

South Florida History

M A G A Z I N E

Vol. 21, No. 1
Winter 1993



Published Quarterly for Members of
Historical Museum of Southern Florida
Fort Myers Historical Museum
Collier County Museum
Clewiston Museum

\$2.50

On the Cover: A 1948 exhibition tour in Cuba and Venezuela featured these stars from the All-American Girls' Professional Baseball League: left to right, Dorothy Kamenshek of the Rockford Peaches, Ruby Stevens of the South Bend Blue Sox and Mary Roundtree of the Fort Wayne Daisies, now of Coral Gables. Photo taken in Havana. Courtesy of Dr. Mary Roundtree.



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Published quarterly by the
**Historical Association
of Southern Florida**

101 W. Flagler St., Miami, FL 33130
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South Florida History Magazine is a journal of popular regional history published quarterly by the Historical Association of Southern Florida.

Receipt of *South Florida History Magazine* is a privilege of membership in the Historical Association, the Fort Myers Historical Museum, the Collier County Museum and the Clewiston Museum.

The Historical Association of Southern Florida is a non-profit cultural, educational and humanistic institution dedicated to providing information about the history of South Florida and the Caribbean, and to the collection and preservation of material relating to that history. Association programs and publications are made possible by membership dues, gifts from private sources and grants from federal, state and local agencies.

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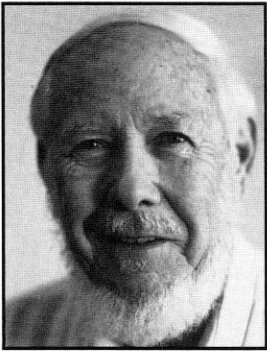
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The Historical Association disclaims any responsibility for errors in factual material or statements of opinions expressed by contributors.

The Historical Association is recognized by the State of Florida as a Vital Local Cultural Organization and receives major funding from the State of Florida through the Florida Department of State, Div. of Cultural Affairs and the Florida Arts Council. This publication has been financed in part with Historical Museum Grants-in-Aid Program assistance provided by the Bureau of Museums, Florida Department of State. The contents and opinions do not necessarily reflect the views and opinions of the Florida Department of State, nor does the mention of trade names or commercial products constitute endorsement or recommendation by the Florida Department of State.

Editor's Notes

by Stuart McIver



In 1968 Hugo Vihlen, a Delta Airlines pilot from Homestead, set sail from Casablanca bound for Miami. His goal was to sail across the Atlantic in the smallest boat ever to complete the voyage. His sailboat, *April Fool*, measured just under six feet in length. Vihlen made it across to Fowey Rocks in slightly more than 80 days. In our current issue

of *South Florida History Magazine*, Arthur Chapman tells the story of how a group of earlier Vihlens made it across the Atlantic from Sweden to Florida a century earlier and merged with the Chapman family.

Vihlen's remarkable feat drew very few spectators, most of them sea gulls. In sharp contrast, a sport has come to South Florida this summer that draws spectators in the millions—big league baseball. Fans of the "national pastime" now cheer the Florida Marlins in person at Joe Robbie Stadium or on their TV screens when the home team is on the road.

But, we should never forget, there was baseball in South Florida before Huizenga: town teams, semipro teams, minor league teams. There was Little League baseball, big league spring training, national championships for the University of Miami. Colorful characters have paraded across South Florida home plates: Babe Ruth, the Sultan of Swat; Pepper Martin, the Wild Horse of the Osage; Satchel Paige,

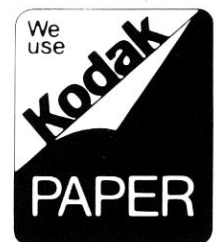
the Ageless Wonder from the Negro leagues; Jim Palmer, Oriole pitcher and underwear salesman; Jose Canseco, slugger and base stealer, and Hialeah's own knuckleballer, Charlie Hough, now pitching for the Marlins.

Baseball is the subject of the Historical Museum's current exhibit, *Spitballs & Sliders: Florida's Romance with Baseball*. As guest curator for the Exhibit, Howard Kleinberg, a sportswriter in an earlier life, is well qualified to write our cover story and lead-in to *The Visual Record*, both of which concern the great game of baseball.

In addition to baseball and ocean voyages, our writers will take us to two coastal communities, Jupiter on the Atlantic and Chokoloskee Island on Florida's southwest coast. Elizabeth Kehoe, curator of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum, and James Pepe, an anthropology student at Florida Atlantic University, narrate the story of Suni Sands, today a trailer park with a rich history.

Joe Knetsch, fortunately for us an indefatigable researcher into Florida history, shows us Chokoloskee Bay in the early 1880s. Dr. Knetsch, who works for the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, Florida Department of Natural Resources, in Tallahassee, takes us on an 1882-83 survey, which reveals a wild and forbidding land where early settlers struggled against large odds to build a community on the southwest coast.

One of the bay's early challenges lay in learning how to spell Chokoloskee, at times called Chokaluska, Chockaluskee and my own favorite, Choculus Key.



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Magnus Gottfrid and Ida Maria Vihlen, ca. 1898. Family tradition says that this photo was taken inside of their home—the Fort Dallas enlisted men's barracks building.

Swedes “Discover” Florida

by Arthur E. Chapman, Ph.D.

The merger of well documented history with family tradition can prove to be somewhat difficult and exasperating. Yet the history and development of Florida and Miami, as with many other places, is heavily dependent upon just such mergers. In the author’s family one of these mergers occurs with the Vihlens, providing not only the story of Swedish immigration and settlement, but also part of the unique history of Florida and Miami.

The arrival of Swedes in Florida was occasioned by the founding of a new community, New Upsala (today’s Sanford), the largest of five Swedish settlements in Florida, and the activities of General Henry S. Sanford, the founder of Sanford, Florida. General Sanford purchased 12,535 acres for thirty cents an acre west of Sanford in 1870. This land had been owned by Levy Finnegan, J.N. Whitner, and R.H. Marks (they were civil engineers with an office at Mellonville, adjacent to this parcel) and had been originally part of a Spanish Land Grant. This purchase included what was to become New Upsala, Paola, Monroe, Goldsboro and part of Lake Mary.

When Sanford began to work at clearing his land in preparation for the experimental planting of over 140 types of citrus and other exotic fruit trees, he found a severe shortage of available labor. He expressed his feelings by saying that the local population, both white and black, were just “not interested in that kind of hard work.”

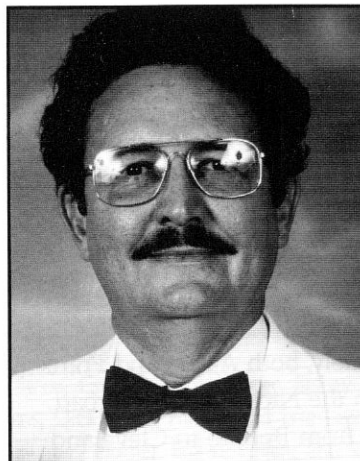
To solve this labor shortage Sanford sent an agent of the Florida Land

and Colonization Company to Sweden to organize a labor force. Soon several shiploads of Swedish families—among them the Vihlens—arrived in what they quickly named New Upsala after the community from which most of them had come.

Physically, the community of New Upsala, named after the Swedish city, Uppsala, was divided in two parts: an Upper and a Lower Settlement. The Upper Settlement was built along both sides of the Upsala Road, and the Lower Settlement followed the winding curves of Vihlen Road. A swamp separated the two “settlements” (on a north/south line) and two wagon trails crossed the swamp from east to west.

The town of Sanford was about two miles to the east of the St. Johns River and about two miles to the north. Most of the land occupied by these Swedish settlers consisted of lots that measured five chains by 10 chains (approximately five acres). These new immigrants had been promised those five acres of land if they would provide their labor for one year in the clearing of Sanford’s land and in planting his orange groves. This was done and the new community of New Upsala grew, creating the need for a church and school.

The Vihlens and their neighbors saw the increased population and in 1892 they prevailed upon General



Arthur Chapman (also known by his middle name, Ed), is the fourth generation of the pioneering family detailed in this article. He holds a doctorate degree in history from the University of Miami and an MBA from Florida International University. He currently teaches at both universities and is a frequent contributor to *South Florida History Magazine*. He resides in Coral Gables with his wife Toni and his son John, who is the fifth generation of Chapmans in southern Florida.



Left: Svea Anna Vihlen Chapman in 1913, taken prior to her marriage.

Right: Svea Anna Vihlen and Frank Walton Chapman just after their marriage, taken on the corner of 3rd Street and S.W. 18th Avenue looking north toward Flagler Street. They ultimately purchased this property (three lots) and it stayed in the family until 1990.



Sanford, to donate a four-acre parcel of land for the construction of a Lutheran Church and county school. Religious services quickly became an all-day affair once a month, with coffee and cake served in the afternoon. Here, only the sounds of Swedish words could be heard throughout the day.

In New Upsala the Vihlen family prospered and became well known for their skill with citrus crops. Gottfrid and Ida Vihlen, Claus and Clara Vihlen, and Leonard and Emma Vihlen all became well known for their special abilities with citrus, and, as time came to reveal it, it was most fortunate that they were so inclined.

But with an expanding population, the younger generation began to drift from the traditional forms, seeking new ways to live in a new land. In becoming Americans, they established a new church, the Upsala Swedish Presbyterian Church.

On February 6, 1892, the trustees of the church, E. Hermanson, H.

Nelson and C.F. Enroth, purchased one acre from the Florida Land and Colonization Company for \$25, and on May 10, 1893, they bought an additional acre for \$50. Their last purchase was on April 16, 1894, from A.E. and Charlottee Sjoblem (from Lake Mary) for 21/100 of an acre for \$225. This new church was founded without any strife, as members of both Swedish churches supported each other's fundraising efforts and attendance at both services was not uncommon.

While the Vihlens were doing well in New Upsala, the Chapman family arrived with Will Linton (later a Congressman from Michigan) to become pioneers in the community which we today call Delray Beach. Aaron Pierce Chapman had worked with General Casement on the Union Pacific Railroad and his successes led his son Frank Walton Chapman into a railroad career of his own.

Ultimately, both Aaron and Frank worked on the Nickel Plate Railroad, which ran from Buffalo to Cleveland.

Aaron was responsible for all the wooden construction along the rail line and son Frank was responsible as the overall supply agent. So successful was Frank that he was given the honor of making the first coupling on that line.

While employed there, Frank became associated with Henry Flagler in a variety of railroad activities. Upon arrival in Linton, however, Frank seemed to turn his back on his rail experience (there was no railroad there then) to become the first postmaster of Linton and he and his wife, Lucy Jane LaSalle, operated the first store. At a later date they built The Chapman House, the first hotel in Linton, as well as one in Jacksonville.

There seems to have been an ulterior motive in Frank moving to Linton as suddenly as he did. It appears that his association with Flagler had a role to play for Flagler was a guest at their hotel before he extended his railroad into that area, and they frequently enjoyed long "talks."

In any case, Frank had been quietly traveling around the state and had spent some time in the Sanford-Upsala area seeking information for possible investments. While traveling through that area he came to meet the Vihlens and the futures of the two families became critical to each other in the immediate future.

Then, as now, weather was extremely important. A series of bitter freezes occurred in the 1890s, the worst occurring on February 14, 1895, which devastated the entire citrus industry throughout the state. Almost overnight Upsala disappeared as those hardy pioneers abandoned everything in their search for a new life elsewhere.

Frank knew the family of Julia Tuttle. It was he who suggested to her that he knew some great citrus experts that lived in Upsala. Taking his advice,

she wrote to the Vihlens and persuaded Magnus Gottfrid Vihlen and his wife Ida Maria, a relative of General Sanford, to move to Miami to develop her citrus and work as a cook while Ida worked as a housekeeper.

Meanwhile, not to be outdone, Flagler hired Leonard Vihlen—his wife was Emma—as the gardener for the Royal Palm Hotel. Leonard and his family arrived in Miami in 1898 and as time went by, Vihlens seemed to be everywhere.

Clause Sigfried and wife Clara—grandparents of Hugo Vihlen who became famous as a sailor crossing the Atlantic in a miniature craft—had arrived in Miami earlier in 1895 due to the “Big Freeze” of that year, paving the way for more Vihlens.

Ultimately, both Clara and her cousin Ida Vihlen became nurses for



Ida Marie Vihlen dressed in her nurse's uniform, thought to be holding one of the Belcher children.

Dr. James Jackson at different times.

It was more than just fortunate that Clause and Clara came this way. For the cold was so intense in 1895 that Claus kept his orange, grapefruit and Persian lime bud root inside his



In Sanford, back row left to right: Alice Vihlen Nordgren, Charles (Ebb) Hunter, Sidney Vihlen, and Kenneth West Robbins. Middle Row; Left to Right: Austin (Buster) Vihlen, Alice Hunter, Betty Ann Robbins, Olga Vihlen Hunter and Eric Leonard Vihlen. Front row left to right: Father Leonard Vihlen, Signe Vihlen Robbins holding her son Kenneth, Gertrude Hunter, Mother Emma Vihlen, and William Vihlen.

clothes to avoid having them freeze, keeping them warm with his own body heat. Not long after arriving in Miami Clause moved his family south again, homesteading in Cutler and establishing a nursery on 120 acres on a street now named Vihlen Drive. For all of his efforts he managed to save only two Persian lime bud roots.

From those two surviving bud roots, trees grew, and Harly Core, a neighbor and egg rancher, became the first commercial grower of limes. In the mid-1920s he hired a Mr. Landrum of Naranja Road to bud another 100 trees. As Harley delivered eggs directly to Miami's hotels, he added limes to his deliveries.

With the canker disease epidemic and the 1926 hurricane the citrus industry was devastated in Florida once again. But Harley's groves of Persian limes mostly escaped, creating further

opportunity for him as he provided many lime trees as replacements for the lost orange and grapefruit trees.

Gottfrid and Ida lived on the Fort Dallas property with Julia Tuttle for some time as they developed her property. Mrs. Tuttle lived in what was once the officers' quarters and Gottfrid and Ida lived in what was the enlisted men's barracks. Ida also worked as a dressmaker and a baker from time to



The "Homestead Vihlens" Claus and Clara (parents), children are Sigfred, Lydia, Claus, Edwin and Hugo, ca. 1925.



Frank Walton (Bud) Chapman, Arthur Edward (Muggs) Chapman, Ida Vihlen (grandmother), Lawrence Vihlen (Snooks) Chapman. Taken in 1928, believed to be in Coral Gables.

time in the hard-working tradition of the new immigrant.

The Chapmans were also busy, and, as Flagler's rails drew close to Linton, Frank prevailed upon Flagler to employ his son. So Walt, the oldest son, became a "water boy" on the railroad, where he quickly established himself to the delight of his father. So well did he work that Flagler frequently praised his efforts

and, as an additional reward, when the first passenger train came into Miami on April 22, 1896, among the passengers as special guests of honor was the entire Chapman clan.

The depot was located in 1896 right on present-day Biscayne Boulevard and Northeast 5th Street, across from what would become the Port of Miami. Upon their arrival Frank purchased two lots, including the corner lot on present-day 6th Street and Biscayne Boulevard.

Walt, now an independent young man, found employment with Fred Rutter in grading Miami's streets with shells and lime rock. Later on he returned to work for Flagler by assisting Captain Singleton in dredging Flagler's ship channel to Miami.

The Chapman's property and store in Linton had been rented, and when Will Linton lost his re-election bid to

Congress, it was discovered that he had sold the Chapmans property that did not have a clear title.

So in frustration Frank relocated his building to Miami from Sanford by making some more history. Once again Flagler's friendship was extended, and Frank cut their home and store into four sections, loaded them onto a flat car and moved the house by rail to Miami, the first time a building had been so moved in the area.

Upon arrival in Miami the house was hand carried to the Chapman lots, reassembled and an addition attached. This addition became the "Terminus" Restaurant, because as Frank said, "It was the terminus of the line and the terminus of my cash."

In those early days of Miami, religion played an important social role, just as it did in New Upsala, but with a difference: Miami had more churches. The Chapmans faithfully attended all services—Seventh Day

Adventist, Catholic and Presbyterian. At the Presbyterian Church Walt first saw Svea Vihlen "as a vision of rare beauty in a desolate place." It was not long until Walt noticed that this attractive young woman, much younger than he, was "hanging around and getting in the way." Marriage was soon forthcoming. The restaurant did well and Frank sold it to *The Miami Metropolis* and used the profits to open Chapman Plumbing, which was lo-

cated at 61 N.W. 2nd Street. Son Walt went on to become the first master plumber in Dade County. Three sons and a daughter later the Chapmans and Vihlens were well "merged" and both families shared many common moments and memories.

So the traditions of both families are well supported by documented history in many areas in the establishment of "Miami, The Magic City."



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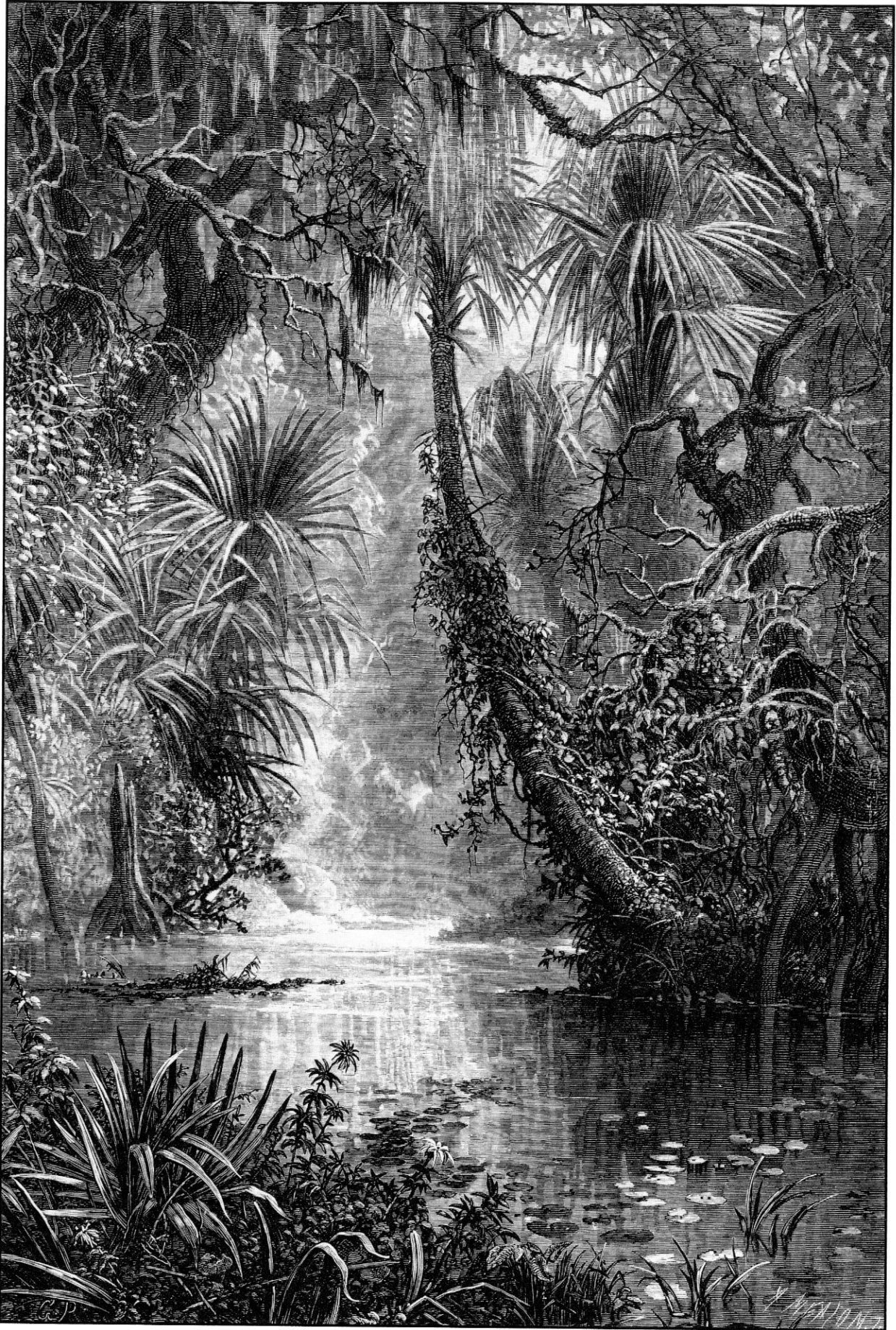
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Typical of the Chokoloshee Bay area is "Winter in the South" from *Harper's Weekly*, March 9, 1878. HASF, 1982-175-3.

Surveying Chokoloskee's Wilderness World

by Joe Knetsch, Ph.D.

The name of John P. Apthorp is little known today in the histories of southern Florida. Yet, as one of the first surveyors in the raw, primitive and dangerous area south of the Big Cypress, he observed first hand the true nature of the land, the extremities of climate, insects and inhospitable terrain.

In 1883, Apthorp faced all of the above with fortitude plus a frontier murder and persevered against the odds by tracking some of the wilderness and bringing a measure of justice to the frontier of southern Florida.

While investigating the land and its usefulness in the Chokoloskee Bay area, Apthorp added greatly to our knowledge of the settlement of the area. His letters shed light on the problems faced by early settlers in getting title to the land they had pioneered.

It will be noted here that the land did not pass directly to the early settlers of the Chokoloskee Bay area, but, instead was granted as Swamp and Overflowed lands to about four different railroad companies in the 1890s.

On January 3, 1882, John P. Apthorp, farmer, writer and surveyor from Tallahassee, signed a fateful con-

tract with the Surveyor General of Florida. He agreed to go to the southern area of the state and survey the lands below the Big Cypress Swamp in today's Collier County. His first attempt did not fare well. Arriving at Cape Romano, where he stayed with John Roberts, Apthorp set out in late February to scout out the area of his survey. On March 26, the tired surveyor wrote to Surveyor General Malachai Martin for a "modification of my contract" because the work was progressing so slowly. Apthorp complained: "I find them (townships) composed largely of dense swamps of such luxuriant growth that every step of the way often for miles has to be hewn foot by foot."

The 1882 survey season ended with Apthorp unable to finish the work. However, undaunted by the

travail, he arrived back in southern Florida, this time in the Ten Thousand Islands, on January 4, 1883. He came to the islands via the schoo-

ner *Ida Mckay* out of Key West and was hoping the provisions for the crew would reach his base in the next few days.

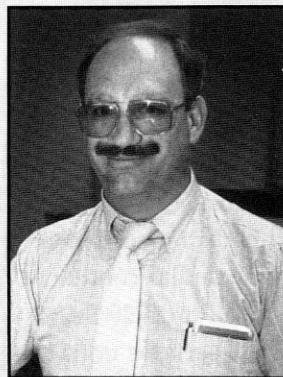
Though the going was difficult, Apthorp was making considerable headway on the survey. However, the time for "smooth sailing" was about to come to a tragic end.

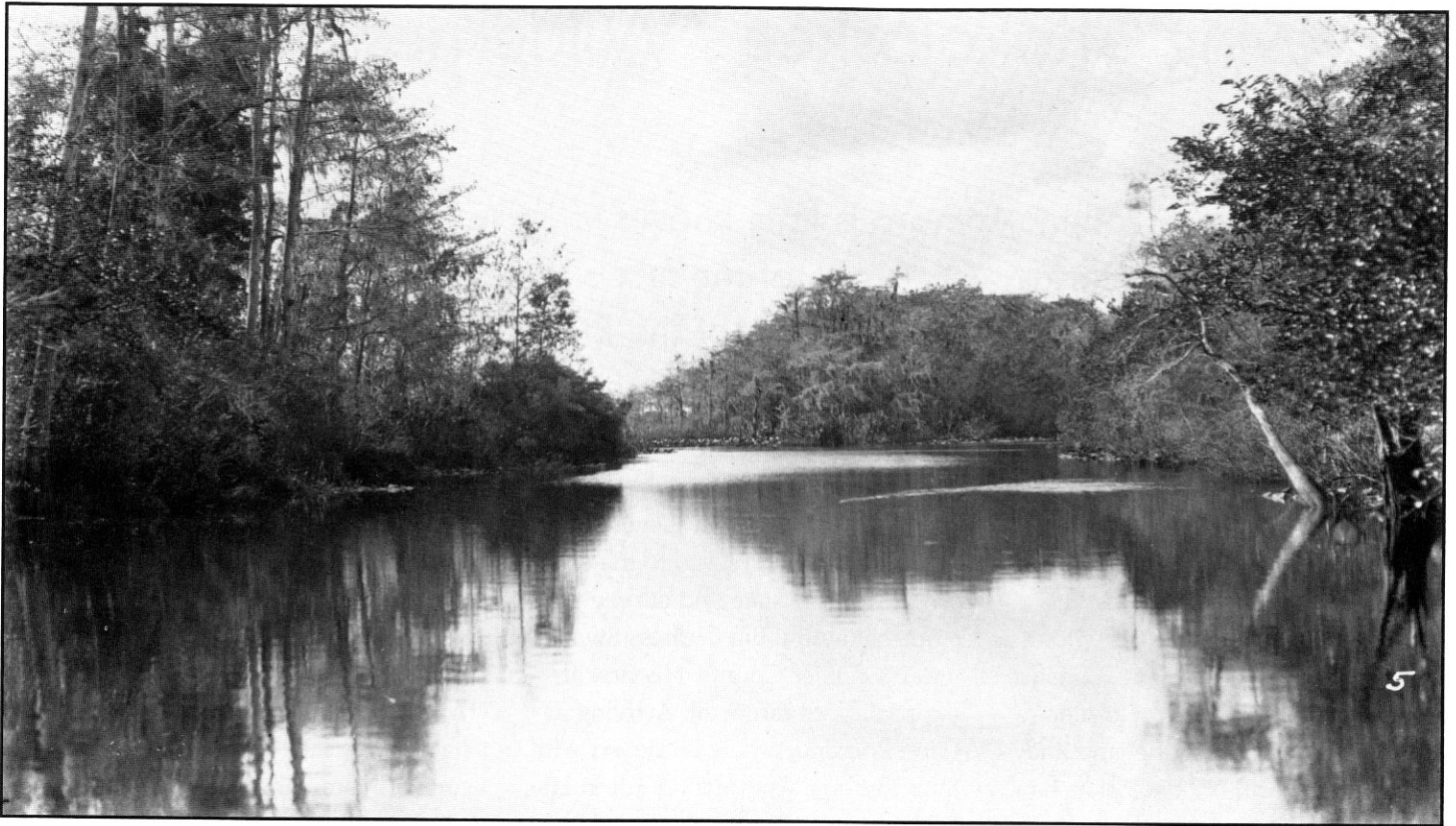
While surveying in the hot South Florida sun, two of Apthorp's crew had a difference of opinion which carried over into the camp on the evening of March 11, 1883. The two men continued their argument near the campfire and before anyone could stop him, one Duke Pinder had drawn a gun and fired at his antagonist. The results were unexpected. Instead of hitting its target, the bullet passed by and struck Henry Jones of Tallahassee in the stomach, causing much pain and suffering.

Apthorp described the attempt to save him:

"We made him as comfortable as possible during the night and in the morning started to carry him on a stretcher to the coast 13 miles distant, hoping to get him to Key West in time for medical treatment. We had gone less than two miles when it became evident he would not outlast the journey. We put him down to rest, and in an hour he died. There was nothing left now but to afford the body as

A native of Michigan, Joe Knetsch moved to South Florida in 1969, living for four years in Fort Myers, and 12 in Broward before moving to Tallahassee. As historian with the Bureau of Survey and Mapping, Division of State Lands, Florida Department of Natural Resources, Dr. Knetsch has conducted extensive research in the history of state-owned lands. He holds a doctorate in history from Florida State University and a master's from Florida Atlantic University. He is a frequent contributor to *South Florida History Magazine* as well as *Broward Legacy*, *Florida Historical Quarterly*, the *Sunland Tribune* and the *Gulf Coast History and Humanities Review*.





Turner River, a Chokoloskee Bay tributary, ca. 1928. HASF Claude Matlack Collection, 66-505.

decent burial as lay in our power, which we accordingly did.

"On account of this sad event we were obliged to abandon the survey of the two difficult Townships of 50 S Ranges 28 & 29 East which we were about to enter upon. To attempt such difficult work shorthanded, and with the men in so demoralized a condition was out of the question; besides the guilty party must be turned over to the Authorities and the affair investigated."

As if the death of Henry Jones, a man he had recruited to go on the survey was not enough, John Apthorp's father passed away three days before he penned the letter to the Surveyor General. The news of his father's death, when he received it, could not have made his job any easier.

After burying Henry Jones, the crew left the area and arrived at the home of William S. Allen on Chokoloskee Bay. Apthorp decided to take Duke Pinder to Key West and place him in the custody of the sheriff.

On May 1, 1883, the *Weekly Floridian* reported: "The Key West Democrat says that Duke Pinder, who killed Henry Jones near Chokaluska, some four weeks since, is now in jail there, and the grand jury has brought in an indictment against him . . . The man for whom the shot was intended is the principal witness against the murderer."

Pinder remained in the county jail for about one year prior to his trial, at which he received a sentence of one year in the state Penitentiary for fourth degree manslaughter.

By May 23, 1883, Apthorp had finished the work he had contracted for in 1882. In Township 53 South Range 29 East he found no land fit for cultivation and all but three sections in 52 South 29 East in a similar condition. In Township 51 South Range 29 East, he found 25 out of 36 sections unfit for use or cultivation. Most of the area was salt marsh and swamp, totally "impracticable to survey," and under water most of the year. In some of the

townships fit for surveying, he found cypress swamps, prairies and pine lands based upon a mixture of sand, clay and shell rock made up of limestone. These areas were fit for cultivation and adapted to settlement. In describing the pine lands he wrote:

"These pine lands occur sometimes in the form of islands of small extent, while at others they stretch over large areas, from 20 to 100 and more acres in size. On the pine lands the Settler could erect his dwelling and other buildings and enclose his fields for raising corn, potatoes and other crops, while the surrounding prairies and cypress would afford excellent pasturage as well as fields for rice. The pine lands are generally covered with a growth of saw palmetto and sometimes dense shrubbery of other kinds."

The detail given above is important for the understanding of why the lands were not conveyed directly to the settlers by the state or federal gov-

ernments. The lands, under the Swamp Land Act of 1850, had to be able to be drained or diked and made suitable for cultivation in 50 percent of the township for title to pass to the State.

Additionally, the sale of the land had to be able to pay for the survey and other costs incident to its transfer into private ownership. If these conditions were not met the land would not be divided any further into sections and would remain in government ownership.

On June 9, 1883, Apthorp wrote to the Surveyor General one of his most revealing letters regarding the Chokoloskee Bay area.

"I have been requested by the people living at what is known as Chockaluskee in the Thousand Islands, to present to you their situation and desire in regard to the survey of their lands. Some thirty or forty families are living at the place named, on keys near the coast, mostly along the banks of creeks which come down from the main land. These strips of alluvial land are of the highest fertility, and the settlers are engaged in raising early vegetables and tropical fruits for the Key West and Northern markets. Some of them have been occupying their places from upwards of thirty years, but have never been able to acquire any titles, as the lands have not been surveyed."

Thirty or 40 families at Chokoloskee Bay in the year 1883 shows the area was well known and settled at least a decade earlier than other histories have reported. Historian Charlton W. Tebeau, who interviewed many of their memories, did not establish any totals for the area and recognizes only a few of the families, e.g. the Santinis and Von Phisters, as being there earlier than 1883.

Now one can see that the actual time and growth of the settlements

around the Bay came earlier than Dr. Tebeau's witnesses could have remembered.

Apthorp's letter prompted Surveyor General Martin to request E. O. Gwynn, a Deputy Surveyor from Key West, to investigate the need for further surveying in the area. Gwynn estimated that the necessary surveys would require the running of nearly 180 miles of lines. He claims to have discussed the matter with a local resident who informed him that most of the land was dense mangrove swamp and almost always "overflowed" with water.

According to this unnamed source, a "practical surveyor" of the area, the land near Chokoloskee was, "most difficult, tedious and in some instances impracticable" for surveying. This unfavorable report gave rise to a letter from settler William S. Allen to Gwynn in the fall of 1883.

Allen wrote: "I am very glad to hear that there is a possibility of your surveying our lands. I think you would save yourself much running and time if you would come and see the situation before commencing the work.

"No help can be obtained here at any price. We have to send away for all our help. You can have fresh water at my cistern free

of charge. Also I can furnish storage room for Provisions and a shelter for your men without any charge for either. In case you dare run the risk and give up for a time the luxurious diet of Key West, I can cheerfully furnish you cooked Oysters, clams, fish and birds at my own table and feel myself honored in entertaining you. A room and bed are also at your service.

"I need not inform you that nearby every one of us in this community are old acquaintances of yours and every house will be open to you as to an old friend."

Allen listed the settlers in the area including the number of people living at each homestead: David Roberts, 11; Phineas Myers, 7; Lewis Roberts, 4; J.R. Walker, 7; John J. Ferguson, 2; C.M. Brown, 1; W.S. Allen, 3; Geo Phister, 2; Augustine Swicurse, 4; T.T. Avan, 1; D.B. Lott, 7; N.F. Brown, 4; B. B. Brown, 1; L.D. Lockhart, 2; John Hall's wife, 3; John Gardner, Jr., 6; Wm. Gardner, 4; Thos. B. Johnson, 6; R.B. Turner, 2; Jos. Wiggins, 3; Geo. Chris-



Apthorp's 1877 Map of Florida, HASF, 1984-97-15.

tian, 2; Wm. H. Van Phister; P.A. Santini, 7; Nicholas Santini, 6; Gregorie Gonzalas, 4; Mrs. Fletcher, 3; Joshua McLeod, 2; Richard Hamilton, 9; and Luther Barnes, 1.

This detailed letter gives a very clear picture of the nature of the Chokoloskee Bay settlements and the numbers of people involved. The total of 116 named settlers and the estimate of 125, including transients, shows that a viable frontier community had been established as early as 1883 and probably earlier. What is also interesting is the notation that about 50 of these people attended Sunday School, the first mention of this type of church organization made in the known literature about Chokoloskee.

The Allen letter may have been the motivating force for the Surveyor General to contract in early 1884 with Charles F. Hopkins for a survey of the area. Hopkins was not optimistic about the assignment and wondered if he should survey only the settlement areas or the entire township.

As Hopkins noted: "The dense mangrove swamp surrounding these small strips of Hammock, on which the parties here settled—*should not be Surveyed being entirely unfit for cultivation.*"

On Chokoloskee Island the surveyors did find 200 or 300 acres of land suitable for cultivation and some half dozen families living on the island growing tropical fruits. Hopkins also noted that he had been with the famous New Orleans *Times-Democrat* Everglades expedition of 1882-83 and found most of the lands in the interior to be sawgrass marshes and sloughs with some out cropping of rock and fertile hammocks.

The rough, rugged and inhospitable land of South Florida proved to be simply too difficult to survey and too sparse of cultivatable land for titles to be perfected for the pioneer settlers of Chokoloskee Bay. The lands could not support the costs of the survey to make them available to public sale.

However, when the state did acquire title to the lands from the federal

government, in the early 1890s, it immediately surrendered title to at least four railroad companies, who were entitled, by grant, to swamp and overflowed lands in alternate sections along the route of their line, and such swamp and overflowed lands as state may have title to in other sections of the state. Thus, because of a shortage of such lands along the routes of the railroads, the lands surveyed, in whole or part, in the Chokoloskee Bay area were given over to railroad control. Exactly how the state was able to convince the federal government that this area came under the definition of "swamp and overflowed" remains to be investigated.

One thing is certain, the pioneers who asked for the survey because they had improved the land and wished to perfect their titles, did not benefit in any way from the labors and trials of John Apthorp, Henry Jones, E. O. Gwynn or Charles Hopkins. In the end, only the railroads could claim a clear title to the fertile hammocks of Chokoloskee Bay.

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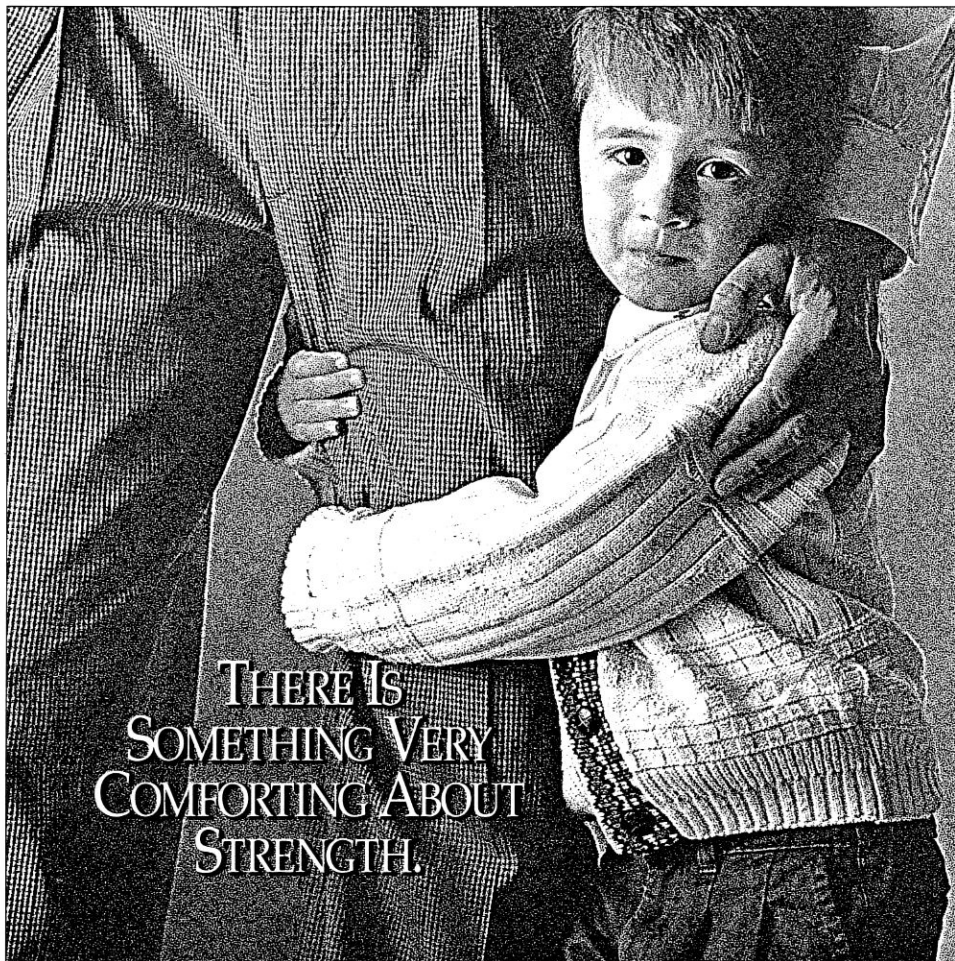
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The Visual Record

Play Ball! — Florida's Romance with Baseball

by Howard Kleinberg; photo editing by Rebecca A. Smith

If it can be believed that Abner Doubleday invented baseball at Cooperstown, N.Y. in 1839 — a notion widely refuted — then it also can be surmised that he brought it to South Florida as early as 1856, which is when then-Capt. Doubleday served at Fort Dallas, site of today's downtown Miami.



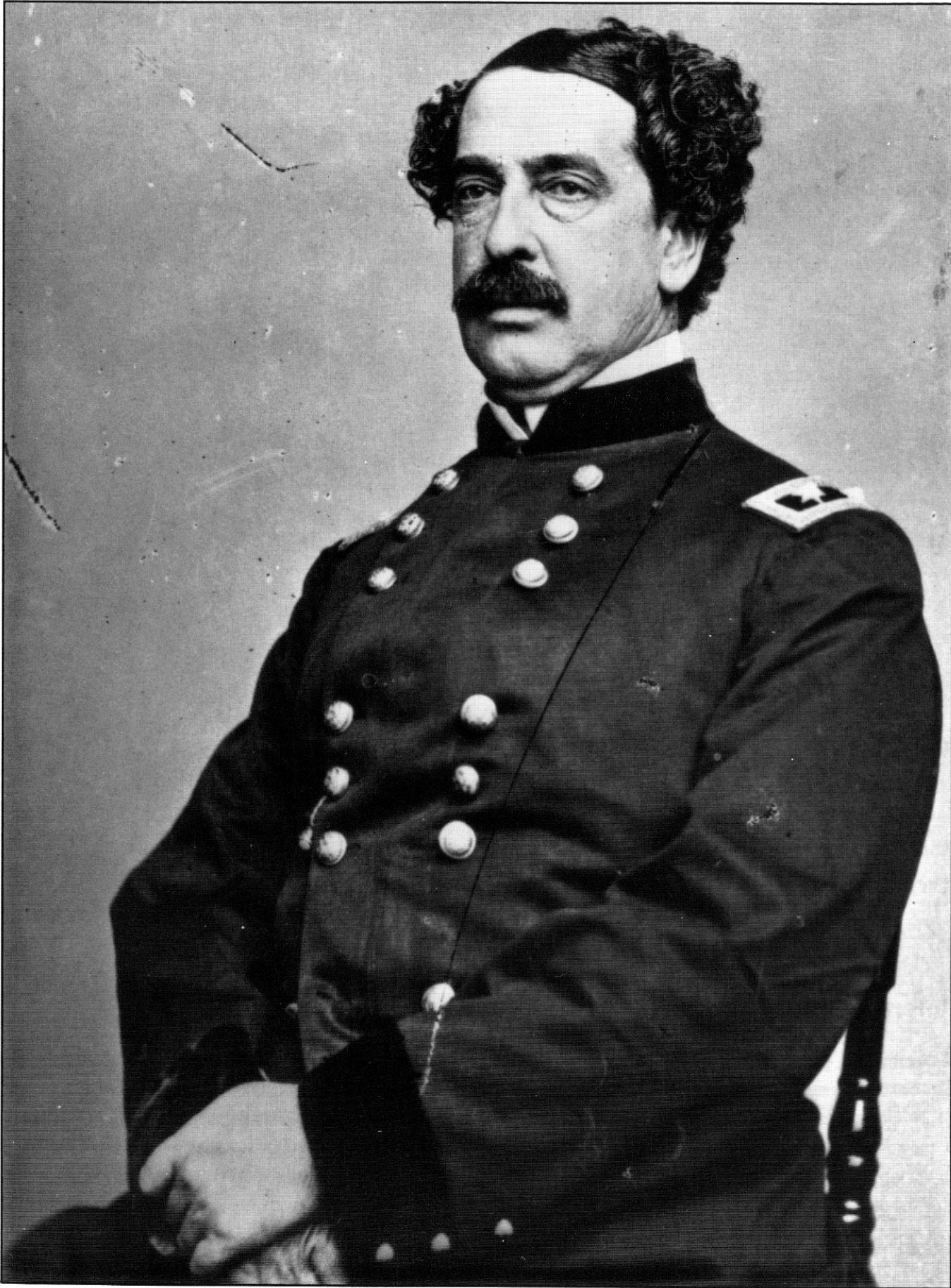
A Miami team, ca. 1910, Gift from August Geiger, HASF 1959-1-1.

In the Beginning . . .

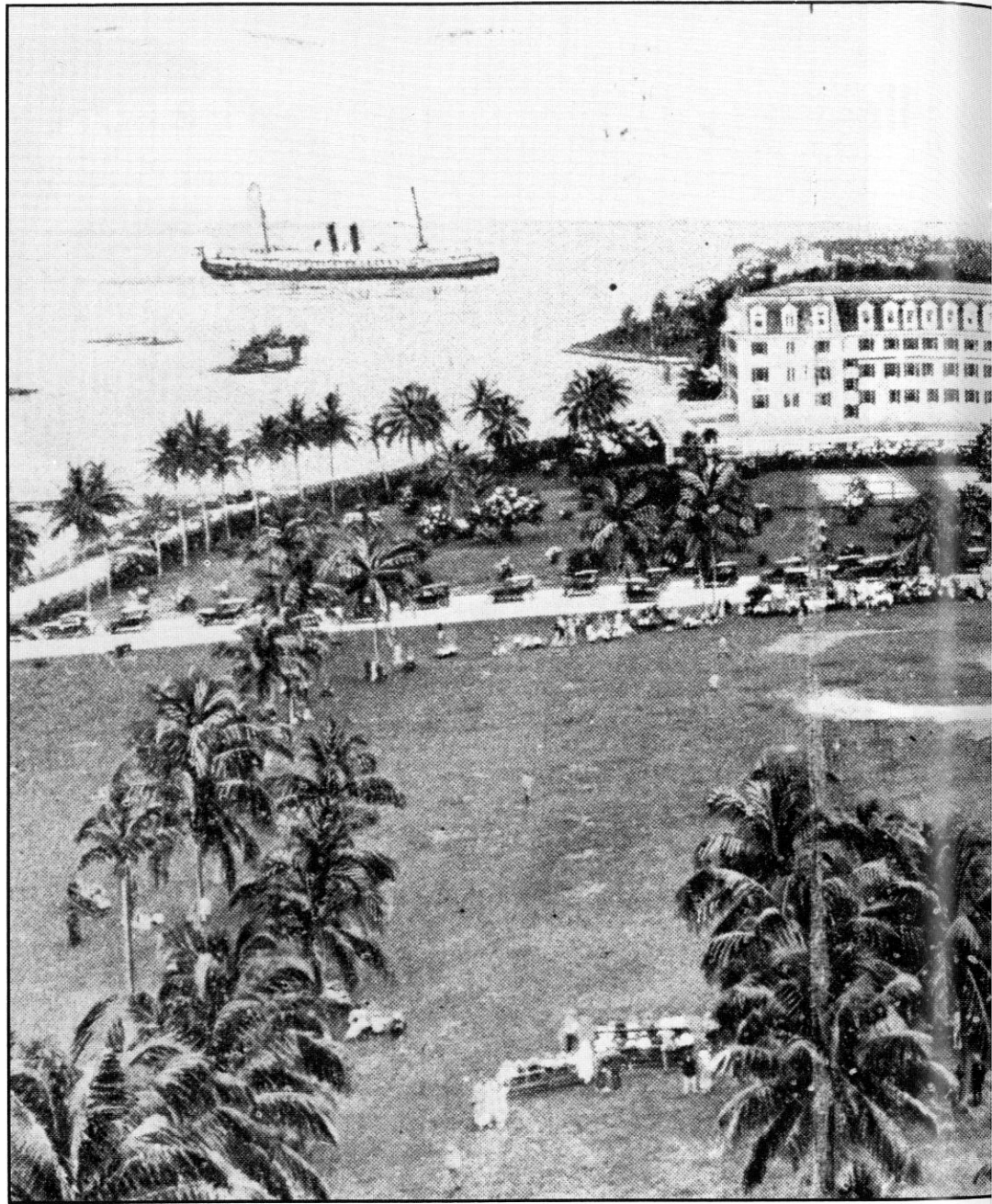
More likely, the first baseball game in the Biscayne Bay area was played on July 4, 1892, "a mile and a half out of Lemon City, on the prairie," according to the July 14, 1892 *Tropical Sun*. In that game, proclaimed by the newspaper to be the first ever played here, a team from Lemon City defeated one from Coconut Grove, 18-17.

Now, just more than 100 years later, major league baseball has come to South Florida, no longer merely a site for big league teams to train in the spring, or for aspiring minor leaguers to mature in the summer months.

Before you head to Joe Robbie Stadium to see South Florida's baseball future, step right up and use your ticket to its past — a century-long trip through Florida's Romance with Baseball.



Abner Doubleday, ca. 1860s, Library of Congress



An Interest Grows

When steamfitters, plumbers and painters working on the construction of Miami's Royal Palm Hotel in early 1896 decided to match up in a weekly series of baseball games, there were no lockers for them, no

seats for the fans and not much of a playing field. Spectators, and they were mainly fellow workers, stood on the sidelines and cheered their favorites.

"Our people are beginning to take more interest in base ball matters," observed *The Miami Metropolis* in 1896, "and the crowd that assembles weekly to witness and enjoy the sport grows larger and more enthusiastic with each succeeding game."

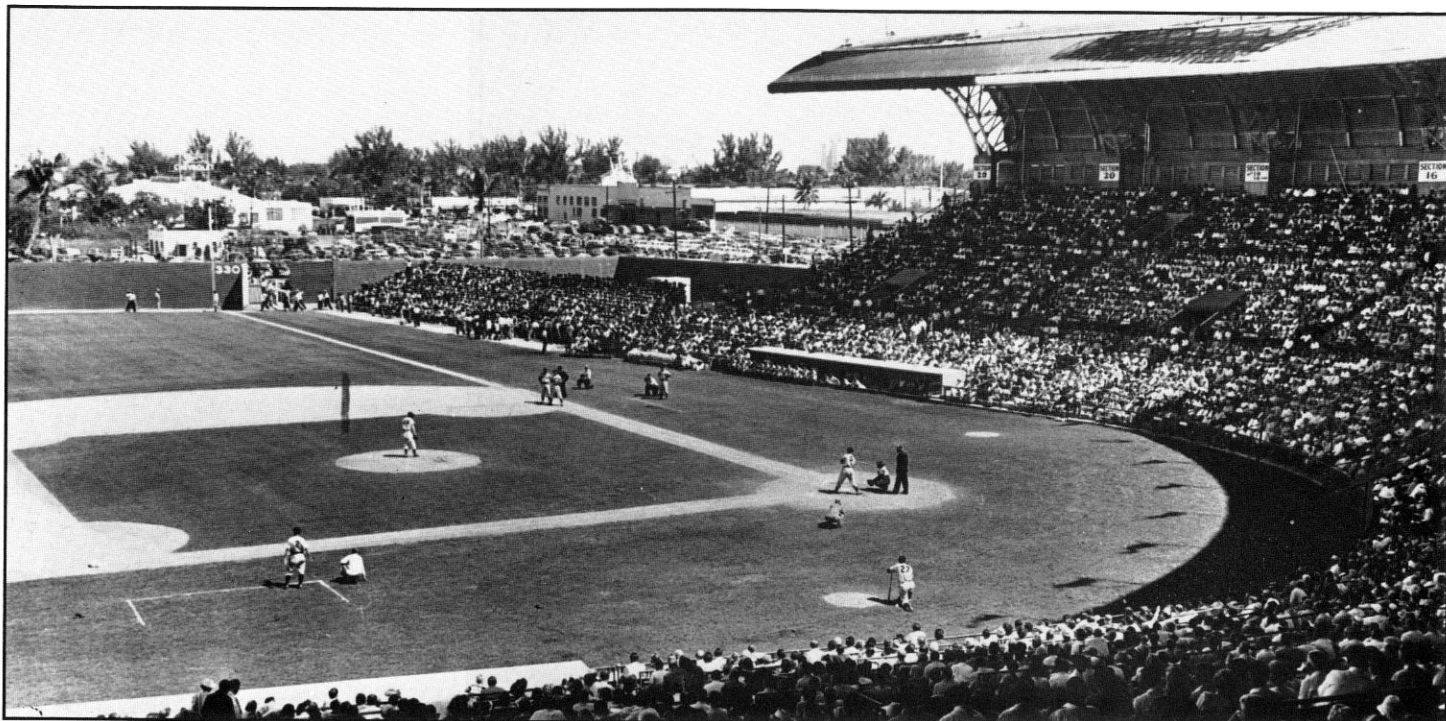


Postcard showing baseball game in Royal Palm Park, ca. 1920. HASF.

Before long, other teams were organized and new South Florida communities competed against other new South Florida communities. By 1916, the first major league team came to Miami for training. The Boston

Braves were lured to the Magic City by the Tatum Brothers, who were developing a residential neighborhood known as Riverside. They built a field and wooden grandstand

at what today is N.W. Third Street and 16th Avenue. The site now is the southwest parking lot of the Orange Bowl Stadium



Miami Stadium, ca. 1956. HASF Miami News Collection, 1989-011-15487

The Playing Fields of South Florida

Miami Field was not the only South Florida place where some of baseball's all-time greats played in major league exhibition games. The St. Louis Browns came to train at Wright Field in West Palm Beach in 1928, and it was at that field — later renamed in honor of baseball immortal Connie Mack — that Jackie Robinson is believed to have broken major league baseball's color barrier when he played there in an exhibition game in 1947.

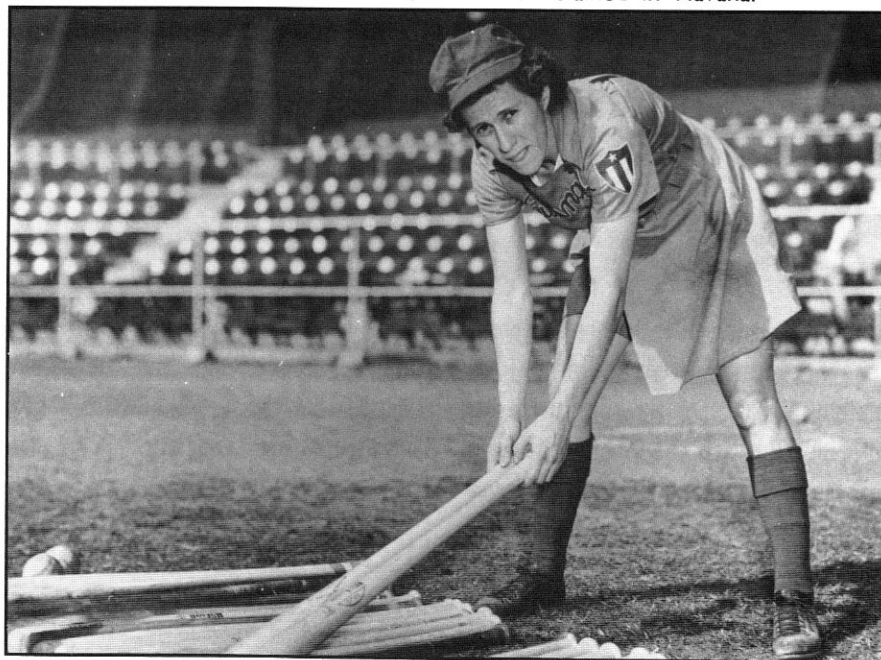
When the Cincinnati Reds moved their training camp to Miami Field in 1920, a member of that team was the late Adolfo Luque, the first Cuban to pitch in the major leagues. Flamingo Park in Miami Beach began as a training site in 1934 when the New York Giants first came there.

Fort Lauderdale's West Side Park played spring training host to its first major league team in 1946, when the Boston Braves came there to train with a 25-year-old rookie pitcher named Warren Spahn, who would go on to win a left-hander's record 363 major league games before his career ended in 1965.

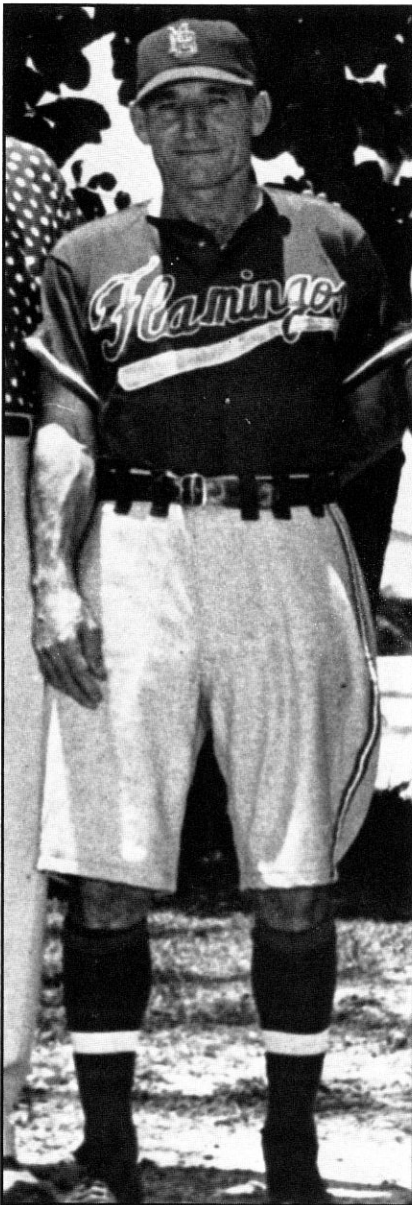
Over the years, other major league teams using South Florida as a training base include the St. Louis Browns, Pittsburgh Pirates, Washington Senators, New York Yankees, Philadelphia Phillies, Baltimore Orioles, Montreal Expos, Atlanta Braves, and Texas Rangers. Although their camp was in Vero Beach, the Brooklyn Dodgers of the 1950s used Miami Stadium for

most of their exhibition games played at home.

In the post-World War II era, the Dade County community of Opa-locka was the spring training site of the professional women's major baseball league that played its regular season in and around Chicago. The year prior to coming to Opa-locka, the women trained in Havana.



A Cuban slugger, 1948, Courtesy of Mary Roundtree.



Pepper Martin as coach of the Miami Beach Flamingoes, ca. 1954, Joe Ryan Sr. and Joe Ryan Jr.

Magicians, Tarpons, Wahoos, Cubans and Clowns

South Florida's fields of dreams have not been reserved solely for major league teams. Our entry into professional baseball dates back to 1912 when the Class D Florida East Coast League organized. Among the teams in the league were the Miami Magicians and the Fort Lauderdale Tarpons.

The league died with the start of World War I, but was more or less replaced with wartime civic pride battles between Miami and Fort Lauderdale teams that were composed of former major leaguers and local products. Between the World War I and II, the area had an on-again, off-again relationship with lower-classification baseball. On the eve of World War II, four teams from the tri-county area were in the Florida East Coast League. They were the Fort Lauderdale Tarpons, Miami Beach Flamingoes, West Palm Beach Indians and the Miami Wahoos — the latter previously known as the Tourists.

By 1943, the war caused the league to fold. Professional baseball was not to return until after the war. Then, the Class B Florida International League was formed, which brought the four principal South Florida cities into competition with each other once again and also included a perennially

outstanding team from Cuba — the Havana Cubans.

Through the immediate post-war years, blacks were excluded from organized baseball — not just in the segregated South, but anywhere. In response, blacks formed leagues of their own around the nation. South Florida was no different. One black team that had its start in Miami's Dorsey Park was the Ethiopian Clowns, which later became a touring team, then joined the Negro Major League as the Indianapolis Clowns. Among Miamians who played in the Negro Major League was the late Dave Barnhill, who pitched there for 10 years.

In 1949, Miami got a new baseball stadium. The 9,000-seat-plus Miami Stadium was built by José Manuel Aleman, a Cuban politician. At the time, the stadium was used for the Class B Miami Sun Sox and for Brooklyn Dodgers exhibition games. For more than two decades, the Baltimore Orioles used Miami Stadium as their training site. Now in the hands of the City of Miami, the stadium has been renamed in honor of the late Roberto Maduro — a prominent Cuban baseball official who emigrated to Miami.



Fort Lauderdale Tarpons, 1924 Champions of the East Coast League, HASF.

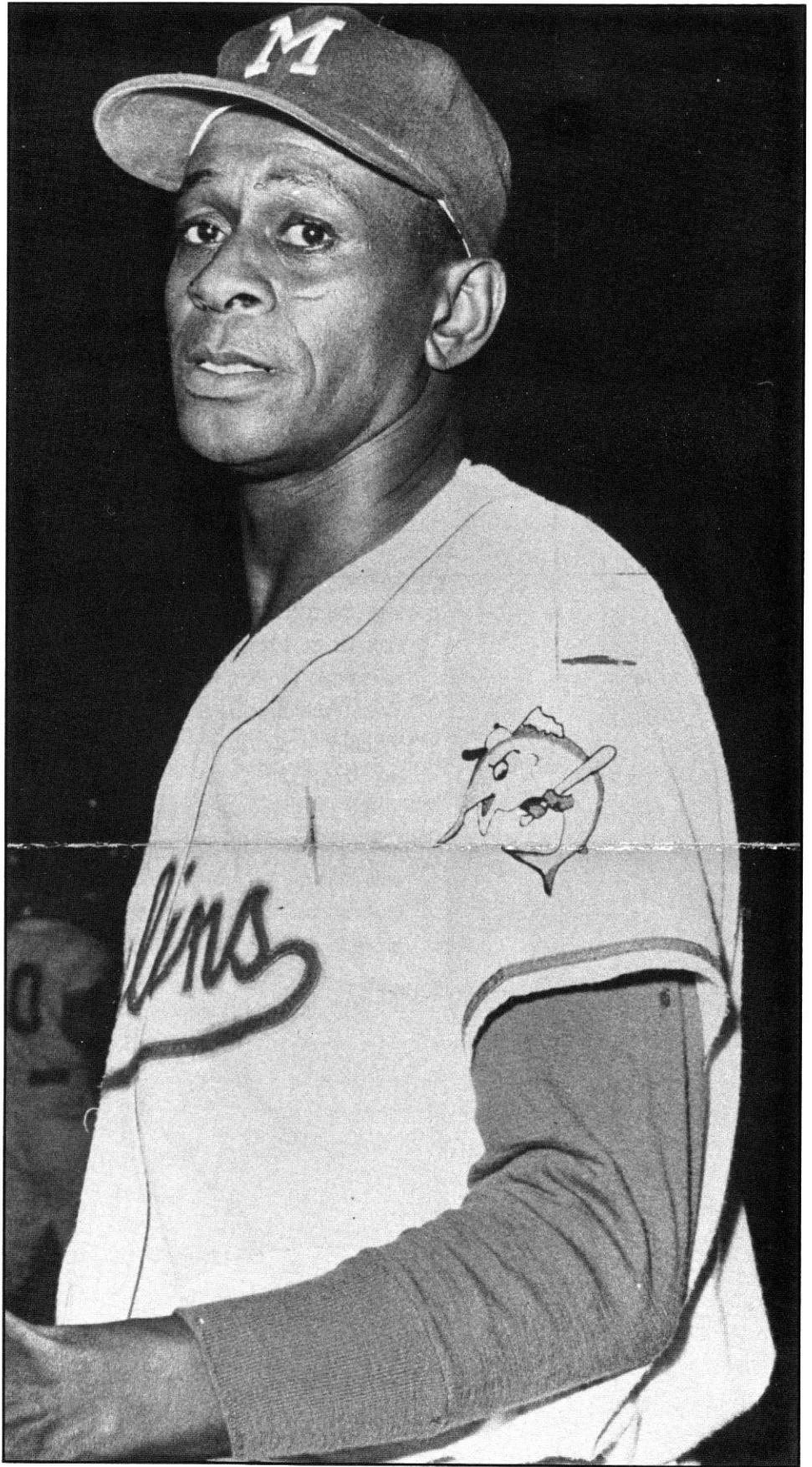
Up and Down the Major League Ladder

The closest South Florida previously got to major league baseball began in 1956 when the Triple A International League moved the Syracuse franchise to Miami Stadium as the Miami Marlins. Also in that league were the Cuban Sugar Kings, thus continuing a long-standing competition with Cuba.

A highlight of the original Miami Marlins was that showman/executive vice president Bill Veeck signed legendary pitcher Satchel Paige to a Marlins contract. Paige arrived for the start of the 1956 season via helicopter, landing on the field during the first game played. Also on that team was a young player named Whitey Herzog, who was to move up to the major leagues the following year and ultimately become one of baseball's premier managers.

The Marlins, dogged by poor attendance, moved to San Juan in 1960. Following that, Miami had another brush with Triple A status when the short-lived Inter-American League was formed. That league included teams from Panama, the Dominican Republic and San Juan and the Miami Amigos.

From then on, South Florida was left with lower classification baseball, but hoping against all odds that the day soon would come when major league executives would see the potential in this growing region. That day has come.



Satchel Paige, ca. 1956. HASF Miami News Collection.

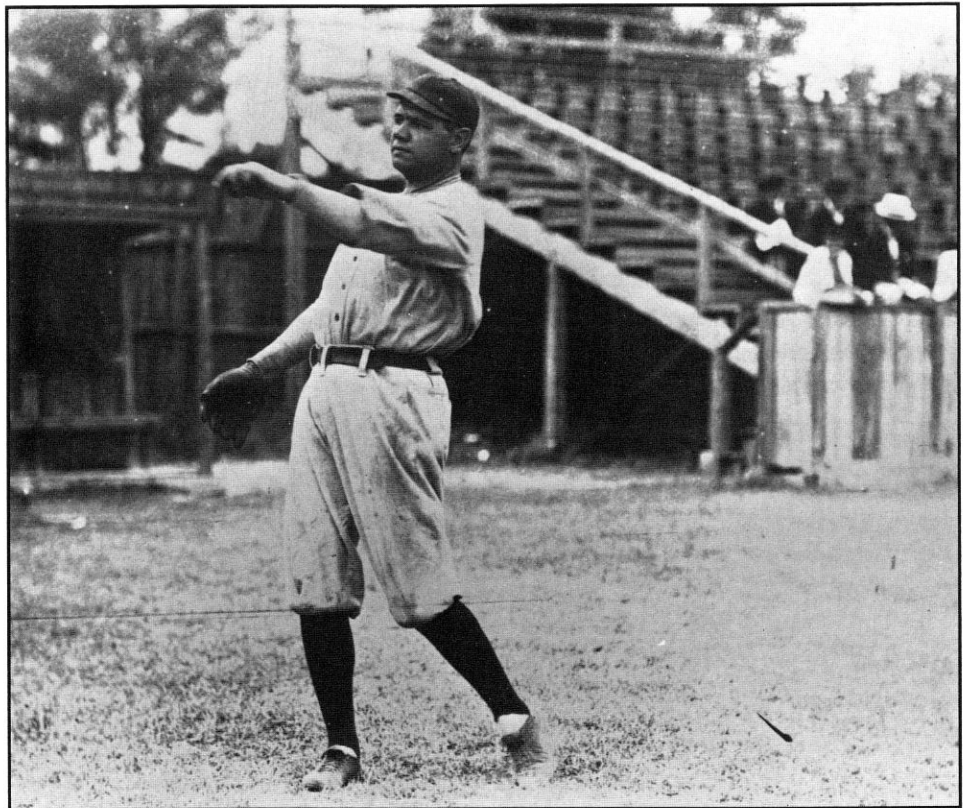
A Cradle of Future Stars

One of the first South Floridians to reach the major leagues as a player was the late Miamian Mike (Lefty) Schemer, a first baseman who played one season with the New York Giants in 1945.

Since then, the flood gates have opened. Al (Flip) Rosen came out of Miami High and the University of Miami to become the Cleveland Indians third baseman in 1948, and for nine years was among the premier hitters in the American League, winning the league's Most Valuable Player award in 1953. Steve Carlton came out of North Miami High School to become, beginning in 1965, one of major league baseball's greatest left-handed pitchers, winning 329 games with the St. Louis Cardinals and Philadelphia Phillies. He won the American League's Cy Young pitching award four times.

Charlie Hough, who is pitching this year for the Marlins, attended Hialeah High School, and Herb Score, whose brilliant career with the Cleveland Indians was cut short by an injury, was a high school sensation in Lake Worth four decades ago. Bucky Dent of Hialeah and Miami/Dade North hit the pennant winning home run for the New York Yankees in 1978.

Fred Norman, who helped the Cincinnati Reds win two consecutive world series in the mid-1970s, was a fire-balling left hander at Miami Jackson High School. Andre Dawson, a graduate of Miami's Southwest High School, won the National League's Most Valuable Player award with the Chicago Cubs in 1987, and Jose Canseco, who played at Coral Park High School, won the American League's Most Valuable Player award in 1988 with the Oakland Athletics.



Babe Ruth in Miami Field, ca. 1926, HASF.

Finally, a Jackpot . . . a Rainbow's End

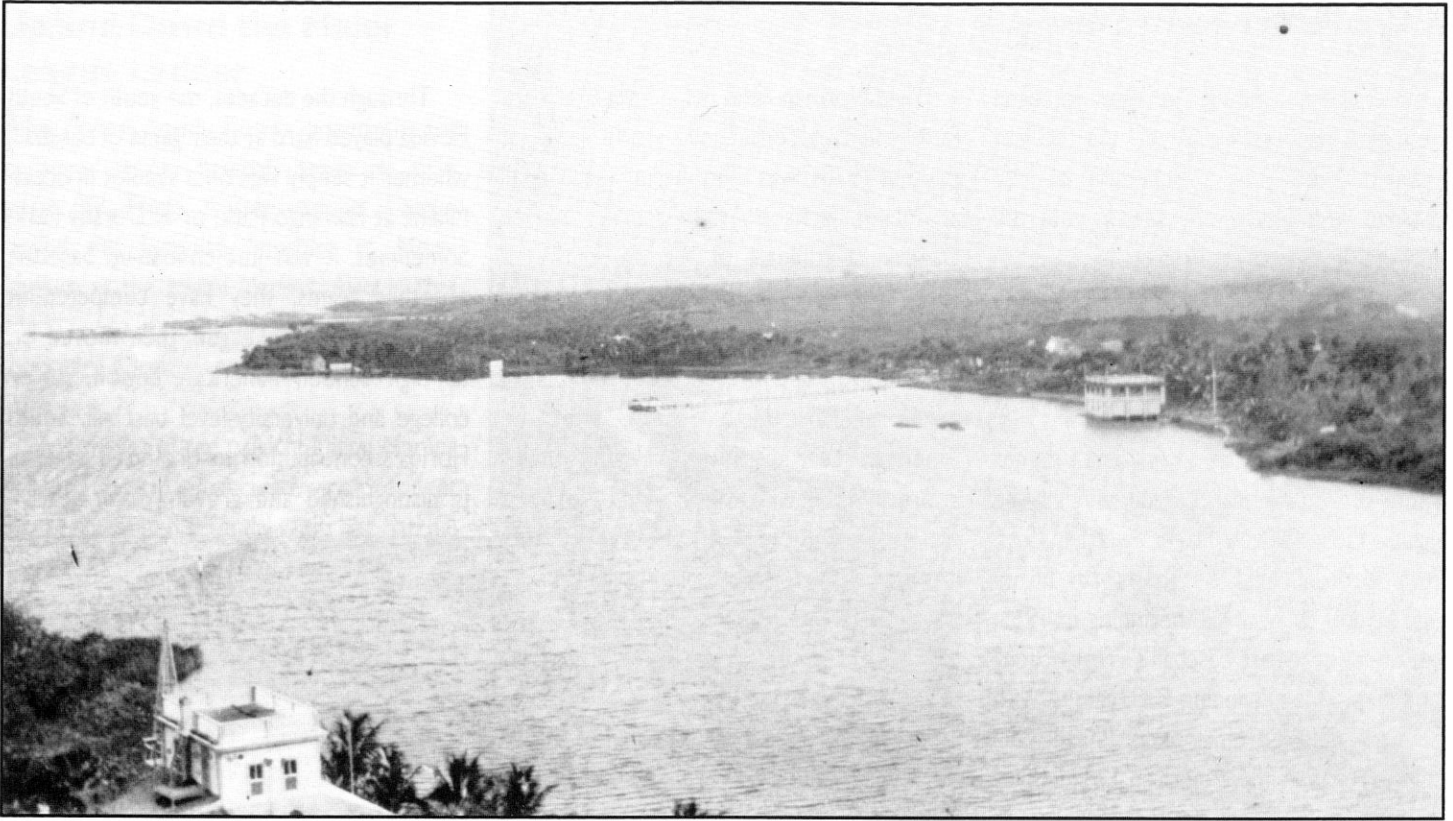
The playing fields of South Florida have launched many other great major league careers. The youngsters have come up through Little League and Khoury League, on sandlots in ethnically- or racially-oriented neighborhoods through high schools and American Legion leagues. They have played at the junior colleges and on the University of Miami's perennial national contender baseball teams.

Their names are household to any baseball fan: Danny Tartabull, Mickey Rivers, the late Bobby Hogue, Warren Cromartie, Marty Bystrom, Orestes Destrades, the late Dick Howser — to name just some.

Florida, indeed, has had a love affair with baseball. Over the past century, in

addition to serving as a springtime host, it has contributed many of its sons and some of its daughters to the game. Now, the investment had paid off. Major league baseball has come to understand that from such a fountain of talent must also spring a comparable torrent of support.

Through the decades, the youth of South Florida played hard at their game of baseball, whether it simply was on a sandlot in South Miami, at Flamingo Park, or at Dorsey Park. Sometimes, it was just choose-up baseball; at other teams, they have competed in Khoury and Little League, then moved on to high school, American Legion, junior college and university-level baseball. South Florida's contribution to organized baseball is distinguished and growing each year.



Above: An early 1900s view of the Jupiter Inlet from the tower of the lighthouse. The Suni Sands boat house, built in 1906, is located on the right. (Photo courtesy of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.)

Below: A modern view of the south shore of the Jupiter Inlet area, 1991. Note the boat house on the shore built by William Sperry remains standing with what was the upstairs ballroom now used as residential apartments. (Photo by Elizabeth Kehoe.)



Jupiter's Suni Sands

by Elizabeth Kehoe and James Pepe

In northern Palm Beach County the Loxahatchee River flows to the sea through the Jupiter Inlet. The south side of the inlet is an area rich in history, serving both as the southern terminus for Indian River steamboats and the northern terminus for the Jupiter and Lake Worth Railway, better known today as the Celestial Railway, since it connected Jupiter with Juno.

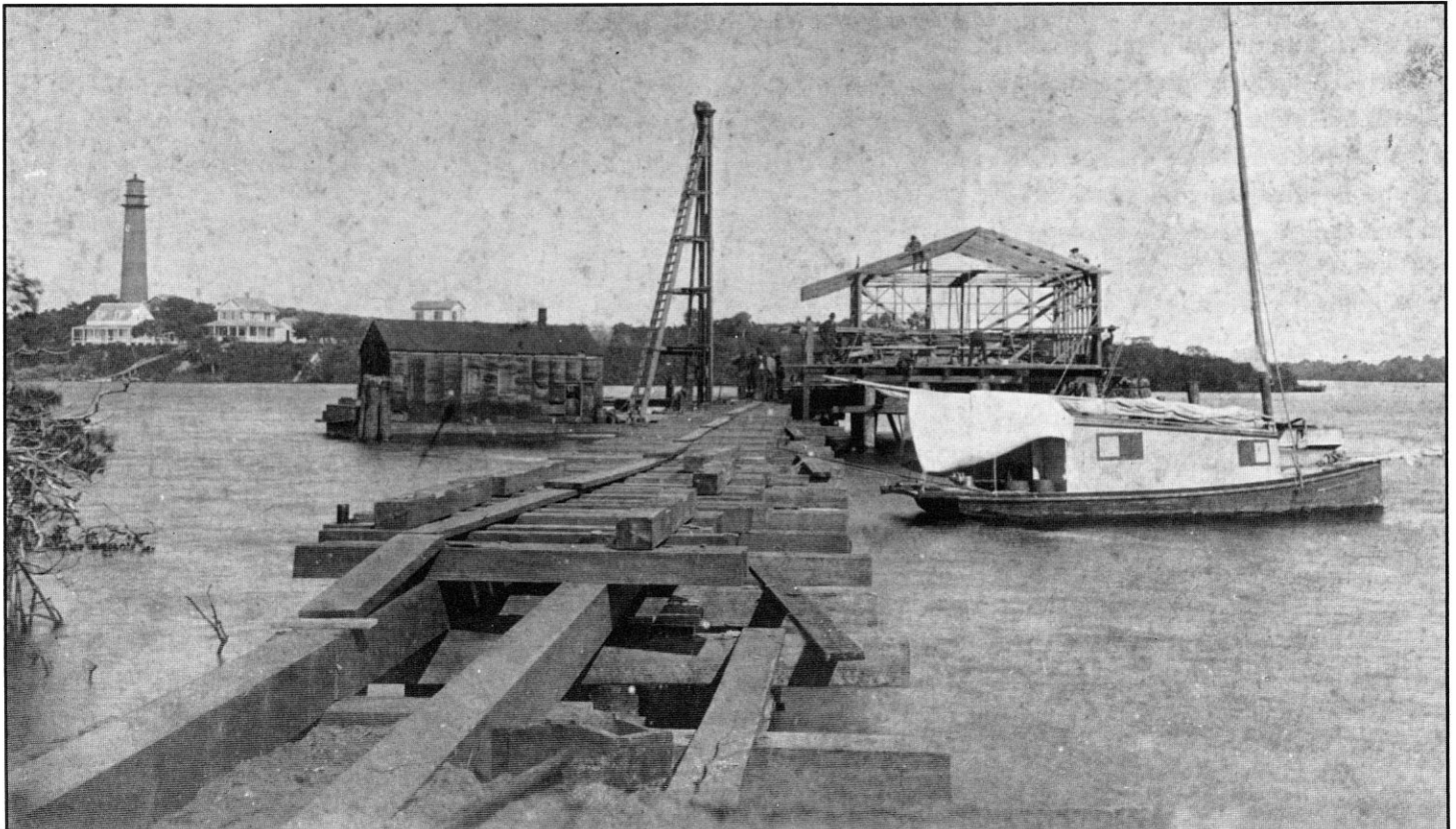
A part of this rich history is Suni Sands, well known to Jupiter residents today as a mobile home park.

In the late 1800s, Edwin S. Hooley, prominent on the New York Exchange, built a vacation home on the south side of the Jupiter Inlet across from the waters of the Indian River. Among his

guests were Mr. & Mrs. William M. Sperry. Palm Beach County had not been formed yet and the Dade County records show that on July 28, 1904, E. S. Hooley sold his property to Emily

L. Sperry, the wife of William Sperry.

William Sperry of the Sperry and Hutchinson Company—the "S & H" Green Stamp Company—continued to develop his winter estate on the water



The Jupiter and Lake Worth Railway northern terminus under construction in 1889. Steamships traveled down the Indian River and docked at this terminus. Passengers and supplies were then transferred to the train car and traveled to the northern tip of Lake Worth where they continued their southern trip via water transportation. (Photo courtesy of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.)



front property and named it "Suni Sands."

Sperry hired a local resident, Dr. F. C. Aicher, to manage the estate. The written correspondence by Dr. Aicher to Sperry between 1904 and 1909 details the surrounding land purchases, maintenance and costs to expand and care for the estate. The records on file at the Loxahatchee Historical Museum reveal some interesting information: September 1904, "There are no slop jars in the bedrooms;" December 1904, "Buying three lots from Gleason, \$50.00 each;" March 1905, "Bought church lot for you;" May 1906, "Taxes \$17.36—we are going to knock out the County Board of Commissioners at the election on the 15th;" July 1906, "Went to see McGill and got him down to \$2,500 for his place and 30 acres. It is cleared, 3 acres of pines (pineapples) but not taken care of;" and May 1909, "We have a new County now. Palm Beach, 40 miles along the Atlantic. I am a Commissioner."

The Suni Sands estate was enlarged and completely remodeled by the Sperry family including electrical wiring and indoor plumbing. A "per-

Above and below: Two early 1900s views of the Sperry main house sitting atop a prehistoric Indian shell midden. The house was located on the south side of the Jupiter Inlet across from the mouth of the Indian River. The steps still remain on the site. (Photos courtesy of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.)



gola," a vine-covered walkway, was built between the home and the separate dining and kitchen area. A seawall and a boat house were constructed on the property. The boat house contained a cabin cruiser, a speed boat, an electric boat, canoes and dingy. The upstairs of the boat house, which offered a scenic view, was a ballroom used for entertaining guests.

Sperry acquired all the land he could near his main house. There were 21 sweet water wells, two orange

groves, five cottages, a large garden and a nature trail surrounding the property.

In 1925 William Sperry sold Suni Sands to a group of land investors headed by Felix Doubleday of New York for one million dollars. Shortly thereafter the Florida Land Boom deflated prices and the land reverted back to Mrs. Emily Sperry. In 1949 Emily Sperry sold off pieces of the land.

The main house and area of Suni Sands were purchased by W. M.



The Sperry family of Suni Sands picnicking with friends on the beach of the Atlantic Ocean in Jupiter in the early 1900s. (Photo courtesy of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.)

Clemons of Rome, Georgia. Clemons started the mobile home park. The main house property passed through many hands and in 1962 Irving E. Schlechter purchased the property and two years later tore down the main house and some surrounding cottages.

In 1942 Frank and Lola Haas purchased the land section bordering on U.S. Highway One. Mrs. Haas and her family built and managed the Haas office building which stands on the property today.

William Sperry died in 1927 and Emily Sperry in 1955.

Dorothy Sperry Curtis and her daughter Anne

Curtis of the Sperry family have been in contact with the Loxahatchee Historical Museum. They have shared invaluable information and photographs of Suni Sands.

Captain Carlin and his family lived in a home just east of the Sperry

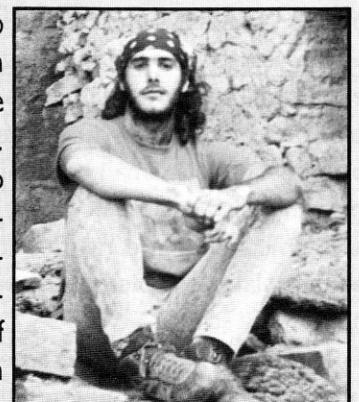
Estate. The Carlin House was built for the family of Captain Charles Carlin who was in charge of the Jupiter Life Saving Station (1886-1896). The home became a popular and successful inn. It reached its peak of activity in the years between 1895 and 1930.



Elizabeth Kehoe is curator of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum, a position she has held since 1988. Educated in anthropology with a bachelor of arts degree from Indiana University, her experience includes

archaeological field and lab work, collections management and administration at museums and historic sites. She moved to Florida and the St. Lucie County Historical Museum in 1985 prior to her current position. Kehoe enjoys interpretation and education on historical and environmental uses of land.

Jim Pepe moved to Jupiter, Florida, with his family when he was three years old. While growing up he developed an interest in the natural, cultural and historical resources of northern Palm Beach County. He



has worked on several archaeological excavations in southern Florida as well as in Arizona. He is currently working on a master's degree in Anthropology at Florida Atlantic University and will be writing his thesis on the prehistoric ceramics of the Jupiter area.



The Sperry boat house, constructed in 1906, included an upstairs ballroom for entertaining guests. (Photo courtesy of the Loxahatchee Historical Museum.)

The Sperry family frequented the Carlin House dining room, as did many others during "the season." Mr. Sperry had the reputation of being obsessed with having things done properly. His greatest influence on the Carlin House was in the dining room, which was eventually equipped with the finest dining items and cut flowers with fern backing for each table.

An octagon-shaped building stood near a canal and eventually was purchased and incorporated into the Sperry Estate. The small building was originally used as a schoolhouse for some time and later converted to a meeting place for Episcopal services and Sunday school.

In the summer of 1896 a new building, St. Martin's Episcopal Church, was constructed nearby. It was abandoned in 1910 to unite the people of "east" Jupiter (east of the F. E. C. railroad tracks) with "west" Jupiter.

In the summer of 1991, Florida Atlantic University was invited to conduct the first large-scale excavation

in Jupiter's history. Test units were excavated throughout DuBois Park near Suni Sands to recover artifacts which can give us information on the culture of Jupiter's first residents.

This excavation revealed several hearths and post holes from prehistoric huts. In addition, many shell tools and other artifacts were recovered. From broken pieces of pottery, or "potsherds," we have been able to date the site at least as far back as A.D. 1200.

There is extensive evidence of early occupation of prehistoric Indians along the waterways in the Jupiter area. Ancient spearheads and other artifacts found in and around the Loxahatchee River show that the native peoples of Florida were at least passing through this area before Christ's time.

continued next page



The early inhabitants of this area were of the Jeaga tribal group—a small population of aboriginal people living along the Atlantic coastal lagoons, inlets and inland flats. This depiction of early American Indians is by Jacques Le Moyne, published in 1591 by Theodore de Bry.

Book Reviews

A Torrent of Florida Books

by Stuart McIver

Books on Florida keep pouring out from the publishers. Here's a partial list of recent worthwhile historical books which will give you some measure of insight, knowledge and reading pleasure.

Most books are available at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida's museum store, **The Indies Company**, (305) 375-1492, with those prices noted.

Spanish Pathways in Florida: 1492-1992. Edited by Ann L. Henderson and Gary R. Mormino. Sarasota: Pineapple Press, 1991. 365 pages. *Pathways* is a collection of 15 essays on the impact of Hispanic expeditions and migrations into Florida over five centuries. The book uses an unusual format: the left hand page is printed in English, the corresponding right hand page in Spanish.

At The Indies Company: \$18.95

The Florida Hurricane & Disaster, 1926 by L.F. Reardon and **The Florida Hurricane & Disaster, 1992** by Howard Kleinberg. Miami:

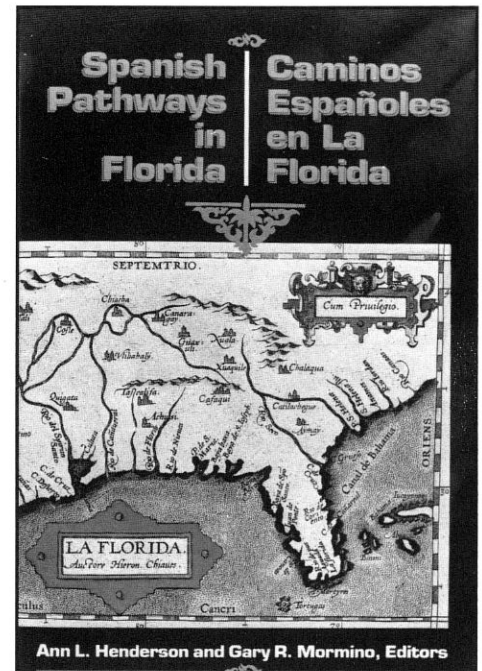
Centennial Press, 1992. 202 pages. Historian Arva M. Parks has assembled an unusual hurricane book, combining in one well-illustrated volume an account of Andrew by Howard Kleinberg with an earlier narrative of the 1926 disaster by L.F. Reardon.

At The Indies Company: \$29.95

Lighthouses of the Florida Keys by Love Dean. Key West: Historic Florida Keys Foundation, 1992. 198 pages. Love Dean writes about 12 Keys lighthouses from Cape Florida at the tip of Key Biscayne to the Dry Tortugas. The book is well illustrated with photos, artwork and design drawings.

At The Indies Company: \$24.95

Everglades Journal by John Fritchey. Miami: Florida Heritage Press, 1992. 308 pages. For more than four decades the author kept a journal, recording the human and natural history of the Everglades and the Big Cypress Swamp through the



Spanish Pathways offers a unique bilingual format with English and Spanish essays on facing pages.

keen eyes of a farmer concerned with the region's fragile ecosystem. Because he's a natural story teller, the result is an important addition to the literature of the Glades.

At The Indies Company: \$16.95

Book Reviews continued next page

Suni Sands continued

While there is no solid evidence that there were any permanent residents at this early date, there is a good deal of evidence for later permanent settlements along the Loxahatchee River. Archaeologists have been studying the life-styles of these people through specific methods of excavation and research. Recovered artifacts reveal they ate a lot of oysters, fished and hunted with stone and shell tools and used pottery as containers.

Several large oyster shell mounds, or "middens," can still be seen on both the north and south banks of the river.

Shell middens such as these are sometimes called "kitchen middens" because they are composed primarily of ancient trash associated with meal preparation and eating.

This trash was purposely built up in mounds along the banks of the river as a prehistoric form of flood insurance. The mounds served as barriers to flooding and, also, as a final place to retreat if waters rose too high. Earthworks found further upstream also served a similar purpose.

Today, the waterfront property of Suni Sands has an inspiring view. There is the Atlantic Ocean to the east

through the Jupiter Inlet, the mouth of the Indian River to the north, the historic Jupiter Lighthouse to the northwest and the Loxahatchee River to the west.

The site of Suni Sands, named for the once splendid estate, has an interesting history; the early prehistoric Indians, early places of education and worship, and the important but short lived Celestial Railway. Remnants of these episodes of history remain buried in the ground or documented on paper. It is enjoyable to imagine all the different individuals that through time have stood on the same ground.

Thirty Florida Shipwrecks by Kevin McCarthy. Sarasota; Pineapple Press, 1992. 128 pages. Narrative by Kevin McCarthy and paintings by William L. Trotter inform us about such famous shipwrecks as the treasure ship, *Atocha*, in the Keys in 1622; *Prinz Valdemar*, which blocked the Miami Harbor in 1926, and *Mercedes I*, which plowed into Molly Wilmot's Palm Beach back yard in 1984.
At The Indies Company: \$17.95

Florida in the XVIth Century: Discovery and Conquest by Maria Antonio Sainz. Madrid: MAPFRE-America Foundation, 1992. 317 pages. Sixteenth century Florida through the eyes of the Spanish—this is the point of view of this book. Particularly interesting is the section on Pedro Menendez de Aviles, who founded a mission in Miami in 1567.

Pioneer Commercial Photography: The Burgert Brothers, Tampa, Florida by Robert E. Snyder and Jack B. Moore. Gainesville: University Press of

Florida, 1992. 303 pages. The story of the Burgert Brothers photographic enterprise, richly illustrated by their photos, illuminates the life and times of the Tampa Bay community across the first half of the 20th century.

Florida at War edited by Lewis N. Wynne. Saint Leo: Saint Leo College Press, 1993. 178 pages. Dr. Wynne, director of the Florida Historical Society, has assembled eight essays on World War II, including one by Paul S. George on submarine warfare off Fort Lauderdale.

Florida: From the Beginning to 1992 by William S. Coker and Jerrell H. Shofner. Houston, Texas: Pioneer Publications, 1991. 204 pages. This Columbus Jubilee Commemorative volume takes us back to a Florida before Columbus, then moves us on into the space age in an easy-to-read, well illustrated format.

Sewell's Point by Sandra Henderson Thurlow. Stuart: Sewell's Point Company, 1992. 196 pages. The history of

Sewell's Point, a Martin County peninsula between the St. Lucie and Indian Rivers, involves such varied characters as aviation pioneer Hugh Willoughby and singer Frances Langford and her boat-builder husband, Ralph Evinrude.

Note should be made, too, of three important 19th century books about South Florida, which have now been reprinted:

The Campfires of the Everglades or Wild Sports in the South by Charles E. Whitehead, first published in 1860, reprinted in 1991 by the University of Florida Press.

At The Indies Company: \$14.95

Camping and Cruising in Florida by James A. Henshall, first published in 1884, reprinted in 1991 by Florida Classics Library, Port Salerno.

At The Indies Company: \$13.95

Across the Everglades by Hugh Willoughby (of Sewell's Point), first published in 1898, reprinted in 1992 by Florida Classics Library.

At The Indies Company: \$9.95

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A treasure trove of revealing, dramatic and scenic photographs of South Florida's past awaits you at the Historical Museum.



Pictures from the everyday to the extraordinary chronicling South Florida's past are now available to adorn the walls of your home or office. From pioneering beginnings to the boom time of the 1920s . . . through World War II and the fabulous '50s . . . to the multicultural mecca South Florida is today.

There's something for everyone.

The Historical Museum's spectacular collection of more than one million photos and architectural drawings are meticulously organized so that locating a particular time, place or event is refreshingly easy.

Prints of these priceless remembrances are surprisingly affordable and available in a variety of sizes. We can mount or frame your selection, if you desire. Large wall murals are also available.

Call us at 305-375-1492 for further details or to obtain a copy of our price list. Or, stop by the Historical Museum's Research Center to take in a glimpse of the past.

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Around the Galleries...



THE HISTORICAL MUSEUM
OF SOUTHERN FLORIDA

Metro-Dade Cultural Center
101 West Flagler Street, Miami
(305) 375-1492

Upcoming Exhibitions

Spitballs and Sliders: Florida's Romance with Baseball

February 11 - August 1, 1993

The Sunshine State's century-old romance with baseball is celebrated and chronicled in this exhibition. Concurrent with the first spring training of the areas' first major league baseball team, the Florida Marlins, this exhibition's photomurals, graphics, artifacts and interactive displays trace the changing nature of recreational and professional baseball in South Florida, especially Dade County. The exhibit also explores the influence of Caribbean, particularly Cuban, baseball upon the game in Florida. Created by the Historical Museum of Southern Florida with guest curator Howard Kleinberg.

Fort Mose: Colonial America's Black Fortress of Freedom

August 16 - December 2, 1993

Fort Mose, Florida, was America's first legally sanctioned, free black community. Based on five years of historical and archaeological research, the exhibit explores the African-American colonial

experience in the Spanish colonies, from the arrival of Christopher Columbus to the time of the American Revolution. Fort Mose tells this little-known story, which offers a powerful alternative image to slavery as the dominant theme in African-American history. Developed by the Florida Museum of Natural History.

Tropical Colors: Photochroms of Cuba, the Bahamas and Florida, 1898-1904

December 17, 1993 - February 21, 1994

This exhibition features the museum's collection of 78 detailed, color lithographs made from photos of picturesque landscapes and city-scapes taken around the turn of the century. Many of the scenes were taken by noted photographer William Henry Jackson.

Upcoming Events

Textiles Conservation Workshop

August 14, 1993, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Conservation and preservation of quilts, clothing and other fabrics will be covered in this hands-on workshop lead by a specialist in the field. Reservations are required as space is limited. Free to HASF members with a nominal charge for non-members. Call 375-1492 for more information.

Golf Tournament

October 6, 1993

A "best ball" tournament limited to 33 foursomes at the Biltmore Hotel & Club, 1210 Anastasia Ave., Coral Gables. Prizes for best foursome, best individual scores and best historic golf outfit will be awarded. The event includes pre-tournament activities, con-

tests, lunch and a cocktail reception. \$250 per player. Hole-In-One prizes include a Toyota Camry, donated by Expressway Toyota, and cash prizes donated by Withers/Suddath United VanLines: Call (305) 375-1492 for details.

General Information

The Historical Museum of Southern Florida is centrally located in Downtown Miami, at the Cultural Center Plaza, 101 West Flagler Street. There are several convenient ways to get to the Historical Museum:

By Metrorail: Exit at the Government Center Station and walk south across the street to the plaza.

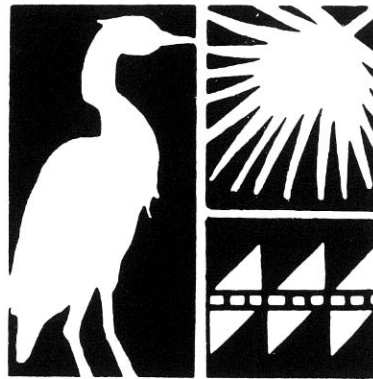
By Car Traveling North on I-95: Take the N.W. 2nd St. exit. Go right on N.W. 2nd St., then right on N.W. 2nd Ave. After one block., the Cultural Center will be on your left and its parking garage on your right.

By Car Traveling South on I-95: Take the left lane Downtown Miami Ave. exit and remain in the left lane. At the end of the exit ramp, turn left onto Miami Ave. and left immediately again on S.W. 2nd St. Go to S.W. 2nd Ave. and turn right. The second light is Flagler Street. Cross Flagler; the Cultural Center will be on your right and its parking garage on your left.

Hours: Mon - Sat. 10 a.m. - 5 p.m.
Thur. til 9 p.m. Sun. 12 noon - 5 p.m.

Regular Admission: Free for members. Adults \$4; Children (6-12) \$2; Children under 6 free.

A portion of the Historical Museum of Southern Florida's general operating funds for this fiscal year has been provided through a generous grant from the Institute of Museum Services, a federal agency that offers general operating support to the nation's museums.



Collier County Museum



CLEWISTON MUSEUM

**2300 Peck Street
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**3301 Tamiami Trail East
Naples, Florida
(813) 774-8476**

**112 South Commercio Street
Clewiston, Florida 33440
(813) 983-2870**

Exhibitions

Racimo

May 4 - June 30

This historic series of photographs documents daily life on the pioneer orange grove, the Racimo Plantation, located at the outlet of the St. Johns River.

Patterns of Power

May 4 - June 30

Authentic Seminole patchwork is featured in this exhibition, which also includes a series of Everglades wildlife photographs.

Indian Pottery

June 3 - July 15

This exhibition features a privately owned collection of handmade Southwestern Indian pottery representative of pueblo dwelling tribes, such as the Hopi and Navajo.

General Information

Open Monday - Friday 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m., Sundays 1 to 5 p.m. Closed Saturdays and major holidays. Admission for adults is \$2.50 and for children under 12 \$1.00.

General Information

The Collier County Museum explores the people, places and everyday events that have shaped Collier County's heritage—from prehistoric fossils and long vanished Indian civilizations, to the settlers and visionaries of the area's pioneering past.

The museum's four-acre historical park offers a look at a typical Seminole Village, an archaeological laboratory, a Children's Discovery Cottage, extensive native Florida gardens, a restored swamp buggy and a 1910 steam logging locomotive.

The museum is open Monday through Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission is free.

Exhibitions

Now through May 30, 1993

Granada: An Archaeological Site
This exhibit features Tequesta Indian artifacts found in downtown Miami in an archaeological dig.

**300 Feet x 300 Miles:
Corridor to the Past**

Paleo and Archaic Indian site findings from archaeological discoveries associated with construction of I-75.

Marion DeVore Paintings
Featuring scenes of Clewiston.

General Information

Open 1 to 5 p.m. Tuesday through Saturday, with seasonal adjustments. Free.

The Historical Museum of Southern Florida
and
The South Florida Swing Dance Society

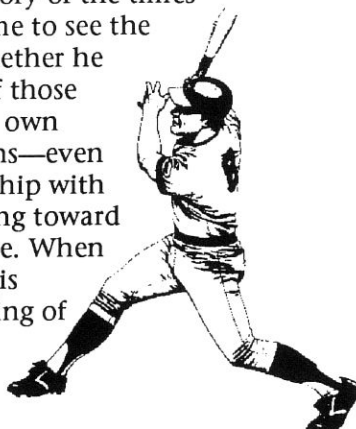
Invite you to "bop til you drop"
Saturday, June 12, 1993, 8:00 p.m. - Midnight
at the Historical Museum of Southern Florida
On the Cultural Center Plaza—101 West Flagler Street, Miami

Members: \$7	Guests: \$10	R.S.V.P: 375-1492	Attire: Dance Clothes
Music by: Randy Atlas			Cash Bar & Hors d'oeuvres

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Baseball's unique possession, the real source of our strength, is the fan's memory of the times his daddy took him to the game to see the great players of his youth. Whether he remembers it or not, the excitement of those hours, the step they represented in his own growth and the part of those afternoons—even one afternoon—played in his relationship with his own father is bound up in his feeling toward the local ball club and toward the game. When he takes his own son to the game, as his father once took him, there is a spanning of the generations that is warm and rich and—if I may use the word—lovely.

—Bill Veeck



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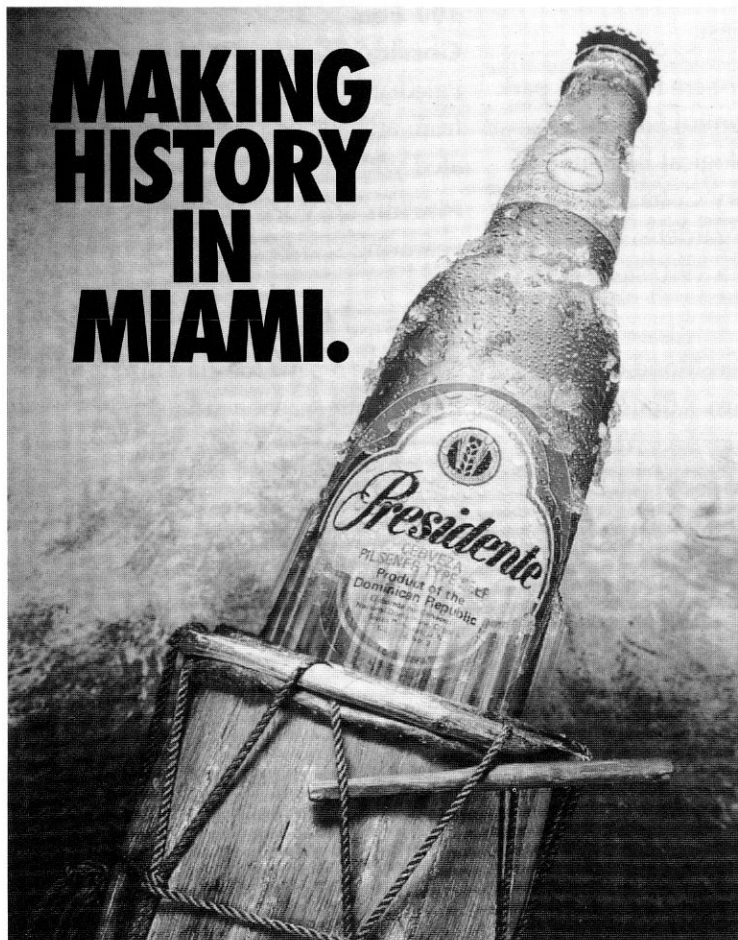
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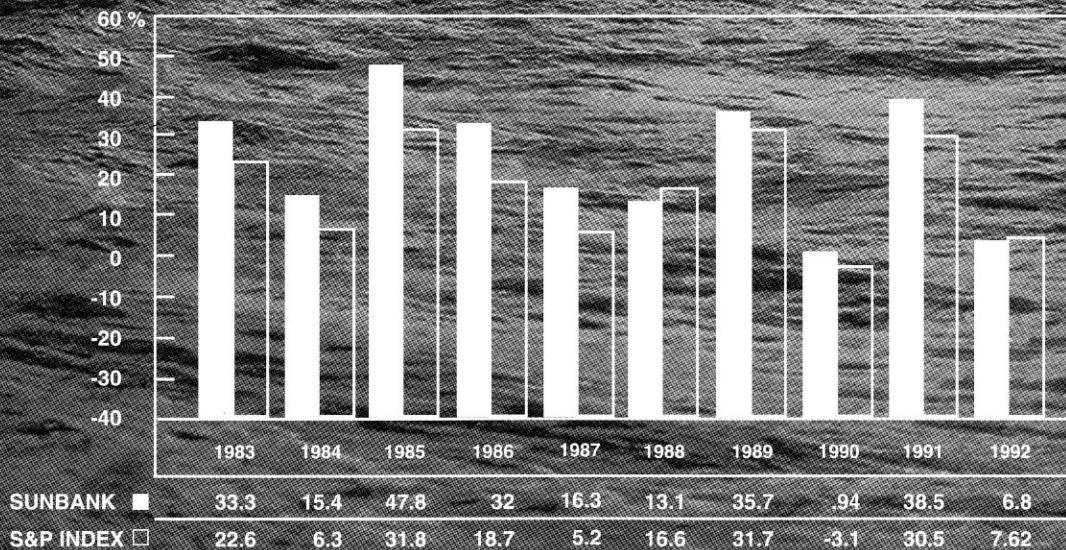
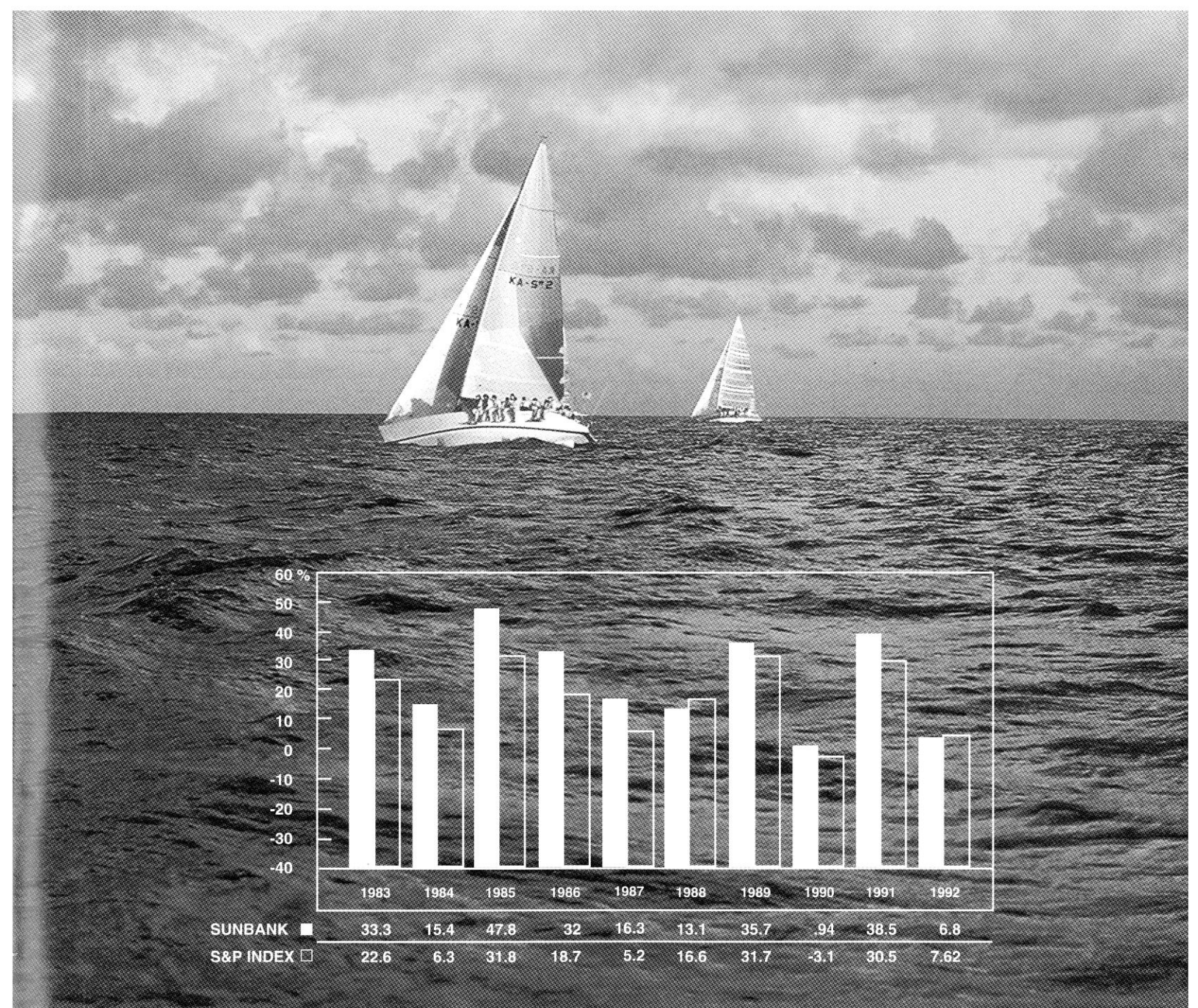
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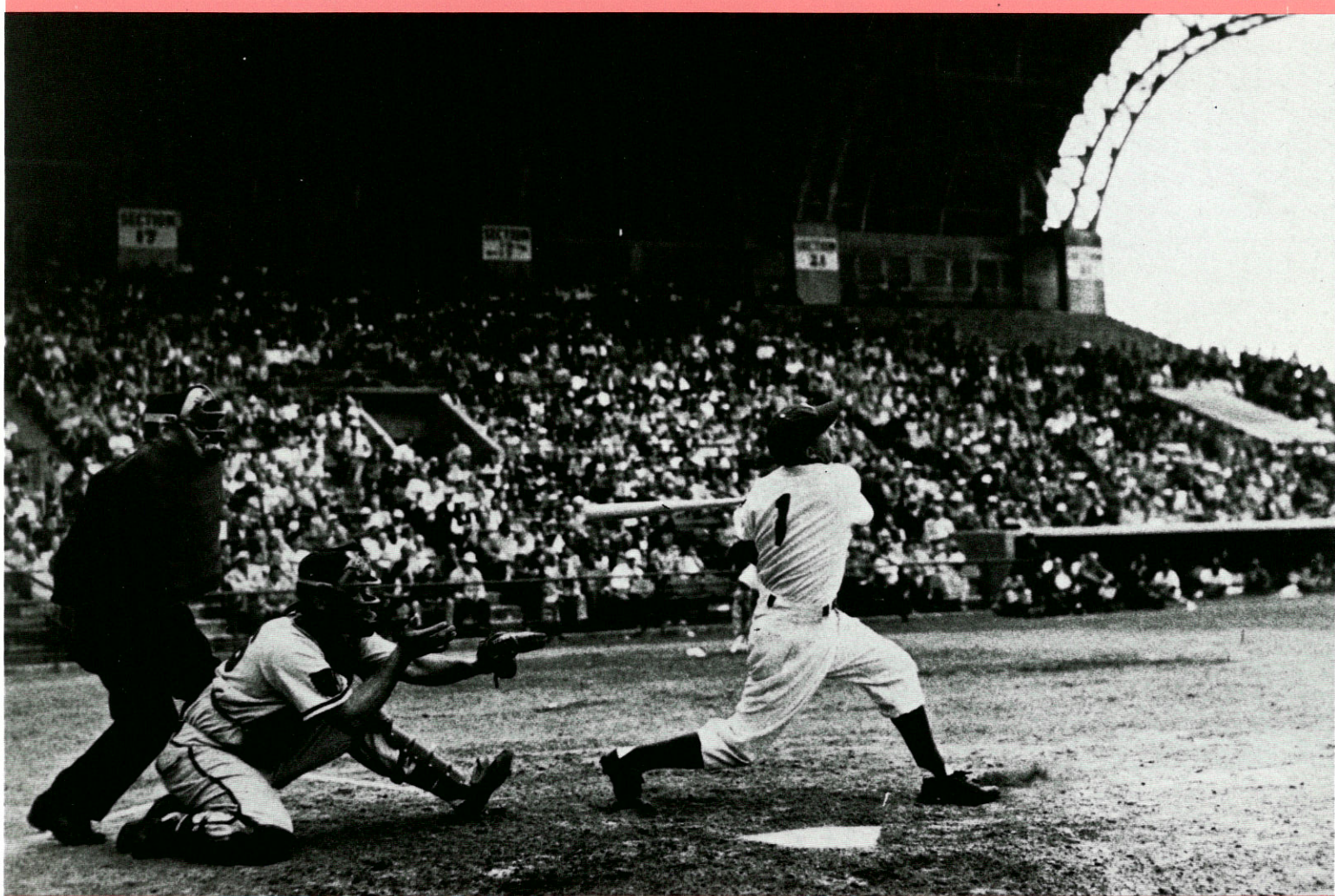


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Spitballs & Sliders

Florida's Romance with Baseball



February 11 - August 1
Historical Museum of Southern Florida

Spitballs & Sliders is produced by the Historical Association of Southern Florida and made possible largely through generous support provided by:



Peace of Mind
Banking

Support is also provided by the Metro-Dade County Commissioners, the Metro-Dade Cultural Affairs Council Tourist Tax Program and the Historical Museums Grants-In-Aid Program of the Division of Historical Resources, Florida Department of State.

The Historical Museum of Southern Florida
101 West Flagler Street
Miami, Florida 33130

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