

1877 SEASON 1878  
—OF—

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291  
525

**G U I D E**

To Southern

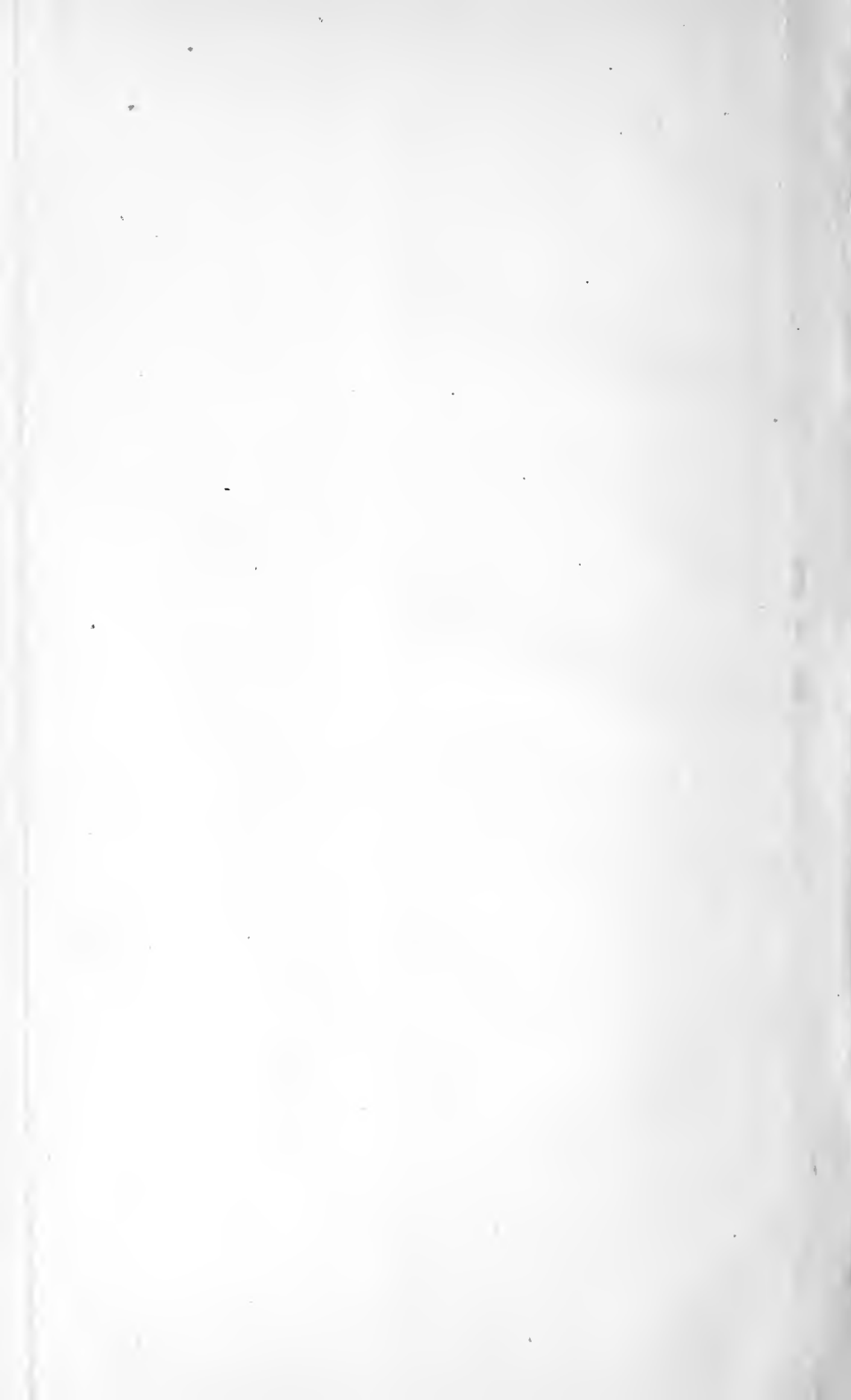
Georgia **AND** Florida.



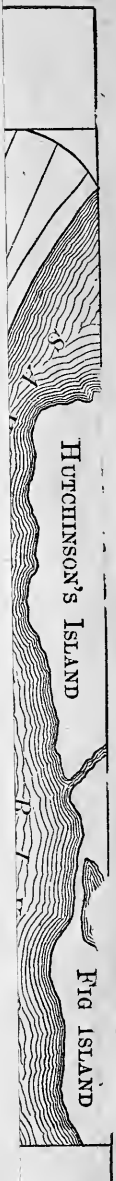


Class F291  
Book S25









HUTCHINSON'S ISLAND

FIG ISLAND

Savannah, Florida and Western  
Railway Company

# GUIDE

—TO—

## SOUTHERN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,

CONTAINING A BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF

POINTS OF INTEREST

—TO THE—

TOURIST, INVALID, OR IMMIGRANT,  
AND HOW TO REACH THEM.

—PUBLISHED BY—

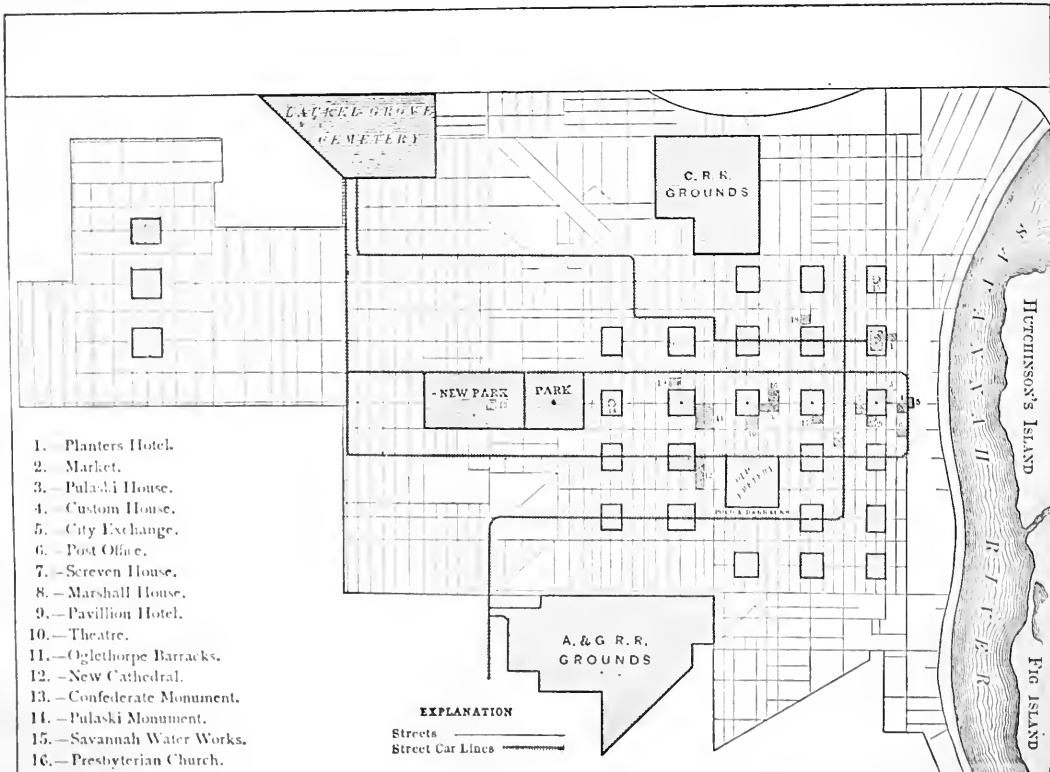
General Passenger Department  
**ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.**

ISSUED GRATUITOUSLY.

FOURTH EDITION.



SAVANNAH, GA. :  
MORNING NEWS STEAM PRINTING HOUSE.  
1877.



MAP OF THE  
CITY OF SAVANNAH





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# GUIDE

—TO—

## SOUTHERN GEORGIA AND FLORIDA,

1877-8.

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This is presented with the compliments of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad as their fourth Annual Guide to points of interest on their

### MAIN LINE,

extending from Savannah to Bainbridge, Ga., two hundred and thirty-seven miles.

### ALBANY DIVISION.

THOMASVILLE, GA., to ALBANY, GA., fifty-eight miles.

### FLORIDA DIVISION,

DUPONT, GA., to LIVE OAK, FLA., forty-eight miles, and their railway and steamship

### CONNECTIONS.

(See Schedule.)

Through cars from Savannah to Bainbridge, connecting with steamers on Flint and Chattahoochee rivers.

Through cars from Savannah to Albany, connecting with through trains on Southwestern Division Central Railroad of Georgia to Macon, Atlanta, Eufaula, and via Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad to Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans and Louisville.

Through trains via Main Line and Florida Division via Live Oak, connecting with trains on Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad for Tallahassee, Quincy, Wakulla Springs and points in West Florida, in connection with Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile and Florida Central Railroads to Jacksonville, Fla., without change; connecting at Baldwin, Fla., with trains on Atlantic, Gulf and West India Transit Company's Railway, making the most expeditious route to Fernandina, Gainesville, Cedar Key and

points on the Gulf Coast, and at Jacksonville with steamers for all points on St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers.

Pullman Sleeping Cars from Savannah to Jacksonville.

Through Sleeping Cars between Jacksonville, Montgomery, Ala., and Atlanta, Ga., via Live Oak, Fla., Thomasville and Albany, Ga.

### THE EQUIPMENT

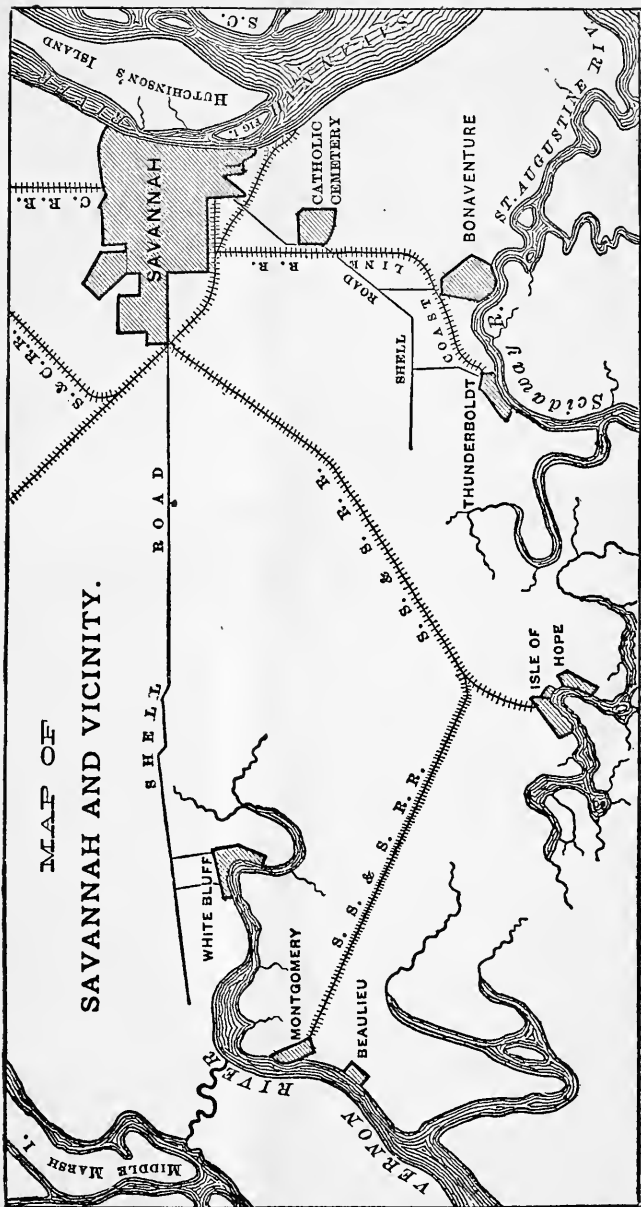
of the line has been renewed and made first-class in every detail and modern appliance, tending to the comfort and convenience of invalids and the traveling public.

### THE TRACK;

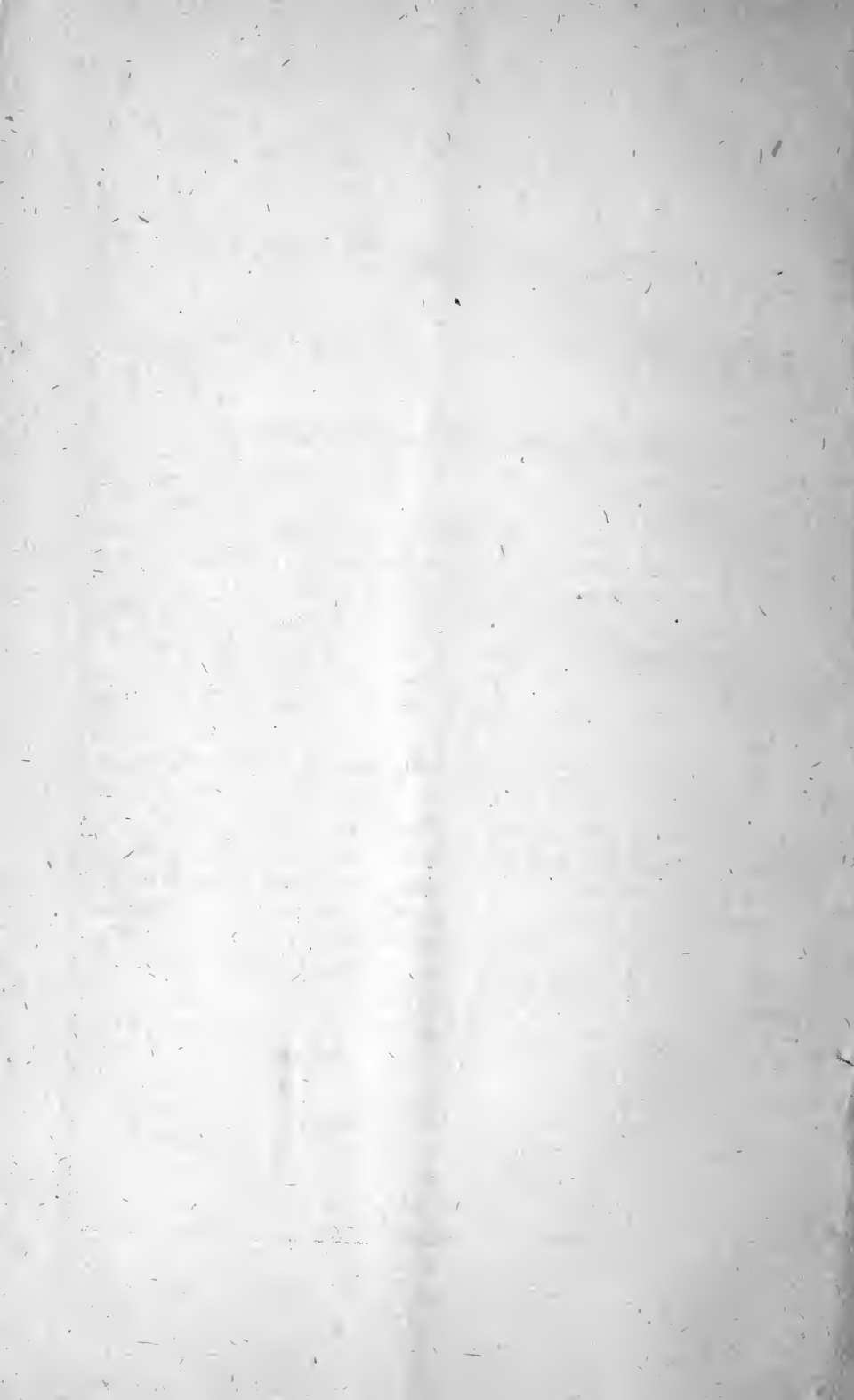
renewed with steel rails, enables this line to make the fast mail schedules with a safety, certainty and comfort not heretofore attained.

We trust the expenditure necessary to perfect this improvement in track and equipment may be justified by your patronage, which is respectfully solicited.

The special attention of the tourist, sportsman, invalid and immigrant is called to the many attractions, points of interest and advantages possessed by this section of country, which we endeavor herein briefly to portray.



MAP OF  
SAVANNAH AND VICINITY.



## STATIONS AND POINTS OF INTEREST

—ON THE—

## ATLANTIC &amp; GULF RAILROAD.

## SAVANNAH, CHATHAM COUNTY, GA.,

The eastern terminus of the Road, is the principal city of the State, situated on river of same name, 18 miles from the sea, with a capacious and well-protected harbor, with from 17 to 21 feet of water at high and low tide. Improvements are now being made in the river with a view to obtaining depth sufficient for any vessel.

Savannah has a population of from 30,000 to 32,000 inhabitants. It is the second largest cotton port in the United States, while its shipments of lumber and naval stores are immense. It is unquestionably the handsomest city in the South. Laid out with broad streets, closely shaded by beautiful trees that are green the year round, it has justly obtained the soubriquet of the "Forest City."

The city has ample transportation facilities: the Savannah and Charleston Railroad connecting Charleston and the North; the Central (Georgia) to Augusta, Atlanta, and the North and West, while the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad opens up the rich and growing sections of South Georgia and the whole State of Florida. There are three lines of first-class steamers making tri-weekly trips to New York, with semi-weekly lines to Baltimore, and weekly lines to Philadelphia and Boston.

It has some manufacturing interests, viz: a cotton factory, cotton batting mill, paper mills, rice mills, foundries, machine shops and planing mills.

The free school system is admirably arranged. Especial attention has been given to its sanitary condition. Comparative statements show it to be one of the healthiest cities in the South. The climate is better suited to some invalids than points further South. With its excellent hotel accommodations, travelers will always find a sojourn here pleasant.

Forsyth Park, 20 acres in area, is an attractive resort; the

*Wm. B. Ferrell's*

# European House and Restaurant,

158 and 160 Bryan Street, Savannah, Ga.

---

**OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.**

---

The interior of this building has been renovated throughout; the furniture and upholstery being all new; and the public can rely upon the best the market affords to eat or drink.

---

TERMS \$2.00 PER DAY.

---

Florida Curiosities,

*Orange Canes,*

*Sea Beans.*

Alligators' Teeth mounted in Sleeve  
Buttons, Ear Rings, Sets, etc.

*Shell and Fish Scale*

**JEWELRY**

READY MADE AND TO ORDER, AT THE

**JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT**

—OF—

# A. L. DESBOUILLONS

21 BULL STREET, opposite Screven House,

SAVANNAH, - - - - - GEORGIA.



shade trees in it, composed mostly of pines, are of the natural growth of the forest. In the centre is a beautiful fountain, after the style of those in the *Place de la Concorde*, in Paris. The walks are prettily arranged and covered with shell.

In the rear of the Park is a large enclosure, known as the Parade Ground or Park Extension, which has been somewhat improved by planting shade trees, laying out walks, etc. *The Confederate Monument*, recently erected here by the Ladies' Memorial Association, in point of beauty of design and finish, compares favorably with any in the South. The corner stone was laid on June 16th, 1874, with Masonic ceremonies, Grand Master Irwin officiating, all the military force in the city being present. The monument was built after a design furnished by Mr. R. Reid, of Montreal, Canada. It stands about fifty feet in height, from base to crown of marble figure on top. On the corners are pedestals, each supporting a life-size marble statue of a soldier on guard. On the base of the pilasters are appropriate mottoes: on the front panel is a figure representing the South mourning; the rear panel shows another figure of military character; the side panels bear inscriptions: on one is "To the Confederate Dead;" on the other, "Come from the four winds, O Breath, and breathe upon these slain, that they may live."—EZEK. XXXII, 9. Above these panels, a cornice supports figures representing "Peace and Hope;" above this is a statue representing "Silence." On the topmost panel rests the crowning figure of "Resurrection." The whole beautifully carved, and cost when completed \$25,000.

Bonaventure Cemetery, 3 miles from the city, only fifteen minutes' ride by the Coast Line Railroad, is one of the loveliest spots in the country; long avenues, arched by the branches of great live oak trees, from which an immense quantity of gray moss sweeps, adding much to the solemnity of the place. Bonaventure derives its name from the original tract of which it formed a part, and which was settled about 1670 by Colonel John Murryne. By the marriage of his daughter in 1761 to Josiah Tatnall, of Charleston, it came in possession of the latter family. This marriage is said to have been the occasion of the planting of the trees which adorn the place. It is said that they were planted in the form of the letters M and T, the initials of the bride's and groom's respective family names.

Thunderbolt, the terminus of the Coast Line Railroad, 4 miles from the city.

# Florida Curiosities,

Sea Beans, Orange Canes, Alligators' Teeth, and a  
General Variety of Shell Work, etc.

—DEALER IN—

WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, ETC.

P. LINDERSTRUTH, No. 2 Jefferson Street, Savannah, Ga.

## COTTON EXCHANGE

**R**estaurant and **C**afe

*6 Drayton Street and Bay Lane,*

SAVANNAH, - - - GEORGIA.

—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR TRANSIENT GUESTS.—

John H. Freil.

Isle of Hope and Montgomery, on the S., S. & S. R. R., distant 7 and 10 miles respectively, are pleasant places of resort, much frequented by the citizens of Savannah.

Tybee Island, at the mouth of the Savannah river and Beach Hammock, several miles south, are becoming very prominent as seaside resorts.

Fort Pulaski, on Cockspur Island, near the mouth of Savannah river, was the scene of a weary siege during the late war. The fort was badly battered up by the Federal guns from Tybee Island. Since the war it has been thoroughly repaired.

MILLER'S, No. 1,

Post Office,

10 miles between stations ;                    10 miles from Savannah;  
Chatham county, Ga. ;

Two miles west of Little Ogeechee river. Population 50.

WAY'S, No. 1½.

Post Office.

5 miles between stations ;                    15 miles from Savannah.

Just east of this station the road crosses the Great Ogeechee river, on which are situated many of the largest rice fields in the State. At Genesis Point, below the railroad bridge, Fort McAllister is situated, which the Federal fleet made several unsuccessful attempts to pass, to capture the blockade runner "Rattlesnake," formerly the steamship Nashville, which was lying above. They finally succeeded in sinking her. Fort McAllister was stormed from the rear, and captured by a portion of Sherman's army, December 20, 1864.

FLEMING, No. 2.

Liberty county.

Post and Telegraph Offices. Population 50.

9 miles between stations ;                    24 miles from Savannah.

Sunbury, 15 miles from here, on the coast, is one of the oldest settlements in the State.

McINTOSH, No. 3.

Liberty county.

Post Office. Population 50.

7 miles between stations ;                    31 miles from Savannah.

This is the nearest station to Flemington, distant 2½ miles; Hinesville, the county town, 5 miles, and Riceboro 10 miles.

# Screven House,

SAVANNAH, GA.,

R. BRADLEY, Proprietor.

---

*Rates of Board Reduced to \$2.50, \$3.00,  
and \$3.50 per Day.*

---

# CHARLESTON HOTEL,

CHARLESTON, S. C.

*Rates Reduced, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per  
day, according to location of Room.*

E. H. JACKSON & CO., Proprietors.

## WALTHOURVILLE, No. 4.

Liberty county,  
Post Office. Population 500.

7 miles between stations; 38 miles from Savannah.  
The village of the same name,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles from the station, is pleasantly located, and was formerly the home of many of the wealthy planters from the coast, and was noted for the intelligence and refinement of its society; there are a few of the old families still residing there.

JOHNSON, No.  $4\frac{1}{2}$ .

McIntosh county.  
Post Office. Population 40.

7 miles between stations; 45 miles from Savannah.  
Six and a half miles west of this station, the road crosses the Altamaha river on a lattice bridge with four spans." This river is one of the largest in the State. It is formed by the junction of the Oconee and Ocmulgee rivers; the former is navigable for steamers to Dublin, and the latter to Macon. Large quantities of lumber, etc., are shipped by this river to Darien, Ga., at its mouth, on the coast.

## DOCTORTOWN, No. 5.

Wayne county.  
Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 192 feet.  
Post Office. Population 75.

8 miles between stations; 53 miles from Savannah.  
This station is the site of an old Indian town, and the former abode of a celebrated "medicine man;" hence the name of the place.

## JESUP, No. 6,

Wayne county.

4 miles between stations; 57 miles from Savannah;  
County town; telegraph office and junction of the Macon and Brunswick Railroad; 40 miles from Brunswick, and 146 from Macon. The new and commodious "Altamaha Hotel" here will accommodate 100 guests. The hotel is also the eating house for passengers via the Macon and Brunswick Railroad; trains stop 20 minutes for meals. A weekly paper, the *Jesup Sentinel*, is published here. This place is growing rapidly; population 750.

# Pulaski House

**SAVANNAH, GA.**

---

This favorite Hotel having been recently leased by the subscriber, has had during the past two months liberal expenditures in painting, renovating and improvements, and is now open to the traveling public as a first-class hotel in all its appointments. Its extensive southward front offers great inducements to invalids and all others.

Rates of Board, \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$4.00 per Day,

according to location and size of room. A reasonable discount made to parties remaining a week or longer.

**R. BRADLEY, Proprietor.**

**Avoid the Transfer at Palatka!**

**THROUGH BOAT**

—FOR—

**ENTERPRISE, MELLONVILLE, SANFORD,**

Hawkinsville, Lake Berresford, Volusia, Palatka, St.

Augustine, Green Cove and Way Landings on

**THE UPPER ST. JOHN'S RIVER,**

—MAKING CLOSE CONNECTION—

**FOR INDIAN RIVER.**

**THE STEAMER STARLIGHT,**

CAPT. L. M. COXETTER, Master,

Leaves Jacksonville, Fla., every MONDAY and THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock; (after arrival of Train).

Bills of Lading and Railroad Receipts for freight delivered to Steamer's Agents, will receive prompt attention.

**HART, BENHAM & CO., Agents.**

## SCREVEN, No. 7.

Post and Express Offices. Population 40.

11 miles between stations; 68 miles from Savannah;  
Wayne county, Ga.

## PATTERSON, No. 7½.

Post Office. Population 37.

10 miles between stations; 78 miles from Savannah.

On line of the road in vicinity of this place are located a number of steam saw mills for cutting yellow pine lumber.

## BLACKSHEAR, No. 8.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 127 feet.

Post Office.

8 miles between stations; 86 miles from Savannah;  
Pierce county;

Has about 1,000 inhabitants; good churches and Sabbath schools; good day schools. Is destined to be the great stopping point for Northern travel for those seeking health, and specially in search of good winter homes in the South. Society is good; there is more evidence at this point of a good steady and permanent growth than at any place between Savannah and Blackshear. It is in the great pine belt of Georgia. Land in this section is slightly rolling, hence it is well drained; in fact, for persons desirous of homes where they can have a climate free from the dampness so prevalent on the coast, and where they can live cheaply on small incomes, this is the place. Climate delightful eight months in the year. It surpasses Aiken or Eastman; in fact, will compare favorably with many sections of California for purity of atmosphere and health. Lands can be bought for twenty-five cents per acre within five miles of the town. Lots very reasonable; *almost no taxes*. The great point at the present time is that our State debt is small; neither the county nor town have bonds, and it has been remarked that there is not a house mortgaged. We believe this to be very nearly correct—we do not know of one in the place. What other place has this record? People are industrious, frugal, and any information desired will be given with pleasure by addressing L. H. Greenleaf, Blackshear, Ga.

Hotels.—Brown's, recently built, will accommodate 70 to 100. Board per day, \$2.00; per week, \$6.00; per month, \$20.00. Knowles' House will accommodate about 30. We do not know of a better location than Blackshear for a fine, large, well-man-

**ASHMEAD BROS.,**

(Recently with J. B. LEPPINCOTT &amp; Co., Philadelphia),

**33 West Bay Street, Jacksonville, Fla.,**

Wholesale and Retail

**BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS,**

And Dealers in

**FANCY ARTICLES.****BLANK BOOKS.**Reading Books, School Books, Toy Books and Games, Chromos,  
Mottoes, Photographs, Scrap Books and Pictures, Sunday  
School Cards, Visiting Cards, Card Cases.**PRINTING.**Pocket Books, Albums, Papeteries, Pen Knives, Gilt and  
Velvet Frames, Slates, Satchels and Straps.**PRINTERS' SUPPLIES.**

Alphabet Blocks, Playing Cards, Tags, Gold Pens and Pencils.

**ENVELOPES and PAPER.**

Writing Desks, Lead Pencils, Slate Pencils, Indelible Pencils.

**MUSIC.**

Writing, Indelible and Stencil Inks, Etc., Etc., Etc.

**ARTISTS' OIL COLORS AND MATERIALS.***Orders by Mail Promptly Attended to.***TERMS STRICTLY CASH.**



aged hotel, specially for the accommodation of Northern travel during winter months, being located on the only Trunk Line between the North and South from Savannah, (if you go all rail you must pass over the Gulf Railroad), hence could some capitalist, interested in hotels, be induced to build a hotel that would accommodate 500 to 1,000 guests and have it well managed, we think it would be kept filled during the season.

#### WAY CROSS,

Ware county, Ga. ; 96 miles from Savannah ; county town ; post office. Population 600. Junction of Brunswick and Albany Railroad, 60 miles from Brunswick and 111 miles from Albany. This town was laid out in 1872 ; it stands on a sandy ridge with a clay sub-soil, and a clear bold stream of running water on the south. From its advantageous position this bids fair to become a place of some note.

#### TEBEAUVILLE, No. 9.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 141 feet.

Post and Telegraph Offices. Population 92.

1 mile between stations ; 97 miles from Savannah.

This is a place near the northern portion of the celebrated Okefenokee Swamp, which abounds with game of all descriptions.

#### GLENMORE, No. 10.

Post Office.

11 miles between stations ; 108 miles from Savannah ;  
Ware county, Ga.

#### ARGYLE, No. 10½.

8 miles between stations ; 116 miles from Savannah ;  
Clinch county, Ga.

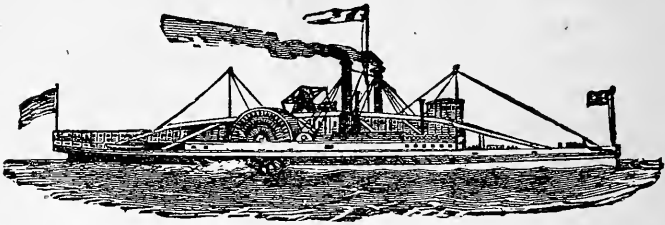
#### HOMERVILLE, No. 11.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 179 feet.

Post Office.

6 miles between stations ; 122 miles from Savannah ;  
County town ; Clinch county, Ga. Population 350. Academy,  
Methodist and Baptist churches.

# U. S. MAIL LINE.



Fernandina to Traders Hill,

ON

## ST. MARY'S RIVER

VIA DUNGENESE AND ST. MARY'S

All Tourists should visit these noted places of interest.

H. L. HART, Proprietor.

**H. G. BILLINGS, Agent, Fernandina.**

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<b>Island</b>	<b>House,</b>
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CEDAR KEY, FLA.
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The proprietor of this house, encouraged by the liberal patronage of the past, has spared no effort, to promote the comfort of his guests.

The House, since last Winter, has been thoroughly repaired and its interior arrangements so changed as to provide good parlors and smoking room. Reading room well supplied from the exchange list of *Fla. State Journal*.

**TABLE STRICTLY FIRST CLASS.**

Cedar Key, Fla., September 1, 1877.

**R. H. McILVAINE, Prop.**

## MAIN LINE—WESTERN DIVISION.

### DuPONT, No. 12.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 185 feet.

Post and Telegraph Offices. Population 184.

8 miles between stations; 130 miles from Savannah; Clinch county, Ga. Junction with the Florida Division of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. Located on heavy timbered pine lands. The health of DuPont and surrounding country is unparalleled; no typhoid or other miasmatic sickness. As a farming country it is pronounced by experienced planters to be superior to Virginia or Carolina; the range is good for cattle and hogs. Cheap lands in abundance for emigrants, much of it from fifty cents to one dollar per acre.

### STOCKTON, No. 13.

Post Office.

8 miles between stations; 138 miles from Savannah; Clinch county, Ga. Population 145. Village pleasantly located in an elevated pine region.

### NAYLOR, No. 14.

Post Office.

6 miles between stations; 144 miles from Savannah; Lowndes county, Ga. Population 96. One church, one hotel, one academy, one saw mill, and three stores. Healthy locality. Lands sell from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre. The productions of surrounding country are long and short cotton, corn, rice, oats, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, and all kinds of vegetables. The Alapaha river, two miles distant, abounds in fish. Milltown, a village ten miles distant and near the famous Banks Mill Pond; area of pond ten square miles; water sufficient to drive a large amount of machinery. Nashville, county seat of Berrien county, twenty-seven miles distant; excellent section for farming, hog, sheep and cattle raising.

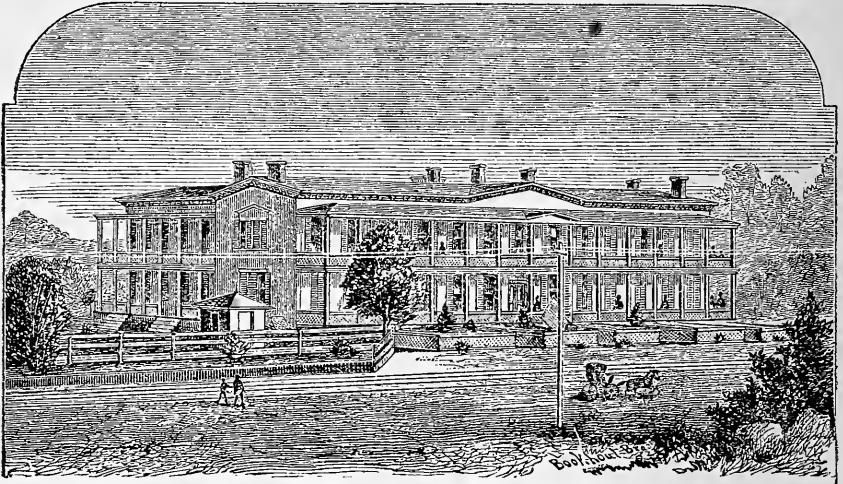
### VALDOSTA, No. 15.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 205 feet.

13 miles between stations; 157 miles from Savannah;

A flourishing town of about 2,000 inhabitants, is the county town of Lowndes county. The town is eligibly situated and neatly laid off. Residence lots can be had at reasonable rates, or at about \$100 for acre lots. The store houses are mostly of

# Altamaha Hotel,



## JESUP, GA.

This well-known Hotel, at the junction of the Atlantic and Gulf, and Macon and Brunswick Railroads, is now under the management of

### MR. A. WALL,

former assistant manager, and hopes that this statement will be a sufficient guarantee to the traveling public, that it will be conducted to the satisfaction of those who may patronize it either as an eating house or hotel.

The house has 33 well-furnished rooms (including Billiard Saloon), and offers comforts not surpassed by any similar establishment in the South.

Visitors to and from Florida, or those seeking a warm and healthy climate, with light expenses, will find this place a most desirable relay.

Board by the week or month can be obtained on reasonable terms, upon application to the Manager.

All Passenger Trains on both Roads stop here and allow ample time for meals.

brick, as is the Court House. There are four churches, Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian and Christian; several schools, one well-kept hotel, one banking house, and one weekly newspaper—*Valdosta Times*—in the place. The surrounding country is fertile, and produces all the crops grown in this section of the South, though cotton is chiefly relied upon as a money-making product, there being 6,600 bales shipped last season. The trade of the place is remunerative and supports some twenty stores, engaged in general merchandise. Good farming lands in the vicinity can be had at from \$1.00 to \$5.00 per acre, depending upon improvements and location. Valdosta and the surrounding country is remarkably healthy. There exists no local cause for malaria or fever. The winters are mild and pleasant. Provisions being abundant, the cost of living is comparatively low. Board can be obtained in town at from \$15 to \$25 per month. To parties seeking investments in lands or permanent homes in the South, or a place to spend the winter, Valdosta presents many inducements.

Name of hotel—Stuart's Railroad House, C. T. Stuart, proprietor; location of house, opposite the depot; accommodations for 50 persons.

Rates per day.....	\$ 2 00
“ per week.....	10 00
“ per month.....	20 00 to 30 00
Reduced rates for families per day, week, or month.	

OUSLEY, No. 15½.

9 miles between stations; 166 miles from Savannah;  
Post Office; Population 100.

Lowndes county, Ga. One and a half miles west of this station the road crosses the Withlacoochee river, near which is the Boston or Blue Springs. These springs have quite a reputation, and are much frequented by the people of the adjacent country.

QUITMAN, No. 16.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 183 feet.

8 miles between stations; 174 miles from Savannah;  
Post, Money-Order, and Telegraph Offices;

Brooks county, Ga.; county town. Population 1,750. This is a place of considerable importance, surrounded by a very fertile country, entirely free from malaria, it offers many inducements to immigrants. The lands being of good quality, can be had at from \$1.00 to \$20.00 per acre, in quantities to suit purchasers. In

# AINSWORTH & FINN,

Feed, Sale, and Livery



# STABLES,

Thomasville, Ga.

Good lot of HORSES and MULES on hand at all times.  
Fine turnouts and careful and accommodating drivers.

---

**A FEATURE FOR JACKSONVILLE.**

**THE WHOLE TOWN IN A SEA BEAN.**

"The only Studio of the kind in the United States."

**J. H. MORROW,**

[Formerly of 661 Broadway, New York, and 100 Broadway, Saratoga, now  
Established at]

**No. 63 BAY STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.,**

Where he has all the facilities for producing this wonderfully beautiful  
Photograph work.

**MICROSCOPIC PORTRAITURE AND VIEWS**

In Gold Charms, Canes, Sea Beans, Alligator Teeth, etc. Life Sittings made. Copies from cards and pictures. From one to fifty persons photographed in a space no larger than the eye of a needle, combined with a powerful Microscope, and set in Finger Ring, Bosom Pin, Charm, etc. A sample of any view wanted sent for 50 cents to any address.

**J. H. MORROW,**

Microscopic Studio, 63 Bay St., Jacksonville, Fla.



**SAM'L A. SWANN,**  
*General Real Estate Agent*

—AND—

*Land Commissioner for the Florida Land and  
 Immigration Company,*

FERNANDINA, - - FLORIDA.

Tourists and intending settlers should not fail to visit Fernandina, as well as the excellent lands and beautiful lakes on line of Transit Railway. Here will be found the most successful truck farmers in the State, and also the most promising settlements made by men from the North and West.

**JOHN SHARON, Prop.**

**SHARON HOUSE,**

**Bainbridge, Ga.**

The SHARON HOUSE is situated directly on the Public Square, and in the business center of the city. The brick portion of the house, has been recently erected; is three stories high, and has thirty-five rooms all plastered, and finished in the most approved style. The rooms are large, well furnished, and well constructed for winter uses, nearly all of them having fire-places.

The proprietor of the Sharon House is determined to make it one of the most pleasant and desirable houses in this section, for the people of the North and West to spend the winter at. The table is always supplied with the best the market affords, and during the winter season, we have fresh fish and oysters from Apalachicola, Fla., second to none in the world, and wild game of different varieties. The Bainbridge post-office is a money order office, with daily mail.

**TERMS—\$2.00 PER DAY, \$10.00 PER WEEK.**

\* Special rates given to families. Address for further information,

**JOHN SHARON, Proprietor, Bainbridge, Ga.**



out exception one of the most promising and flourishing towns in the State. It is situated on one of the highest points between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico. It is but sixty miles to the Gulf, being in latitude 30 degrees, 40 north, and longitude 8 degrees, 40 east. The refreshing breezes from the Gulf come wafted inland through an almost unbroken pine forest, bringing healing on their wings. The natural drainage of the town is perfect. The South Georgia Agricultural and Mechanical Association hold two fairs at this place every year; one in the spring and one in the fall. There are two collegiate institutions: Young Female College and Fletcher Institute; the latter a high grade male school. There are four churches, viz: Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian and Episcopal. A public library and museum is another attraction. There are to be found all the standard works, both ancient and modern; all the leading dailies and an interesting collection of natural curiosities. Two papers are published here, *The Thomasville Times* and *Southern Enterprise*. Last winter Messrs. Fabyan & Co., of White Mountains, N. H., opened the magnificent hotel lately erected at this place. The first season of the "Mitchell House" demonstrated the popularity of the place as a winter resort for Northern invalids. This splendid hotel is kept in elegant style; in fact, is second to none in the South.

The society and morals of the place are excellent, and strangers coming from whatever section they may, are invariably treated with great cordiality by all classes of citizens. The lands in Thomas county are highly productive, and can be bought at from one to ten dollars per acre. Labor can be secured at from five to eight dollars per month.

Hotels.—Gulf House; G. W. Parnell, proprietor; location of house, opposite passenger depot.

Rates per day.....	\$ 2.00
“ per week.....	10.00
“ per month.....	35.00

Reduced rates for families per day, week or month.

Mitchell House.—This house is furnished throughout with black walnut furniture; fire places in every room; ventilation perfect; lighted throughout with gas; billiard hall, bath room and hair-dressing rooms connected with the house.

The managers will aim to promote the comfort and amusement of the guests and all strangers, come from where they may.

**GULF HOUSE,**

Near Passenger Depot,

**THOMASVILLE, - - GEORGIA.****\$2.00 PER DAY.**

This House is the regular "Eating House" for all Passenger trains. The table shall be equal to any in the South. Give us a call, and we guarantee satisfaction in every particular.

Polite and attentive Porters at every train.

**GEO. W. PARNELL, PROP.****MRS. HALLOWE'S****BOARDING****HOUSE**

Remington Landing and Post Office, twenty-eight miles from Jacksonville, St. John's river, east side, opposite Magnolia, having view of river four and a-half miles northward by ten or more southward, including Green Cove Springs and Hibernia. Mails daily. Rooms large, with fire place; wide piazzas on all sides; walks shady and extensive; a comfortable and quiet home.

**FLORIDA AND VERMONT.****THE PUTNAM HOUSE,**

(St. John's River.) Open from November to May. PALATKA, FLORIDA. Address by Mail or Telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

**THE EQUINOX HOUSE,**

(Foot of Mt. Equinox.) Open from June to October. MANCHESTER, VT. Address by Mail or Telegraph, F. H. ORVIS.

Terms—\$3.00 per day ; \$13 to \$21 per week, according to size and location of rooms. The table will be supplied with all of the delicacies to be obtained from local as well as the Savannah and New York markets.

A new livery, to suit the wants of Northern people, will afford invalids and others ample opportunity of enjoying the fine drives in the neighborhood, which are not equaled in any Southern city, and are hardly surpassed in the North. Good saddle horses are to be had, all at very reasonable rates.

CAIRO, No. 20.

Thomas county.

Post Office. Population 300.

14 miles between stations ; 214 miles from Savannah.

WHIGHAM, No. 21.

7 miles between stations ; 221 miles from Savannah ; This desirable location is on the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad ; 221 miles from Savannah, 20 miles from Thomasville and about half way between that place and Bainbridge. It is very pleasantly situated on high rolling land ; is remarkable for its freedom from the malarial diseases which infest many localities in the Southern country. The healthfulness of the place is unsurpassed. The water is unequaled in this region, both on account of its abundance and quality. A never-failing spring, equal in its character to the far-famed water of the hill country, is near the depot, discharging daily ten thousand gallons of pure, cold, freestone water. The town is regularly laid out and incorporated, containing two good boarding houses, six stores, two churches, a good academy, post office and express office. Two miles west is a large turpentine orchard and distillery. The land around this place is well adapted to agricultural purposes—both pine and hammock—lies well, and is of full average grade of fertility, with the Southern country. It surpasses any region around as a fruit growing section. It is convenient to Thomasville, Bainbridge, and other central points, with the advantages of better water, more room and lower priced lands ; the latter range in price from one to eight dollars per acre. Six miles north is a remarkable natural curiosity, known as the "Lime Sink," where a creek suddenly falls over a perpendicular precipice, descending into the bowels of the earth about 100 feet. It then disappears mysteriously under the ground. This channel has been explored for a distance of two hundred

**TOGNI'S  
BILLIARD SALOON**  
SEVEN NEW TABLES!

**A FIRST-CLASS BAR,**  
WITH CHOICE LIQUORS, WINES AND CIGARS.

BAY STREET, JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

Under Metropolitan Opera House, opposite Post Office.

**R. N. ELLIS,**

ARCHITECT

—AND—

CONSULTING ENGINEER,

No. 3 West Bay St.,

P. O. Box 784.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

**JOHN B. TOGNI,**

DEALER IN

CHOICE LIQUORS, IMPORTED WINES, PORTER, ALE.

Lager Beer and Bass' Ale on Draught.

CHOICE HAVANA & DOMESTIC CIGARS,  
TOBACCO, Etc.,

**BAY STREET,**  
Under Metropolitan Opera House, } JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

yards from the point of its wonderful disappearance; further exploration prevented by coming upon a large river, which stops progress. Col. L. O. Jackson has a valuable mill in operation there doing an extensive business. About two miles from the Lime Sink is another remarkable natural curiosity, called the "Blowing Cave." Through an opening in the earth nearly twelve inches in diameter, a strong current of air is ever passing. During the morning or first half of the day this air escapes from the opening, but throughout the afternoon, or latter part of the day, the direction of the current is reversed, and is drawn into the opening by some unseen power of suction, said to be sufficiently strong to draw into this cave a handkerchief or any other light body.

This village offers to the emigrant, seeking a desirable and economical location, very superior advantages and inducements.

## CLIMAX, No. 22.

Post Office.

Decatur county.

6 miles between stations;                    227 miles from Savannah.

## BAINBRIDGE, No. 23.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 119 feet.

9 miles between stations;                    236 miles from Savannah;

Decatur county, Ga.; the present western terminus of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; telegraph office; county town. Population 1,800. Situated on the east bank of the Flint river, about fifty miles above the stream, beautifully shaded with oaks; average annual temperature 65; healthful, and climate in winter particularly favorable to the Northern invalid. This place does a thriving business with the various landings on the Flint, Chattahoochee and Apalachicola rivers. Steamboats, making semi-weekly trips on these rivers, bring a large amount of cotton to Bainbridge for shipment to Savannah. The *Weekly Democrat* is published here.

Name of house—Sharon House; Jno. Sharon, proprietor; location  $\frac{1}{4}$  mile from depot; accommodations for 75 persons.

Rates per day.....	\$ 2.00
“ per week.....	10.00
“ per month.....	30.00

Rates very low for families per day, week or month; reductions per month. Rates for horse and buggy, \$1.50 per day; for hunters very low rates.

# ST. JAMES

## LIVERY, SALE AND COMMISSION

# STABLES,

NEAR THE ST. JAMES  
AND WINDSOR HOTELS, AND PARK,

Jacksonville, - Florida.

J. H. MCGINNIS, Proprietor.

☞ HORSES AND MULES on hand and for sale at all times. Special attention given to buying and selling on commission.

DAILY LINE | Ocklawaha

=RIVER STEAMERS.=

Steamers Okeehumkee, Osceola & Ocklawaha

LEAVE

# PALATKA

DAILY, FOR THE

Ocklawaha River and Silver Springs.

Tourists and Pleasure seekers will find this the most novel and interesting trip in the South.

**H. S. HART, Prop.**

For **Fine Florida Oranges** for shipment to any part of the United States apply to H. S. HART, PALATKA.

## ALBANY DIVISION.

THOMASVILLE, No. 19.

(See Main Line, Western Division.)

OCHLOCKONEE, F.

Post and Express Offices. Population 39.

11 miles between stations; 211 miles from Savannah;  
 Thomas county, Ga. Within  $2\frac{1}{2}$  miles is the finest water power in  
 Southwest Georgia, amply sufficient for a cotton factory. Within  
 five miles is a fine mineral spring; it is large and perfectly trans-  
 parent, beautifully situated, and with a small outlay of capital  
 could be made a popular summer resort; it is situated opposite the  
 216 mile post and about 500 yards from the line of road. The  
 health of the place cannot be surpassed.

PELHAM, G.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 368 feet.

Population 86.

13 miles between stations; 224 miles from Savannah;  
 Mitchell county, Ga. This section of country offers superior in-  
 ducements to manufacturers of naval stores. Timber plentiful  
 and convenient to line of railroad. Only one man engaged in the  
 business here. Plenty of room for more. Hands are easily had  
 that understand working the trees, such as cutting boxes, hacking,  
 etc.

CAMILLA, H.

Elevation above mean low tide at Savannah 175 feet

Telegraph Office.

8 miles between stations; 232 miles from Savannah;  
 Mitchell county, Ga.; county town. This is a pleasant little vil-  
 lage, well located in a fine cotton growing country. Population  
 800.

BACONTON, I.

Mitchell county.

Post Office. Population 14.

10 miles between stations; 242 miles from Savannah.

HARDAWAY, J.

Dougherty county.

Post Office.

8 miles between stations; 250 miles from Savannah.

# Riverside Institute,

JACKSONVILLE, FLORIDA.

A First-Class Home School for Girls.

## ADVANTAGES:

An experience, by the Principal, of more than twenty years in the care and training of girls; a beautiful healthy location; home care and comforts. Send for Circular.

Mrs. LUCY E. SMITH, Principal.

REFERENCES:—Solon Robinson, Esq., Jacksonville, Fla.; Milo P. Jewett, L.L.D., Milwaukee, Wis.; Rev. J. H. DeVotie, D.D., Atlanta, Ga.; Rev. W. J. Tucker, D.D., Pastor Madison Av. Church, New York; Rev. J. B. Brackett, D.D., Lynn, Mass.; Rev. E. G. Robinson, D.D., President Brown University, Providence, R. I.



G. D. GRIFFIN,



**S T A B L E S**

BAINBRIDGE,



GEORGIA.

☛ Pleasure Carriages, Phætons, and Wagons, with careful Drivers always on hand.

**PALATKA, - - - FLORIDA.**

C. V. HESSIS'

**NEWS AND CURIOSITY DEPOT.**

Special Ticket Agent Florida Central Railroad to all parts of the United States.

GIVE HIM A CALL.



## ALBANY, K.

Telegraph and Post Offices.

8 miles between stations ; 258 miles from Savannah.  
 Dougherty county, Ga. ; terminus of the Albany Division of Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and connected with Macon, Ga , by a branch railroad from Smithville to Arlington, 106 miles from Macon ; with Brunswick by the Brunswick and Albany Railroad. County town. Population 3,500. From the central location of this town, it bids fair to become a prosperous city. Surrounded by the best cotton lands of the State, quite a trade is done in this staple. There are several foundries and mills here which do a good business.

## FLORIDA DIVISION.

DuPONT, No. 12.

(See Main Line, Western Division.)

STATENVILLE, B.

Post Office. Population 27.

20 miles between stations ; 150 miles from Savannah ;  
 Echols county, Ga. ; county town of the same name, distant 6 miles. Six miles south of this station the road crosses the boundary line between Georgia and Florida.

JASPER, C.

Population 260.

13 miles between stations ; 163 miles from Savannah.  
 Hamilton county, Fla. ; county town. Town fast improving ; three ginning establishments ; two steam saw mills ; nine stores. Passengers for the White Sulphur Springs can get conveyances from this point. Four post offices are supplied from this point, viz : Bellville, Jennings, Ancrum and White Sulphur Springs.

MARION, D.

Jasper county, Fla.

5 miles between stations ; 168 miles from Savannah.

SUWANNEE.

5 miles between stations ; 172 miles from Savannah ;  
 Suwannee county, Fla. ; 90 miles from Jacksonville and 89 miles from Tallahassee, the capital of the State. One mile east from this station, on the south bank of the Suwannee river, are situated the Lower Mineral Springs, which attained great popularity previous to the war as a watering place, being visited by a great many

**MAGNOLIA HOTEL,****ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.,****W. W. PALMER,****PROPRIETOR.**

---

*During the past summer the Magnolia has been enlarged to accommodate double its former capacity. Suits of rooms have been arranged for the special convenience of families.*

*The springs, beds, mattresses, etc., have been specially selected for comfort and ease. Each room is supplied with electric call bells, and nearly all the rooms are furnished with fire places, etc. Its new dining-room is capable of seating about two hundred guests. The cuisine will continue to be in every respect unexceptionable.*

*The Magnolia is located upon St. George street—the Fifth Avenue of St. Augustine. It stands upon the highest ground in the city, and affords a fine view of the town and ocean.*

persons from Southwestern Georgia and Middle Florida. The lands on the Hamilton county side of the Suwannee, north of the springs, are very valuable for agricultural purposes; those on the Suwannee county side are light pine lands, and consequently not so valuable.

#### RIXFORD.

3 miles between stations ; 175 miles from Savannah ; Suwannee county, Fla. ; 86 miles from Jacksonville, and 87 miles from Tallahassee. This is a new settlement, and the point at which the Eagle Turpentine and Naval Store Manufactory is located, the largest of the kind in Florida.

#### LIVE OAK, E.

4 miles between stations ; 179 miles from Savannah ; Suwannee county, Fla. ; 82 miles from Jacksonville and Tallahassee ; the junction of the Florida branch of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad with the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad ; the county town of Suwannee county ; population by census of 1870, 805 whites, 591 colored ; takes its name from the live oak tree which was a celebrated land mark with the hunters in the early settlement of this portion of the State from 1824 until it was selected by the engineers in locating the branch road as the starting point to connect with the Georgia system. The live oak tree, which marked the sink and gave to it the name, is now dead, having been destroyed by the rising of the water in the sink, caused by the railroad embankment, which obstructed the drainage. Western Union Telegraph station, post office, and agency of the Southern Express. Truck farming is carried on extensively at this point, and large quantities of vegetables are shipped to the Northern and Northwestern cities every season. There are two hotels, a saw mill, three cotton gins, two grist mills, and a rosin and turpentine manufactory.

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### JUNCTION WITH JACKSONVILLE, PENSACOLA AND MOBILE RAILROAD.

This road traverses the northern portion of the State, from Chattahoochee river to Jacksonville, distance 209 miles, with branches to Monticello and St. Marks, connecting at Live Oak with Florida Division of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, for all points North and West, and at Baldwin with the Atlantic, Gulf

*E. E. VAILL, Proprietor,*

# St. Augustine Hotel,

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

---

THIS NEW AND ELEGANT HOTEL

OPENS FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS DEC. 1ST.

This House has been more than doubled in size, and is now

**The Largest Hotel in the State.**

A Dining Room, 60x103 feet has been added, which seats 450 people. Bath rooms added, etc.

The Drainage of the House has been made thorough by a Civil Engineer, and is now perfect. Dining Room and Ground Floor heated by steam. Over 1,000 feet of southerly and easterly Piazzas.

The Hotel has 200 feet southerly front (facing the Plaza) and 160 feet easterly front, and has an unsurpassed view of the City of St. Augustine, the Old Fort, the Ocean, and Harbor of St. Augustine, etc.

The Proprietor has furnished the Hotel this year, and has made arrangements to secure his marketing from the North, and will endeavor to make this Hotel the best in the State.

and West India Transit Company's Railroad for Fernandina, Gainesville and Cedar Keys.

### LIVE OAK.

(See Florida Division Atlantic and Gulf Railroad.)

#### WESTWARD.—ELLAVILLE.

Madison county.

Post and Telegraph Offices.

13 miles between stations ;                      13 miles from Live Oak.

Situated on the west bank of the Suwannee river, at its junction with the Withlacoochee, it is admirably adapted to the lumber business, in which Messrs. Drew & Bucki, the founders of the place, are extensively engaged, they having several large mills in the vicinity.

### MADISON.

Madison county.

15 miles between stations ;                      28 miles from Live Oak.

Telegraph office ; county town. Population 1,000 Located in a fertile region of country. Considerable early vegetables and fruits are raised here. Several lakes in the vicinity abound with fish.

### GREENVILLE.

Madison county.

14 miles between stations ;                      42 miles from Live Oak.

### AUCILLA.

Jefferson county.

7 miles between stations ;                      49 miles from Live Oak.

### DRIFTON.

7 miles between stations ;                      56 miles from Live Oak.

Connection is here made twice a day with Monticello by a branch road ; distance 4 miles. Monticello is a pleasant village of 1,200 inhabitants ; telegraph office. Lake Miccosukie, not far distant, is a place of some historical note. The *Constitution*, a weekly paper, is published here.

### LLOYD'S.

Jefferson county.

9 miles between stations ;                      65 miles from Live Oak.

### CHAIRES.

Leon county.

6 miles between stations ;                      71 miles from Live Oak.

**MRS. J. V. HERNANDEZ,****FIRST-CLASS**

<b>Private</b>	<b>BOARDING</b>	<b>House.</b>
----------------	-----------------	---------------

This house is a new one, and newly furnished throughout, and will accommodate about forty guests. Is situated on Charlotte Street, two doors from the corner of Treasury Street, and one block from the "Plaza."

A very pleasant location, and well fitted for the comfort of visitors.

Persons desiring to find a comfortable home to spend the winter in ST. AUGUSTINE will find it with the congenial, warm-hearted hostess, Mrs. J. V. HERNANDEZ, who for the past nine years has given entire satisfaction.

---

*O. L. KEENE,*

## Millinery, Fancy and Dress Goods,

No. 67 West Bay St., Cor. of Laura, Jacksonville, Fla.,

Has now in stock a fine line of Millinery Goods, including Pattern Hats, Flowers, Feathers, Ribbons, etc., Ladies' and Gents' Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Lace and Silk Scarfs and Ties, Dress Goods, including Silks, Cashmeres, Alpacas, Dammasse and Suitings of the most fashionable shades, with Fringes and Trimmings to match; a fine line of Kid Gloves, real Hair, Lace Curtains, BERGMANN'S ZEPHYR WORSTEDS, Worsted Patterns, Corsets, Ladies' Undervests, Hosiery, Hamburg Edge and Insertings, Corticelli Spool Silk, Coats' and Clark's Spool Cotton, Wenck's Perfumery, Toilet Soap, and everything new and stylish pertaining to a store of this kind, and will be sold at reasonable prices. I have

### *FIRST-CLASS TRIMMERS,*

And such work done on short notice and in the most stylish manner.

**TALLAHASSEE.**

Leon county.

12 miles between stations ;                      83 miles from Live Oak.  
and 262 miles from Savannah ; telegraph and money order office ;  
the capital of the State and county town. Population 2,500.

This was formerly a place of great wealth, and is still famous for the refinement and hospitality of its inhabitants, located in a rolling country with a bracing climate pleasant to invalids, the summer heat being modified by constant breezes from the Gulf of Mexico, only 21 miles distant. There are several very pretty lakes in the vicinity, on which the sportsman can find pleasant pastime in the proper seasons. Tallahassee has many handsome residences, surrounded by gardens pleasant to the eye of the florist.

A branch railroad from this point connects with St. Marks, distance 21 miles. This was formerly a place of considerable commercial importance, but since the era of railroads it is almost deserted. A United States Signal Station is located here.

**MIDWAY.**

Leon county.

12 miles between stations ;                      95 miles from Live Oak.

**QUINCY.**

Gadsden county.

12 miles between stations ;                      107 miles from Live Oak.

**MOUNT PLEASANT.**

Gadsden county.

9 miles between stations ;                      116 miles from Live Oak.

**CHATTAHOOCHEE.**

Gadsden county.

8 miles between stations ;                      124 miles from Live Oak.

**CHATTAHOOCHEE RIVER.**

3 miles between stations ;                      127 miles from Live Oak ;  
306 miles from Savannah ; western terminus Jacksonville, Pensa-  
cola and Mobile Railroad.

**EASTWARD FROM LIVE OAK,**

JUNCTION WITH A. AND G. R. R.

**HOUSTON.**

Suwannee county.

6 miles between stations ;                      6 miles from Live Oak.

A. J. BEACH & SON,  
**NURSERYMEN,**  
 Palatka, Fla.

A VARIETY OF

Fruits Suited to the Climate,

AND A

SELECT VARIETY OF THE ORANGE.

Foreign Varieties Budded on Sweet Stocks;

Also, Select Varieties from the

**FLORIDA ORANGE,**

AS GROWN AT LARGE IN FLORIDA—VERY CHOICE.

We make a specialty to furnish **Varieties Suitable for Hot-House Culture.** Trees of our varieties, as we will designate, will fruit at two years.

*LEMONS, Sicily and French.*

**THE BIJOU,**

NEW, VERY FINE AND SMOOTH. THE FINEST KNOWN.

Send for Price List. Address,

A. J. BEACH & SON, Palatka, Fla.



## WELBORN.

Suwannee county.

5 miles between stations ; 11 miles from Live Oak.

Is situated on the Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad, 72 miles west of Jacksonville and 94 miles east of Tallahassee. It contains 150 inhabitants, has one church, a good school, and two corn-grinding and cotton ginning establishments. There is a saw-mill near here which turns out a quantity of lumber, and has a planing and turning machine, where they turn bedstead posts, etc., which are brought here and manufactured. There are two blacksmith shops, a cabinet shop, and several stores. The surrounding country is level and as a general thing produces well. There are some hammock and some pine lands which are pretty good, and can be bought at a reasonable price. There is plenty of pine, white oak, hickory and several other kinds of trees which are here in abundance. The country is very healthy ; has an abundance of good well water. Desirable town lots can be had at reasonable figures and there are several houses and lots which can be bought cheap, and some that can be rented at very reasonable prices. A few persons can find accommodations here during the winter if they wish to rid themselves of the stern winter North. There is a good opening here for a good hotel, and some moneyed man would do well to put up one. This is a good place to raise vegetables, which can be shipped from here to New York at the low rate of one dollar per 100 pounds. Persons in search of homes are respectfully invited to come and look at the place and surrounding country.

## LAKE CITY.

Columbia county.

12 miles between stations ; 23 miles from Live Oak ;

Eastern terminus Jacksonville, Pensacola and Mobile Railroad ; junction with western terminus Florida Central Railroad.

Population 1,000 ; county town ; telegraph and money order offices.

This place derives its name from the numerous lakes in the vicinity, which abound with fish at all seasons. Numerous houses here have ample room for visitors. A weekly paper, the *Reporter*, is published here.

## OLUSTEE.

Baker county.

12 miles between stations ; 35 miles from Live Oak.

Noted as the site of the most sanguinary battle fought in the State

# BALLARD'S CURIOSITY STORE

~~~~~  
ON HAND, A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

*Sea Beans,*

*Alligator Teeth,*

*Feather Flowers,*

*Bird Plumes,*

**PALMETTO WORK, AND STATIONERY.**

Special attention given to Native Jewelry.

ST. GEORGE STREET, ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

RAILROAD TICKETS to all parts of the United States. Special Agent Florida Central Railroad.

C. C. COLLINS,

—DEALER IN—

**Real Estate,**

59½ Bay Street, Up Stairs,

**Jacksonville, - - Florida.**

during the late war. A large body of Federal troops, under the command of Major General Truman Seymour, marched westward from Jacksonville in February, 1864. At this place they encountered the Confederate forces, under command of General Joseph Finegan. A desperate battle ensued, lasting from 1 P. M. until dark. The Federals were defeated, and retreated toward Jacksonville, abandoning their dead and wounded. Their loss was heavy, including Colonel Fribly, of the colored troops, killed.

**SANDERSON.**

Baker county.

10 miles between stations ; 45 miles from Live Oak.

**DARBYVILLE.**

Baker county.

9 miles between stations ; 54 miles from Live Oak.

**BALDWIN.**

Duval County.

9 miles between stations ; 63 miles from Live Oak ; Crossing A. G. and W. I. T. Co.'s R. R., for Fernandina, distant 47 miles northward, and Cedar Keys, 107 miles southward. Two hotels here accommodate guests. Post and telegraph offices.

**WHITE HOUSE.**

Duval County.

8 miles between stations ; 71 miles from Live Oak.

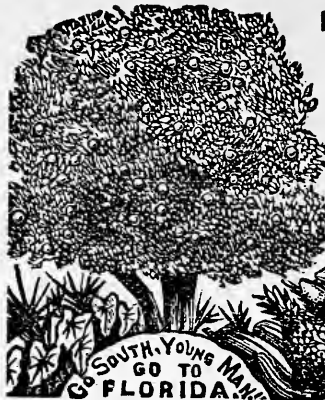
**JACKSONVILLE.**

Duval county.

11 miles between stations ; 82 miles from Live Oak ; 261 miles from Savannah ; eastern terminus Florida Central Railroad ; 261 miles from Savannah, is located on the St. John's river, 25 miles from the Atlantic Ocean, and is the objective point of most visitors to the State ; the largest city on the Atlantic Coast south of Savannah, and the principal commercial emporium of the State ; extending along the banks of the river for four miles, the streets regularly laid out with fine shade trees to add to its beauty. Numerous handsome buildings, both public and private, shows its importance. Within its limits are twelve churches—three Methodist, three Baptist, two Presbyterian, two Episcopalian, one Roman Catholic, and one Second Advent.

**BALDWIN, FLA.**

Junction of Florida Central and A. G. &amp; I. T. Co.'s R. R.

**HOW TO LIVE****IN  
FLORIDA;**

HOW TO GO, COST OF TRIP, COST TO SETTLE, what to cultivate, how to cultivate it, etc., etc., all told in each number of **Florida New Yorker**, published at 21 Park Row, New York City. Single copy, 10c., one year \$1. **40 Acres Orange Land for \$50.** On line of railroad, country healthy, thickly settled. Address **J. B. OLIVER**, Gen'l Agent, Box 6520, New York

The

**FLORIDA**

Dispatch

**PUBLISHED WEEKLY** under the auspices of **THE FLORIDA DISPATCH LINE,**

**D. H. ELLIOTT, EDITOR.**

SUBSCRIPTION 25 CTS., PER YEAR.

**SAMPLE COPIES** can be obtained at the office of **C. D. OWENS,** General Agent **A. & G. R. R.,** 315 Broadway, New York, who is authorized to receive subscriptions and make contracts for advertising.

Advertising rates, 10 cents per line, nonpareil type.

## NORTHWARD.—DUTTON'S.

Duval county.

11 miles between stations; 74 miles from Live Oak.

CALLAHAN.

Nassau county.

9 miles between stations; 83 miles from Live Oak.

HART'S ROAD.

Nassau county.

15 miles between stations; 98 miles from Live Oak.

FERNANDINA.

Nassau county.

12 miles between stations; 110 miles from Live Oak;

Northern terminus A. G. &amp; W. I. T. Co.'s R. R.

BALDWIN.

Junction Florida Central and A. G. &amp; W. I. T. Co.'s R. R.

## SOUTHWARD.—McCLENNY.

8 miles between stations; 71 miles from Live Oak.

LAWTEY.

11 miles between stations; 82 miles from Live Oak.

STARKE.

Bradford county.

7 miles between stations; 89 miles from Live Oak.

WALDO.

Alachua county.

11 miles between stations; 100 miles from Live Oak.

GAINESVILLE.

Alachua county.

14 miles between stations; 114 miles from Live Oak.

ARREDONDO.

Alachua county.

6 miles between stations, 120 miles from Live Oak.

BATTON.

Alachua county.

4 miles between stations; 124 miles from Live Oak.

ARCHER.

Alachua county.

5 miles between stations; 129 miles from Live Oak.

BRONSON.

Levy county.

9 miles between stations; 138 miles from Live Oak.

Post office; county town; population 250. This section of coun-

try is very productive and well adapted to the cultivation of cotton sugar cane, etc.

#### OTTER CREEK.

Levy county.

12 miles between stations ;                    150 miles from Live Oak.

#### ROSEWOOD.

Levy county.

11 miles between stations ;                    161 miles from Live Oak.

#### CEDAR KEYS.

11 miles between stations ;                    172 miles from Live Oak ;  
351 miles from Savannah ; Southern terminus Atlantic, Gulf and West Indian Transit Company's Railroad ; population 600. There is considerable business done at this point with New Orleans and Havana ; regular line of steamers leaving for these points every Saturday ; also a semi-weekly line for Tampa, Manatee and Key West.

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### ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

This magnificent and capacious body of water, characterized for its waywardness by the Indians as "Il-la-ka," meaning that "it had its own way," flows through East Florida, almost due northward, for 400 miles, until Jacksonville is reached. It then runs directly east into the Atlantic Ocean. It seems to be formed by the numerous small streams from the unexplored region of the Everglades, though its real source is unknown. There are but a few streams in the world that present a more tropical appearance along their whole course—we find orange groves, bitter and sweet dipping their gold-dappled boughs into its tepid waters. On its brink, rises the stately magnolia in all its pride, steeping the atmosphere in its perfume. The waters of this noble stream are of a dark blue, and slightly brackish in taste, as far up as Lake George.

The banks of the St. John's are the principal attraction to invalids in search of pleasant surroundings. Thousand of visitors are scattered among its towns and villages every winter, while some few bring camp equipages and pitch their tents in the picturesque forests.

#### JACKSONVILLE.

Eastern terminus Florida Central Railroad.

## NORTHWARD—OR DOWN THE RIVER.

## YELLOW BLUFF.

12 miles between landings ;            12 miles from Jacksonville.

## MAYPORT.

6 miles between landings ;            18 miles from Jacksonville.

## PILOT TOWN.

6 miles between landings ;            18 miles from Jacksonville.

## FORT GEORGE ISLAND.

2 miles between landings ;            20 miles from Jacksonville.

## ST. JOHN'S RIVER BAR.

2 miles between landings ;            22 miles from Jacksonville.

Mouth of St. John's river emptying into Atlantic Ocean.

## JACKSONVILLE—SOUTHWARD, OR UP THE ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

## MULBERRY GROVE.

12 miles between landings ;            12 miles from Jacksonville.

On the west bank of the river ; is the first landing. There is a beautiful grove here, a very pleasant resort for picnic parties.

## MANDARIN.

Duval county.

3 miles between landings ;            15 miles from Jacksonville;

On the east bank ; post office. Population 250. A convent has been recently established here by the bishop of Florida, and is now inhabited by the Sisters of Mercy. Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe resides here ; she has a pleasant cottage surrounded by 40 acres of land, several of which are planted with orange trees.

This was once the scene of a dreadful massacre by the Seminole Indians. Just beyond this place can be seen the wreck of the Federal transport "Maple Leaf," destroyed by a torpedo during the war.

## ORANGE PARK.

15 miles from Jacksonville.

## HIBERNIA.

Clay county.

8 miles between landings ;            23 miles from Jacksonville ;

On the west bank ; post office. A pleasant and convenient resort for invalids. Boarding house ; Mrs. Fleming, proprietress.

**MAGNOLIA.**

Clay county.

5 miles between landings;                    28 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On west bank ; post office. This is one of the most pleasant  
 places on the river ; having fine hotel accommodations, it is much  
 frequented by Northerners. Near this place, to the northward, is  
 Black Creek, which is navigable for small steamers as far as Mid-  
 dleburg.

**GREEN COVE SPRINGS.**

Clay county.

2 miles between landings ;                    30 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On west bank ; post office. The principal attraction here is the  
 fine spring, from which the place derives its name. The waters  
 of the spring are strongly impregnated with sulphur, and have a  
 temperature of about 75 degrees, well adapted for rheumatism and  
 dyspepsia. The bathing facilities are well arranged. This place  
 boasts of two fine hotels and a number of boarding houses.

**HOGARTH'S.**

St. John's county.

5 miles between landing ;                    35 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On east bank ; post office ; wood landing.

**PICOLATA.**

St. John's county.

5 miles between landings ;                    40 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On east bank ; post office. This is the site of an ancient Spanish  
 city, with a fine church and monasteries, erected two centuries  
 ago by Franciscan friars ; all that remains at this historical point  
 now is a cabin and field grown up with weeds. This was formerly  
 the landing for St. Augustine, having been used as such until the  
 completion of the St. John's Railroad. Opposite Picolata are the  
 remains of Fort Poppa, erected during the Spanish era.

**TOCOL.**

St. John's county.

9 miles between landings ;                    49 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 Eastern terminus St. John's Railroad.  
 On the east bank ; post office. Here connection is made by the  
 St. John's Railroad with St. Augustine, distant 14 miles. This  
 road has been rebuilt with iron rails, and the run is made in 35  
 minutes, twice per day, each way.



**FEDERAL POINT.**

Putnam county.

9 miles between landings ;            58 miles from Jacksonville ;  
On the east bank of the river ; post office ; wood landing.

**ORANGE MILLS.**

Putnam county.

5 miles between landings ;            63 miles from Jacksonville ;  
On the east bank ; post office. A beautiful orange grove here.

**DANCEY'S.**

1 mile between landings ;            64 miles from Jacksonville ;  
Has one of the oldest orange groves on the river, the fruit from  
which is always sought after.

**PALATKA.**

Putnam county.

11 miles between landings ;            75 miles from Jacksonville ;  
On the west bank of the river ; post and telegraph offices ; situ-  
ated at the head of navigation for ocean steamers ; this is the most  
prominent place south of Jacksonville. Population 1,500. The  
adjacent country is characterized by a richness of vegetation and  
mildness of climate. The streets of Palatka are shaded with the  
wild orange, some of which are in full fruit and flower at the same  
time, giving a beautiful appearance to the town.

At this point passengers take steamers for the Oclawaha River,  
which empties into the St. John's 25 miles south of here. No  
visitors to Florida should fail to make a trip up this celebrated  
river.

Two first-class hotels in Palatka furnish ample accommodations  
for all visitors. At Heiss' "old curiosity store" and news depot  
will be found many things interesting to the tourist. On the op-  
posite side of the river lies the beautiful orange grove owned by  
Colonel Hart, the largest on the river, containing over 700 trees,  
which yield an annual income of from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

**SAN MATTEO.**

Putnam county.

5 miles between landings ;            80 miles from Jacksonville ;  
On east bank of river ; post office.

**WELAKA.**

Putnam county.

20 miles between landings ;            100 miles from Jacksonville ;  
Junction of Ocklawaha River.  
Situated midway between Jacksonville and Enterprise, and oppo-

site the mouth of the Ocklawaha river, possesses advantages for the immigrant unequaled by any other point on the St. John's river. Its central position, its convenience to the Ocklawaha river, its depth of channel allowing vessels drawing eight feet of water to come to its wharves, its high and dry position on the river, supported by a fine back country, offer superior advantages to the capitalist, to the merchant, to the real estate agent, and to the hotel keeper. As yet, the orange occupies the most direct attention of the people, and there are over ten thousand orange trees in grove in the immediate neighborhood. It is estimated that in three years there will be six thousand orange trees in bearing at this place.

The productions at present consist chiefly of oranges, grapes, garden vegetables, corn, oats, rye, cow-peas, sweet potatoes, strawberries, honey, poultry, and various other items incidental to farming, all tending to show the resources and capability of this place. The Welaka Shingle Mill does a thriving business here.

Land on the river is worth from thirty to forty dollars per acre, and high, rolling pine land, well adapted to light farming and fruit culture, a mile from the river, is worth ten dollars per acre.

The invalid finds here advantages possessed by but few places in the State. The Sulphur Springs at Beecher, a mile from Welaka, have been analyzed, and possess excellent medicinal properties. The Fairbanks Spring, the largest on the St. John's river, a half mile from the north end of Welaka, is an excellent sulphur spring, but the writer does not know that it has been analyzed. There are two other sulphur springs a mile and a half farther down the river. The land throughout the county is almost entirely clean, high, rolling pine land, and hence the country is well supplied with pure, wholesome air.

The country round about Welaka is especially attractive to the sportsman. In many places adjacent to Welaka, deer, bear, wild cat and turkeys are found, whilst the St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers abound in many fine species of fish, affording much sport to the fisherman.

Welaka has yet no regular hotel, but visitors are recommended to stop at Broad's Wharf, as being more easily accessible to the country lying back, and inquire for Mrs. McClure's, near the wharf, and Mr. Woodworth's, a mile from the wharf, where they will obtain excellent accommodations.

**LAKE GEORGE.**

7 miles between landings ;      107 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 Above Welaka the river widens into Little Lake George, 7 miles long and 3 to 4 miles wide ; south of this, 107 miles from Jacksonville, is Lake George. This beautiful sheet of water is about 18 miles in length and 10 miles in width. This lake has a number of islands in it—the largest, called Rembrandt, is 1,700 acres in extent, and has on it a splendid orange grove, and numerous vestiges of original settlers. The lake is well stocked with fish and water fowls of every description. Approaching the southern shore, clothed in eternal verdure, the mouth of the river is scarcely distinguishable on account of its diminished width and the blending of forest and stream. Near the mouth the water is very shallow, not exceeding five feet in depth.

**VOLUSIA.**

Volusia county.

37 miles between landings ;      144 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On east bank of river ; post office. This is also the site of an ancient Spanish settlement, no vestige of which remains. An immense land grant was afterwards obtained here from the Spanish government by Mr. Dennison Rolles, an English merchant of wealth, who erected a beautiful mansion and established a home for the unfortunate women from the streets of London, with a view to their reformation. Numerous disasters befell the colony, and it was finally broken up.

**ORANGE BLUFF.**

Volusia county.

3 miles between landings ;      147 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On east bank of river ; wood landing. South of this point, on east of river, is Lake Dexter, around which are many fine plantations.

**HAWKINSVILLE.**

Orange county.

27 miles between landings ;      174 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On west bank of river ; post office. At this place can be seen a large banana grove.

**CABBAGE BLUFF.**

Volusia county.

1 mile between landings ;      175 miles from Jacksonville ;  
 On east bank of river ; post office ; wood landing.

### BLUE SPRINGS,

Volusia county.

5 miles between landings ; 180 miles from Jacksonville ;  
On east bank of river ; post office. Near this landing is one of  
the largest springs in the State, forming a basin a quarter of a  
mile in length, about 100 feet wide, and 20 feet deep. The water  
boils from a botom of 80 feet, is clear as crystal, and of a sulphur-  
ous smell. Shoals of fish can be seen in the stream flitting here  
and there seeking their livelihood. This is a favorite resort for  
marooning parties, the hunting being very fine in the vicinity.

### SANFORD.

Orange county.

9 miles between landings ; 204 miles from Jacksonville ;  
Post office ; situated on the west bank of Lake Monroe, (which is  
second in size on the river, being about 12 miles long and 5 miles  
wide.) Sanford has excellent hotel accommodations, and is much  
frequented by invalids and others.

### MELLONVILLE,

Adjoining and only one mile south of Sanford, is located on the  
site of Fort Mellon, erected during the Indian war. This is one  
of the most important landings on the river ; it is surrounded by a  
very fertile country, and is being rapidly settled up by an intelli-  
gent class of people. Lakes Apopka, Harris, Eustis, Griffin, etc.,  
in the interior, furnish all amusement desired by the sportsman.

### ENTERPRISE,

Volusia county,

About 90 miles south from Jacksonville, by the river 211 miles ;  
beautifully situated on the northern bank of Lake Monroe. This  
is one of the oldest and most fashionable places of resort in  
Florida. It has charms for both the tourist and the hunter of  
both game and health. The tourist will find here one of the  
finest mansions in Florida—de Bary Hall—situated in a com-  
manding situation, overlooking the lake, and in an orange grove  
of about six thousand trees. The property has, it is said, cost the  
owner, Mr. de Bary, of New York, over \$100,000, and he is still  
investing wisely. Then again a short distance up the lake is an  
old Indian camping ground, surrounded by shell mounds, invested  
with a pre-historic romance, and abounding with health-giving  
springs, which it is to be hoped will, in new hands, be utilized.  
The town of Enterprise is situated on a high and dry bluff, facing

southward, and overlooking the beautiful lake, which, when sun or moonlit, is charming to view, particularly from the piazzas of the Old Brock House, which has had an uninterrupted popularity for about twenty-four years. The hunter here finds a jolly lot of boys with whom to spend the evening. The more staid find pleasant conversation, and, perhaps, a quiet game of whist. Every one enjoys a pleasant welcome at this hotel, without the prospect of being fleeced at departure. Bodine & McCarty were the hosts last winter, and they did not belie the name—were a host in themselves. It is expected they will take the house the coming season.

In the neighborhood game of every kind is plentiful, from quail and snipe, of which immense bags were made last winter, to the larger and four-footed animals, deer, bears, etc.

As this is the head of deep water navigation on the St. John's, it is naturally the point of departure for the Atlantic coast, and places on the Halifax, Hillsborough, Mosquito and Indian rivers, or lagoons, as they should more properly be called. Small steamers, however, run up from this point to Salt lake, the nearest point by water to Indian river being only about seven miles from Titusville.

## OCKLAWAHA RIVER,

100 miles from Jacksonville.

### FORT BROOKS,

35 miles between landings ; 135 miles from Jacksonville ; This most singular stream, flowing into the St. John's, opposite Welaka, was not fully explored until the year 1867. For over 150 miles it runs parallel with the St. John's from Lake Apopka, which is its source, through Lakes Eustis, Griffin, etc., and scarcely a house is to be seen along its entire course, but now and then a landing with its rich freights of cotton, sugar, oranges, etc., the products of the fertile counties of Putnam and Marion. On account of the narrowness of the stream and the dense foliage on the banks, its navigation is somewhat difficult.

No visitor to Florida should fail to visit Silver Spring, which rises suddenly from the ground, and after running nine miles through Silver Run, empties into the Ocklawaha, one hundred miles from its mouth. This spring is one of the wonders of this tropical clime ; its waters are seventy-five feet or more in depth, and so transparent that the glistening sand on the bottom looks as if but a few inches beneath the surface.

The principal landings on the Ocklawaha are Fort Brooks, distant from the St. John's 35 miles; Iola, 50; Eureka, 60; Sandy Bluff, 68; Palmetto Landing, 78; Gores, 83; Durisœ, 89; Graham, 94; Delk's Bluff, 100; Silver Spring, 109; Sharp's Ferry, 114; Moss Bluff, 140; Stark's, 155; Lake Griffin, 160; Leesburg, 170.

#### IOLA.

15 miles between landings; 150 miles from Jacksonville.

#### EUREKA.

10 miles between landings; 160 miles from Jacksonville.

#### SANDY BLUFF.

8 miles between landings; 168 miles from Jacksonville.

#### PALMETTO.

10 miles between landings; 178 miles from Jacksonville.

#### GORES.

5 miles between landings; 183 miles from Jacksonville.

#### DURISŒ.

6 miles between landings; 189 miles from Jacksonville.

#### GRAHAM.

5 miles between landings; 194 miles from Jacksonville.

#### DELK'S BLUFF.

6 miles between landings; 200 miles from Jacksonville.

#### SILVER SPRING.

9 miles between landings; 209 miles from Jacksonville.

#### SHARP'S FERRY.

5 miles between landings; 214 miles from Jacksonville.

#### MOSS BLUFF.

26 miles between landings; 240 miles from Jacksonville.

#### STARK'S.

15 miles between landings; 255 miles from Jacksonville.

#### LAKE GRIFFIN.

5 miles between landings; 260 miles from Jacksonville.

#### LEESBURG.

10 miles between landings; 270 miles from Jacksonville.

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## INDIAN RIVER,

The sportsman's paradise, can be reached by boat from St. Augustine; by overland conveyances from Volusia and Enterprise, or by steamer from Jacksonville to Salt Lake, thence by stage (six miles) to Sand Point, where comfortable quarters can be obtained.

## MISCELLANEOUS TOWNS.

ST. AUGUSTINE, St. John's county, Florida, by far the most ancient town in North America, is situated on a peninsula formed by the St. Sebastian and Matanzas rivers, with a population of two thousand persons; excellent hotel accommodations, numerous churches, etc. This is a delightful winter resort. The streets are very narrow, the houses, with hanging balconies, almost touching each other across them.

Near the centre of the city is the "Plaza de la Constitution," a fine square, on which is located the principal public buildings, notably among which is the Catholic Cathedral. This building was commenced in 1798; it has a unique belfry containing four chime bells in separate niches, which are rung every morning; one of them is marked 1682. The floors are concrete. The building contains several fine old Spanish paintings. Altogether, it is one of the most interesting objects in the city.

A monument in the Plaza, eighteen feet high, was erected in 1812 to commemorate the Spanish Liberal Constitution. The monument bears the following inscription:

*"Plaza de la Constitucion, promulgado en esta ciudad de San Augustine, de la Florida oriental, en 17 de Octubre, de 1812. Siendo Gobernador el Brigadier D. Sebastian Kindallan, Caballero de la orden de San Diego."*

## PARA ETERNO MEMORIA.

*El ayuntamiento Constitucional Erigio este Obeliseo dirigido por D. Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, el joven Regidor Decano Y Francisco Robira, Procurador Sindico."*

## TRANSLATION.

Plaza of the Constitution, promulgated in the city of St. Augustine, East Florida, on the 17th day of October, the year 1812. Being then Governor the Brigadier D. Sebastian Kindalan, Knight of the order of San Diego.

## FOR ETERNAL REMEMBRANCE,

the Constitutional City Council erected this monument under the supervision of D. Fernando de la Maza Arredondo, the young municipal officer, oldest member of the corporation, and Francisco Robira, Attorney and Recorder.

The Palace, the residence of the Spanish Governor, is now used as the post office and United States Court. The United States

Barracks, now occupied by troops, was formerly a Spanish monastery.

The old Huguenot Cemetery and the military burying ground are interesting places. In the latter are three pyramids, built of coquina, and stuccoed whitewashed, under which lie the remains of Major Dade and 107 men, who were massacred by Osceola.

The Sea Wall, a mile in length, was erected in 1837-'43 out of coquina, with a coping of granite. It protects the entire east front of the city from the encroachments of the river, and affords a delightful promenade.

Fort Marion—this old Spanish fort was formerly called "*San Juan de Pinos*," and afterwards changed to "*San Marco*." At the change of flags in 1821, it received the name of Fort Marion, which it now bears. It was begun in 1620, and completed in 1756. The material used in its construction is almost entirely coquina, a concretion of fragments of shell quarried on Anastasia Island, opposite the city. The labor on it was performed principally by Apalachean Indians, who alone were forced to work on it for sixty years. Conscripts from Mexico also contributed to the work. It is one of the strongest fortifications in this country, requiring an armament of one hundred guns and one thousand men as a garrison. It has never been taken by a besieging enemy. It is in all respects a castle, built after the plan of those in the middle ages of Europe. In modern military parlance, it is known as a four-bastioned fort.

The inscription over the gate or sally-port of the fort is as follows.

*"Renando En Espana Senr Don Fernando Sexto Y Siendo Gov Y Capn Gendefs C N Avcdelaf Y S V prov, Elmairscal De Camp D N Alonso Frnzdie Ridiase conclavioestecs. To Ll oelan O. D. 1756, Diriendo las robrel Capyniero, D. N. Pedro De Brazas Y Garay."*

#### TRANSLATION.

Don Ferdinand the VI, being King of Spain, and the Field Marshal Don Alonzo Fernando Hereda being Governor and Captain General of this place, St. Augustine of Florida, and its province. This fort was finished in the year 1756. The works were directed by the Captain Engineer, Don Pedro de Brazas Y. Garay.

St. Augustine is reached by steamers from Jacksonville to Tocoí,



thence via St. John's Railroad, the whole forming a pleasant ride of about five hours.

A number of first-class hotels and private boarding houses furnish all necessary accommodations to visitors.

Visitors to St. Augustine in search of real estate had better consult A. J. Goss, Real Estate Agent.

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## THE LAKE COUNTRY OF FLORIDA.

The country lying in and around the "Ocklawaha Lakes," as they are termed, is known as the Lake Region of Florida. About midway the peninsula, equidistant from gulf and ocean, these lakes are clustered together, having a water connection, affording a highway between them—Harris, Eustis, Griffin, Dora, Beauclair, and Apopka. Through and from these lakes the Ocklawaha river flows to the Atlantic; and at high-water season the water flows as well westward through the Withlacoochee river to the gulf—thus it is demonstrated that the region is upon the backbone of the peninsula, the great water-shed, and, per consequence, one of the most elevated sections of the State. The shores to the lakes are bold and prominent, for the most part—in some cases bluffs forty to fifty feet precipitous from the water. Around the lake margins, of a width varying from one-fourth to three miles, the soil is heavily timbered hammock, exceedingly fertile, and interspersed with magnificent groves of the wild orange. The lakes are free from grasses and bonnets, of clear, pure water, varying in size, from Lake Harris, which is eighteen miles long by a width of from three to six miles, to Lake Beauclair, which is from one to two miles in width. The country back of the hammock margins is a high, rolling pine land, interspersed with innumerable little crystal lakes.

This region is eminently attractive to the immigrant, and is beyond doubt as well adapted to the production of fruits and vegetables as any section of the State. The soil is fertile, responding generously to the cultivator.

The peculiar location in and around such a cluster of lakes renders it as free from frost as any section of the State north of Charlotte Harbor. The southern shores of these lakes, having the protection of water exposure on the north, are simply frost proof, as settlers of twenty years' residence can testify. It is, from its

elevated situation, free from malarial influences, and is healthy and delightful as a residence winter and summer.

Constant breezes during the summer months, with the showers of the rain season, make a delightful temperature. The climate is simply charming. The aspect of the country is picturesque and beautiful, and never fails to elicit enthusiastic praise from the cultivated lover of nature.

This section is being settled up by as fine a class of people as the United States can produce—a high-toned, cultivated Christian people. The number of villages in and around the lakes attest the rapid influx of settlers—Yalaha, Leesburg, Okahumpka, Fort Marion, Clifford, etc. Shores which two years ago were in a primitive state, now are studded with cottages and fruit farms, and industry and thrift everywhere prevail.

This section depended for its outlet to market upon the Ocklawaha river, but it has now grown too big for the Ocklawaha. A quicker and more commodious transit is demanded, and this will be given by the St. John's, Lake Eustis and Gulf Railroad. This road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion. From the lakes to Jacksonville, over this road, only twelve hours is consumed, and with such an outlet to the great markets of the North there is but little doubt that this attractive region will become the fruit land and market garden, *facile princeps*, of Florida.

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## INDUCEMENTS

— TO —

## TOURISTS, HEALTH-SEEKERS AND IMMIGRANTS.

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### GEORGIA.

For home comfort and abundance, no country is better suited, if one will but make them a prime object. Germans and other foreigners have frequently remarked on the advantage of winter

crops, and the ground working for them all the time, and not being ice-bound in winter.

Increased population would rapidly lead to diversification of pursuits, which again would rapidly develop the needed capital from within, if not from abroad; and we do not hesitate to say, as the result of observation and experience, that the best immigration is the immigration from the Northern States, or domestic, rather than from abroad or foreign. These are soonest assimilated. The best means of harmonizing the sections is by the mutual acquaintance to which such immigration will give rise. Sectional antipathies are based on mutual ignorance, and disappear before knowledge.

Come and see for yourselves. Do not expect fairy-land, or exemption from labor and care, but come and compare climate, productions, and the general conditions of comfort with those to be had elsewhere, and you will find them to compare favorably. You will quickly see that we have not improved our natural advantages adequately, but you will find that Nature has done her part well; and if you but bring with you good habits of painstaking and economy, you will soon build up a delightful home. You will find good sense and good feeling, and in any considerable community men of culture and refinement; still, generally, they do not show so well at first as on longer acquaintance.

You should visit the country, and see the capacities of the soil and climate. Do not regard the present agriculturists as knowing everything, nor yet fall into the contrary error of supposing they know nothing—in fact, they know much—yet the present is but a transition state, and they have not fully solved the problem of conformity to the new conditions of life and labor. The young men and the new men are now on an equal experience-level with the old, so you will have a fair start.

The inducements generally referred to are agricultural. Those for manufacturers are equally great. For success in these, nothing is needed but capital and good management; and where will they thrive without both? All the needful conditions are here for the development of the most profitable manufacturing industry in the whole country. Climate, material, and power, all exist together in an unsurpassed condition.

Professional men we do not need so much as men of science and skill. Our people have, themselves, devoted much more of their time to other subjects than to science or to expertness in labor.

We think South Georgia and Florida, all things considered, the most desirable of all the sections open for immigration, and still inadequately populated. In all lands there are sickness and death, hard times, evil days and evil people, mixed with the blessings and the good things of life. Trouble and discipline, labor and sorrow, are incident to all climes; yet Nature has been provident in her gifts to us, and man needs only an average care and skill to make here as happy homes as the world has ever known. The earth, with its range of productions, the sun and air and conditions of climate, the abundant wood and water and water-power, the present settled state of the country and degree of development, and the future promise for one's children of a still higher development, all point to the South as admirably suited for immigration, and to no part of the South more than to South Georgia and Florida.

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## CLIMATE.

### ADVANTAGES OF OUR CLIMATE.

DR. C. H. HALL, Macon, Ga. ;

*Dear Doctor*:—Your letter in reference to “catarrh” and the advantages of this climate in that disease and phthisis, has been received. I am glad that inquiry in reference to the prevalence of “catarrh in the pine belt” has been made. It is a disease so seldom seen or heard of here, that no special reference has been made to it by those who have written or spoken of the advantages of our climate in pulmonary disease. In my report, read before the Medical Association of Georgia on the adaptability of the climate of the pine forests of South Georgia to the consumptive, I gave it as my opinion that no region of country on the continent was more exempt from all diseases of the respiratory organs, among which I included “catarrh.” I located here in January, 1864, and have been engaged in practice ever since. During this period of thirteen years I have been called upon to treat but two cases of nasal catarrh. The Hon. James L. Seward, whom you know to be a close observer, not only in matters of law, but in everything concerning the health and general welfare of the people with whom he has long mingled, informs me that he has been a resident of this place forty-nine years, and during that time he has rarely heard of nasal catarrh, the disease to which you refer

in your letter. If there is a disease from which we are more than any other exempt in the pine belt, it is nasal catarrh. We have now located here several gentlemen from the Eastern and Western States, who have been entirely cured of that disease by a change of residence. Among these is Dr. A. Frost, of Seymour, Indiana. He has suffered for years, and on removing here was speedily cured. These cases have evidently been cured by our equability of temperature and the inhalation of the pine aroma. This would indicate the therapeutic influence of the oil of turpentine by atomization in that troublesome and often intractable complaint. Our exemption here is in striking contrast with its prevalence in the elevated lands of Colorado, Minnesota, Nebraska and New Mexico. If we are to believe the published reports of eminent physicians in these regions, catarrh, bronchial, nasal and aural, are exceedingly common. In these regions of great altitude the highly rarified condition of the air is productive of very sudden and very great vicissitudes in temperature—the mercury falling in a few hours from thirty to forty degrees. This seems to account for the frequency of catarrhs. Where changes are so sudden and extreme it is next to impossible for one to protect himself from the immediate impulse of the change, from heat to cold—cutaneous transpiration is suppressed and catarrhs result—first general, affecting the mucous membrane of the nasal passages, antrums and bronchia, and often ending in chronic nasal catarrh. Here we have none of these causes to contend with. Our altitude is 330 feet above sea level; we have no extreme vicissitudes of temperature; our mean temperature in winter is about 53, and in summer about 83, with the barometer at about  $29\frac{1}{2}$ , and we have the healing influence of the pine forests. I apprehend that the word catarrh is not fully understood by all invalids. I have examined cases coming here for the cure of "catarrh" whose voices entered my ear upon the chest through *cavities* which sealed their doom.

In reference to the advantages of the piney woods climate in pulmonary diseases, I have expressed my opinion very fully in the report mentioned, but it may not be amiss, at your request, for me to refer to it in this place by way of comparison. "Winter homes for invalids" has been a subject of discussion for hundreds of years, and you are aware how the profession have differed on the subject. I believe some points in this discussion have been definitely settled by the results of experiment and experience.

These are: 1st. That the consumptive should studiously avoid the dampness and irritating winds of the sea coast. 2d. That they should seek localities showing the greatest equability of temperature; and 3d, the climate affording the greatest number of fair days, during which the invalid may enjoy out-door exercise. In this locality we are secure against the first, with a close approximation to the second, and with very decided comparative advantage in the last. We are two hundred miles from the Atlantic and sixty from the Gulf. Our mean temperature, as I have before stated, in winter is about 53, and in summer about 83. I made a careful note of the weather from 1st January last to the 17th May inclusive, with the following result: Total number of days, one hundred and thirty-seven—during that time it rained twenty-five times—there were eleven cloudy days and one hundred and one fair days. You will see from this that the invalid here would have had, out of the one hundred and thirty-seven days, one hundred and twelve days during which he might have been all day out of doors. I have before me the report of thermometer for Thomasville and Santa Barbara, California, for the month of January, 1875, as follows:

At Thomasville the monthly mean temperature was 55.50; highest temperature, 72; lowest temperature, 38. Santa Barbara—monthly mean temperature, 53.50; highest temperature, 70; lowest temperature, 38. In temperature, you will perceive we have the advantage of Santa Barbara, while in the number of fair days, so important to the welfare of the consumptive, we know of no region of country that can report more favorably. Santa Barbara has quite a reputation as a winter resort for invalids. Distance sometimes lends enchantments to the view. For some years past some of our brethren conceiving the idea that altitude was the great desideratum in consumption, have sent their patients into the elevated regions of Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska and New Mexico. While I do not question the purity of their motives, I must say that in many instances they have been inconsiderate, if not derelict in their duty, to their patients. None of us, however, are infallible in diagnosis, and we are willing to put a charitable construction upon their motives. I am aware that some, perhaps many, may differ with me, but I am not willing, in a matter of such vital importance, to withhold from the public an honest opinion through fear of opposition or criticism. I am prepared

with irrefutable evidence from the various localities named to establish the correctness of the views expressed.

Persons of phthisical diathesis—predisposed to phthisis—*may* be sent into those regions of great altitude with advantage. There the diminished barometric pressure will increase the number of respirations, and may thus develop the vital capacity and functions of the lungs. But after the development of tubercular or caseous deposit, and particularly after the occurrence of vomicae, it must be decidedly injurious, if not eminently fatal. Why, because the vital capacity of the lung is already seriously impaired, and the more frequent the respiratory acts the less chance is there for healing the lesions. You are aware that there are no more prolific causes of pulmonary hemorrhage than sudden and extreme vicissitudes of temperature and diminished barometric pressure. The first class of cases may be benefited by altitude, but for the second class it is full of danger. The lungs of the first *may* require exercise, those of the second *must* have rest. To find rest they must avoid high altitudes—they must avoid the seashore with its bleak and irritating winds and excessive humidity. And to do this there is no safer place for them than in the interior pine forests of Southern Georgia, where they can inhale freely the aroma of the pine, with the barometer at 29 30 instead of 23; and where 18 respirations per minute instead of 36 will be adequate for the supply of oxygen to the blood and tissues. The proportions of nitrogen and oxygen in the air we breathe are constant throughout the world in all latitudes and altitudes. Notwithstanding this immutability in the constituents of the air, there is a very decided and essential difference in that breathed in low and high altitudes. In high altitudes, on account of its rarified condition, the atoms composing it are separated in proportion to its rarification, and hence a much greater volume must be inhaled to give the same weight and attain the same end. If we take a consumptive from a locality with an elevation of 300 feet and a barometric range of 29 or 30 inches into one with an altitude of five or six thousand feet with a barometric range of 23 inches, we subject him to the painful alternative of either respiring thirty-six times per minute, or with each inspiration to take in forty cubic inches of air instead of twenty, which is the normal amount with lungs of healthy vital capacity at the sea level. His first effort would result in hemorrhage and death; his second would be impossible. We might just

as well expect the blacksmith to keep up a proper heat in his forge with a leaky bellows.

Last year the following item appeared in a Colorado newspaper: "Six human bodies in metallic caskets were shipped yesterday on the Kansas Pacific Railroad. To offset this *nine invalids* arrived last night." Here is a commentary upon "high altitudes" for consumptives. I trust you will not accuse me of keeping up the climate of the "pine belt" as a "cure all" for phthisis. Such is not my intention. Such a climate has never yet been discovered, and he who shall be so fortunate as to find it, will be as much, if not more, entitled to the gratitude of the human race and the monumental shaft to perpetuate his memory as the discover of ether and vaccine. I have simply endeavored to set forth the advantages of the climate in what I conscientiously believe to be in its true light. Comparisons are said to be odious, but in this connection I do not so consider them. Now let me say that, of all the resorts for invalids known to me from observation or reading, I know of none which can be more honestly and strongly recommended than the "pine forests" of Southern Georgia. In candor I must say, that whilst the consumptive is often materially benefited by a winter sojourn here, a change of residence, judging from observation of quite a number of cases, seems necessary for permanent relief. I do not wish to weary your patience, but I feel that I should conclude this letter with the following extract from "Winter Homes for Invalids," by Doctor Joseph W. Howe, professor of Clinic Surgery in the University of New York, in reference to the "pine forests" of Southern Georgia:

"Pine grove localities have the reputation of being very healthy. There is usually complete freedom from malarial and pulmonary diseases. The atmosphere, impregnated as it is with the peculiar volatile principle of the trees, has a soothing effect on inflamed throats and irritable lungs. The air agrees with everybody. Invalids with troublesome coughs and shortness of breath rapidly improve after a short residence, and some far advanced in tubercular disease recover their health completely. The dryness and mildness of the atmosphere has, of course, something to do with the beneficial effects experienced, but there is no doubt whatever that much of the benefit arises from the air being impregnated with the piney odor."

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. HOPKINS, M. D.



## PRODUCTS.

Latitude is much more significant in its bearings than longitude, largely affecting climate and productions. Georgia lying between 30 deg. and 35 deg. north, the sun, at the summer solstice, lacks but 8 deg. of being vertical on her southern border. The difference of latitude between the two borders—say  $4\frac{1}{2}$  deg.—is greater than in most of the States, the greatest length being north and south; and the corresponding difference of climate and productions is augmented by the fact that the most northern part of the State is also the most elevated. These circumstances taken together make a remarkable range of production. The Southern States occupy the southeast corner of the United States, and Georgia is nearly in *their* southeast corner—Florida occupying it exactly.

In 1873, Mr. R. H. Hardaway, in Thomas county, produced on upland, 119 bushels of corn on 1 acre, which yielded a net profit of \$77.17.

Mr. John J. Parker, of Thomas county, produced in 1874, on 1 acre, 694 $\frac{1}{2}$  gallons of cane syrup, worth, at 75 cents per gallon, \$520.87; total cost of production, \$77.50—net profit \$443.37.

At the fair of the Georgia State Agricultural Society in 1874, a premium of \$50.00 was awarded to Mr. Wiley W. Groover, of Brooks county, for best results from a two-horse farm. His farm consisted of 126 $\frac{1}{2}$  acres, on which crops to the value of \$3,258.25 were produced that year. Total cost of production, \$1,045.00; net proceeds, 2,213.25. No guano or other commercial fertilizers were used on this farm that year, or for 5 years preceding. The crops cultivated were oats, corn, peas, ground peas, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and cotton.

### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN THOMAS COUNTY.

Judge R. H. Hardaway has raised 119 $\frac{3}{8}$  bushels of corn on an acre of land.

Captain E. T. Davis raised 96 $\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of oats on one acre.

Mr. Joshua Carroll made 705 gallons of syrup on one acre. This, sold at the low price of 33 $\frac{1}{3}$  cents per gallon, would have brought \$235.00.

Dr. Bower has raised as much as 84 bushels of upland rice on one acre. This, sold at \$1.50 per bushel, would have brought him \$126.00.

Mr. J. I. Parker made 965 gallons of syrup on one acre of land.

This would have brought, at  $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents per gallon, over \$320.00.

Dr. J. P. Turner made last year 17 bales of cotton weighing 500 pounds each, 600 bushels of oats, 300 bushels of sweet potatoes, and sixteen barrels of syrup on pine land, with one mule.

Dr. T. S. Dekle made last year 200 bushels of corn on five acres of pine land.

Kenneth McKinnon, Sr., made 60 bushels of corn on one acre ordinary pine land without using any fertilizer.

Dr. J. P. Turner made last year over ten thousand pounds of bacon.

J. I. Parker will make this year over 20,000 pounds of bacon.

Mr. Moncrief, of the Boston Grange, who runs a one-horse farm, made 6,000 pounds of bacon.

Dr. Turner sowed  $1\frac{3}{4}$  acres of Nicaragua wheat on the 27th of January and from it he gathered 17 bushels of wheat. Land not fertilized. No rust.

Mr. John Stark has made 6,000 pounds of grapes on one acre of land. Allowing fifteen pounds of grapes to the gallon, which is a pretty fair average, these grapes would have made 400 gallons of wine. At \$2.00 a gallon this wine was worth \$800.00.

S. G. Culpepper made 546 gallons of syrup on one acre of land. He also made 62 bushels of ground peas on one acre.

Joshua Carroll made  $69\frac{3}{4}$  bushels of corn on one acre of old land. He also made 400 bushels of sweet potatoes on one acre.

Mr. W. J. Parnell made 68 bushels of ground peas on one acre.

Rev. J. R. Battle made 476 gallons of syrup on one acre of land.

Mr. John G. Dekle made  $49\frac{1}{2}$  bushels of wheat to the acre on a four-acre field. He planted the Schley rust proof. On one acre of the same ground, the same year, after the wheat had been cut, he made 500 bushels of sweet potatoes. He has also made 25 bushels of peas to the acre.

H. J. and A. T. McIntyre planted a field containing something over 200 acres in oats this year, and the yield averaged nearly 20 bushels to the acre.

Judge Hardaway made this year 400 bushels of oats on five acres, or 80 bushels to the acre. He has made as much as 97 bushels to the acre. He has also made cabbages weighing 40 pounds, turnips weighing 23 pounds. On 15 acres of hillside land he made 18 bales of cotton.

Mr. R. W. Heath on five and a half acres of land made 478 bushels of clean rice. This was about 87 bushels to the acre. He made 45 bushels of corn to the acre, without manure. He made  $17\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of syrup, containing 40 gallons each, and 5 barrels of sugar on one acre. This was equivalent to about 23 barrels, or 920 gallons, on one acre. He had one stalk of cane that produced six quarts of juice. He also made in one year, from the labor of one mule, one man, one boy and one girl, four months, 17 bales of cotton, 500 pounds each, 327 bushels of corn, 5 barrels of syrup, 300 bushels of sweet potatoes and 600 bushels of oats.

Mr. Trav. Singletary raised 35 bushels of corn on one acre of land, without fertilizing, in the 17th, the poorest farming section of Thomas county.

Leon Neal has made 90 bushels of oats to the acre.

John Neal has made 56 bushels of ground peas to the acre.

W. C. Eason made  $22\frac{1}{2}$  barrels of syrup on one acre. He made with one mule 28 bales of cotton, 50 bushels of ground peas, 25 bushels of corn, 2,500 seed cane and 5 barrels of syrup.

Mr. Thomas E. Blackshear, just across the Florida line, made, as an average crop, on 120 acres of land, 37 bushels of oats to the acre, without fertilizing.

William Sherman, colored, planted rice last year and left the stubble standing. The stubble sprouted last spring, and grew off finely and produced a good crop of rice this year. The stubble crop matured early in the season, the rice was cut, and from the last stubble he now has a second crop which promises a very nice yield. These facts will be vouched for by several of the most reliable gentlemen in the county.

G. W. McMath made 73 bushels of corn on one acre of land. Land fertiized.

All the foregoing facts are given on the authority of the gentlemen named. Though they appear large, still they are all true, for they can all be proven by any number of competent and reliable witnesses.

In Thomas county may be seen, in addition to all the agricultural productions of the temperate and semi-tropical zones, the apple, pear, peach, plum, pomegranate, fig, quince, cherry, grape, raspberry, blackberry, strawberry, mulberry, orange, lemon, and banana—all growing within the same orchard. There are few countries thus favored by such a combination of soil and climate.

In less than a score of years, the fruit crop of Georgia will be second only to cotton in commercial importance, if proper attention is given in aid of natural advantages.

Capt. E. T. Davis, of Thomas county, produced in 1873, 96½ bushels of rust-proof oats per acre. After the oats were harvested, he planted the same land in cotton, and gathered 800 pounds seed-cotton per acre.



## FLORIDA.

So much has been written about this world-renowned winter resort, that we scarcely consider it necessary to enumerate the many attractions which are to be found here, but for the benefit of the uninitiated we will give a few points.

### TO TOURISTS.

This State is being fully appreciated by tourists, and has been known long enough to have its regular visitors, to say nothing of the constant flow of new comers from all parts of the United States. Those who have visited it are satisfied that no other locality equals the St. John's and Ocklawaha rivers in picturesque variety of beautiful scenery, or in facilities for boating, fishing and hunting.

The attractions to be found in Florida draw the same visitors there again and again. The many persons who visit this section annually are glad when they arrive, and regret to depart.

The searcher after historical reminiscences will find much of interest in traces of Spanish occupation for centuries back, especially in the vicinity of St. Augustine.

### TO INVALIDS.

For a hundred years past this State has been known at home and abroad as one of the most healthful locations in the world.

The thermometer seldom rises above 90 degrees in the summer, or falls below 30 degrees in the winter.

Northerners have long resorted here to find in the mild and

genial climate relief from the frigid temperature at home. Those who from frequent visits and repeated experiments are best able to form an opinion, unite in declaring the climate of Florida unequaled by any other section of country for comfort and health.

To those persons afflicted with pulmonary complaints, we say come to Florida, as many thousands before you have done, and if all have not recovered, many have lengthened their days thereby. Don't hesitate until the "foul destroyer" has gained the mastery over you, but come before it is beyond the power of the climate to aid you.

The census of 1870 shows that the deaths from pulmonary complaints here are less than in any other State, notwithstanding the fact that so many persons come here from all portions of the country.

The general health of Florida is unexceptional. We have conversed with the most intelligent medical men, and read the statements of others on this subject, and they all seem to coincide with our views just expressed. Here is what Surgeon-General Lawson says on the subject :

"Indeed, the statistics in the Bureau demonstrate the fact that the diseases which result from malaria are of a much milder type in the Peninsula of Florida than in any other State in the Union. The records show that the ratio of deaths to the number of remittent fever cases has been much less than among the troops serving in other portions of the United States. In the Northern division of the United States the proportion is 1 death to 36 cases of remittent fever ; in the Middle division, 1 to 52 ; in the Southern division, 1 to 54 ; in Texas, 1 to 78 ; in California, 1 to 122 ; in New Mexico, 1 to 148, while in Florida it is but 1 to 287."

This gentleman writes this without any prejudice or partiality whatever, and only states what every visitor to Florida must feel.

### TO IMMIGRANTS.

*The cheapness of lands in Southern Georgia and Florida, the extremely healthy climate and the variety of crops peculiar to the soil, offers inducements not found elsewhere. We will venture the assertion that there is not a more happy and independent people in America than those who inhabit what is termed the "wire-grass" region of Georgia and Florida. There, everything is raised that is needed for home consumption. The streams*

abounds in fish ; the forests contain deer and other desirable game, and large herds of sheep and cattle roam over richest pastures, planted by the hand of Omnipotence. The people are out of debt. Their smoke houses are in their yards, not in the far West. Their bread comes from their cribs, not from those of speculators, and the clothing they wear is, in many cases, the handiwork of their industrious wives and daughters.

Who would exchange a life of this kind for the sake of being in "society," with all its petty exactions and its numerous trains of worse evils?

Here, the industrious laborer is sure of making a comfortable living—that is the least we may expect. Land is offered on such terms that it requires but a small capital to secure a home and begin the operation of farming.

The people are hospitable and ever ready to extend the hand of welcome to deserving strangers. To such, "their latch strings hang on the outside of their doors." Take it all in all, it is just the place for young men to set their stakes and pitch their tents.

To manufacturers of lumber, naval stores, etc., the country offers great inducements. Every facility is offered to such by this company in giving reduced rates of fare, etc.

A small pamphlet giving description, location, price, etc., of all lands for sale on line of road, can be procured by addressing H. S. Haines, General Superintendent Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, Savannah, Ga.

Professor H. E. Colton, of the American Institute, of New York, gives it as his opinion that "the most inviting field, and where the inducements are greater than any other for the intelligent emigrant who wishes to raise early vegetables for market (the season being two weeks earlier) where the land is cheap, where rapid transportation is offered, where all 'truck' strikes together, is along the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad." The Professor says he knows the attention of many are turned to this locality ; hence, he gives his opinion as a guide to those who contemplate making their homes in this section. This is strong and emphatic language, but no less true than strong, and can be corroborated by hundreds who have taken the pains to satisfy themselves on this point. Coming from the source it does, a Northern scientific agriculturalist, one who has travelled and investigated the subject with the view of giving correct information, is likely to have its full weight and

effect. Professor Colton's paper will be read and pondered by hundreds and thousands, more so than if fifty similar papers had occurred in Georgia papers. Continued and increasing evidence of the facts as set forth in Mr. Colton's papers is to be seen more and more year after year. Ten years ago but few farms and fewer vegetable gardens were to be observed along the line of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, but now the traveler, while speeding along over this highway, makes use of the oft repeated remark, "what a large number and great variety of early vegetables and fancy corn patches the people are cultivating in this country!"

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### HOW TO REACH FLORIDA.

Visitors to Florida from the North and East should make Savannah their objective point, thence via the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, which is *the preferred route* to all points in Northern, Middle and Eastern Florida.

From the Southwest you have choice of three routes, viz: Via Montgomery, Eufaula and Albany, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; second, via Montgomery, Macon and Savannah, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; third, via Montgomery, Macon, and Jesup, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad. All of which are pleasant.

Through tickets by all of above routes. Time cards, etc., can be had by applying at all railroad ticket offices at the principal cities, or at the Savannah steamships' agencies in Baltimore, New York or Boston.

We are constantly receiving letters from parties in the North who have heard something of the climate, productions and soil of Florida, and are desirous of getting *reliable* information, as the reports given by different visitors are extremely contradictory, some saying that Florida is one vast desert, being either desolate tracts of barren sands or impregnable and worthless swamps, reeking with miasma and pestilential vapors. Others see nothing but bright sunshine, fruit and flowers, every breath comes laden with rich perfumes and health-restoring power. The truth is, infinite damage has been done the State by the over-wrought and visionary letters written by people who have allowed their enthusiasm to paint only the *excellencies* of the picture and to overlook the real, practical, stubborn facts in the case.

Florida is most emphatically a *new State*. The hardy pioneer

who made his way into the wilds of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois and other Northwestern States, at an early day will understand what that means, and will tell you it simply means a rude life and a determined grappling with and a subduing of the wilderness if one expects to become comfortably settled. Some people appear to think Florida one vast flower garden and orange grove, naturally. The truth is, it is a wilderness, and those who would have a grove and a garden, must make it.

In regard to the soil of Florida, it is only necessary to say, that it is very productive with little cultivation and enriching. It is perfectly adapted to the climate and semi-tropical productions of the country, and will yield a more bountiful return to the good husbandman than any other soil on the face of the globe. It does not look like the soil of Illinois, nor is it like it, but it is exactly adapted to the climate as every thing which is created by an all-wise Providence is exactly fit and proper in its place.

We are often asked, is Florida, as a State, healthy? We answer, that the sanitary reports of the army show a much greater degree of health among the soldiers during the late war, and previously among the troops stationed here than in any other section of the Union, and the prevailing disease, intermittent fever, is of a much less virulent type. That does not prove, however, that people are never sick here. They certainly are, but, on the whole, the healthfulness of this State is equal at least to that of any other State in the Union.

We are being constantly asked if produce can be profitably raised for shipment to New York, Philadelphia, Boston and other Northern cities. It can most certainly; all kinds of fruit and vegetables can be put into above markets from four to six weeks earlier than from any other section of the country. The peach bears very bountifully and can be brought into bearing from the seed in two years. Grapes are also very profitable. Plums and other small fruit are very prolific; but, as we said before, in order to have these fruits they need to be planted and cultivated just as they do North, only the same attention and care will bring results sooner and in a much greater abundance.

Many of the difficulties encountered by the early settler in the West will not be met with here, as he can come by steamer and can penetrate to within a few miles of any point in the State by some one of our many-navigable rivers and their tributaries, there-



by avoiding the long, laborious and tedious journey with wagons, which the Western settlers had to undergo. The rigorous winter of the Northwest is not to be provided for and fortified against. Man can live comfortably in a tent and stock can range out, yet there are difficulties to encounter and hardships and privations to be undergone, and any one who has not the nerve to meet and overcome them had better not come to Florida with the idea of settling up new places. If he has the nerve to live a pioneer's life eight or ten years, he is a rich man at the end of that time. There are some improved farms, but not many extensively improved.

Cotton and cane are very profitably grown. Corn can be raised sufficient for all the wants of the country, and with good culture, from thirty to fifty bushels to the acre can be easily produced. Millet grows finely, and turnips, carrots and other root crops grow the year round if cultivated. Stock raising is very lucrative. Cattle, hogs, and even horses are allowed to range the year round with very little trouble until fully grown.

What Florida needs is settlers, who come prepared to meet and overcome all the obstacles that a new country presents—men who have pluck to reduce the wildest wilderness to a state of cultivation and make it blossom like the rose. Such will reap a reward here which no other State can possibly offer.

We repeat it, Florida is a new country, and in the settlement of its wild lands there are much the same obstacles to overcome that have ever been found on the frontiers of the West, or any other country. Comparatively only a few improved places are for sale—Hence, those delicate, “kid gloved” young gentlemen who have been tenderly raised and have never done any solid farm work, and especially whose means are small, should not come to Florida to farm. A fancy that it would be very nice to bask under the sunshine of a tropical clime and pluck the generous fruits, has lured many such to Florida; and in the midst of the toils and the hardships of a frontier life, the romance of these impracticable gentlemen soon oozes out, and they are left, stranded as it were, upon the universality and force of that law, which, from so early a period, has doomed man to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

There is another considerable class of men who are more sensible perhaps in their ideas of life, but who have been employed indoors in clerkships or mechanical pursuits, who are blessed maybe

with large families, and with but little means. These should not come to Florida, unless they are certain they are made of the stuff that genuine pioneers are made of, and are willing to test it by two, three or four years of privation and toil, till they can make a home in the wilds, get the land cleared, fenced and under cultivation, and grove to bearing.

No one should come to Florida thinking it to be a land of fruits and flowers naturally. These things are not indigenous to the soil. They come by the labor and painstaking of man. But when that labor and care is bestowed, the climate does most generously second his efforts. But very few sweet orange groves are for sale. When once brought to bearing they are held at very high prices, if offered at all.

There is another very considerable class whom we feel it our duty to warn against coming to Florida. We refer to that class of consumptives who are so far gone that they are not able to exercise freely in the open air. We are pained every year to see so many who have clung to their business until there is nothing left to build upon, coming among us to linger a few days and to die in the midst of the discomforts of a boarding-house or a hotel, a stranger in a strange land. If the invalid is to be confined to his room, or lie around his boarding place, we have little or nothing to offer him that he cannot find much better at home. It is the constant exercise in the open air which the sufferer is enabled to take in this delightful climate, that restores the broken health, and this is one kind of medicine that cannot be taken in too great doses.

Those, also, who are severely affected with liver disease are not improved here. Light affections of this class, however, combined with dyspeptic pulmonic and throat difficulties, are benefited.

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## THE SOIL OF FLORIDA.

Florida is a vast peninsula—"new born of the sea"—the most southern, and therefore the most tropical division of our country. It extends southward nearly four hundred miles between two oceans, with an average breadth of more than one hundred and twenty-five miles. Its surface is not, as has been generally supposed, one continuous moras, but principally a sandy, rolling country, and for the most part covered with immense forests of

yellow, or pitch pine, interspersed with densely and heavily wooded strips or patches, called hammocks. The whole State lies upon a vast bed of coral, raised in the sea and covered with a stratum of sand largely mingled with pulverized or decomposed coral and sea shells. In some parts of the State this decomposed coral has become concrete, forming a sort of lime rock, and in others the sea shells, more or less broken, have also concreted, forming a layer of peculiar rock, called "coquina." In many portions of the State clay is also found near the surface, not often pure, but mingled with the silicalcareous and coralline elements. Such is the foundation of the soil over the whole peninsula. With the addition of a vegetable mould which, in the course of time accumulates from the rank growth, which in the tropical climate of Florida make the lands powerfully productive; over a larger portion of the high lands exhausting fires, kindled by the Indians and frontier settlers, have swept from time to time, destroying nearly all of the decayed, and even living vegetable matter, except the pines. These seem to be little affected by the burning, but flourish enormously almost everywhere, loading the air with their peculiar and healing fragrance.

The lands of Florida are very curiously distributed, and may be designated High Hammock, Low Hammock, Swamp, Savanna and the different qualities of pine land. Most persons looking at our country are greatly at a loss how to judge of the character of these various soils they meet with here—their comparative fertility and desirability. Persons who are good judges in other countries, distrust their ability to judge properly here. The plentiful admixture of lime found in all the soil of East Florida in connection with a moist and warm atmosphere, renders all our soils both more free and lasting than appearances would warrant. The general character of the Florida soil is light and sandy, not calculated to sustain a continued and exhaustive system of cropping. Those who come with this intention, after a few years of varied success, are soon compelled to take up the march still further westward and leave in the comparatively barren and exhausted soil behind, a melancholy testimony of agricultural ignorance and folly; a cause of just contumely and reproach from the better informed who may succeed them. The pine regions are covered generally with what is known as the wire-grass, an unfailing indication of poorness, and the dwarf palmetto is also a marked and accompanying character-

istic of such soils. The hammock lands are designated indiscriminately throughout the State, and are of universal interest, whether to the agriculturist, the botanist or the lover of the picturesque. These lands are of two kinds, the gray and the clay; the former are soon exhausted, but the latter, in their character of durability and strength, simulate alluvial soils. Both have attracted the chief attention of the traveler, for in them is vegetation most rank, luxuriant, diversified and beautiful. One realizes, upon entering a hammock, the astuteness of the savage in making such a locality the theatre of his covert, concealed and deadly mode of warfare. Here the bright, dazzling and sickening light of a summer's mid-day sun is converted into the picturesque, refreshing and soul-breathing shade of a welcome twilight—here the shades of night anticipate the closing hours of day, and ere light has yet passed from the earth, here is “the blackness of utter darkness” rendered visible.

There is in every State and Territory in the Union, a very large proportion of barren and poor lands, but the ratio of these lands differ greatly in different States. Florida has a due proportion of poor lands, but compared with other States, the ratio of her barren and worthless lands is very small. With the exception of the Everglades, (which, though now unavailable, are capable of being reclaimed at moderate expense,) and her irreclaimable swamp lands, there is scarcely an acre in the whole State of Florida that is entirely worthless, or which cannot be made, under her tropical climate, tributary to some agricultural production. Land, which in a more northern climate, would be utterly worthless, will, in Florida, owing to her tropical character, yield valuable productions. There are in Florida no mountain wastes, no barren prairies, and there are but few acres in the whole State, not under cultivation, that are not covered with valuable timber.

Let us here give a brief sketch of the different descriptions of the lands of Florida.

Pine lands (yellow pine) form the basis of Florida. These lands are usually divided into three classes, denoting first, second and third rate pine lands.

That which is denominated “first rate pine land” in Florida, has nothing analogous to it in any of the other States. Its surface is covered for several inches deep with a dark vegetable mold, beneath which, to the depth of several feet, is a chocolate colored

sandy loam, mixed, for the most part, with limestone pebbles, and resting upon a substratum of marl, clay or limestone rock. The fertility and durability of this description of land may be estimated from the well known fact that it has, on the upper Suwannee, and in several other districts, yielded during fourteen years of successive cultivation, without the aid of manure, four hundred pounds of sea island cotton to the acre. These lands are still as productive as ever, so that the limit of their durability is still unknown.

First class pine lands are generally preferred by small planters to any other, and they have always been found productive and valuable. Indeed, it is believed that the pine lands of Florida are superior to any pine lands in the South for their fertility, yielding good crops in their natural state, and when trodden by cattle, becoming equal to rich hammock land. There has been seen early in the season, cane having above twenty joints and well matured, grown upon Florida pine lands, and the sugar made from such lands is generally of superior quality. These lands are not appreciated as they should be; they are the easiest cleared and cultivated, and some of them but little inferior to the hammocks. For cotton, vegetables and sugar, they are just as good, if not better. The occasional appearance on the surface in pine or hammock of lime rock, is an evidence of strong land.

The "second rate pine lands," which form the largest proportion of Florida, are all productive, and can, by a proper system of cultivation, be rendered much more valuable than the best lands in Texas. These lands afford fine natural pasturage; they are heavily timbered with the best species of yellow pine; they are for the most part high, rolling, healthy and well watered. They are generally based upon marl, clay or limestone. They will produce for several years without the aid of manure, and when "cow-penned" they will yield two thousand pounds of the best quality of sugar to the acre, or about three hundred pounds of sea island cotton. They will, besides, when properly cultivated, produce the finest quality of Cuba tobacco, oranges, lemons, limes, and various other tropical productions, which must, in many instances, render them more reliable than the best bottom lands in more northern States.

Even pine lands of the "third" rate, or most inferior class, are by no means worthless under the climate of Florida. This class of land may be divided into two orders—the one comprising high,

rolling, sandy districts, which are sparsely covered with a stunted growth of "black jack" and pine; the other embracing low, flat, swampy regions, which are covered with invaluable timber. The former of these, as is now ascertained, are, owing to their calcareous soil, well adapted to the growth of Sisal Hemp, which is a valuable tropical production. This plant (the *Agave Sisalana*) and the *Agave Mexicana*, or Mexican hemp, also known as the Maguey, the Pulque Plant, the Century Plant, etc., have been introduced into Florida, and they both grow in great perfection on the poorest pine lands of the country. As these plants derive their chief support from the atmosphere, they will, like the common air plant, preserve their vitality for many months when left out of the ground. It is scarcely necessary to add that the second order of third rate pine lands, as here described, is far from being useless. These lands afford a most excellent range for cattle, besides being valuable for their timber and the naval stores which they can produce.

There is one general feature in the topography of Florida which no other country in the United States possesses, and which affords great security to the health of the inhabitants. It is this, that the pine lands which form the basis of the country, and which are almost universally healthy, are nearly everywhere studded, at intervals of a few miles, with hammock lands of the richest quality. These hammocks are not, as is generally supposed, low, wet lands; on the contrary, they are high, dry, undulating lands, that never require either ditching or draining. They vary in extent from twenty acres to twenty thousand acres, and will probably average five hundred acres each. Hence, the inhabitants have it everywhere in their power to select residences in the pine lands, at such convenient distances from the hammocks as will enable them to cultivate the latter without endangering their health. Experience has satisfactorily shown that residences only a mile distant from cultivated hammocks are entirely exempt from malarial disease, and that the negroes who cultivate the hammocks and retire at night to pine land residences, maintain perfect health. Indeed, it is found that residences in the hammocks themselves are generally perfectly healthy after they have been for a few years cleared. In Florida, the diseases which result from these clearings are generally of the mildest type, (simple and remittent fevers,) while in nearly all of the other Southern States they are most frequently of a severe grade of bilious fever.

The topographical feature here noted, namely, a general inter-persion of rich hammocks, surrounded by dry, rolling, healthy pine woods, is an advantage which no other State in the Union enjoys; and Florida forms in this respect a striking contrast with Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas, whose sugar and cotton lands are generally surrounded by vast alluvial regions, subject to frequent inundations, so that it is impossible to obtain, within many miles of them, a healthy residence.

The lands which in Florida are *par excellence*, denominated "rich lands," are, first, the "swamp lands," second, "low hammocks," third, "high hammocks," and, fourth, "first rate pine, oak, and hickory lands."

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## THE CLIMATE OF FLORIDA.

The situation of Florida, in the southern part of the temperate zone, between two seas, the great Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, and embracing six degrees of latitude and as many of longitude, appears to be the natural cause of the goodness of its climate, for, on the one hand, a southern latitude exempts it from all the inconveniences of extreme cold, so a maritime situation, and its lying within the course of the sea breeze that daily blows across the peninsula, is the cause that the heat of the sun in summer is mitigated by the freshness of the sea air, which in a hot climate is much more salutary than the air of an extended continent. All America to the north of the river Potomac, is greatly incommoded by the severities of the weather for two or three months in the winter. In Florida there is, indeed, a change of the seasons, but it is a moderate one. In November and December many trees lose their leaves, vegetation goes on slowly, and a slight trace of winter is perceived. In the northern part of Florida, above 29 or 30 degrees of latitude, there occur frosts, but not very frequent.

The fogs and dark gloomy weather so common in England and other countries so much surrounded by the sea, are unknown in this country. At the equinoxes, especially the autumnal, the rains fall heavily every day between eleven o'clock in the morning and four in the afternoon, for some weeks together. When a shower is over, the sky does not continue cloudy, but clears, and the sun

appears again. The mildness of the seasons and the purity of the air are probably the cause of the healthfulness of this country. The average number of sunny fair days in the year is 250.

William Stark says: "It is an indisputable fact, which can be proved by the monthly returns of the 9th Regiment in East Florida, that it did not lose one single man by natural death in 20 months, and as that regiment performed duty in several forts at different distances, it proves in the most satisfactory manner, that the climate is healthy in the different parts of the province."

The peninsula of Florida is not broad, and as it lies between two seas, the air is oftener refreshed with rain than on the continent. The entire absence of the sun for eleven hours, makes the dews heavy and gives the earth time to cool, so that the nights in summer are less sultry here than in the northern latitude, where the sun shines upon the earth for sixteen or seventeen hours out of the twenty-four. The heat which in South Carolina and in the southern part of Europe is sometimes intolerable for want of wind, is here alleviated by a sea breeze in the day time and a land wind at night. It is only in and near the tropics that the land and sea breezes are at all uniform or to be depended upon.

The white people work in the fields in the heat of the day without prejudice to their health; gentlemen frequently ride out in the middle of the day, and instead of the debilitating effects of a warm southern climate, so often spoken of by writers, we here see and feel only an invigorating effect, which enables a man to perform more work than in any other part of the United States.

During the eighteen years of residence of I. L. Williams in Florida, the greatest heat was 96 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade, and this took place but three or four times, and once the cold was as low as 26 deg. In usual seasons, the mercury rises to about 90 deg. in the hottest days of mid-summer, and falls to 43 deg. during the coldest days of winter; it is not extreme in its variations of temperature, neither is it rapid in the succession of those variations, but always maintains that equability and dryness of climate so grateful to the Northern invalid. The wonderful climate exerts itself alike upon animal and vegetable nature. The heat is sufficient to stimulate a rapid and luxuriant growth, while it is never so intense as to become disagreeable.

Dr. Torry says: "Compared with the other regions of the United States, the Peninsula of Florida has a climate wholly peculiar.



The lime, orange and the fig find their genial temperature; the course of vegetation is unceasing; culinary vegetables are cultivated in all seasons, and wild flowers spring up and flourish in the month of January; and so little is the temperature of the lakes and rivers diminished during the winter months, that one may almost at any time bathe in their waters. The climate is so exceedingly mild and uniform, that besides the vegetables of the Southern States generally, many of a tropical character are produced. The palmetto, or cabbage palm, the live oak, the deciduous cypress, and some varieties of the pine are common farther north but the *lignum vitæ*, mahogany, logwood, mangrove, cocconut etc., are found only in the southern portion of the Peninsula. In contemplating the scenery of Florida in the month of January the Northern man is apt to forget that it is a winter landscape. To him all nature is changed; even the birds of the air, the pelican and flamingo, indicate to him a climate entirely new."

Such is the mildness of the climate and the humidity of the atmosphere, and the exemption from frost, that all the tropical fruits will grow in Southern Florida as far north as 27 deg., thus affording a boundless field to the horticulturist for obtaining wealth and pleasure in their cultivation.

As has been well expressed, it is an "evergreen land, in which wild flowers never cease to unfold their petals."

The positions in Southern Florida, on the gulf coast, are warmer in winter than those farther north. This is explained by the fact that the cold bleak northers which spread along the Atlantic coast, in crossing to the Gulf coast, become warmed by the radiation of the whole peninsula, and all that is felt of them is their mild influence; so, also, of the cold winds from the northwest, from whence comes all our frosts and danger to early vegetation, the radiation of warmth from the Gulf protects the peninsula.

The health of the inhabitants of Florida is proverbial; many can now be seen who are ninety years old and upwards. The only diseases there are the usual intermittent and remittent fevers, which occur to new settlers or those who are situated near swamps. It is the most favorable climate for pulmonary invalids on the western continent—instances have occurred where they were afraid to leave here. On examining the dead list, we find the chief diseases to be old age and consumption, the last being an exotic and not indigenous here.

## FLORIDA AS A HOME FOR INVALIDS.

During nearly the whole year, and especially the summer months, the peninsula of Florida is favored with a cool and refreshing sea breeze, which sets in from 9 to 12 o'clock in the day, and continues until sunset. This breeze is remarkably cool for the latitude, owing to the fact that the cooler waters of higher and colder latitudes are constantly thrown along down the Florida coast by the back current of the ever flowing Gulf stream, forming what may be termed a vast eddy, extending from Cape Hatteras to Cape Canaveral, and running, when not counteracted by adverse winds, at the rate of nearly two miles an hour. The cool temperature of these waters is itself the cause of this never-failing breeze. Being some seven degrees colder than those of the Gulf of Mexico, as the sun rises, the atmosphere over the Gulf is sooner heated and rarified. This heated air rises and brings the cooler air of the Atlantic across the peninsula to supply the vacuum, thus forming a steady breeze during the warmer part of the day.

The atmosphere of all tropical climates is, of course, more moist than in colder latitudes. But that of Florida is dryer in winter than at any other point on the continent near the same latitude, for the reason that the winter is her dry season, while her wet or rainy season occurs in July or August, a time when the vegetation is growing and most needs rain. In Texas and New Mexico the reverse of this is true, bringing the cold and wet seasons together in winter, and the hot and dry in summer, making the winters more chilly and unhealthy, and the summers more malarious and sickly.

It often occurs in Florida, that as many as thirty days pass consecutively, when the air is perfectly clear and almost without a cloud. The healthfulness of a country like this, then, we shall infer from the following reasons :

1st. The calcarious and antiseptic quality of the soil, which neutralizes and absorbs the malaria.

2d. The pine forests, filling the air with their healthful aroma.

3d. Its abundant sea surrounding—always a purifier of the air.

4th. The coolness of the summer breeze and dryness and clearness of the winter air.

5th. And superadded to all, is the mild and friendly influence of her warmer climate.

Now as to the results and effects of these natural advantages, let

us quote briefly from those whose authority must be unquestionable.

General Lawson, Surgeon-General of the Army of the United States, in an official report, before the war, remarks :

“The climate of Florida is remarkably equable and agreeable, being subject to fewer atmospheric variations, and its thermometer ranges much less than any other part of the United States, except a portion of the coast of California. For example, the winter at Fort Snelling, Minnesota Territory, is 48 degrees colder than at Fort Brooke, Florida; but the summer at Fort Brooke is only about eight degrees warmer. The mean annual temperature of Augusta, Ga., is nearly eight degrees, and that of Fort Gibson, Arkansas, upwards of ten degrees lower than at Tampa, yet in both these places the mean summer temperature is higher than at Fort Brooke, Tampa Bay. In the summer season the mercury rises higher in every part of the United States, and even in Canada, than it does along the coast of Florida. This is shown by meteorological statistics in this Bureau.

“As respects *health*, the climate of Florida stands pre-eminent. That the peninsula climate of Florida is much more salubrious than that of any other State in the Union, is clearly established by the medical statistics of the army.

“Indeed, the statistics in this Bureau demonstrate the fact that the diseases which result from malaria are a much milder type in the peninsula of Florida than in any other State in the Union. These records show that the ratio of deaths to the number of cases of remittent fever has been much less than among the troops serving in any other portion of the United States. In the Middle Division of the United States, the proportion is one death to thirty-six cases of remittent fever; in the Northern Division, one to fifty-two; in the Southern Division, one to fifty-four; in Texas, one to seventy-eight; in California, one to one hundred and twenty-two; in New Mexico, one to one hundred and forty-eight, while in Florida it is but *one to two hundred and eighty-seven*. In short, it may be asserted without fear of refutation, that Florida possesses a much more agreeable and salubrious climate than any other State or Territory in the Union.”

Dr. Byrne, late Surgeon in the United States Army, and long a resident of Florida, says :

“It would seem paradoxical that the malarial diseases of East Florida (abounding as it does in rich hammock lands and exposed to a tropical sun), should generally be of a much milder form than those which prevail in more northern latitudes. That such, however, is the fact, there can be no doubt, for this fact is proved by an aggregate of evidence (extending over more than twenty years) which it is impossible to resist. It is suggested, in explanation of this fact, that the luxuriant vegetation, which in the Southern and Middle States passes through all the stages of decomposition, is, in East Florida, generally dried up before it reaches the putre-

fective stage of fermentation, and that consequently the quantity of malaria generated is much less than in climates more favorable to decomposition. This view is strengthened by facts, that the soil of Florida is almost everywhere of so porous and absorbent a character that moisture is seldom long retained on its surface; that its atmosphere is in constant motion, and that there is more clear sunshine than in the more northern States.

“It is further suggested that the uniform prevalence of sea breezes and the constant motion of the atmosphere in the peninsula, tend so much to diffuse and attenuate whatsoever poison is generated, that it will generally produce but the mildest form of malarial disease, such as intermittent fever.”

Dr. Byrne, in another place remarks:

“The winters are delightful, five days out of six being bright and cloudless, and of the most agreeable temperature. In the southern portion of the peninsula, frost is never felt. The winter resembles very much that season which in the Middle States is called Indian Summer, except that the sky is perfectly clear, and the atmosphere dry and elastic. Rain falls but rarely during the winter months; three, four, and not unfrequently five months of bright, clear, cloudless days occur continually. This is one of the greatest charms of the winter climate in Florida. Contrary to what might be expected, the summer weather of East Florida is much more agreeable, and its heat less oppressive than that which is experienced in the Middle States. This is owing to its being fanned by the breezes of the Atlantic on the east, and those of the Gulf of Mexico on the west, both of which can be distinctly felt in the centre of the State. Besides this, the northeast trade winds play over the whole peninsula. The summer nights are invariably cool, and even the hottest days are seldom oppressive in the shade.

“In the summer season the mercury rises higher in every part of the United States than it does along the coast of Florida. Frequent showers occur during the months of March, April, May and June, and about the first of July, what is termed the rainy season, commences, and continues till about the middle of September. Although it rains about every day during this season, it seldom rains all day. These rains fall in heavy showers, accompanied by thunder and lightning, and seldom last more than four hours. Indeed, they do not average more than one hour per day. They generally commence about one o'clock, p. m., and are always over before five o'clock p. m., leaving for the remainder of the day a cloudless sky and a delightfully cool atmosphere.”

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## SPORTING ITEMS.

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### CHARLOTTE HARBOR AND THE CALOOSAHATCHIE RIVER.

This portion of Florida is almost *terra incognita*, and the first extended notice of it was published in the *Forest and Stream* and

re-published in *Camp Life in Florida*. Having spent nearly two months in the region referred to, enjoyed the equable temperature, balmy atmosphere, refreshing breezes, and unrivaled sporting attractions, we sincerely trust that the adventurous tourist and sportman may be induced to follow in our wake. Nearly three years have elapsed since we navigated Clear Water Harbor, Tampa, and Sarasota Pass, coasting the main land from Sarasota Pass to Gasparilla Pass, wandered among the islands of Charlotte Harbor, ascending the Caloosahatchie river to Fort Thompson, and succeeded in reaching the almost unknown lake--Ochechobee. Often has memory carried us back to the pleasant scenes of that trip, and we sometimes sigh for an opportunity to revisit the many charming spots found *en route*, and to fight over again our battles with sharks, alligators, devil fish *et al.*

Charlotte Harbor can be easily reached by small coasting vessels, varying from four to eight tons. Several vessels of this character comfortably fitted up for such purpose can be chartered from Dr. MacIlvaine and Captain Reddick, of Cedar Key. This place is the terminus of the Cedar Key and Fernandina Railroad, which connects at Baldwin with the Florida Central Railroad. With a captain, one man, stove, bedding, cooking utensils, and one skiff, these vessels can be chartered at from five to six dollars per day. These crafts are of light draft, perfectly seaworthy, and will comfortably accommodate from four to five tourists. If the voyageurs are fond of shooting and fishing, more boats would be required, and these could be ordered in advance of Mr. A. G. Chappell, boat builder, of Jacksonville, or through Dr. MacIlvaine, of Cedar Key. Freight on a boat from Jacksonville to Cedar Key, one dollar and eighty cents per one hundred pounds.

Reaching Cedar Key we would advise parties to patronize the Island House, which has been remodeled and supplied with many home comforts. Charlotte Harbor can also be reached by taking the steamship T. J. Cochrane, leaving Cedar Key on Mondays and Fridays for Manatee and Tampa. The Cochrane is a new vessel, staunch and seaworthy; her accommodations are excellent, and her officers will be found experienced and attentive to passengers. From information furnished us we have reason to believe that sportsmen could obtain boats at Tampa or Manatee for coasting purposes, but this could be determined in advance by addressing postmaster at the above named places or Captain James McKay, of

Tampa. As we intend referring more particularly to points further south, we shall not dilate upon the climatic advantages, hotel accommodations, or hospitality of the citizens of Tampa.

Leaving Cedar Key and following the coast line, sportsmen should not fail to tempt the king fish opposite the Anclote Keys. By using one of James' strong "blue fish baits" and a strong line, excellent sport can be obtained. King fish range from five to twenty-five pounds, will fight to the last, and when cooked will be relished by all. Passing Tampa Bay, superior fishing will be found at Long Boat Inlet, and excellent fly fishing at Billy Bow-Legs Creek. At Sarasota Bay, Captain Willard will indicate to sportsmen the habitats of all the scaly denizens of the neighborhood. But the Captain is a dangerous customer—hospitality is his most prominent characteristic—and he will capture and if possible detain sportsmen. Once in his clutches, they will find it difficult to escape his hospitality and visit points further south.

Parties can leave Sarasota Bay by Little Sarasota Pass. From this Pass to Little Gasparilla Pass, the northern entrance to Charlotte Harbor, the distance is about thirty miles. On one occasion we left Little Sarasota Pass at 7 a. m., in a flat-bottomed sail-boat twenty feet long, and took the outside route to Charlotte Harbor. The wind died away, the ocean was like a mirror, but by manufacturing a white-ash breeze Little Gasparilla Pass was entered next morning at daylight.

If parties transport their own boat to Cedar Key by rail, and to Manatee by steamer, and she is not deemed safe for a trip outside of thirty miles, Little Sarasota Bay can be navigated and the party could pass out to sea at Casey's Pass, and the distance much shortened. About half-way from Casey's Pass to Gasparilla Pass, an inlet will be noticed, with a sand bank and a large growth of hard wood timber. This is Kettle Harbor, and it will be found an excellent one. To the uninitiated we may remark that the Gulf is entirely different from the Atlantic—the former is generally smooth and tranquil, and the ceaseless roar of the latter is absent. The coast is being constantly navigated by parties in boats which would be considered unsafe on many of our northern rivers. Unless it was during the prevalence of a norther, we would not hesitate to navigate the coast from Cedar Key to Cape Sable in a sixteen-foot Whitehall boat. Along the coast the winds are usually light, and if a sea rises it rapidly subsides. With the exception of the

stretch between Casey's and Gasparilla Passes, the entire distance can be made inside of islands or reefs.

If parties should hesitate about the outside trip, they can work their way to the head of Little Sarasota Bay, and at this point it is possible for them to secure a wagon and team to transport their boat to the Meyakka river, a distance of eight miles. Descending the Meyakka to Charlotte Harbor, they can indulge in 'gaitor shooting and fishing. A boat for such a trip, and to be suitable for transportation, should be built light and modeled after a Delaware river batteau. She should be eighteen feet long, six feet wide, high sides, and decked over for at least eight feet forward. With a canvas tarpaulin over a boom and fastened to strong screw-eyes in each quarter, such a craft would make a comfortable home for two or three persons. If supplied with a center-board and cat-rig, she would answer every purpose for navigating the bays, rivers and estuaries of the southwest coast. Instead of seats on each side and aft, moveable boxes could be constructed and used for the storage of arms, ammunition and provisions. At times, when cruising among mangrove islands and marshes, a difficulty will be experienced in finding a camping-place, and a small stove would be found very useful. In days gone by, we used one named the "Etna," manufactured in Philadelphia by Abbott & Noble. We were so much pleased with it that we have ordered another to be used this fall in a cruise from Cedar Key to Cape Sable. We would advise intending tourists to provide themselves with the two Government charts showing Caloosa and Boca Grande entrances and harbors.

Entering Little Gasparilla Pass, excellent sheep-heading will be found at all times inside the point, within a few feet of the water's edge. On an opposite bank, the gunnist can very soon secure sufficient snipe and curlews for a stew. Leaving Gasparilla inlet, the channel keeps close to the island, but charts of the harbor will direct the voyagers to Punta Rassa at the southern portion of the harbor.

At any of the entrances sheephead, groupers, sea trout, channel bass, and other sea fish, can be captured in numbers. The only bait necessary for sheephead are fiddlers, which can be dug up in great quantity along the edge of almost any sandy beach. For channel bass and trout, cut bait or hard backs will be all that will be required. If sportsmen are inclined to indulge in shark fishing,

a full supply of shark hooks and strong lines should be provided.

Water is an important consideration to those who contemplate a cruise below Sarasota Bay, and every party should be provided with a shovel to dig for it if such proceeding should be required. Water of fair quality can generally be found by digging from three to four feet deep on the bay side of most of the islands and to a distance of say twenty to fifty feet from the shore line. An examination should never be made near mangrove bushes, for at these points the water is apt to be salt. On most of the islands will be found a dwarf-growing variety of the buttonwood, and near these trees is the place to look for fresh water. Water can be obtained from a lagoon in the center of Little Gasparilla Island, at the northerly end of LaCosta Island, on Pine Island, at a settlement opposite Useppa Island, on Useppa, at the foot of the mound on the northeast side of the island, and to the left of the landing.

At the southern portion of Charlotte Harbor is Punta Rassa—a signal station and telegraph office. About three miles from Punta Rassa will be found the mouth of the Caloosahatchie river. Ascending this wide and beautiful river about sixteen miles, Fort Myers will be noticed on the right hand bank. At this place three stores will be found where provisions can be obtained. Persons desiring information will meet with a hearty welcome by interviewing Col. Evans. Leaving the fort, the channel turns towards the left hand side of the river, and attention must be paid to its course. Three miles above the fort the islands will be reached, and a distance of three miles more will leave them in the rear. At the upper islands is the locality where the large 'gaitors most do congregate. From this point to the telegraph crossing a few miles above, cavilla, ranging from five to twenty pounds, can be captured with a spoon bait. Between these points tarpon exist in great numbers, and they will be seen to break water like blue fish. By anchoring where these fish are noticed, using a large bait cut from a mullet and fishing with a long and strong line and a float, these fish can be captured. They range from fifty to two hundred pounds, and when hooked there is rushing, jumping and fighting without end. The scales of these fish are very large and ornamental, and delicate fingers at home could convert them into beautiful card baskets and other ornaments. To those who are partial to fly fishing and who wish to engage in the capture of the most powerful and gamiest of fish—the cavilla—they can be gratified between the islands and the telegraph crossing.



The entire length of the river from its mouth to the rapids at Fort Thompson is about one hundred and twenty miles, and, owing to the slight current, there will be no difficulty in rowing a boat the last eighty miles of its course. In the course of the upper portion of the river, deer hunting and turkey shooting may be found by penetrating a short distance from the river. In the immediate neighborhood of the falls, if the Indians are not, or have not been in camp, turkeys will be found in great numbers. If there is water sufficient, a boat can be dragged over the rapids, and an open channel will be found for a distance of about three miles tending towards Ocheechee. In the course of this three miles excellent fishing and duck and 'gaitor shooting will be found.

At Fish Eating creek, a distance about twelve miles from Fort Thompson, deer and turkey exist in great quantities, and it will be found a "sportsman's paradise." If persons wish to camp out on Fish Eating creek, we would advise them to select a point a few miles above New Fort Centre. This entire section is an extensive prairie, with narrow belts of pine timber and clumps of live oak and cabbage palms. The nutritious grasses furnish food for immense numbers of deer, and the timber supplies them with the necessary shelter. Dogs are unnecessary, and this is the home of the still hunter. The rich hammock lands on the bank of the creek are the favorite feeding grounds for turkeys. The creek is well supplied with bass, and the piscator would find employment.

To reach Fish Eating creek and transport a boat and camp plunder, the services of Mr. Carleton will be required. If this gentleman's acquaintance is desired he can be found by following directions: Starting from the falls on the left bank of the river and skirting the timber next the river flat lands for two miles, Carleton's house will be noticed on a hill to the left. Mr. Carleton owns an excellent wagon and a good team of bullocks, and his services can be obtained at three dollars per day.

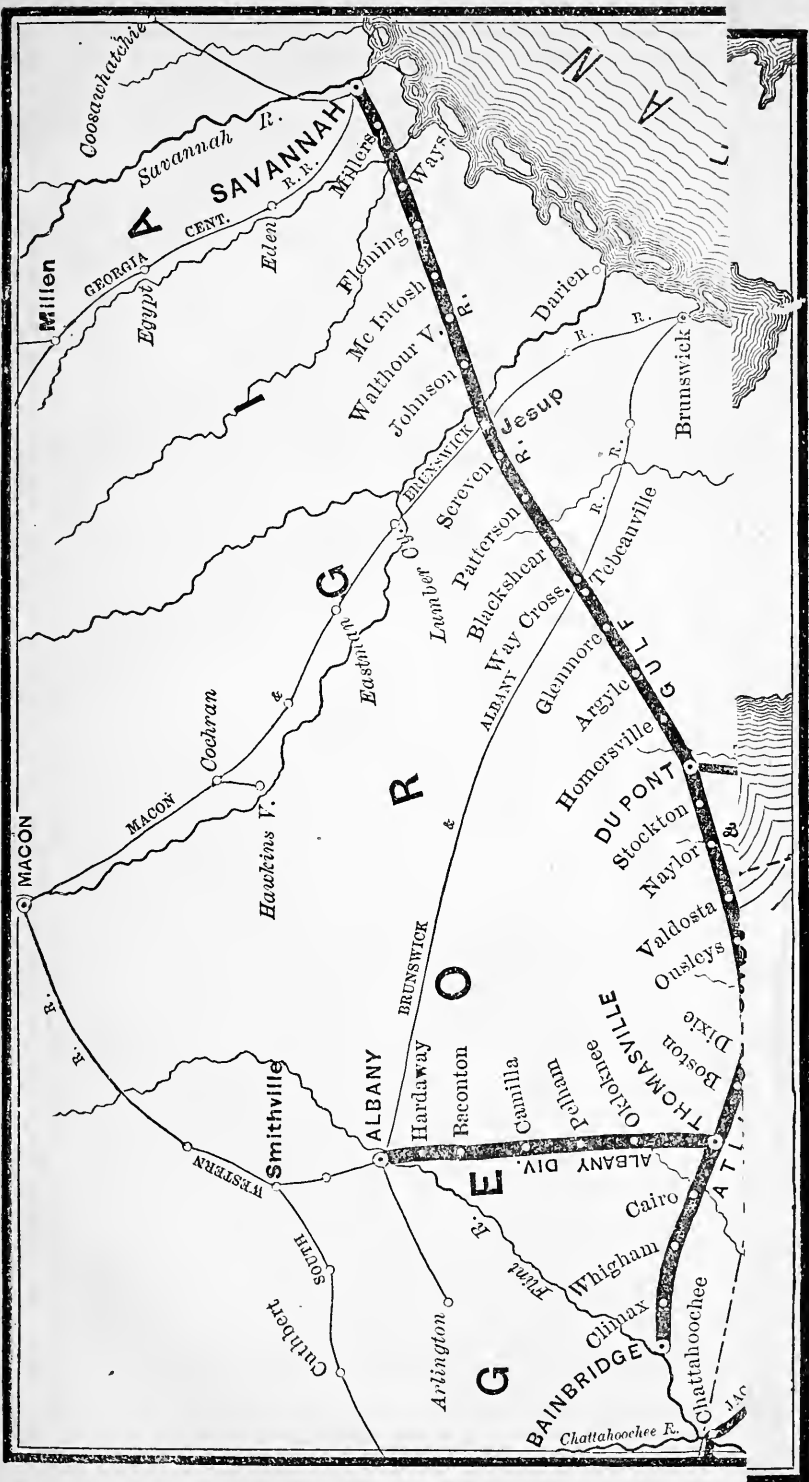
If adventure should become the order of the day (the larder justifying the proceeding), and the wanderers desirous of returning north by another route, they could descend Fish Eating creek to lake Ocheechee. When we made the attempt we failed to reach the lake by the creek and wandered through the raw grass-marsh to it. We were provided with a lubberly Indian dug-out and apologies for a paddle and pushing pole. We reached a point within two miles of the lake and found the channel blockaded with lettuce—a fresh water plant that floats on the surface. We found it impossible to propel the boat through it with implements at our command. If the tourist should make the attempt, we would advise him to provide himself with two hooked sticks ten feet long. If one person would stand on each side of boat, near the shore, and both parties grapple the lettuce at the same time, the boat could be dragged over the obstruction. Jordan would be a hard road to travel, but the two or three miles of obstructure could be overcome, and the lake

reached. Owing to a violent gale to the eastward before our visit, the creek was obstructed, but it is probable that freshets have removed the obstructions.

The lake reached, and its westerly shore followed for eighteen miles, the mouth of the Kissimme river will be noticed. By ascending this tortuous stream for about three hundred miles Lake Tahoptaliga will be reached. The river runs through a prairie for nearly its entire course, and a sail can be used to advantage, as the prevailing winds are from the east and south. At Tahoptaliga transportation can be obtained to Mellonville, on the St. John's river, a distance of thirty-five miles. Fishing, hunting and shooting along the entire course of the Kissimme will be found—all the sportsman can desire. One of our friends who descended this river in a sail boat counted 2,183 'gaitors sunning themselves along its banks.

A few additional remarks may prove interesting. Rain seldom falls in this section during the winter, the climate is mild, and the whole country unexceptionally healthy. No trouble will be experienced from insects if parties anchor mid-stream and sleep on their boat. Snakes are few and far between; in all our wanderings in Southern Florida we found but one rattler. Sporting material of every description can be purchased as cheap in Jacksonville as they can in the North. Parties desiring a boat for such a trip, can have it constructed as cheaply in Jacksonville by A. G. Chappell as they can in the Northern cities. Having examined a number of boats built by him, and he having constructed for us a cruising boat for Florida waters, we have no hesitation in recommending him to the favorable notice of those who may desire boats built for Florida cruising. Parties disposed to spend any time at the headwaters of the Caloosahatchie or return north via the Kissimme river, could have their supplies forwarded by team from Fort Myers to Fort Thompson, a distance of forty-five miles.

If disposed, parties could reverse the proceeding, by ascending the St. John's river to Mellonville, take a team at that point to Tahoptaliga, and descend the river to Lake Ocheechobee. Several of our friends adopted this course, but failed to find the mouth of Fish Eating Creek. But we cannot discover any reason why the mouth of this stream should not be found. About eighteen miles south of the mouth of the Kessimme river, a remarkable cypress tree will be noticed in the lake, a short distance from the marsh. The tree is very large, and on its south side it has a large branch growing horizontally and then vertically. From the statement of our Indian guide, Billy Osceola, the mouth of the creek is about one mile south of this tree. By sounding with a pole or oar along the edge of the marsh, the mouth of the creek could be easily detected, even though blockaded by lettuce. The creek could be ascended to New Fort Centre, where a wagon road crosses the stream. From this point a messenger could tramp it a distance of twelve miles to Mr. Carleton's and transportation obtained for boat and plunder to Fort Thompson.



Coosawatick

Savannah R.  
SAVANNAH R.R.

Millen

GEORGIA  
Egypt

Eden

Flaming

Mc Intosh

Johnson

Darien

Brunswick

G

Cochran

MACON

Hawkins V.

R

MACON

R.R.

BRUNSWICK

O

Smithville

ALBANY

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Beconton

E

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DIXIE

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SOUTH

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G

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DU PONT

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Glenmore

ALBANY

Way Cross

Blackshear

Patterson

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Screven

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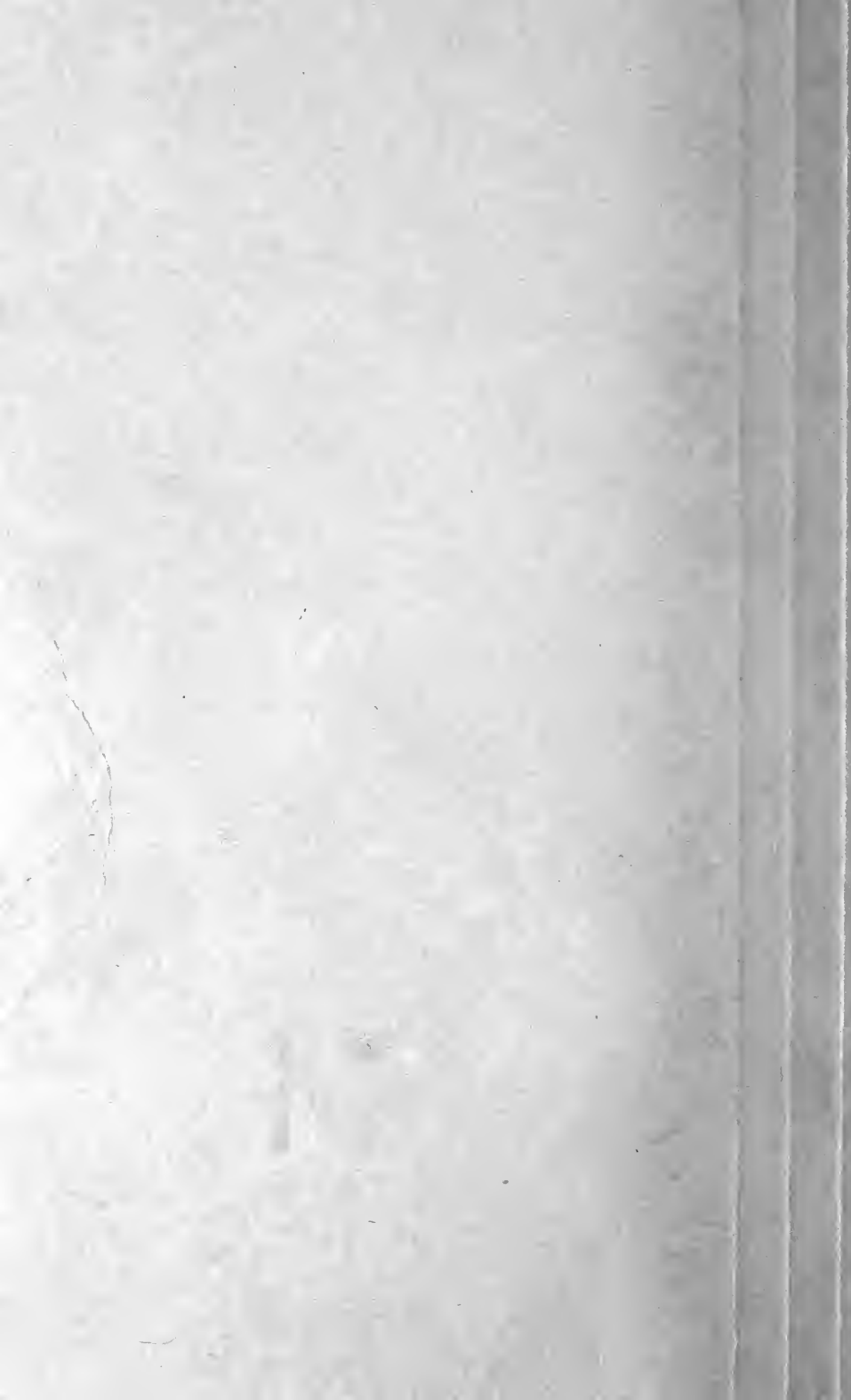
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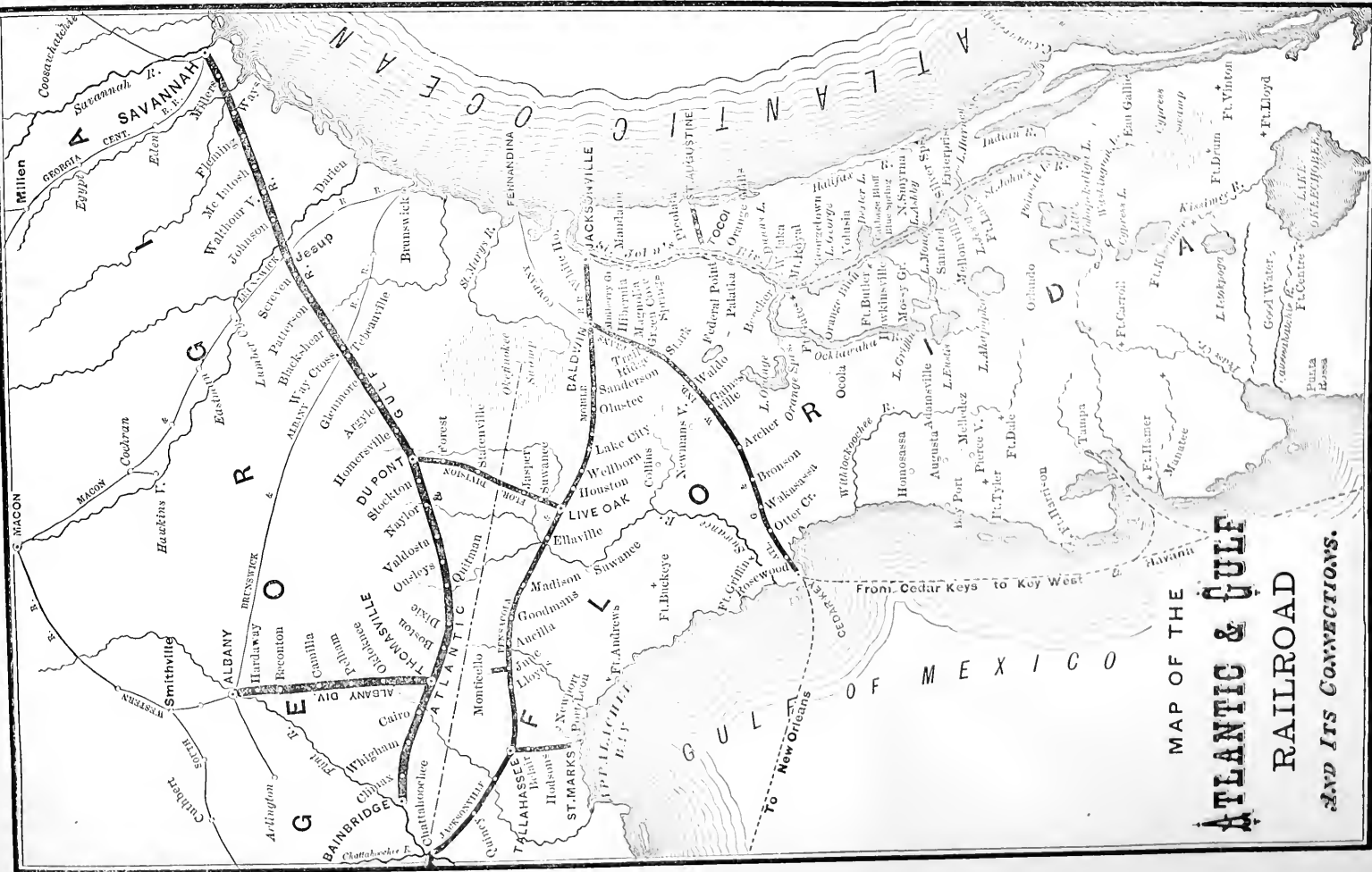
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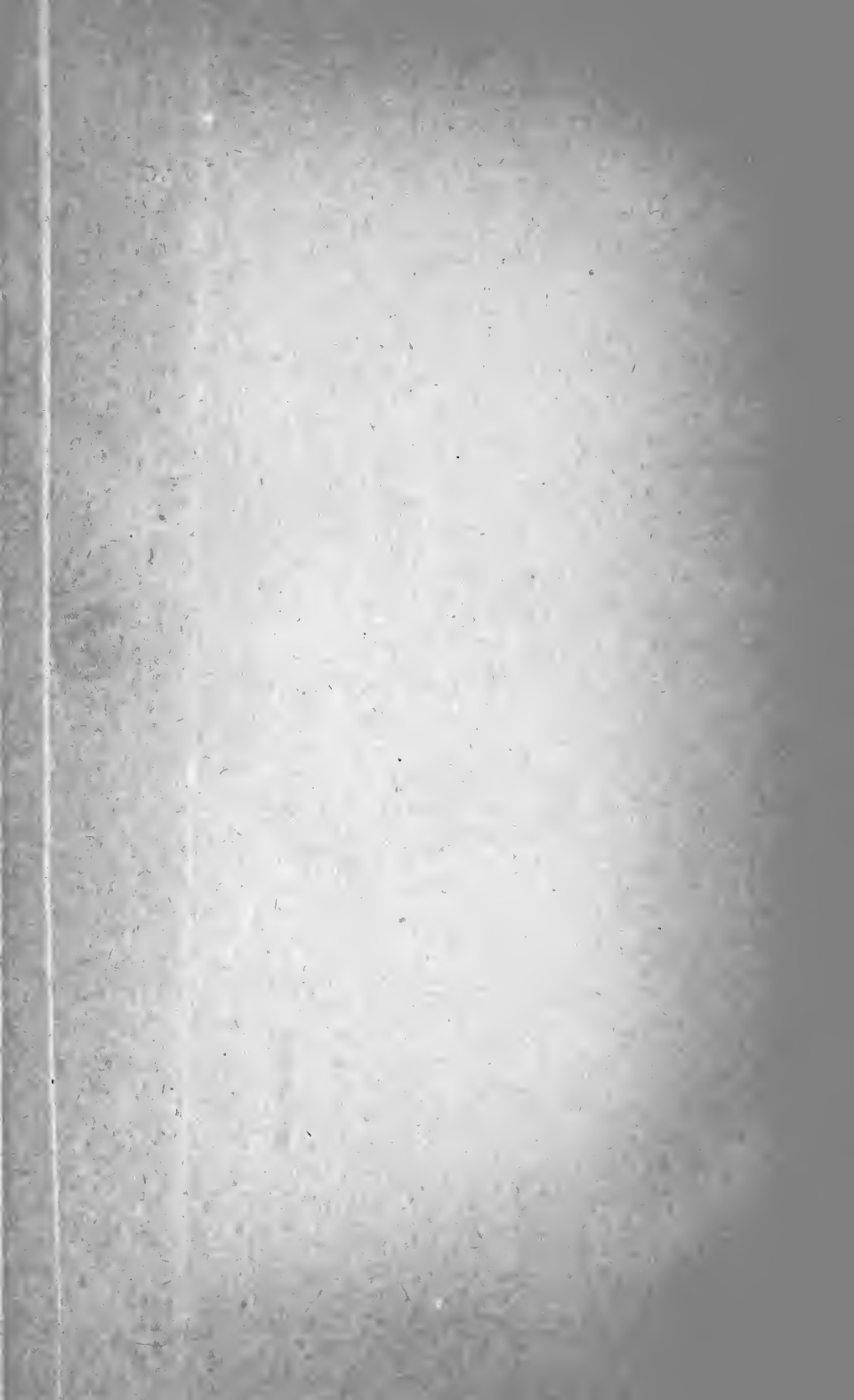
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MAP OF THE

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To New Orleans



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| Darien,             | Madison,             | Quincy,        |
| Enterprise,         | Monticello,          | St. Augustine, |
| Fernandina,         | Mellonville,         | Tallahassee,   |
| Gainesville,        | Montgomery,          | Tampa.         |
| Green Cove Springs, | Manatee,             |                |

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## ST. JOHN'S RIVER.

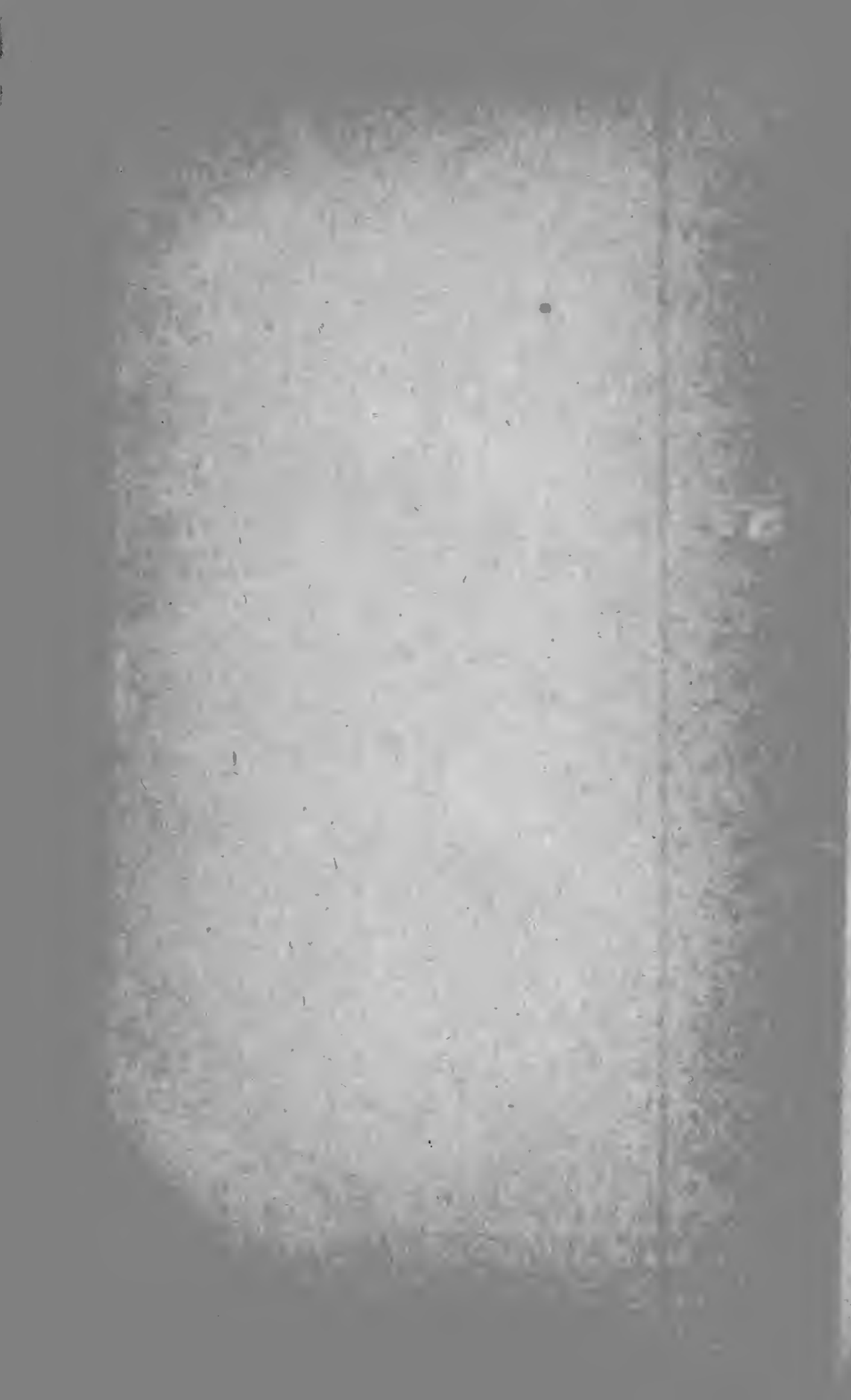
DISTANCE FROM JACKSONVILLE.

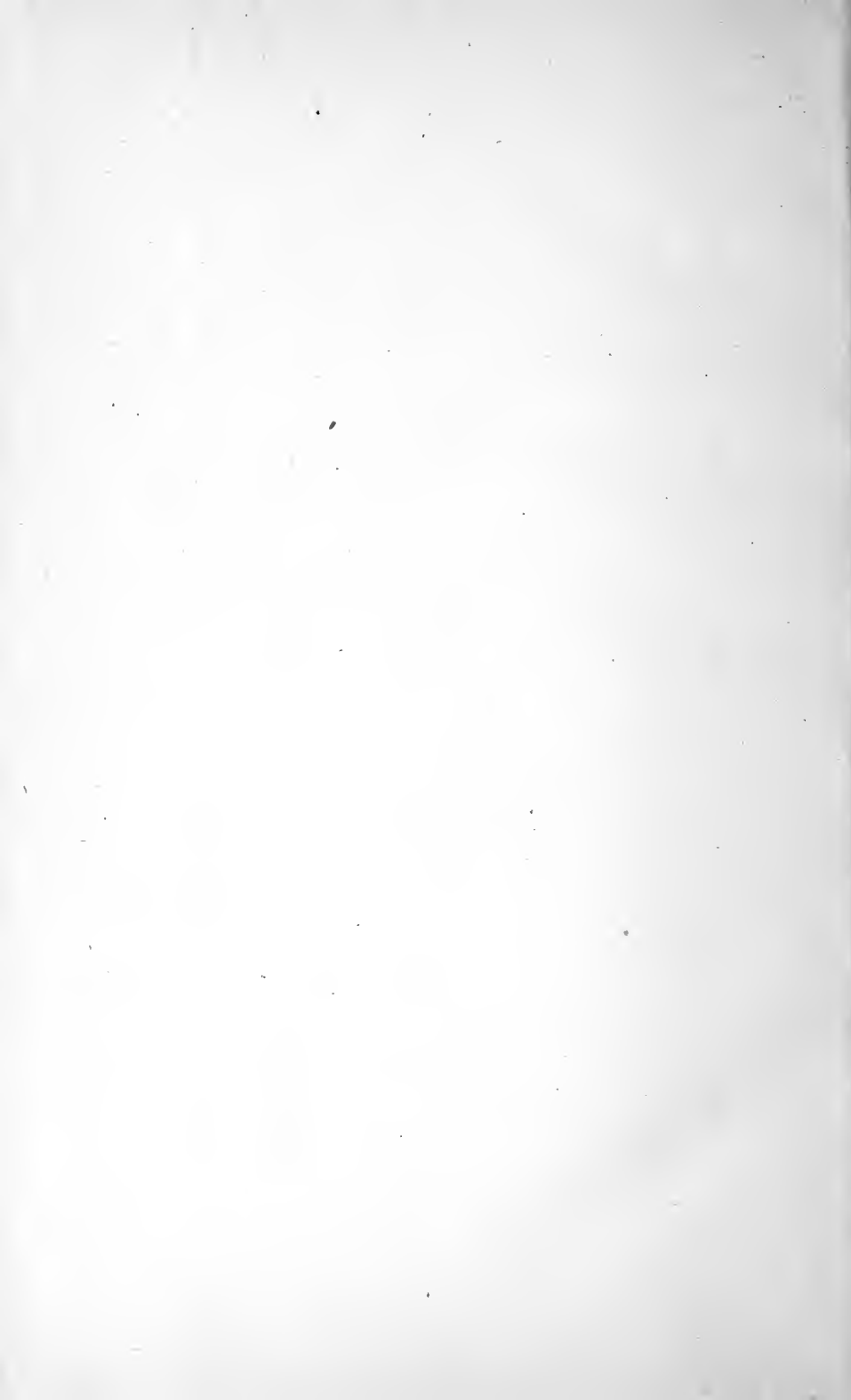
|                                              |     |       |
|----------------------------------------------|-----|-------|
| To Black Point* . . . . .                    | 5   | Miles |
| “ Mulberry Grove . . . . .                   | 12  | “     |
| “ Mandarin (H. B. Stowe's place) . . . . .   | 15  | “     |
| “ Hibernia* . . . . .                        | 23  | “     |
| “ Magnolia* . . . . .                        | 28  | “     |
| “ Green Cove Springs* . . . . .              | 30  | “     |
| “ Hogarth's Wharf . . . . .                  | 35  | “     |
| “ Picolata . . . . .                         | 40  | “     |
| “ Tocol . . . . .                            | 49  | “     |
| “ Federal Point . . . . .                    | 58  | “     |
| “ Orange Mills . . . . .                     | 63  | “     |
| “ Palatka* . . . . .                         | 75  | “     |
| “ Welaka . . . . .                           | 100 | “     |
| “ Beecher . . . . .                          | 101 | “     |
| “ Mount Royal . . . . .                      | 128 | “     |
| “ Georgetown . . . . .                       | 133 | “     |
| “ Volusia . . . . .                          | 144 | “     |
| “ Orange Bluff . . . . .                     | 147 | “     |
| “ Hawkinsville* . . . . .                    | 174 | “     |
| “ Cabbage Bluff . . . . .                    | 175 | “     |
| “ Blue Spring . . . . .                      | 180 | “     |
| “ Sanford* . . . . .                         | 204 | “     |
| “ Mellonville* . . . . .                     | 205 | “     |
| “ Silver Springs (Ocklawaha River) . . . . . | 210 | “     |
| “ Sand Point (Indian River) . . . . .        | 276 | “     |

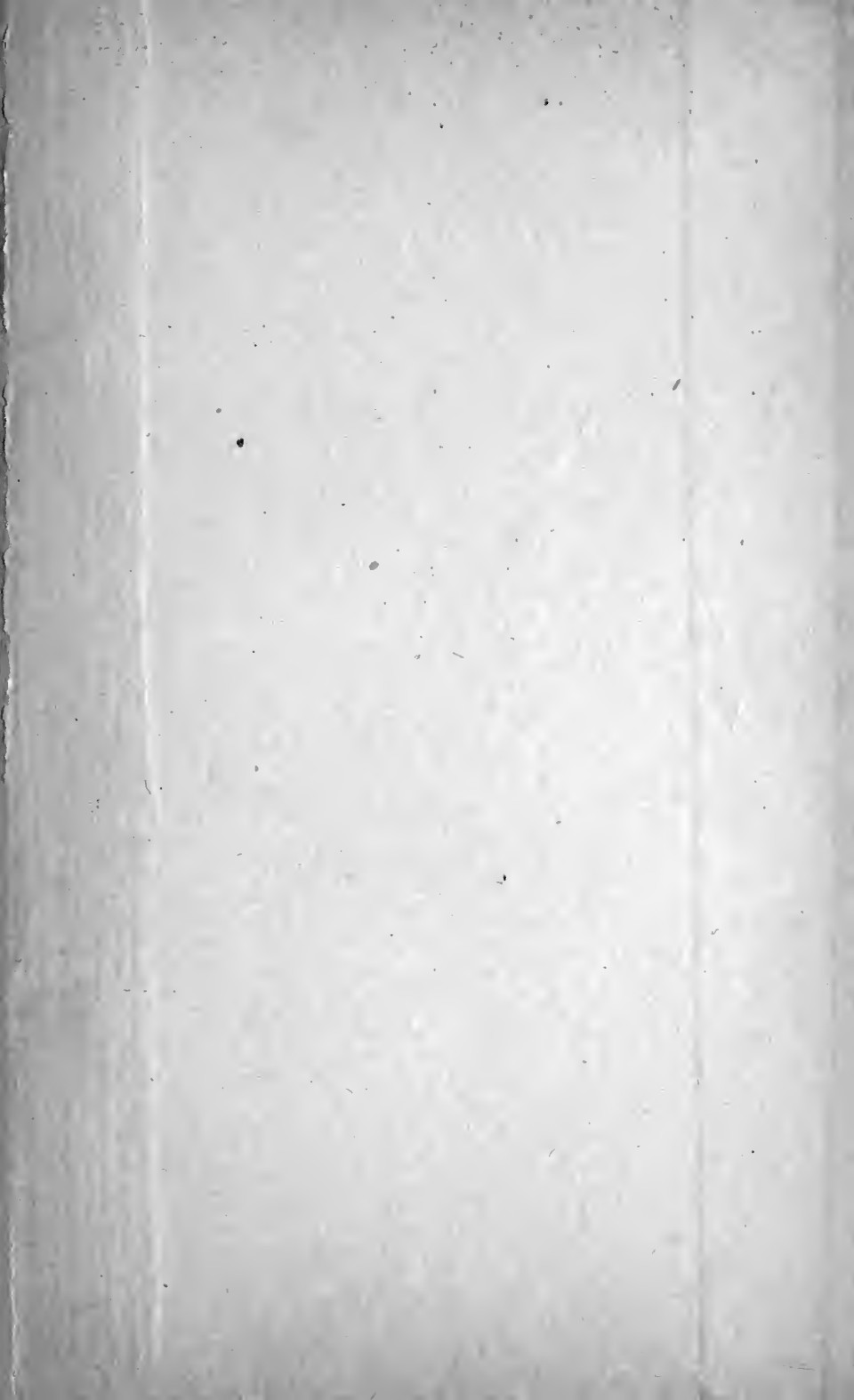
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\*On right side of river going up.









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