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and flowering plants and shrubs, and are adjoined by gardens in which bananas, guavas, grape-fruit, avocado pears, custard apples, maumee apples, mangoes, and pawpaws come to maturity. The cupola of the Poinciana yields an entrancing view (esp. at sunset), including the entire length of Lake Worth, the narrow peninsula, clad in tropical verdure, between the lake and the ocean, the Atlantic stretching away to the E. horizon, and the mysterious Everglades on the W. Adjoining the Palm Beach Inn is the *Pavilion*, with a large swimming pool. A long pier extending into the ocean affords opportunities for fishing. Lake Worth is also a favourite yachting rendezvous.

Leaving Palm Beach the train recrosses Lake Worth and turns to the S. Pine-apple plantations are occasionally passed. The soil is light sand, almost pure white. 317 M. *Linton*; 341 M. *Fort Lauderdale*, on the N. bank of *New River*; 351 M. *Little River*, with great fields of garden truck, particularly tomatoes, which are sent N. in Feb. and March. Bananas thrive. — 357 M. *Arch Creek*, with a natural bridge of solid coquina rock.

366 M. **Miami** (**Royal Palm*, from \$5; *Biscayne, Miami*, \$2½; *Conolly*, \$2; omn. 25 c.), the S. terminus of the Florida East Coast Ry., and the southernmost railway-station in the United States (lat. 25° 50'), is one of the oldest towns in the State. It was organized as a modern city in 1896, and in two years had grown from a few families to a permanent population of 2500, which number is greatly enlarged during the winter tourist season. Miami is situated on the N. bank of the *Miami River*, where it enters *Biscayne Bay*, a large sheet of clear salt water, separated from the ocean by the first of the long chain of Florida Keys. Miami has a balmy climate and dense tropical vegetation, and the soil produces a great variety of tropical and semi-tropical fruits and vegetables. The *Hotel Royal Palm*, opened in 1897, occupies the point of land between the Miami River and the Bay and is surrounded by an immense grove of cocoanut-trees.

The *Florida East Coast Steamship Co.* runs a large steamer tri-weekly throughout the year from Miami to (165 M.) *Key West* (see p. 412), the route following the line of the keys, sometimes within, sometimes without (13 hrs.; fare \$8.75, incl. berth and meals). Another fine steamer of the same company runs 2-3 times a week in Jan.-April to (185 M.) *Nassau*, in the *Bahama Islands* (12 hrs.; fare \$18.50, incl. berth and meals). Yet another boat of the same company runs twice weekly throughout the year to (240 M.) *Havana*, Cuba (16 hrs.; fare \$21, incl. berth and meals).

78. From Jacksonville to Palm Beach viâ Enterprise. The Indian River.

302 M. JACKSONVILLE, TAMPA, & KEY WEST RAILWAY to (159 M.) *Titusville* in 6¼ hrs.; STEAMER of the *Indian River & Bay Biscayne Inland Navigation Co.* thence to (143 M.) *Palm Beach* in 26 hrs. (through-fare \$9.90; fare from Titusville to Rockledge, 60 c.; to Palm Beach, \$4.30; meals 75 c.; berth \$1). — The Indian River steamers, though small and slow, are comfortable, and afford better views than the train (R. 77) of the river

scenery. The through service between Titusville and Palm Beach is semi-weekly during the tourist season; between Titusville and Rockledge daily, leaving Titusville at 3.30 p. m. and arriving at Rockledge at 6.30 p. m. Smaller steamers ply to local points on the Indian River.

From Jacksonville to (118 M.) *Enterprise Junction*, the starting point of the Indian River Division of the Jacksonville, Tampa, & Key West Ry., see R. 81 a. We here turn to the E. — 122 M. *Enterprise* (Brock Ho., \$ 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -4), on the N. bank of Lake Monroe, opposite Sanford (p. 411), has considerable fame as a winter-resort. — 159 M. *Titusville* (see p. 404) is the junction with the Florida East Coast Ry. (R. 77), and the terminus of our railway-route, connection being made here with the Indian River steamers.

The Indian River, 160 M. in length from its head to the S. end at Jupiter Inlet, is the most important of the so-called 'rivers', but really long narrow sounds or lagoons, that run parallel with the Atlantic Ocean nearly all the way from the mouth of the St. John's to Biscayne Bay. They are separated from the ocean by a narrow strip of land, broken by a few inlets, and vary in width from 50 yds. (see p. 408) to about 6 M. The *Matanzas* (p. 401), the *Halifax* (p. 403), *Indian River North* (p. 404), and *Lake Worth* (p. 408) all belong to this series of lagoons. If the sounds were continuous, there would be only one river some 340 M. in length. Their continuity is broken at various places, the intervals in which no water-way exists ranging in length from about 600 yards to 24 M. Across some of the shorter isthmuses, as well as from Lake Worth to Biscayne Bay, canals have been constructed. Others are projected, and uninterrupted communication through these inland channels from the St. John's to Biscayne Bay will be established ultimately. The usefulness of the sounds for shipping, however, is limited by their shallowness. The greatest depth does not much exceed 12 ft., and the bars at most of the inlets have only 2 to 3 ft. of water. The water of these lagoons is salt, greatly freshened by the rivers that flow into them.

The banks of the Indian River are lined with luxuriant exotic vegetation, which affords cover to large and small game, including bears, pumas (p. 397), wild-cats, deer, and turkeys, while the water teems with fish. The water is often highly phosphorescent at night. The Indian River oranges (groves on the W. shore) are celebrated.

Opposite Titusville lies *Merritt's Island*, bisected by *Banana Creek*. This island divides the Indian River here into two branches, of which the E. is known as *Banana River*. To the E. of the island is *Cape Canáveral*, with a lighthouse.

11 M. (r.) *Hardeeville*. — 14 M. (l.) *Courteney*. — 14 M. (r.) *Faber's*. — 17 M. (r.) *Sharp's*. — 18 M. (r.) *City Point*. — 18 M. (l.) *Merritt*. — 19 M. (r.) *Cocoa*. — 20 M. (r.) *Hardee's*. — 20 M. (r.) *Rockledge*, see p. 405.

23 M. (l.) *Georgiana*. — 34 M. (l.) *Tropic*, on the S. extremity of Merritt's Island, between the Indian River and Banana River. — 35 M. (r.) *Eau Gallie*. — 39 M. (r.) *Melbourne*, with several small hotels (\$ 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ -2), where the river is about 2 M. wide. — 45 M. (r.) *Malabar*. — 54 M. (r.) *Micco*. — 60 M. (r.) *Sebastian*. — 69 M. (l.) *Narrows*. The vegetation becomes more tropical.

84 M. (r.) *St. Lucie*. Nearly opposite is *Indian River Inlet*, and below is (87 M.) *Fort Pierce* (r.). The wide part of the river we now traverse is named *St. Lucie Sound*. — 94 M. (r.) *Ankona*. — 100 M. (r.) *Eden*. Pine-apples are extensively grown here; see p. 405.

107 M. (r.) *Waveland*. — 110 M. (r.) *Sewell's Point*, at the mouth of the *St. Lucie River*. — A little farther on we enter the *Narrows*, where the river is sometimes not more than 100-150 ft. wide.

We reach the S. end of the *Indian River* at (127 M.) *Jupiter Inlet* (good fishing). The *View from the *Lighthouse* is very extensive. About 1 M. to the S. is a *U. S. Life-Saving Station*. The mangrove thickets and curious arboreal forms are interesting.

A short canal connects *Jupiter Inlet* with *Lake Worth*, which is 22 M. long and $\frac{1}{2}$ -1 M wide. It is frequented by visitors from the N. and many villas have been built on its shores. Fish, including the tarpon, abound in its waters. The vegetation is very luxuriant and includes the coconut-palm.

To the S. of *Jupiter Inlet* the steamer traverses *Lake Worth Creek*, the canal just mentioned, and *Lake Worth* itself.

143 M. *Palm Beach*, see p. 405.

79. The St. John's River.

STEAMERS of the *Clyde's St. John's River Line* leave Jacksonville at 3.30 p m daily in winter (2-3 times a week at other seasons) for *Palatka*, *Astor*, *Sanford* (17 hrs.; fare \$3.75, incl. meals and berth) and *Enterprise* (18 hrs.; same fare). Other steamers run to *Green Cove Springs* (daily), *Palatka* and *Crescent City* (tri-weekly), and *Mayport* (see p. 400; daily). — Travellers who start from *St. Augustine* may join the steamer at *Palatka* (railway from *St. Augustine*, 28 M., in $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ hr.).

There is no great variety in the scenery of this trip, but visitors to Florida should make part of it at least for the sake of the picture it affords of luxuriant semi-tropical vegetation, with occasional glimpses of alligators. The *St. John's River* is about 400 M. long, and its lower course resembles a series of lakes $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 M. wide. Parts of the upper river are well-nigh choked with water-hyacinths (*Eichhornia azurea*).

The terms right (r.) and left (l.) in the following route are used with reference to travellers ascending the river.

Jacksonville, see p. 399. The following are some of the chief points passed. — 10 M. (r.) *Black Point*. 14 M. (r.) *Orange Park* (rail. station). — 15 M. (l.) *Mandarin*, formerly the winter-home of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. — 24 M. (r.) *Magnolia Point*, one of the highest bluffs on the river. — $24\frac{1}{2}$ M. (r.) *Mouth of Black Creek*, navigable for 8 M. — 25 M. (l.) *Remington Park*.

28 M. (r.) *Magnolia Springs* (*Hotel*, \$3-5; rail. stat.), a favourite resort of consumptives, amid pines and orange-groves.

30 M. (r.) *Green Cove Springs* (*Clarendon*, *St. Clair*, *St. Elmo*, \$3-4), a favourite resort, with a copious sulphur-spring (78°), used both for bathing and drinking. A beautiful path leads along the river to (2 M.) *Magnolia*. — 38 M. (l.) *Hogarth's Landing*. — 44 M. (l.) *Picolata*, an old Spanish settlement. — 49 M. (l.) *Tocoi*, the junction of a (disused) railway to (18 M.) *St. Augustine* (p. 401). — 63 M. (l.) *Orange Mills*, with fine orange-groves.

75 M. *Palatka* (*Putnam Ho.*, from \$3; *Graham*, \$2 $\frac{1}{2}$ -3; tramway between railway-station and steamer-landing 5 c.), the largest town on the *St. John's* above Jacksonville (3140 inhab. in 1895), is pleasantly situated and attracts many winter-visitors. It is a rail-