

Thomas B. Linnard

MEMOIR
TO ACCOMPANY MAP
OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
IN FLORIDA



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MEMOIR
TO ACCOMPANY MAP
OF MILITARY OPERATIONS
IN FLORIDA

by
T .B. Linnard

Edited
and with Introduction
by
Frank Laumer

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SEMINOLE WARS

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Frank Laumer is a past director of the Florida Historical Society, a former member of the editorial board of the Florida Historical Quarterly and is currently president of the Seminole Wars Historic Foundation. His first history of Dade's Battle, *Massacre!* was published by the University of Florida Press in 1967. A second history, *Dade's Last Command*, was published in 1995. He has contributed articles to *The Florida Anthropologist*, the Quarterly, Tampa Bay History, and other scholarly and professional journals. Books edited by Laumer are *A Narrative of the Early Days and Remembrances of Oceola Nikkanochee* (University of Florida Press, 1977) and *Amidst a Storm of Bullets* (University of Tampa Press, 1998).

The Seminole Wars Foundation

The Seminole Wars Foundation was founded in 1992 with the goal of preserving sites significant to the Seminole Wars, establishing educational programs to disseminate information about the wars, and to publish books and other matter pertaining to these important but little understood conflicts.

To that end, the Foundation has published seven books, several pamphlets, and its members have given numerous talks throughout the state. The Foundation has also preserved the site of Fort Dade, and been instrumental in the preservation of the sites of Camp Iazard and Fort King.



Thomas B. Linnard
By William Garl Brown, Jr. 1847

Courtesy Topographical Engineers

INTRODUCTION

Thomas Beasley Linnard was fourteen years old when he arrived at West Point from his home in Pennsylvania on July 1st 1825. He graduated at nineteen in July 1830, ninth in his class of forty two students. He was promoted to the rank of 2nd lieutenant in the 2nd Artillery and served on ordnance duty for the next three years, first at Ft. Wood Louisiana, then Forts Clinch, Pickens and Brooke in Florida. While serving at Ft. Brooke as a company commander in May of 1835 he was assigned duty with the Topographical Corps of Engineers. Chief among his duties was to conduct surveys for military purposes. Among other officers with him at the fort in December 1835 was a classmate, 2nd Lt. William Basinger, assigned to Capt. George W. Gardiner's command, on orders to take two companies north to Ft. King. On the 28th Linnard was promoted to 1st lieutenant.

On the same day, fifty miles north of Ft. Brooke, Gardiner's (now Bvt. Maj. Francis Dade's) command was destroyed by Seminole Indians. Outright war began. Six weeks later Linnard marched from Ft. Brooke with Gen. Gaines and an army of one thousand. Reaching Dade's battlefield on the February 20th 1836, Linnard assisted in the burial of the more than one hundred officers and men, including Basinger.

With Gaines' command, Linnard continued on to Ft. King, then Ft. Drane and on south to the Withlacoochee River on a mission to find and punish the Seminoles. They found them when they attempted to cross the river. Driven back, Gaines moved down river several miles to another supposed ford and again was attacked. A log barricade was erected. During a lull in the fighting Linnard, along with a friend, Lt. Henry Prince, took a fatigue party out a hundred yards, the men cutting logs for a blockhouse. Linnard gave the opinion that the Indians had withdrawn. As Prince described the moment; "Whang! Whang! pop! fit! whirr! bang! spatter spatter! It is no use to discuss it any longer says I for there they are."

During the following six months Linnard took part in several more engagements with the Seminoles, including the action at Pilaklakaha and the Battle of Loxahatchee, receiving promotion to brevet captain in September 1836 for "Gallant Conduct, Activity and Enterprise in the War Against the Florida Indians." One month later, on November 21st, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Brevet Maj. Gen. Thomas Sidney Jesup, with responsibility to assist him in his duties as Quartermaster General, to transmit orders and collect information. Jesup had long been associated with his father, Bvt. Lt. Col. William Linnard, himself Quartermaster General in the War of 1812 and who had died only the year before.

On March 18th 1837, Bvt. Capt. Linnard was with Jesup at Ft. Dade, one of four officers to sign as witness when Micanopy put his mark to the Articles of Capitulation. A month later, at Ft. Brooke, Jesup wrote to J. R. Poinsett, Secretary of War, that "I came here [to Florida] without any knowledge of the Country – and there were no guides to be obtained on whose information any reliance could be placed. ...the consequence is, that we have perhaps as little knowledge of the interior of Florida, as of the interior of China.

"I have directed my Aid de Camp, Lieut.[sic] Linnard, to collect and arrange such data as are accessible... ."

Frank Laumer
Series Editor

Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay

September 2d 1837

General,

In compliance with your instructions, I have the honor to submit the accompanying map and memoir.

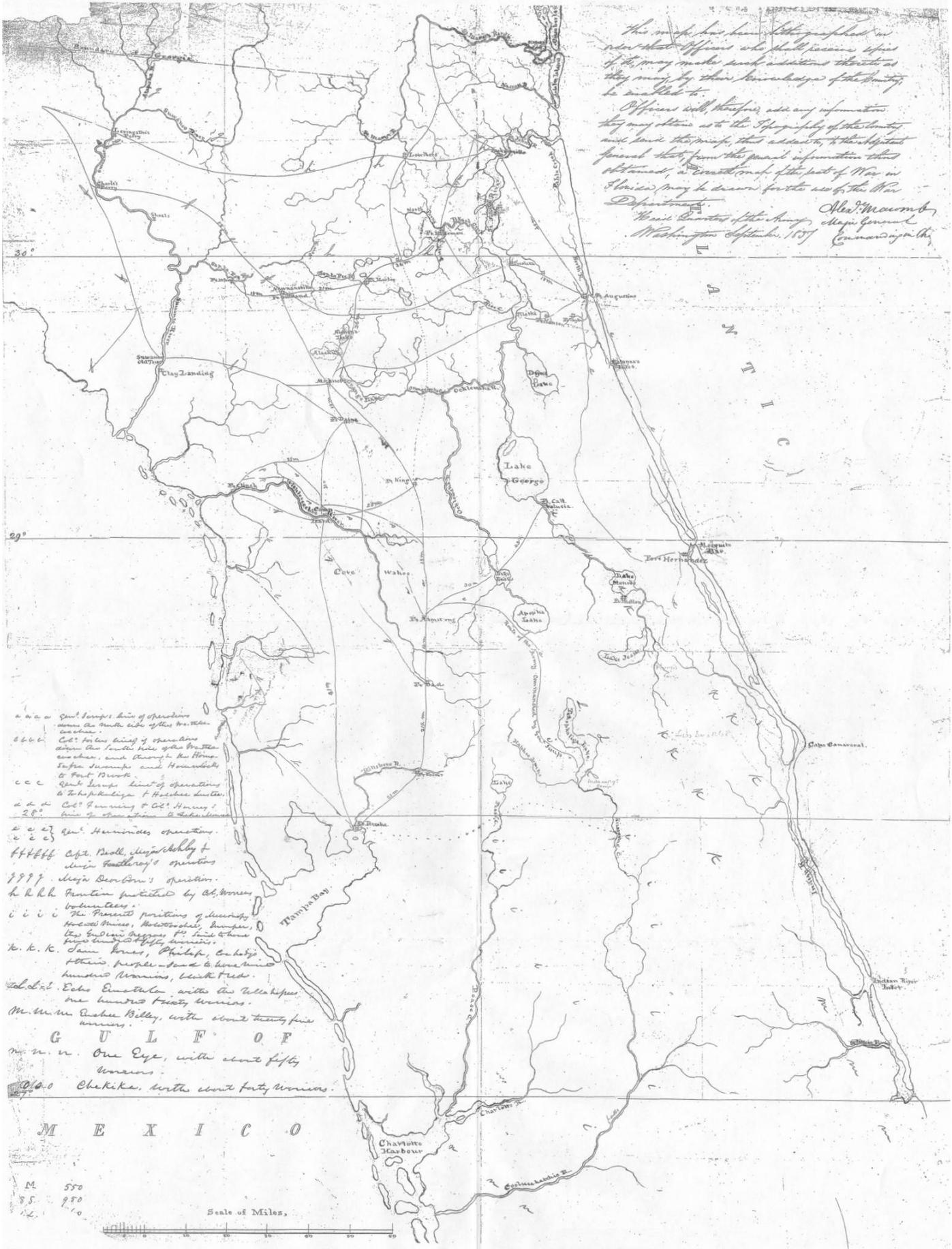
The materials within my reach, you are well aware, were few and meager; indeed the only information upon which reliance could be placed was derived from reconnaissance made upon your direction immediately after the capitulation¹ of the Indians.

I have the honor to be,
General
With great respect,
Your Obdt. Servt.

(signed) T. B. Linnard

A.D.C. & A.A. Gen'l
Army of the South

Major Gen'l T. S. Jesup
Comg. Army of the South:



This map has been lithographed in order that Officers who shall pass over it may make such additions thereto as they may by their knowledge of the country be enabled to.

Officers will therefore add any information they may obtain as to the Topography of the country and send the same, thus added, to the Adjutant General that from the general information thus obtained, a correct map of the part of Mexico in Florida may be drawn for the use of the War Department.

Wm. B. Mason, Major General, Washington September 1837

- a a a a Genl. Sump's line of operations
- b b b b Col. Tolson's line of operations
- c c c c Genl. Sump's line of operations
- d d d d Col. Sump's line of operations
- e e e e Genl. Hernandez's operations
- f f f f Col. Bull's operations
- g g g g Genl. Berbon's operations
- h h h h Frontier protected by Col. Moore
- i i i i The present positions of various
- k k k k San Juan, Philip, and other
- l l l l Echo Estrella with the Tallapoosa
- m m m m Col. Billy, with about twenty five
- n n n n One Eye, with about fifty
- o o o o Chetika, with about forty warriors.

M E X I C O

G U L F O F

Scale of Miles,

M 550
S 950
L 110

The Theatre of Military operations in Florida has been chiefly confined to the district of country included between the 28th & 30th parallels of North latitude. Occasional expeditions have been directed to numerous points of the coast from Charlotte Harbour on the Gulf of Mexico nearly to Cape Cannaviral [Canaveral] on the Atlantic.

Of all parts of this tract, the greatest interest attaches to the Wee-thloe-cochie [Withlacoochee] river and its vicinity on account of the obstinate defence [sic] which the Indians made of the strongholds on its banks and the reluctance which they evinced to abandon them. Here have been fought the hardest battles that have distinguished the war, and if the successes on the part of the whites have been but partial, it must be in a great measure attributed to our ignorance of the topography of the Country and of the passes from one position to another, forcing us to confine our attacks to a single point and depriving us of the advantage of intercepting the enemy's retreat.

The knowledge that we have acquired of this river has been gained at the point of the bayonet.

It takes its rise in several cypress swamps in about the latitude 28^o2' and crossing the Military road³ from Tampa Bay forty three miles from Fort Brooke⁴ pursues a north and west course to the Gulf of Mexico, where it discharges itself in latitude 29^o9'. Its course is remarkably tortuous, its breadth seldom exceeds 25 yards, and its depth varies from 3 feet on the rapids to 12 or 14 in its more sluggish parts.

By direction of General Jesup an examination of the stream was made by Lieut Hunter⁵ of the Navy. In a small steamer this officer effected the ascent of the river [from the Gulf] to within a few miles of camp Izard⁶, where he left the Steamboat and continued his examination in a barge about 25 miles farther to a Lake [Panasoffkee] fed by a multitude of small streams none of which were sufficiently large to admit his boat. Later examinations have led to the belief that Lt Hunter might have mistaken one of the tributaries for the main river after passing Camp Izard - The distance on the river as estimated by Lieut H. from the mouth to the highest point reached by him is ninety miles, and the same points are probably not more than twenty five or thirty miles distant in a direct line. Twenty one rapids were passed, some of them were passed by steam alone, others rendered warping & Spanish windlasses⁷ necessary.

The river after crossing the military road [Here Linnard has returned to the descent of the river beginning at Ft. Dade⁸.] takes a course nearly north for about forty miles and then bends to the west - On the east side of the North stretch are situated the Wahoo and Panee-sufekkee swamps - the latter is very extensive, and contains a lake of some magnitude, the source of Muddy Branch the principal tributary of the Wiethlocochee.

Below and and [sic] on the opposite side of the river is the "Cove", formed by a chain of lakes or ponds, communicating with each other by boggy sluices and extending from a point five miles above camp Izard, almost to Choco-chattee [Chocachatti]. The "Cove" is the tract between the lakes and river, which communicate at both extremities of the Cove, and consists of "pine Islands"[,] Cypress Swamps, hammocks, scrubs, & ponds. These three localities on both sides of the river, from their size and intricacy afforded admirable positions for defense, and concealment in case of defeat to the Indians, who, in a short time, if pressed, were able to throw themselves across the river, and place themselves in security on the opposite bank among the large trees that grow in its swamps. In each of these positions were large fields, the soil being of excellent quality.

Below Camp Izard there are no positions that compare in point of strength with those above; the river is at times without swamp, the pine wood extending quite to the banks - Ten miles

below Camp IZard is a remarkable Spring called the Blue Spring, that bursts from the base of a hill with the magnitude of a small river - This basin immediately at its source is 30 or 40 yards wide - the water is of the colour of copperas [ferrous sulphate; i.e. green], and its temperature much higher than that of the river water. A trail crosses by a ford two miles below its sources from the vicinity of Camp IZard to near Fort Clinch⁹.

This Fort is situated on the right bank of the river twelve miles above the mouth. The position cannot be held in Summer owing to its extreme unhealthiness at that season. The Country to the north & east of the Fort is very low and even in the dry season is partially covered with water - in the summer it must be almost impassable. The banks of the river below Fort Clinch are low and marshy and at times covered with water.

At high water the bar, at the mouth has about three & a half feet of water.

During the Summer of 1836 an expedition was fitted out by the Naval Commander in Tampa Bay to examine the coast between Anclote Key and the Weethlocochee, with a view to ascertain if any stream entered the Gulf between those points. None were then discovered.

The operations of General Jesup have however led to the discovery of several considerable streams which rising in the vast swamp of Annuttiliga [Annutiliga], flow into the Gulf north of Anclote Key. The Annutteelega swamp is adjacent to the Gulf, and its northern extremity is near the Weethlocochee. It extends south of Choco chattee near which is its eastern limit.

A good road was opened by the troops commanded by [Bvt. Maj.]General [Winfield] Scott from Camp IZard, through the town of Chocochattee, to Tampa Bay, a distance of eighty miles. Between this route and the Gulf the country is but little known.

North of the mouth of the Weethlocochee is a very formidable swamp called the Wacasassa. A River bearing the same name flows through the swamp, which is but little known.

The principal base of operations has been on a line from Tampa Bay, to Garey's Ferry¹⁰ on Black Creek, a distance of about one hundred and eighty miles- This base was strongly fortified by stockade works, until the excessive unhealthiness rendered the abandonment of several of the most important unavoidable-

Twenty one miles N.E. from Tampa this line crosses the Hillsborough river- At this point is situated Fort Foster,¹¹ commanding a bridge over the river, which in the rainy season is not fordable.

Twenty two miles beyond at the Weethlocochee is Fort Dade, of equal strength with Fort Foster. A bridge is commanded by the Fort at this point.

Fourteen miles to the north, commanding the Wahoo and Panee sufe kee Swamps, as well as the principal Indian trials is situated Fort Armstrong,¹² near the battle ground of Major Dade. These three posts are so unhealthy in the summer season that it is impossible to maintain them. At Fort Dade, for instance, when it was abandoned in July of the current year, of seven companies of the 6th Infy. composing its garrison, there were but eight men for duty.

Fort King¹³ near the Big Swamp and Long Swamp, the residence of the Miccasukiis [Mikasuki] before the war, is situated near the Ocklawaha [Oklawaha] & about one hundred miles from Tampa Bay.

The Fort is located on high ground, is supplied with excellent water and is healthy at all seasons.

The road to this point from Tampa passes over a country, which, except at very few points is low and barren pine land, presenting few difficulties in the way of transporting supplies at any season.

Twenty five miles N.W. from Fort King is Fort Micconopa, [Micanopy¹⁴] a very healthy

position with excellent water. The road between these two posts is generally good, over a rolling stony country much of which is hammock land of excellent quality.

The posts of Fort Drane at Clinch's plantation¹⁵, and Oakland at McIntosh's on Orange Lake proved so unhealthy as to compel their abandonment.

Fort Crane¹⁶, a Stockade garrisoned by a detachment of local militia & occupied by the families of the settlers is six miles north of Micconopa.

Fort Harlee¹⁷ [Harlee] is twenty seven miles north from Micconopa at the point where the road crosses the St.[Santa] Fe river. This post has proved quite healthy, the country between it and Micconopa is low and wet, and the road difficult in many places after rains.

Fort Heiliman [Heileman¹⁸] on Black Creek is twenty six miles to the northeast of Fort Harlee and is the principal depot for the supply of the posts north of the Weethlocochee and for operations on the St. Johns river- It is however proposed to supply Fort King through the Ocklawaha and Micconopa & the posts to the west are already drawing their supplies through the Suwannee and Santa Fe.

The frontier settlements are protected by a line of posts extending from Fort Peyton¹⁹, on Moultrie Creek, seven miles south of St. Augustine, to Clay landing, eight miles below Old Town on the Suwannee.

West of St. Augustine 11 miles is Wheedman's, a plantation occupied by a detachment of Florida Volunteers.

Picolata²⁰ on the St. Johns, a stockade garrisoned by regular troops is eighteen miles from St. Augustine.

Fort Hanson's Moccasin Branch eighteen miles South West from St. Augustine, commands the trail from that town to the Indian crossing at Pilatka [Palatka].

West of Fort Harlee, which with Fort Heileman is embraced in the line of frontier defence, is Fort Gilliland²¹ at Newnansville, the County town of Alachua, garrisoned by Flor[ida] Volunteers.

Twenty miles west of Newnansville, and at the head of steamboat navigation on the Santa Fe, is Fort White²². This depot will supply the posts at Newnansville and Micconopa, and that ordered to be established near the Alachua Savannah. It is besides important as commanding the route of the Indians from the Wee thloc co chee to the Okee finokee [Okefenokee] Swamp. It is garrisoned by a detachment of Florida Volunteers.

At the western extremity of the line, near the principal crossing place of the Indians on the Suwannee, (Clay Landing), is Fort Fanning²³ garrisoned by a detachment of Florida Volunteers- This post also commands the Wacasassa Swamp.

Several posts have been established in rear of the line just indicated, which were found necessary for the protection - and subsistence of the Inhabitants near the frontier. Of these, three are on the Suwannee-Viz[.] one at Livingstons [Ferry²⁴], one at Charle's Ferry²⁵ and one at the Shoals, the head of navigation in the dry seasons - all garrisoned by Florida Volunteers.

The post at Lowthers[?] is near the trail from the Ocklawaha to Trader's Hill²⁶ and commands it.

The posts of Jacksonville and Mandarin on the St. Johns are garrisoned by Florida Militia for local defense.

The line of frontier defense has also been strengthened by a small post Seven miles S.W. from Fort Heiliman and another 14 miles both on the road to Fort Harlee the first Known as the post at Silcock's [?], the other as the post at Monroe's [?].

Two important positions were occupied on the upper St. Johns, Fort Call²⁷ at Volusia, and a

Fort Mellon²⁸ on Lake Monroe. These posts both proved so unhealthy in the summer, that it was found impossible to hold them without a great sacrifice of life; they were accordingly abandoned.

From Fort Call a road was opened, during the campaign conducted by General Scott, intersecting the Tampa Bay road west of Pilaklikaha [Peliklakaha]. Between the St. Johns & Ocklawaha the country is quite barren - passing for part of the distance through a dense scrub said to extend nearly to the meeting of the two rivers- The Ocklawaha where crossed by the road is about fifteen yards wide, with low banks and too deep to be fordable. A tolerable ford may however be found by crossing the foot of the lake which discharges itself into the river at this point. Six miles west of the river is the Swamp of OKuhumkee, [Okihumpky] through apart of which the road passes. From this point to Fort Armstrong the road is good, passing over a pine country, generally quite flat. The road passes through the Indian town of Pilaklakaha the residence of the principal Chief of the Seminoles Micconopa. It is about eight miles from Fort Armstrong.

At this point the route of Grnl. Jesup to [Lake] Tohopekaliga diverges from the Volusia road. The country on this route is undulating, principally pine land interspersed with numerous ponds and lakes. A considerable stream crosses it at the head of the Okeehumkee [Okihumpky] Swamp supposed to be the Ocklawaha. At the western extremity of Shapopka [Apopka?] lake commences a range of high sand hills, called by the Indians Thlan hatkee, [Thlawhathee] (White Mountains), whose southern extent is not ascertained- They probably extend as far south as the Kissimmee trail, which the Indians describe as crossing a similar range. Their height is so considerable and the acclivity so great, that drag rope's, heavily manned, were found necessary to assist the horses of the wagon train to pass them. To the east and south the route is over a rolling country, thickly interspersed with deep ponds and lakes until it reaches a point west of the north extremity of Lake Tohopikaliga when the country becomes more level, and continues over a low pine country and the prairie bordering the lake to the extreme point reached by General Jesup near the south part of the Lake.

To the west of the Lake and road is situated the "Big Cypress swamp", a stronghold of the Indians capable of being defended by a few men against a vastly superior number. The Coonti root abounds in the neighborhood - this, with the cabbage tree, furnishes an ample supply of vegetable food to the Indians.

A deep stream called "Hatchee lustee" [Hatcheelustee] (Black Creek), flows through the swamp and is crossed at only one point by a log - immense cypress trees on either side afford protection to those who dispute the passage. An intricate pass of the same description & equal strength is found on the Oklawaha east of Fort King, said to be a favorite haunt of Ascee-n-Yahola [Osceola] or Powell.

Tohopikaliga Lake is estimated to be about twenty miles in length and from five to seven in breadth. Its depth is not known.

During the occupation of Fort Mellon on Lake Monroe by a part of the forces commanded by General Jesup an exploring party under Lieut Peyton 2nd Arty. discovered, eleven miles above Lake Monroe, a large lake not before known, nearly thirteen miles in length, to which he gave the name of "Lake Jesup".

Lt. Peyton continued up the river about fourteen miles above the lake, and found the stream tending to the North east as he ascended & branches supposed to communicate with Indian river but nothing is known, certainly, of the source of the St. Johns.

Of the interior of the Country South of a line from Tampa Bay to Cape Cannaveral we have

no knowledge except what has been gathered from the accounts of Indians and negroes. According to them the trail from Tampa to Kissimmee, (the stream which flows from the south end of Tohopikaligu Lake), after crossing the Alafia river fifteen miles from Tampa Bay, passes over a barren desert country - crosses Pease Creek near its head at a ford - thence passing near the pond at the head of the east branch of Pease Creek, it crosses a range of ponds, extending from North east to South west, at the Buffalo ford ("Yanasah Intaigittah") [?] - thence over a rolling sandy Country, ~~much of which is covered with water in the wet season~~ to a stream flowing South, called ("Wee okufka") or Muddy Water - About a mile east of the Buffalo ford commence the Sand Hills, probably a continuation of the range which commences at Ahapapka [Apopka] lake. At the beginning of these hills the trail forks, one branch going to the "Big Cypress" the other to Kissimmee. From Wee okufka to Kissimmee much of the country is low and in the rainy season covered with water. On either hand is seen a great extent of level prairie country without trees called by the Indians "Hiokpo". The Kissimmee is about seven miles beyond Wee o Kufka - where the trail crosses it, the stream is deep and about 100 or 120 yards wide - the bottom is hard sand. In the vicinity of Kissimmee the Seminoles proper chiefly live, since the destruction of their towns in the northern & western parts of their Country. About a mile to the east of Pease Creek the trail just followed branches - the southern route leading across the Coloosahatchee to Punta Rassa, the South point of Charlotte Harbour.

Various opinions are entertained as to the points where the waters of Lake Tohopikaliga are discharged, and whether into the Atlantic or the Gulf of Mexico. It is believed by some to be the head of the Coloosahatchee which empties into Charlotte Harbour.

It has been stated by a very intelligent Indian, quite familiar with the interior, whose account has been corroborated by other Indians, that the Kissimmee flows into a large lake called "Okee chobee" [Okeechobee] or Big water; from this a river called Locha hatchee [Loxahatchee] or turtle Creek flows south into a vast lake called Pa-hai-okee [Pahokee] - In speaking of this lake the Indians described it as the open sea. It gradually approaches the eastern coast of the Peninsula towards the South and extends nearly to Cape Sable. The Indian informant distinctly stated that no communication existed between Tohopekaliga & the Coloosahatchee, this is, however, contradicted by the accounts of a captured negro, who seems to have a good knowledge of the Country in general. The Indian stated that the waters of these lakes were chiefly discharged into the Atlantic, and that the only stream flowing from them into the Gulf by which a boat could ascend to them was quite near Cape Sable. This is supposed to be the river called in the maps Shark river, about eight miles from the Cape.

Many of the streams emptying into the Atlantic from the St. Lucie to Cay Largo [Key Largo?] are known to have their sources in large bodies of water of unknown extent usually termed the "Everglades". The distance from the head of the St. Lucie, river at the Lake to its mouth is estimated to be about forty or fifty miles - towards the south the distance to the lakes up the rivers diminishes - at New river it is about eighteen miles - at Rio Ratons eight.

A party of sailors and Marines commanded by Lieut. [Levi N.] Powell of the U.S. Navy ascended New river into the lake at its head. It was found to be of unequal depth but generally shallow. The want of provisions prevented the party from exploring sufficiently to form an estimate of its dimensions. Large islands were found - one of them has been represented, by an individual who attempted to explore the lakes, as twelve miles long and abounding in several species of game.

The positions to which the Indians have been driven South of Lake Monroe and east of Tohopikaliga are most accessible by the St. Johns river. Steam boats of light draft can ascend to

lake Jesup and perhaps much farther.

It is apprehended that Indian River cannot be made available in the operations on the eastern side of the Peninsula on account of the oyster bars which obstruct it for a distance of ten miles at the narrows fifteen or twenty miles north of the inlet making the passage difficult even for small boats.

The streams on the Atlantic side south of St. Lucie river generally have falls of six or seven feet near their heads - those emptying into the Gulf, south of Tampa Bay, as far as ascertained are without falls though many are not free from rapids.

Shark river as has been remarked is said to be navigable for boats into the Everglades. The Coloosahatchee [or] Sanybel [Sanibel] has been examined forty to fifty miles above its mouth, to a small lake - above this point it is unknown. As far as explored it is deep, and free from obstructions and navigable for small steamboats. Pease Creek is rapid narrow and much obstructed. None of the rivers emptying into Tampa Bay are navigable to any great distance from their mouths. The Mannettee [Manatee] near the entrance to the Bay is the largest. Vessels drawing nine feet water can enter it. On the accompanying map Charlotte Harbour and Tampa Bay with the coast to the Suwannee are taken from surveys furnished by Capt. W. Bunce²⁹ and may be relied on.

The course of the Weethloccochee will be found to differ much from the course given to that river on the maps. It was laid down from surveys by Lieuts.[Henry] Prince, 4th Inf. & J.[ohn] F.[itzgerald] Lee, 1st Arty. Annexed will be found a statement of the posts that have been established during the war.

Respectfully submitted

T.B. Linnard
A.D.C. & A.A. Genl.
Army of the South

Maj. General Th. S. Jesup
Command. Army of the South

Statement of posts established in Florida

Posts	By Whom	Garrison	Remarks
Fort Brooke	War Dept.	R. Troops	Occupied
Fort Foster	General Jesup		Abandoned
Fort Dade	“		“
Fort Armstrong	“		“
Fort King	“	R. Troops	Occupied
Fort Drane	General Scott		Abandoned
Fort Micanopy	General Jesup	R. Troops	Occupied
Fort Crane	“	FL Vols.	“
Fort Fanning	“	“	“
Fort White	“	“	“
Fort Gilliland	General Call	“	“
Fort Harlee	General Jesup	R. Troops	“
At Monroe's	“	FL Vols.	“
At Silcock's	“	“	“
Fort Heileman	General Scott	R. Troops & Vols	“
Jacksonville	General Jesup	Volunteers	“
At Lowther's	“	“	“
At Mandarin	“	“	“
At Picolata	General Scott	R. Troops	“
At Wheedman's	General Jesup	Volunteers	“
St. Augustine	The War Dept	R. Troops & Vols	“
At N. Symrna	General Jesup	Volunteers	Occupied
Fort Peyton	“	R. Troops	Occupied
Fort Hanson	“	Volunteers	“
Fort Call	Gov. Call		Abandoned
Fort Mellon	General Jesup		“
Fort Clinch	Gov. Call		“
Shoal's	General Jesup	Volunteers	Occupied
Charles Ferry	General Call	“	“
Livingston's	“	“	“
Fort Cooper	General Scott		Abandoned
New Smyrna	Genl Jesup	Volunteers	Occupied

AFTERWORD

“Linnard was recognized by Jesup as a superior topographical officer and assisted him in obtaining a lateral transfer [rather than simply assigned duty] into the Topographical Corps in 1838. During the next few years he worked on projects in New York Harbor, the Delaware Breakwater, Mobile Bay and the Red River.

“At the outset of the Mexican War, Linnard was transferred to the frontier in Texas. He soon was on the march with the American Army through Chihuahua and was heavily engaged during the Battle of Buena Vista, for which he received his rank of Brevet Major. At the termination of that war, he was assigned duty constructing new lighthouses . . . along the Florida coast, specifically at Carysfort Reef and Sand Key. . . . A sad ending to Bvt. Maj. Linnard came on April 24, 1851, when he died in Philadelphia while making additional arrangements for the lighthouse[es].”³⁰

A word of acknowledgment. Dr. Joe Knetsch found the Linnard Memoir and map and provided the Foundation with a preliminary typescript. The typescript was refined and retyped for editing by Mary Lou Missall. She also found the painting of Linnard. Debbie Harper, ever patient, corrected all my computer errors.

F.L.

END NOTES

¹ The Acts of Capitulation were signed by Seminole leaders at Ft. Dade on 6 March 1837.

² The Green Swamp.

³ The Fort King Road, cleared in 1825, from Fort Brooke at Tampa Bay to Fort King (present day Ocala).

⁴ This fort was established by Lt. Col. George M. Brooke at the head of Tampa Bay as “Cantonment” Brooke in 1824.

⁵ Believed to be Lt. William W. Hunter.

⁶ Camp Izard was a breastwork encampment built by the men of Gen. Gaines’ command in February 1836 during a battle with Seminole Indians, named for Lt. James Farley Izard, killed in battle.

⁷ Warping is to move a vessel by hauling on a line; a windlass is a cylinder wound with rope and turned with a crank.

⁸ This fort, built in 1837 on the bank of the Withlacoochee River at the Ft. King Road crossing was named for Bvt. Maj. Francis Langhorne Dade, killed in action with Seminole Indians on 28 December 1835.

⁹ This fort was named for Col. Duncan Lamont Clinch.

¹⁰ Garey's Ferry, was established as an army depot in 1836 was on the north side of Black Creek near the present town of Middleburg.

¹¹ A full-scale replica of Fort Foster stands on the original site, the south bank of the Big Hillsborough, named in honor of Bvt. Lt. Col. William Stanhope Foster.

¹² Named for Brig. Gen. Robert Armstrong, commander of a Tennessee brigade and built immediately west of the Fort King Road, a quarter mile north of Dade's battleground.

¹³ Fort King (originally Cantonment King) was built in 1827, named for Col. William King.

¹⁴ Fort Micanopy is believed to be the same site as the town of Micanopy, established, by agreement with the Seminoles in 1820, the oldest white settlement in central Florida not on a waterway.

¹⁵ This fort was named in honor of Capt. Augustus Drane and was built upon Gen. Clinch's plantation of three thousand acres in Alachua County. Clinch called it Auld Lang Syne, literally "old long since" in Scottish, a phrase made popular in song by Robert Burns meaning "times long past".

¹⁶ A temporary post named for Lt. Col. Ichabod Bennet Crane.

¹⁷ Fort Harlee was situated on the Santa Fe River four miles north of Waldo in Alachua County, established in March 1837.

¹⁸ Fort Heileman, honoring Maj. Julius Frederick Heileman, stood across from Garey's Ferry on Black Creek.

¹⁹ Fort Peyton was seven miles south of St Augustine near Moultrie Creek, and consisted of four log houses built in a square.

²⁰ Picolata was already considered ancient in 1773. It was due west of Saint Augustine on the east bank of the Saint John's River and served as a supply depot during the Second Seminole War.

²¹ Gilliland was a picketed fort near Newnansville.

²² Fort White stood on the south bank of the Santa Fe river near Natural Bridge.

²³ Located near to and south of Suwannee Old Town, Fort Fanning was named in honor of Bvt. Col. Alexander C.W. Fanning.

²⁴ Livingston's Ferry crossed the Suwannee River five miles south of the junction with the Upper Withlacoochee.

²⁵ Charles Ferry crossed the Suwannee ten miles south of Livingston's Ferry.

²⁶ Trader's Hill [Fort Henderson] was a post established on the Saint Mary's river in Georgia.

²⁷ Fort Call was named for Maj. Gen. [of militia] Richard Keith Call, Governor of Florida at this time.

²⁸ Fort Mellon was built on the southwest bank of Lake Monroe, named in honor of Captain Charles Mellon, killed in action with Seminole Indians 8 February 1837.

²⁹ William Bunce was a sea captain and Gulf Coast entrepreneur.

³⁰ This is an excerpt from Jerry Wilkinson's, "Indian Key and the Carysfort Reef Lighthouse", General History of Indian Key.

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