

Werk

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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-

way-centre of some importance, and is the starting-point of the small steamers which ascend the *Ocklawaha* (see below) and of others for *Drayton Island*.

From *Palatka* to *Rockledge*, *Palm Beach* and *Miami*, see R. 77; to *Sanford*, see R. 81a; to *St. Augustine*, see p. 403; to *Jacksonville* (by railway), see p. 410. Lines also run hence to *Lake City* and *Macon* (p. 414) and to *Gainesville* (p. 413) and *Ocala* (p. 413).

Above *Palatka* the vegetation becomes more luxuriant and exotic in character, including cypresses, orange-trees, magnolias, palmettoes, water-oaks (*Quercus aquatica*), azaleas, vines of all kinds, etc. The river becomes narrow and winding.

76 M. (l.) *Hart's Orange Grove*, one of the most productive in Florida. — 84 M. (l.) *Westonia*. Just above is the mouth of *Dunn's Creek*, up which the *Crescent Lake* steamer plies to *Crescent City*. — At (87 M.) *Buffalo Bluff* the railway crosses the river (p. 410). — 93 M. (l.) *Satsuma*, with fine orange-groves. — 100 M. (l.) *Welaka* (McClure Ho., \$ 2), on the site of Indian and Spanish settlements, is nearly opposite the mouth of the *Ocklawaha* (see below). — 106 M. (r.) *Fort Gates*. The river now expands into **Lake George*, 12 M. long and 9 M. wide. *Drayton Island* has fine orange-groves. To the right is the outlet of *Lake Kerr*. On leaving *Lake George* we enter another narrow stretch of river. — 134 M. (l.) *Volusia*, on the site of an early Spanish mission. (r.) *Astor*. A little farther on we cross *Dexter Lake*. — From (162 M.) *De Land Landing* (l.) a short branch-line runs to *De Land* (College Arms, \$ 3-5; *Putnam*, \$ 2-3), with a small college. — 168 M. (l.) *Blue Spring*, with a singular spring. We now reach the most picturesque part of the river. — 174 M. (r.) Mouth of the *Kissimmee River* (not to be confounded with that mentioned at p. 411).

Farther on the steamer passes another railway-bridge and enters *Lake Monroe*, 5 M. in diameter, on the S. side of which lies (193 M.) *Sanford* (p. 411) and on the N. (198 M.) *Enterprise* (p. 407).

Above *Lake Monroe* the *St. John's River* is navigable for a considerable distance by steam-launches, and sportsmen and tourists occasionally go on as far as *Lake Harney* (guides, etc., obtainable in *Sanford*).

80. The Ocklawaha River.

STEAMERS leave *Palatka* daily in the season (at noon) for (135 M.) *Silver Spring* (20 hrs., down stream 15 hrs.; fare \$ 7, incl. meals and berth). The steamers, though necessarily small, are fairly comfortable.

This trip should not be omitted by any visitor to Florida. The ***Ocklawaha* ('dark, crooked water'), issuing from *Lake Griffin*, near the centre of Florida, joins the *St. John's River* (see p. 408) after a course of 280 M., of which about 200 M. are navigable by small steamers. It is exceedingly tortuous, flows nearly all the way through a vast cypress-swamp, and has no banks except the tree-trunks rising from the water. The moss-draped cypresses produce a most weird and picturesque effect, especially when lighted up by the level rays of the rising or setting sun or by the flaming pine-knots used to help navigation at night. Alligators, snakes, turtles, water-turkeys, herons, egrets, and other birds of brilliant Southern plumage abound on its banks. No shooting is allowed from the steamers. The