surgical position

Hospital recd.

Jas M. Deering

\$500,000

Chas

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100,000

Roger

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10,000

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610,000

Yields a yearly interest of approx \$15,000

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Picture  
See over

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Total bed capacity 250	

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Taken over by the hospital for the  
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Later "Green houses" used for convalescent  
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✓ Verid account of the Hurricane's damage



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As stated in a letter from Mr. E. B. Douglas

(Chm Board Trustees) to Dr. Bascom Palmer - Chief of staff

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Under Dr. Woodruff's guidance, Surgical, <sup>& beans.</sup>  
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Col EHR Gray made a gift of \$5,000 and  
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	Semi private		4.00/da
	Colored Ward		\$15.00/wk

1935 Added additional beds to  
Private North } Capacity 350  
Ward B  
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(Up to this time Iva C. Youman's had  
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Dr. Max Dolinin had done autopsies on request.

1937

Oct: First full time Librarian obtained,  
Miss Zula Morris, ~~paid~~ subscriptions  
for the staff physicians enabled the  
start of the library until such time  
as it could be included in the  
budget.

At this time      House staff 18  
                                 Attending      56

Tumor clinic      ~~from~~ 61  
                                 begun in October

1938

Lilly, Putnam & Smith

Staff appt committee who carried  
out intensive investigation into  
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Rx & made recommendations for  
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July 5, Dr. Philip Rezek joined staff -  
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Mr. Geo. M. Thompson, city & staunch  
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First issue of the JMH bulletin appeared  
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Homer Pearson }  
P D Welch } Bull Comm.  
Zula Morris }

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City of Miam Population  
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172,172

267,739

See over

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Woodard  
~~Skapp~~ Building  $\bar{E}$

Total bed capacity  
500

being to nurses home  
New kitchen & dining room

over

1939-40

Stone Bldg & Drug Bldg

obtained 1st Mechanical Respiratory - Harvey  
Suff. Bldg

1940, late - Hospital under grand jury  
investigation - concluded funds insufficient  
to hire adequate nurses & personnel.  
Recommended transfer to County control

Apr 10 Registered nurses on private duty  
changed from 12 to 8 hr shifts & agreed  
to pay for their own meals - cost for  
hrs of duty \$10/da from \$8/da for 12hrs

According to Herald all hospitals were  
over crowded & had waiting lists

~~? Blood Bank of Dade County Organized~~

1941

Mrs. John Seybold ~~offers~~ gave  
\$12,500 for the construction of a new  
unit to be called the "John Seybold  
Memorial"

accepted by City Commission Apr 2, 1941

Outgrowth of commission of laymen & physicians - proposed  
transfer of Smith to City - City rejected so  
Plans laid for a 1,000,000 all charity

hospital <sup>built</sup> ~~sponsored~~ by city & <sup>county</sup> ~~run~~ by  
County next the armory planned

Nurses home there all that is left  
shortage of building materials & was stopped.

JMH budget for 1941-42 \$892,500

Feb 25, 1941 - JMH Bedbugs - headline  
in the Miami Free

Medical staff consisted of 130 doctors.

April 1941 Blood Bank of Dade County began  
operations in temporary quarters @  
JMH

Chartered March 26, 1941  
New Mosque built

A42 - Discussions & plans laid to obtain  
Federal money to build ~~in~~ an addition  
to permit hospitalization facilities should  
the Caribbean become a battle area.

Outbreak of war precipitated crisis -  
shortage of doctors, nurses & other personnel  
 $\frac{2}{3}$  of the nursing staff were ~~also~~  
reported to have resigned by Feb 1942  
Hospital then costing between \$400,000 &  
500,000/yr to operate  $\frac{1}{2}$  of which is made

up by paying patents & the rest Taxation  
Miss Daily News Aug 23, 1942

JMH made news this year because  
of its inadequate salaries & attendant  
labor problems.

JH & Bull suspended for duration of war



1944

Because of the needs of the armed services JRAH allotted 2 residents and 15 interns this year.

First full time Radiologist Dr. Francis E. Bihos

As early as Nov. of this year there was discussion of the possibility of the city turning over the operation of the hospital to the U of Miami.

1945  
~~1944~~  
1st contract  
3 floors  
than added 2 more  
→ Skaggs Building  
of WPA funds \$639,940  
Educational Bldg (Memorial Hall)  
~~1945~~ Shortage of Penicillin & X-ray films  
came in for discussion.  
Named after Dr. Skaggs on Apr. 8, 1946

1946 - Average daily census 519  
Resident & Intome Staff 28  
Attending staff 172  
Courtesy " 360  

---

Total bed capacity 600

Cost Private Rms Woodend \$8.50 to \$28.00/da  
Summer 1946

With polio epidemic and the sending of polio  
cases in from other counties the hospital  
was again filled to capacity. At the  
time Dade Cty had only 1500 hospital  
beds.

~~The staff~~

1947 Completed outpatient administration building  
at a cost of \$42,024

1949

Jan 1

County Commission took over operations

1950

Wia Population

249,276

Rade Cty

495,084

1951

JMH Bull resumed publication in  
April issue on a quarterly basis

1952

Apr 6, New central Building & Laundry  
completed Feb 1st

Nurse staff 91 (45 interns & 46 residents)

attending staff 541

Cost \$2,619,010.19 and \$117,500  
respectively

Dedicated Apr 6th.

Power plant 294,757.80 - Mar 2

Shops Building \$102,656.51 - July 2

Psychiatric Institute

Nov. 4<sup>th</sup> 1946, 211, 33  
17<sup>th</sup>

1953 ~~Chest Unit~~

~~Psychiatric Institute~~

Royce Bldg comp. Jan 4 368, 364.25  
(Nurses home) Dad. 5/12/54

Col. Maternity Feb 2, 1953 60, 415.71  
addition to old Seybold ward

Store room Feb 26 138, 672.29

Isolation Bldg May 27 521, 312.24

Chest Unit June 8 542, 643.35

E. B. Douglas  
Mamie Tenell  
E. P. Duncan  
David Apemou  
J. B. Keilly  
W. C. Elorwine  
Mrs. T. V. Mone  
Ross A. Ruder  
Alexander Orr, Jr.

1925

---

Geo. M. Thompson  
Fred Delaney  
Mrs. Hicks Allen  
Ben Axelrod  
E. W. Belinger  
Wm C Hill  
C A Mills

J A Trice



Trustees

Chas. A. Mills

Wm C. Hill

Mrs W Sanders Gramling

W H Brunel

Benz. Axelroad

1941

---

Mrs. B. B. Zealand

Gramling

Herbert H Fieldman

John G. Thompson

Mills

Axelroad

Brunel

Joe Worth Crow Sr.

1942

References:

- 1) Conversation of Miss Annah Royce & Miss Alice Isabel Mustard ~~1934~~ (Apr 1954)  
In position of Nursing Office
- 2) Conversation of Miss Lillian B. Harley & Susan Burkhardt - in Superintendent's files
- 3) Address Mr. John Franklin @ unveiling of plaque in Woodard Bldg. Oct 11, 1937
- 4) Deed from Allendorfs - Deed Book 47 page 76
- 5) Dade Cty Ann. Charter - Corp Book B page 106
- 6) 1st Nursing School Regist - Corp Book 2 page 285  
of Harley

- 7) *Mia Daily News* Sept 18, 1924 Second Section
- 8) *Historical Sketches & Sidelights of Miami, Florida*  
by Isidor Cohen. Univ. Press. Cambridge Mass 1925
- 9) *An Historical and Progressive Review of Miami,  
 Ft Lauderdale & other sections in Dade County, Fla*  
De Croix, F.W., The Record Co., St. Augustine, Fla  
1910.
- 10) *John Jewell's Memoirs and History  
of Miami, Florida*
- 11) *Minutes of the staff & Executive Committee  
meetings of I.M.H.*

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