

6-1-1983

## Profiles of Early Settlers on the Pinellas Peninsula

Evelyn C. Bash

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/tampabayhistory>

---

### Recommended Citation

Bash, Evelyn C. (1983) "Profiles of Early Settlers on the Pinellas Peninsula," *Tampa Bay History*. Vol. 5 : Iss. 1 , Article 8.

Available at: <https://scholarcommons.usf.edu/tampabayhistory/vol5/iss1/8>

This Genealogy is brought to you for free and open access by the Open Access Journals at Scholar Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Tampa Bay History by an authorized editor of Scholar Commons. For more information, please contact [scholarcommons@usf.edu](mailto:scholarcommons@usf.edu).

# PROFILES OF EARLY SETTLERS ON THE PINELLAS PENINSULA

by Evelyn C. Bash

**Editor's Note:** The following sketches illustrate the history of the earliest white settlers on the Pinellas Peninsula, and we wish to encourage readers to submit similar profiles for the pioneers in their own areas.

These biographical entries are listed in chronological order by the date when land claims were filed.

The original inhabitants of the Pinellas Peninsula were the Tocobega Indians, and evidence of their presence is confirmed by the many mounds of shell, some of which were used for burial. The Indians lived in thatched palmetto huts in small villages, ate fish and shell fish, but also cultivated maize and other crops. Their cruel treatment by the early Spanish explorers, such as Panfilo de Narvaez, led to persistent conflicts. Two years after Pedro Menendez set up a garrison in 1597, his men were massacred by the Indians. After the massacre, there were to be no further Spanish attempts at permanent settlement in the area.

Contact with the Spanish led to the virtual extinction of the local Indians, as they succumbed to diseases such as smallpox. Thus, fishermen could set up fish "ranchos" or camps unhampered by the Indians. These "ranchos" were licensed by the Spanish government in Havana, and the fish was cured and then shipped to Cuba. Among the fishermen were Jose Maria Caldez who settled at Oyster River on Old Tampa Bay in 1814, and Joaquin Caldez, who settled at the same place in 1824.<sup>1</sup>

\* \* \* \* \*

## Philippe

Odet Philippe is said to have been born in Lyons, France, in 1769 and to have studied medicine there. He was in the Battle of Trafalgar, October 21, 1805, where he was captured by the British and exiled to the Bahamas. Released after two years, he sailed to Charleston, South Carolina.

Odet Philippe was listed in the 1810 Census in South Carolina. His first wife was Hortense de Medici, whom he married in 1807. She lived only a few years after her marriage to Philippe. About 1810 to 1814, he married Dorothee Desmottes. They had four daughters: Louise Poleanna, born August 7, 1814; Mary Elizabeth Octavia, January 27, 1816; Charlotte Septima Marie, February 17, 1820 and Merlinya/Melanie, December 17, 1825. All were born in Charleston.<sup>2</sup>

On December 3, 1822, Philippe filed an application for U.S. citizenship in the U.S. Circuit Court in Charleston.<sup>3</sup> A few years later, financial difficulties forced Philippe to leave Charleston and seek a new home.<sup>4</sup>

Philippe is believed to have sailed in his schooner, *The Ney*, down Florida's east coast to the Indian River where, near present-day Fort Lauderdale, he settled and began to make salt from sea water. When this project failed, he began to plant citrus.<sup>5</sup>

Warned of an Indian uprising, Philippe set sail once more and spent several years in Key West. It was here, on January 17, 1829, that he received his citizenship papers.<sup>6</sup>

In September, 1830, Philippe sold a small building at the back of Government House to Robert B. Stanard.<sup>7</sup> On February 17, 1833, Philippe was appointed Justice of the Peace for Monroe County.<sup>8</sup>

In Key West on August 12, 1833, Elizabeth Octavia Philippe and George P. Washington were issued a license to wed.<sup>9</sup> Later, she was to marry Charles Papy, and a third husband, John Alvarez, on April 12, 1865.<sup>10</sup>

In 1833, a Negro slave Philippe owned in Charleston was sold to Edward Chandler.<sup>11</sup> In June, 1836 in Key West, Philippe made a deed "in trust to Wm. R. Hackley as trustee for Philippe's wife, Marie Charlotte Florance Philippe, of a billiard table, glasses, etc."<sup>12</sup> which items he had purchased a year earlier from Andrew Anderson.<sup>13</sup>

It was probably soon after this that Philippe arrived at his new home site on Old Tampa Bay. A home was built of logs from trees felled on the site. He called his home, St. Helena.<sup>14</sup> Philippe chose for his home, land near the shore at The Point at the head of the bay, near a large Indian mound.<sup>15</sup>

The U.S. Census for 1840 lists Philippe in Hillsborough County. Hillsborough County, which at that time included the Pinellas Peninsula, was established in 1834. Florida was still a territory of the United States under the administration of Andrew Jackson. Statehood was not to come until 1845.

Philippe is credited with being the first to plant grapefruit in rows.<sup>16</sup> When Philippe settled here, Pinellas Peninsula and the rest of central Florida was a wilderness. There were no roads or wagon trails. The land was covered with forests, palmettos, dense growing shrubs, and tall grasses.<sup>17</sup>

The "Gale of 1848," a severe hurricane, destroyed Philippe's house, killed his citrus grove, and cut into the Indian mound. He later resettled on higher ground on the southside of the mound.<sup>18</sup>

Philippe's second home on the peninsula had two front rooms, separated by a hall, and one room across the back of the house. This house remained standing until 1916. A cook house was separate from the main house.

Philippe lived with his daughters. The two front rooms were bedrooms occupied by the girls. Philippe slept in the loft above the large back room where the family did their chores.<sup>19</sup>

The Florida Census of 1840 lists Odet Philippe and only nineteen other heads of households in the county. We know that Philippe made his way to Tampa on many occasions, because early Hillsborough County records show that on February 5, 1839, he purchased three lots on Tampa Street for \$100 from Augustus Steele. On these lots, Philippe had erected two billiard parlors and pinball alleys for the amusement of the soldiers of Fort Brooke.

The records also show that in 1842, Philippe also owned an oyster house, two Negro slaves, Anthony and John; five horses and a colt, four mules, five cows and six calves, hogs, hunting dogs, a wagon, a barouche and harnesses.<sup>20</sup>

In April, 1841, the U.S. Army established Fort Harrison on the bluffs overlooking Clear Water Harbor. The fort was used as a convalescent center for the men at Fort Brooke who had contracted malaria and other diseases. The fort was named for William Henry Harrison, who, only the previous month, had been inaugurated ninth president of the United States. The fort was abandoned in October of the same year.<sup>21</sup>

The Second Seminole War had prevented many from coming to Florida. The end of the War in May, 1842, followed by the Armed Occupation Act, opened up the area to settlers.

Until the Armed Occupation Act of August 4, 1842, settlers in this part of Florida were actually “squatters” who established homes on any land they happened to fancy. The Act provided that 160 acres would be given to any head of a family or single men over eighteen years of age “who would bear arms and live on the land in a fit habitation” for five years and cultivate at least five acres.

This spurred several claims to be made along Tampa Bay in the Bayview area and on Clear Water Bay near Clear Water Harbor.<sup>22</sup>

Philippe, under the Armed Occupation Act, filed a claim November 1, 1842, for land at Worth's Harbor at the head of Old Tampa Bay. He received his permit, #80 on Jan. 17, 1843, and his patent to the land was filed on June 2, 1850 in Hillsborough Deed Book A, p. 269.<sup>23</sup>



**Display at the Safety Harbor Museum showing how early Indians living on the Pinellas Peninsula may have looked when Odet Philippe arrived there in the 1830s.**

### **Leveque/Levick**

Leveque came to Florida in February, 1842. George Watson, deputy surveyor, called him "French John." Leveque claimed land at Boca Ciega Bay, 8 miles from "Punta Pinales." Permit #589 was granted him on June 30, 1843. Land was listed in Hillsborough Deed Book C, p. 145, October 12, 1866.<sup>24</sup>

### **Stephens**

James Stephens was born in Georgia in 1805, came to Florida in 1839, and settled briefly in Newnansville in Alachua County. He was listed there in the 1840 Census. He filed his claim, September 5, 1842 for land at Clear Water Harbor which had been occupied by the Fort Harrison. He was issued Permit #28, December 28, 1842 and received his patent for the land November 1, 1848. This land embraced all the territory west of the present Ft. Harrison Avenue from Drew Street South to Jeffords Street in Clearwater.<sup>25</sup>

Before coming to Florida, Stephens and his wife, Elendar, had two sons and a daughter, all born in Georgia between 1830 and 1838: Eli-Ely, James Alfred, Elizabeth. Born to them at Clear Water Harbor were: John W., 1843; Berrian, 1845; Alma, 1848; Catherine, 1855; Lucy, 1858.

James Stephens was listed in the Hillsborough County Census of 1850 and 1860. He died in 1860, possibly a victim of yellow fever.<sup>26</sup>

James Alfred Stephens was born in Georgia in 1833 to James Stephens and his wife, Elendar. He married Patrocenia Papy, nicknamed Penny and Sinia, May 29, 1859. All of their eleven children were born between 1864 and 1880 in Florida. He was listed in the 1850 Census in Alachua County and in Hillsborough County in the 1860 Census.<sup>27</sup>

John W. Stephens was born at Clear Water Harbor in 1843 to James Stephens and wife, Elendar. John W.'s children by his first wife, Mary L. were: James, Gadsden, Charles, Lelah, Cordy. His second wife, Alevia J., was born in 1844. Their children were: Frances H., born 1867; James W., 1869, Charles O., 1871, Ruth O., 1873. All the Stephens children were born in Florida. The 1870 Census for Hillsborough County finds them listed as Family 109 in House 109; the 1880 Census in House 161, Family 161.<sup>28</sup>

### **Stephenson/Stevenson**

Samuel H. Stephenson was born in Canada in 1813, and came to Florida in 1828. He was listed in Duval County in the Census of 1840. He filed a claim to land at Clear Water Harbor, November, 1842, under the Armed Occupation Act, and received permit #24, December 23, 1842. He was awarded land north of what is now known as Stevenson's Creek, Clearwater, on August 1, 1849, patent #197. He is listed in the 1850 Census of Hillsborough County. His wife and four children also are listed in the Marion County Census of 1850.<sup>29</sup>

Stephenson and his wife, Elizabeth, had seven children, all born in Florida: Martha Jane, 1838; Mary, 1841; Sandusky, 1845; Henry Washington, 1847; Sarah Ann, 1850; Jane, 1853; Constantien, 1854. Four of these children were said to have attended the first school on Pinellas Peninsula.<sup>30</sup>

Martha Jane married W.R. Daniels. They had two sons born in Florida: William, 1854, and Samuel, 1858. They are listed in the Census of 1860 in Hillsborough County.<sup>31</sup> Sandusky married William H. Mobley.<sup>32</sup>

### **Tresca**

Tresca was born in France in 1805. A mariner/navigator, he came to Florida in 1836 and filed claim, Dec. 1, 1842, to land at the head of Old Tampa Bay. He received his permit #164 on January 28, 1843, and later his patent #298.<sup>33</sup>

### **Nelson and Cooley**

Receiving land near Philippe at Worth Harbor was William Nelson. A seaman and oysterman, Nelson came to Florida in 1836 and filed claim to the land February 21, 1843, receiving permit #937 on August 4, 1843, and patent #340 on April 19, 1850. He sold the land to William Cooley on March 12, 1852. Sale was registered in Hillsborough County Deed Book, March 13, 1852, p. 15.<sup>34</sup>

William Cooley was born in Maryland in 1783. A merchant, he was listed in the U.S. Census of 1850 for Hillsborough County. His first wife and family had been massacred by Indians, January 6, 1836.<sup>35</sup>

### **Hernandez**

Antonio Maximo Hernandez came to Florida in August, 1814, probably from Cuba. He operated a fishing camp at the tip of Pinellas Peninsula. It is believed his first wife died by March 9, 1843. They had a daughter, Mersa, born in Cuba in 1842. His second wife was a Domingo. A son, Antonio Gomez, was born to them in 1848 in Florida.

Hernandez filed a claim for land at Old Tampa Bay, March 9, 1843, under the Armed Occupation Act. Permit #303 was issued to him on March 25, 1843. Patent for the claim was issued October 15, 1852. After his death, his widow sold the real estate on April 21, 1886.<sup>36</sup>

### **McKay**

Early settlers in the Anona area were the McKays, for whom McKay Creek was named. Alexander McKay came to Florida in 1839. Single, he claimed land at Clear Water Harbor in what is now the Harbor Hills section of Largo. He filed June 2, 1843 and received permit #564, June 21, 1843.<sup>37</sup>

George McKay came to Florida in 1840. He filed for the land at Clear Water Harbor next to Alexander McKay, on June 3, 1843. His permit #630 was received July 7, 1843. He was awarded patent #338 for the land, Lots 1, 2, 3, Hillsborough County, on May 26, 1851.<sup>38</sup>

Charles McKay came to Florida in February, 1843, and filed a claim for land at Clear Water Harbor, four miles south of Fort Harrison, June 1, 1843. He received permit #563 on June 21, 1853.<sup>39</sup>

### **Silva**

Joseph Silva came to Florida in June, 1834. Under the Armed Occupation Act, he claimed land at Boca Ciega, "8 miles from Punta Pinales," adjoining John Levick. He was granted permit #588 on June 30, 1843, and received patent #448 on August 1, 1849.<sup>40</sup> The property is listed in Hillsborough County Deed Book C, P. 38, October 13, 1849. On August 31, 1855, he sold the property to Francis Garrard. The sale is listed in Hillsborough County Deed Book C, page 41.

### **Kearney/Kenny**

Kearney was born in Pennsylvania in 1802, and came to Florida in 1835. He claimed land on the island of Mullet Key on July 29, 1843 and received permit #922 on August 4, 1843.

His permit was later canceled as this land was being reserved for military purposes. Kearney filed another claim in February 1846, and was issued permit for the land the same day. However, location of the land is not specified in genealogical papers. He was in the census of 1850 for Hillsborough County.<sup>41</sup>

### **Grillon**

Born in France in 1818, John Grillon came to Florida in May, 1840. He married in Wakulla County, Florida, January 12, 1843. The name of his wife is not given. In July, 1843, he filed for land on Old Tampa Bay and received permit #890 on August 1, 1843.

On August 15, 1855, a marriage license was issued at Key West to John and Septima Marie Philippe. They had four children: Odet P., born in Tampa in 1848, John, born in 1850 in Key West; Philip, 1852, and Josephine, 1854.<sup>42</sup>

Grillon was Charlotte Septima Marie Philippe's second husband. Her first husband was Ramon Moreno, whom she married in Key West in the presence of Manuel Olivella. The marriage was performed by Justice of the Peace Dubose.<sup>43</sup>

Her third husband was Joseph/John Andrews, whom she married September 8, 1856. She married James H. Loughridge February 12, 1866.<sup>44</sup>

### **Miranda**

William B. Miranda settled on Pinellas Peninsula in 1844, west of Coffee Pot Bayou on the east side of the peninsula.<sup>45</sup>

Abel Miranda came to the peninsula in 1857. He was joined two years later by John A. Bethell. The two Mirandas and Bethel were in the fishing business on Maximo Point.<sup>46</sup>



**An example of a pioneer home, this restored log house was built by Captain James Parramore McMullen in 1852 and can be visited on the grounds of Heritage Park, Largo. Known as the McMullen Coachman Log House, it is the oldest existing building on Pinellas Peninsula. For a discussion of the McMullen Clan, see *Tampa Bay History*, Vol. 1, No. 2, (Fall/Winter 1979): 62-76.**

### **Booth**

Richard D. Booth, born July 6, 1818, in Lancaster, England, married Merlina/Melanie Philippe, May 10, 1847. A daughter, Ortencia, nicknamed Tansy, was born May 25, 1848. A son, Richard Julius was born August 14, 1849 at Key West. Four sons were born at what is now Safety Harbor: Odet William “Keeter,” 1853; George, November 1857; DeJoinville, October 30, 1860 and John Wilkes “Will,” September 19, 1866.<sup>47</sup>

Odet William “Keeter” Booth married Ada F. Branch. They had five children born between 1883-1894. “Keeter” Booth and his wife died at the present Safety Harbor and are buried at Sylvan Abbey.<sup>48</sup>

George Booth married Elizabeth Catherine Pickett. They had five children born between 1887 and 1897.<sup>49</sup>

DeJoinville Booth married Lucy Marion McMullen, November 23, 1886. Lucy was born to James P. and Elizabeth McMullen at Bayview, April 19, 1862. They had nine children born between 1887 and 1905.<sup>50</sup>



Richard Julius Booth married Susan J. Hammock, who was born in Georgia or Florida in 1857. Susan's father was George Hammock. Mother's name was Christian. Susan and Richard had two children.<sup>51</sup>

### **Lowe**

Captain John Thomas Lowe and his wife, Laura Dorothy Meares, came to Anona from Key West in January, 1850. They had four children: Jefferson, Wesley, Mary and Asa.<sup>52</sup>

Jefferson Theodore Lowe was Anona's first postmaster.<sup>53</sup>

### **Hart**

Elias J. Hart's father, Isiah, founded Jacksonville. Elias settled on the Peninsula at Bayview. His son, William, was born at Bayview in 1849.<sup>54</sup> A daughter Elpenice, called Mittie, was born March 24, 1850. Mittie married Samuel Henry Kilgore. Emma Hart, born July 7, 1851 at Bayview, married Alexander Valentine Campbell. They had three children: Eli, Ada Myrtle and Mary.<sup>55</sup>

### **Taylor**

John Stansel Taylor was born in Georgia in 1813. He married Margaret A. with whom he had three children: John Stansel, born October 12, 1844 in Hernando County; William J. and Margaret Ann.<sup>56</sup>

Taylor purchased all of the land "west of Ft. Harrison Ave. from Drew Street south to Jeffords St." from James Stephens for a female slave cook who allegedly had tried to poison Taylor's family.<sup>57</sup>

On October 2, 1858, Taylor married Emily A. Garrison. She had been born in Georgia in 1830. Their children, all born in Florida, were: Martha, 1859; Felix L., 1860; Jackson Lee/John L., 1863; Sarah E., 1866; James S., 1868.<sup>58</sup>

Their son, John Stansel, married Georgia A. Harn, in Hillsborough County, February, 1867. William married Mary Frances Kilgore.<sup>59</sup> Margaret Ann married Benjamin F. Campbell on May 20, 1868.<sup>60</sup> Martha married Luther Blanton<sup>61</sup> and Sarah E. married Thaddeus D. Rousseau.<sup>62</sup>

### **Turner**

In 1851, David B. Turner settled at Indian Rocks.<sup>63</sup> In 1854, he and Robert J. Whitehurst bought John Stansel Taylor's land in downtown Clearwater for \$800. They divided it between them, running a line between what is now South Ward School and the First United Methodist Church. There were bearing orange trees, set out by James Stephens on Whitehurst's portion of the land, but they were considered worthless, as there was no market for them.<sup>64</sup>

The first post office was established at Clear Water Harbor in August, 1858. David B. Turner was the first postmaster. Mail came by boat from Cedar Key. The first post office was in the two-story log home of Turner. It was located in a heavily wooded section, on a high bluff at the foot of what is now Turner Street, overlooking Clear Water Harbor.

Turner also owned and operated a saw mill on the creek which empties into the bay near where the Belleview Biltmore Hotel now stands. He hired a Mr. Manning to run the post office and to teach the Turner children, Arthur Campbell Turner, Bell, and Margaret Ann. Turner was killed in an accident at the sawmill in 1866.<sup>65</sup>

### **Garrison**

Richard Garrison, who fought in the Indian Wars in Florida, was given a grant from the federal government of 300 acres which encompassed both sides of Curlew Creek. He settled there in 1852 in what is now north Dunedin.<sup>66</sup>

### **Miscellaneous Under Armed Occupation Act**

*George Forsyth* came to Florida, January, 1840. Single, he had been a First Lieutenant with the 2nd Dragoons in Newnanville, Florida. He filed claim to land at Old Tampa Bay, Feb. 1843 and received permit #379 on April 24, 1843.<sup>67</sup>

*Edmund Bird* came to Florida in 1831 and filed claim, January 23, 1843, to land at Clear Water Harbor known as Fort Harrison. Single, he received permit #261 on March 10, 1843. He is listed in the Census of 1840 for Campbell County, Georgia. He had been a delegate to the St. Joseph Convention in 1838.<sup>68</sup>

*Samuel Bishop*, a single man, came to Florida in November, 1841. He filed a claim on March 23, 1843, and received permit #549, June 16, 1843. He sold the land (location not specified) to Eliel N. Lockhart, November 4, 1857.<sup>69</sup>

*Charles Hoffinghoff* came to Florida in 1843. Single, he applied for land at Mullet Creek, Old Tampa Bay, on May 15, 1843. He received permit #879 on July 31, 1843.<sup>70</sup>

*John Conrad Dalwig* came to Florida in April 1843, and filed claim for land at Old Tampa Bay, June 7, 1843. He received permit #877 on July 31, 1843.<sup>71</sup>

*George Sullivan* came to Florida in April, 1841. He filed claim for land at Old Tampa Bay, one mile east of Odet Philippe, on June 30, 1843, and received permit #604 on June 30, 1843.<sup>72</sup>

*Joseph G. Jenkins* came to Florida in January, 1825. He and his wife, Rebecca, had a son, James, born in Florida in 1831. Jenkins filed, July 6, 1843, for land at Fort Harrison at Clear Water Harbor. He was issued permit #866, July 29, 1843.<sup>73</sup>

*Jordan Smith* came to Florida in November, 1837, and filed claim to land at Old Tampa Bay on July 6, 1843. His permit #865 was dated July 29, 1843. Single, he was chairman for A.M. Randolph, deputy surveyor in Township 28, South Range 16E in first quarter of 1844.<sup>74</sup>

*Thomas Stanfield* was born in Georgia in 1815. A grocer, he came to Florida in September, 1838. He claimed land at Old Tampa Bay northwest from Gadson's Point, west from Fort Brooke. Claim was filed July 6, 1843, and he received permit #884, July 31, 1843. He had one child, Frances, born in Florida in 1848. Stanfield is listed in Census of 1850 in Key West, Monroe County, House 322, Family 341.<sup>75</sup>

*Thomas Piper* came to Florida in November, 1838. Single, the land he claimed was at "Clear Water Harbor next to Samuel Stephenson." Claim was filed July 16, 1843, and permit received July 31, 1843.<sup>76</sup> He established a ferry at Lafayette Street, Tampa, May 23, 1846.<sup>77</sup>

*Joseph Jones* came to Florida in July, 1843. A farmer, he laid claim to land at Old Tampa Bay on July 28, 1843, and received permit #939, dated August 4, 1843. He is listed in the U.S. Census of 1860 and 1870 in Sumter County. He and his wife, Mahala, had a daughter, Caledonia, born in Florida in 1859.<sup>78</sup>

*Samuel Cosby* acquired land at Egmont Key, receiving permit #923 for the land on October 7, 1843.<sup>79</sup>

---

<sup>1</sup> Karl H. Grismer, *The Story of St. Petersburg* (St. Petersburg: P.K. Smith and Co. 1978) pp. 11, 14-18; Evanell Klintworth Powell, *Tampa That Was ... History and Chronology Through 1946* (Boynton Beach, FL, Star Publishing Co., Inc., 1973) p. 20; *Genealogies, Family Record Sheets of Early Pinellas Settlers* (Compiled for Pinellas Historical Commission, 1980) Vol. I, PC00080, PC000801.

<sup>2</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. III, PC000279, PC000280, PC000281.

<sup>3</sup> Card File, U.S. Circuit Court, Key West, FL.

<sup>4</sup> Karl H. Grismer, *Tampa*, (St. Petersburg: St. Petersburg Publishing Company, 1950) p. 69.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, p. 70.

<sup>6</sup> Citizenship Card File, U.S. Circuit Court, Key West, FL.

<sup>7</sup> Monroe County Record Book B, 1830, p. 279.

<sup>8</sup> Clarence Edwin Carter, ed., *The Territorial Papers of the United States*, Vol. xxiv, The Territory of Florida 1823-34 (Washington: National Archives, 1959) p. 817.

<sup>9</sup> Monroe County Record Book B, 1833, p. 11, p. 12.

<sup>10</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. III, PC000261, PC000319.

<sup>11</sup> Monroe County Deed Book, 1833, p. 40.

<sup>12</sup> Monroe County Deed Book B, 1836, p. 284.

<sup>13</sup> Monroe County Record Book B, 1835, p. 232.

<sup>14</sup> Grismer, *Tampa*, p. 70.

<sup>15</sup> John W. Griffin and Ripley P. Bullen, *The Safety Harbor Site, Pinellas County, Florida*, (Gainesville: University of Florida, 1950), p. 7.

<sup>16</sup> Hampton Dunn, *Yesterday's Clearwater* (Miami: E. A. Seemann Publishing Co. Inc., 1974), p. 14.

<sup>17</sup> Dr. Wilfred T. Neill, "Naming of Florida's Counties Evolved through the Years," *St. Petersburg Times*, 1970s, clipping.

<sup>18</sup> Griffin and Bullen, *The Safety Harbor Site*, p. 7.

<sup>19</sup> "There's Nobility in Pinellas History", *Clearwater Times Section, St. Petersburg Times*, Sept. 1, 1981, p. 3.

<sup>20</sup> Grismer, *Tampa*, p. 86.

<sup>21</sup> Ralph Reed, "The Story of Pinellas", (Written for Pinellas Historical Commission, 1960s).

<sup>22</sup> Pinellas Planning Council, "Historical Background of Pinellas County", (Clearwater, FL 1968), p. 8.

<sup>23</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 3, PC000280.

<sup>24</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000812.

<sup>25</sup> Woman's Club of Clearwater, "A History of Clearwater, FL." March 1917.

<sup>26</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 3, PC000827.

<sup>27</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000788.

<sup>28</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000824, PC000825.

<sup>29</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000830.

<sup>30</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>31</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000831.

<sup>32</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000830.

<sup>33</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000839.

<sup>34</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000814.

<sup>35</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000844.

<sup>36</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000807.

<sup>37</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000315.

<sup>38</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000317.

<sup>39</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000316.

<sup>40</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000819.

<sup>41</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000811.

<sup>42</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000350.

<sup>43</sup> Monroe County Record Book B, 1837, p. 379.

<sup>44</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 2, PC000351, PC000161.

<sup>45</sup> Harvey L. Wells, "Original Private Owners of Property 1849-1892, St. Petersburg", Map M 137, Heritage Park, FL.

<sup>46</sup> W.L. Straub, *History of Pinellas County*, (St. Petersburg: 1929), Chap. V, p. 35.

<sup>47</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 1, PC000161.

<sup>48</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000273.

<sup>49</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000274.

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000275.

<sup>51</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000272.

<sup>52</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000310.

<sup>53</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000314.

<sup>54</sup> Reed, "The Story of Pinellas."

<sup>55</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 1, PC000303, PC000307, PC000564, PC000563.

<sup>56</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000328.

<sup>57</sup> Woman's Club of Clearwater, "A History of Clearwater, FL."

<sup>58</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 3, PC000328.

<sup>59</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000330.

<sup>60</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000777.

<sup>61</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000233.

<sup>62</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000234.

<sup>63</sup> Straub, *History of Pinellas*.

<sup>64</sup> Woman's Club of Clearwater, "A History of Clearwater."

<sup>65</sup> Nancy Meador, "First Clearwater Post Office Was Two-Story Log Cabin in Forest," *Clearwater Sun*.

<sup>66</sup> Reed, "The Story of Pinellas."

<sup>67</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 2, PC000804.

<sup>68</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000797.

<sup>69</sup> *Ibid.*, PC000799.

<sup>70</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000808.

<sup>71</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000802.

<sup>72</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000837.

<sup>73</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 2, PC000809.

<sup>74</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3, PC000820.

<sup>75</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3 PC000822.

<sup>76</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 3 PC000816.

<sup>77</sup> Grismer, *Tampa*, p. 111.

<sup>78</sup> *Genealogies*, Vol. 2, PC000810.

<sup>79</sup> *Ibid.*, Vol. 1, PC000960.