

ROBERT ANDERSON

FIGHTS INDIANS IN SOUTH FLORIDA*

January 3	[Wednesday] — with General Eustis ¹ column of southern army. Left Ft. Christmas ² E.F. [East Florida] in command of Company D, 3rd Arty., as corps of pioneers.	January 26	Encampment on Jupiter River — Ft. Jupiter ¹⁶ near scene of Lt. Powell's ¹⁷ re-embarkation after his affair with the Indians.
January 4	Encamped near a large cypress swamp.	January 27	Sergeant Boggs sent to General Hospital at St. Augustine.
January 5	Passed Ft. McNeill ² built by 1st Dragoons. 1st Dragoons and Alabama volunteers on the plain near Ft. McNeill — camped on prairie.	February 5	Column marched in search of the Indians.
January 6	Encamped near Ft. Taylor ³ (Captain Fowler ⁴ 1st Dragoons). Pony Dick.	February 7	Reached sawgrass swamp. Parley with Halleck-Hajo. ¹⁸ White flag sent out. Lt. Dyer ¹⁹ and myself with Company D, perform some wading at
January 7	At work on wharf for landing provisions. Bad foundation.	February 8-9	Conference —
January 8	Sent with Captain Fowler to ascertain if a practicable road could not be found through the Big Cypress Swamp. ⁵	February 10	Left Camp Truce ²⁰ for Ft. Jupiter.
January 9	Returned, making a favorable report. Camped on Gadsden's old trail. ⁷	February 11	Returned to Ft. Jupiter.
January 10	Column under General Eustis moved.	February 12	Paid for December 1837. Pay[master] W. C. Andrews. ²¹
January 12	Encamped near the Big Cypress.	February 14	Lt. Linard ²² sent by General Jesup to Washington — said to bear proposal that the Indians be permitted to remain in the south of Florida.
January 16	Reached Ft. Lloyd. ⁸ Captain Beall ⁹ and company of Dragoons, General J[esup] ¹⁰ and mounted men at Ft. Pierce. ¹¹	February 15	The Indians are to come into a camp near Ft. Jupiter — there to await the decision of the President. ²³
January 19	Left camp, near Ft. Lloyd.	February 25	Col. Taylor, ²⁴ Captain Barker, ²⁵ Lt. Hill ²⁶ and Dr. Laterin [?] reached our camp. Council with the Seminoles. Tuskegee ²⁷ and Halleck-Hajo.
January 20	Encamped a few miles from Gen. Taylor's battleground. ¹²	February 27	Council — Halleck-Hajo with Tuskegee and others said when the answer came from Washington to the proposition of General Jesup then would General Jesup have their answer about
January 24	Engagement with the Indians on the Lochahatchee ¹³ — Sergeant Boggs, ¹⁴ Co. D, seriously wounded. McPherson and Brown ¹⁵ struck by spent balls. Indians fled.		

*From Robert Anderson's *Diary*, January 3-May 19, 1838, Robert Anderson Papers, Book 2, 1838-1839, MSS Division, Library of Congress.



Major Robert Anderson as he appeared in the spring of 1861, shortly after the fall of Fort Sumter.



Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup commanded the army in Florida from 1836 to 1838, and led the advance into the southern peninsula as detailed by Anderson in his diary.

- abiding the President's will. They would see what they would do. Ceremonious dance.
- March 2 [Friday] - Left Ft. Jupiter with Major Lauderdale²⁸ and 200 mounted Tennessee vols. Commanding Co. D and 38 men attached to Pioneers.
- March 5 Reached New River - coontihatchee²⁹ - heavy rains - experiments in eating raw coonti.
- March 6 Changed the camp to about 1/8 mile above Cooly's patch.³⁰ Steam Boat Alabama and sloop Citizen here with provisions. Site of Ft. Lauderdale.³¹
- March 15 Learned that Col. Bankhead³² had arrived at Ft. Dallas³³ and that he is placed in command of country south of Jupiter. Party of Indians discovered by our scouts about 10 miles from camp.
- March 18 Col. Bankhead arrived with four companies, H and D [of the] 1st Artillery [and] H and D [of the] 4th Artillery. Information brought that a messenger had been sent to the camp of Coacu-chie³⁴ and Alligator.³⁵ He is to return in four or five days.
- March 20 Two companies of 1st Artillery arrived.
- March 21 Indian messenger Joseph³⁶ entered camp saying that he could not find the Indians, that they had scattered.
- March 22-25 Left camp in steamer Isis. Powell's command in boats ascended the south fork of the south branch of New River and encamped at the old Tallahassee³⁷ village. Three Indians brought in by the Tennesseans. Lt. Anderson ordered back to camp sick. Command with great labor reached Pine Island.³⁸ The white flag fired on. The Indians driven from the Island. Boats, jewelry, coonti, cooked provisions, etc., found on island. Command returned from camp on Pine Island to Camp Lauderdale. The finger of one man slightly wounded. One of the prisoners (Indian) escaped from the guard.
- March 28 Alex Hajo³⁹ arrived from Ft. Jupiter on a mission to the hostile Indians. Tustenuggee and Little Bear⁴⁰ came in from their camp about 15 miles from Camp Lauderdale.
- March 29 Left camp with Pioneers and Capt. Deering's⁴¹ company of mounted Tennesseans, with orders to bring in Tustenuggee and the camps near him. Marched about 10 miles.
- March 30 Reached camp between two small cypresses. Went to Tustenuggee's camp and told them I wanted them to come near or into my camp. Tustenuggee and two families came with me and the others promised to follow.
- March 31 About 1 a.m. Tustenuggee came to my tent and informed me that one of the camps (families) had gone off. That all the others (44) were in his camp except Little Bear who was near. He expressed fears about Little Bear going off.
- April 1 I told the Indians that my orders were to take them to Camp Lauderdale. There was 13 warriors, 33 women and children, eight rifles, one musket. Encamped near Hillsboro and returned to Camp Lauderdale (for names see last page).
- April 2 Col. Harney⁴² arrived and relieved Col. Bankhead and expressed his dissatisfaction at the Indians having been taken and brought into camp.
- April 3 Birthday of Sarah A.⁴³
- April 4 Major Lauderdale and Tenn. departed for Ft.

- Jupiter. Pioneers retained as such to Col. Harney's command.
- April 6 News by express that Alligator had delivered himself up to Col. Taylor on the 4th instant.
- April 7 Penetrated the Everglades by south branch of south fork of New River about two miles. Rocky bottom through the cypress. Singular spring limestone. Quantities of fish — many dead — shrimp — muscles [mussels] — snails — eggs, etc.
- April 9 Birthday of Lucy [?] A.⁴⁴
- April 11 Commenced building the pickets of Ft. Lauderdale, 60x50 feet. Pickets seven feet long, sunk 1½ feet. Loopholes under top string pieces.
- April 13 Finished the picketing. Commenced preparing top pieces for loop holes.



- April 14 Work discontinued and ordered to prepare for a

march. Four days' rations, 13 men and one corporal unable to march. Ordered to cross the river at four p.m. Encamped on south trunk of New River.

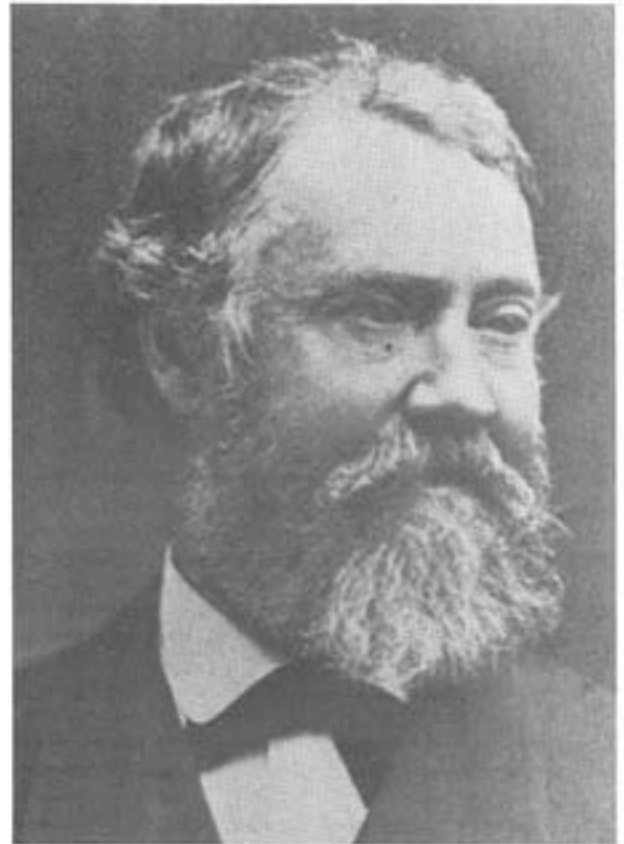
- April 15 Left New River at 6 a.m. Lt. Anderson commanding. One company Mounted Dragoons, three companies artillery, Lt. Anderson, [?] E. Aisquith,⁴⁵ (Lt. May⁴⁶ Dragoons). Col. Harney overtook the command. Encamped on north fork of Ratonas⁴⁷ — 13½ miles march.
- April 16 Wagons and mounted men sent back. Discontinued measuring the road. Crossed both forks of the Ratonas and Arch Creek. Encamped near Cooley's old place [on Little River] on Middle River.⁴⁸ About 9½ miles.
- April 17 Crossed Middle River [Little River] at the dam of the burnt coonti mill and marched through a country of pines, prairies, coonti and rocks of decayed limestone to the site of Ft. Dallas at mouth of the Miami — about seven miles.
- April 18 Crossed the Miami — no boats. Had pack ponies swimming. Marched to Lewis' plantation⁴⁹ where we hoped our march would terminate.

JANUARY.	
F	Passed Fort McNeill built by 1 st Dragoon. — 1 st Drag & Alabama vols on the plain near Ft. McNeill — Camp on plain
5	
8	Encamped near Lt. Taylor (Cap. Fowler 1 st Drag). Pony Dick —
6	
S	At work on wharf for landing provisions — laid foundation —
7	
M	Sent with Cap. Fowler to ascertain if a practicable road could not be found through the Big Cypress Swamp —
8	
601	

APRIL.	
W	Commenced building the pickets of Ft. Lauderdale — 60 x 50 ft — pickets 7 feet long — sunk 1½ feet — loop holes under top string pieces
11	
T	
12	
F	Finished the picketing — commenced preparing top pieces for loop holes
13	
S	Work discontinued & ordered to prepare for a march four days rations 13 men & 1 Corp. unable to march — ordered to cross the river at 4 p.m. — encamped on S trunk of NR
14	
6 13	

Sample pages of Anderson's diary.

- April 19 About 2½ miles. Camp Center.⁶⁰
A small skirt of rich land. Pine barrens covered with jagged limestone. The peaks [?] firm, the body of the stone seemingly composed of circular pieces of lime (as large as pins' heads) united by a hard cement Quartz. There we found plantains, coconut trees, limes, oranges — sugar cane, papayas, etc.
- April 22 Left camp in Boats at 8 p.m. Col. Harney and Lts. Anderson and Rutledge,⁶¹ Dr. Motte,⁶² 48 Dragoons, 30 with Colt rifles, 55 artilleryists, sailed and rowed all night. Breakfasted on the beach about sunrise. About 14 miles.
- April 23 Ordered to follow a trail near the shore. Pursued it through a mangrove swamp until its place of crossing a deep stream. Returned and sailing about 1½ miles north, encamped near the old Hunting Ground.⁶³
- April 24 The command of about 46 Dragoons and 43 artilleryists left camp and marched in WSW direction about 10 miles. Found a small party of Indians said to belong to Sam Jones'⁶⁴ party. Exchanged a few shots and ran, leaving two squaws (one wounded). Corporal Marshall⁶⁵ and 12 artilleryists on the left flank, it is believed we met the principal party, say about 15 warriors. Returned to our camp of the 23rd, bringing the squaw, the cooking utensils, coonti, skins, etc. The Indians protect the bottom of their moccasins by pieces of alligator skin, crudely prepared.
- April 27 Col. Harney and 46 Dragoons left camp in the boats about ½ past 11, leaving Lt. Anderson with his command of 55; 19 of "D," 3rd Artillery, 24 of "A" and 12 of "D", 1st Artillery.
- April 28 Marched with 30 men about five miles west. The country pine woods, intersected by saw grass and other prairies. Rocks rugged, bad marching. Col. Harney returned.
- April 29 Sailed back to Camp Center, leaving at eight and arriving at 12. Express arrived directing the troops to be sent North.
- April 30 [Monday] Ordered by Col. Harney to prepare for returning to Ft. Lauderdale in the first steamboat. Information from squaw by George⁶⁶ — interpreter — that Sam Jones left with most of his party about one hour before we reached his camp.
- May 1 Crossed to Ft. Bankhead⁶⁷ on Key Biscayne to await the arrival of boat Isis in which the company is to return to Ft. Lauderdale. Embarked after Sam Jones abandoned. Command moved across to Ft. Bankhead.
- May 5 Steamboat Isis arrived having thrown over most of her loading — Lt. Dyer 3rd A. and Lt. May Dragoons.
- May 6 Left Ft. Bankhead in SB [steamboat] Isis: Col. Harney, Lts. Anderson, May and Dyer. Lts. Warner,⁶⁸ Aisquith, Donaldson⁶⁹ with 1st Artillery detachment, one company, left at Fort Bankhead.
- May 7 Left Ft. Lauderdale with Lt. May's company Dragoons and one detachment Colt's Rifles. Unequal distribution of baggage. Col. Harney 1, May Dragoons 2, Colt's Rifles 2, Company D, 1.
- May 10 Reached Ft. Jupiter 40 minutes past a.m., having marched 63 miles since 50 minutes past 7 on the 7th instant. Letter from General Scott⁶⁰ received offering me situation of aide-de-camp.
- May 12 Left for Ft. Pierce in one of the public transport



Lieutenant Alexander B. Dyer, seen here in later life, accompanied Anderson to the Camp Truce conference in February 1838.

- May 13 steamboats. One boat abandoned on the river in a sinking condition. Reached Ft. Pierce. Captain Tompkins,⁶¹ D. [?] Decamps Lts. Hooker⁶² and French.⁶³ My pony Dick here nearly tormented to death by the flies.
- May 14 Left in Schooner Nevis at 8 a.m., 180 miles. Lt. Hooker.
- May 16 St. Augustine Lighthouse in sight at sunrise. Arrived at St. Augustine. Captain Webster⁶⁴ and company detachment under Lt. Donaldson, with Lt. Warner and company waiting for outward breeze.
- May 17 Left St. Augustine in Packet Empire, crossed the bar at 4 p.m. Col. Fanning,⁶⁵ Captain D. H. Vinton,⁶⁶ Lt. Peyton,⁶⁷ the [?] of Dragoons. [?]
- May 18 Arrived at Charleston at 5 p.m. Major Kirby⁶⁸ at Charleston with companies commanded by Captains Hansen,⁶⁹ Webster and Lts. Warner, Aisquith, Mackall,⁷⁰ McLane⁷¹ and company recently under Lt. Magruder.⁷²
- May 19 Left in cars at 5 a.m. Captain Vinton, Lt. Aisquith and company reached Augusta at about 5¼ p.m. 137 miles. General Eustis, Lts. Ross⁷³ and Martin.⁷⁹

FOOTNOTES

¹Brigadier General Abraham Eustis, commander of one of four columns of Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup's army which pushed into south Florida in early 1838. Eustis' column ascended the St. Johns River and then moved south through the interior, reaching the Atlantic coast at Jupiter Inlet.

²Fort near the upper St. Johns River in present-day Orange County, constructed by Jesup's command at Christmas time, 1837, and used as a launching point for his expedition into southeastern Florida the following January.

³Fort on the upper St. Johns near Lake Poinsett in present-day Brevard County.

⁴Fort near the upper St. Johns about one mile west of Lake Winder in present-day Osceola County.

⁵Captain Henry Waller Fowler from New York State. He became a captain in the 2nd Dragoons on June 8, 1836.

⁶Okholwakee Swamp, east of Lake Kissimmee in present Osceola County.

⁷Trail cleared by Colonel James Gadsden, who surveyed a route down the Florida east coast from St. Augustine to Biscayne Bay in 1825.

⁸Fort on Taylor Creek, eight miles northeast of Lake Okeechobee.

⁹Captain Benjamin Lloyd Beall who attended the U.S. Military Academy from 1814-1818 and became captain of the 2nd Dragoons on June 8, 1836. He was brevetted major in March 1837 for gallantry in the war against the Seminoles.

¹⁰Major General Thomas Sidney Jesup, commander of U.S. Army operations in Florida, 1836-1838.

¹¹Fort at Indian River Inlet established in January 1838 by Jesup's command, and named for Lieutenant Colonel Benjamin K. Pierce. Fort Pierce served as the eastern anchor of a string of outposts stretching across the state from Tampa Bay.

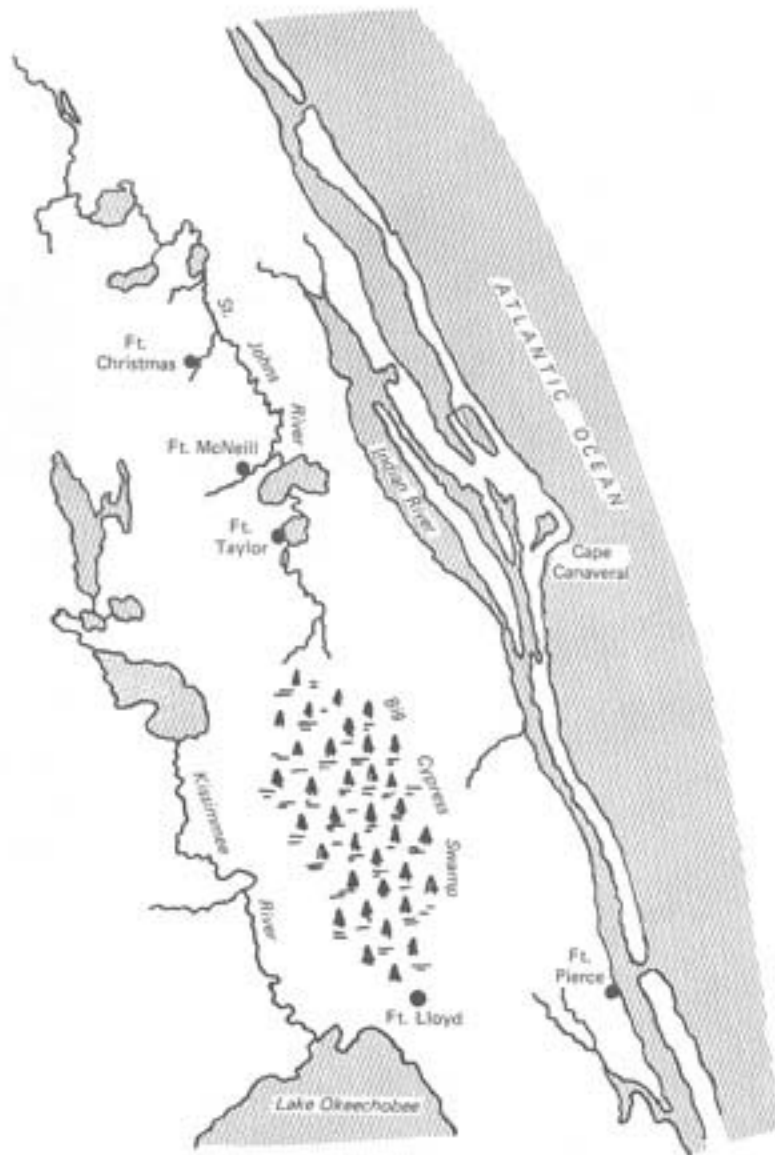
¹²Site of the Battle of Okeechobee, fought on Christmas Day, 1837, between troops under Colonel Zachary Taylor and Seminoles commanded by Alligator, Coacoochee, and Sam Jones, near the northern point of Lake Okeechobee.

¹³Battle of Lockahatchee or Loxahatchee, fought on the Loxahatchee River near Jupiter Inlet between Jesup's forces and the Seminoles.

¹⁴Sergeant Boggs was a member of Lieutenant Anderson's Company D, 3rd U.S. Artillery, and helped build Fort Lauderdale in March 1838.

¹⁵McPherson and Brown were apparently also enlisted men in Anderson's Company D.

¹⁶Fort on the Jupiter (Loxahatchee) River constructed by Jesup's command on January 26-28, 1838. Fort Jupiter



The upper St. Johns, Kissimmee and Indian River regions, showing locations mentioned by Anderson in his diary.

served as the main base and supply depot for the troops operating southward along the coast.

¹⁷Lieutenant Levin M. Powell, naval officer in command of a joint army-navy force assigned to penetrate the Everglades. Powell and the 152 men under his command reached the New River on March 8, 1838, and established "Camp Powell" across the river from Fort Lauderdale.

¹⁸Halleck Hajo was a subordinate of the Seminole sub-chieftain Tuskegee. After the Camp Truce conference, he entered U.S. Army service as a messenger-negotiator to treat with Sam Jones. Jones killed him on New River in March 1838.

¹⁹Second Lieutenant Alexander Bry-

die Dyer, who graduated sixth in his class at the U.S. Military Academy in 1837, and became a major general in the Union army in 1865.

²⁰Located between present Deerfield Beach and Delray Beach. General Jesup's army reached a truce with a large band of Seminoles led by sub-chieftain Tuskegee and his subordinate Halleck-Hajo during a conference here on February 8-9, 1838.

²¹U.S. Army paymaster located in Washington, D.C.

²²Lieutenant Thomas B. Linnard, Jesup's aide-de-camp.

²³Martin Van Buren was president from 1837 to 1841.

²⁴Colonel Zachary Taylor, commander of the territory between the Peace

and Kissimmee rivers. Taylor was ordered east from Tampa Bay with 1,200 troops to meet Jesup during the latter's invasion of southern Florida. His troops fought the Seminoles at the Battle of Okeechobee on December 25, 1837. Taylor succeeded Jesup as commander in Florida in May 1838. He became a national hero as commander in the Mexican War, and was elected president of the United States in 1848.

²⁵Captain Thomas Barker, 1st Infantry, was a veteran of the War of 1812. He died in 1839.

²⁶Second Lieutenant Bennett Hoskin Hill, 1st Artillery, graduated twenty-first in his class at the U.S. Military Academy in 1837. He was brevetted brigadier general in the Union army in 1865.

²⁷Seminole sub-chief who had been captured by Jesup's forces in December 1837. After making his escape, he led the attack on Powell's command at the Jupiter River, January 15, 1838. The following month he negotiated a truce with Jesup's army at "Camp Truce."

²⁸Major William Lauderdale of Sumner County, Tennessee, veteran of the Creek Wars, protege of Andrew Jackson, and commander of a battalion of Tennessee Volunteers in the Second Seminole War. Lauderdale commanded the column, composed of his own Tennesseans and Anderson's artillery company, which marched from Fort Jupiter to the New River in March 1838. Fort Lauderdale was named in his honor.

²⁹New River was called "Coontihatchee" — coontie river — by the Indians because of the abundance of starch-producing coontie plants in its vicinity. The concentration of this important Seminole food staple was a major factor in the decision to construct a military outpost on New River.

³⁰Plantation belonging to William Cooley, leader of the New River Settlement in the years preceding the Second Seminole War. The plantation was located on the north bank of the New River roughly in the vicinity of today's 4th-7th Avenue bridge. It was here that Cooley's wife and three children were killed by Indians on January 6, 1836, signalling the end of the New River Settlement.

³¹Anderson's reference to "Fort Lauderdale" here indicates that the outpost was thus named from the time it was established. This designation became official on March 16, 1838, when General Jesup issued Special Order No. 74 stating, "The new post established on New River by the Tennessee Battalion of Volunteers and Company 'D', 3rd Artillery, will be called *Fort Lauderdale*."

³²Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead, 4th U.S. Artillery, arrived at Ft. Lauderdale on March 18, 1838, with

263 men, and commanded the fort until April 2.

³³Fort on the north bank of the Miami River, near its mouth, established in February 1838 by the joint army-navy force under Lieutenant Levin Powell.

³⁴Coacoochee or "Wildcat" was one of the most influential leaders of the Second Seminole War until his capture in 1841. In 1838, he was active principally in the New River region.

³⁵"Alligator" — Halpatter Tustenuggee — was a chief of the Alachua group of Seminoles. In 1836 he led his band of approximately 200 Indians south from the Tampa Bay area into the Everglades, where he operated primarily in the vicinity of New River and Biscayne Bay.

³⁶Seminole Indian messenger employed by Lieutenant Colonel Bankhead to negotiate with Sam Jones and his band on New River in March 1838.

³⁷Seminole group descended from the Upper Creeks of Alabama and speaking the Muskogean language. At the beginning of the Second Seminole War they resided in the Tallahassee area of Middle Florida. Along with the Mikasukis, the Tallahasseees were considered among the most warlike of the Seminoles.

³⁸Island or hammock in the Everglades in present-day Davie. It was a favorite gathering place for southeast Florida Seminoles.

³⁹The same as Halleck Hajo (see note 18).

⁴⁰Seminole sub-chief who escaped capture at Hillsboro River when the rest of the Indians there were captured by Anderson and his company and the Tennessee Volunteers under Captain Deering.

⁴¹Captain William Deering, commander of one of the five companies comprising William Lauderdale's battalion of Tennessee Volunteers.

⁴²Lieutenant Colonel William Selby Harney, 2nd U.S. Dragoons, commanded Fort Lauderdale from April 2, 1838 until its evacuation on May 7. Harney conducted negotiations with the Seminoles at the second and third Fort Lauderdale in 1839, and commanded an army-navy expedition into the Everglades in 1841. He served in Mexico and in the West, and was brevetted major general in 1865.

⁴³Apparently a member of Anderson's family; perhaps a sister. The 1850 federal census lists Anderson at Fort Preble, Maine, with wife Eless, age 26, and daughters Ebera, age 5, and Maria, age 2.

⁴⁴See note 43, above.

⁴⁵Second Lieutenant William E. Aisquith of the 1st Artillery had a very checkered career. He graduated eleventh in his West Point class of 1827, but was dismissed from the army for misconduct

in 1832. In 1837, he was accepted as a second lieutenant in the 1st Artillery. Several times thereafter he was reduced in rank to private and sergeant, but became a captain in 1847, only to be reduced to sergeant the following year.

⁴⁶First Lieutenant Charles Augustus May of the 2nd Dragoons entered that unit upon its formation in 1836. He was a favorite of President Andrew Jackson, and became a hero in the Mexican War.

⁴⁷Rio Raton, or Snake Creek, flowed from the Everglades into Dumfounding Lake and thence into Biscayne Bay. Some maps identify the portion of the stream from the Everglades to Dumfounding Lake as Snake Creek and the channel from the lake to the bay as Rio Raton, while others, like Anderson, use the two terms interchangeably.

⁴⁸Here Anderson confused Little River, which flows into Biscayne Bay approximately nine miles north of the Miami River, with Middle River, which flows into New River Sound (now part of the Intracoastal Waterway) in Broward County.

⁴⁹Plantation near the Miami River granted to Jonathan Lewis under the Donation Act in 1824. Lewis was the son of Charles (or Surl) and Frankee Lewis, first non-Indian settlers on the New River.

⁵⁰Lieutenant Colonel Harney led this expedition (of which Lieutenant Anderson and his men were a part) in search of Sam Jones and his band. Camp Center was the old Jonathan Lewis plantation (in 1838 owned by Richard Fitzpatrick) on the Miami River. It was probably named for being the midway point of the expedition from Fort Lauderdale to what is now Homestead.

⁵¹Second Lieutenant Arthur Middleton Rutledge of Tennessee graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1837. He resigned his commission in August 1838, but served as a major of artillery in the Confederate army.

⁵²Jacob Rhett Motte was an assistant army surgeon attached to Jesup's Army of the South. His diary provides a detailed and insightful account of the war in southeast Florida.

⁵³Indian hunting ground located on the approximate site of today's Coconut Grove.

⁵⁴Sam Jones or Arpieka, the fierce Mikasuki medicine man, led his band south from the Withlacoochee River area to the upper St. Johns, the Lake Okeechobee region, and finally the Everglades, as the war progressed. He was operating primarily in the New River area by 1838. Managing to escape capture in both the Second and Third Seminole Wars, he died at an advanced age in about 1859.

⁵⁵A member of Lieutenant Ander-

son's Company D, 3rd Artillery.

⁶⁶George was a black interpreter with the army. In September 1839, he survived an ambush by Sam Jones' Mikasukis on New River in which his two companions, soldiers from Company K, 3rd Artillery, were killed.

⁶⁷Military post established at the Cape Florida lighthouse on Key Biscayne in 1838 and named in honor of Lieutenant Colonel James Bankhead.

⁶⁸Second Lieutenant William Horace Warner, 1st Artillery, graduated from West Point in 1836. Brevetted captain in the Topographical Engineers, he was killed by hostile Indians in the Sierra Nevada in 1845.

⁶⁹Second Lieutenant James Lowry Donaldson, 1st Artillery, was an 1836 West Point graduate. He became a hero in the Mexican War, and a Union major general in 1865.

⁷⁰Major General Winfield Scott, a hero of the War of 1812, had been commander of military operations in Florida in 1836. In May 1838 he was placed in charge of the removal of the Cherokee Indians with headquarters at New Echota, Georgia. He was appointed commanding general of the U.S. Army in 1841, serving until 1861.

⁷¹Captain Daniel D. Tompkins from New York State graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1820, and served in the 1st Artillery. He was brevetted major in 1836 for gallantry in action against the Seminoles.

⁶²Second Lieutenant Joseph Hooker, 1st Artillery, graduated from West Point in 1837. A Union major general during the Civil War, he became known as "Fighting Joe" Hooker. Lincoln gave him command of the Union Army of the Potomac. He reorganized the army, but was severely defeated by Robert E. Lee at the Battle of Chancellorsville in May 1863.

⁶³Second Lieutenant William Henry French, 1st Artillery. An 1837 graduate of the U.S. Military Academy, he became a Union major general in 1865.

⁶⁴Captain Lucien B. Webster, commander of Fort Marion at St. Augustine.

⁶⁵Lieutenant Colonel Alexander C. W. Fanning, 3rd Artillery, a veteran of the War of 1812, commanded the forces in the vicinity of St. Augustine.

⁶⁶First Lieutenant Daniel Hammond Vinton, 3rd Artillery, was promoted to captain July 7, 1838. His brother, Captain John Rogers Vinton, commanded Fort Lauderdale for a time in 1841.

⁶⁷First Lieutenant Richard H. Peyton, 2nd Artillery, had graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1831. He became a captain in July 1838 and died the following year. In 1838 he probably served as quartermaster in the dragoons.

⁶⁸Major Reynold H. Kirby, 1st Artillery, had commanded the 689 regular soldiers involved in the Pine Island skirmish in March 1838.

⁶⁹Probably Second Lieutenant Weight-

man Key Hanson of the 7th Infantry. Hanson, a native of Washington, D.C., graduated from the Military Academy in 1835, and died in 1844. If Anderson was referring to him, he was wrong — Hanson did not become a captain until August 1839.

⁷⁰Second Lieutenant William W. MacCall, an 1837 West Point graduate, was wounded in the Seminole ambush on the steamer *Santee* near New River Inlet in 1839. He served in the Mexican War and as a brigadier general in the Confederate Army.

⁷¹Second Lieutenant Robert McLane commanded Company E of the 1st Artillery.

⁷²First Lieutenant John B. Magruder of Virginia graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1830, and served with the 1st Artillery in Florida, where he fought at Pine Island with the forces under Lieutenant Powell. He also served in Mexico and as a Confederate major general in the Civil War.

⁷³First Lieutenant Richard H. Ross of the 7th Infantry. Ross graduated from West Point in 1830, and rose to the rank of lieutenant colonel in the Mexican War, where he was cited for gallantry. He was a native of Maryland.

⁷⁴Second Lieutenant William Thomas Martin graduated from the U.S. Military Academy in 1837 and served briefly in the 4th Artillery before resigning his commission in June 1838.



Confederate Major General John B. Magruder, who, as a lieutenant, had served in the Florida War.



"Fighting Joe" Hooker, as he appeared during the Civil War.