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THE JOSEPH ATZEROTH FAMILY:
MANATEE COUNTY PIONEERS

by Cathy Bayless Slusser

A rectangular, unimposing sign, topped by the seal of the state of Florida, stands on Terra Ceia Island in Manatee County. The Florida Board of Parks and Historical Memorials and the Terra Ceia Village Improvement Association donated this marker. Unveiled on April 12, 1969, it honors Joseph and Julia Atzeroth, Manatee County pioneers, who settled on this Terra Ceia site in 1842.

Erected on the banks of Terra Ceia Bay amid the lush Florida landscape of palm trees, orange groves, and other tropical fruit trees and flowers, the marker often goes unnoticed. Yet, it is historically significant to this island community and is an important part of Manatee County’s past. The Atzeroths were not only the first permanent white settlers of Terra Ceia Island, but
were also vital in the early development of the northwestern section of the county between 1843 and 1902.

The island of Terra Ceia probably took its name from the Spanish words for “heavenly land.”\(^1\) It is located on the Gulf Coast of Florida between Bradenton and St. Petersburg at the foot of the Sunshine Skyway Bridge. To the north of the island is Tampa Bay, to its east is Bishop Harbor and Terra Ceia Creek, to its south is Terra Ceia Bay, and to its west, Miguel Bay and Tampa Bay. Because it is surrounded by water on all four sides, Terra Ceia’s weather is virtually frost-free. This climate and the island’s rich soil make Terra Ceia a farmer’s delight, truly a bountiful land.

Its early history can be traced back to the Timucuan Indians who settled between the years 1000 and 1100, and located one of their main villages, Ucita, on the western shore of the island. The remains of this village can be seen today at the Madeira-Bickel Shell Mounds. The Indian village consisted of a high temple mound about forty feet high and 100 yards long. This mound had a long ramp on its west side and temple on top. On the other side of the town was another mound which the Timucuans used for ceremonies and the residence of their chief, Hirrihigua.\(^2\)

In May 1539, Hernando De Soto arrived on Terra Ceia. Whether De Soto landed on Terra Ceia at the site of Ucita or on the southern bank of the Manatee River beyond Terra Ceia Bay at Shaw’s Point is still hotly debated; but De Soto’s records reveal a visit to Ucita. The explorer and a group of his close advisors occupied the chief’s house on the high mound and turned the other buildings into storehouses. The temple was torn down to provide material to build huts for De Soto’s men. This act of desecration so angered the Timucuans that De Soto felt it necessary to clear the dense jungle growth from the low ground on the edge of the shell embankments to prevent an Indian surprise attack. After six weeks, the expedition started on a march northward and left Terra Ceia behind.

Three hundred years later, Florida was still witnessing attempts by white men to displace Indians from their land. During the Seminole Wars, the United States Army began building a series of fortifications throughout the state to halt Indian uprisings. In February 1823, thirty miles north of Terra Ceia, Fort Brooke was established on the site of present-day Tampa. Four companies of federal troops under the command of Colonel George Mercer Brooke sailed from Pensacola to Tampa Bay and founded a military reservation at the head of Hillsborough Bay. A farm and fishing village, also called Fort Brooke, grew up outside the military reservation. Throughout the Indian Wars, the Tampa Bay area was one of Florida’s chief depots for supplies.\(^3\)

The Armed Occupation Act was another effort of the United States government to control Indian uprisings. Signed into law on August 4, 1842, this act was based on the assumption that the only way to subdue the Seminoles was to establish colonies of settlers to work the land and hold it. As a result, any head of a family could receive title to a quarter section of land (160 acres) in south Florida. The settlers had to reside on the land for five years, build a house on it, and clear five acres. The selected land could not be within two miles of a military post. Homesteaders were also allowed to buy additional land for $1.25 an acre. This act expired at the end of one year, but in that time 210,720 acres were patented. Approximately 6,500 people were added to Florida’s population through these land grants.\(^4\)
Joseph Atzeroth was among these 6,500 homesteaders. Joe, his wife Julia, and their nearly three-year-old daughter, Elizabeth Margaret, arrived in Fort Brooke in the spring of 1843 eager to claim their homestead. Their journey to Florida had been a long one, taking over two years and bringing them thousands of miles from their native home in Bavaria, Germany. Julia was born on December 25, 1807, in Bradford, Bavaria. The only survivor of a family of four, she was adopted by a maternal uncle at the age of eleven and lived with him until marrying Joseph in 1831. Joseph was also a native of Bavaria; he was born in Besingen on August 20, 1804. The Atzeroths were married for nine years before their only daughter, Elizabeth Margaret, known as Eliza, was born in Alsace-Lorraine on April 13, 1840.5

Eliza was only a year old when the Atzeroths decided to emigrate to America. They arrived in New York in August of 1841, but after a few months, moved to Philadelphia. Julia’s health was failing, so they again moved soon thereafter to Eaton, Pennsylvania. On the advice of a German physician, the Atzeroths relocated to New Orleans. Julia’s ailment was diagnosed as a liver condition, and it was hoped that the southern climate would improve her health. After a year, however, she was no better, and “like thousands since, came to Florida for health reasons.”6

Accompanied by a German physician, the Atzeroths left New Orleans in the spring of 1843 on the schooner *Essex*, which was employed to deliver provisions to the United States troops stationed at Fort Brooke. Immediately upon arriving in Tampa, Joe began to look for a homestead. It took him two or three weeks and several trips into the surrounding area, but he finally found a suitable place. While on a scouting trip with a group of men in the area south of Fort Brooke, Joe came upon Terra Ceia Island. He selected 160 acres on the southeast side of the island on Terra Ceia Bay. On April 12, 1843, Joe moved his family and the doctor from Fort Brooke to this site.7

The Atzeroths were among the first to settle in this northern section of what is now Manatee County, and they were the first white settlers on Terra Ceia. In 1842, the Josiah Gates family had already settled south of Terra Ceia on the Manatee River. The Gates family, the first pioneers in the Manatee area, were followed later that year by the Henry Clark family, who also settled on the Manatee River. Several other settlers arrived the same year as the Atzeroths, including Ezekiel Glazier, Colonel William Wyatt, Edward Snead, and Elbridge Ware. Though some of these settlers, such as Major Robert Gamble and Dr. Joseph Braden, came from Leon County, Florida seeking new homes and land after the Panic of 1837, many were simply seeking free land under the Armed Occupation Act.8

At this time, Terra Ceia was completely unsettled and remote from civilization. Thick hammock growth such as live oak, myrtle, red cedar, sumac, hickory, sabel palmetto, grapevines, five-leafed ivy, morning glory, and smilax covered the island. Joe planned to live on the boat which had brought the family to the island until a place could be cleared and a tent set up, but Julia was not a seafaring woman and refused to spend another night on a vessel. The men began to set up the tent, but the thick underbrush and vines demanded that they use axes to clear a space for it. Julia, impatient to get settled, wielded an axe herself. Though this was her first attempt at grubbing and chopping, the work must have agreed with her, since from that moment, Julia’s health improved. Her “torpid liver” began to perform normal functions, and she discharged the
physician and destroyed his medicines. Julia’s “universal panacea – ‘the grubbing hoe and elbow grease’” came in handy for the rest of her life.9

Julia had many attributes which served her well throughout her life as a pioneer. The fact that she had never chopped wood, loaded a gun or thatched a roof did not bother this capable and clever woman. What mattered was that it needed to be done, so Julia did it and learned from her mistakes. Julia performed tasks equally as trying as trying as her husband. She hoed and tended a garden, raised chickens, and ran a store and a home. Bold and courageous, she often remained alone to guard her home during periods of war or emergency. It was said that “she feared [neither] man nor beast.”10

Julia was an “impressive, forceful character” and the more aggressive member of her family.11 One visitor to the Atzeroth home noted that Joe was quiet and unassuming and that his wife was the lively member of the couple. When business transactions took place, Julia was usually listed as the buyer or seller. Those who knew her said that she was “the boss of the place.”12 For these reasons as well as the difficulty involved in pronouncing the Atzeroth last name and Julia’s habit of calling her husband Mr. Joe, Julia’s friends and neighbors called her Madam Joe.

Madam Joe soon grew as tired of the tent as she had been of the boat and suggested that they build a palmetto hut. Joe agreed and chose a site near a spring on the bank of the bay. Stakes were driven for the frame, palmetto branches were gathered, and Madam Joe mounted the roof to thatch it. Having neither experience nor skill in this activity, she did a poor job. When the first rain shower came, the roof leaked so badly that the family had to take refuge under a table. The roof had to be rethatched, and Joe lashed three corners of the hut to trees to withstand the wind.13

About this time, provisions ran short, so Joe went by canoe to Fort Brooke, leaving Madam Joe and Eliza alone on the island with only their dog, Bonaparte, for protection. On his return, Joe was blown off course to Shaw’s Point and into Palma Sola Bay. He continued south and not until he landed at Sarasota did he realize his error. As a result, he was gone for a week before he reached home. During his absence, Madam Joe had her first opportunity to defend their new home. An owl tried to raid the chickens which roosted in the tree overhanging the hut. Joe’s old musket was unloaded, but that did not stop Julia from using it. However, having never loaded a gun, she put in too much powder before the shot. The musket discharged in the trees, and the kickback was so great that it knocked her to the ground. On his return, Joe killed the owl. Later, Madam Joe became an expert with both the shotgun and the rifle.14

Once again, the family felt the need for more adequate accommodations, and work was begun on a log cabin. They cut down trees, and since there was not a saw mill close by, they did not have any boards. Julia, by this time an expert with “the business of chopping and grubbing,” helped to build the house.15 It was a dog-trot construction, two rooms with a wide passageway between them. The spaces between the oak and cedar logs were filled with moss and clay, and the roof was covered with split, cedar shingles. The chimney was improvised of sticks plastered with mud. Later, doors and flooring, as well as glazed sash for windows, were imported from New Orleans. When the house was finished, the live oaks and cabbage palms around the cabin were cut down, the roots and stumps were dug up, and a large vegetable garden was planted. In the rich soil and mild climate of Terra Ceia, anything Joe planted thrived. Fort Brooke provided a
market, though it was thirty miles away. When demand increased, the Atzeroths hired a man to transport the vegetables by boat and sell them in Fort Brooke.

With the cabin completed and the acreage around it cleared, Madam Joe had more time to think of herself. She did not have any close female neighbors and needed some companionship. Her thoughts turned to her only sister who had also emigrated from Bavaria but had remained in New York with her husband and child. Madam Joe wanted them to join her family in Florida. Colonel W. W. Belknap, the commander of Fort Brooke, was willing to loan Madam Joe the money for their transportation. Joe was then charged with the responsibility of escorting the family to the island, and he left for New York on a schooner by way of Key West. Once more, Julia and Eliza were left at home alone with the panther, wild hogs, alligators, bears, wild turkeys, deer, and owls. She was used to the wilderness, however, and was unafraid. When Joe returned with Julia's sister and her family, things were just as he had left them.16

Two months after he had first settled on his claim and a short while before his trip, Joe had sent an application for homestead rights to the Land Office in Newnansville, Florida. Dated June 18, 1843, this application attested that he had become a resident of Florida in February of 1842. In it, Joe described his intended homesite:

Said piece of land is situated on the West Shore of Teo Racia Bay [sic] about five miles from its mouth or where it joins Tampa or Espiritu Santu Bay commencing at a stake of Blazed tree bearing N.W. of said Point for the East Shore of Teo Racia Bay, running West from thence 160 Rods from this point North 160 rods from thence East 160 Rods and from thence South 160 Rods to the place of beginning embracing on gr. Section of Land.17

This area that Joe described included United States Lot 1, Section 34, Township 33 South, Range 17 East. Joe received Permit No. 949 dated October 29, 1844.

Soon after this permit was issued, however, it was necessary for Joe to make a trip to Newnansville, which was 160 miles away from Terra Ceia. The Armed Occupation Act expired before Joe finished the homestead proceedings so he had to file additional papers with the Land Office there. Joe and his brother-in-law, Mr. Nicholas (first name unknown) set out on foot to Newnansville following the old Fort King road from Tampa.18

The trip was long, the country they traveled through uninhabited, and they carried their provisions on their backs. On the fourth night most of their provisions were stolen, and the theft was not discovered until they stopped for lunch the following day. They continued on hungrily until late in the evening when they came upon a cabin of hospitable people who kindly pulled together a meager supper for the arrivals and offered them a place to sleep. The next morning, their hosts spread a typical Florida Cracker breakfast consisting of a large supply of “hog, hominy and corn dodgers,” small, fried cakes of cornmeal. Joe filled his plate and quickly began to eat. His brother-in-law, on the other hand, had never seen a corn dodger. He took a large mouthful and spat it out. Speaking in German, a chagrined Mr. Nicholas instructed Joe not to eat “'the sawdust oil cakes.'” Nevertheless, Joe continued. Two weeks later after finishing their business, the pair returned home.19
Right after the trip to Newnansville, tragedy hit the Atzeroth home. Julia’s sister gave birth to a baby who lived for only two hours. A week later, Mrs. Nicholas also died. Her two-year-old daughter, Mary, was left to be raised by Madam Joe. Madam Joe needed something to relieve her grief, and at the same time, she wished to repay the money she had borrowed from Colonel Belknap. When the Colonel decided he needed a housekeeper, Madam Joe accepted the job.  

In early 1845, Madam Joe, Joe, Eliza, and Mary moved to Fort Brooke leaving Mr. Nicholas and a hired man behind at Terra Ceia to take care of the property. The Atzeroths lived in the Belknap home at Fort Brooke. There Madam Joe cared for the Colonel’s wife and three children who had just recently arrived from the North. The days were interesting ones for Julia who often cooked for the chief of the Seminole Indians, Holatter-Micco or Billy Bowlegs, and his braves, but the indoor life of housekeeper brought back her liver ailment. Upon repayment of the debt after eight months in Fort Brooke, the family returned to Terra Ceia. Once again the island life helped Madam Joe regain her health.  

After a few months of health and happiness, misfortune again struck the Atzeroth family. Mr. Nicholas went to New Orleans to find a job in 1846, the year that yellow fever was rampant in that city. He probably died there. The Atzeroths never heard from him again, and they adopted Mary. On October 14, 1846, a hurricane hit Terra Ceia. It destroyed the Atzeroths’ home and furniture and forced the family to move into the chicken house, the only structure left standing. The chickens returned to their roosts in the trees, and the family made the best of the situation until a new house could be built. In 1847, in order to earn money for a new house, Joe worked for a Tampa surveyor as a chainman for $1.00 a day.  

In 1848, another problem occurred with the claim to the Terra Ceia homestead. The government sent an official to the Hillsborough County area to examine the papers of homesteaders who claimed lands under the Armed Occupation Act. When he examined the Atzeroths’ papers, the official discovered that two permits had been issued for their section. The error had to be corrected at the General Land Office in Washington, a process that took a good deal of time. Thus, he advised Joe to move from the Terra Ceia property until the mistake could be corrected. Because Eliza and Mary needed to go to school, Joe agreed.  

Joe returned to Fort Brooke and the city that had grown up around the fort, Tampa. He bought some property on the Hillsborough River opposite the city so that he could continue to live the
quiet life of Terra Ceia. He hired a man to help construct a house on the property, and the two of them went up the Hillsborough River for supplies. After sawing logs and making shingles, they built a raft of the cut logs and loaded the shingles on it.\textsuperscript{24}

Misfortune struck again in the form of a hurricane on September 23, 1848, and Joe saw his work scattered all along the river. Once more he gathered the logs and shingles together and floated them down the river to the new homesite. After building the frame for the new home, Joe traveled to Terra Ceia to check on the damage there. Madam Joe and the children were unharmed, since they had taken shelter with a neighbor. Joe returned to Tampa, and his family soon followed. Madam Joe did not like the location of the new house, however, because the girls would have to cross the river to go to school. She bought a lot on the town side of the river. The frame was moved to the new site, and the house completed there. On December 18, 1848, the family moved into their new home.\textsuperscript{25}

A little more than a month later, the mix-up of the permit numbers was resolved. On January 24-25, 1849, Probate Judge Simon Turman of Hillsborough County and Samuel Bishop testified that Joe had settled on the Terra Ceia property. Hugh Archer, a Treasury Department agent, ruled in Joe’s favor. However, the Atzeroths were unable to return to Terra Ceia immediately because Joe had seriously injured his foot. Chills and fever plagued him for nine months. The need for money led Madam Joe to open a homemade beer and cake shop. The store was a great success, because the soldiers of the fort patronized the business in large numbers. After Joe recovered, he also found a job and kept a store at nearby Fort Chiconicla. Other income was provided by keeping paying guests in the Atzeroth home. Samuel Bishop who had testified in Joe’s behalf in the homestead proceedings frequently stayed with the Atzeroths. Bishop was a seaman from New York, and in 1848, he was one of four men to receive the first pilot’s license in the Tampa Bay area.\textsuperscript{26}

The Atzeroths left Tampa in 1851 and returned to the Manatee area, but not to Terra Ceia. They acquired their new property through an act of kindness on the part of Madam Joe. A friend of the Atzeroths, a Mr. Reese, could not pay his debts, and the Manatee County sheriff, Benjamin J. Hagler, sold Reese’s unfinished log cabin and 46½ acres on the north bank of the Manatee River. On August 7, 1850, Madam Joe had bought the property for $230 with the hope that Reese would buy it back from her. He did not, and the Atzeroths decided to leave Tampa and move to their new property.\textsuperscript{27}

In 1851, they arrived at what is now the site of the city of Palmetto. The family finished the partially-completed log cabin located under six oak trees near the bank of the Manatee River and began preparations for a new, larger home – a log house covered with clapboards. A small house which contained a kitchen and a dining room stood forty feet from the main house. This construction served to protect the main house from fire.\textsuperscript{28}

After completing the new house, the family moved into it and converted the original cabin into a store. Madam Joe became the first merchant in Palmetto, and though the store was in an isolated area, she was successful in her endeavor, “as she was in all her enterprises.”\textsuperscript{29} She enlarged the farm at Terra Ceia and raised cattle, horses, and hogs. The farm grew so large that
the Atzeroths found it necessary to buy a Negro slave to work it. Samuel Upham reported that this slave was “a great service to his owners.”

Workers were still needed to help run the store and farm even after the purchase of this slave, so Madam Joe turned to her relatives once again. She sent for the two sons and daughter of her brother in Bavaria. Though the boys did not like Florida life and soon after their arrival left for more settled areas of the country, Fredrica Kramer, Madam Joe’s niece who was in her early twenties, stayed to help in the house and store. She had much to keep her busy, for the Atzeroth home was a popular place. Guests often stopped to visit, and when he was not piloting his sloop between Manatee and Tampa, Captain Bishop continued to spend much of his time with the family.

A few years after her arrival in America, Fredrica found other interests than keeping the Atzeroth home and store. She met and fell in love with Miguel Guerro, a Spanish fisherman of the area. Madam Joe was not happy with this match, because Miguel could not offer Fredrica a promising future and neither Miguel nor Fredrica could speak the other’s language. Nevertheless, on March 15, 1856, the Reverend Edmund Lee, the Presbyterian minister of Manatee, married Fredrica and Miguel. The couple set up housekeeping in Miguel’s hut on the western shore of Terra Ceia.

The Atzeroth family led a peaceful life during the early 1850s. Madam Joe continued to expand her land holdings. On August 23, 1854, she purchased thirty-eight acres adjacent to her land on the Manatee River from Judge Simon Turman at $3.00 an acre for a total of $114.00. In their early teens, Eliza and Mary helped perform the household chores. The farm on Terra Ceia continued to grow under Joe’s care, and the store prospered.

Then in December, 1855, their quiet life was interrupted. A party of army engineers under the command of Lieutenant George L. Hartuff destroyed the garden and banana patch of Billy Bowlegs. The chief had accepted a settlement from the United States government so that he could remain in his Florida homeland, and he did live up to his part of the bargain by residing peacefully in the Everglades. His tranquility abruptly ended. Making a general survey of Florida, army engineers came upon Billy Bowlegs’ garden. Only wanting “to see old Billy cut up,” the soldiers marched through his garden and chopped down the chief’s prize banana trees. This outraged the Indian, and his braves retaliated by attacking the camp of Lieutenant Hartuff and his men; thus, the Third Seminole Indian War began. The government reacted by promising $100 to $500 rewards for any Indians delivered to Fort Brooke alive, but the war did not end until 1858, when Billy Bowlegs and 150 other Indians were captured and sent west.

During the war, the Indians penetrated into Manatee County and invaded farms and settlements along the Manatee River. As early as 1856, they had burned and destroyed property and stolen slaves of the residents of the area. Most of the settlers at one time or another took refuge in the well-protected and solidly-built Braden Castle across the Manatee River from Madam Joe or in Gamble Mansion on the north side of the river east of the Atzeroths.

On February 5, 1856, Joe enlisted in Captain Leroy Lesley’s boat company for a three month period. The purpose of this group was to track the Indians through the Everglades by boat.
Miguel Guerro also joined this company. Both men were suited for this work because their daily life had prepared them for survival in the Florida wilderness. The boat parties patrolled the areas of south Florida for weeks at a time. One of the trips in which Joe participated took twenty days instead of the ten originally planned. Many residents presumed the men had been killed, but they returned safely. They had visited an Indian camp of Billy Bowlegs, and while there, Joe found a silver cup and spoon that had belonged to the chief.36

During this period Madam Joe showed a great deal of courage. Sometimes, she joined the other residents in the Braden Castle, but most of the time she remained at home. She now was an expert with a gun, stood guard whenever needed, and otherwise kept herself busy providing for her family and taking care of Eliza and Mary.37

By June of 1857, the Seminole War no longer affected the Manatee area directly. On June 23, Madam Joe bought Samuel Bishop’s sloop, the Mary Nevis for $250.00, and Joe began to operate a mail, freight and passenger service between Manatee and Tampa. While Joe operated the sloop, Madam Joe purchased a slave, named Henry, for $900.00 to work the Terra Ceia farm.38

Two years after the war ended, the 1860 census revealed that the Atzeroths were one of 124 families living in Manatee County. House number 88, the Atzeroth’s home, is listed twice. The first entry lists the Atzeroth family, Joseph, Julia and Eliza, their place of origin, Bavaria, and their ages, sixty-five, fifty-nine, and nineteen.39 Joseph’s occupation was described as farmer, and there was a separate entry for Mary Nicholas. This entry indicated that she was born in New York, listed her age as seventeen and her occupation as domestic.

A year later Eliza and her cousin Mary were both married. Eliza wed Michael H. Dickens, a first cousin of the English novelist, Charles Dickens. Mary married William O’Neill, a sailor from New York and a crew member on a schooner that served the Manatee River area. Both girls were wed on July 4, 1861, at the Atzeroth home in Palmetto.40

Less than a year after the wedding, the men of Manatee County went off to war. Michael Dickens traveled to Ikefeneksassa where he enlisted for twelve months in the First Florida Cavalry on January 1, 1862. On March 5, in Tampa, Miguel Guerro and William O’Neill enlisted in the Army of the Confederate States and promised to serve “for three years or the duration of the war.” On April 24, Joe followed these two. All of the men enlisted as privates and were to receive $50 bounty and clothing money every other month. Miguel, William, and Joe served in Company K, Seventh Florida Regiment, Confederate States Army. In June this regiment received orders to join the Army of the Tennessee at Graham’s Ferry on the Tennessee River. They fought at Knoxville and then marched to Kentucky under the command of General Edmund Kirby Smith. While in Kentucky, they saw action at Cumberland Gap. Later they took part in battles at Peachtree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Franklin, Murfreesboro and Nashville.41

Army life was hard for the Terra Ceia soldiers who were not used to the cold winters of the North. While in Knoxville, Joe, Miguel, and William became ill. Joe entered the hospital in early September, 1862, and was discharged on November 7. His certificate of disability attested that he had not been able to report for roll call with his company for two months. Miguel was already
suffering from chronic rheumatism before he enlisted, and the cold, rain, fatigue, and thin clothing of army life aggravated his condition. He was hospitalized in Knoxville in November, 1862, received his disability papers in March, 1863, and returned to Terra Ceia. O’Neill also became ill in Knoxville in November, but soon recovered and returned to active duty. William was promoted to the rank of fourth Sergeant on August 8, 1862, and third Sergeant in February, 1863. Unfortunately, Michael Dickens never returned home. After enlisting in the First Florida Cavalry, Dickens was stationed at Camp Davis six miles south of Tallahassee. There he received pay and clothing money, as well as an allowance of $23.50 for his horse. However, there is no record of Dickens after this period. The First Cavalry fought at Missionary Ridge in November, 1863, and perhaps Dickens was at this battle. His wife and baby daughter, Josephine Louise, never heard from him again.

Life at home was hard, even though Madam Joe was prepared for war. She had buried much of the stock from her store to keep it safe from raids by federal soldiers. They never found the Atzeroths’ hidden supplies. A barrel of flour was buried, and though much of it hardened to the sides of the barrel almost every bit was used. Madam Joe shared it with her neighbors, saving the rest for her own family. In addition, she buried bolts of cloth. Though much of it did not survive, every bit of material that could be used was salvaged.

Shortages resulted not only from raids by federal troops but also from the naval blockade maintained by the gunboats, *Ethan Allen* and *Kingfisher*. Any Confederate vessel spotted by federal lookouts on these boats or on Egmont Key was given chase. One of the ships seized by the federal forces was Madam Joe’s sloop, the *Mary Nevis*. On January 25, 1862, federal forces organized an expedition to send three cutters and thirty-five men to the village of Manatee, where part of the Confederate Coast Guard was rumored to be hiding. That day Captain Samuel Bishop was sailing the *Mary Nevis* between Tampa and Manatee and was carrying the mail and two passengers, Mrs. Amelia Sawyer and her son, Theodore. Chased by the Union ships, he ran the boat aground, took the mail and escaped, leaving Mrs. Sawyer and her child aboard. After questioning, Mrs. Sawyer and Theodore returned to Manatee. The *Mary Nevis* was seized and taken to the *Ethan Allen*.

The federals intended to use their prize as a dispatch boat. On February 17, Acting Master George W. Frost of the *Ethan Allen*, deployed the *Mary Nevis* and another cutter in the capture of three Confederate vessels in Clearwater Bay. The next day a storm broke, and the *Mary Nevis* was grounded and began to leak badly. That evening the ships headed out of the bay, but once again, the *Mary Nevis* was grounded. This time she filled with water; subsequently, she was stripped and set afire.

Not all of the Atzeroths’ memories of Union soldiers during the Civil War were harsh. A detachment of soldiers in search of sugar mills stayed as guests at Madam Joe’s one night during the war. The next morning she refused the money they offered to pay for their lodging. After the men left, Madam Joe found a five-dollar bill around the neck of her granddaughter who lay asleep in her trundle bed. On another occasion the officers of the federal blockade vessel assigned to the Manatee area gave Eliza some printed china silk; she used this for curtains in her room. One day the captain of a gunboat arrived at Madam Joe’s with a box of luxuries such as bacon, cheese, sugar and flour. He explained to Madam Joe that it was his wife's birthday, and
because he was far from home and unable to be with his wife on this special occasion, he wanted to celebrate instead by giving a present to the women of another home. Madam Joe accepted the gift and repaid the captain with chickens and potatoes.  

As the Civil War came to a close in April, 1865, excitement surrounded the Atzeroth household. The United States government offered a large reward for the arrest and capture of Jefferson Davis or any member of his cabinet. In an effort to escape, Confederate Secretary of State Judah Philip Benjamin had traveled through Florida on his way to Nassau in the Bahamas. Eventually, he made his way to the Manatee area and Gamble Mansion.

Captain Archibald McNeill, the owner of Gamble Mansion and a Confederate blockade runner, welcomed Benjamin and installed him in the mansion’s best bedroom. Benjamin spent his time in hiding watching the river for federal soldiers. One day, soldiers arrived at the home, and while family members diverted the soldiers, Benjamin and McNeill escaped into the woods behind the house. This near capture caused Benjamin to hasten his plans for escape to Nassau. With the help of McNeill, a boat was secured and Captain Frederick Tresca was hired to steer it to the Bahamas. The party left from Sarasota Bay with Benjamin disguised as a black cook. He arrived in Nassau safely despite several storms and a close call with a federal gunboat. From there, Benjamin sailed to England where his wife and invalid daughter had lived during the war.

Though Benjamin had escaped from the Manatee area, the federal troops still suspected he was hiding there. They guessed that he must be in disguise. Some troops suspected that Madam Joe was Benjamin; her huge skirt, baggy shirt, and high button shoes could have masked the Confederate’s true identity. Madam Joe was also above average height, and sun, wind, weather, and the hardships of pioneer life had bronzed and toughened her skin. She was arrested by the troops, and Joe was charged as being her accomplice. They were hurriedly released when Madam Joe proved who she was.

After the war, the Atzeroth family continued to live in Palmetto on the Manatee River. Eliza and her two daughters remained with her parents, because her husband had not returned from the war. In the fall of 1865, the Atzeroths once again received guests. Dr. Charles Arnold Hentz, a physician from Chapel Hill, North Carolina, paid a visit to their home. Dr. Hentz traveled from Quincy, Florida, to Tampa in a buckboard in October of that year. From Tampa, he traveled to the Manatee River area by sailboat and arrived at the Atzeroth home on October 28. Madam Joe’s home had been recommended to Hentz for its good accommodations and famous food.

Dr. Hentz’s diary reveals his impressions of the Atzeroth household. He described Joe as a “quiet old German . . . a genuine specimen of a typical Dutchman with a huge pipe and blue blouse.” Hentz commented that the reason the Atzeroth home was called Madam Joe’s was because Joe’s “wife is so much brisker and more full of vim than he.” Madam Joe was “a large woman with a good-natured, fine, honest face.” Hentz called Eliza a “fat, dumpy, black-eyed, pleasant little frau.”

The visitor was very impressed with the Manatee area and the Atzeroth homesite. A beautiful yard and a shell beach lay in front of the Atzeroths’ house. Vegetables grew all year long and reached huge sizes. Hentz related that the Atzeroths’ butterbean vines grew so large that they had
to be chopped down. The moon brightly lit the evening sky, and Dr. Hentz and his party borrowed Joe’s yawl and went fishing. They caught twenty-five fish in less than two hours. The next morning Hentz paid Madam Joe five dollars for his night’s lodging, and soon departed for Tampa.  

On November 27, 1866, Madam Joe sold the Palmetto property that Hentz had so admired. Sarah Campbell of Clarke County, Mississippi, bought the Atzeroth home and thirty-eight acres of land for $1000 in gold. The Atzeroths continued to own 46½ acres in Palmetto adjacent to the land sold to Sarah Campbell.

Now fifty-nine years old, Madam Joe had not seen her homeland in twenty-five years. She longed for Germany and wanted to return there to live. She and Joe travelled as far as New York before her old liver ailment flared up. The doctors in New York said she could not stand a change of climate and that she must return to Florida. A trip to Germany would be too risky. Hence, Madam Joe and Joe returned to their Terra Ceia farm.

Fredrica was very glad to have the Atzeroths back on the island. She would have someone to talk to, since she and Miguel still did not understand each other's language. The couple now had four sons: Michael born in 1857, Frederick born in 1859, Christopher born in 1864, and Robert born in 1865. The family had moved from Miguel’s fishing hut to a nearby cabin in 1859.

Just prior to the Atzeroths’ departure for New York, a French-born Catholic priest stationed in Savannah had made a missionary trip to the Tampa Bay region. The Reverend Henry Peter Calvrelu recorded in his diary on May 20, 1866, that he “stopped at an island over 12 miles from Tampa by boat.” There he met Miguel and the Guerro family. Calvrelu reported that the children could not speak intelligibly because Miguel and Fredrica did not speak each other’s language and never spoke. The priest baptized the children, and he also visited the Atzeroths. Though Madam Joe was a Lutheran, she brought Joe to the priest so he could hear Joe’s confession. The priest reported that “Mrs. Atzeroth . . . was more interested in the spiritual welfare of [her] husband than he was himself.” Before leaving the area, he said mass at the Atzeroth home.

In 1868, both birth and death came to the Guerro household. The Guerros’ only daughter, Mary, was born that year, and during this same period, a fever struck the household. Michael and Frederick, the oldest boys died first, and their father buried them near the creek adjacent to the home. Weakened by the birth of her daughter and the death of her sons, Fredrica became
susceptible to the disease. Miguel went away on a fishing trip, and the family needed water. Fredrica forced herself to make a trip to a spring a mile and a half away. The next day, Fredrica too had the fever. Before Miguel returned, she died.

Miguel arrived to find his baby daughter lying beside her dead mother on the bed. The two younger boys wandered in the woods near their home. All three children needed food and medical attention. By the time he buried his wife’s body, Miguel also had the fever. He was very weak and found that after he had wrapped her body in an old sail of heavy canvas, he was unable to lift it. He placed her remains on some boards and rolled them on small logs to the place where the two older boys had been buried.

After all his effort, Miguel was too weak to dig the grave. But help arrived in the person of Asa Bishop, who helped to dig Fredrica’s grave. Then, he loaded the remaining family members in his boat and took them to his home on Shaw’s Point. There Miguel died on July 4, 1868. His three children were adopted by families in the area, and his homestead was saved for his children.\(^\text{55}\)

The following year, Eliza applied for a homestead. On July 8, 1869, using the name E. M. Dickens, she filed her application papers for a “66 14/100 acre tract,” which adjoined the Atzeroths’ Terra Ceia property on the west. Her final proof of ownership on January 14, 1875, confirmed that “she was the head of a family, had cleared five acres, built a usable building, and planted oranges and other fruit.”\(^\text{56}\) On July 1, 1875, she received her patent.

Meanwhile, Eliza had married William Henry Fogarty. The fourth of five children of Patrick and Elizabeth Fogarty, Bill was born in St. Augustine, Florida, on January 8, 1842. Bill’s parents were Irish immigrants from County Tipperary, Ireland. His father was always looking for a way to improve his life, and the family moved often. Bill spent his early years in Key West, Florida. When he was nine, his father died in a mining accident in California. Elizabeth moved the family of four boys and one daughter to New York City where she managed a boarding house.\(^\text{57}\)

The first Fogarty in the Manatee area appeared in 1865 when Bill’s older brothers, Bartholomew, nicknamed Tole, and John, claimed homesteads. The brothers had journeyed to Key West in the early 1860s. John discovered Manatee while on a voyage from Key West, and he and Tole settled there. In 1868, Bill joined them, and they opened the Fogarty Brothers Shipyard. Their first vessel was the Relief, launched in November, 1868.\(^\text{58}\)

Bill and Eliza were married on March 26, 1870 at Madam Joe’s home on Terra Ceia, and they lived with the Atzeroths. That same year Eliza’s two daughters died. Four days after the marriage, Julia Ellen, Eliza’s younger daughter, died suddenly of croup. On October 19, Eliza’s older daughter, Josephine Louise, died also. The Florida Peninsular listed the cause of Josephine Louise’s death as “rain fever.” They were buried near the Atzeroth home on Terra Ceia.\(^\text{59}\)

About this time, the Atzeroths began a project that continues to affect the agriculture and economy of Terra Ceia today: the planting of citrus trees. With the Frank Armstrong family, the Atzeroths visited Dr. Odette Phillipe who lived at the head of Old Tampa Bay. He had experimented with different types of citrus fruit, and he gave the families a variety of seeds and
directions for their cultivation. Returning home, they began producing citrus fruit on the island.  

Today, a large section of Terra Ceia is devoted to growing the fruit.

On April 14, 1870, Joe finally received a patent for his land. Though he had first filed a claim for the land in 1842, the mix-up over the claim number and the war years had delayed the process of certifying his claim. A few months earlier on January 21, 1870, Charles Mundee, Registrar, and O. Morgan, Receiver of the Land Office in Tallahassee, had confirmed the authenticity of his claim. The next year, on October 29, Joe died at the age of sixty-seven in his home on Terra Ceia Island. He was buried on the homesite that he had claimed thirty years before.

After Joe’s death, Madam Joe continued to keep guests in her home. On a tour of Florida, Abbie M. Brooks spent one night with Madam Joe and described her visit in a book she wrote under the pseudonym, Silvia Sunshine. Brooks portrayed Madam Joe as a “German lady, celebrated for her hospitality . . . whose rough hands, stalwart frame, and nut brown face . . . indicate a life to which ease and idleness are unknown.” The Atzeroth home reminded Brooks of a fairy-land where orange trees, potatoes, tomatoes, peas, eggplant, forget-me-nots, roses, geraniums, salvias, and periwinkles grew in abundance. In the evening, Brooks enjoyed hearing Madam Joe sing patriotic German songs while she strolled “with the bright moonbeams shining on her pathway.”
In 1872, Bill and Eliza moved to their own home in the same area as Bill’s brothers and left Madam Joe alone on Terra Ceia. The couple located their home in a newly developed section on the south side of the Manatee River east of Shaw’s Point called Fogartyville after its first settlers. Bill and Eliza’s tract was on Fogarty Point, and their home had a view of the river. On June 27, 1872, Bill and Eliza’s son, William Joseph, was born there.64

In 1873, Madam Joe also moved to Fogartyville. She had been living on Terra Ceia with only an elderly Irish woman to keep her company. Madam Joe bought three and a half acres from John Fogarty just south of Bill and Eliza. She had a house built there and turned her yard into a large garden in which she grew flowers, herbs, vegetables, and shrubs. She was especially noted for her ability to grow roses, and it was said of her that she could grow anything. Samuel Upham confirmed this view when he visited Madam Joe in 1881. In Notes from Sunland on the Manatee River, Gulf Coast of South Florida, he described her home: “In this cozy little settlement, close down by the waters of the bay, lives Madam Julia Atzeroth . . . . Nowhere else in Florida can be found so many different varieties of trees, plants, vegetables, vines, shrubs and flowers.”65

Bill was also interested in farming, and in 1875, he built a house on Eliza’s property on Terra Ceia and became a truck farmer. The house was built of hard pine and put together with pegs. He
placed clapboards vertically across the front. The main section of the house had one upstairs room. The high pitched roof extended over an open porch in the front and sloped low over the kitchen in the back.66

While Bill constructed this house and cleared Eliza’s property for cultivation, he still retained his responsibilities at the shipyard and sailed between Tampa Bay and Key West. The same conditions that helped Joe’s farm prosper – warm climate and rich soil – also aided Bill’s. A large market in Manatee and Fogartyville awaited the harvested crops. Always willing to experiment in his farming, Bill was the first farmer in the county to install an overhead irrigation system.67

In the past, Bill had ferried his produce into Terra Ceia Bay and loaded it on the steamer bound for market. When he began to grow larger quantities of produce, it became increasingly difficult to ferry it to the steamer. Bill decided to build a dock deep into Terra Ceia Bay so that it would reach the steamer. However, he could not secure workers for this project, because it required heavy labor and carried the danger of drowning. Consequently, he proceeded to build it single-handedly. A Complete General Directory of Manatee County, Florida compiled by Andrew Meserve included William H. Fogarty as one of the homeowners in Terra Ceia in 1897.
The guide mentioned Bill as a grower of vegetables and citrus fruits. It described his dock as one of seven on the Terra Ceia Bay side of the island and noted that it was used for “the handling of produce and receiving of freight.”

In 1873 and 1874, Bill and Madam Joe both bought additional property through the Florida Internal Improvement Fund (I.I.F.) which had been established by the state legislature in 1855. A Board of Trustees used public lands to develop internal improvements in two ways. Land was sold, and the revenue was used either for improvements or to develop transportation routes. On May 10, 1873, Bill received a deed from the I.I.F. for forty acres west of the bayou that bordered Tole’s homestead. He paid 75 cents per acre, a total of $30 for this property. The I.I.F. also granted Madam Joe forty acres, and she filed a deed for the property on November 5, 1874. This land was near the property she bought in Palmetto in 1850.

In 1876, Madam Joe started an experiment which made her garden famous. She planted a few seeds of Mexican coffee that eventually produced the first pound of coffee grown in the United States. Captain John Fogarty brought Madam Joe a packet of seeds from Mrs. Eleanor Warner who had received them from Dr. A. Russell. Dr. Russell had a coffee plantation near Cordoba, Mexico. By 1879, Madam Joe had eight coffee trees. In a letter dated September 22, 1879, she described them:

One of the trees is 6 feet high, has 80 branches and measures 16 feet around the tips of the lower branches, the berries hanging on clusters of 5 and 6 from 1½ to 2 inches, the leaves being of a beautiful glossy green.

On February 20, 1880, she sent the first pound of coffee from her trees to the Commissioner of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. In return, she received a $10 gold piece as a prize. Later that spring she sent four more pounds and noted that she hoped to have all eight trees in fruit by 1881. Madam Joe received a letter from President Rutherford B. Hayes, who indicated that he was surprised to know coffee could be grown in the United States. Nevertheless, he had tried the coffee and pronounced it delicious. Madam Joe experimented with other varieties of coffee sent her by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture, and some of these plants also grew as well. The freeze of 1886 killed Madam Joe's coffee plants, but they sprouted anew the next year.

On June 1, 1883, Madam Joe sold her twenty-four acres on Terra Ceia to William R. Hallock for two thousand dollars. In 1891, when Hallock completed payment for the land, he expressed his intention to continue using the land for vegetables and citrus. He included in the letter a map of the island which showed the location of Bill and Eliza’s property, known as the Dickens property, as well as his own.

About the same time William, Bill and Eliza’s son, finished his schooling and started looking for employment. He had attended the Wilhelmsen Academy in Fogartyville and the Military Academy in Gainesville, Florida, and returned home at the urging of his family. Will found a job with Philip Bungenheimer, a local baker, but he was not happy there. Finally, he convinced his parents that he was not meant to be a baker, and instead, he joined his father at sea and in the shipyard.
In 1892, at a dance in Braidentown, a new settlement between Manatee and Fogartyville on the site of what is now Bradenton, Will met Caroline Lindemeyer, who had just moved with her family to Erie, north of the Manatee River. Four years later, on January 30, 1896, Will and Caroline were married. Caroline came to live in the Fogarty home on Fogarty Point. By this time, Madam Joe was living with Bill and Eliza also. Caroline “suffered no lack of advice and correction in midst of those very capable and very strong minded women.”

She shared the housework with Eliza and Madam Joe. All in all, Will and Caroline were happy. Their son, Louis William, was born the same year of their marriage on November 11. The next year on December 11, a daughter, Margaret Julia, was born.

In 1897, Will began work on his lifelong dream, building a schooner of his own. He gathered the materials and supervised its construction in the Fogarty shipyard. The ship was christened *Vandalia* by Eliza, and on March 1, 1898 was registered in Tampa. Will hired a crew of three
men and used the ship as a coasting vessel, hauling lumber between Apalachicola and Key West.\textsuperscript{75}

The years 1901 and 1902 brought profound changes to the family. On April 20, 1901, Will and Caroline had another son, George Clarence. A few months later on September 18, the baby's grandfather, Bill, died of injuries sustained a few months earlier. He had been kicked by a mule while working on the Terra Ceia farm. Reverend Edward Franklin Gates presided over his funeral at the Fogartyville home after which he was buried in the Fogartyville Cemetery. The four-acre cemetery had been donated to the community by Bill and Eliza on April 20, 1896, from the land granted them by the I.I.F. A memorial to Bill was written by a friend and published in a Braidentown paper:

He was a model husband and father; a good Christian, a thoughtful and considerate friend. He was ever ready to help in case of need, and to see a friend in distress was to immediately remedy the situation. He kept up attendance at the Catholic Church because of his mother’s dying wish,
but he also attended other church services. The precepts of the Bible were his daily guide. Once convinced of right, he never swerved from his purpose.

Throughout 1901, Madam Joe suffered from attacks of illness. On January 24, 1902, she died at the age of ninety-four. She was buried in Fogartyville Cemetery near Bill. The local newspaper carried her obituary:

Our community in general was pained on last Friday to hear of the death of our “Madam Joe,” Mrs. Julia Atzerath [sic] which occurred last Friday morning at 8:30 A.M. She had been ailing for some two months and at her advanced age of 94 years, the end was not a surprise. She was one of the pioneers here, having helped, physically, to repel the war-like Seminoles, shouldering her musket as a man would. The end came peacefully and painlessly, surrounded by her daughter and grand-children and great-grand-children. Besides her daughter, Mrs. W. H. Fogarty and family, she leaves friends innumerable to mourn her loss. Children even say, Madam Joe is no more. May she be at rest with her Maker is the most sincere wish of A Friend.77

Madam Joe’s death signaled the end of an era. Only Eliza was left from the original white settlers on Terra Ceia Island. Both her parents were dead, and she had witnessed the death of two children and her husband. However, life went on for Eliza and her remaining family. Another son, Arthur Bebee, was born to Will and Caroline on July 10, 1902. In 1903, Eliza sold Madam Joe’s house to John Franklin Reeder for $400. In November, 1905, Will and Caroline took an extended trip to Oregon. They returned in December full of tales about the sights they had seen. It was a happy time for the family, and it would be one of Caroline’s last memories of her husband.

Four months after their return, Will died at sea. In April, 1906, on a routine trip to Apalachicola and the Keys, the Vandalia ran into a sudden storm. Twenty-three days after sailing from Key West, the Vandalia had not returned. The yacht, Tarpon was hired to search for it and found the Vandalia five miles off Cape Romano, capsized in three fathoms of water.79 Caroline and Eliza erected a monument in Fogartyville Cemetery to Will's memory. On the west face is engraved the verse:

The sea the dark blue sea hath one
He lies where pearls lie deep.
He was the loved of all, yet none
O'er his lone grave may weep.
Eliza, Caroline and her four children remained in Fogartyville for four years after Will’s death. In 1910, they moved to the growing town of St. Petersburg, where Eliza bought the house of Colonel Perry Snell. She rented her home in Fogartyville and would occasionally return by steamer to collect the rent and check on other property. On Monday, September 11, 1922, Eliza became ill and died at her home in St. Petersburg. A funeral service was conducted the following day. Eliza was buried in the mausoleum in the Fogartyville Cemetery she had built in 1911. Also buried there were the bodies of her father and mother, Joseph and Julia Atzeroth, her two daughters, Josephine and Julia Dickens, her three infant children and her husband, William Henry Fogarty.

Eliza was the last surviving member of the family that had settled Terra Ceia Island eighty years before. The Atzeroths’ contributions to the northwestern section of Manatee County had been many. With their farm on Terra Ceia and their store in Palmetto, they helped establish two communities in Manatee County. Not only were they the first whites to settle on Terra Ceia but also the first to recognize its potential as an agricultural and citrus area. Madam Joe especially was instrumental in this field; her experiments with coffee focused the attention of the United States government on the county and influenced many visitors and settlers to come to the area.

The family’s history is also representative of the struggles and hardships of Florida pioneer life in the nineteenth century. Disease, death, war, economic privation, and loneliness were common to the Atzeroths and others around them. The historical marker on Terra Ceia Island is a silent reminder of one family’s struggle for survival and success.

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5 Samuel C. Upham, *Notes from Sunland on the Manatee River, Gulf Coast of South Florida* (Philadelphia: E. Claxton and Company, 1881), p. 18. Samuel Upham’s book is one of the best sources on the Atzeroth family. Upham visited the Manatee area in 1881 and interviewed Julia Atzeroth. He not only relates facts about the family’s history but gives his personal comments about Julia’s character and life. His reason for giving this information is that Julia was “a character, and deserves extended notice.”


8 McDuffee, *Lures of the Manatee*, pp. 25, 27, 34, 38, 40, 42.


10 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 41; McDuffee, *Lures of the Manatee*, p. 49.

11 Abel, *One Hundred Years in Palmetto*, p. 13.


13 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, p. 20.

14 Joseph Herman Simpson, *The History of Manatee County, Florida* (Bradenton, Florida: The Bradenton Herald, 1915), p. 86. This work includes the history of the Atzeroth family’s life in Manatee County written by Eliza Atzeroth Dickens Fogarty.


17 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 41.


22 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, pp. 26; Simpson, *History of Manatee County*, p. 87-88; Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 42.


26 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, p. 27; Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 43.

27 Abel, *One Hundred Years*, p. 9; Manatee County Deed Book Z, p. 235.

28 Abel, *One Hundred Years*, pp. 9, 37.

29 *Ibid*.

30 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, p. 28.

31 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 44.

32 Marriage License File, 1856-1881, Located in the Manatee County Historical Records Library.

33 Manatee County Deed Book R, p. 408.


35 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 52.

36 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, p. 28; Fogarty, *They Called it Fogartyville*, p. 52.

37 Upham, *Notes from Sunland*, p. 29.

38 Manatee County Deed Book A, pp. 4, 68. There is no record of what happened to the Atzeroth’s first slave.

39 United States Census Office, Eighth Census, 1860, Population Schedules, Manatee County, Florida. The census data is at variance from other sources on the ages of the Atzeroths. Madam Joe’s tombstone lists her birth in 1807, which would have made her fifty-three years old in 1860.

40 McDuffee, *Lures of the Manatee*, p. 123; Marriage License File, 1856-1881, Manatee County Historical Records Library.


42 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, pp. 55-57.


45 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 58.


48 Abel, *One Hundred Years*, p. 13.

49 “Buckboard Takes Doc to Tampa.”
50 Ibid.

51 Manatee County Deed Book A, p. 163. Later Sarah Campbell sold the property to S.S. Lamb, the founding father of Palmetto.

52 Upham, Notes from Sunland, p. 29.

53 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, pp. 53, 63.

54 Ibid., pp. 53, 63-64.

55 Ibid., pp. 64-65.

56 Ibid., pp. 65-66, 81; Manatee County Record Book 19, p. 192.

57 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 19.

58 Ibid., pp. 24, 35.

59 The Florida Peninsular, 13 April, 8 June, 2 November 1870. Marriage License File, 1856-1881, Manatee County Historical Library.

60 Parker, “The Story of Terra Ceia Island,” p. 3.

61 The Florida Peninsular, 8 June, 18 November 1870; Manatee County Deed Books B, p. 397; M, p. 448.


63 Ibid., p. 299.

64 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 74.

65 Upham, Notes from Sunland, pp. 17, 29; Manatee County Deed Books A, p. 530; J, p. 298.

66 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 81.

67 Ibid., p. 82.

68 Meserve, General Directory of Manatee County, p. 88.

69 Rembert W. Patrick and Allen Morris, Florida Under Five Flags (Gainesville, Florida: University of Florida Press, 1967), p. 44; Abbey, Florida, p. 250; Johns, Florida During the Civil War, p. 4; Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 82; Manatee County Deed Book A, p. 529.

70 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 86.

71 Ibid., pp. 86-87.


73 Fogarty, They Called It Fogartyville, p. 145.

74 Ibid., p. 150; Marriage License Book 1, 1885-1898, Manatee County Historical Records Library.
75 Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 150.


80 “Mrs. Fogarty Dies at Her Home Here” *St. Petersburg Times*, 12 September 1922, p. 11; Fogarty, *They Called It Fogartyville*, p. 226.