

just an ordinary cane mill, and the circumstances are recited to show the difficulties confronting the pioneers of this section.

Judge Bethune's crops were sugar cane, rice, guinea corn, arrow root, sweet and Irish potatoes, rye, and a varied assortment of vegetables. He had a peach orchard and an orange grove. He owned some slaves, but at harvest time he hired outside help or free negroes. When his slaves were sick he sent to Jacksonville for a Doctor Hall, no doubt the first doctor to settle here. It is interesting to note that the usual method of treatment was "bleeding": "Andrew sick; Dr. Hall came and bled him" is a characteristic note when any of the slaves were sick. And when one died he noted the fact as "Dick and George making Peggy's coffin; buried the old and faithful servant in the evening"—a simple eulogy full of meaning.

The sawmill and brick kiln at Panama revolutionized the method of construction in this section and the log-cabin era in Jacksonville was brought practically to a close. The skeleton of the court house was boarded in with lumber from this mill and its pillars were built of the brick from the kiln. The sound of the axe and the crash of falling trees in and around Jacksonville became more frequent with respect to clearing up for a building; in the high-flown language of Mr. Secretary Walton, "the lofty pines and oaks yielded their shade to the saw and their quietude to the hammer". It was now not a rare occurrence for the "Venus" to be tied up at the foot of Liberty Street unloading sawed lumber for houses or brick for chimneys.

In 1830, I. D. Hart built what was then considered a very large two-story boarding house at the northwest corner of Bay and Market Streets^a (and this was continuously a boarding house or hotel site for more than 70 years). Hart's inn furnished accommodations for people who desired to spend the winter here. The sons and relatives of wealthy men in the North came during the winter months and the climate helped them; they went back home greatly benefited, carrying an enthusiasm that is easily communicated to others. So the healthfulness of the locality was established—the greatest asset in the upbuilding of a place and the greatest advertisement it could have. People continued to come. Some stayed and entered into business; some settled in the surrounding localities. In 1830, it is estimated that the