Austin D. Moore with Asa Moore transferred the tract (December 9, 1857) to John P. Sanderson. The heirs of John P. Sanderson (February 26, 1902) through a New York trust company transferred it, excepting one or two small parcels, to the Jacksonville Ortega Town Company, a New Jersey corporation headed by Wilkinson Call, for $40,000. The Jacksonville Ortega Town Company (February 20, 1906) transferred these holdings to J. R. Dunn. J. R. Dunn (March 15, 1906) to D. H. McMillan, Trustee; D. H. McMillan, Trustee, etc. (May 10, 1906) to Ortega Company, a Florida corporation headed by J. N. C. Stockton, by whom the tract was platted and put on the market as building lots.

William Jones, 1793—William Hendricks, 1797.
(South Jacksonville)

One William Jones, February 14, 1793, obtained a Spanish grant comprising 216 acres situated on the south side of the River San Juan at the Cow Ford. South Jacksonville now occupies this tract. Jones's land was confiscated for rebellion against His Spanish Majesty. It is not known with certainty what the trouble was, but we may make a pretty safe guess that when McIntosh made his raid on Fort San Nicholas and the Boats of the Royal Domain about 1796, William Jones, living nearby, was involved in that affair, and if so, the Spaniards had a perfect right to confiscate his land.

On May 18, 1797, this land was re-granted to William Hendrix (Hendricks) of North Carolina. Isaac Hendricks, son of William Hendricks, came down and occupied it, built houses and cultivated the tract for many years. It was confirmed to Isaac Hendricks by the land-grant commissioners. On February 11, 1823, Isaac Hendricks conveyed the tract to his son, William I. Hendricks, as a "Gift of Love and Affection". William I. Hendricks transferred it to his mother-in-law, Elizabeth (Hudnall) Hendricks, April 27, 1852, except 10 acres that had been sold to Sadler and Halliday and 7 1/2 acres sold to George Stone.

After the War Between the States Harrison Reed bought a considerable portion of the old Hendricks plantation and platted it as South Jacksonville. The remainder was platted in 1882 by Elizabeth Hendricks and named Oklahoma.