

Once Numerous Plantations (Flagler County Black History)

From the late 1700s to the mid-1800s, the area now known as Flagler County was home to a network of large plantations that supported a thriving economy as they grew sugar, corn, cotton, rice, indigo and various other cash crops and distilled rum. Human slaves from African origin not only constructed these plantations but also worked, maintained and assisted in the management of their vast and intricate operations. In fact, black slaves outnumbered whites and Native Americans in this area during that time. There were more than twenty known plantations in the area. Some of the larger known plantations included Bella Vista, Bulow, Dupont (two operations), Long, Mala Compra, St. Ann, St. Joseph's, Pellicer and Williams.

The operation of these plantations were abruptly decimated during the Second Seminole War¹ (1835-1842) after being commandeered and repurposed by United States Army and Militia troops, and finally looted and burned by the Seminole Indians and their allies. Most of the black slaves (their numbers are unknown but considering the quantity and size of the area's plantations there could have been two thousand or more during this time) were either relocated by their owners, marched away by the United States Army and Militia or seized by the Seminoles during raids. There were reports of a few black slaves that fled on their own, but most stayed on the plantations where they had shelter, food and safety in numbers.

Because of the Second Seminole War, the large plantation economy south of St. Augustine was virtually destroyed. It never recovered to its thriving times prior to this war. After the war, most of the buildings that were associated with the plantation enterprises deteriorated into ruins, and most of the fields that were once cleared and cultivated became overgrown with cypress and pine trees and thick brush.

Joseph Marion Hernandez (1788-1857)

The owner of several plantations (Bella Vista, Mala Compra, St. Ann and St. Joseph's) in this area was Jose Mariano [Joseph Marion] Hernandez (*fig. 1*). He played a prominent role in several important events in U.S. history. Hernandez believed that certain people (elite master class) had the right to hold and own human slaves.

Hernandez's parents were Minorcans² who, in 1767, moved to the British East Florida colony of New Smyrna as indentured servants³ under contract to Andrew Turnbull.⁴ New Smyrna was organized by Turnbull as one of the largest attempts at British colonization in British Florida. The British briefly owned Florida for about twenty years (1763-1783). Hernandez's parents, and other colonists, were granted sanctuary in St. Augustine in 1777 by Governor Patrick Tonyn⁵ after they fled the New Smyrna colony due to what they claimed was neglect and mistreatment by Turnbull's administrators.

Joseph Marion Hernandez was born on May 26, 1788 in St. Augustine, Florida. He attended school in Savannah, Georgia to the age of fifteen. He then moved to Havana, Cuba to study law and returned to St. Augustine in 1811 where he began to practice law.

In 1814, he married Anna Marie Hill, the wealthy widow of Samuel Williams, who owned the Orange Grove Plantation.⁶ This plantation, a land grant, was later sold to Mathias Day⁷ and became the beginnings of present-day Daytona Beach.

In the 1814 Spanish census, Hernandez was listed as owning 72 slaves. It is not known how many human slaves he actually owned during the peak of his business operations, but from the size of his land holdings and their obvious requirement for a large work force, it is quite possible that the number could have exceeded 150.

In 1816, he obtained a Spanish land grant and established the St. Joseph's Plantation (807.5 acres). In 1818, he purchased the Bella Vista Plantation (394.75 acres) and Mala Compra (Bad Bargain) Plantation (724 acres) from Francis Ferreyra. These plantations were former Spanish land grants as well. Hernandez's plantation holdings in present-day Flagler County (*fig. 2*) grew to include the St. Ann Plantation (645 acres) which he purchased after the Second Seminole War.

In 1821, when Florida became a territory of the United States Hernandez not only transferred his allegiance he changed his name from José Mariano to Joseph Marion. He then became the first delegate from the Florida Territory, and the first Hispanic-American to serve in the United States Congress. He was a member of the Whig Party⁸ and served from September 1822 to March 1823.

During the Second Seminole War, he entered the United States military and served from 1835 to 1838. In July 1837, he was appointed Brigadier General of the Mounted Volunteers of the Florida Militia.

In October 1837, he organized a meeting between U.S. military representatives and prominent Seminole leaders including Osceola (1804-1838) under a flag of truce. General Thomas Sidney Jesup (1788-1860) ordered Hernandez to capture Osceola and 79 Seminole Indians. His association with this unethical military conduct forever tarnished his reputation and political career.

In January 1838, he requested to be relieved of duty due to the war's toll on his personal life and loss of property and business interests.

He filed a claim against the United States government for approximately \$100,000 for damages sustained on his properties during the Second Seminole War. In March 1839, the United States Congress approved the first of the monetary awards for his war claims. Between 1839 and 1842, he received payments totaling \$39,521.

In 1844, he requested Congress to pay the balance of \$64,494 but they declined. His ruined plantations and property in present-day Flagler County were eventually abandoned due to the extensive damage they

sustained during the Second Seminole War. The war claim payments he received were not enough to restore the once prosperous enterprises to profitability.

In 1845, he became a candidate of the Whig Party for a seat in the United States Senate, but was defeated in the election. His attempts at holding a national office were over, but he remained active in local politics and he served as mayor of St. Augustine in 1848.

He returned to Cuba around 1850 and became a planter in the District of Colisco, near Matanzas. He resided in Cuba for the remainder of his life. Joseph Marion Hernandez died on June 8, 1857 in the District of Coliseo, Matanzas Province, Cuba.

Hernandez is certainly on the astonishingly long list of important figures in U.S. history that very few people recognize, and arguably the most significant historical figure who ever lived in the area that is present-day Flagler County.

Following are the stories of the three of Hernandez's plantations: Mala Compra, Bulowville and St. Josephs.

Mala Compra Plantation

The name Mala Compra means "Bad Bargain" or "Bad Purchase" in Spanish. Hernandez purchased this cotton plantation in 1816 and built his main country residence on the property (*fig. 3*). The one and a half story main house was built on a three feet deep coquina rock foundation and the structure measured thirty feet long by eighteen feet wide, and included a porch that was ten feet long and the main roof was covered with shingles. There were six rooms with plastered walls, a wooden staircase leading to the second level, a double fireplace constructed of brick and coquina rock, nine paneled doors, sixteen shuttered windows and the floors were finished with wood.

Other buildings of the plantation included a detached kitchen, corn house, slave quarters, driver's house and a cotton house that had a capacity to store 200 bales of ginned cotton and 200,000 pounds of seed.

There were groves of various trees on the plantation including a large grove of sweet orange trees.

Slave Quarters

Fourteen slave quarters (cabins) were arranged in two rows at right angles to one another (*fig. 4*). Twelve of these slave quarters were constructed of wood posts and wattle (saplings and thin branches interwoven with wood poles). The other two slave quarters were constructed of clapboard made from wood with their roofs covered with palmetto fronds. A single wood outhouse provided the toilet facilities for all fourteen of the slave quarters.

Military Occupation during the Second Seminole War

During the military occupation, officers were quartered in the main plantation house. The large cotton house was converted into a detention facility for slaves that were recaptured from the Seminoles. Military troops caused significant damage to most of the buildings on the Mala Compra plantation as they fortified

them for defensive purposes. The plantation's food, animals and other supplies were consumed and looted by the troops.

Seminoles Loot and Burn Mala Compra Plantation

The military abandoned the Mala Compra Plantation and marched the plantation's slaves, and the recaptured slaves, to their St. Augustine headquarters. When the Seminole Indians and their allies found the plantation to be unprotected and void of people they looted what they could salvage and then burnt most of the buildings and fields.

The Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site

Interestingly, property that contained some of the Mala Compra plantation ruins was purchased by Flagler County in 1989 and is now preserved as an archaeological site within Flagler County's Bings Landing Park (*figures 5 & 6*). The Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site was added to the National Register of Historic Places on March 5, 2004.

Bulowville

In 1812, James Russell obtained a Spanish Land Grant of 2,500 acres, which was next to a tidal creek (present-day Bulow Creek) and located in present-day Flagler Beach, FL in a trade for a schooner called *The Perseverance*. Russell moved his family and 100 black slaves from the Bahamas and established a plantation called Good Retreat. James Russell died in 1815 and his heirs sold the plantation to Major Charles Wilhelm Bulow in 1820.

Charles Wilhelm Bulow combined the Good Retreat Plantation property with another adjacent land purchase that totaled 4,675 acres. Bulow moved 300 of his black slaves from Charleston, South Carolina to clear 1,500 acres for sugar cane, 1,000 acres for cotton and several smaller plots of land for indigo and rice. The black slaves also provided most of the labor to construct several large industrial buildings, workshops, wells, springhouse, boat ramp, the French Colonial style main plantation house and their own quarters. Coquina rock was mined and trees were felled on the property for use in the construction of this large plantation, which was reportedly the largest sugar mill complex that ever existed in Florida (*fig. 7*). This plantation became known as Bulowville.

As the construction of the plantation of Bulowville completed the number of black slaves was reduced to around two hundred. Bulowville became one of the largest and most prosperous of the Atlantic coast plantations.

In the 1830 census, 197 black slaves (men, women and children) were counted at Bulowville.

Slave Quarters

Forty-six slave quarters (cabins) (*fig. 8*) were located around the main plantation house in a semi-circular pattern. The slave quarters measured twelve feet by sixteen feet and included wood siding, wood-shingled

roofs and a coquina rock fireplace. This configuration created a close-knit common community for the black slaves.

Military Occupation during the Second Seminole War

John Bulow⁹ (who inherited Bulowville after the death of his father Charles Wilhelm Bulow) had established good relations with the Seminole Indians and was opposed to the U.S. government's plans to forcibly remove all Seminole Indians from Florida to Indian Territory west of the Mississippi River.

On December 28, 1835, a Militia group calling themselves the "Mosquito Raiders" under the command of Major Benjamin A. Putnam,¹⁰ for whom neighboring Putnam County is named, approached the Bulow Plantation with refugees from some of the area's burned out and abandoned plantations.

John Bulow fired a canon in the direction of the troops in protest. Bulow was abruptly arrested under U.S. Army authority and the Bulowville plantation was commandeered and fortified with logs and bales of cotton.

The U.S. Militia briefly occupied Bulowville while organizing a raid, with the use of boats owned by Bulow, on the Seminole Indians at the Dunlawton Plantation.

On January 18, 1836, the "Mosquito Raiders" were handily defeated by the Seminoles at the Battle of Dunlawton.¹¹

General Hernandez ordered Major Putnam to retreat to Bulowville with his battered and wounded troops and wait for reinforcements.

On January 23, 1836, Hernandez realized that reinforcements were not coming so he ordered Major Putnam to abandon Bulowville and relocate his troops to St. Joseph's/Camp Brisbane.

Major Putnam evacuated all troops, black slaves, refugees and John Bulow (who was ordered to walk behind ox carts and was not allowed to take any of his possessions along on the trip) from Bulowville and marched north to St. Joseph's/Camp Brisbane.

Ravage Resulting from the Second Seminole War

On January 11, 1836, as Bulowville was left unguarded by troops and deserted by white owners and black slaves the Seminole Indians and their allies, burnt most of the buildings (*figures 9 & 10*) and looted the remaining property. The plantation was never rebuilt and faded away into ruins.

Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park

In 1945, the State of Florida purchased 150 acres of the original Bulowville property, which includes the ruins of the sugar mill, slave quarters and plantation house.

The park provides scenic walking trails the lead to the ruins of the sugar mill, slave quarters and main plantation house. An interpretive center contains artifacts discovered from the plantation era as well as information about the history of the plantation.

Bulow Plantation Ruins Historic State Park was dedicated as a State Historic Park in 1957. On September 29, 1970, it was added to the National Register of Historic Places.

St. Joseph's Plantation

One of the more prosperous, and reportedly the most cutting-edge, of the Atlantic coast plantations was a sugar plantation called St. Joseph's, which comprised 807.5 acres. St. Joseph's Plantation was located near the present-day intersection of Palm Coast Parkway and Old Kings Road in Palm Coast, Florida. It is now nearly, but will never be completely, forgotten to history. Ruins of some of the buildings, roads and canals of this once impressive plantation complex were visible above ground until the early 1970s, but when the community of Palm Coast was being developed, they were unscrupulously bulldozed and destroyed as if they possessed no historical value. A main Flagler County street named St. Joe Grade once ran through the plantation area and provided access to an early 1900s turpentine operation called St. Joe Still, but this street's name was changed during the initial development of Palm Coast.

Historical Descriptions of the St. Joseph's Plantation

After Hernandez purchased the St. Joseph's Plantation in 1816, he developed the land into a large sugar plantation. According to House Report 58, 28th Congress, 1st Session, January 19, 1844, the St. Josephs Plantation was located in Graham Swamp at the head of the Matanzas River. A description of this plantation states it was quite a large and sophisticated operation with at least 80 human slaves. Its crops included 200 acres of ratoon and planted cane, 200 acres of corn intermixed with cane, 80 acres of hammock land, 80 acres of peas and 20 acres of potatoes. It included immense ditching with several large canals from four, five and seven feet wide, of the same depth, and from a half to one and a half mile in length, two hundred acres of which were cross-ditched, two feet wide and two feet deep, at a distance of thirty-five feet from each other, for the purposes of draining, and consisting of about two million cubic feet of ditching. Extensive causeways, roads and bridges ran throughout the plantation. Buildings included a large, spacious, and well-finished stone boiling house connected with a curing house measuring 67 feet long by 31 feet wide with division walls for molasses cisterns and mill house (sugar manufacturing), a large wood frame building with a steam engine with iron rollers (sugar cane grinding), a large wood frame two-stories high corn house, a pumpkin house, two large cattle sheds, a large fodder (animal feed) house and a number of small buildings used as a blacksmith shop, kitchen and slave houses. There were also oxen, horses, stock cattle, several carts and a variety of tools and miscellaneous plantation-related machinery.

A July 1835 article in the *Farmers' Register* titled, "On the Soils and Agricultural Advantages of Florida" describe St. Joseph's Plantation from a visiting planter's assessment as:

"...the most valuable plantation soil wise, in Florida...Hernandez had with great perseverance and success overcome the laborious difficulties of clearing and draining new land, and has under culture upwards of 200 acres of these swamp lands. The judgment of this observer was that the swamp-lands of East Florida and especially those lying on the branches of the Matanzas and Halifax Rivers

are superior in strength and character for the production of sugar to the most valued lands of the West India Islands.”

Slave Quarters

In the book *Sketches of the Seminole War and Sketches During a Campaign* by Lieutenant W.W. Smith describes one of the slave quarters (huts) on the St. Joseph’s Plantation, but the total number was not mentioned and remains unknown.

“...the hut was made entirely out of palmetto leaves, thatched from top to bottom, and had only one small low aperture to crawl in by; it looked very much like an oven, but I found when I got into it that it did not feel like an oven. There was no door to close in this unusual hut...”

Military Occupation during the Second Seminole War

During the Second Seminole War, the Florida Militia occupied St. Joseph’s plantation and renamed it Camp Brisbane. They converted the large two-story house into a hospital on the second floor and a storehouse on the first floor. They also tore down the log blacksmith shop and two log slave quarters and used the logs to build fortifications around the hospital building. St. Joseph’s/Camp Brisbane became the main supply depot for the second brigade of the second regiment of the Florida Militia for its operations south of St. Augustine. The military forces also plundered a large quantity of the plantation’s crops for food and feed for their horses and mules. They also killed livestock for food and cured raw hides into leather products during their occupation. Interestingly, Brigadier General Joseph M. Hernandez commanded this unit of the Florida Brigade.

Ravage Resulting from the Second Seminole War

Major Putnam relocated his troops (including the wounded), black slaves, refugees and John Bulow from Bulowville to St. Joseph’s/Camp Brisbane following the U.S. Militia’s defeat at the Battle of Dunlawton. It was apparent that the hospital at St. Joseph’s/Camp Brisbane could not accommodate all the wounded as many required more skilled medical attention.

On January 28, 1839, Major Putnam abandoned St. Joseph’s/Camp Brisbane and relocated all of his troops, black slaves, refugees and John Bulow to St. Augustine.

Since St. Joseph’s/Camp Brisbane was left unguarded by troops and deserted by white owners and black slaves the Seminole Indians and their allies, burnt most of the buildings and looted the remaining property.

John Bulow, owner of the now abandoned and ruined Bulowville Plantation, was released from military custody and mysteriously died in St. Augustine on May 7, 1836.

St. Joseph’s Plantation Closes and Erodes

Hernandez was able to recover a percentage of his wartime losses from the U.S. government, which enabled him to partially rebuild the St. Joseph’s plantation after the Second Seminole War. He managed to

yield a considerable crop of sugar and syrup, but was not able to produce enough profit to maintain the plantation.

In 1850, Hernandez left the United States and moved to Cuba. The portions of what remained of the St. Joseph's Plantation were abandoned and eroded away over the following decades.

Amateur Boy Scout Excavations in the 1960s

Plantation buildings and canal ruins were visible above ground (*figures 11, 12, 13 & 14*) during the 1960s when a Boy Scout excavation project led by Reece Moore was conducted. The parts of the plantation complex that were visible appeared to be built in a series of levels and extended for approximately two hundred and fifty feet. Obviously, it is not known what portions of the plantation ruins remained under ground during the 1960s, as these boy scouts did not have the knowledge, time or resources to conduct detailed professional-level excavations.

Creal family photographs from the 1960s (*figures 15, 16 & 17*) also reveal that many ruins of the St. Joseph's Plantation existed above ground.

Decimation of the St. Joseph's Plantation Ruins

Obviously, from photographic evidence and eyewitness accounts above ground ruins of the St. Joseph's Plantation existed into the 1970s during the initial development of Palm Coast. For various reasons, some speculative, the ITT-Levitt developers destroyed what was remaining of the St. Joseph's Plantation, at least the portions that were visible above ground. It is not known what remnants of the vast complex could still be buried underneath homes, streets, commercial buildings or parking lots.

Today, the Island Walk at Palm Coast shopping center and the surrounding housing community and streets sit on top of the site where the once impressive St. Joseph's Plantation operated and thrived. Not even a sign exists to acknowledge that this large and important plantation once existed.

Flagler County's Existing Plantation Ruins

Today, there are ruins of some of the former plantations scattered about the county. Some are in county and state parks and others are on private land. It is hard to image the manual labor that was required and performed by black slaves during the construction of these large industrial complexes, especially when there are just a few remnants of the original buildings existing above ground today.

However, when artist concept drawings and written descriptions of the buildings and supporting infrastructure are analyzed, it seems safe to assume that the construction and maintenance of these plantations were massive and difficult tasks during the early 19th century.

The ruins provide physical proof to the historic importance of these industrial complexes, and are testimonies to the lives of the many black slaves that once lived and labored in the area.

Figures

Once Numerous Plantations (Flagler County Black History)

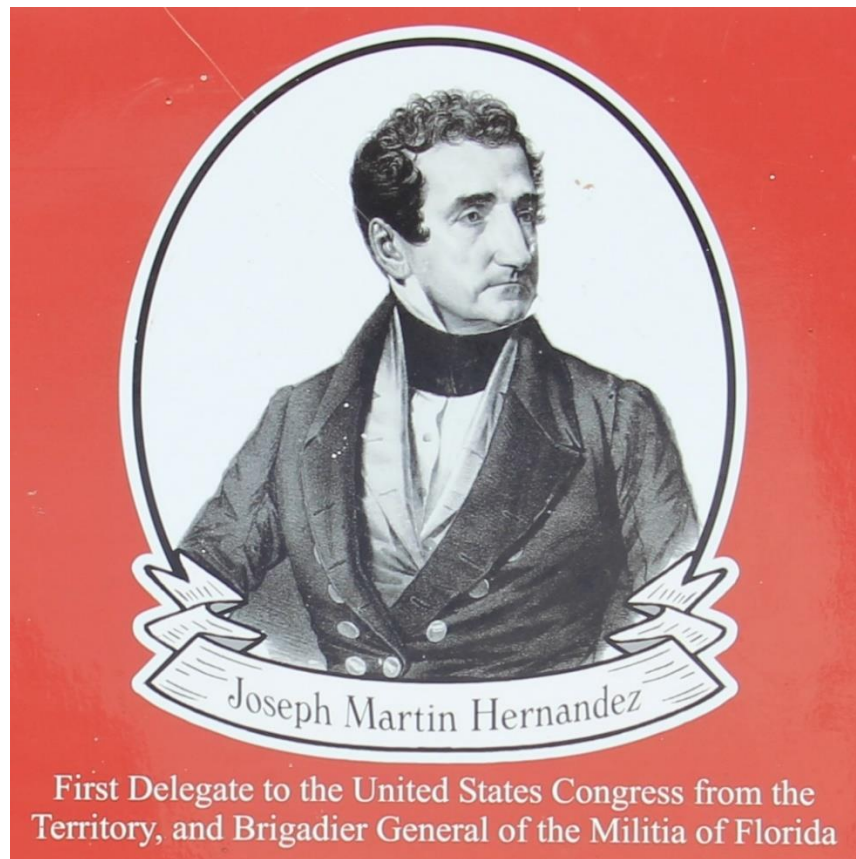


Fig. 1. Joseph Hernandez portrait on a sign at Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site in Palm Coast, Florida. Photograph by Author (November 2017).

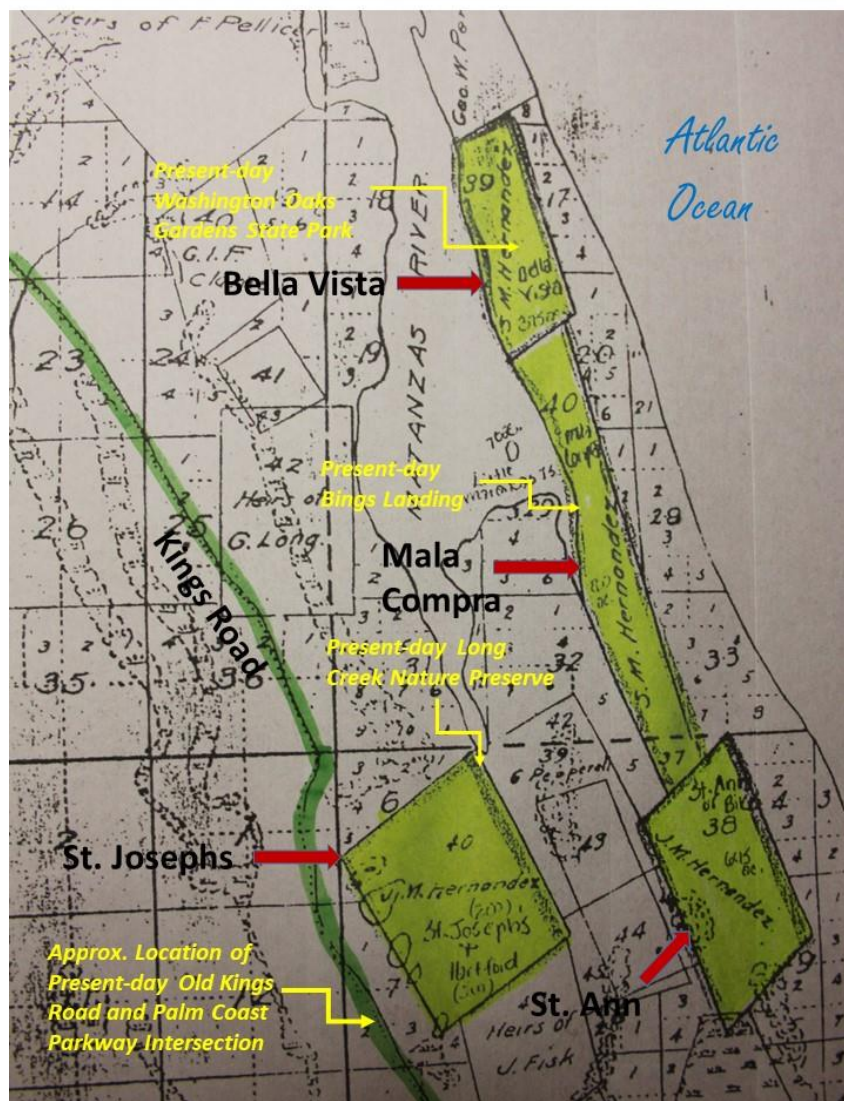


Fig. 2. Circa 1850 map highlighting the four plantations (Bella Vista, Mala Compra, St. Joseph's and St. Ann) that were owned by Joseph Hernandez. All four were located in area that is now Flagler County. The author added the captions and arrow pointers. Source: Flagler County Historical Society.



Fig.3. Mala Compra Plantation (an artist's conception of the plantation's main house area as it might have appeared in the 1830s). Source: Exhibit at the Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site in Palm Coast, Florida. Photograph by Author (September 2019).

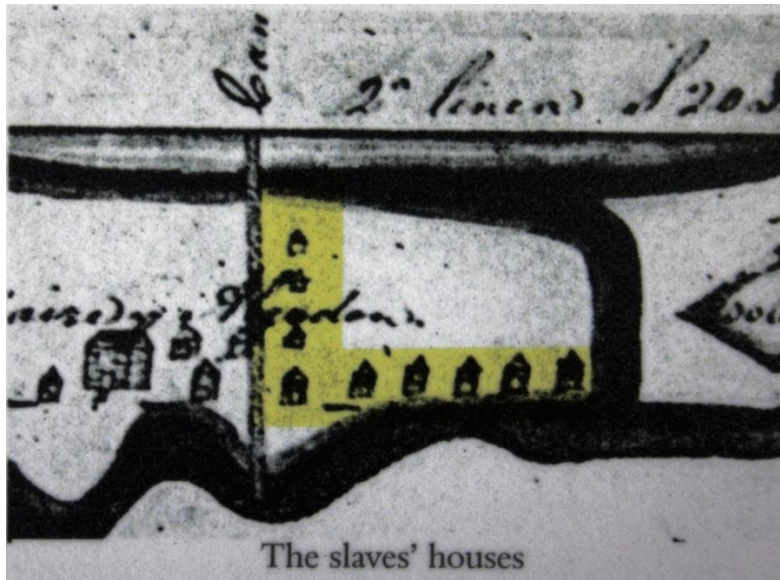


Fig. 4. Slave houses at Mala Compra Plantation were documented in an 1818 survey. Source: Exhibit at the Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site in Palm Coast, Florida. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 5. Ruins of the fireplace and flooring of the detached kitchen building of the Mala Compra Plantation at the Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site in Palm Coast, Florida. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 6. Ruins of the kitchen area of the main house of the Mala Compra Plantation at the Mala Compra Plantation Archaeological Site in Palm Coast, Florida. Photograph by Author (September 2019).

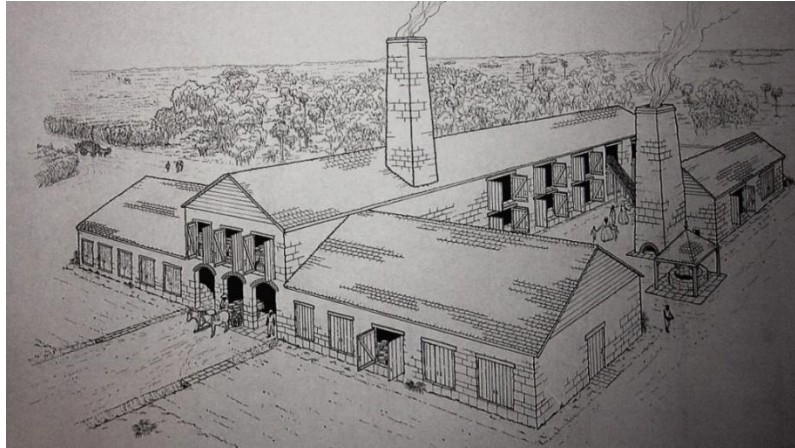


Fig. 7. Bulow Sugar Mill Complex (an artist's conception of what it might have looked like around 1835). Source: Exhibit from Florida State Parks. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 8. Site where one of the 46 slave cabins at Bulowville once stood. All that remains on the surface of the ground are pieces of coquina rock that were once part of the cabin's fireplace and chimney. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 9. Ruins of the Bulowville Sugar Mill Complex, which includes a large intact chimney – southwest corner view. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 10. Ruins of the Bulowville Sugar Mill Complex, which includes arched entranceways – northwest corner view. Photograph by Author (September 2019).



Fig. 11. Canal excavations by a Boy Scout Troop led by Reese Moore (circa 1960s). Source: Flagler Beach Historical Museum.



Fig. 12. Excavation preparation by a Boy Scout Troop led by Reese Moore (circa 1960s). Source: Flagler Beach Historical Museum.

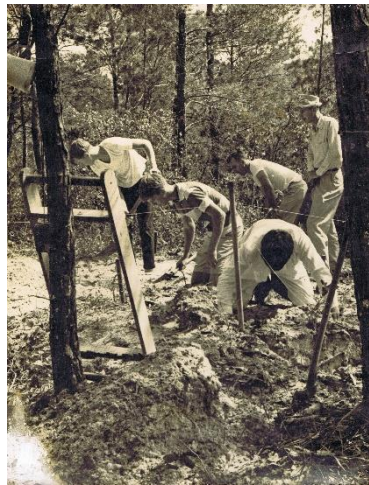


Fig. 13. Laying out an excavation grid by a Boy Scout Troop led by Reese Moore (circa 1960s). Source: Flagler Beach Historical Museum.

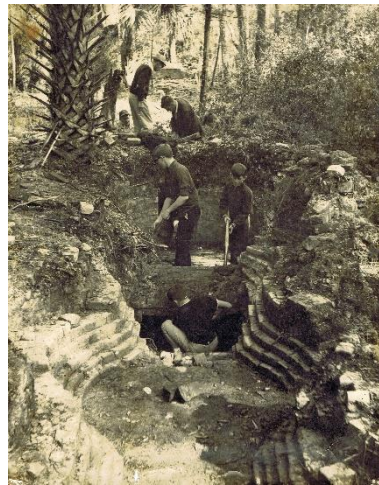


Fig. 14. Clearing dirt from a canal by a Boy Scout Troop led by Reese Moore (circa 1960s). Source: Flagler Beach Historical Museum.



Fig. 15. Creal family picture at the St Joseph's Plantation ruins - portions of building walls were standing (circa 1966) – Source: Rob Creal.



Fig. 16. Creal family picture at the St Joseph's Plantation ruins - portions of building walls (some more than 4 feet high) were standing (circa 1966) – Source: Rob Creal.



Fig. 17. Creal family picture at the St Joseph's Plantation ruins – wide curving canals were still extant (circa 1966) – Source: Rob Creal.

Notes

Once Numerous Plantations (Flagler County Black History)

¹ The **Second Seminole War** is also known as the **Florida War** and the **Seminole War**. It lasted from 1835 to 1842, and was the second of three Seminole Wars fought in Florida. It was the longest and costliest of all Indian conflicts in the history of the United States. One of the main causes of this war was Seminole Indians opposition to being forcefully relocated west of the Mississippi and placed on an Indian reservation.

² **Minorcans** are people who originated from **Minorca** or **Menorca** which is an island that belongs to Spain and is one of the Balearic Islands located in the Mediterranean Sea.

³ **Indentured servants** (also referred to as indentured laborers) are employees who are bound by a signed or forced contract that requires them to work for a particular employer for a fixed period of time. This contract was legally binding in British America (the 13 Colonies) and indentured servants were threatened with imprisonment or violent treatment if they did not complete the terms of their contract. Between one-half and two-thirds of white immigrants coming to the 13 British Colonies between the 1630s and the 1770s were indentured servants. The adoption of the 13th Amendment to the Constitution on December 18, 1865 made indentured servitude illegal in the United States.

⁴ **Dr. Andrew Turnbull** (1718-1792) was a Scottish physician who, in 1767, organized the largest attempt at British colonization in British Florida. He started a 101,400-acre colony with 1,400 colonists (mostly all indentured servants from the island of Menorca) called New Smyrna (now New Smyrna Beach, Florida). It was almost three times larger than the Jamestown colony. In 1783, when Florida was returned to Spain he left the New Smyrna colony and retired in Charleston, South Carolina.

⁵ **Patrick Tonyn** (1725–1804) was a British General and served from 1774 to 1783 as the last British governor of East Florida. Through good negotiations, he was able to keep peace with the Seminole Indians during his tenure as British East Florida's governor.

⁶ **Orange Grove Plantation** was developed from a 3200-acre land grant that Samuel Williams received in 1803. Originally, there was a plantation house, sugar mill, warehouse and other plantation related buildings. In 1830, the plantation was turned over to William H. Williams (the son of Joseph Marion Hernandez's wife Anna). The plantation was burnt down in 1836 during the Second Seminole War. In 1870, Matthias Day purchased the Samuel Williams land grant and began selling it off as land lots to start a settlement. The area where this plantation once thrived is now part of the city of Daytona Beach, Florida.

⁷ **Mathias Day** (1824-1904) was born in Mansfield, Ohio and graduated from Oberlin College. He started his career as a newspaper editor and was an abolitionist who aided the Underground Railroad in the Mansfield area. He was a visionary and thinker who ventured into several fields including sales, manufacturing, teaching, city planning and development. In 1870, he envisioned real estate opportunities for an abandoned sugar plantation in northeastern Florida (the former Orange Grove Plantation) and purchased 2,144 acres. He surveyed and platted the area and had plans to sell lots at \$25 each. However, due to financial issues his land foreclosed and was auctioned off in 1872. Day left the area and moved back to Ohio. On July 26, 1876, a town was officially formed on Day's former property and named Daytona (now Daytona Beach).

⁸ The **Whig Party** was a political party in the United States that existed from 1834 to 1854. It was a leading opponent of the policies of President Andrew Jackson and his Democratic Party. The Whigs supported the power of the Congress over the office of the President. In its brief existence four U.S. Presidents were served as members of the Whig Party: William Henry Harrison (in office: 1841), John Tyler (in office: 1841-1845), Zachary Taylor (in office: 1849-1850) and Millard Fillmore (in office: 1850-1853).

⁹ **John Joachim Bulow** (1807-1836) was sent to France as a young child to be educated. He returned to the United States as a teenager after his father died and assumed ownership of Bulowville. He maintained good relationships with the Seminole Indians, but did not get along with other plantation owners and was reported to have treated his slaves

poorly. On Christmas day in 1831, John James Audubon (1785-1851) the famous ornithologist, naturalist and painter visited Bulowville. He stayed over a month, collected two boxes of seashells, 550 bird skins, and drew various birds that he spotted in the area. The Tell-Tale Godwit, or Snipe, illustration (plate 308) in his book *The Birds of America* is believed to have been done while he was at Bulowville, and the background buildings on this illustration are believed to be the only known drawings of Bulowville. Audubon was grateful for the accommodations he received at Bulowville and said John Bulow gave him "...the most hospitable and welcome treatment that could possibly be afforded." A disturbing story regarding John Bulow tells of an incident in St. Augustine where he shot and killed two black slaves at a target shoot because they were not setting up the targets to his liking. He was arrested, but was released and exonerated of any crime after agreeing to pay the market value of the slaves to their owner. In January 1836, John Bulow was marched to St. Augustine by the U.S. militia forces and imprisoned. His plantation was destroyed and his slaves were sent to Anastasia Island. In April 1836, he was out of prison and recorded his losses at Bulowville to a notary. The detailed listing of his Bulowville assets totaled \$83,475 (\$2,256,100 in 2020 dollars). On May 7, 1836, he died in St. Augustine at the age of 29 under a cloak of mystery and the location of his burial is still disputed and officially remains unknown.

¹⁰ **Benjamin Putnam** (1801-1869) was born in Savannah, Georgia on the Putnam Plantation. He attended Harvard University, studied, and practiced law in St. Augustine, FL. During the Second Seminole War, he served as Major, Colonel and Adjutant General. Politically, he served in both houses of the Florida legislature and was the Speaker of the House in 1848. U.S. President Zachary Taylor appointed him Surveyor-General of Florida, a position he held from May 1848 to 1854. He was also was the President of the Florida Historical Society from 1853 to 1856. Florida's Putnam County is named for him.

¹¹ The **Battle of Dunlawton** occurred on January 18, 1836 around the temporary fortification of Camp Dunlawton, which the Florida Militia built at the Anderson or Dunlawton Plantation (which is located in present-day Port Orange, FL). Major Benjamin Putnam led a detachment of troops (St. Augustine Guards and Captain Douglas Dummett's Company) on a mission to remove corn supplies from the camp and plantation before they fell into the hands of the Seminole Indians. When the militia arrived, plantation buildings were already on fire. They waited until the next morning to confront the Seminoles and then the "Battle of Dunlawton" broke out. The militia was outnumbered, underestimated the forces of the Seminoles, and were handily defeated. Putnam ordered a retreat and the detachment made it back to the Bulowville but three were dead, thirteen wounded and two were stranded on Pelican Island (one of which was never heard from again). Camp Dunlawton was left abandoned by the militia and was subsequently burnt down by the Seminoles. The militia's eventual retreat to St. Augustine after their defeat at the Battle of Dunlawton resulted in the abandonment of military defenses on the east coast of Florida south of St. Augustine. Most of the plantations were subsequently destroyed by the Seminoles, which resulted in the devastation of the area's economy.

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-July 2020.

This article is an excerpt from chapter 3 - **Flagler County's Once Numerous Plantations** – in the (January 2020 published) book:

Perseverance: Episodes of Black History from the Rural South

by Randy Jaye

