

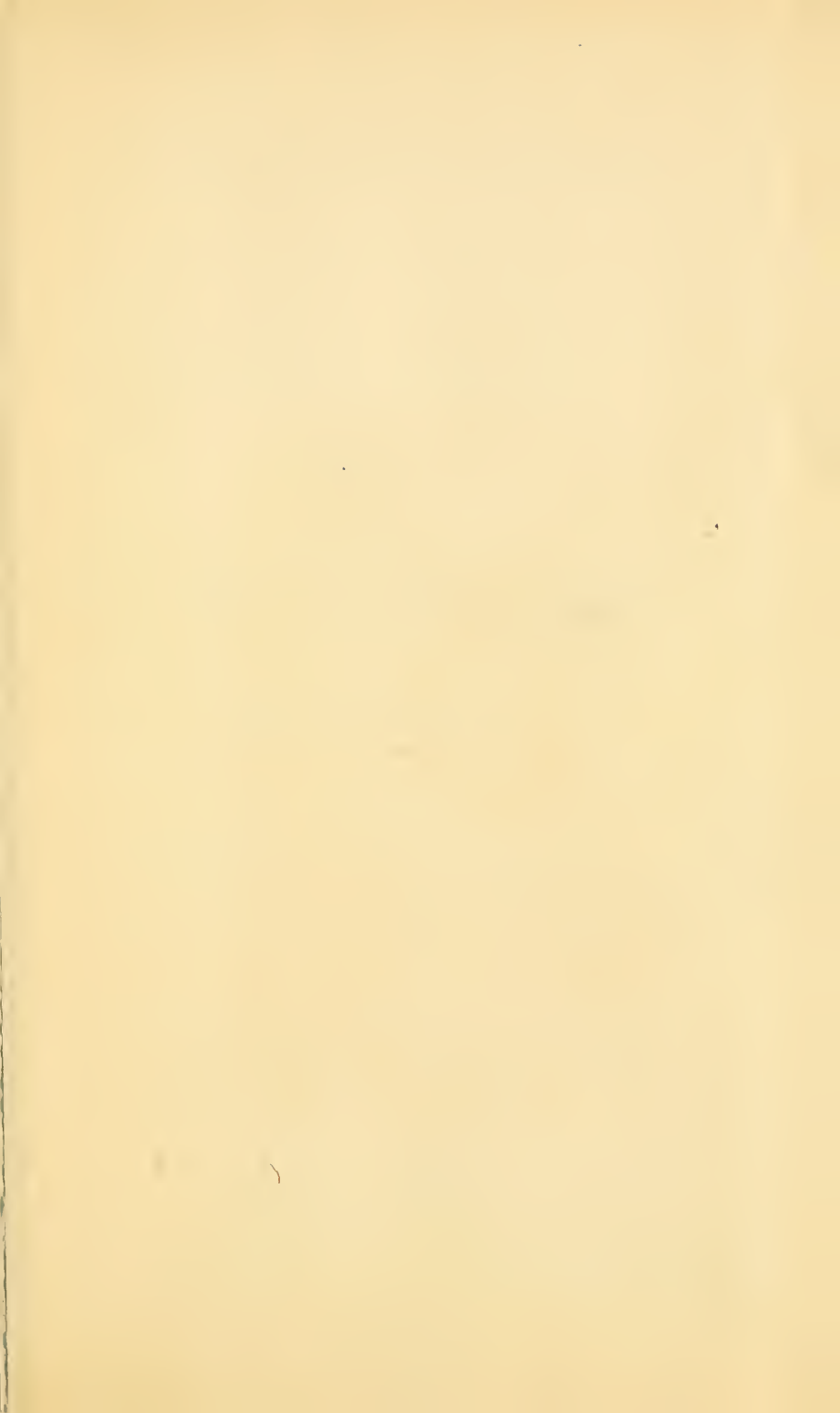
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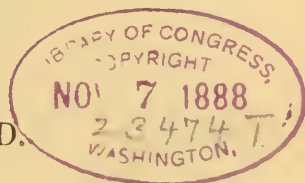
—AND—

HISTORY

—OF—

**ST. ANDREWS BAY,
FLORIDA.**

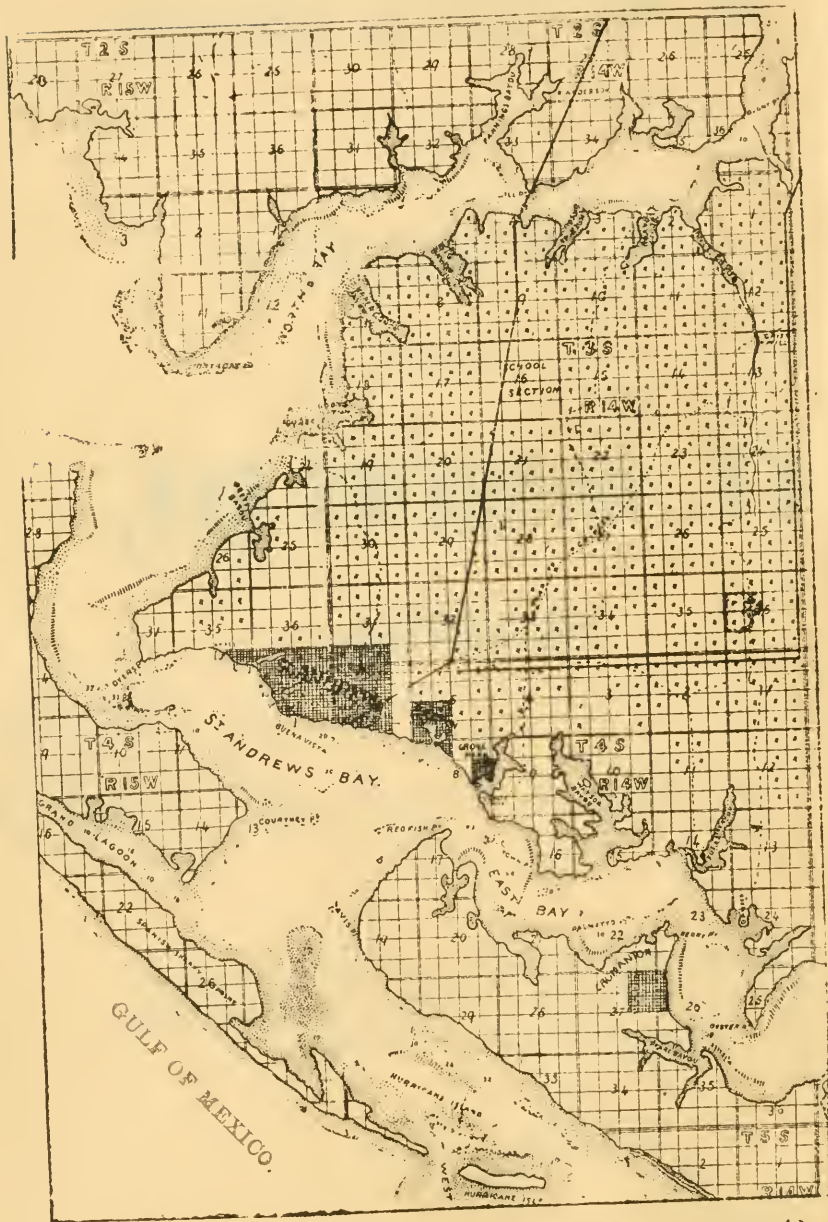
BY PAUL A. CLIFFORD.



This Book has an especial reference to the property disposed of by the St. Andrews Railroad Land and Mining Company, in which thousands are interested.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.
1888.

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Copyright by Robert O'Neil, St. Andrews, Fla. See page 42.



PALMETTO TREE.

FROM A PHOTO BY PROF. HAND, ST. ANDREWS, FLA.

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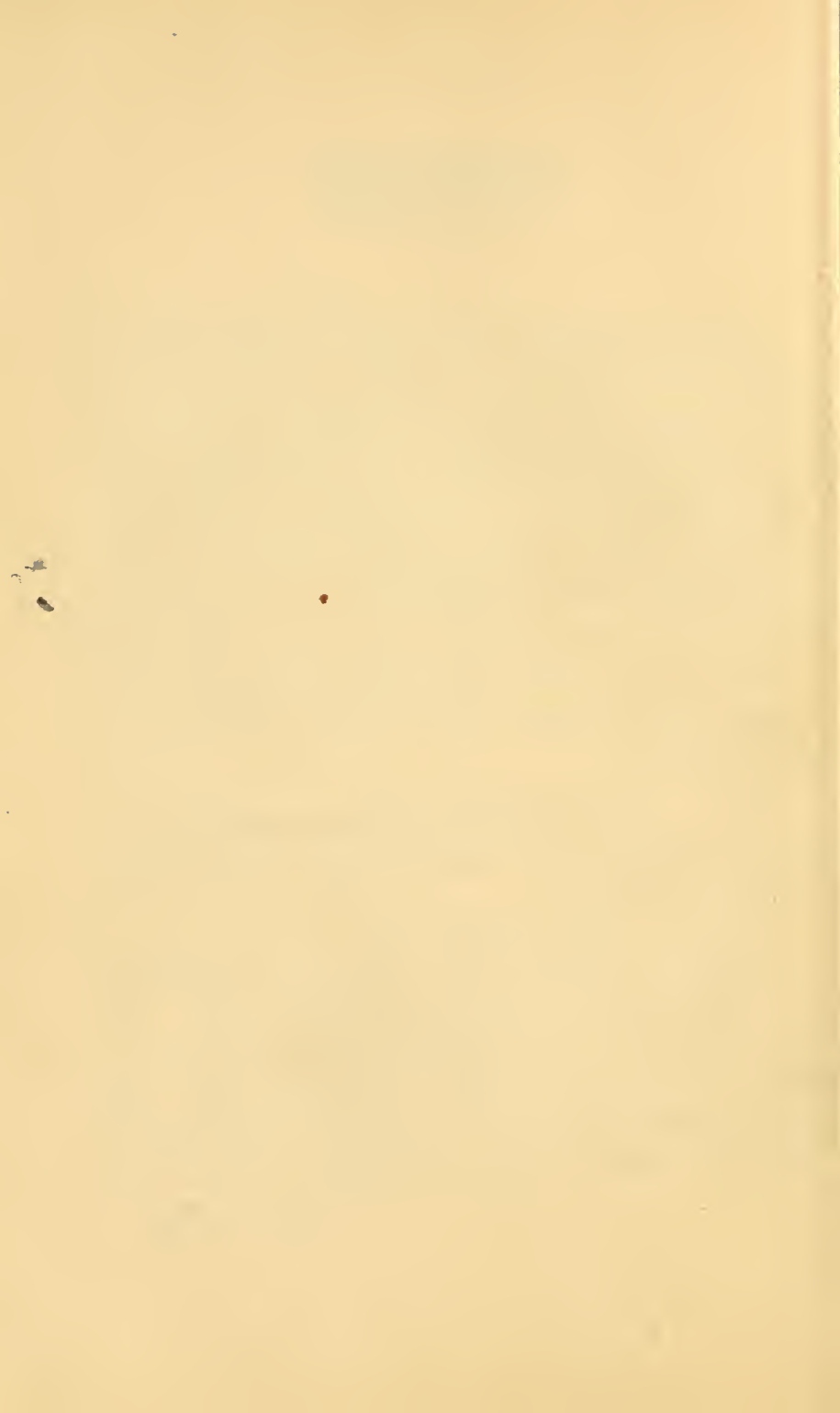
PREFACE.

It has been the aim of the author to state facts in a simple, but concise way; just as if he were sitting by your side conversing upon matters pertaining to St. Andrews Bay, from personal observation. This work is not a novel, but a straightforward, truthful statement of its prospects, advantages, disadvantages, etc. It is a volume of valuable information, worth a great deal to any one interested at St. Andrews, as it can be relied upon as a true statement from actual observation. Circumstances over which the author had no control has delayed the publication at an earlier date.

ERRATA.—It is to be regretted that several errors have crept in, which is due to “proof reading,” the most important are as follows:

On page 31, where it reads “we then sat this out to cool,” should read “we had set this out to cool.” On page 23, where it reads (see preface) we refer you to page 47. On page 42, “May” should read, map. On page 40, (after the description of “Indolent Inhabitants”) begins the subject “Prospects” the heading being left out.

THE AUTHOR.



THE ORGANIZATION.

DURING the months of October, November, and December, 1886, up to March, 1887, the St. Andrews Bay Railroad, Land, and Mining company, Washington County, Florida, (office 227 Main street, Cincinnati, Ohio), through advertising in the leading newspapers in the country, also issuing pamphlets and circulars, giving elaborate descriptions, glowing accounts, and magnificent pictures of a "balloon view" of St Andrews and vicinity, attracted the attention of thousands who, upon these representations, invested their money, securing warranty deeds of (with but few exceptions) lots ranging from 26 x 88 to 22 x 165 feet.

Probably nine-tenths of all who invested in this property did so with the intention of making their home in the "Land of Flowers."

It now became a question of importance, and of considerable anxiety, to know if the representations of this company were truthful.

Is the title of this land perfect? How far are lots located from St. Andrews Bay? Will it pay to settle on them? What are they worth? What are the products of the coun-

try? Its future prospects, society, church privileges, etc., which we are fully able to answer in the following pages of this work.

From experience we found that no information whatever could be obtained from any source through correspondence with parties from whom we had reason to expect some attention; but to the contrary, in most instances would pay no attention only by the return stamp on the envelope and send back with no reply. We were naturally indignant, and began to devise means by which we might obtain the desired information.

In November, 1887, we inserted in a Cleveland newspaper the following notice:

“Parties holding deeds of lands purchased of St. Andrews Bay Railroad, Land and Mining Co., Washington County, Florida, will hear of something to their advantage, by sending address to Paul A. Clifford, Cleveland, Ohio, at the same time a meeting being called, to be held at my office. A large number were in attendance at the meeting, the matter discussed, and it was agreed that a society be permanently organized under the name of “St. Andrews Bay Investigation Association.” The following officers were duly elected:

President, J. Otis ; Vice-President, A. Stein ; Secretary, P. A. Clifford ; Treasurer, Dr. Darby. It was thought advisable by the association, that an investigation should be made, which would enhance the interests of all concerned, and at the same time it was considered best to assess each holder of deed twenty-five cents, in order to raise funds sufficient to send one of our number to St. Andrews Bay, make a thorough investigation of said property, and report the same to the association, that all contributors might have a reliable statement of affairs as they actually appeared. Accordingly we were appointed to make this investigation.

OUR DEPARTURE.

On February 15th, we took our departure for the South, taking the Bee Line from Cleveland to Cincinnati.

We stopped off at Cincinnati one day, for the purpose of calling upon the editor of *The Progressive South*, 256 Main street, but found he was not in the city. My object was to learn whether or no the Journal was in the interest of the company, but the information was unsatisfactory. We then called at the general office, 227 Main street, and inquired

for Mr. Weber, but he was not in. We made our business known to the head clerk, Mr. W. H. Whetstone, who cordially invited us into the inner-office. He said, "We have heard something of this Investigation Association, having received one of your circulars. We have no objections, and are anxious that an examination of the affair, so far as we are concerned, be made, having no fear but that our connection with the St. A. R. R. L. & M. Co. is correct. "You see those pigeon holes? (pointing to scores of square holes around the office). Well, they contain recorded deeds for parties to whom we have mailed according to address, as you see by the post marks, "returned," "uncalled for." Now, sir, you can see at once, that we are not to blame for carelessness on the part of correspondence in this direction. We have been unable, so far, to find where to send the deeds, or return the money, and we are not only willing, but anxious, to send the money or deeds, to all who will notify us of their correct address. We have been persecuted through the Press, but I assure you there has been no just cause for complaint, as our intention has been, from the outset, to deal honestly with all who have done business with the company.

ARRIVAL AT PENSACOLA.

We took the 8 p. m. train on the Louisville & Nashville Rail Road, at Cincinnati, arriving at Pensacola on Thursday, February 16th, at 9 a. m. Upon our arrival we learned that the Schooner "Nettie" would not leave her dock until Friday night, the 17th, so we had a day's stroll about town. I called at the office of W. J. Van Kirk & Co., Real Estate Dealers, that we might, if possibly, learn more about this business, as from previous correspondence, we had been informed that the Cincinnati company had purchased this property from the Van Kirk Co., of Pensacola. These gentlemen received me cordially, and gave me a great deal of valuable information, which was of material benefit to us in making the investigation at St. Andrews. We give the statement of Mr. Van Kirk, in his own language, in reference to the title of this property.

TITLE OF LAND.

"We would say, that the railroad land that the Cincinnati Co. purchased of us down at St. Andrews, was donated from the State, to the railroad company; said railroad company holding deeds, signed by the Governor and his cabinet. As to the land that the Cincinnati Co. purchased from Van Kirk, Dubois &

Webb, personally, this land, said V. D. & W. entered from the U. S. by cash entry."

There is no doubt as to the genuineness of the title to this property, as in either transaction there has been but one transfer made.

PENSACOLA HARBOR.

Although this work is principally a report of St. Andrews Bay, and vicinity, yet a passing notice of Pensacola Bay and Harbor, would be no more than justice, as well as interesting to the reader. Pensacola Bay, is one of the finest ports and harbors on the Gulf of Mexico. It has an area of about 200 square miles; is thirty miles long; of an average width of at least three miles, and a depth of from twenty-five to thirty feet, which is also found at the wharves at Pensacola. This thriving and enterprising city, has a population of about 14,000. The Louisville & Nashville, the Pensacola & Perdido railroads now run into the city. The Pensacola & Memphis railroad broke dirt on June 1st, and will be completed within the year; making Pensacola the seat of a large and increasing trade in timber, lumber, naval stores, and fish. The rapid growth of the surrounding country is adding to, and diversifying the commerce. Vessels of any draught, can sail right up to

the wharves. There is everything, in fact, that is needed to furnish facilities for the largest sort of commerce.

FROM PENSACOLA TO ST. ANDREWS.

We left Pensacola on board the schooner "Nettie" about 11 p. m., with two other passengers, arriving at St. Andrews Bay on Sunday morning, the 19th, making the trip in seven days. If one was sure of connections at Pensacola, by boat, the trip could be made in three days. The fare from Cleveland to Pensacola, first-class, \$25.25; from Pensacola to St. Andrews, by boat, \$5.00 By the way of Chipley, \$5.25. From Chipley accross the country to St. Andrews, by stage, a distance of sixty-five miles, from \$5.00 to \$7.00 besides hotel bill on the route. There is a Steamship line from Pensacola, down the Gulf of Mexico, touching at Tampa, Key West, and other ports on the coast, but does not make regular trips to St. Andrews, a distance of 125 miles, making it comparatively unpleasant; although captain Frank Ware, and crew, of the Schooner "Nettie," are gentlemanly, and endeavor to make everything as comfortable as possible for passengers during the voyage. If not detained by storms or head winds, the schooner leaves her dock at Pensa-

cola, every Friday night, arriving at St. Andrews, Saturday night or Sunday.

Strangers coming to St. Andrews by water from Pensacola are attracted by the peculiar snow-white sand, all the way down the coast, resembling the snow banks in the North. This sand can be utilized in the manufacture of glass, artificial stone, etc. A gentleman at St. Andrews has been experimenting with this sand in the manufacture of marble, with gratifying results, producing some very fine specimens.

OUR ARRIVAL.

As the vessel rounded Capt. Ware's wharve at St. Andrews, her lines being made fast, we were greeted by the usual compliment of hotel and boarding-house agents, who, with much zeal, represented to us the advantage to be derived, by taking up our abode in their respective domicils. At this moment we discovered our grip-sack walking down the pier, and naturally inclining my footsteps in that direction, soon brought up at the Hamilton house, a cottage home, and but a few steps from the beech, and only a short distance from the Post-Office. J. S. Hamilton (who is now proprietor of St. Andrews hotel), and his estimable wife, have a faculty of making things pleasant and

home-like, and guests soon feel as much freedom, as if they were in their own home, enjoying the comforts of the family circle. After dinner, we took our seats out on the porch, where we had a delightful view of St. Andrews Bay, whose placid waters were dotted with small sail crafts, freighted with pleasure seekers. My thoughts of home were wafted back to Cleveland, where but a few days before we were in a climate of overcoats and mittens, the mercury frisking about the zero point; base burners kept booming to keep Jack frost from crossing the threshold; and instead of the sailing yacht, the majestic steed and sleigh of 2-40 record, with its festive load muffled to the eyes with robes and sealskins, meandering up and down Euclid Avenue, while we are sitting on the porch at the hotel at St. Andrews Bay with the temperature at 75° F. enjoying a balmy breeze wafted from the Gulf of Mexico. Well, I thought this is about as near "Paradise" as one can get on this earth.

THE INVESTIGATION.

The first thing I did next morning, Monday, was to make enquiry, and obtain all the information we could, in reference to this property. We purchased a sectional map of township three and four, south, range four-

teen west, and marked the several lots and parcels, as described in Quarter Sections, and blocks, according to descriptions, as received from contributors, so as to know, as near as possible, their location, as we went over the tract. We had been informed that we would find but few of the stakes, on the corners of blocks, they in many instances having been burned, as a fire had run through the woods, and others had been knocked down, as they had not been securely driven into the ground.

We found that it was much more of an undertaking than we had supposed, and that it would be impossible for us to go over every lot, as it would require a surveyor, at a great expense, and there had been no provision made for that purpose. It rained a portion of several days, which prevented us for the time being, from going into the woods. It is said by residents here, that during the winter months, rains are quite frequent, and that enough falls during the summer, to keep the ground moist, so that vegetation does not suffer from drouth.

DESCRIPTION OF THE LAND, ETC.

The tract of St. Andrews Bay, Railroad, Land, and Mining Co. extends over nearly the whole of township 3 south, range 14 west;

also sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, of township 4 south, range 14 west; making a body of land, nearly six miles, by seven miles, in dimensions, or forty-two square miles. I have been over this land in several directions, and found a greater portion covered with scattering pitch-pine timber, ranging in size from six to eighteen inches in diameter, growing to the height of from forty to sixty feet without a limb; the larger growth being valuable for lumber. The land is generally high and dry, of a greyish, sandy soil, although there are tracts of three, five, and perhaps ten acres, of a slight depression, and sometimes after a heavy rain will be somewhat wet, but soon dries off. The subsoil of this low land is a hard clay, or as the natives call it, "hard-pan." It is generally covered with a rank growth of sward grass, which makes good pasture for stock.

A considerable portion of the land is interspersed with "Tie-Ties," or what are commonly termed in the North "Catholes;" the only difference those of the North are invariably a low, wet, marshy place, filled with flags, cat-tails and frogs; while the "tie-ties" here is a piece of land containing one, and sometimes three or more acres. These "Tie-ties" are

almost impenetrable by man or beast, owing to the heavy growth of brush or prickly pear-wood, intermingled with a variety of vines and briars. These "Tie-ties" are usually long and narrow, often being but twenty to fifty feet in width, and several rods in length. And what seems so wonderful is that a stream of water, fed by springs along the banks, runs through the center. On an average there are from two to five "tie-ties" on a quarter section. The first impression a stranger would have of one of these places, would be that they were worthless; a great waste; full of malaria; a breeder of disease; but this is a mistake. By clearing these tie-ties, you have from two to six feet of black muck, a fertilizer that is of great value, and of sufficient quantity to enrich every foot of land in Fla.; beside, you have a stream of living water for stock and irrigation purposes. As I before stated, this tract extends six miles from east to west, and about seven miles from north to south. With but few exceptions, it is laid out in blocks containing from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 acres: each block containing from 32 to 40 lots, varying in size, according to plat or system. I will describe block plated in diagram No. 1 as quoted from printed statement of the company:

"Streets are fifty feet wide, except on outside lines, which are 25 feet.

"Blocks are 330 feet, by 660 feet, and contain five acres. They run to center of street.

"Lots are 44 feet, by 165 feet; they contain one-sixth of an acre, and run to center of street; small lots on north and south end of blocks are 26 x 88 feet.

"Alleys are 18 feet wide, and run north and south through the center of each block; lots run to center of alley."

Two systems were employed in platting this tract into blocks, as described in diagrams No. 1 and No. 2. In block No. 1, the lots on the end are 26 x 88 feet; and on the side 44 by 165 feet; so that all descriptions of lots 22 by 165 feet, represent one-half of one lot in this system of block. For instance: a description, (belonging to a subscriber), reads thus: south half lot 6, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 7, S $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 8, S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 9 and S $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 10; each 22 x 165 feet, signifies one-half lots, as represented in diagram No. 1. Other parties holding deeds of alternate one-half lots, another description reads thus: (as adjoining lot) north one-half of lot 26, and S. $\frac{1}{2}$ of lot 27, which comprises the size of one lot 44 x 165 feet; other parties owning the other one-half of each lot.

No. 1.

1	2	3	4	5	ALLEY. 18 FEET.	40	39	38	37	36
6		S. $\frac{1}{2}$				33				
7		S. $\frac{1}{2}$				32				
8		S. $\frac{1}{2}$				31				
9		S. $\frac{1}{2}$				30				
10		S. $\frac{1}{2}$				31				
11						30				
12						29				
13						28				
14						27	South one-half.			
15						26	North one-half.			
16	17	18	19	20		25	27	23	22	21

No. 2.

17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
16	15	14	13	12	11	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Lot 25x102 feet, as platted in the second series as represented in diagram No. 2. According to the company's description of plat, the lot begins at center of street, which are 50x25 feet. One-half of street and alley are taken off the end of lots, so that all lots are minus the distance of from $12\frac{1}{2}$ to 25 feet, and nine feet for alley.

The manner in which most of these lots are sold in system No. 1, can only be explained by the company. Many deeds call for one lot 32 x 165 feet, when in reality it is but a one-half lot, whether it is the north one-half or the south one-half is not designated, and when surveyed, confusion is liable to occur. Other descriptions are north, or south one-half of several lots, while alternate one-half lots belong to other parties. If these one-half lots were side by side, they might be of considerable value, but being divided are much depreciated in value.

DISTANCE FROM POST-OFFICE.

The Post-Office at St. Andrews is located in Section one, of Township four, south, Range fifteen, west. The following Table gives the distance of Sections, in Townships three and four, south, Range fourteen, west, from center of Section.

The Bay extends from the South around to the North of T. 3, S. R. R., 14, west, the north part of the Bay being called the "North Arm." So that very few lots are farther than three or four miles from some part of the Bay.

Sec.	Bay Miles.	P. O. Miles.		Sec.	Bay Miles.	P. O. Miles.
1	$\frac{1}{2}$	10		24	3	7
2	$\frac{1}{4}$	9		25	4	7
3	4	8		26	4	6
4	$4\frac{1}{2}$	7		27	3	3
7	$\frac{1}{4}$	6		28	3	4
8	$\frac{1}{2}$	6		29	$2\frac{1}{2}$	3
9	1	8		30	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
10	1	7		31	$1\frac{1}{2}$	2
11	1	9		32	2	3
12	$1\frac{1}{2}$	10		33	$2\frac{1}{2}$	4
13	$2\frac{1}{2}$	9		34	3	5
14	$2\frac{1}{2}$	8		35	3	6
15	2	7		36	$3\frac{1}{2}$	7
17	1	6		T. 4, S. R.		14
18	$\frac{1}{4}$	5		1	3	6
19	1	3		2	2	5
20	2	4		3	2	4
21	3	5		4	1	3
22	3	$5\frac{1}{2}$		5	$\frac{1}{2}$	2
23	3	6		6	$\frac{1}{4}$	1

PROPOSED RAILROADS.

A few years since, a railroad was surveyed and partly graded from Chipley to St. Andrews Bay, a brief history of which, will be of interest to the reader. The following information was given me by a gentleman, who at that time, was in a position to know all the particulars:

“In regard to the railroad from Chipley to St. Andrews, which is partly graded, I would say that one D. C. Aldrid, of Chicago, claimed that he could build this railroad; and came down here with a corps of engineers, and put them to work; and after having made the survey, contracted for building said railroad with a railroad contractor, of this country, named F. W. Vischer, who worked until the first payment was due, up to which time he had nearly all the right away cut, and about twenty miles of grading done, and as Aldrid failed to show any finances it was dropped there, and nothing since has been done.”

As regards a railroad to St. Andrews Bay, there are two lines surveyed. The old line, which is partly graded from Chipley, running on the town line between 13 and 14 west, to St. Andrews Bay. The other line is surveyed

from (see preface) through near the center of the Cincinnati Co.'s tract to the Bay.

The reader must bear in mind, that this whole tract is a wilderness, with scattering yellow pine, scrub oak, palmetto, and tie-ties. The stage road, (called the Chipley road), runs through nearly the center of this tract, and one can ride several miles without seeing a house, or signs of agricultural pursuits. I would not say that the company's transaction is fraudulent. They made a bona fide sale of these lots, and so far as I have been able to examine, the deeds are valid and regularly recorded at Vernon, the County Seat. The lots are small in size; but the investment is also proportionately small. This, however, does not excuse the company, for the complicated manner in which this property is platted, which must cause much confusion when the lots come to be surveyed.

In the event of either of the two roads already surveyed, being completed to St. Andrews Bay, it will open up this whole country, and these city lots will be of some value.

There will, no doubt, be much trouble experienced in the future, from the manner in which deeds have been granted for these lots.

For instance, I have several descriptions from families consisting of parents and children, the children ranging in ages from eighteen to twenty years, down to one month; deeds made to each individual from six, eight or more in a family. In case parties should let their property go by default, from non-payment of taxes, a clear title cannot be given, for when these minors become of age could claim this property, no matter what value might have accrued from the natural rise in the market price of real estate, or improvements on the same.

THE SOIL.

The soil is of a very light quality, and of a greyish color, except in the low lands, where it is of a dark loam. People from the north coming to St. Andrews, are amazed at the apparent barrenness of some of the land; are apt to pronounce the soil worthless, so far as a high degree of productiveness is concerned. When I visited St. Andrews in February, I was much impressed with the barren and worthless appearance of the soil throughout this country. I went down there for the purpose of learning what I could about this country, and worked dilligently to accomplish that end. Although the appearance of the

surface is anything but encouraging to one contemplating agricultural pursuits, yet from a personal examination of the soil am satisfied that, with but little trouble, and comparatively small expense, the land can be brought to a high state of productiveness. Where the land has been cultivated and fertilized for a few years, a marked change is apparent. The once light gray soil has met with a wonderful transformation, and is now of a dark sandy loam, producing the most luxuriant growth of vegetation. I saw two patches of Irish potatoes, that were planted on the 8th of December, looking as fine as any I ever saw in the north, and in February had a mess for dinner. It really seems as if nature had done more for St. Andrews and surrounding country than for any other portion of the continent. This country needs men and women of nerve, enterprise, and pluck. It requires as much labor, hardship, and endurance, to clear, and to cultivate land in Florida, as it does in any State in the Union. The land must be fertilized, before satisfactory results can be obtained; but when we consider the natural resources at hand, and the comparatively small expense with which to accomplish it, it is surprising that St. Andrews had not been settled by enterprising people fifty years ago.

The tie-ties interspersed throughout the country are of incalculable value for this purpose. A rich muck, from three to six feet in depth, which, being mixed with a small quantity of lime, make a strong, rich compost of sufficient quantity to enrich the whole State.

Another fertilizer, is a sea grass and moss, that washes up on the beach from the Bay. Hundreds of loads can be obtained with no expense but the hauling. If people would lay out the same amount of capital and labor on the land here, that is done in the north, a far greater margin on the investment would be realized.

COST OF CLEARING LAND.

The cost of clearing and subduing the land wholly depends on the condition of the same. In some localities the expense is comparatively light; costing from eight to twenty dollars per acre; while in other localities, the cost would be from fifty to one hundred dollars per acre; but the latter price is of rare exception. The "hummock" land, which is generally covered with live oak, hickory, and other varieties of hard wood, is considered the most difficult and expensive to clear, but is said to be the best land. The greatest difficulty experienced in clearing some of this

land, is that in cutting out the roots of the "Saw Palmetto." The roots are from three to six inches in diameter, and from four to six feet in length. These Palmetto roots are of a curious growth, of a strong, fibrous nature and can be unwound, having the appearance of being woven. They are used in the manufacture of paper wheels used for our fine railroad coaches; the fibrous are also used in the manufacture of brushes etc.; although at St. Andrews, the roots are piled up and burned. After the land is cleared, a substantial fence is necessary, as hogs and cattle are allowed to run at large.

THE CLIMATE.

This is a very important consideration, to all contemplating a home at St. Andrews. The winters are similar to our Indian summer in Ohio, having occasional frosts, and occasionally a chilly day — in fact, an overcoat would make it much more comfortable. There is one peculiar feature in regard to the winds in winter. Although they are quite strong at times, and chilly, yet there is not that edge, which we experience farther north; but the air is soft and quite invigorating.

I was at St. Andrews in the months of Feb-

ruary and March, and during that time, there was only two days but what the honey bee was at work. On the night of the 7th of March, the thermometer marked 28° F, but at 8 o'clock a. m., the weather had moderated, and before noon the mercury had risen into the forties. In the yard stood a tub containing water, which had frozen to the thickness of one-fourth of an inch. I naturally expected to find vegetation killed by the frost. I visited a potatoe patch, that was planted on the 8th of December, and found that only the very tips of the vines were injured. I then visited an orange and fig grove, but found the trees had received no injury whatever; and when, on the 8th day of April, I left St. Andrews, on my return home, these trees were loaded with fruit. The salt water breeze from the Bay had neutralized the frost, leaving vegetation uninjured. There can be no doubt, however, but that if this extreme cold weather had continued twenty-four hours, the result would have proved disastrous. This was the coldest night of the winter. The climate is considerably warmer in winter, than is found in the same parallel farther west.

As regards the summer temperature, from personal observation, am unable to report;

but a gentleman from Ohio, now residing at St. Andrews, stated that last summer '87), the warmest day the thermometer registered 97° F a temperature seldom reached in this locality; still, it was not uncomfortably warm weather, as there is a constant breeze off the Gulf. "Sun Stroke" has never been known on the western coast of Florida; neither is the climate subject to sudden changes as is experienced farther north. This country lies south of the thirty-first parallel, and in the northern belt of the north-east trade winds of the Atlantic. This accounts for the constant and delightful breeze experienced on the coast. Although the days in summer are quite warm, the nights are correspondingly cool, blankets being necessary to make one comfortable, giving refreshing sleep and rest to the weary.

HEALTH OF THE COUNTRY.

Upon the dry lands nothing but imprudent exposure of person; eating unwholesome food; drinking impure water; and by living near extensive swamps and marshes, will induce malarial disease. There is nothing in the soil, water, or vegetable growth that will cause miasma. The flat, wet lands off the dry ridges, the thick hummocks, cypress swamps, and banks of tidal sloughs are to be avoided as

places for residences; all others are healthy locations.

“On the dry lands, pure springs supply the best of drinking water. That much dreaded scourge, Yellow Fever, has never been known to enter the dry pine ridges, and the whole region is unknown to death-dealing dyptheria and typhoids, so common in the North. Also, small pox, measles, and scarlatina, lose its virulence. The heat from the rays of the sun never prostrates a man in the field, for the hottest hour of less than 100 degrees always has its accompanying breezes, and is followed by a cool night for refreshing sleep.”

The country on either side of St. Andrews Bay is of this dry ridge pine land, hence the healthfulness of the climate is assured. All classes of chronic disease of the kidneys, and incipient pulmonary cases are benefited, and in many instances a permanent cure effected by a few months' residence. I knew of several of the very worst cases of catarrh cured in three or four weeks; also, two cases of chronic rheumatism. I had been troubled with kidney complaint for years, but after three weeks here were free from the complaint and was in perfect health for the first time in several years.

THE WATER.

There seems to be a deposit or body of soft pure water underlying St. Andrews and vicinity, at a distance of but twelve to twenty feet from the surface. An abundance of water may be obtained by putting down what is known as a "drove well." To build one of these wells all one has to do is to provide himself with an $1\frac{1}{2}$ gas pipe, the required length, attach a perforated point, and with a maul drive it into the ground. Then screw on an ordinary pump (fitted for the purpose) and your well is complete. One day, being quite thirsty after a long walk, I stopped at a house and asked for a drink of water. The gentleman of the house took a glass and dipped the water out of a pail. I requested of him to let me pump it fresh from the well; "but," says he, "You will not find it as good; it is warmer;" we then sat it out to cool. The water, when first drawn, is several degrees warmer than the atmosphere, and is very much improved and made cooler by being drawn and set aside for awhile. These wells are inexhaustible, during the driest of weather, and put down anywhere on high ridge land the purest and most healthy water may be obtained. The cost of sinking one of these wells, including

pipe, pump, and labor, is from twelve to fifteen dollars.

ITS INDUSTRIES.

St. Andrews, though rich in resources, as yet is an undeveloped town. It has a population of 1,200 or 1,400, nearly all northern people who have settled here within the past three years. During that time quite a number of fine residences have been erected, besides many other similar ones being in progress of erection, giving the aspect of a thriving town. The people are sober, industrious and enterprising, and of the very best society. They have their temperance and literary societies—four churches, the Presbyterian, the Baptist, the Methodist, and the Evangelical.

BEE-KEEPING IN FLORIDA.

One of the most profitable industries is bee keeping; an extract from a report by W. S. Hart Vice-President North America Bee-Keepers' Society, will be of interest to the reader.

"Florida, though possessing within her borders all the requisites for successful bee-keeping, is in that, as in many other branches of industry, one of the last States of the Union to have her wonderful resources developed by the magic wand of skilled labor. Not until

within the last four or five years has her honey been known in the markets of the north.

To those who know Florida as the "Land of Flowers," sunshine, of snowless winters, the home of the honey-bee, where no diseases of any kind have ever been known to effect them, it seems strange that skilled apiarists should not have been attracted to her pleasant shores rather than trust their fortunes in Ohio, New York, Michigan or Canada, where many a fine apiary is nearly or quite destroyed, and the hopes of its owners blasted, by the cold and its after effects, each season.

How often does the evening's mail bring to the writer the sad story of the Northern bee-keeper, telling of the loss of 20, 50 or 100 per cent. of his bees "freezing out," starving out, at a time when they could not be fed, "spring dwindling" or dysentery, and expressing the hope that he might soon migrate to this favored State, where none of these troubles are known. It may be supposed by some, as a possible reason for this slow development here, that perhaps our honey is of poor quality, small in quantity or uncertain in its flow, or that the bees, learning that they can get enough to eat at almost any time, get lazy

and will not store much surplus. Neither of which surmises are true, as can be shown by the experience of the writer who eight years ago, took home two swarms of bees, since which time he has increased his apiary to 148 stands, and never until this season got an annual average of less than one hundred and thirty pounds of extracted honey per stand. The season of 1884 we started with 88 sands, increased to 117, and took a little over 23,000 pounds, or eleven tons and a half of honey, by actual weight, per stand. So much for quantity, lazy bees and the reliability of the crop."

There are eight groceries and dry-goods stores; one furniture store; two drug-stores; three hardware stores; two jewelry stores; two millinery and dress-making; several hotels and boarding-houses; a brass band; one newspaper, *The Messenger*, terms, \$1.50 per year; and two public schools. There are also three schooners making regular trips between St. Andrews and Pensacola.

The town extends about two miles along the Bay, with scattering buildings. There are no saloons, consequently no jail or poor-house, but a quiet, God-fearing, and law-abiding people.

ST. ANDREWS BAY.

This is the most beautiful and picturesque body of water off the Gulf of Mexico. It extends east, west, and north, a distance of over sixty miles, extending (as before mentioned) around three sides of the land belonging to the Cincinnati Co. This great body of salt water is from one to seven miles in width, and of good depth, to which naturally is tributary a wide area of timbered land. The depth of water over the bar is from seventeen to eighteen and one-half feet; across inner bar, seventeen and one-half feet; at the anchorage, off Davis Point, twenty-two and one-half feet; at the anchorage, off Courtney's Point, twenty-five and one-half feet; from the bar through the North Channel, eleven and one-half feet; up the Bay to Red Fish Point, (entrance to East Bay) two and one-half feet; from abreast East Point to Lost Point, fifteen feet; up the Bay, from Davis Point, to Dier's Point, (junction with North and West Bays) twenty-four feet; thence to North Bay Point, twenty-seven feet; up West Bay to Crane Point, fourteen and one-half feet. The Peninsula, extending toward the south, protects the Bay from the boisterous winds and high waves of the Gulf, leaving the beautiful bay

comparatively smooth. Pleasure excursions by water are frequent the year round.

FISH AND OYSTERS.

There is probably no location where fish and oysters are more plentiful, and of better quality and flavor, than at St. Andrews Bay, and off the pass in the Gulf of Mexico, in close proximity to the harbor. If St. Andrews had the shipping facilities that is offered at other ports, this enterprise would assume a commercial importance of no small note. There are several fisheries here, but they are compelled to sail to other ports for railroad transportation, taking from St. Andrews an enterprise that would enhance her wealth and prosperity. The finest flavored oysters are sold for \$1. per thousand in the shell, fifteen cents per quart for meats; or one can take a boat and anchor out in the Bay and in a few hours rake up a boat load.

There are several Schooners engaged in fishing in the Gulf, off the port of St. Andrews for the Pensacola market, thence shipped to New York and Philadelphia.

There are also schooners engaged in fishing with the hook and line for the Pensacola

market; from thence the fish is shipped to New York and Philadelphia, which would not be the case had St. Andrews the necessary means for transportation alike that of other more favored seaport towns.

SAW-MILLS.

St. Andrews has two saw-mills, with a limited capacity, not being able to supply the demand. This, however, will soon be obviated, as several contemplated saw and planing-mills are to be erected in the near future. There is every inducement to warrant a paying investment in this enterprise, as the supply of timber and the demand throughout the whole country will continue for several years yet to come. It is to be hoped that the day is not far distant when facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of dressed lumber, of unlimited quantity can be had for building purposes, adding much to its industries.

INDOLENT INHABITANTS.

Upon taking up this subject we would not have it understood that we will in any way convey an impression that the people, as a whole, who were born and raised in Florida are any the less intelligent or enterprising than those of any State in the Union. We came in con-

tact with many of these people, and found them to be intelligent, courteous, generous in the highest sense.

As an illustration of the indolent, or the easy-going, "don't-care-a-continental" class, I will give a brief sketch of some of their peculiarities. This class of people generally live in log huts, by the side of some stream; one will observe adjoining the hovel a small "truck patch." The owner of this mansion is generally built proportionately like a rail; is about the same size from the feet up. He wears no shoes—"don't need 'em." He is donned in a grey shirt and blue overhauls, tied around the waist with a tow string or a rope made from bark stripped off young sapplings. He retires early, but the nights are cool, and the bed enchanting, so he forgets to arise in the morning until about 9 o'clock. He gets up, adjusts his scanty raiment, steps to the door (which is a blanket), yawns, rubs his eyes, walks into the "patch," pulls a few potatoes, and a few ears of corn, and his repast is soon finished. After breakfast, he plants a half-dozen hills of potatoes and a few hills of corn, returning to the house, takes his ancient shot-gun down from the pegs and disappears in the woods. Toward evening he

returns with perhaps a squirrel or two, or some wild fowl that has fallen a victim to his unerring aim. Finally comes "market day." He has an ox that he calls "Brock," which he proceeds to harness in the following manner: through a 2x4 piece of wood, having two holes, he inserts a bow, passing around "Brock's" neck, with a key at the top; then he attaches a two-wheeled vehicle called a "cart" with pole thills which is tied with tow strings to the bow; after tying a part of his wife's clothes-line to "Brock's" horns he is ready for the trip. The outfit is not elaborate, as but little is needed; a little store tea, a pound of sugar, the indispensable tobacco, etc., a very little satisfies this easy-going people.

In "swap" for these, they carry a small basket of eggs, a few potatoes, and perhaps a chicken or two, they climb upon the seat, the driver taking the lines, start up the team and they are off for town.

In going through the woods one day, there were so many roads verging in every direction that I were indecisive which one to take, and seeing a cabin but a short distance from me, I went to inquire the distance to the "forks" at the junction of two roads. "Well" he says, "I reckon it's about two looks, and a

right smart walk." He meant that we should look as far as we could, and after arriving at that point, look again, then quite a walk after reaching the place. After going the distance, I should think it was about three miles. This class of people have no aim in life above that of simply living; their little "patch" provides them with most of the necessities of life, and by an occasional planting, the garden is replenished. There are, however, but few of this class in Florida.

PROSPECTS.

In writing upon this subject, we find it difficult to express our views, in a manner not to mislead, or create an undue enthusiasm, that would cause those contemplating a visit to St. Andrews, with a view of making it their home, to meet with disappointment.

One does not see those beautiful lawns and shrubbery that in their season, decorate the home in the north; nor the gas lit, and paved streets, nor the beautiful carriages and horses. This country is not so far advanced by fifty years; a new country, with undeveloped resources. It means hard work, self-denial, courage, and perseverance. When we consider the natural advantages for which St. Andrews is noted, the Bay containing so large an area of navigable salt water, extending in

all directions, its prospective commercial intercourse with the whole world, its coming industries in fish, lumber, and fruit, with small towns springing up on both sides of the Bay, cannot but make its prospects bright.

The soil, will produce pears, peaches, figs, plums, apricots, olive, mulberry, oranges, and other varieties of semi-tropical fruits. The orange culture is not considered a profitable investment here, although there are a few thrifty groves that appear to be doing well.

Ten acres here will produce more than forty acres in the northern States, as two or more crops a year can be profitably produced from the same piece of land ; in fact, ten acres of land at St. Andrews is more than two men could well cultivate. I visited W. M. Croman's estate at St. Andrews, who owns about four hundred acres of valuable fruit land, which he has platted into ten acre lots, and offers them for sale at a very reasonable price. Last Dec., January and February, he set out nine hundred fruit trees, which are all growing nicely.

A gentleman farther up the bay planted nearly two thousand trees. It is estimated that sixty thousand trees had been planted the past winter in the vicinity of St. Andrews.

I also visited the estate of G. B. Thompson, who has several choice five acre lots for sale. Also Mr. Demerest, at Grove Park. These gentlemen are reliable, and will gladly give any information desired, by addressing them at St. Andrews, Washington County, Florida.

Robert O'Neal, of St. Andrews, publisher of a valuable sectional Map, 18x21 inches, giving a minute description of the plats sold by the Cincinnati Company, the bay and its surroundings, location of the oyster beds, the East and West "Passes," the only entrance to the Bay from the Gulf of Mexico ; location of St. Andrews and other towns along the coast on both sides of the Bay, and many other points of interests, valuable to all property holders. The price of this Map is only \$1.00, and if desired the publisher, Mr. O'Neal, will mark your lot or parcel on the map so that one may know the exact location of their property. The map used in this work is a *fac simile* of Mr. O'Neal's map, which he kindly granted us the permission to use. It has been considerably reduced in size, in order to fit the pages of our book, hence a portion of the map is left off. Mr. O'Neal will be found reliable, and any correspondence with him will be cheerfully and promptly attended to.

Fruit culture, I think, will rank foremost among the enterprises at St. Andrews and vicinity, and one of the leading varieties is that of the Le Conte Pear. In point of flavor the fruit ranks high among the pears of this country. For keeping qualities it has no equal ; hence, it is the best for shipping to distant markets. It will bear transportation to any part of the United States, and always demands a good price. It is, by far, more profitable to grow than oranges. Fruit trees here, of all descriptions are subject to no blight whatever. There are agents here who furnish any variety (with but few exceptions) of fruit trees for about eight dollars per one hundred.

People contemplating settling at St. Andrews should come prepared (unless for pleasure) to purchase a piece of land and improve it. In the way of mechanical or skilled labor there is nothing to do just now. There are no manufactories, and but few enterprises, where labor is required, with plenty of men to do the work.

THE COST OF BUILDING.

The cost of building, with lumber, is reduced to the lowest possible figure. The amount and cost of clothing, the expense for fuel and

of food for the family are at minimum rates. Cattle and sheep can gather their food from the ranges and prepared pastures.

ST. ANDREWS MARKET REPORT.

PROVISIONS.

Wheat Flower, per bbl...	\$6 00	Lard.....	"	10
Corn.....	85	Butter.....	"	30
Potatoes, Irish, per bu....	1 60	Breakfast Bacon...	"	14
" Sweet "	1 00	Cheese.....	"	16
Sugar-Cured Hams, per lb	12	Oat Meal.....	"	05
Rice.....	07	Florida Syrup, per gal.....		50
Beans.....per lb	06	Honey.....	"	1 00
Mess Pork.....	" 10	Vinegar.....	"	40
Fresh Pork.....	" 8 to 10	Salt per 100 lbs60

GROCERIES.

Sugar.....per lb	\$09	K. Oil, per gallon.....	20
Sugar, Light Brown "	07	Plug Tobacco, per lb.	40 to 60
Tea, Green.....	" 50 to 90	Canned Peaches, per can,...	20
Tea, Black.....	" 45 to 80	" Apples two lb.....	15
Coffee, Green	25	" Tomatoes " 	10
Coffee, Brown.....per lb.	30	" " three lb.	15
Conden'd Milk, per can	15 to 20	" Beef Dried, per can,	25
Bkg. Powder, "	25	" " Corned " "	15
" Royal "	50	Raisins, London Lay., per lb	20
Ginger Snaps. per lb.....	10	" Valencias, "	15
Crackers, Soda "	08	Evapo. Apples, per lb ,	15

DRY-GOODS.

Prints.....	5 to 07	Thread.....	05
Sheeting.....	6½ to 09	Flannel.....	25 to 50
Bleached Muslin.....	7 to 11	Shoes, Ladies'.....	\$1.50 to \$500
Jeans.....	25 to 40	" Men's 	1.50 to 4 00
Ginghams	10		

FURNITURE.

Chairs.....	70 to \$1 50	Springs.....	2.00 to 5 00
Rockers.....	\$1.60 to 5 50	Mattresses.....	3.00 to 7 00
Tables.....	2.75 to 7 50	Cupboards.....	3.75 to 7 25
Stands.....	1.50 to 4 50	Wardrobes.....	12.50 to 15 00
Bedsteads.....	2.50 to 6 50	Comforts.....	1.50 to 1 75

LIVE STOCK.

Horses.....	\$80 to \$100	Hogs,	"	4 00
Mules.....	100 to 120	Sheep	"	2 00
Cattle per Yoke.....	\$50	Goats	"75
Cows, per Head.....	\$15 to \$25				

MISCELLANEOUS.

Hay, per 100 lbs.....	\$1 40	Shelled Corn, per bu.....	85
Lime, per bbl.....	1 75	Chickens.....	20 to 25
Oats, per bushel.....	65	Turkeys.....	75
Bran, per 100 lbs.....	1 40	Gophers, per doz.....	\$3 00

The dreaded scourge "yellow fever" has visited Jacksonville, with all its virulence, which has thrown a gloom over the whole State. This fever is not a local disease, but liable to attack New York, Philadelphia, or any other sea port town. It is a ship fever and its ravages can only be kept out of our sea port towns by the most vigilant quarantine. For several years there has not been a case of this fever in Pensacola, Fla., nor in St. Andrews, as the "Passes" are easily guarded, and a most rigid quarantine service is observed.

A word about insects and reptiles. The mosquito is quite troublesome a part of the season, also the flea, and "sand-fly;" the latter insect is so small as to be hardly visible, yet they are a great pest, getting into one's eyes, and otherwise causing great "vexation of spirit." The flea seems to grow spontaneous; you don't have to look for them, they make their whereabouts known voluntarily, and you become aware of their location, with a certainty that is marvelous. Alligators are said to be numerous, yet they are not "tramps," but abide in lagoons and cypress swamps, being content to remain in localities best adapted to their natural proclivities.

PROPERTY IS ASSESSED FOR TAXES

in May and June, and are collected in Nov. and Dec., of each year. B. B. Brown is the assessor, and John Roach, tax collector. B. B. Brown's address is Econfinia, and J. Roach, Vernon, both addresses being in Washington co., Florida. If deeds are to be recorded, address Recorder of Deeds, Vernon. Taxes can be paid direct by correspondence with B. B. Brown, assessor, or through an agent at St. Andrews. Your property must be listed for taxes by June, of each year, to be on the tax roll for collection in November or December.

EUFAULA & ST. ANDREWS BAY AIR LINE R. R.

The following is taken from the *Floridian*, of a recent date. "Tuesday afternoon, Senator McKinne, of Jackson, introduced senate bill No. 149, being an act to incorporate the Eufaula & St. Andrews Bay Air Line Railroad Company. The work undertaken by this company will be of great benefit to the portion of Florida which the contemplated road will traverse, and doubtless to that portion of Alabama in which the enterprise has origin. The road will be one hundred and forty miles in length, and passing through country singularly favorable to its cheap construction, will connect the waters of the Chattahoochee at Eufaula with the Gulf waters at the beautiful bay of St. Andrews. Its construction will assure to the now isolated coast region as its terminus the development which will be sustained by the natural advantages of which so much has been written, and the route will open up an area of country in Jackson and Washington counties, which only needs rail facilities to become populous and productive, and dot the line of road with flourishing towns and villages. Much very fertile land lies near the route, and vast forests of valuable timber as yet untouched by the ax. The road will make St. Andrews the port of considerable

exports, and imports will pass from it up into Alabama and Georgia. This company has a splendid charter and a grant of land from the State," but cannot say that there is an immediate prospect of building the road. As before stated, this contemplated road is surveyed through the center of the Cincinnati company's land, from north to south, and I think the most important of the two railroads for the development of the country in which so many thousand are interested as owners of city lots.

We are indebted to *The Gulf Stream* for '88, published by W. J. VanKirk, real estate dealer, Pensacola, Fla., for the following extract, which is as applicable to St. Andrews as Pensacola, which reads as follows:

"People who should not come to Florida."

"Those who like a cold climate the best will certainly not enjoy a climate where the average temperature of the year is sixty-seven.

"Those who expect to come here and find work in manufactories, and make enough in this way to buy themselves lands, will be disappointed for the reason that this is not a manufacturing State any more than Michigan was in 1835. The same applies to clerks and artisans generally. Certainly there is a limited number of these places in larger towns,

but plenty to fill them. No doubt most of you will find in all these new places springing up some work at your trades, but if you come you had better start with the intention to take the land and become producers.

Also, don't come here with the impression that we are short of official material, and that you can live by your wits and politics. We have a full stock on hand to manufacture our Governors, Senators, etc., out of. We want *citizens*, not *politicians*.

Lastly, don't come elated with *glowing letters some correspondents have sent North* of this State, from which you would almost suppose you could lie around under the trees and have the oranges, pineapples, etc., drop into your mouth. This is no such country. So don't come and be disappointed. The beautiful homes this country is dotted with are the results of hard labor and constant care. We can truly assure you nature does more for a man here than in any other place on this continent.

"If you come here with strong arms and cheerful hearts willing to profit by the experience of others, and have the pluck and ambition to surmount the obstacles that will arise in developing all new countries, then

come and you will have a reward for all the energy and well-directed labor you have put forth upon your homes."

THE SOUTH AND THE YANKEES.

From the Greenville (S. C.) News.

"The two sections began life together and formed a government. The South had the advantage of soil, climate and wealth. At the end of eighty-four years the two grappled and fought. The Yankee section came to the fight richer and stronger than our Southern section, and beat us into the earth while we did our best. To-day these Yankees are rich in everything, and we are poor in everything but manhood and womanhood, and have less than we began with a hundred years back. These same Yankees furnish the bulk of the capital we use, the food we eat, the clothes we wear, the books we read and study, the high grade teaching in the normal schools of the Southern States. Almost every convenience of life, and invention of art or science we know, comes from these same people, who have in ten years done more with Florida than the Florida natives have in fifty. Almost any one of their large communities could buy the whole South for a park, if they liked it for that purpose. In a fight they could crush us

like egg-shells. In politics, they are our masters, and we have to hold our breath in every big campaign, to avoid offending them. Their percentage of ignorance is one-tenth of ours. When trouble comes on us, we depend on them for most of the help, and get it. The world knows them as America, and us as outlying and inconsiderate provinces. They are producing the representative poets, painters, and authors of the country, while we trail along behind with our eyes fixed on them, hardly daring to hope that we may become as strong and rich and enlightened as they are by years of hard work.

The majority understand, that while we were making statesmen and warriors, and ruling politics, the Yankees were making territory, building manufactures, and developing a countless army of trained minds and hands, strengthening and enlightening their masses, and making them an exhaustless reservoir of intellectual and physical power; and that if we are to share the Yankee wealth, strength, and place in the world, we must use some (not all) Yankee ideas, and abandon some (not all) of your own."

YOU WANT TO GO TO FLORIDA.

From the C. M. C. in N. Y. South.

Do you, and have little money? Well, then, consider the hard facts, and let us see if you are man enough to accept them.

Are you easily discouraged; inclined to be homesick when among strangers; to look on the dark side of things; or, in other words, do you lack pluck? Then, don't come?

Have you a large family of little children, or a delicate wife, who would pine for the home comforts and society of the North? Surely, then, Florida, or any new country, will only bring disappointment.

Have you an idea that the State is a beautiful, blooming paradise, and that \$1.000 per acre can be realized the first year from crops? Again, you are sure to be displeased.

Have you no taste for horticulture or outdoor employment; and had rather work in a factory than cultivate the soil? Then Florida is no place for you.

We are meeting any quantity of just such persons as the above every day. They are serving as waiters in the hotels; picking or-

anges at \$1 per day, or more probably, loafing about their boarding-houses, cursing the country and their luck, when no one is to blame but themselves. On the other hand, we know any quantity of young men who are endowed with plenty of pluck and perseverance, who, content with small things at first, are rapidly rising to be wealthy, influential citizens, and have accomplished more in a limited period in Florida than the sharper competition of the North would have allowed them to do in a life-time. What Florida needs is men, in every sense of the word. The conditions are such that the idle, inefficient, are likely to be sifted out, and under the law of the survival of the fittest, there will remain a class that will be a credit and a blessing to the commonwealth. These are plain words, but not a whit plainer than the occasion demands.

AGRICULTURE IN FLORIDA.

*By JUDGE J. G. KNAPP, Agricultural Editor
of the "Times Union."*

Whoever shall come to Florida with the expectation of finding what he has been accustomed to see in other places, will assuredly be disappointed. The greater the distance he may have traveled, especially from the North, the greater will the change appear.

But the trees, plants, animals, soil and seasons have changed, and a slight stretch of imagination will see a change in the men, women and children; certainly in their dwellings and clothing. In the forests he will miss the majestic oaks, chestnuts, maples, poplars, basswoods, walnuts, butternuts, hickories, beeches, birches, etc. None of these grow in Florida, or if few are found they are in some cold soil, and in diminutive proportions. The trees of Florida are of other families and species. The newcomer may be amused for a season, but he must differ from the majority of mankind if the changes do not work dissatisfaction in a short time. If he comes from the rocky hills and mountains of New England and New York, from the drift and boulder regions of Michigan and Wisconsin, he will miss the stone fences and gravel soils; if from the black sedimentary plains of Illinois and Iowa, he will be disgusted with the sandy soils of Florida. He will not find the clays and muds of Ohio and Kentucky. Come from where he may he will not see in the forests of Florida the trees under which he sported when a child.

He will not see fields of hundreds of acres of wheat, oats, barley and corn, nor four

horses hitched to a gang of plows or to a reaper, plowing, cutting and binding ten acres in a day, nor two horses to a seeder that sows as many acres. Come from where he may, expect what he may, he finds changes unlooked for. Most likely in his superficial knowledge, he declares the ridges of Florida are barrens, and the flat lands are only swamps. He makes up his mind in a day and nothing can change it. Back he goes and writes and talks in his ignorance. Florida is better for his absence.

Some come expecting a change; they find it. They investigate the causes, see the capabilities of the State, and become permanent residents. Such are wanted.

THE LE CONTE PEAR.—*Times-Democrat.*

Having written you about a year ago in reference to the Le Conte pear, giving some facts relating to this wonderful fruit, especially with reference to its qualities as a shipping fruit, I desire more particularly in this article to refer somewhat to its superior quality in an evaporated, dried, preserved and canned condition. As an evaporated fruit, it has a very beautiful white color, slightly granulated surface, very salable in appearance, and number one in quality.

During the past season, I observed an article

in one of our daily papers, stating that the whole crop of one of the largest growers in Georgia, amounting to several thousand lbs. of evaporated fruit, had been purchased by a New York firm at the rate of fifty cents per pound. As the average product of one bushel of pears is eight pounds of evaporated fruit, this would net about \$4 per bushel. The Le Conte as an evaporated fruit is certainly quoted much higher in the markets than any other fruit. In a preserved condition we know of no other fruit rivaling it in excellence, both in quality, richness and delicacy of flavor, as well as the comparatively small cost of preservation. In the many ways I have mentioned, this fruit can be utilized, and there is no good reason why any family with a dozen Le Conte pear trees growing on their premises may not have this delicious fruit upon the table in some shape at all seasons of the year.

I adverted in my last letter to the large returns realized from the sale of fruit, as well as the great increase in the value of the land upon which a grove is set, but thinking perhaps some of your readers may not have read my former article I will recapitulate in brief.

THE LE CONTE PEAR.

In this section of Florida the Le Conte pear industry has almost entirely superseded the orange culture, and the result is almost as surprising in the great advance in value of pear groves as is exhibited in orange—for example; A two-acre pear grove, four year old trees, which cost at planting, \$124, sold the past winter for \$1,000, or \$500 per acre. The purchaser, who will the coming season be able to gather a large crop of fruit, has but recently entered into a contract to sell the cuttings for \$250, thus getting a return of 25 per cent. of his money the first year, and before the trees are bearing. Another grove, one-half the trees three years old and one-half one year old, costing originally \$250, sold recently for 1,000, and the purchaser has already realized a very handsome per cent. from cuttings alone. Neither of the groves I have mentioned could be purchased now for 50 per cent. advance on the purchase money.

These are some instances of the advance in value of groves, and I will now give some examples of the profits arising from the sale of the fruit:

A tree at ten years old, then in its prime, will bear twenty to thirty bushels to the tree;

fifty trees to the acre at twenty bushels, 1,000 bushels—halve it and we have 500 bushels. Five hundred bushels at \$3 to \$4 per bushel, \$1,500; halve it again and we have \$750 to the acre. Thus we can see why capitalists will pay \$500 per acre for groves, or land to put out groves upon.

Instances can be multiplied of the parties in this section who have realized just such profits as I have mentioned. Take an example in this country from two trees, seven or eight years old; this gentleman gathered thirty bushels of pears, selling them at \$2 per bushel, netting him \$30 per tree. An acre, forty-nine trees, at \$30 per tree, would net \$1,470 to the acre. A gentleman reports a yearly income of \$500 from seventeen trees.

Now, I have no grove to sell, neither have I any trees to dispose of; so it cannot be said that I have an ax to grind, or have any reason to misrepresent this fruit or to exaggerate its merits; but I am a business man, interested in the welfare and prosperity of our country. The low price of cotton, coupled with a partial failure of the crop in some sections, has very naturally caused the farmer to despair of making anything, or saving even a living out of a cotton crop; more especially when there

is such a drain upon his resources in the shape of corn and meat, bought in the North and West, carrying all the surplus money out of the country, and leaving the producer of cotton scarcely a living; or, perhaps, worse in debt than when he began his crop. We must produce something that will bring us ready money in the summer, and bring back some of the cash sent every year to the North and West for grain and meat, and in my humble opinion the Le Conte pear will undoubtedly aid in the good work.—JOHN DEAN.

CONCLUSION.

Taking into account the whole matter of climate and healthfulness, cheapness of land and the facility with which it may be prepared, the extent and varied productions, and that some of them are constantly growing, the warmth of the winters, which temperature seldom falls below forty degrees, and the cool summer breezes, pure water, and the cheapness of living, taking all these advantages into consideration, it seems wonderful that this "lovely St. Andrews by the sea," should have remained an undeveloped town to this day.

The cost of living at St. Andrews is less than in the Northern States. Some few arti-

cles of consumption may cost a trifle more than in the northern States, but many commodities are much less. Room and board is from \$4 to \$6 per week. One can see by the published market report in this work, that the price of groceries, dry goods, boots and shoes, clothing, etc., vary but a trifle from the price of the same articles in northern cities.

The commodity of fuel alone, is worth consideration, as contrasted between the north and south. There are very few of the laboring class but what dread the long cold winter of the north, continuing nearly one-half of the year. We are obliged to exercise the most rigid economy during the working months, to be able to provide fuel, clothing, and the necessaries of life, that our wives and children may be made comfortable, and sheltered from the cruel blasts of winter. The most expensive and indispensable item of household expenditures is fuel, either in wood or coal, the latter commodity being principally used in our manufacturing towns in the north. A family needs from six to ten tons of coal for the winter, at an expenditure of from \$3 to \$6 per ton in Cleveland, O., and from \$8 to \$10 farther north.

The average laborer receives \$1.25 per day.

\$7. 50 per week; out of this he pays \$2 for rent, \$4 for provision. \$1 for fuel, and has left fifty cents for clothing his family. Providing he has six day's work a week, with fifty-two weeks in a year, with no sickness, he can manage to live; otherwise it would be impossible to "make both ends meet," and he comes out at the end of the year in debt.

Many an honest, faithful, hard-working man has been branded as a felon, because through sickness he has been unable to meet the demands of his landlord, for bills contracted for the actual necessities of life. I shall not attempt to solve the labor problem, but would say that there is no place on this continent where climate, conditions, and capabilities have done so much for the poor, but honest working-man, as Florida. Supposing a poor man possesses an acre or two of land, and plants it with fruit trees; while these trees are being brought to maturity, or to the age of fruit-bearing, he has the use of the land for crop-raising, and not only raise enough upon which to support his family like a prince, but has a surplus which demands the highest price in the market.

Clothing does not cost one-half as much at St. Andrews as in the North, from the fact

not one-half as much is needed. He does not have to contend with the cold, bleak winds off the snow-clad hills, and in bound coasts of the north five months in the year. There is not a day in the year but what one can work in the field. The winters on the western coast of Florida are very much like our Indian summer in the northern States. There is considerable rain in winter, and occasionally a cool, damp day; also numerous frosts, but not enough to destroy vegetation. I would caution all who contemplate making St. Andrews their home, to go prepared with means sufficient to secure a piece of land, of not less than one acre; one needs five or ten acres, with enough money to support your family at least six months. Do not go with the expectation of procuring sufficient work to support your family and pay for a place. There are no such chances, or if there are any, there are plenty of men there to do the work. There are no steamships or ocean crafts landing at the wharves of St. Andrews to give employment to the laborer. As yet St. Andrews is not a commercial town of any great importance, nor will not be for several years to come. It does not require as much money to live here six months as it does at the North, but coming here means hard work, self-denial,

and perseverance. Land can be purchased for from \$20 to \$50 and \$75 per acre, according to location. City lots range in price from \$25 to \$500. As for healthfulness, St. Andrews is second to any locality on the continent. There is but one physician here, who owns a drug-store, and I verily believe if it were not for other business the poor man would starve. This doctor is a whole-soul fellow, "well met," who is generally at his drug-store, near the Post-Office, and will be the first one to welcome you with a grasp of the hand, to the "beautiful St. Andrews by the sea."

The people of St. Andrews are intelligent citizens, kind-hearted and generous, and welcome all who come here with the intention of becoming citizens. St. Andrews is fast becoming noted as a health resort, both in summer and winter—many owning a residence, and remain through the winter, while others only coming for the summer season. The climate is equally as delightful in summer as in winter. No better society can be found anywhere; the people generally are church-goers. They have their young peoples' literary society, temperance society, etc., and extend the hand of fellowship and greeting to a stranger.

In regard to the Cincinnati Company's lots, in which so many thousands are interested, although beautifully located, and most of them on high and dry land, yet, as before stated, they are in the woods, consequently no improvements in the vicinity of this tract. How long this property will remain in this unsettled condition it is impossible to tell, but from present indications, some years will elapse before improvements will be made that will materially enhance the value of this land. On the map one can plainly see the two proposed railroad routes, as now surveyed through this tract, and in the event of either of them being completed to St. Andrews Bay the property along the line will be of more value. At all events the land is of sufficient value to ensure a good investment by paying the taxes and holding onto it. Taxes may be paid direct by sending description of your property to B. B. Brown, Assessor, Econfina, Washington County, Florida. Your property must be listed by the 1st of June, of each year. After the property is assessed, the taxes are collected by John Roach, of Vernon, the county seat of Washington county. Parties owning five acres, or even two acres on this plat, is well worth improving, as there is but a small portion but what is worth from \$10 to \$25 per

acre. In some portions of the country game is quite abundant, such as bear, deer, possum, wild turkeys, etc., and occasionally venison is brought to St. Andrews' market. Fish and oysters are in abundance; any quantity of beautiful, finely flavored trout are caught at any time in the Bay with a hook and line. Oysters are free to any one who will take the trouble of catching them.

In place of the beautiful horses and carriages, as seen in the North, we have the sailing and steam yachts, by which one can sail to the most interesting points of this lovely bay. All who are able own a sailing yacht, and picnics and excursions are quite frequent.

I would not have it understood that any one can sit down under a Palmetto tree and be fed by ravens; no such a miracle ever happened in St. Andrews. If you come here you must expect to do as much hard work, endure as much privation, and meet with as many disappointments as in any other new country. If you have but little money, you must become a producer. Don't depend upon a 22x165 foot lot with which to earn a living; it would not pay for fencing; in fact it is hardly worth the expense of surveying; pay your taxes and at some future time the property

will be worth something. Go prepared to buy one or more acres, in a good locality, at \$25 or \$50 per acre. Take your axe and grubbing-hoe, and exercise your muscle, prepare the land for fruit trees; while they are coming into bearing, cultivate your land in raising crops, and at the end of five or seven years, I guaranty that when you come to make estimates you will find that you have cleared \$3 for every day's work, in the increased value of your fruit grove, besides what you will realize from the productions of the land, much more than the cost for living. But this is not all; you have a home—"there is no place like home"—you have a grove that will yearly net you an income of \$500 to \$1,000 a year.

If you are inclined to be home-sick, easily discouraged, don't think of going unless you have sufficient means with which to leave. But if you have **PLUCK**, and are determined to overcome every obstacle, you are just the one that is needed at St. Andrews, and prosperity will crown your efforts.

I cannot but write very plain upon this subject. I have been down there, and know all about the country. I know the quality of the soil, about its productiveness, and have mis-

represented nothing, but stated the true facts in the case.

While there I became acquainted with Mr. C. B. Wheeler, an experienced apiarist, who has had an extended experience in bee raising, and is a great enthusiast in the care of bees. From him I learned that there is no month during the year but what the bee is at work, and that the honey is of excellent flavor, and of a large yield. He considers the business as remunerative, if not more so, than any other avocation.

If you should ever visit St. Andrews be sure to call on our old friend, Wm. Smith, the veteran "oyster man," in rear of Post-Office. He is an old resident, and can post you in regard to the country, from New Orleans all down the coast, and can open more good, fat oysters, in a given time, than any other man in the country.

In closing this work I would say that in my visit to St. Andrews, I have endeavored to give a faithful report of affairs as I found them, and all can judge for themselves whether or not St. Andrews is the location for their future home. I have endeavored to set forth the advantages and disadvantages to be found

there; its prospects and natural resources; its undeveloped condition, its capabilities, etc., and now leave it to the consideration of the reader to form their own conclusions.

It has been remarked by a Northern gentleman who had lately been on a tour in the South, "That the Southern people have a greater sense of honor among them than we have. They are square, on the average, in every way you take them. The Southern man does not try to brow-beat employes, and force them to work for less money than their labor is really worth. Among the higher classes the rate of wages is largely determined by the labor alone, and as long as his demand is reasonable, it is complied with. Socially, the Southern man is a splendid character. The large plantations are almost always thronged with temporary guests, while there are few planters who do not keep open house the year round. They are courteous to every one. My opinion of the Southern man is as widely different from what it was, as day is from night. It would be a good thing if the North could get up and take an excursion down to see its sisters. There would be a hearty change of opinion, I think."

—Why will men shiveringly tarry in the region of the north pole when the rosy hand of perpetual spring beckons them to these genial abodes is a “great moral question,” as the Lime Kiln orator puts it, only demonstrates the strength of old associations and the power of habit.—R. Nutting, of Blackburn University, Clarinville, Illinois.

—Posted on a western dug-out that appeared to be abandoned: “Fore miles from a nabur; sixteen miles from a postoffis; and twenty-five miles from a ralerode; a hundred’n atey miles from timber; half mile from water; God bless our home. We’re gone east to get a fresh start.” They should go to St. Andrews Fla.

—Why people should emigrate to Florida:

Because of its delightful climate, both in winter and summer, averaging sixty-five degrees in winter, and rarely exceeding ninety degrees in summer; owing to the constant sea breeze playing across so narrow a country from either side, which enables one to keep cool at any time, by seeking the shade.

Because the soil is so easily worked, and yields so abundantly and in such variety, living can be had with less labor than anywhere else. The main work is done during

the mild, dry winters, the rains occurring mostly during the summer, when most needed. You want less clothing, and it lasts twice as long, there being neither coal-smut, dust, nor mud, to make frequent, destructive washing necessary. Because a very small sum will secure you a home, and that home can not be taken from you, the law exempting from any forced sale one hundred and sixty acres of country, or half-acre of town land, with all improvements thereon, and in addition, \$1,000 worth of personal property, and this without a burdensome tax, the State of Florida levying for all purposes not exceeding seven mills.

“GULF STREAM” Pensacola, Fla.

JUST THREE THINGS.—I once met a thoughtful scholar, said Bishop Whipple, who told me that for years he had read every book he could which assailed the religion of Jesus Christ, and he said he should have become an infidel but for three things. First, I am a man. I am going somewhere. To-night I am a day nearer the grave than I was last night. I have read all such books can tell me. They shed not one solitary ray of hope or light upon the darkness. They shall not take away the guide and leave me stone blind. Second, I had a mother. I saw her go down into the dark

valley where I am going, and she leaned upon an unseen arm as calmly as a child goes to sleep on the breast of its mother. I know that was not a dream. Third, I have three motherless daughters (and he said it with tears in his eyes). They have no protector but myself. I would rather kill them than leave them in this sinful world, if you blot out from it all the teachings of the Gospel.

WRONG — LOST—SAVED.—A colporteur left a Bible in a godless home. As the man and his wife sat together in the evenings, the man took up the book, and reading in it, began to feel its power. "If this book is true," he said one evening to his wife, "we are wrong." He read more, and in a few evenings after said again, with deep concern and alarm, "If this book is true, we are lost." He read still farther, and through the darkness the light began to break as he caught a glimpse of the cross and the Saviour; and at last he said to his wife with glowing joy, "If this book is true, we may be saved."

That is the story always of the work of grace in the heart. First, there is the "law work," which shows us our guilt and hopelessness in ourselves; then the Gospel comes showing us salvation and life.—*Exchange*.

—Every action, every thought, every feeling, contributes to the education of the temper, the habits, and understanding, and exercises an inevitable influence upon all the acts of our future life.

WHY AM I A CHRISTIAN?—1. Because my moral constitution shuts me up to the view of life presented by the Bible.

2. Because the law of cause and effect, pointing to a Divine Creator, confirms this conclusion.

3. Because the process by which the mind comes to know all, supports it.

4. Because insuperable difficulties attend other theories.

5. Because this view harmonizes with all others of facts and all fields of knowledge.

6. Because of the preparation for it.

7. Because of the person and work of Christ.

8. Because of the proofs of his existence in human history.

9. Because of the adaptive and recuperative power of Christianity.

10. Because of the special new expansions of this period.

11. Because of the proved failures of all other moral forces to elevate and unify the race.

--Spots can be found all over the pine hills of the Southern States as healthy as any forests in the world. Some invalids are beginning to understand this fact and profit by it. At least a million invalids and wealthy people in the north and west would winter in these southern pine hills and on the gulf shore if they knew the honest truth about the climate of the Southern States.

CHICAGO TIMES.

AN OLIVE GROVE.—From ancient writings, including the Holy Scriptures, it can be ascertained that the olive is one of the oldest known fruits. The Mount of Olives, near Jerusalem, is famous in history. Long before butter was known olive oil was used in the preparation of food. Large quantities of the oil and fruit have from time to time been imported here from the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, whence most of the product has been obtained. The climate of California, being not unlike that of the Mediterranean, was considered suitable for the growth of the olive, and an experiment was made which has proved successful. The tree itself is pretty and ornamental. In springtime it is covered with a profusion of white flowers, and in winter has an ever-green foliage. When ready for the harvest it

is so prolific that the branches bend under the weight of the fruit. Olive wood is also beautiful, and was chosen as part of the ornamentation of the spacious and magnificent Solomon's temple. The oil is considered by many as something sacred. As such it is used in consecrations and coronations. The ancients used the sprays of olive leaves to crown their great men, as it was believed to be an emblem of purity and peace. It was considered the highest honor to be crowned with olive leaves. In time of war an olive branch borne in the hand was a token of peace, and it is even now spoken of as such. The olive tree lives for a long time. Some of the trees on the Mount of Olives, in Judea, are said to be fifteen feet in diameter and over two thousand years old, while that in the Vatican at Rome has a record of over a thousand years. The olive is very hardy, and will endure treatment which would kill other fruit trees. If infected with insects the entire head can be cut off and thrown away, while the trunk will sprout again with renewed vigor. Being sensitive to excessive heat or cold, its home is in the semi-tropical countries, along the gulf coast, and along the Pacific coast, where it is a successful industry.

—As we have said repeatedly, there is

nothing in the world like energy. In order to succeed, it is required that the aim in view be pursued with unwavering determination. A business man without push might as well shut up shop and save his money, for sooner or later he will be swamped by the irresistible onward rush of progress.

FRUIT ALL THE YEAR.—Here is Florida's bill of fare in the fruit line, clipped from a Florida paper : "There is not a day in the whole three hundred and sixty-five—not even leap year—that the people of the coast do not have fruit of some kind. Commencing with January, we have strawberries then and until late in June. Japan plums from February. Mulberries are ripe in April and last until August. Of the various berries—dewberries, blackberries, and huckleberries, almost any quantity. Peaches from May 1st. until July. Melons from June until late in the fall. Pears, the very best of the kind, from July until October. LeCouste pears, persimmons, pomegranates, and grapes are the best of any country.

—"Adam, the Catholic journal of the new South, a weekly paper published at Memphis, in a recent issue has this to say of our State. "It boasts not of great mineral wealth, like iron and coal bearing Alabama; nor of a won-

derous fertile soil, like the sugar producing Louisina; but it boasts of a sunny climate that is the envy of her most favored sisters; the flowery land of genial sunshine and luscious fruits, in the far-away beautiful Southland, to which we now invite attention; and it has running waters of crystal clearness, all the year singing the same merry song on their way to the great ocean. And if Paradise borders on this earth of ours, Florida is its only gateway.—*Gulf Stream*.

MEN WHO HARM A TOWN.—Those who oppose improvements.

Those who don't advertise.

Those who run it down to strangers.

Those who mistrust its public men.

Those who show no hospitality to any one.

Those who hate to see others make money.

Those who treat every stranger as an interloper.

Those who ask two prices for property.

Those who put on long faces when a stranger talks of locating,—*Ashville Aegis*.

AN AUTHENTIC REPORT

—AND—

HISTORY

—OF—

ST. ANDREWS BAY,

FLORIDA.

BY PAUL A. CLIFFORD.

This Book has an especial reference to the property disposed of by the St. Andrews Railroad Land and Mining Company, in which thousands are interested.

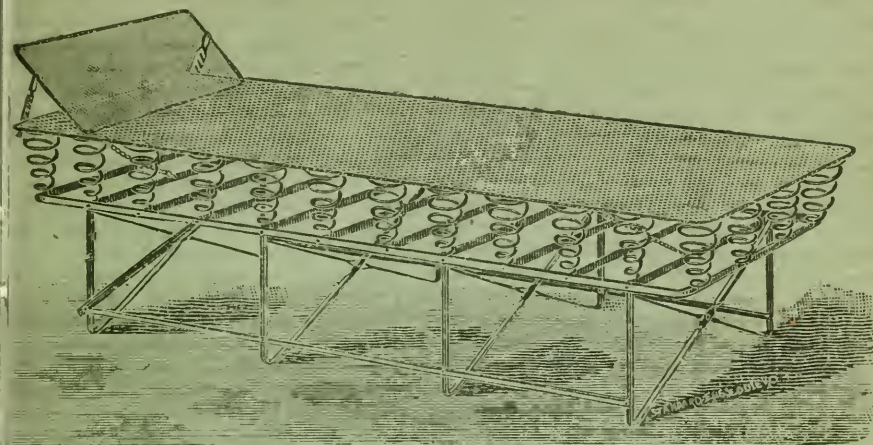
CLEVELAND, OHIO.
1888.



THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

ALL STEEL.

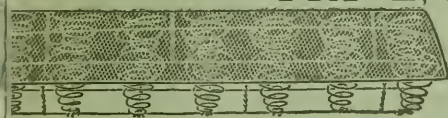
PATENT ALLOWED.



This is the Perfect Cot.

Folding legs, adjustable pillow-rest; weighs about 25 lbs.; will support a ton. Better than any drop lounge

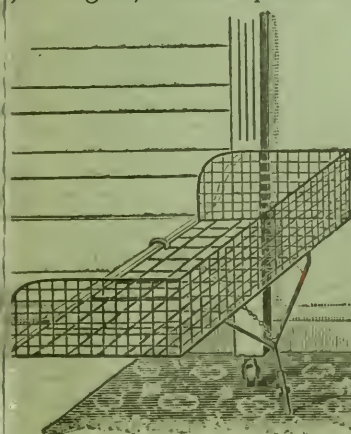
PRICE, \$7.00



per lengths, 85 cents per foot, running measure.

THIS PERFECT CUSHION,

is all of steel, and is the only right thing for wagons, buggies, chairs, etc. Price, for single seats, \$2. For



Now for the Babies!

This Baby Rest is hooked on to either side of the bed; is used for nursing babies. The baby in this Rest can sleep and dine, but cannot ROLL OFF or get ROLLED ON.

IT IS PERFECTION,

and rests the Mamma as well as baby
PRICE, \$5.00.

FOR EVERYBODY,

We make the Perfect Mattress. The finest thing you will ever find to sleep on this side of Heaven. We sell them at \$7.00 each.

The Perfect Mattress Co.,

No. 18 HURON ST., CLEVELAND, O.

When ordering Goods please say you saw this advertisement in History of St. Andrews Bay, Fla.

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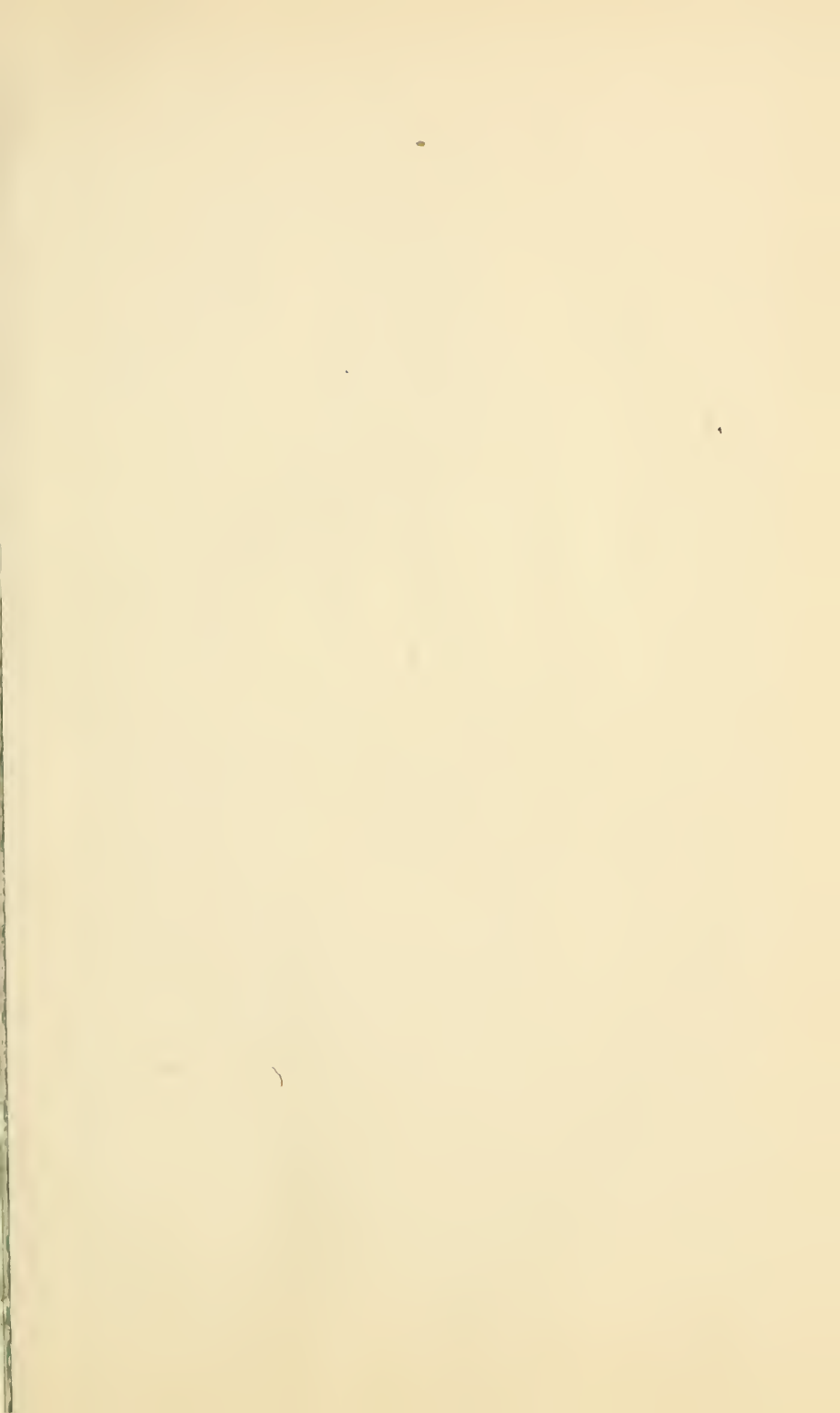
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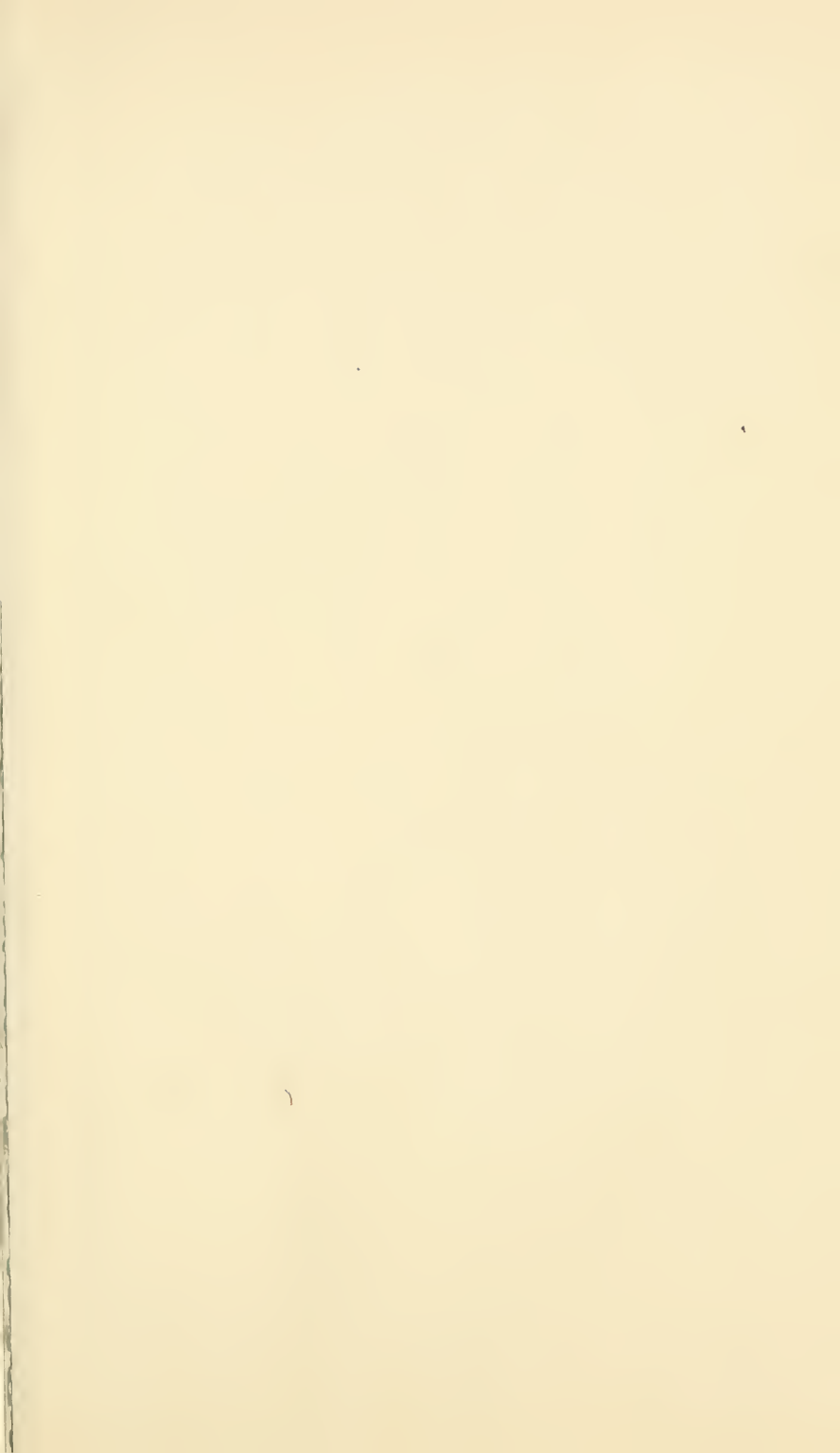
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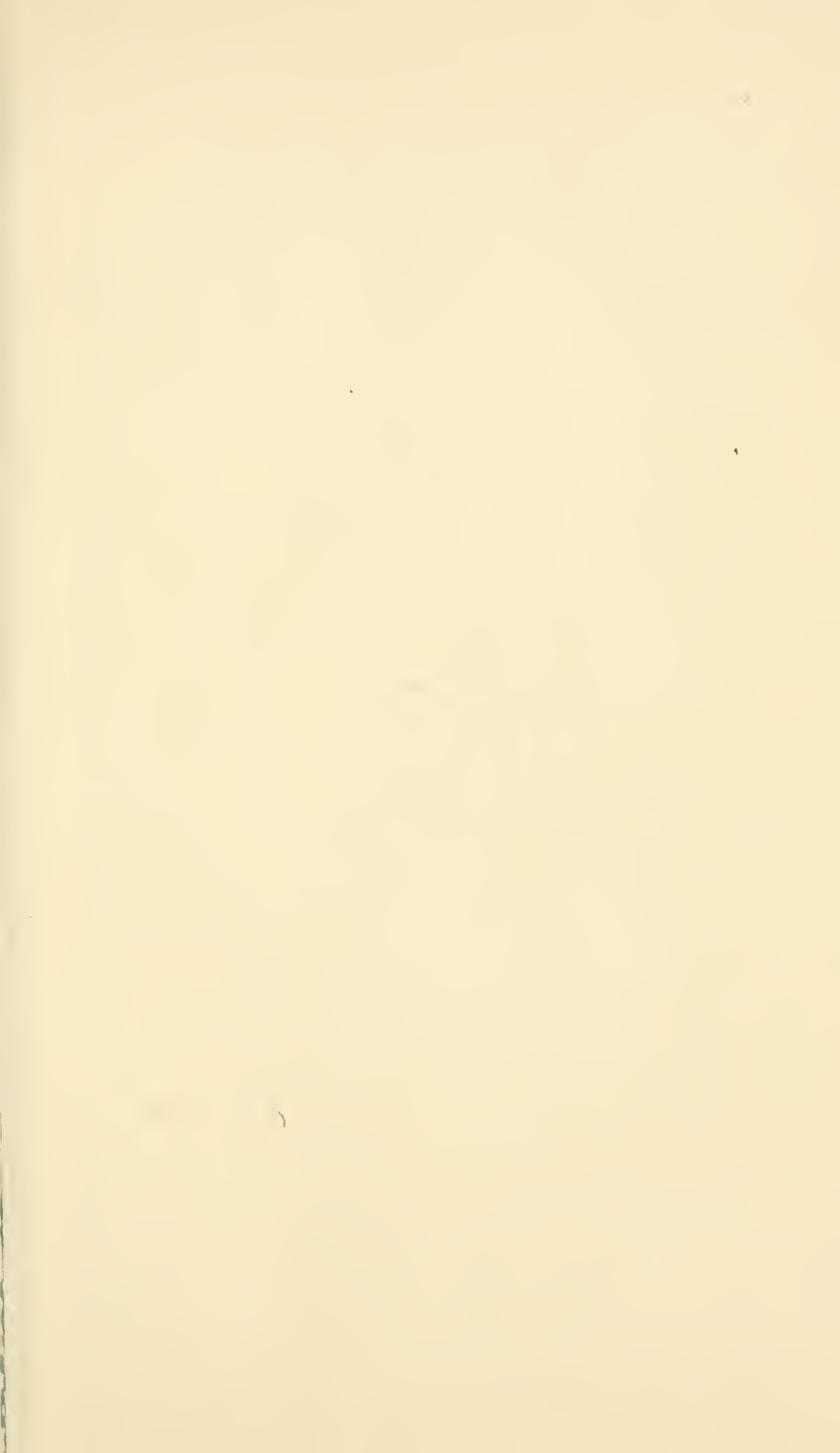
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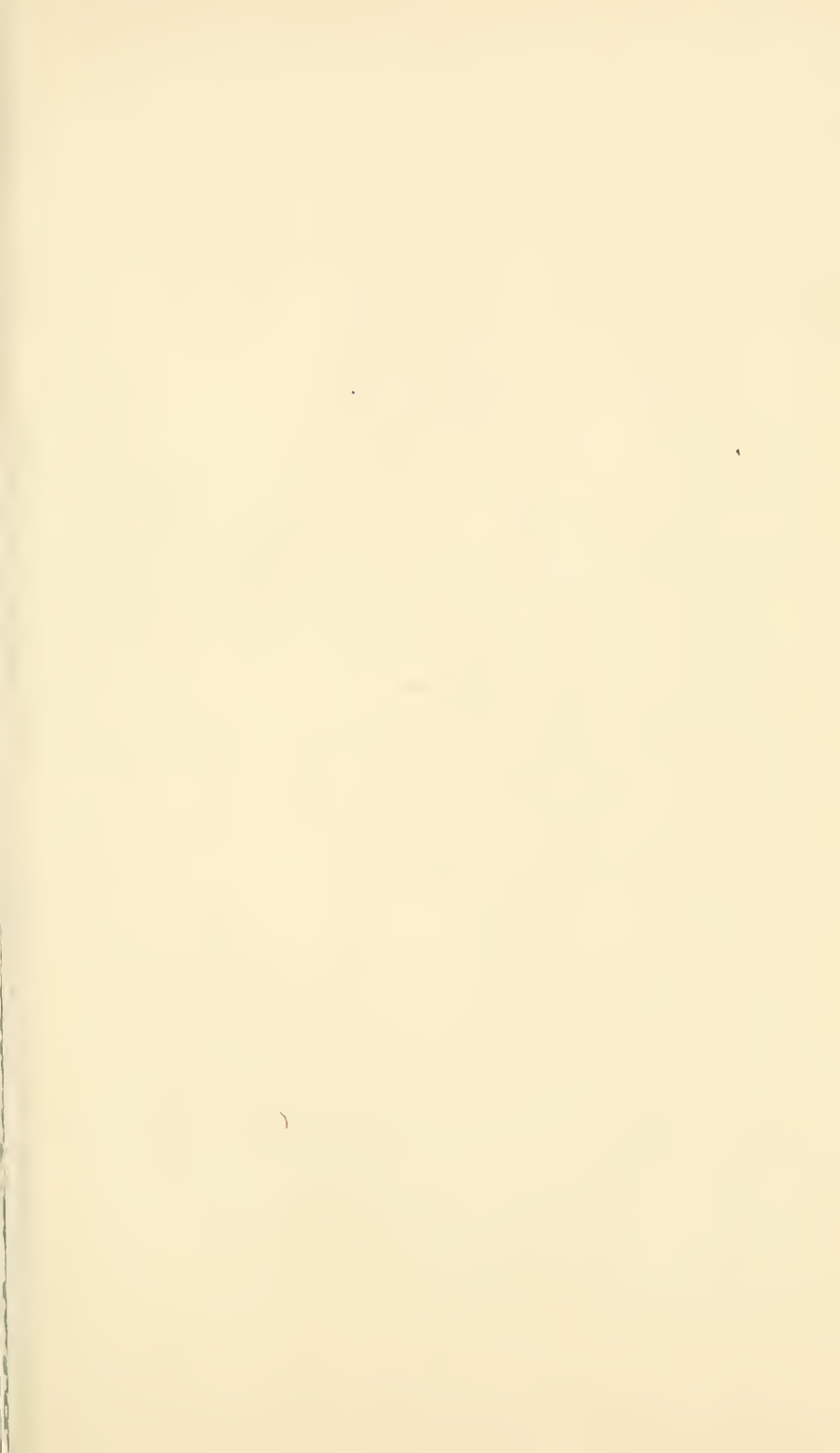


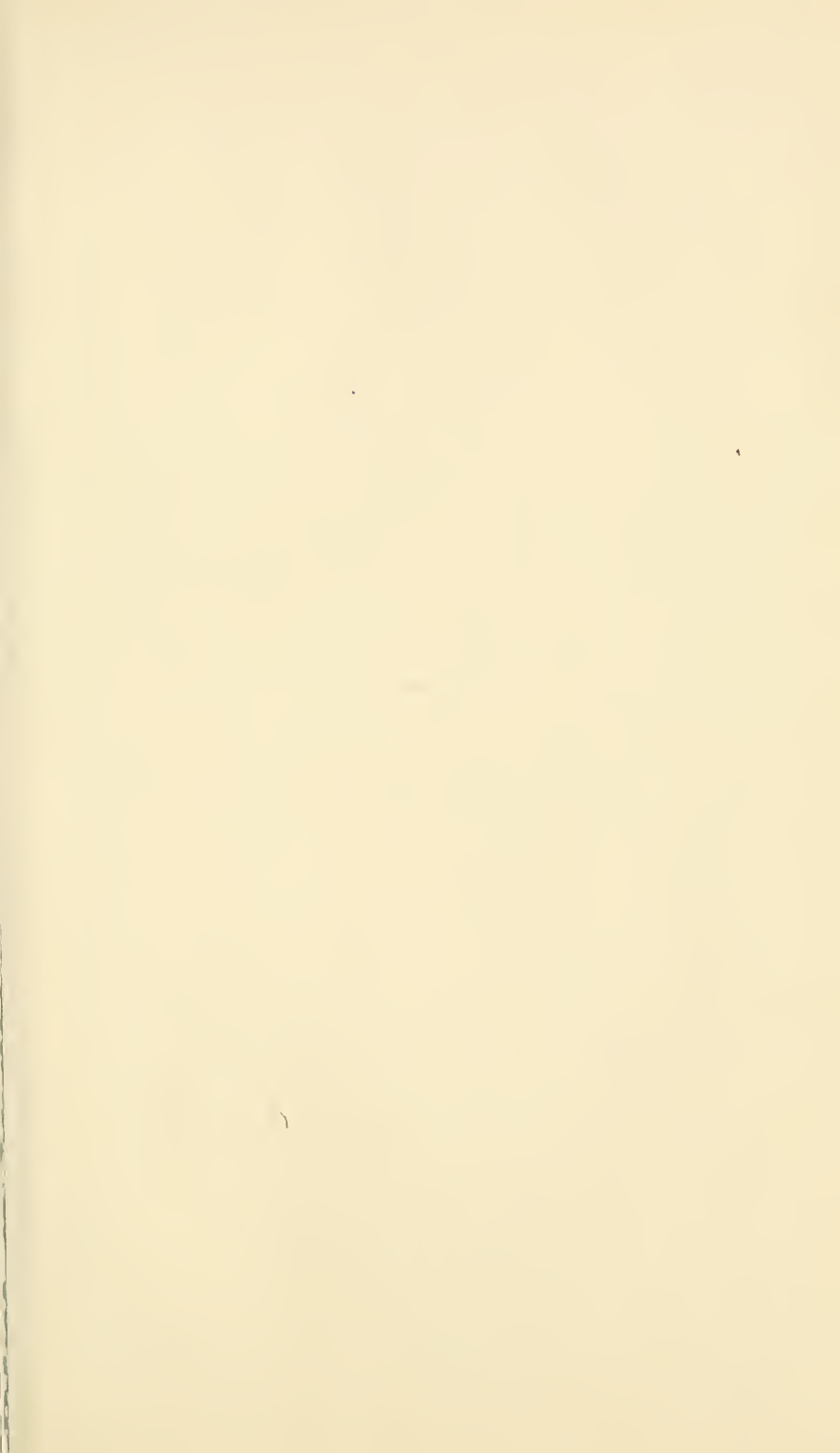


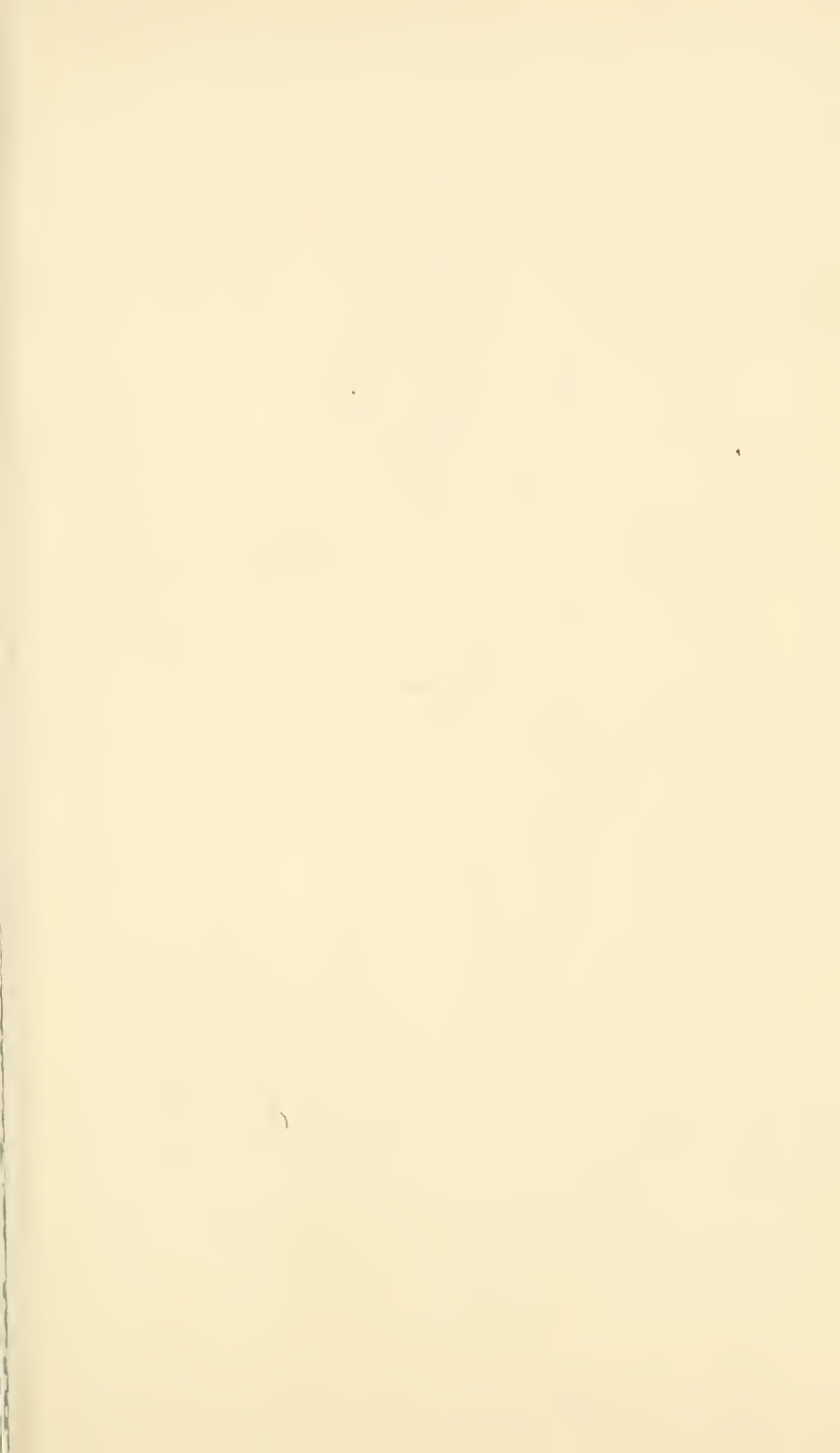


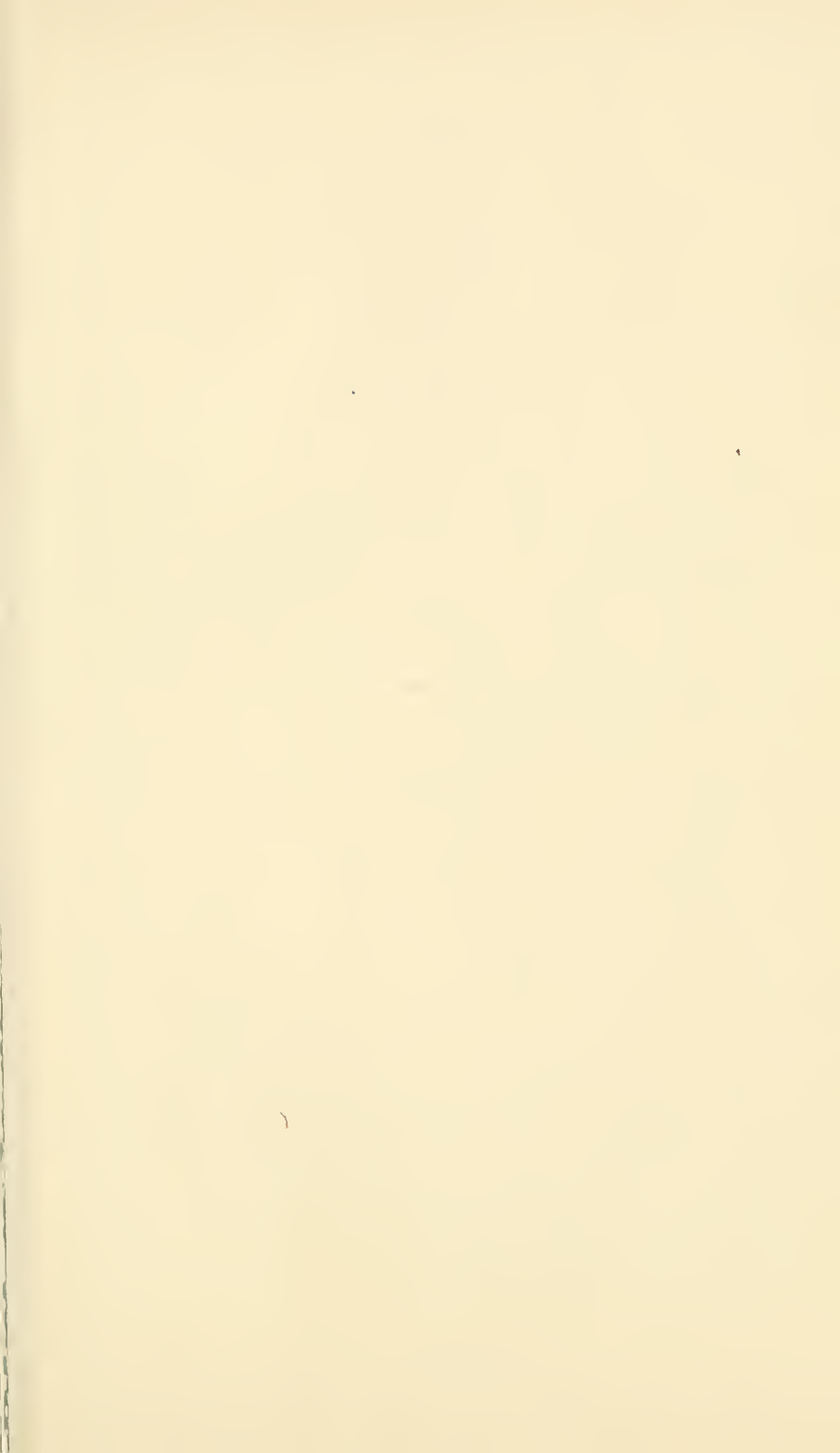


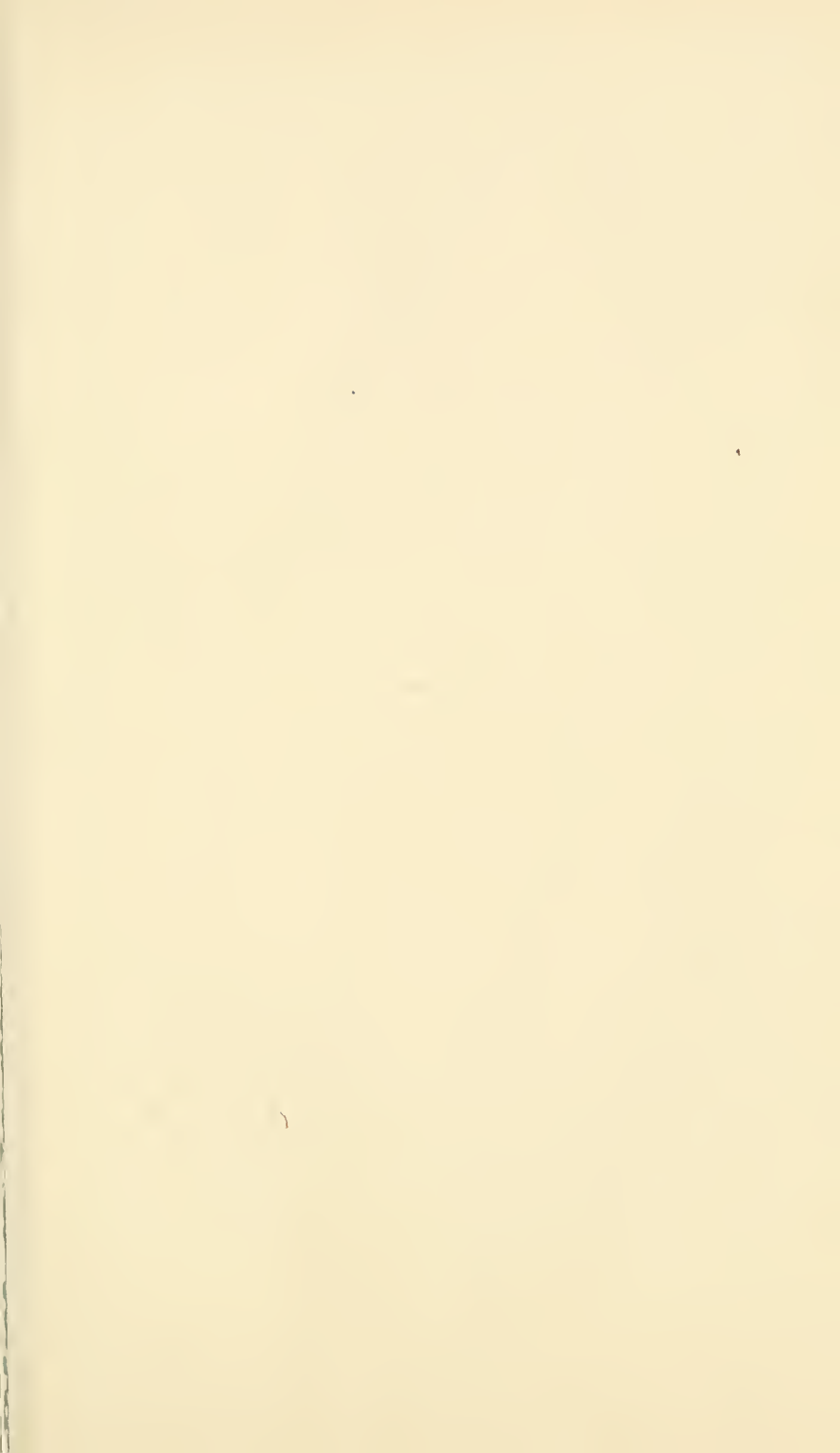


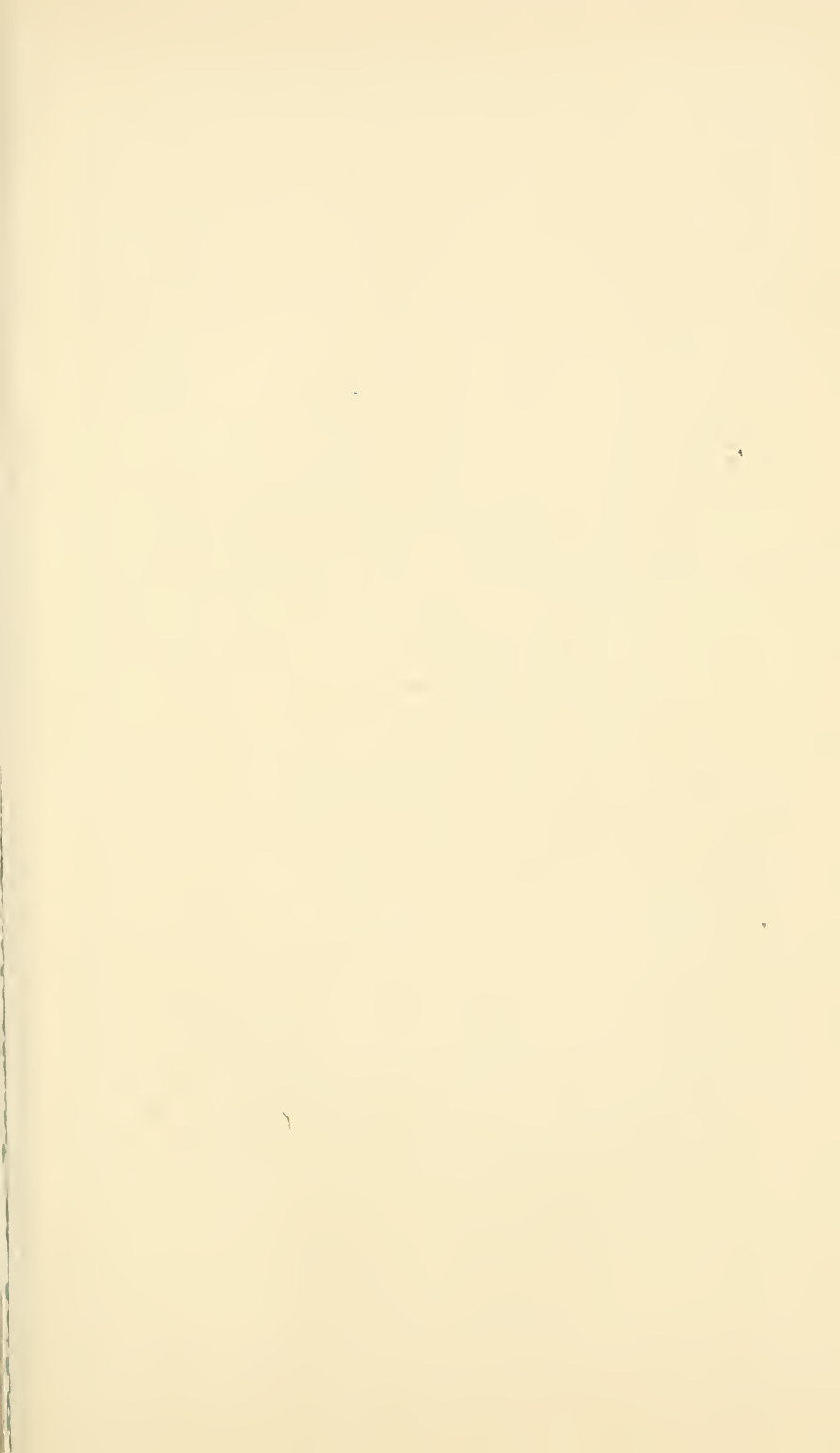


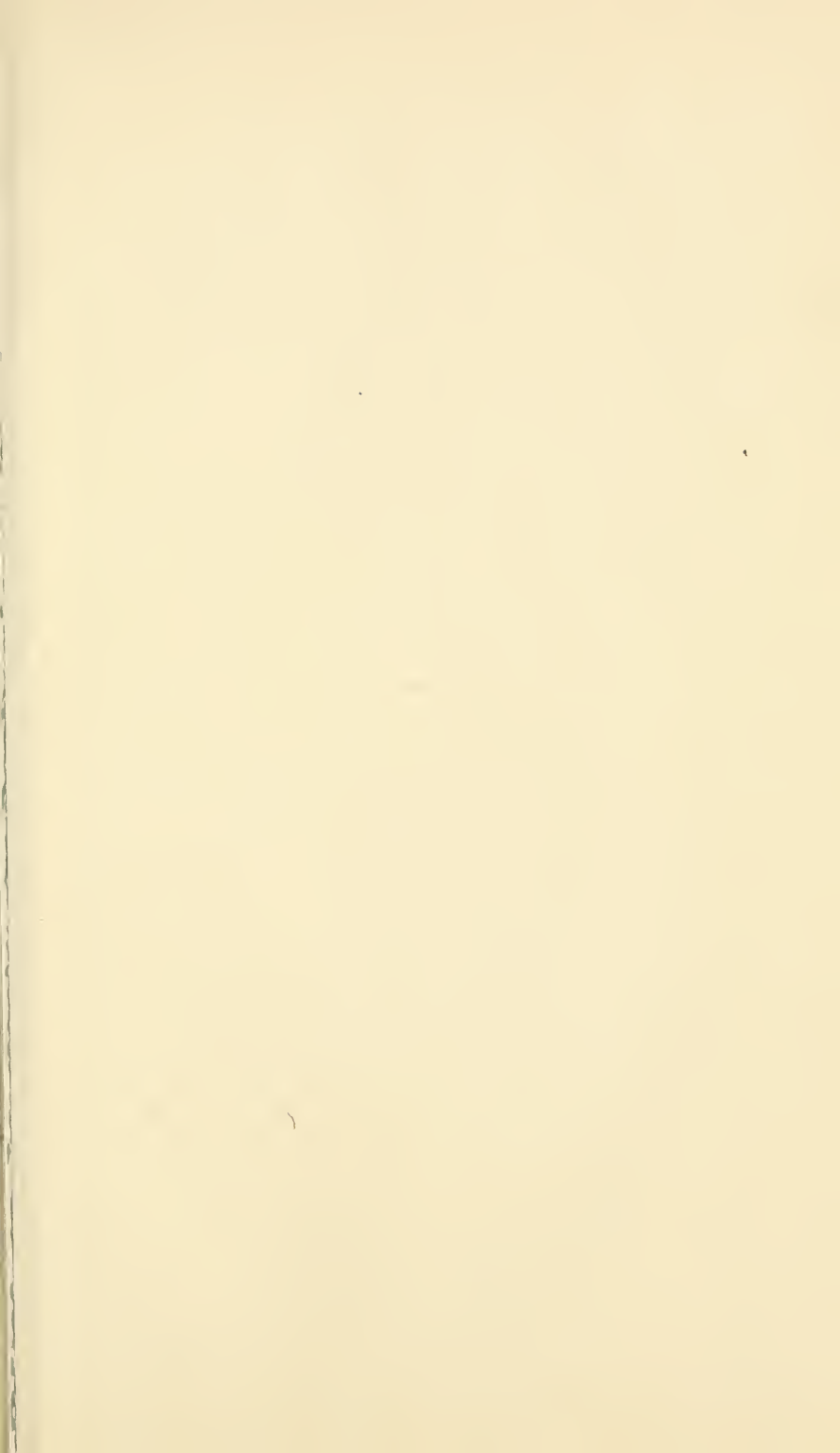


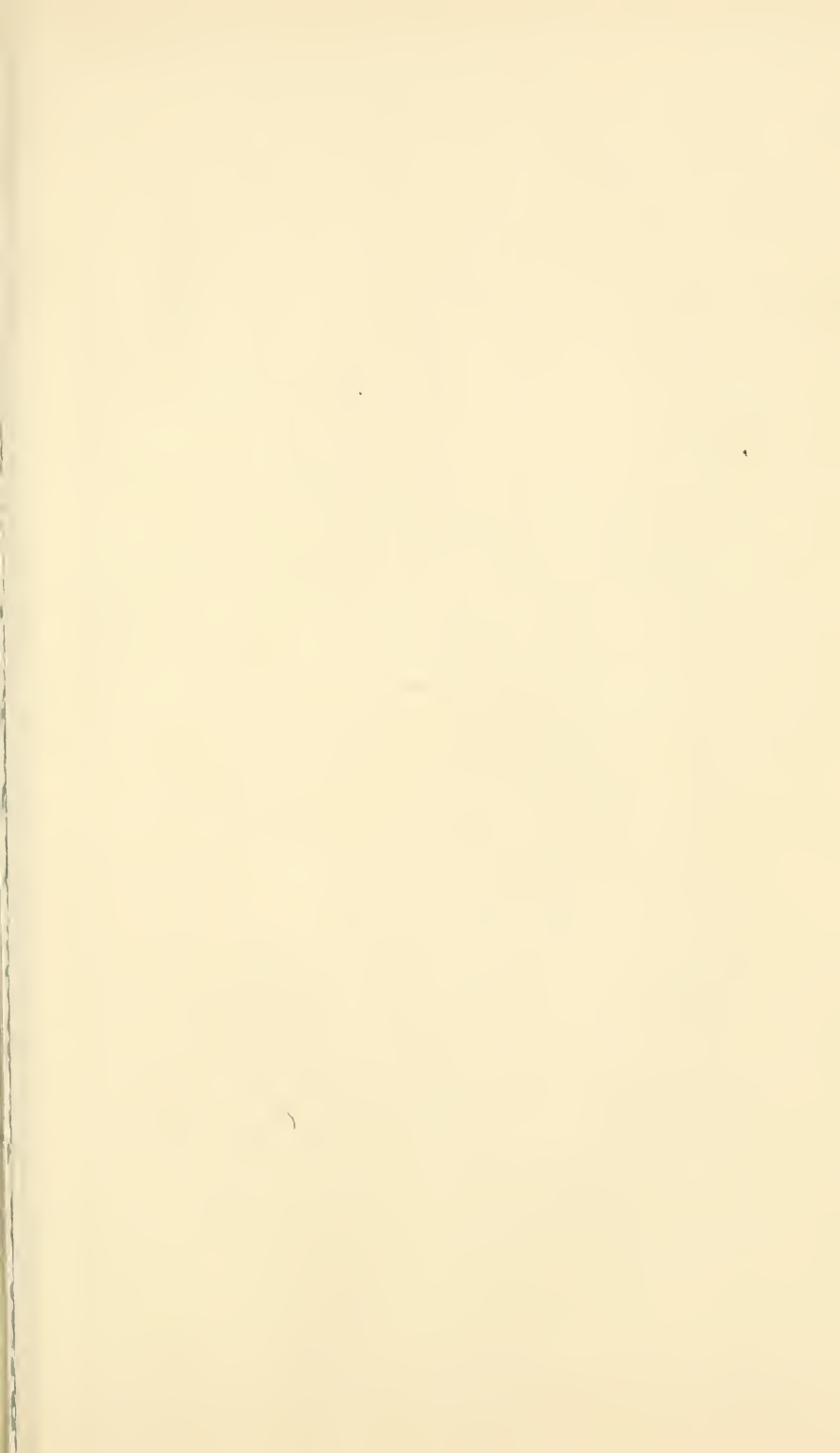


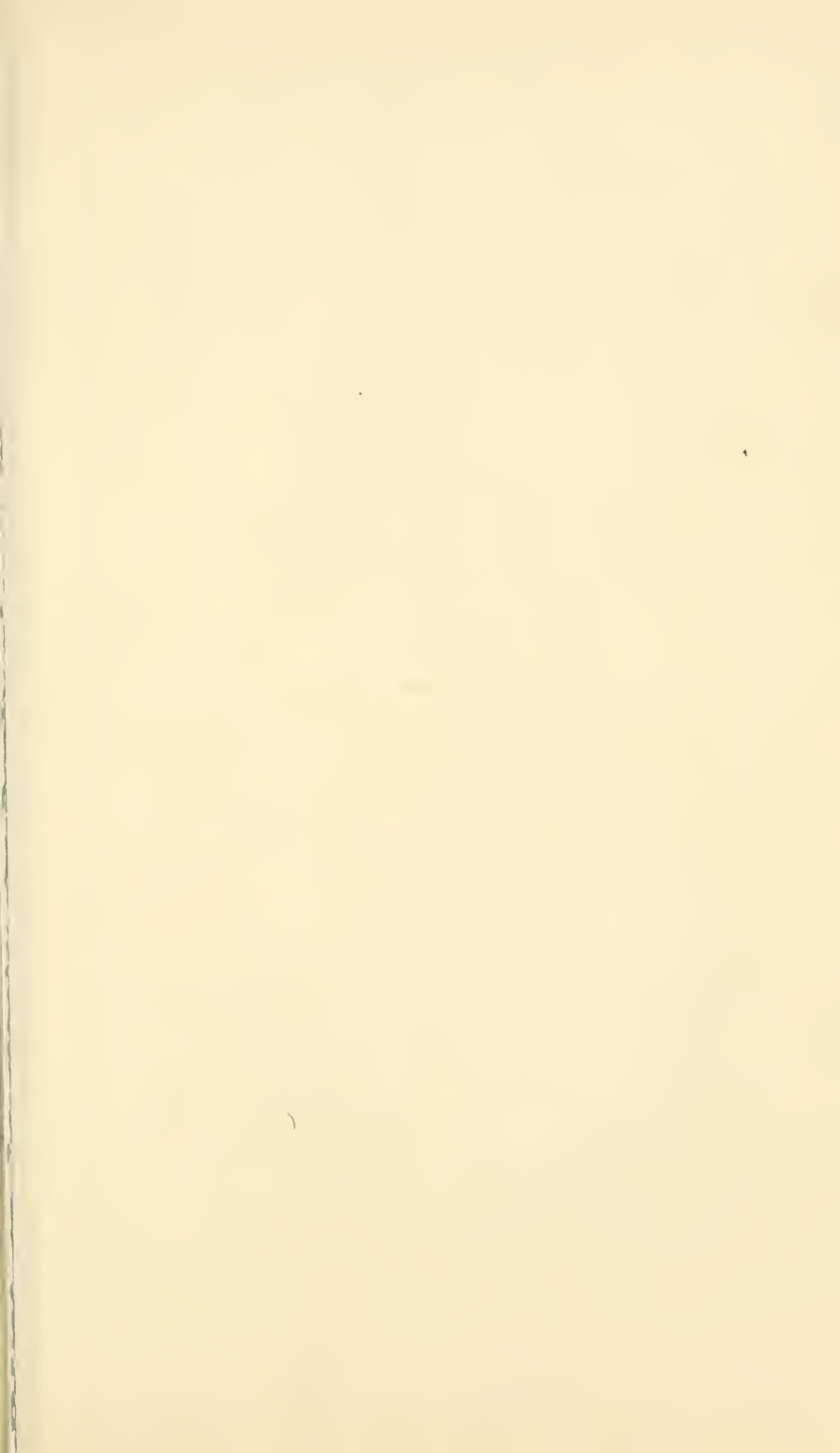


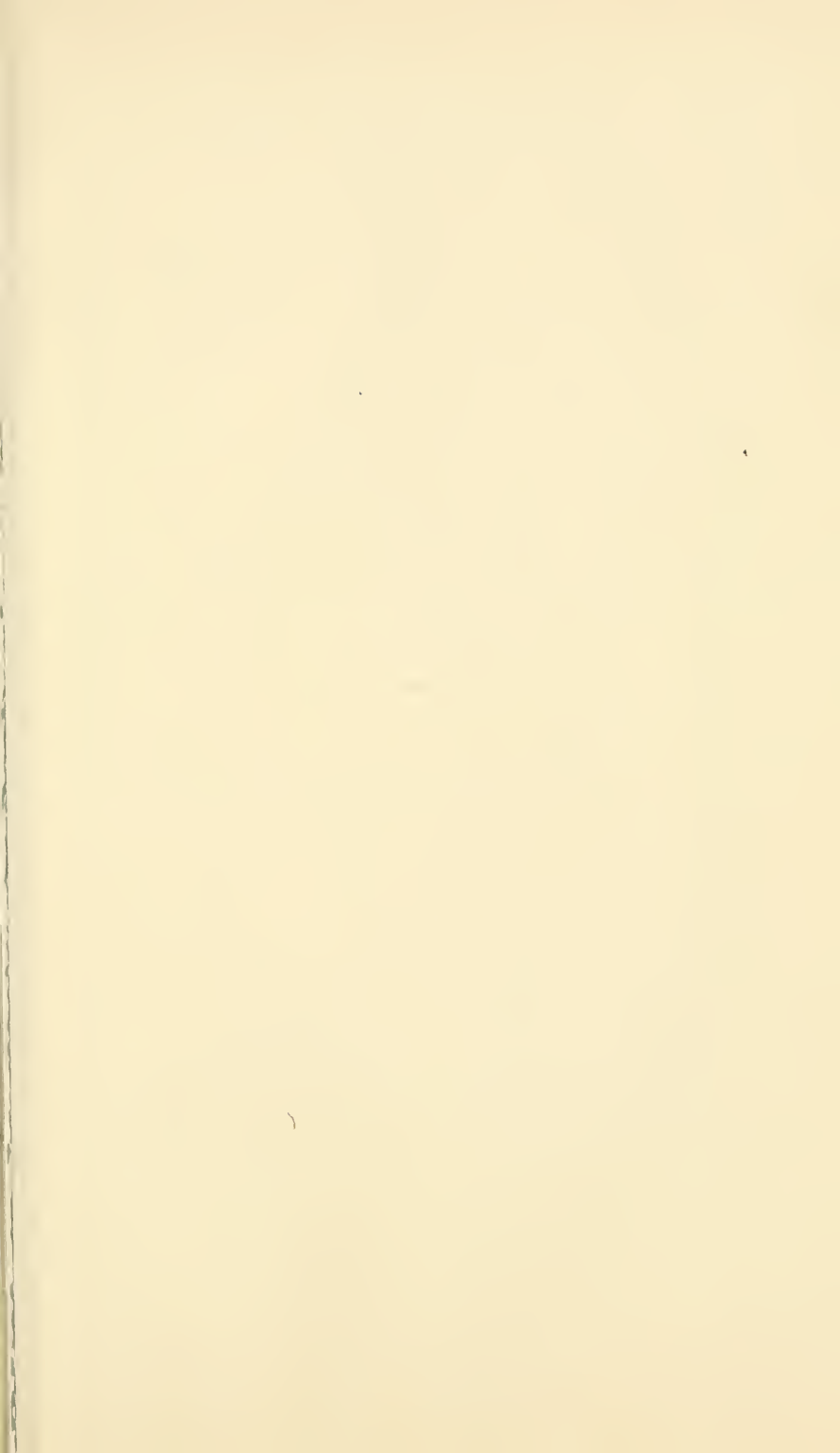


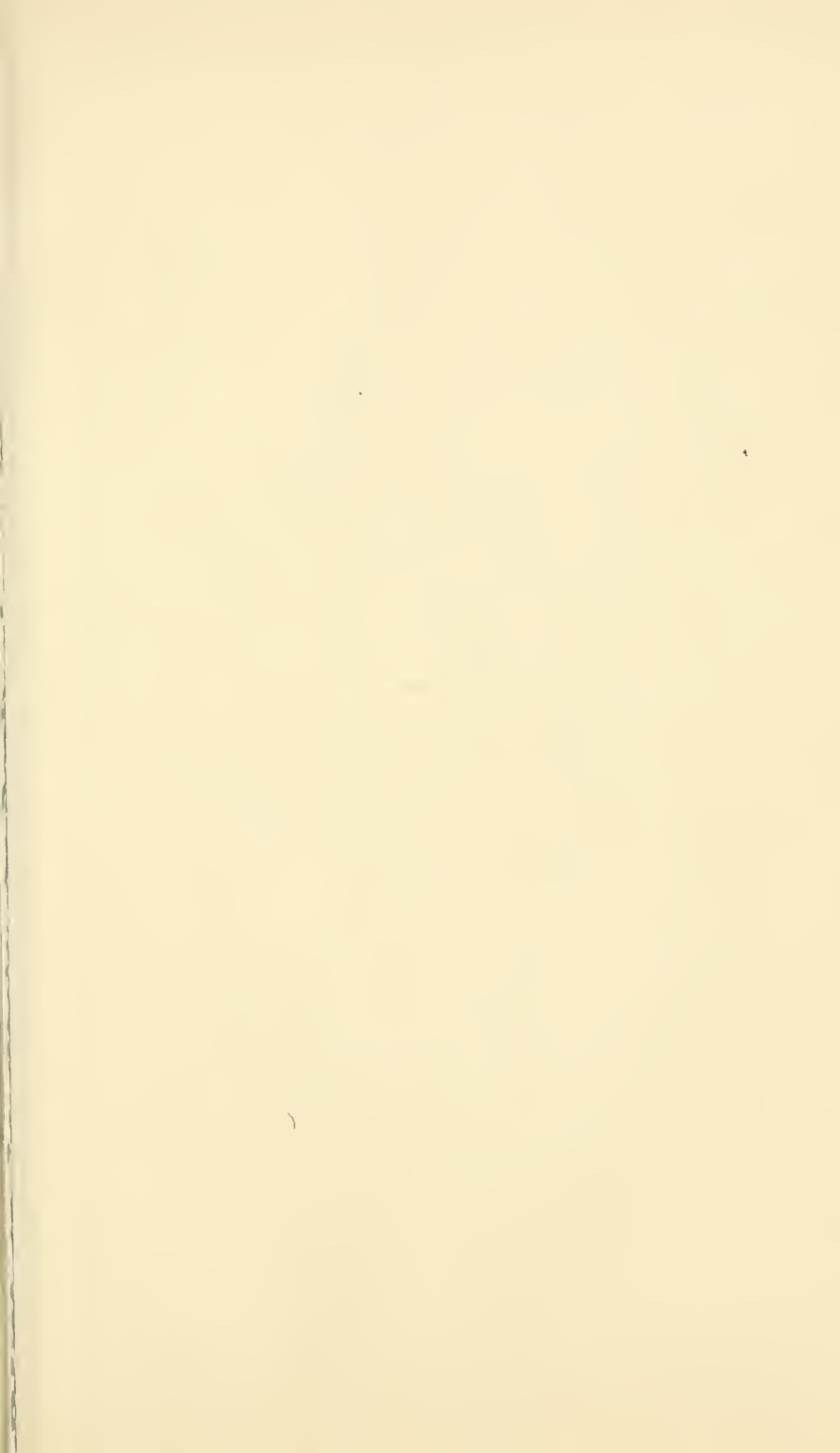


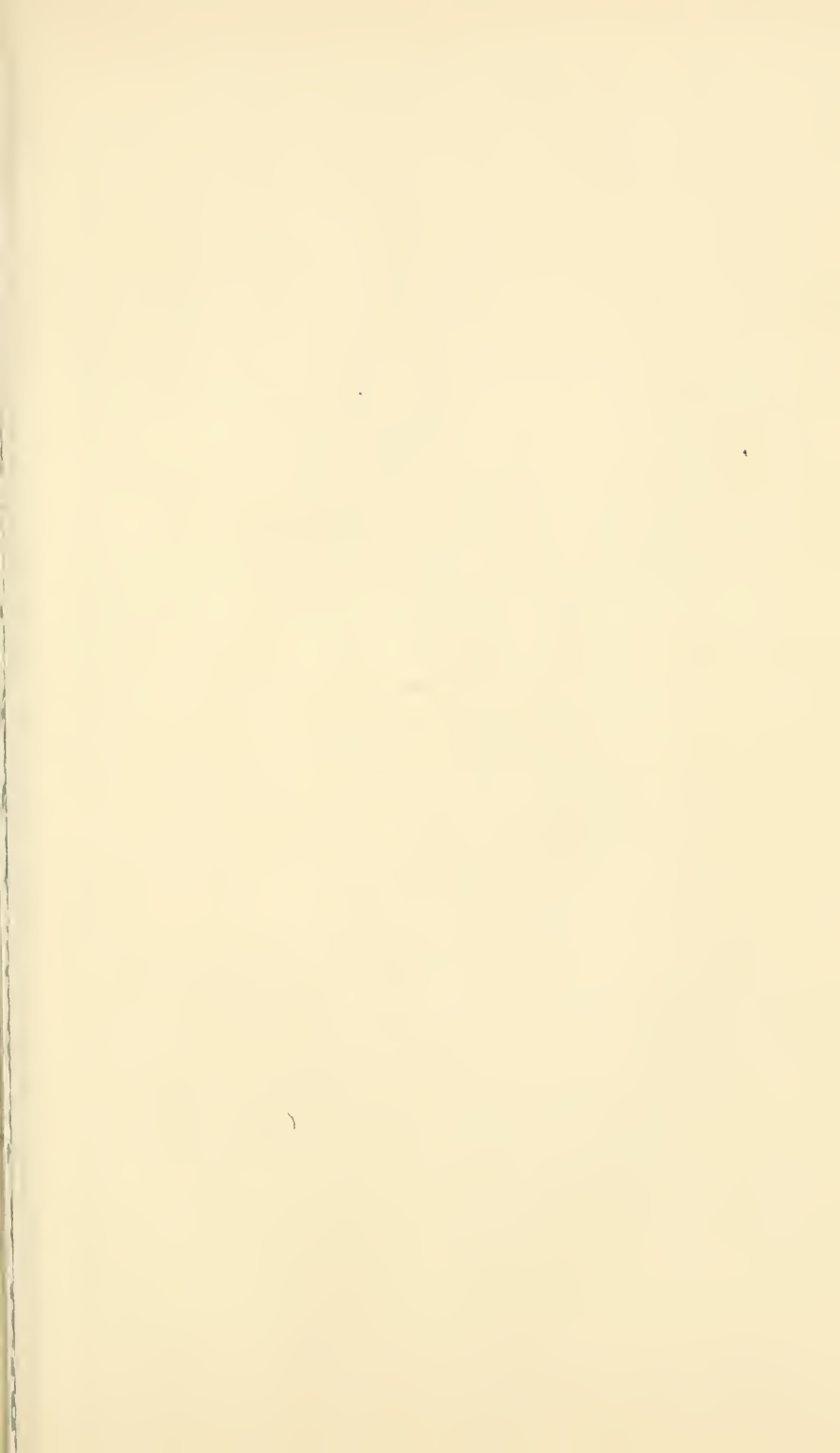


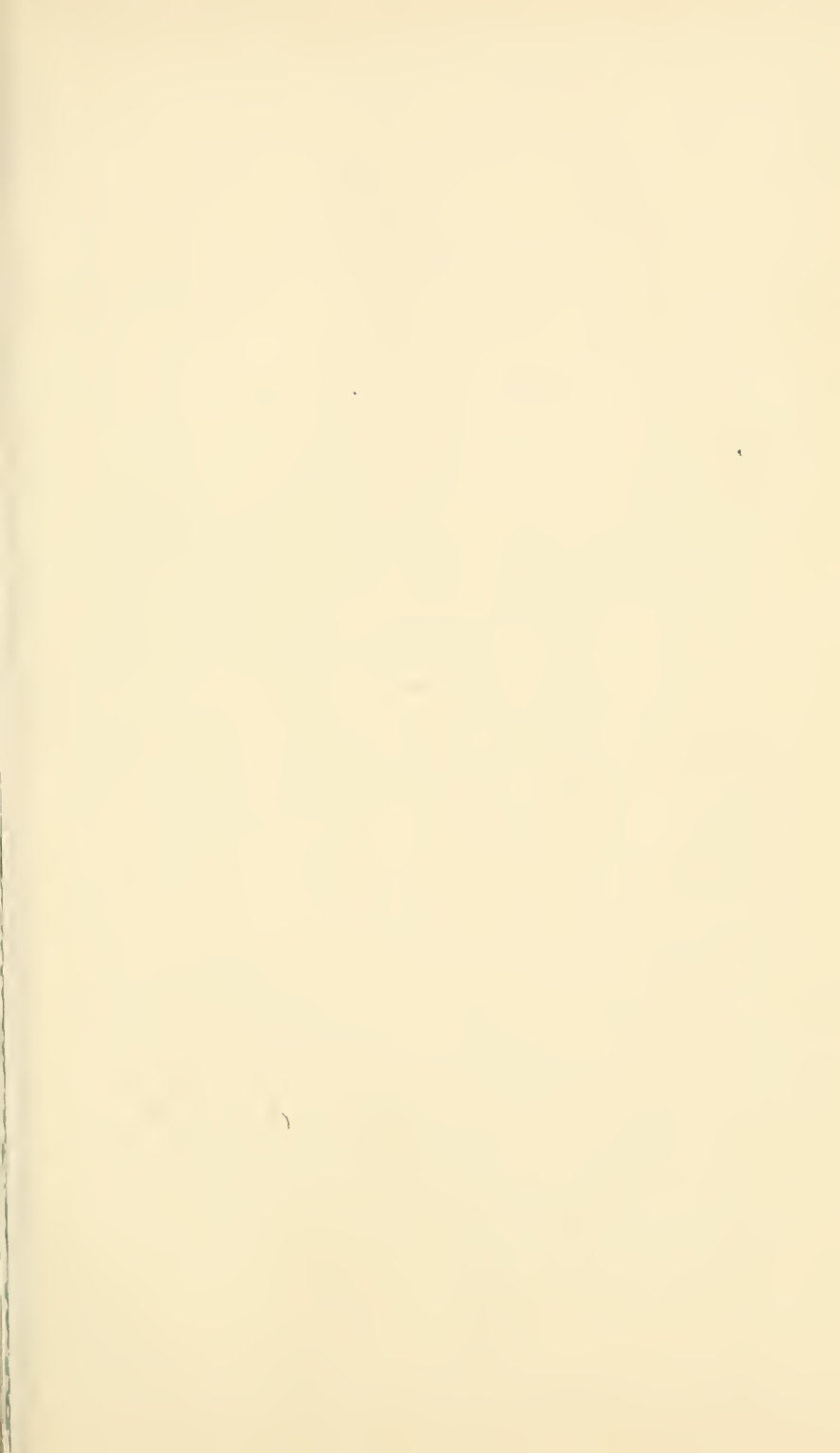


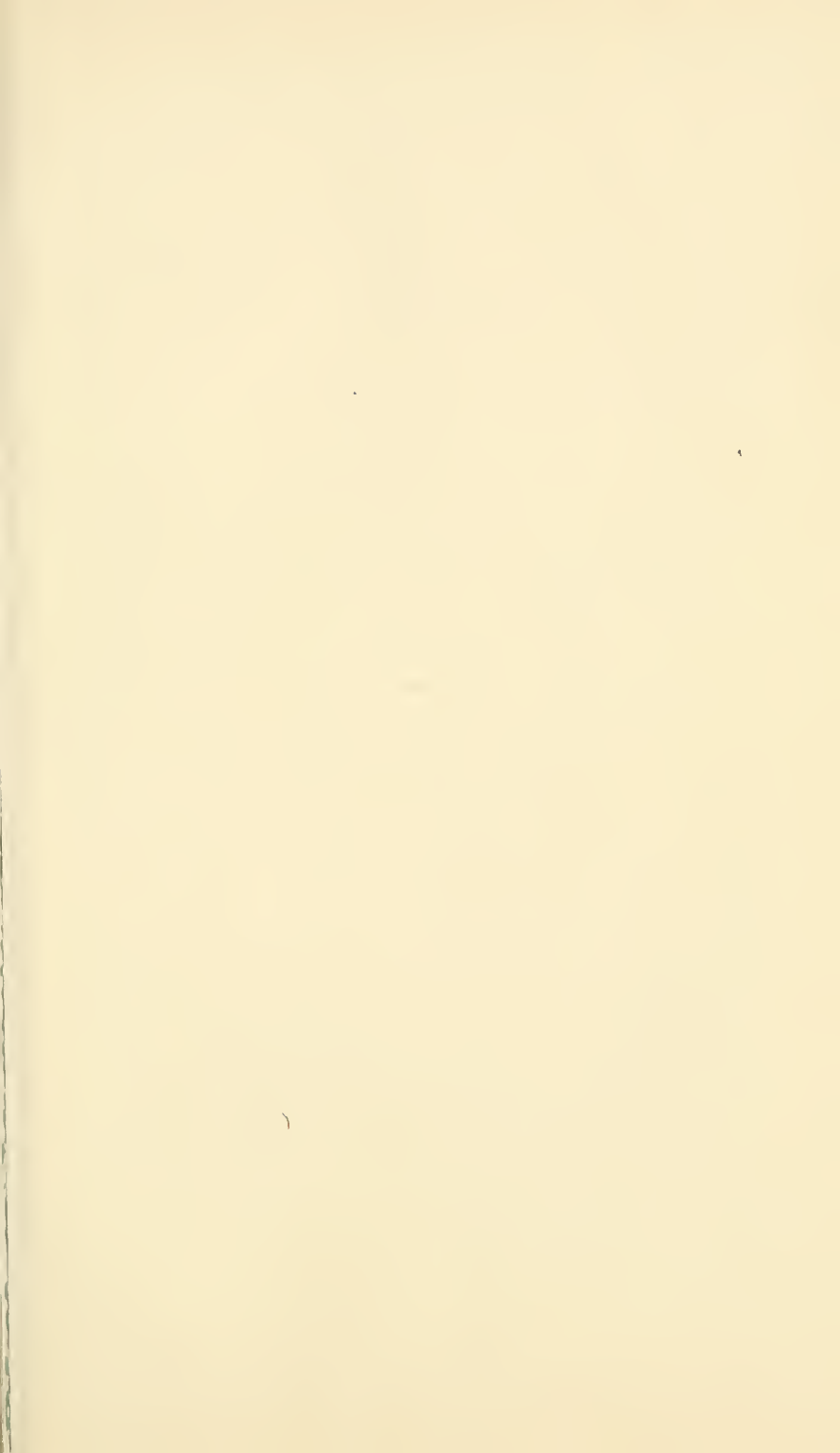


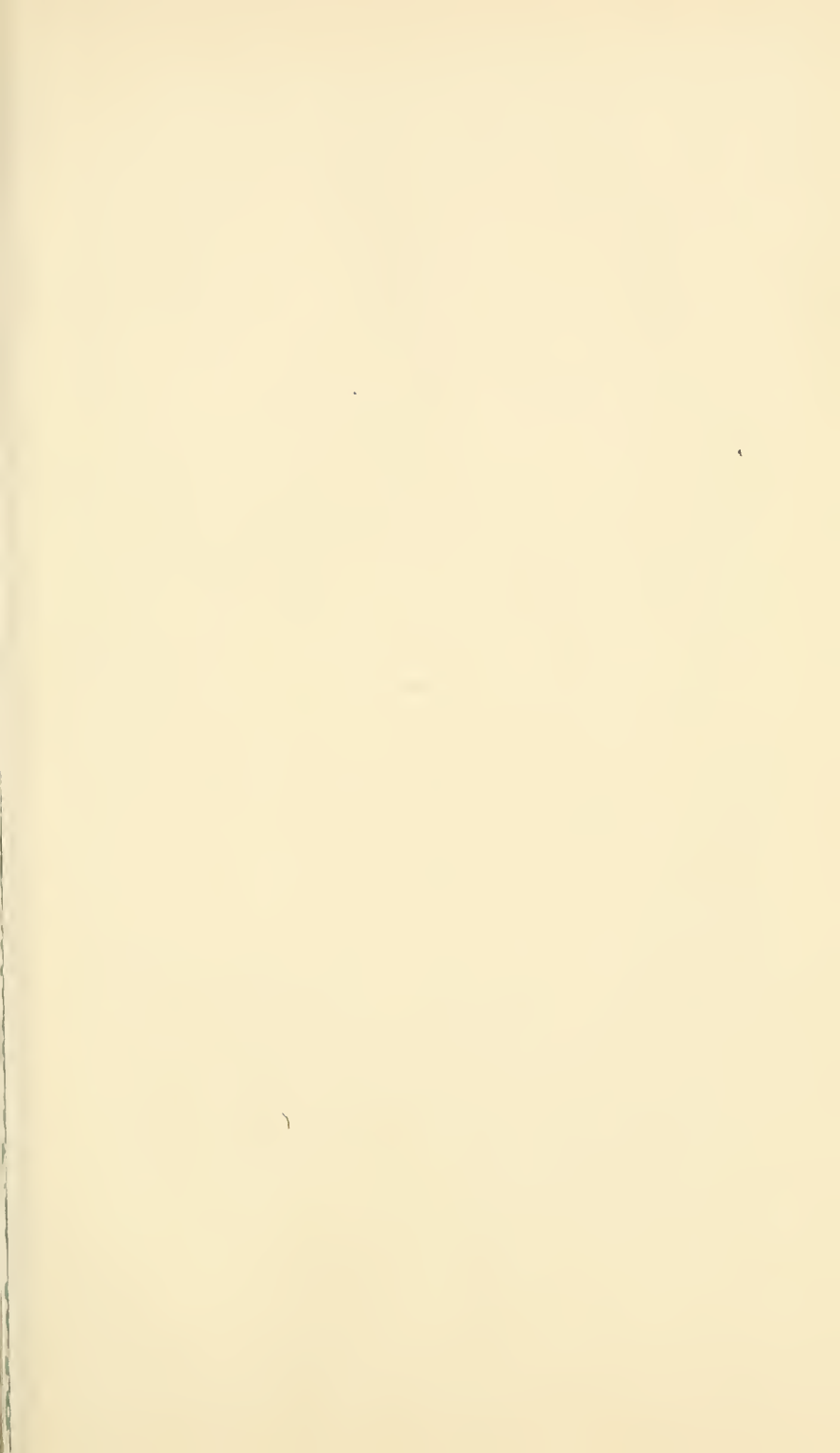


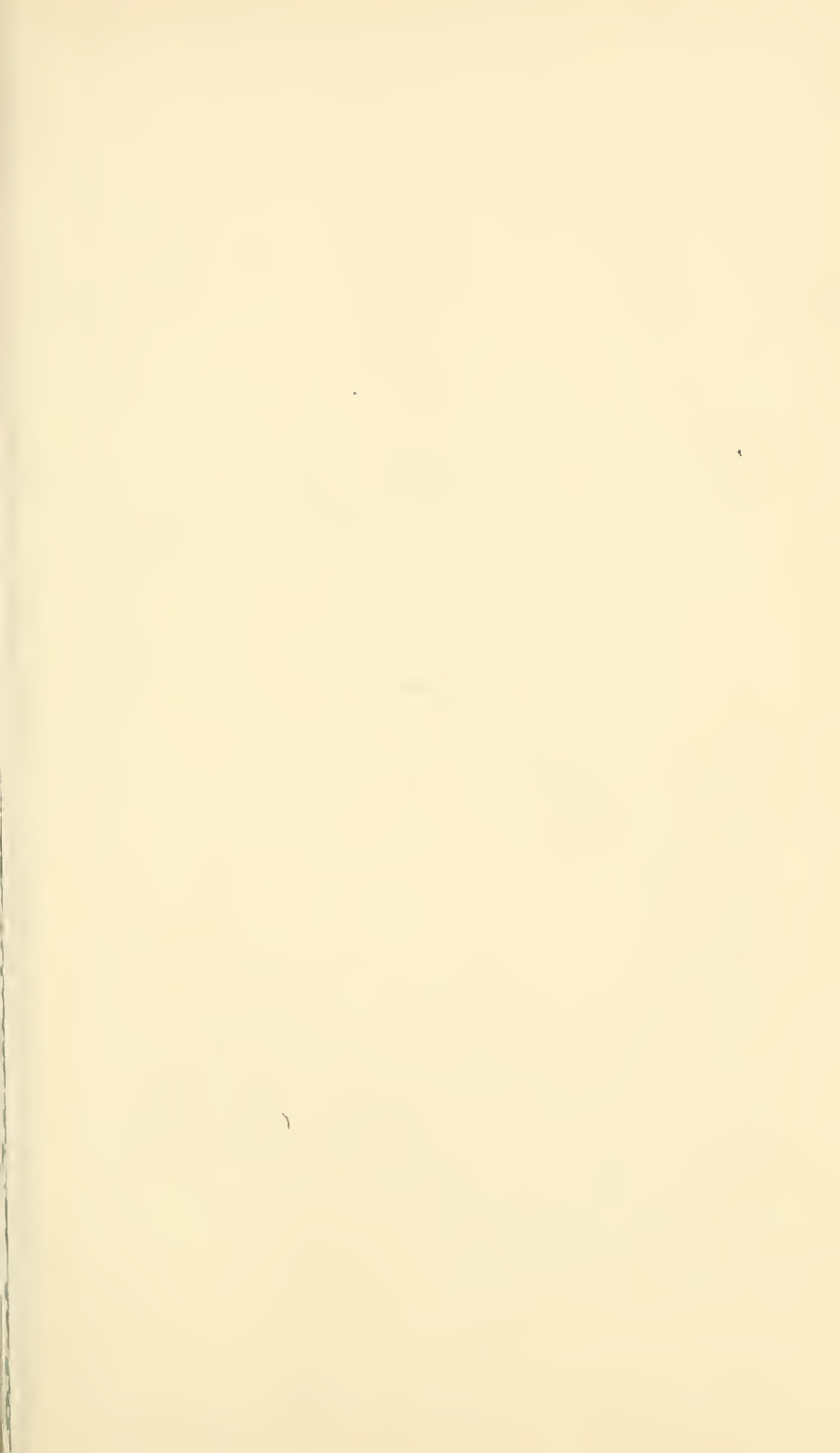


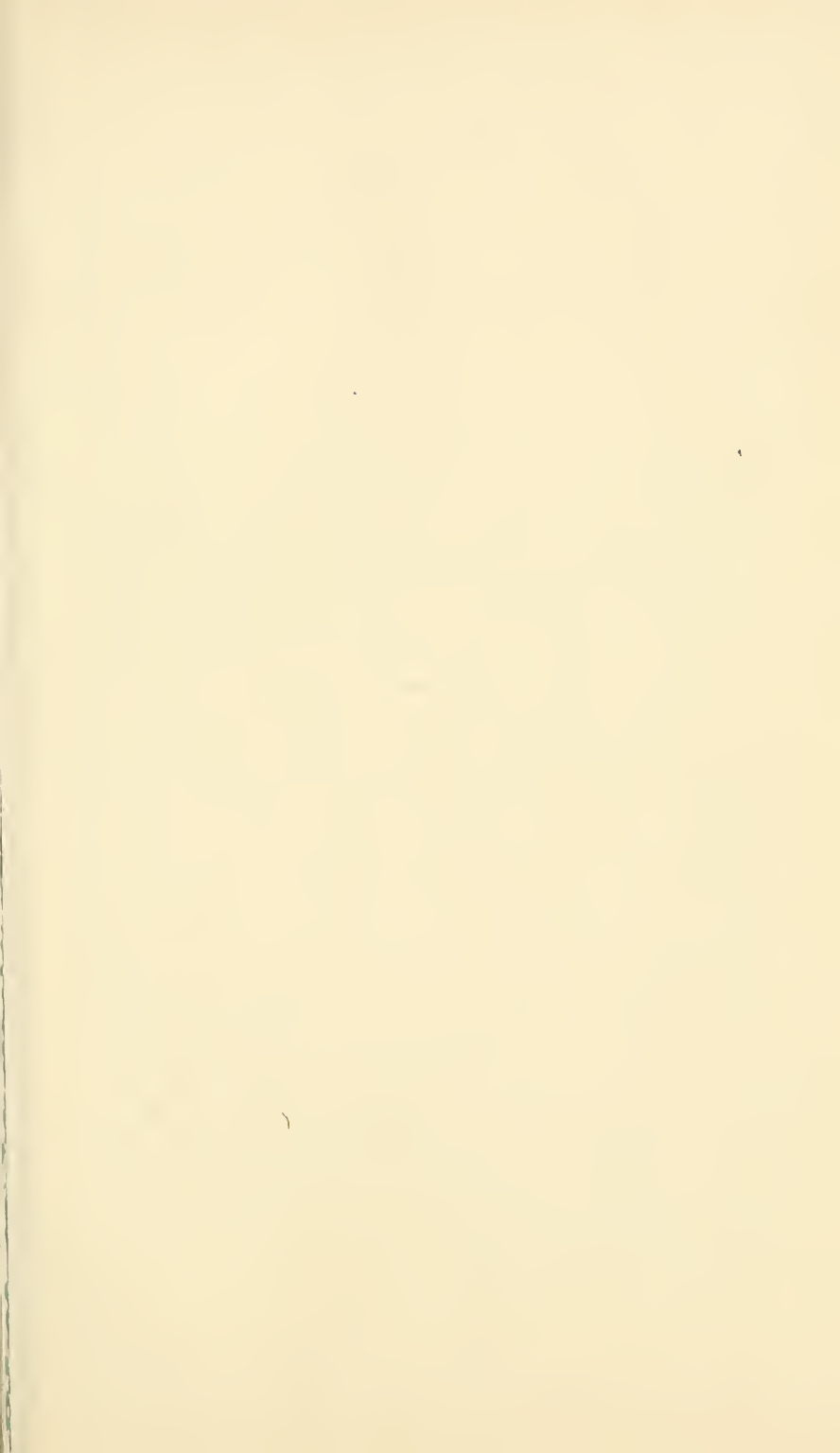


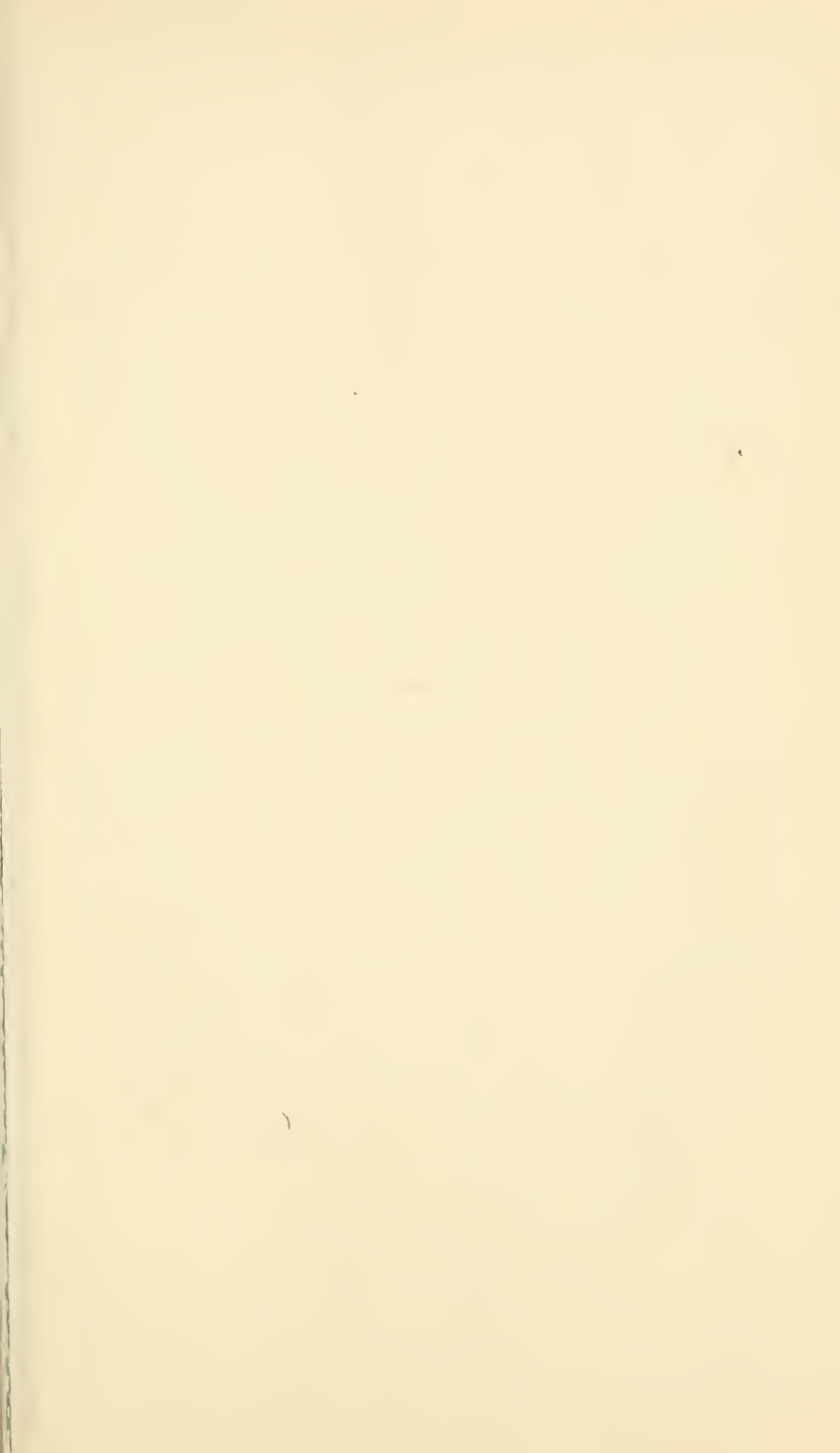


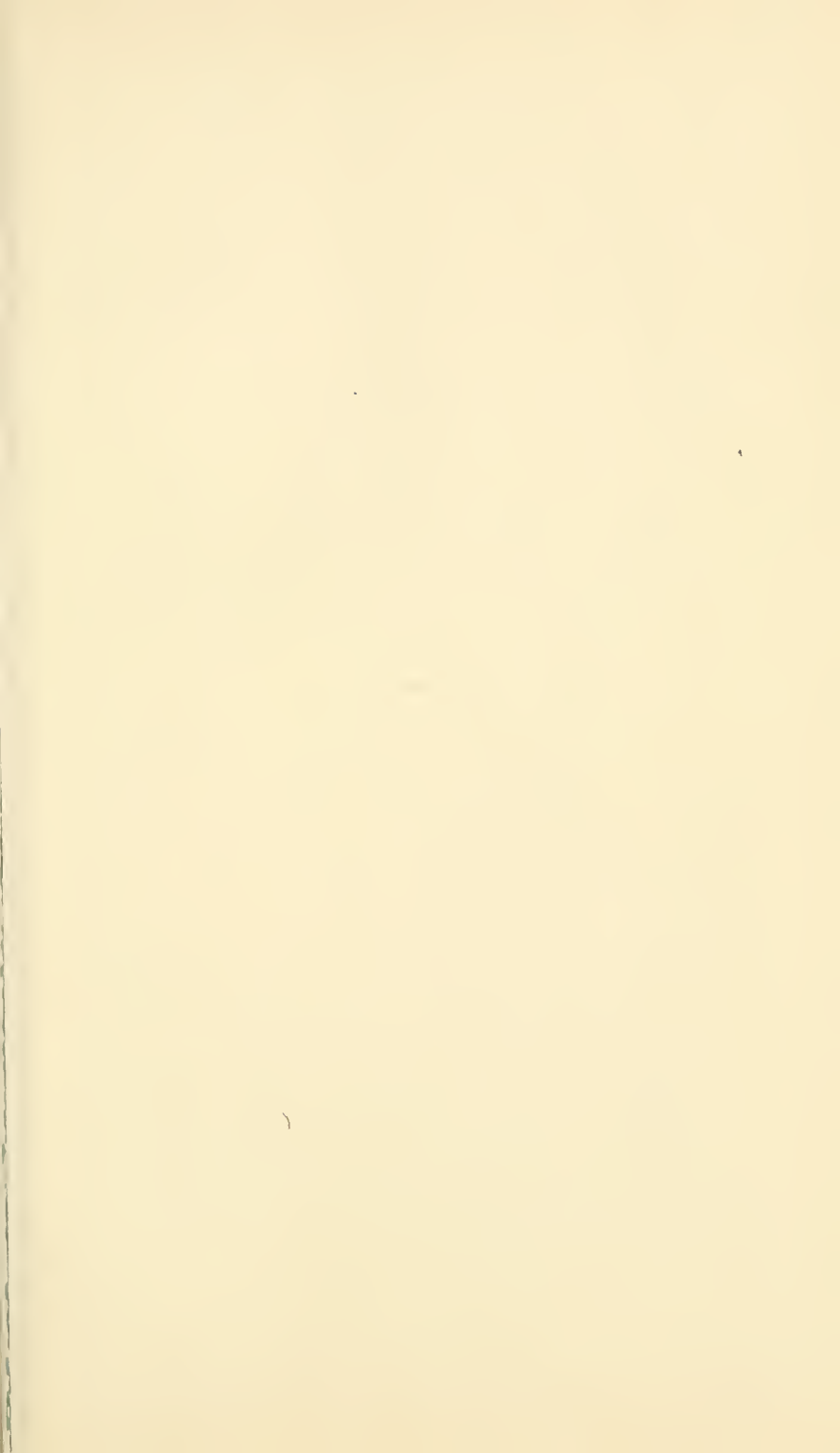


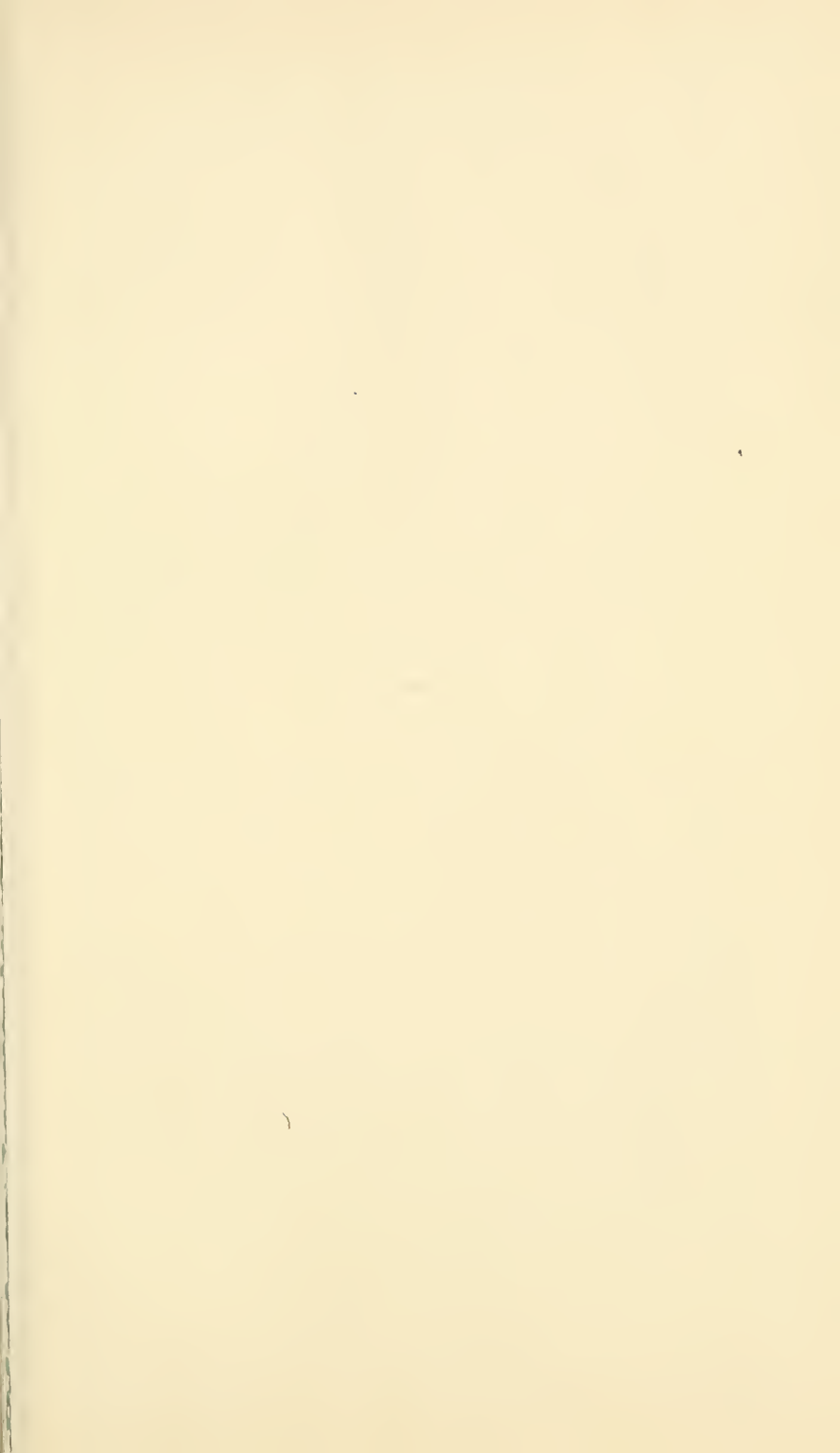


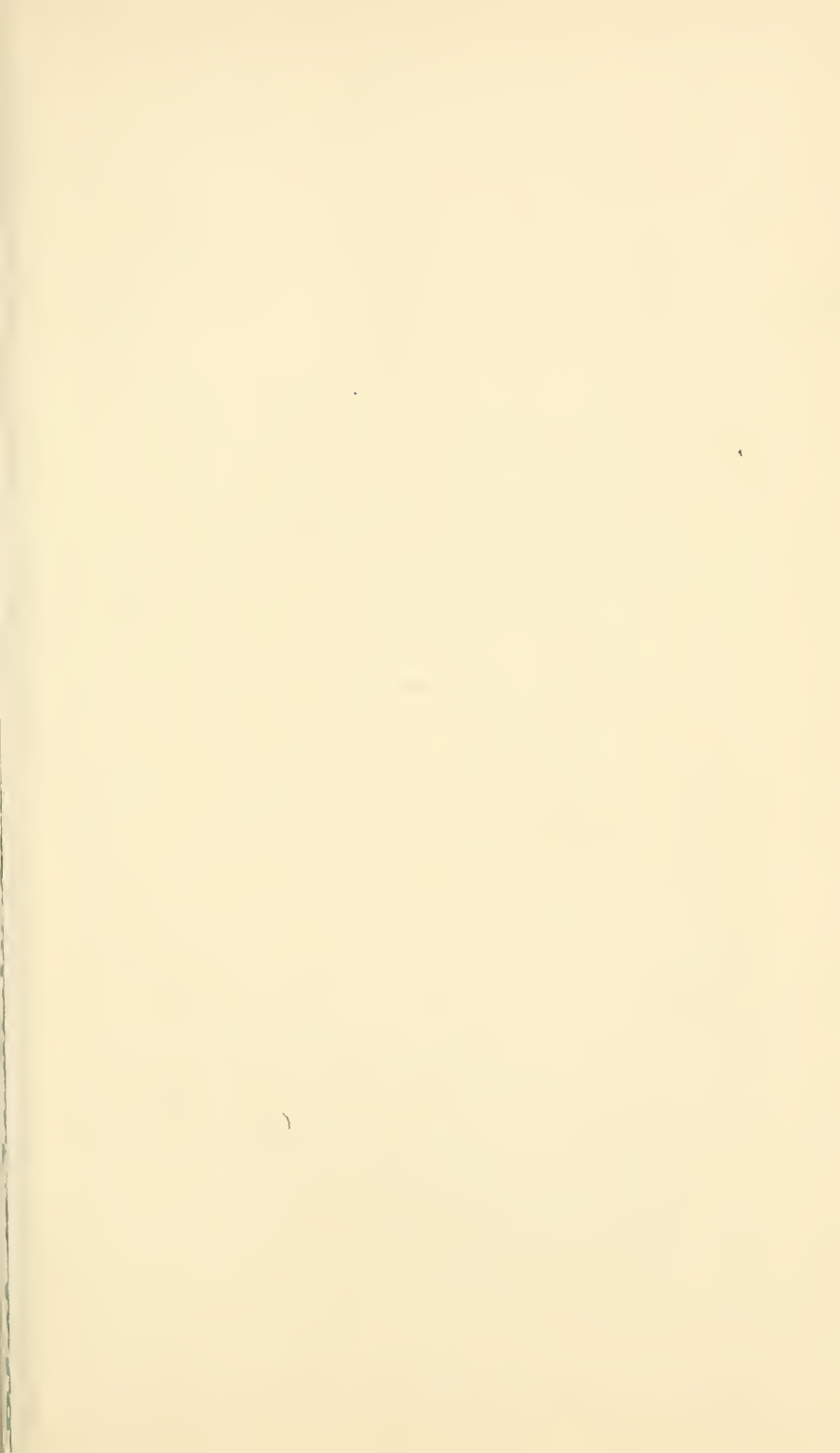


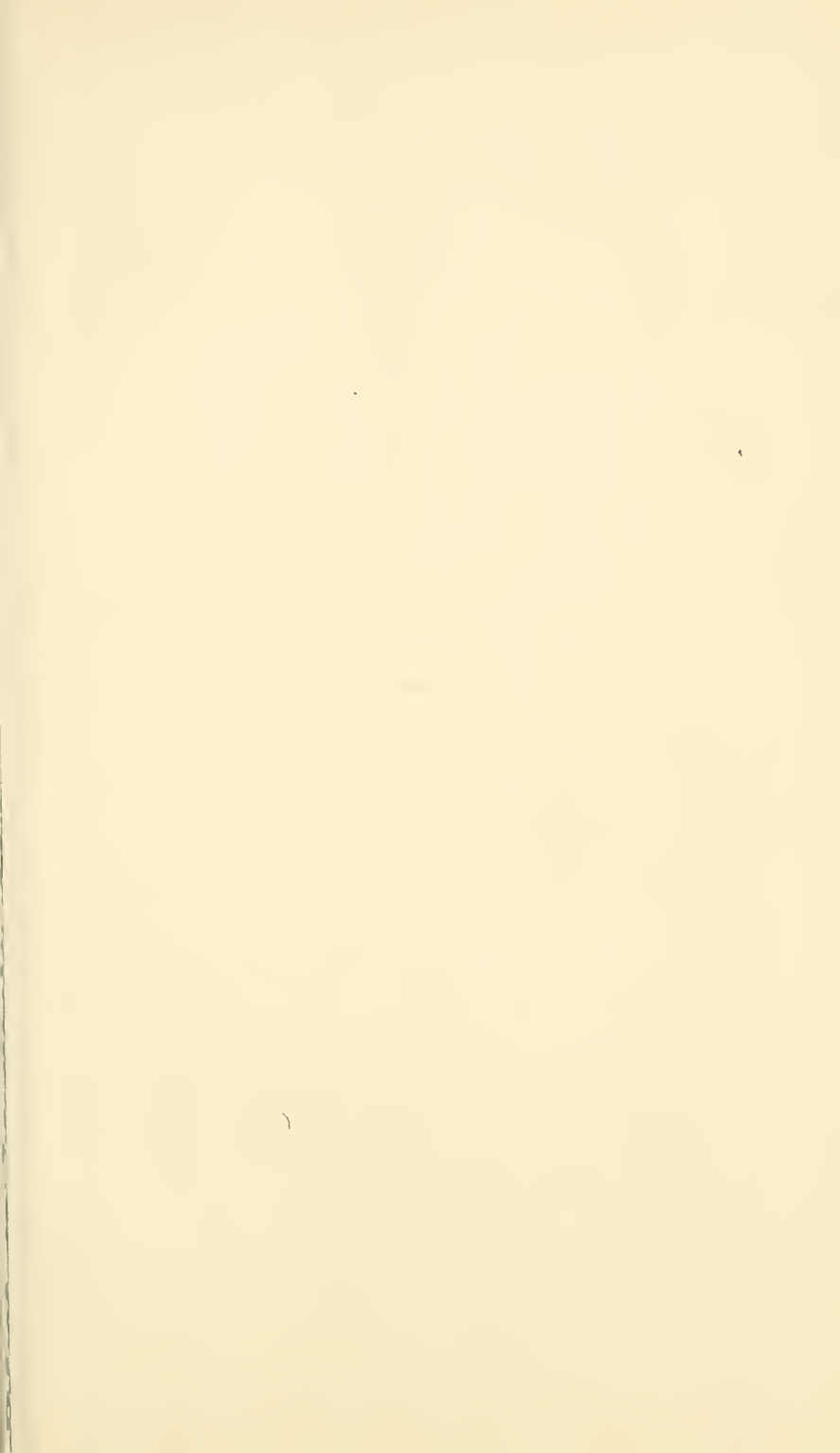


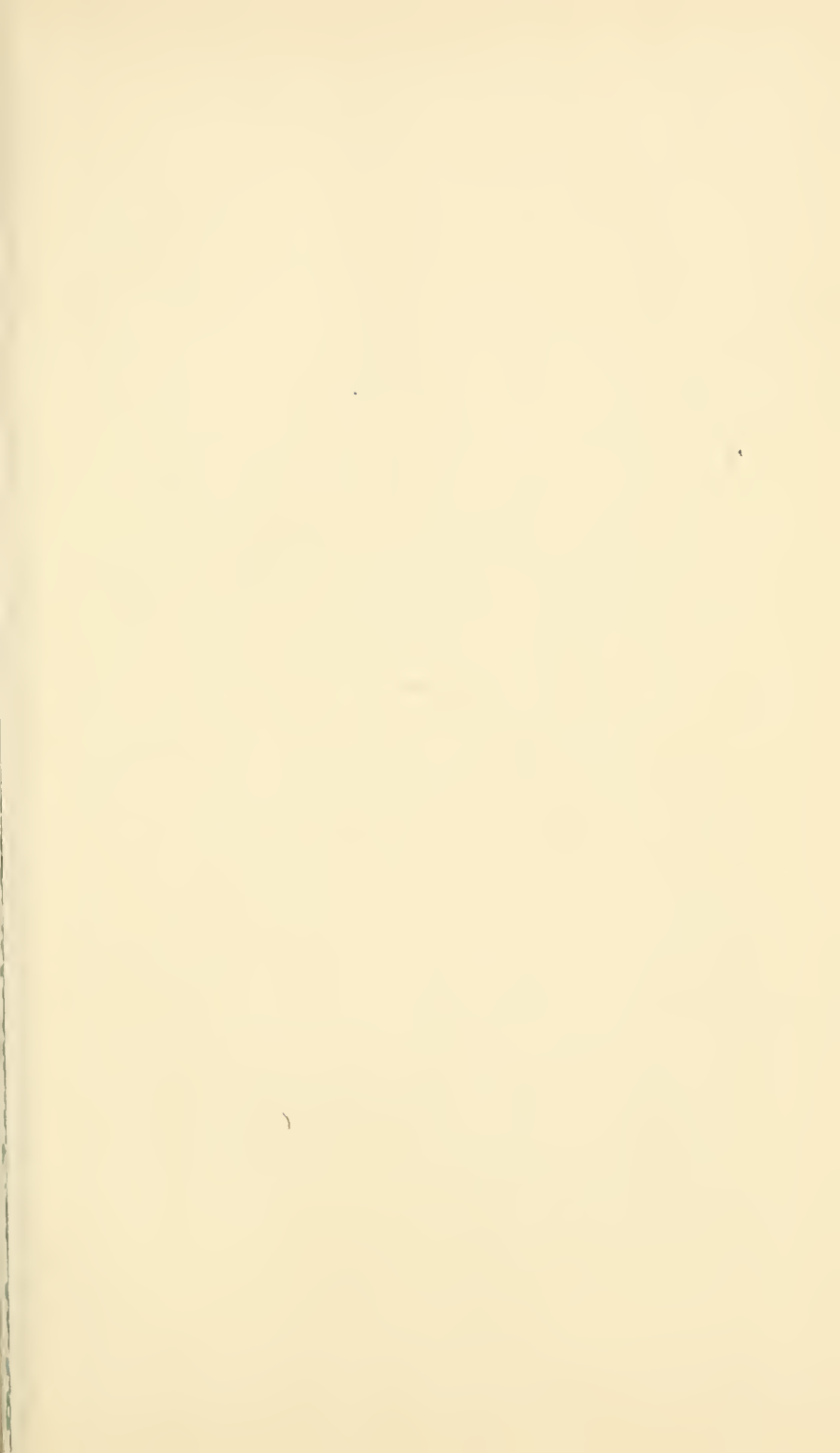


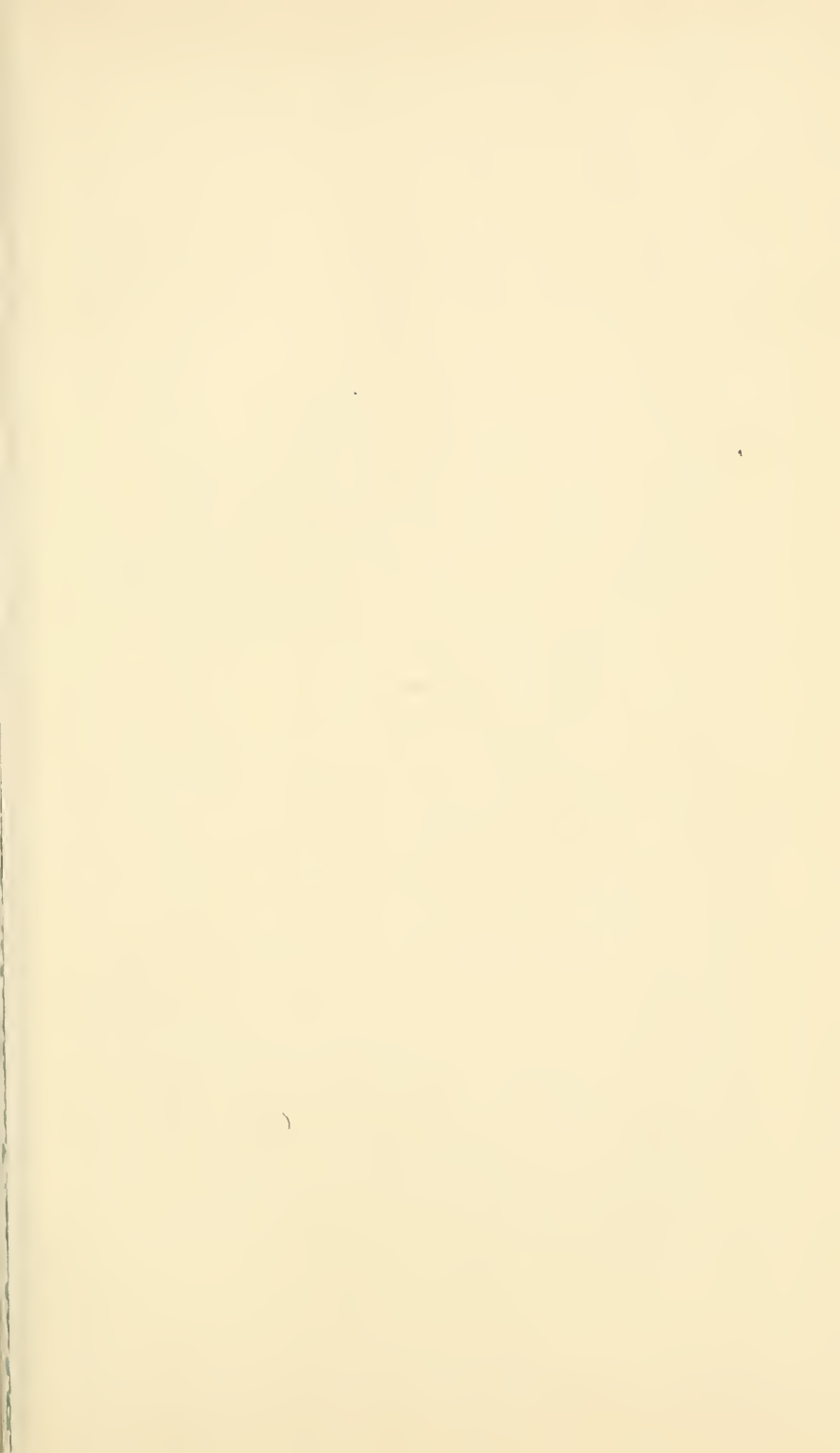


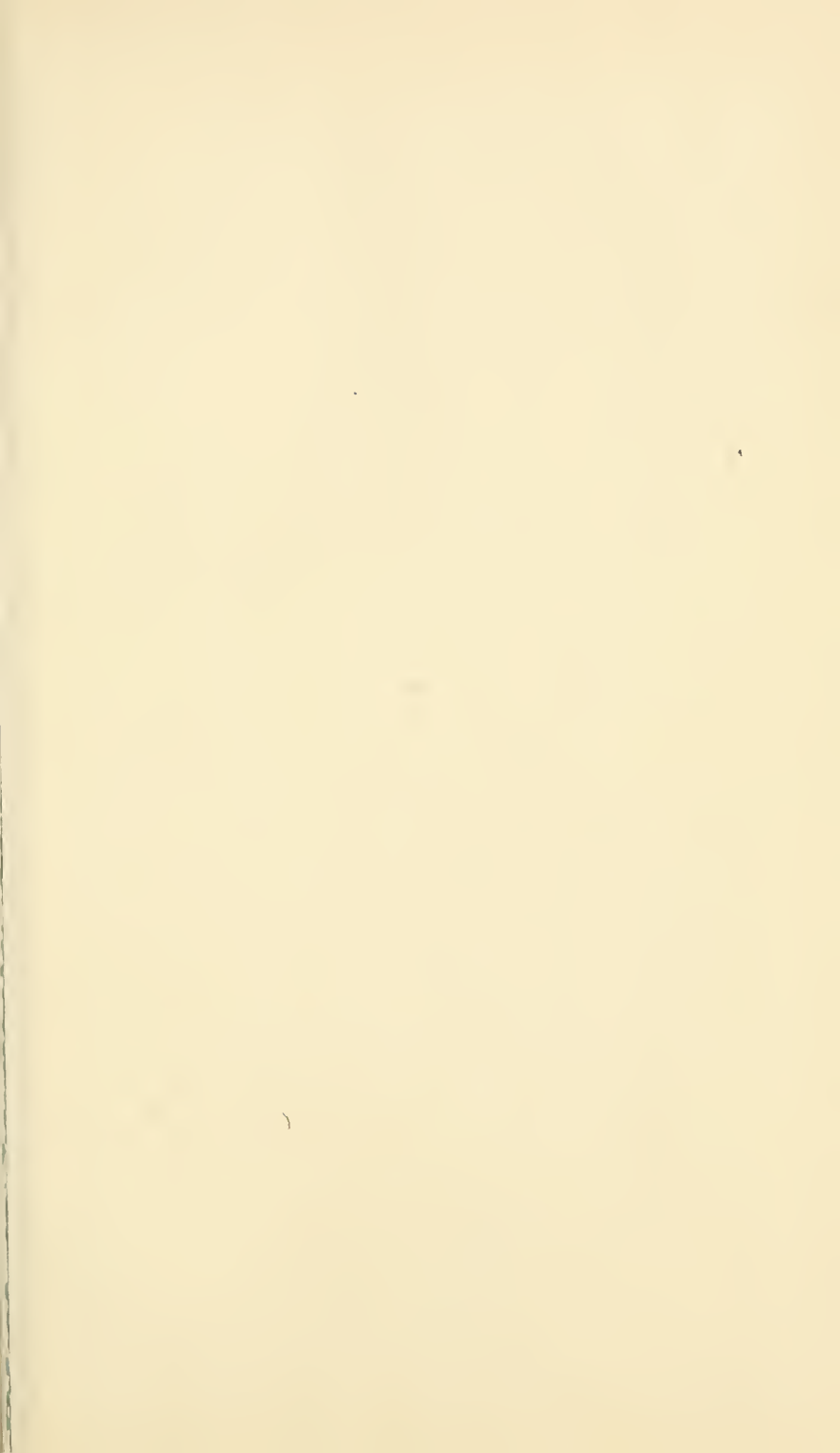


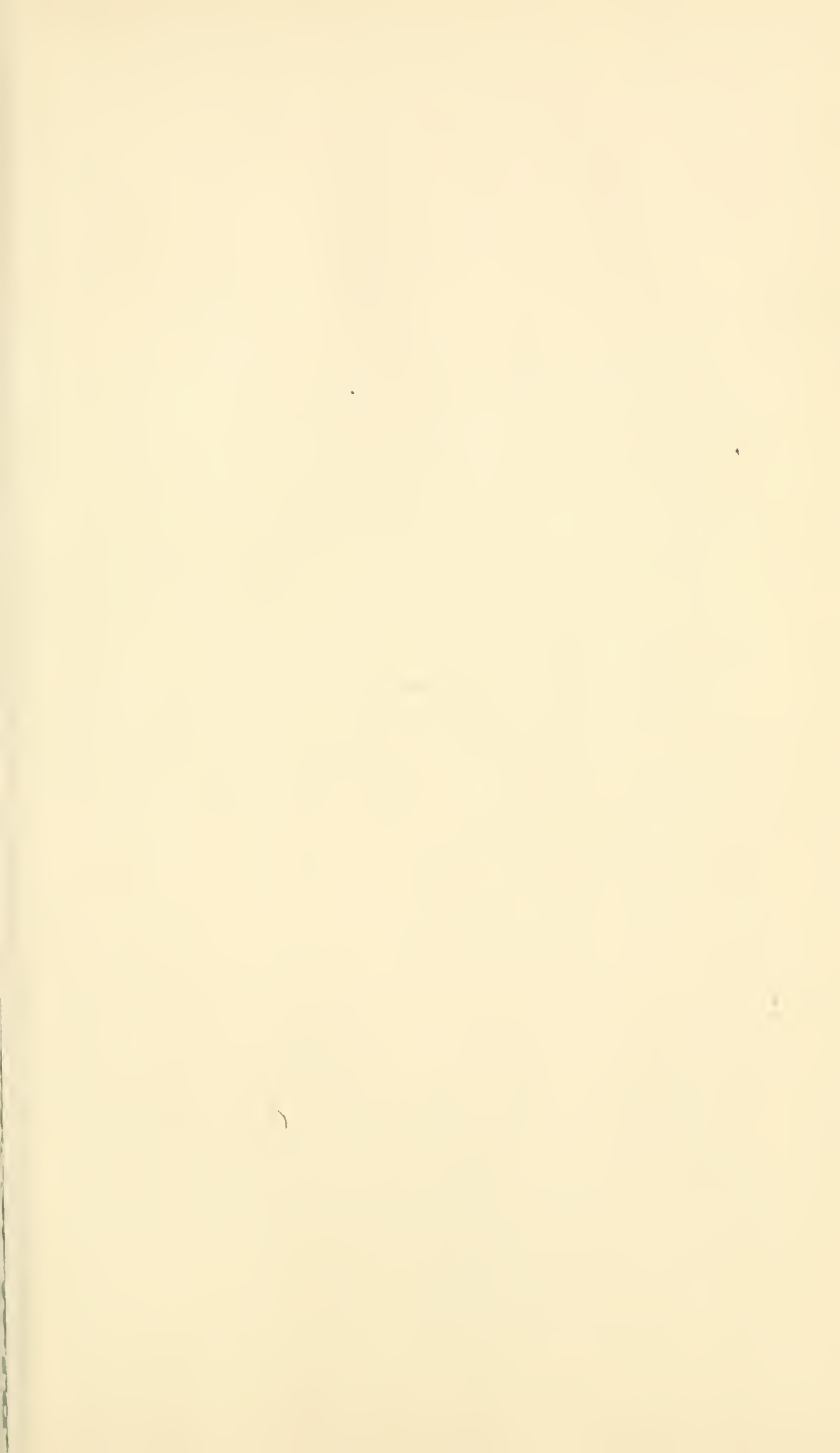


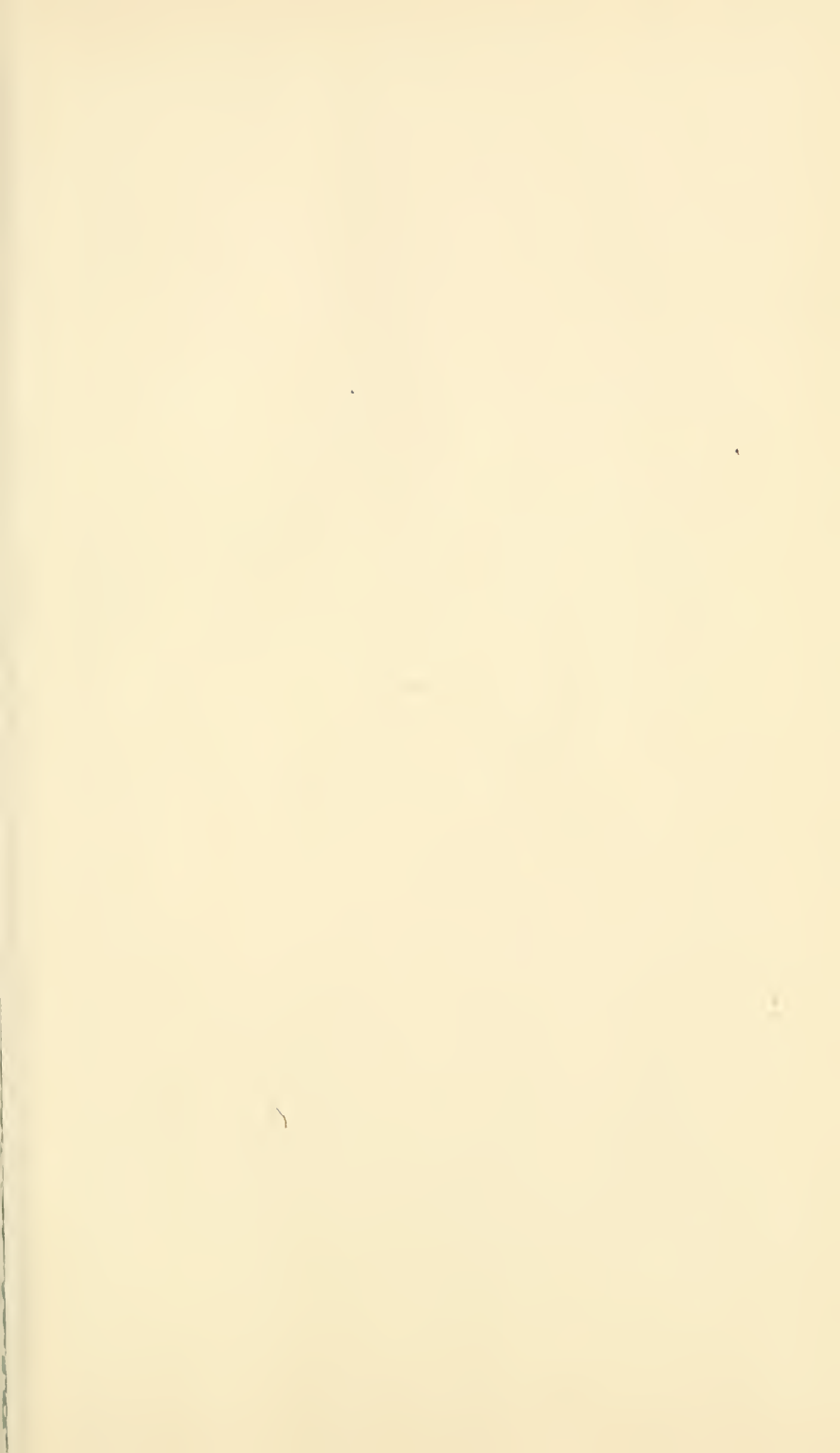


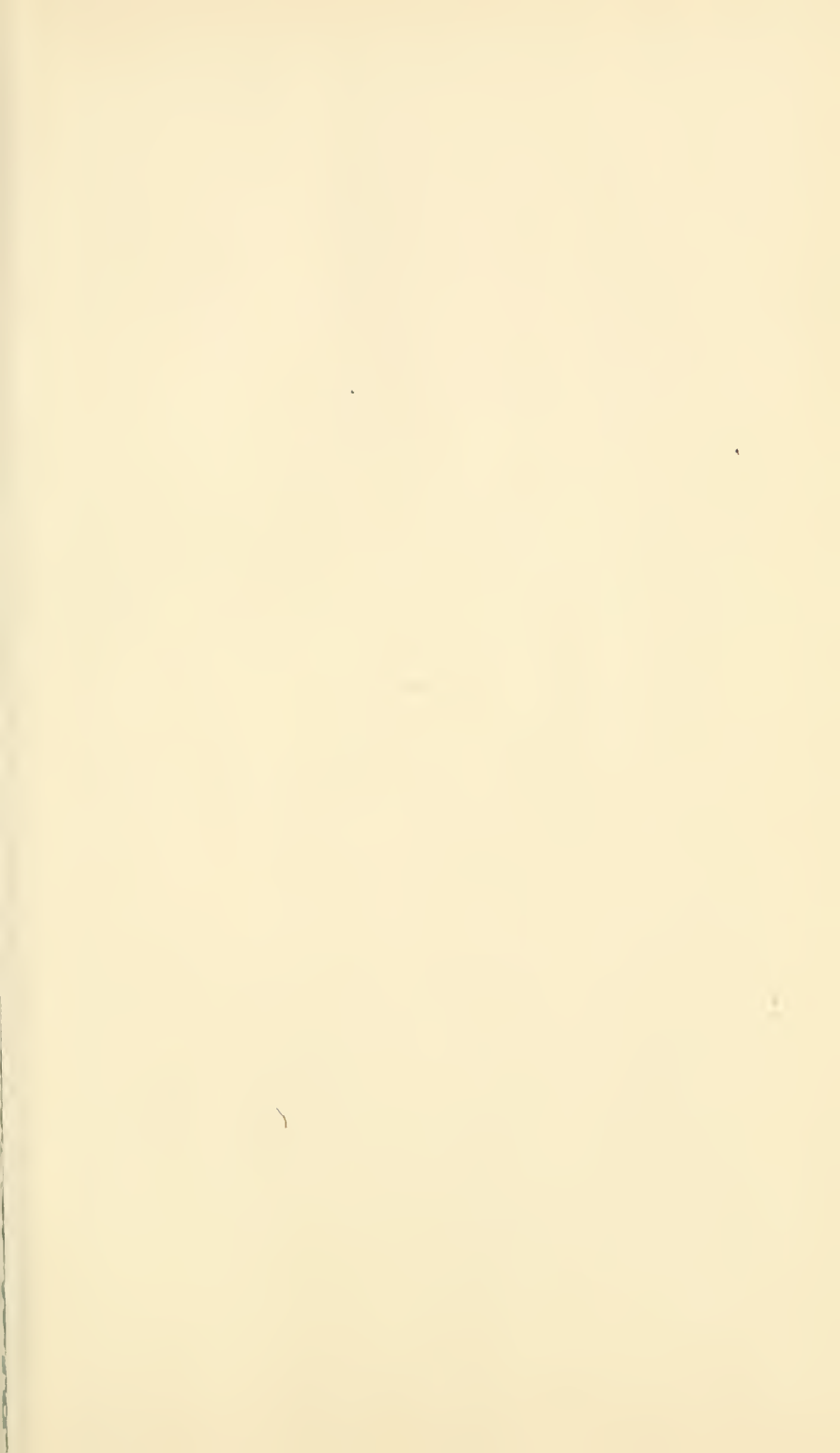


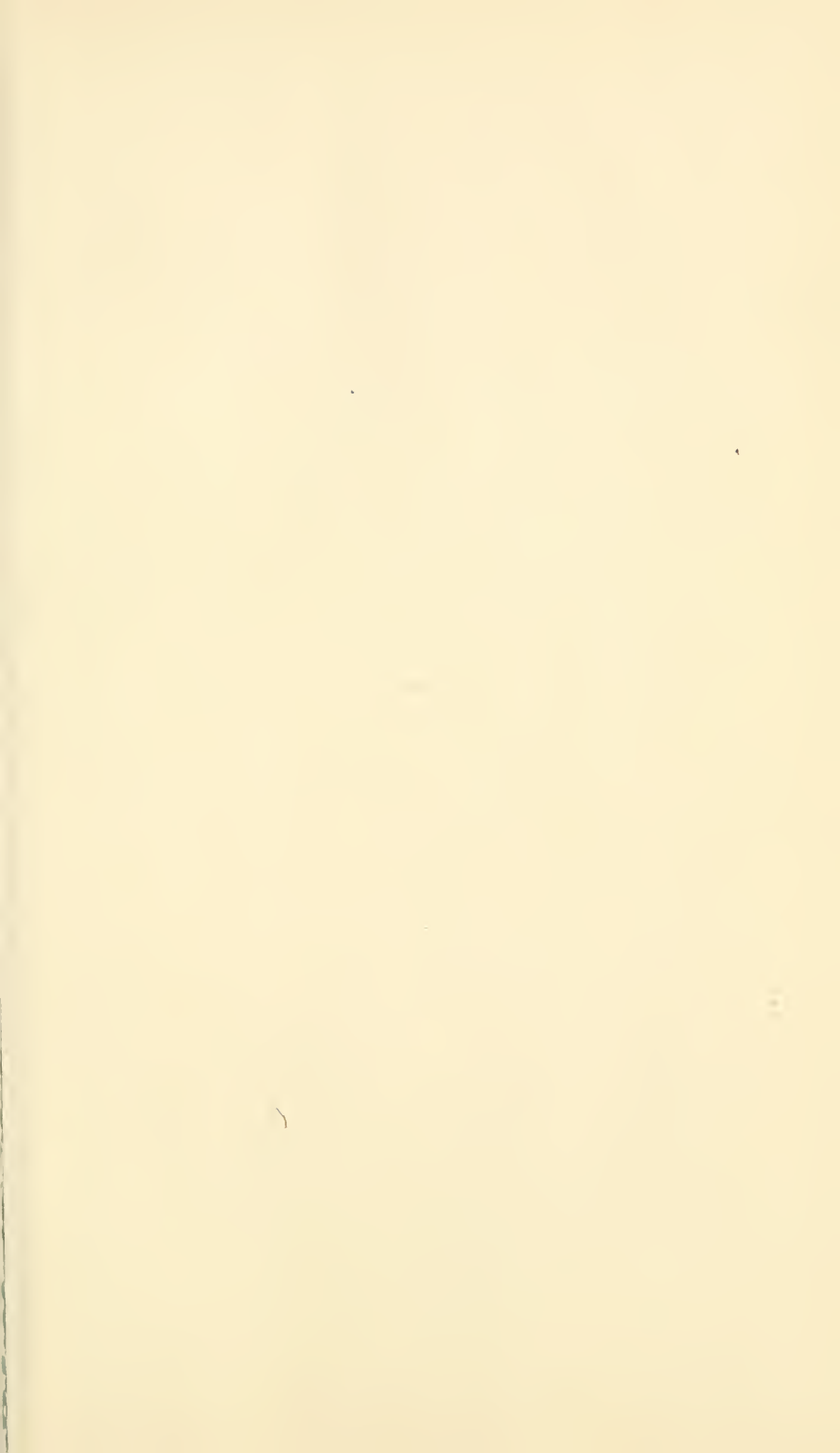


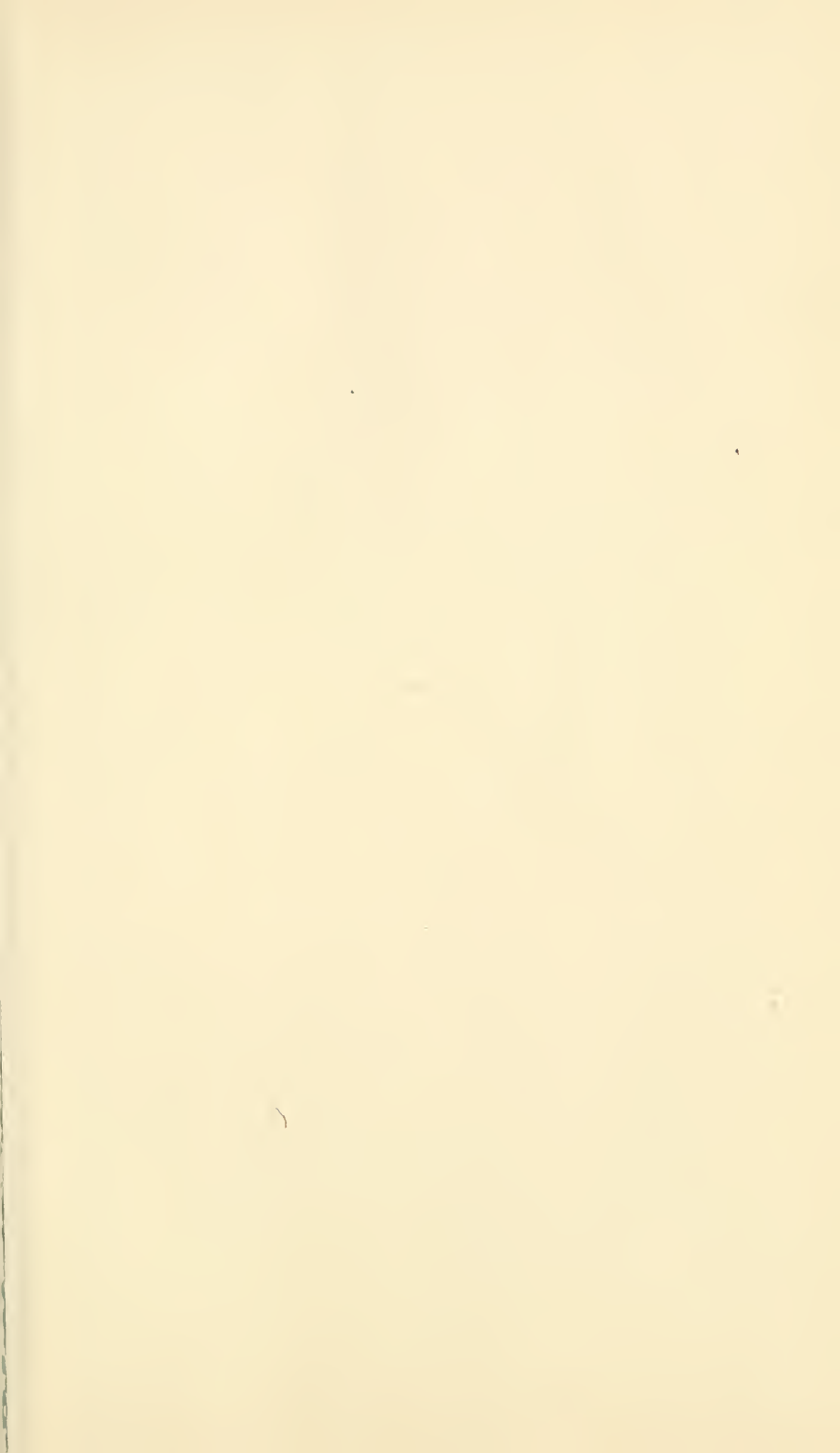


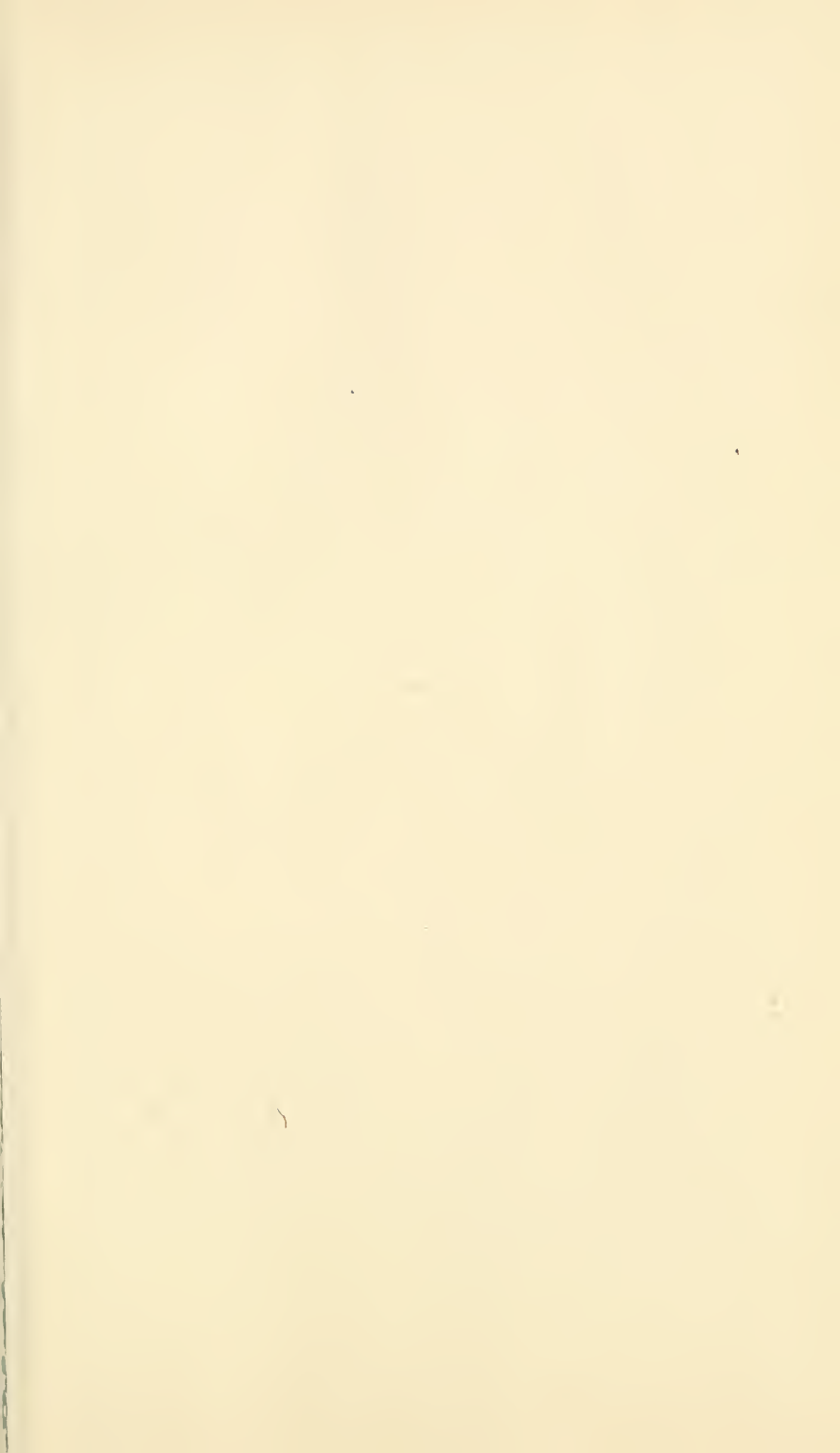


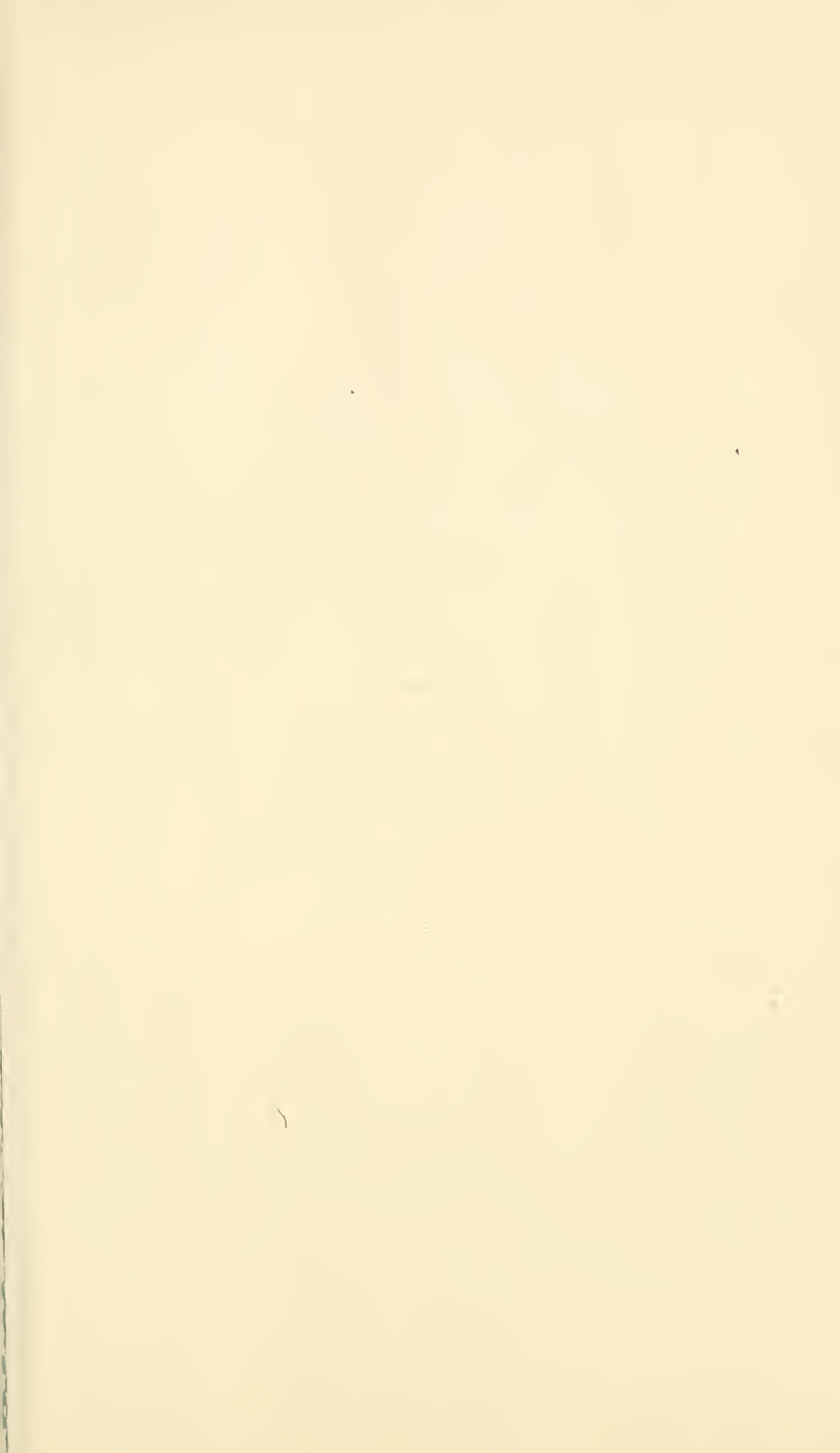


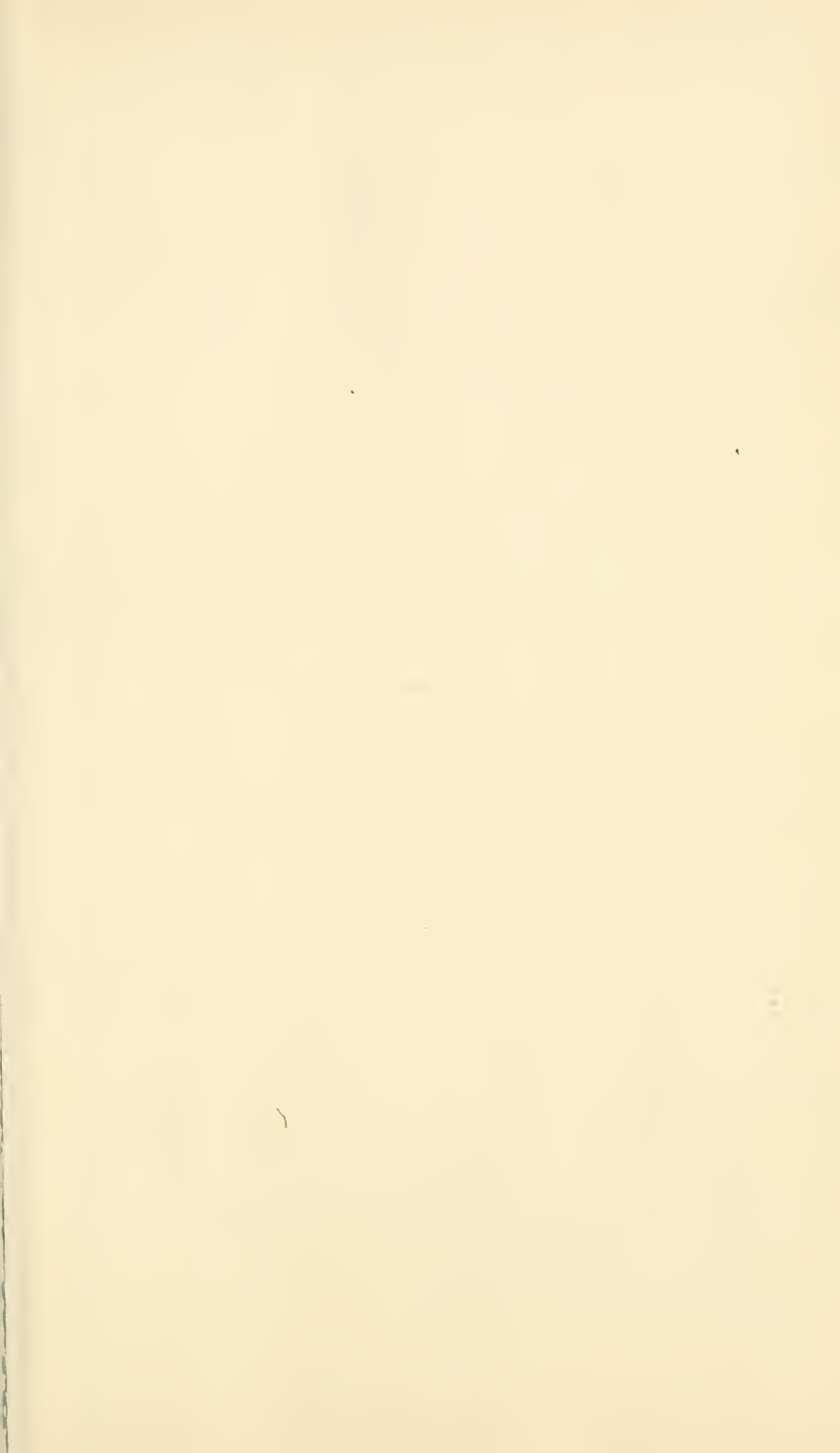


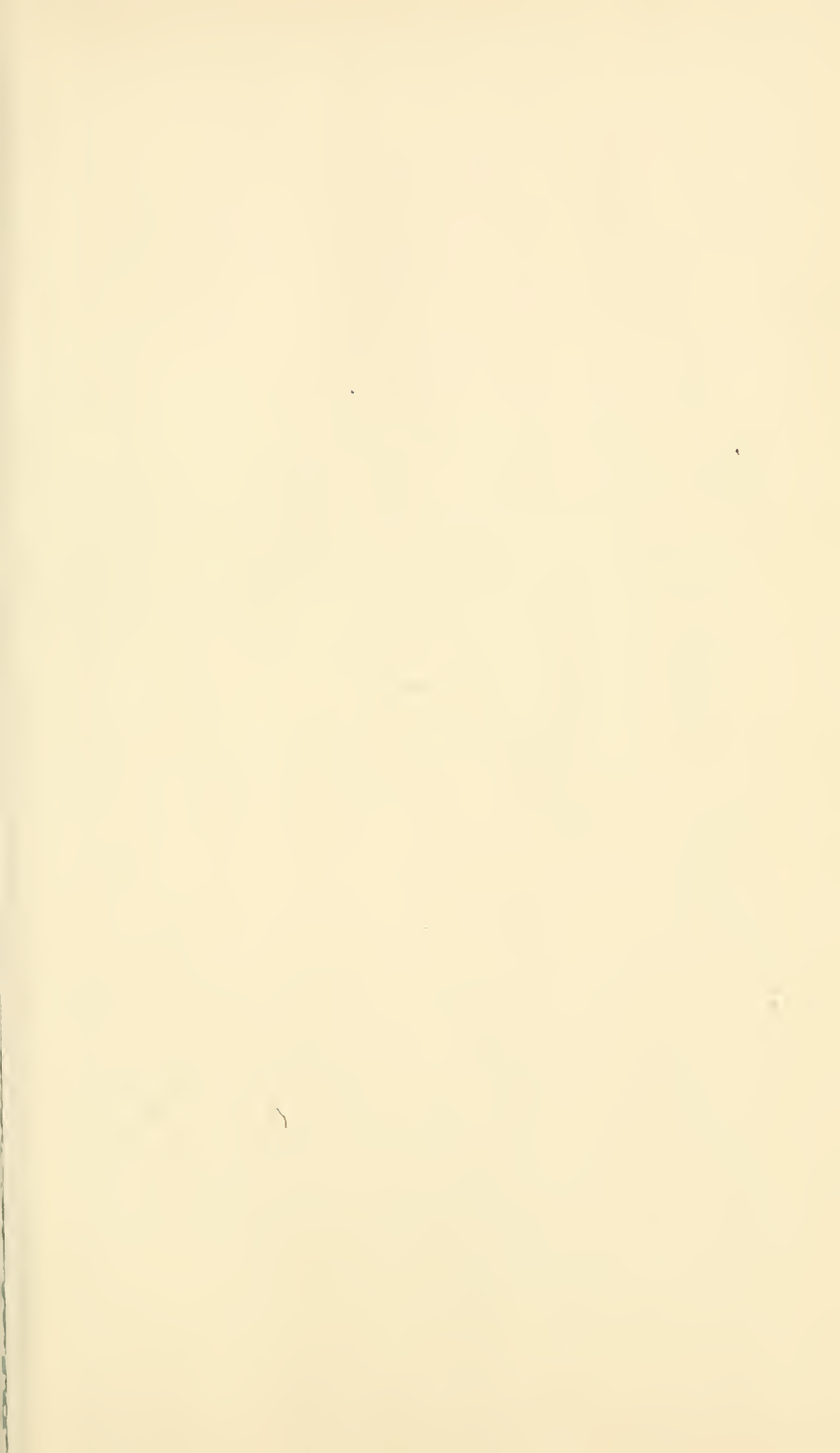


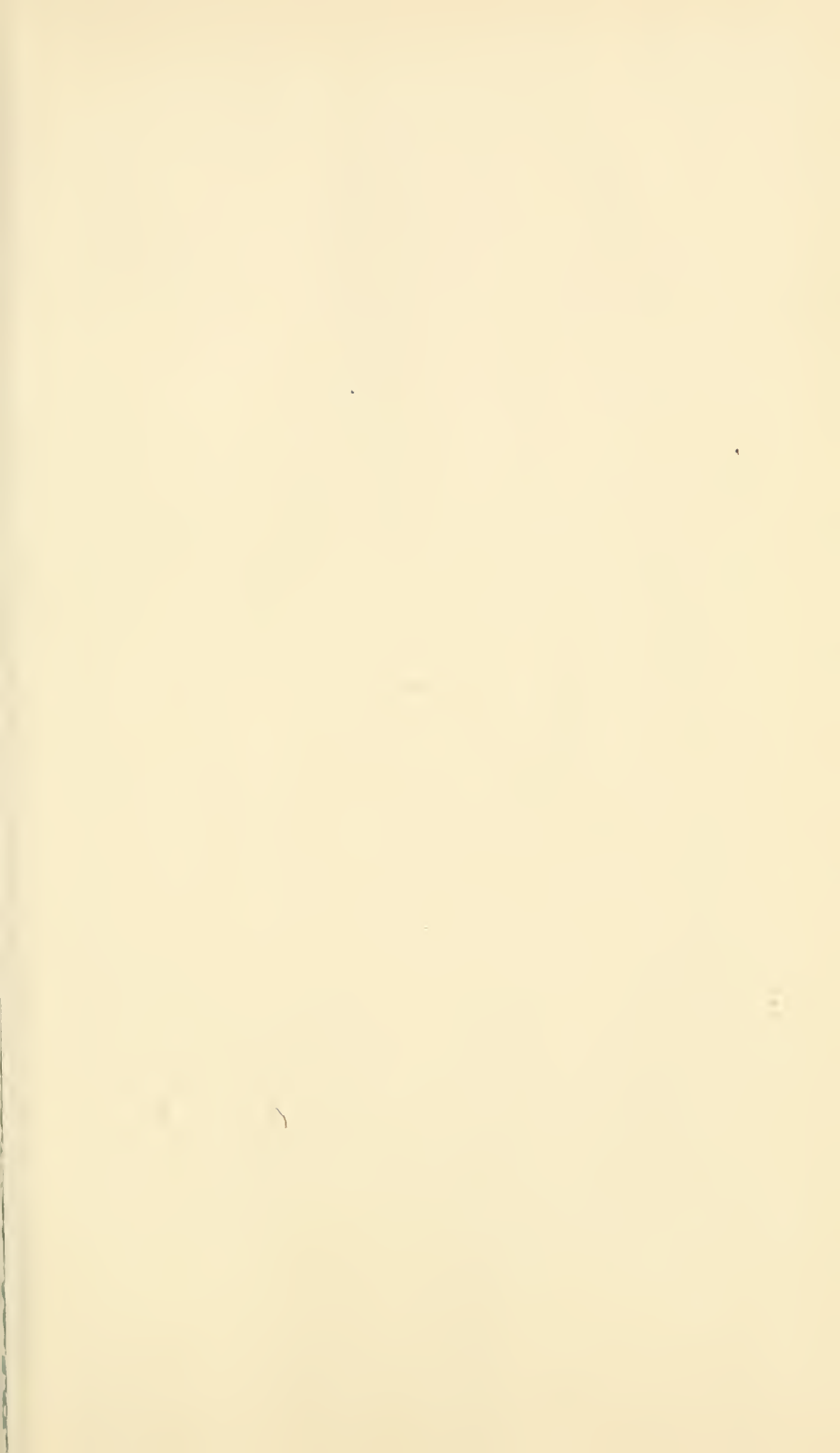


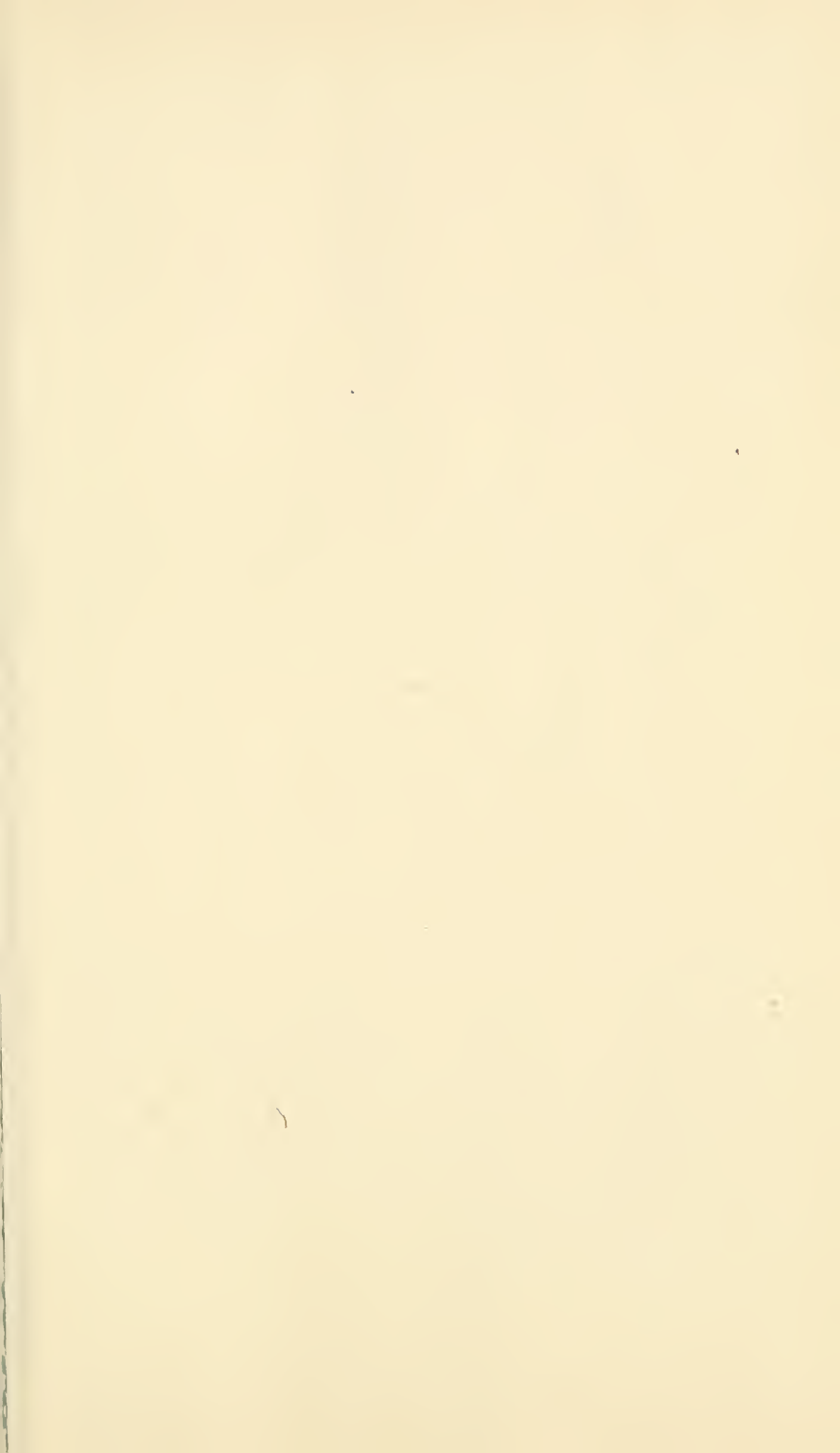


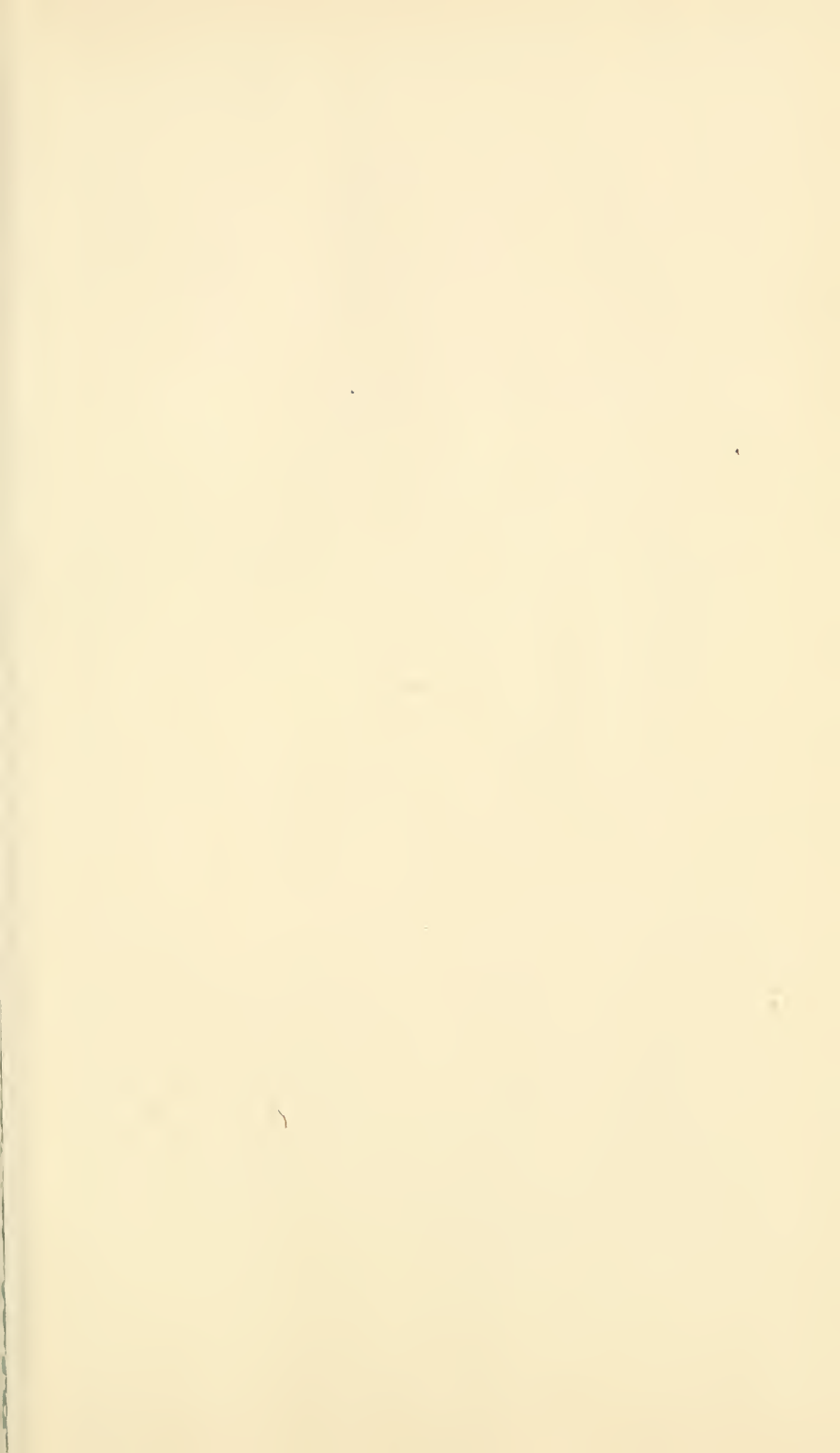


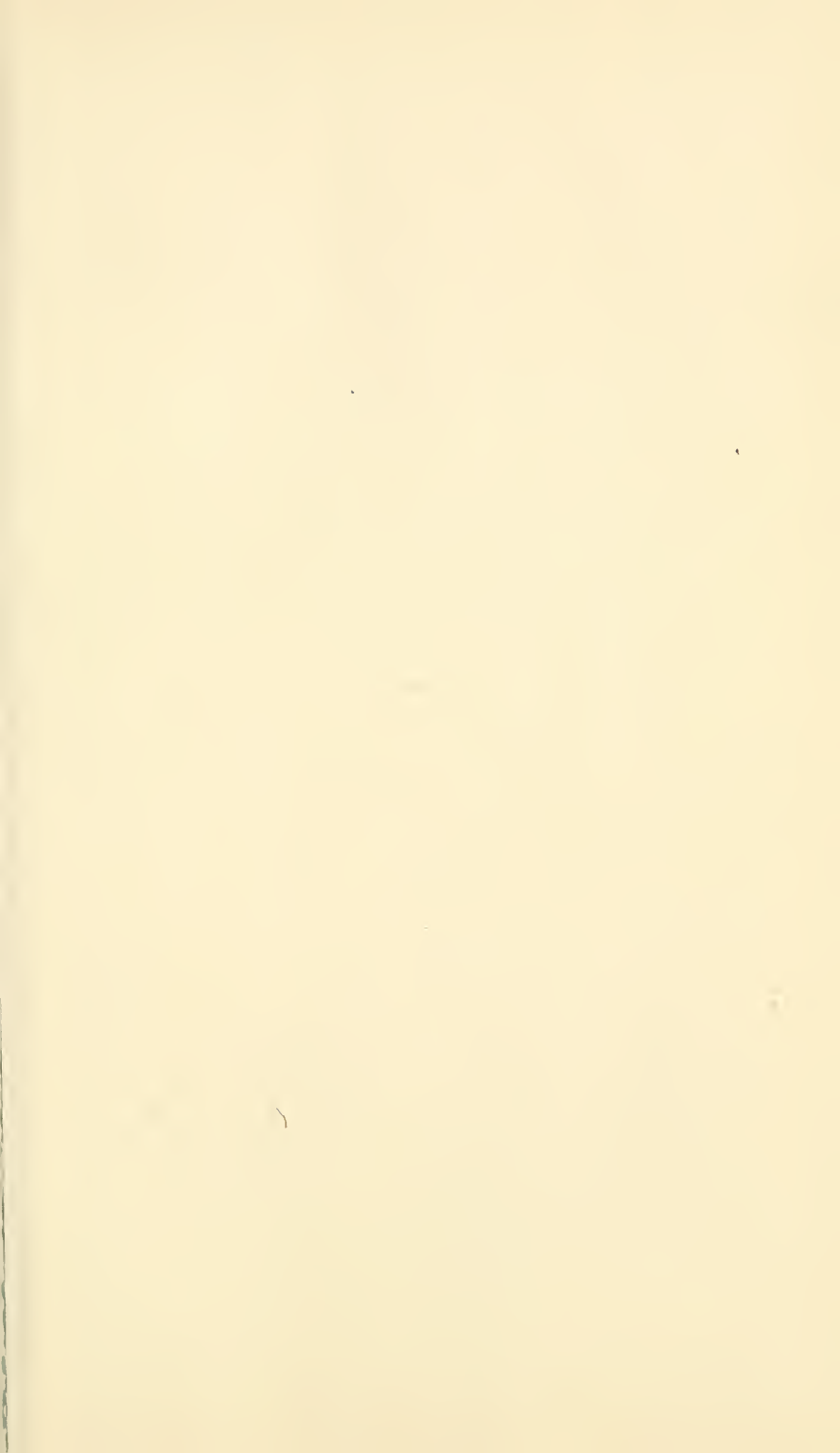


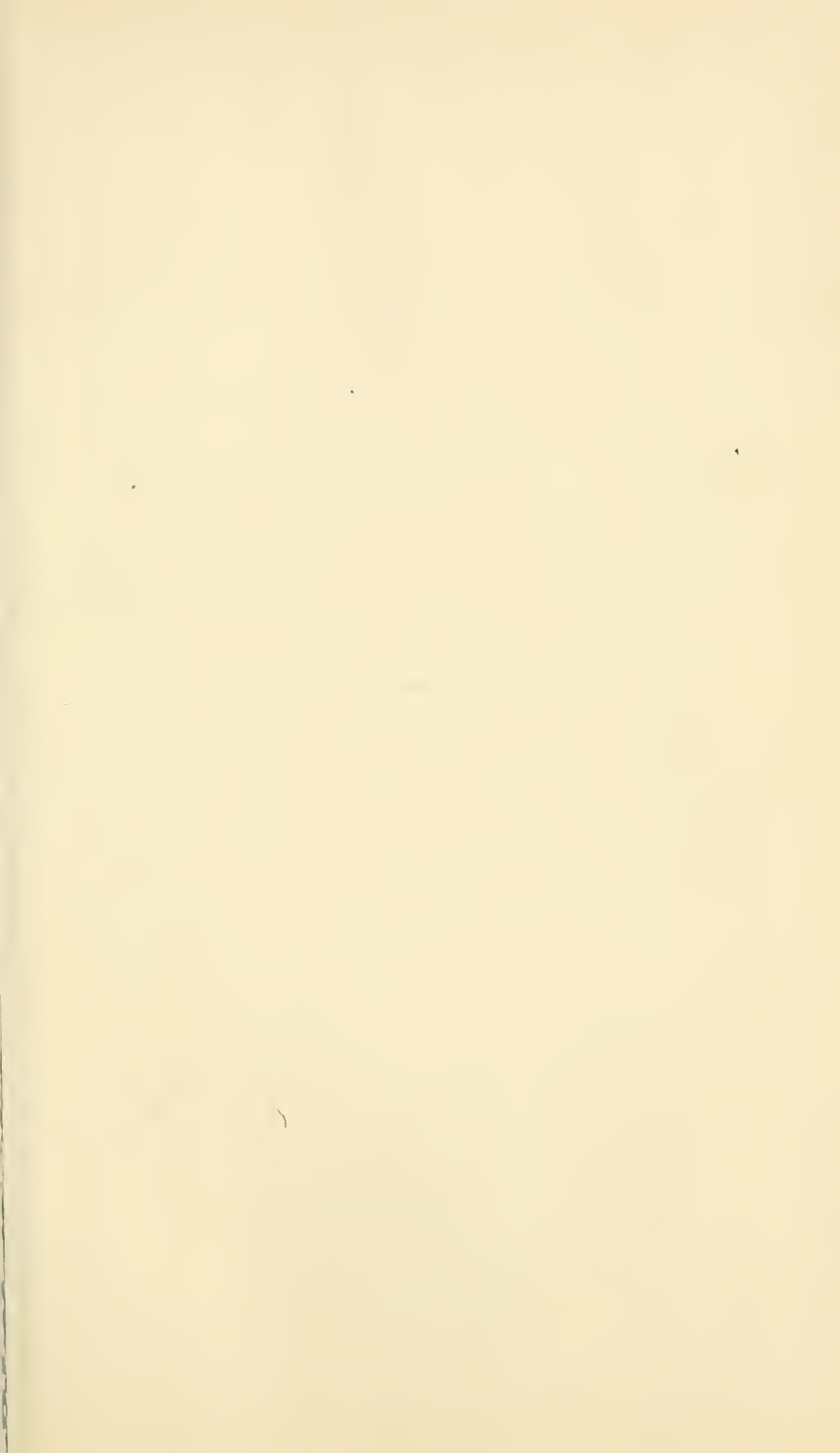


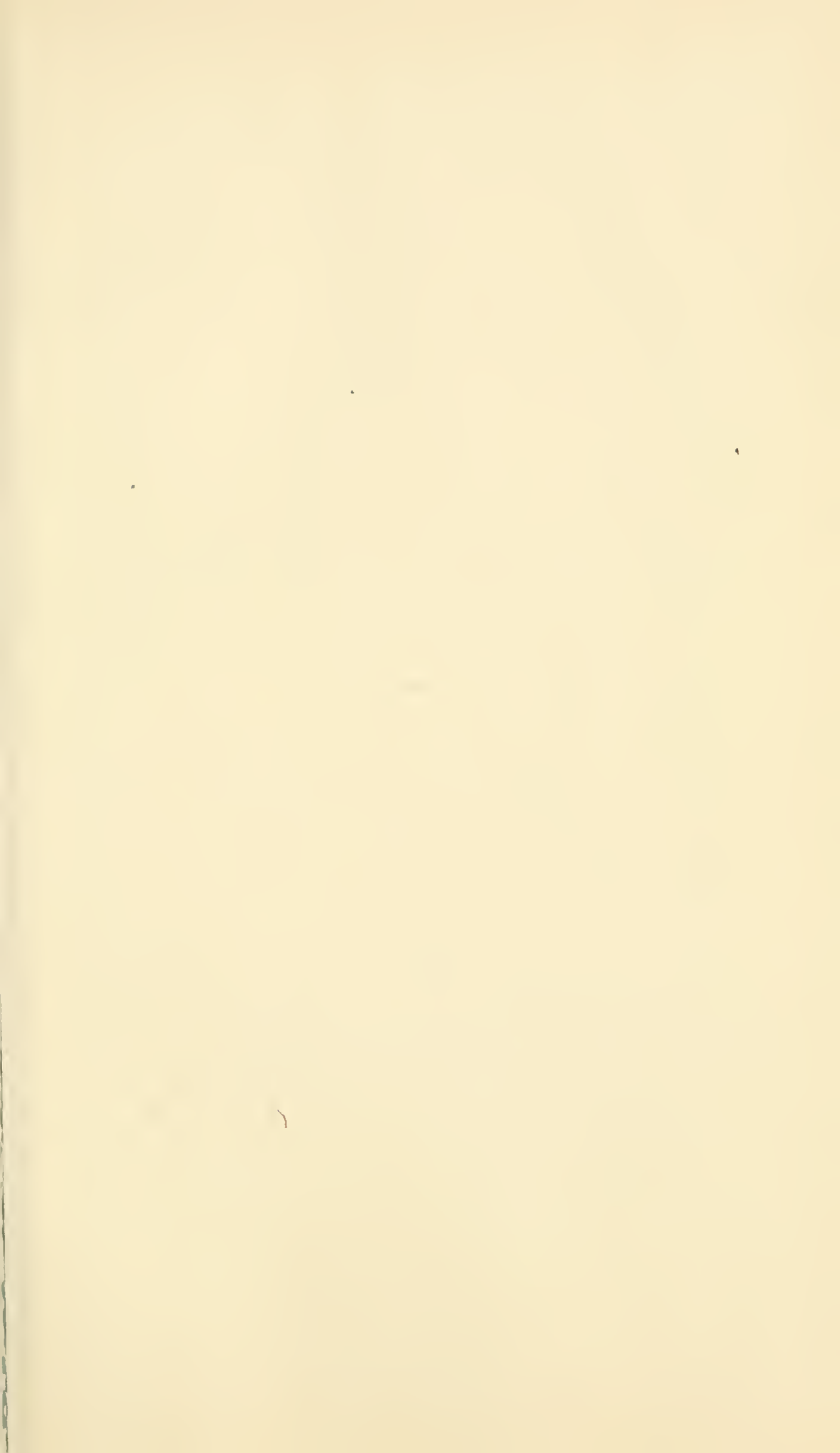


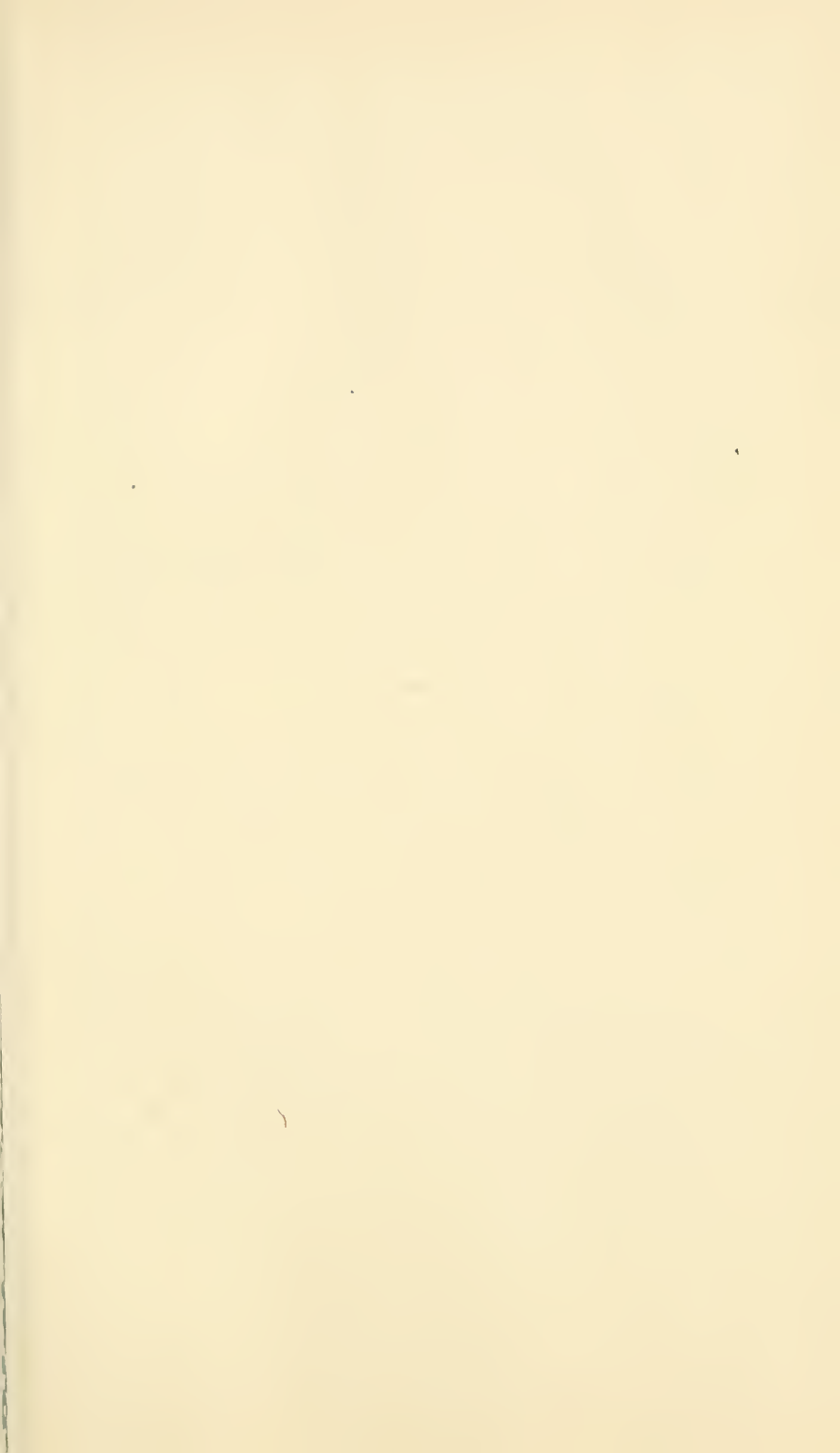


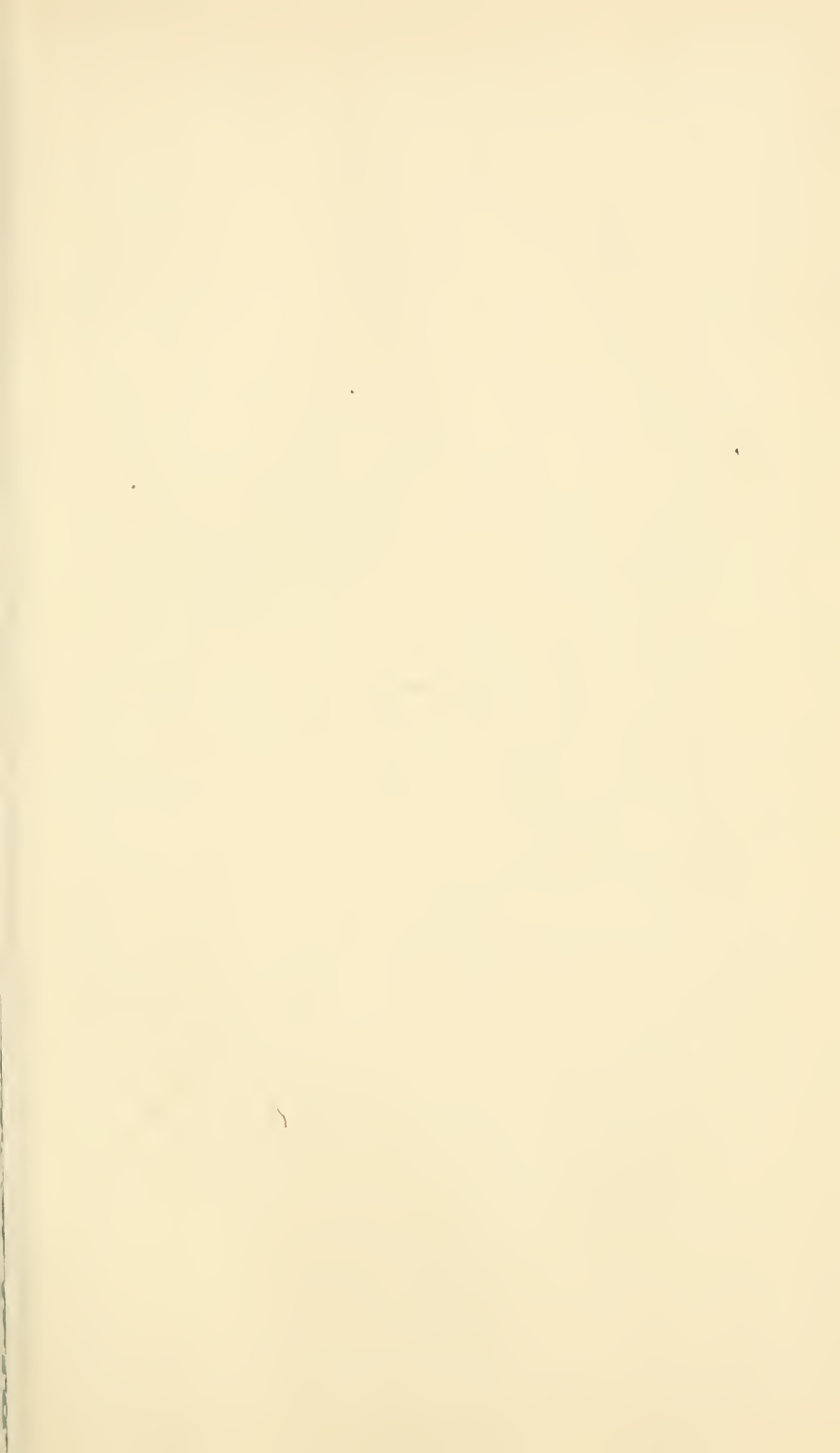


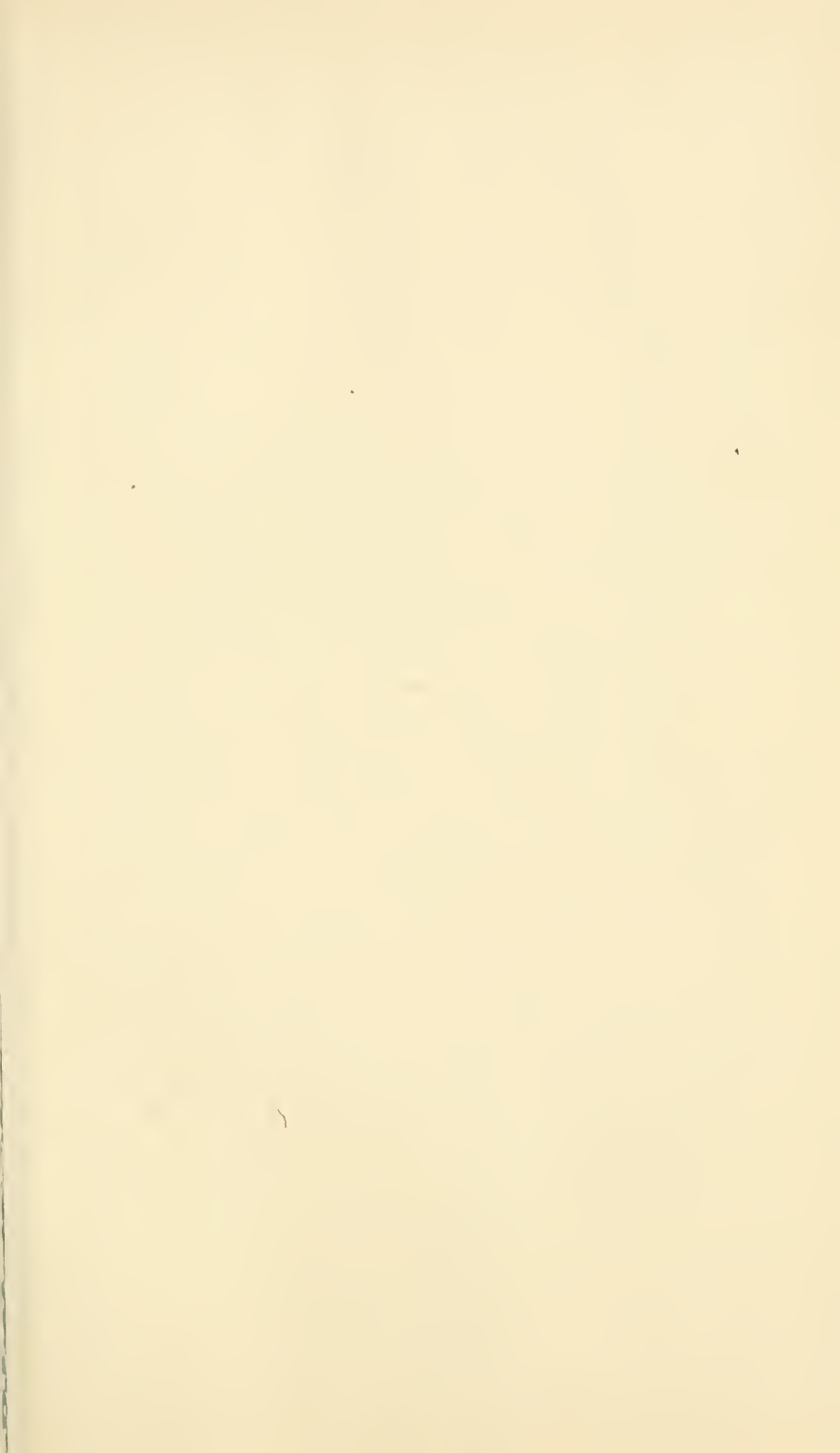


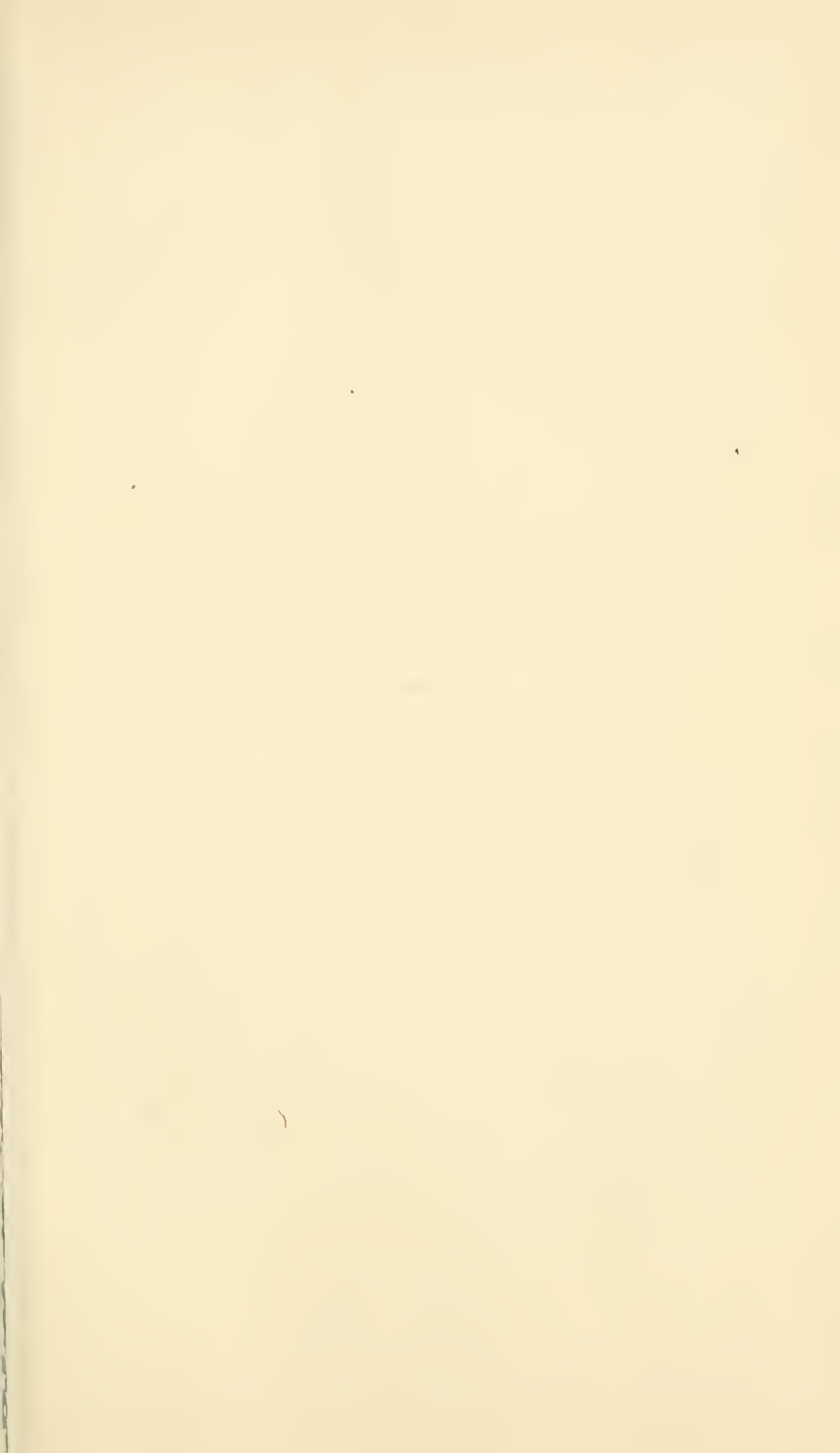


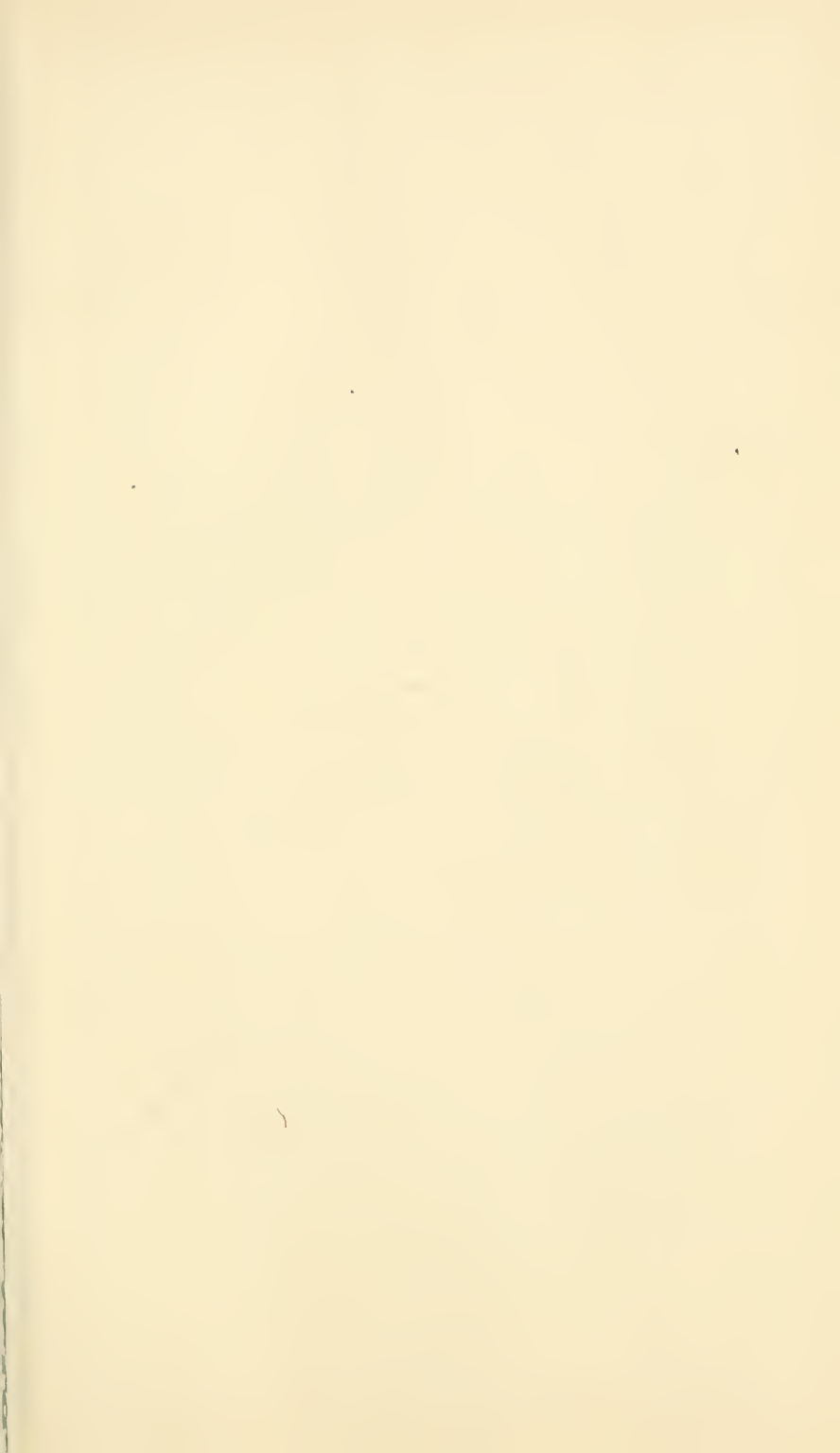


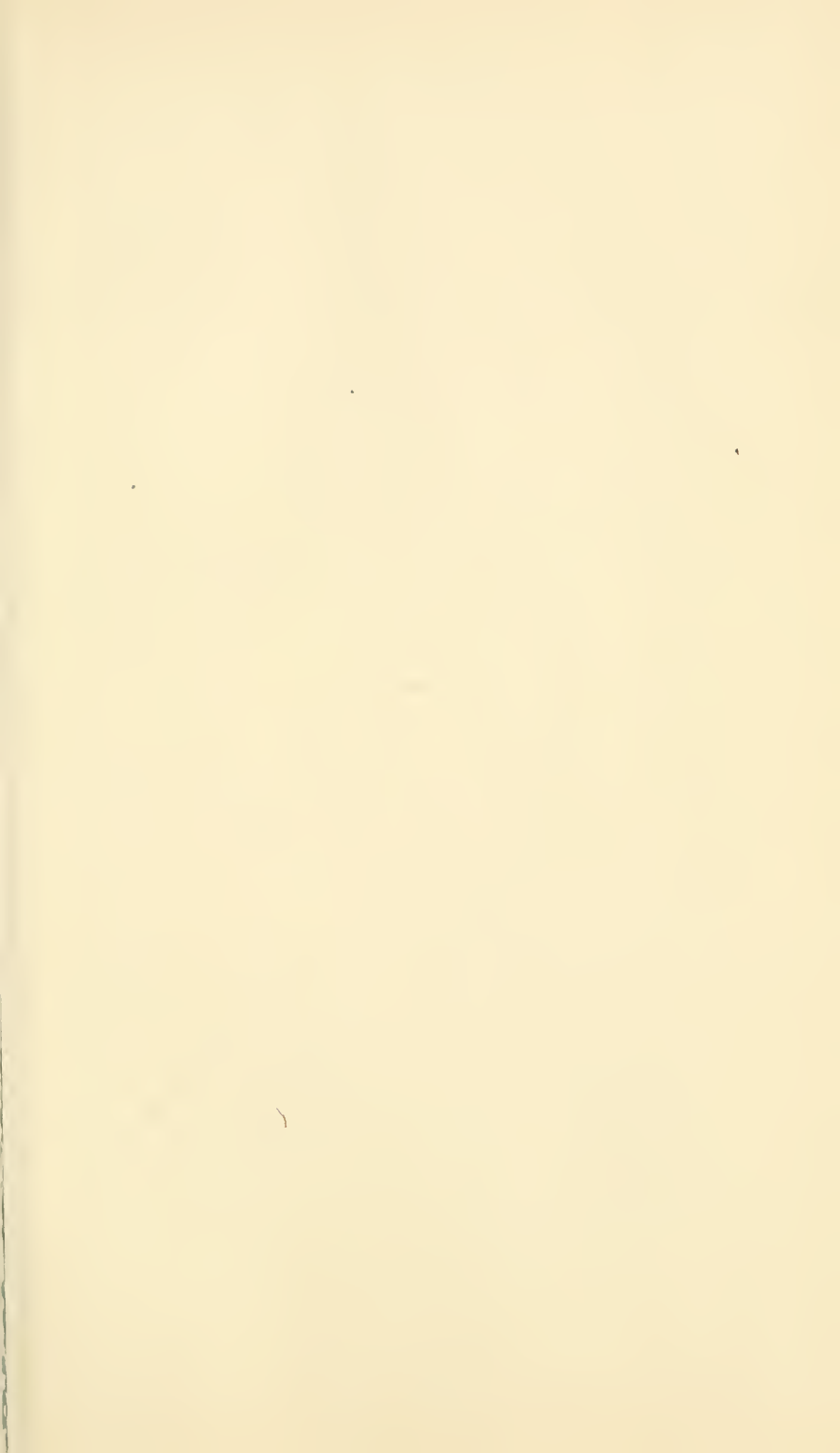


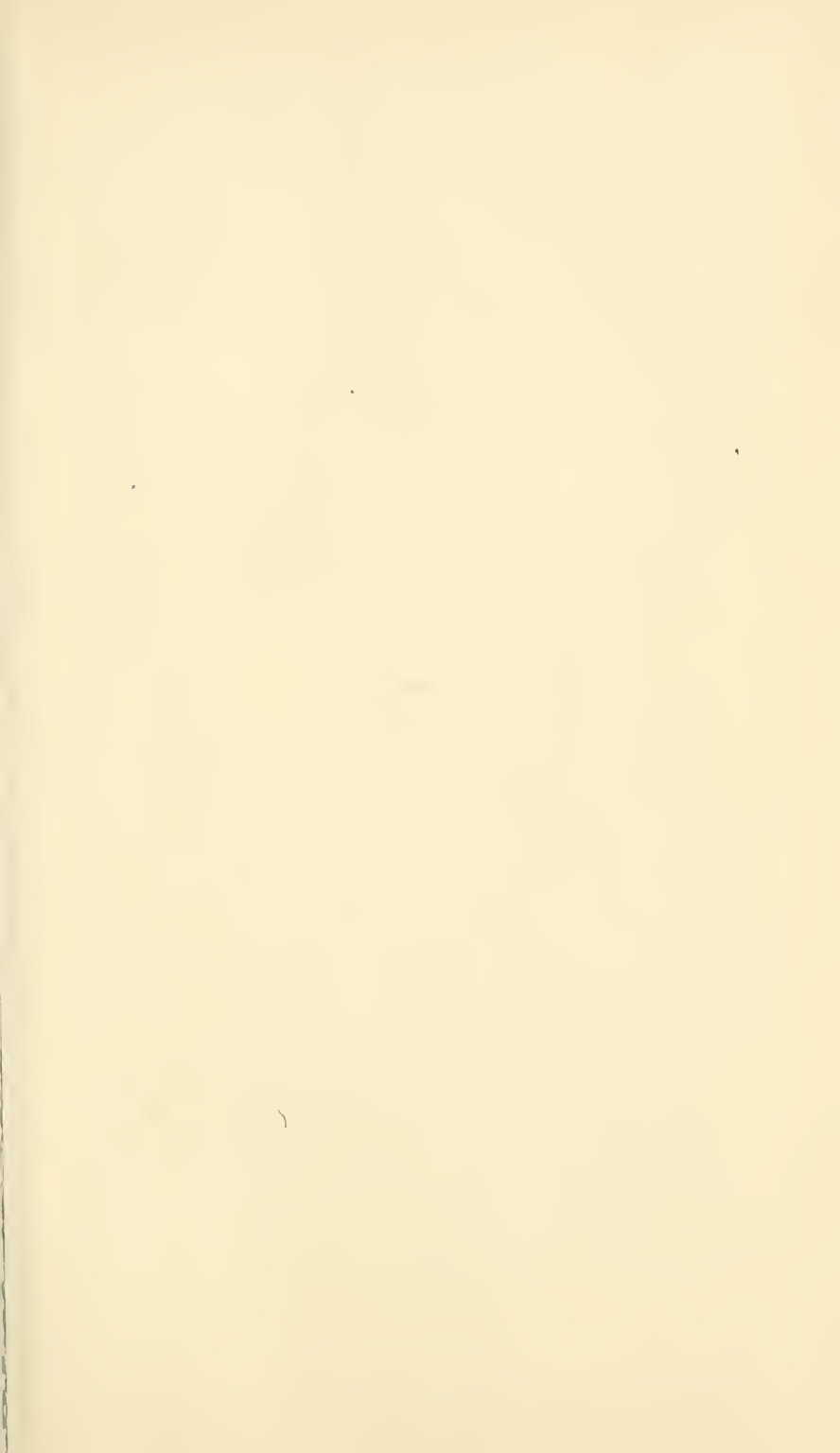


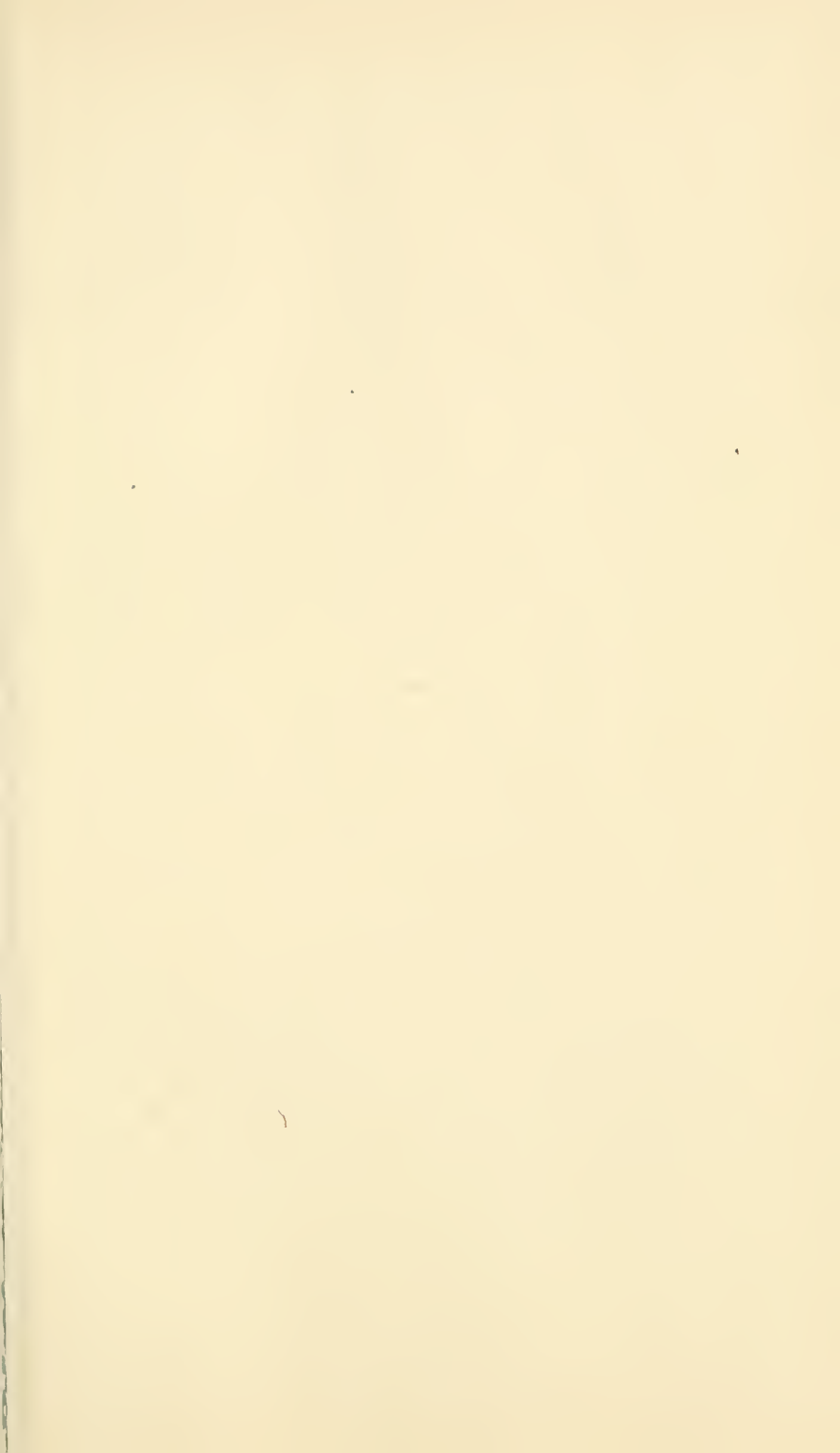




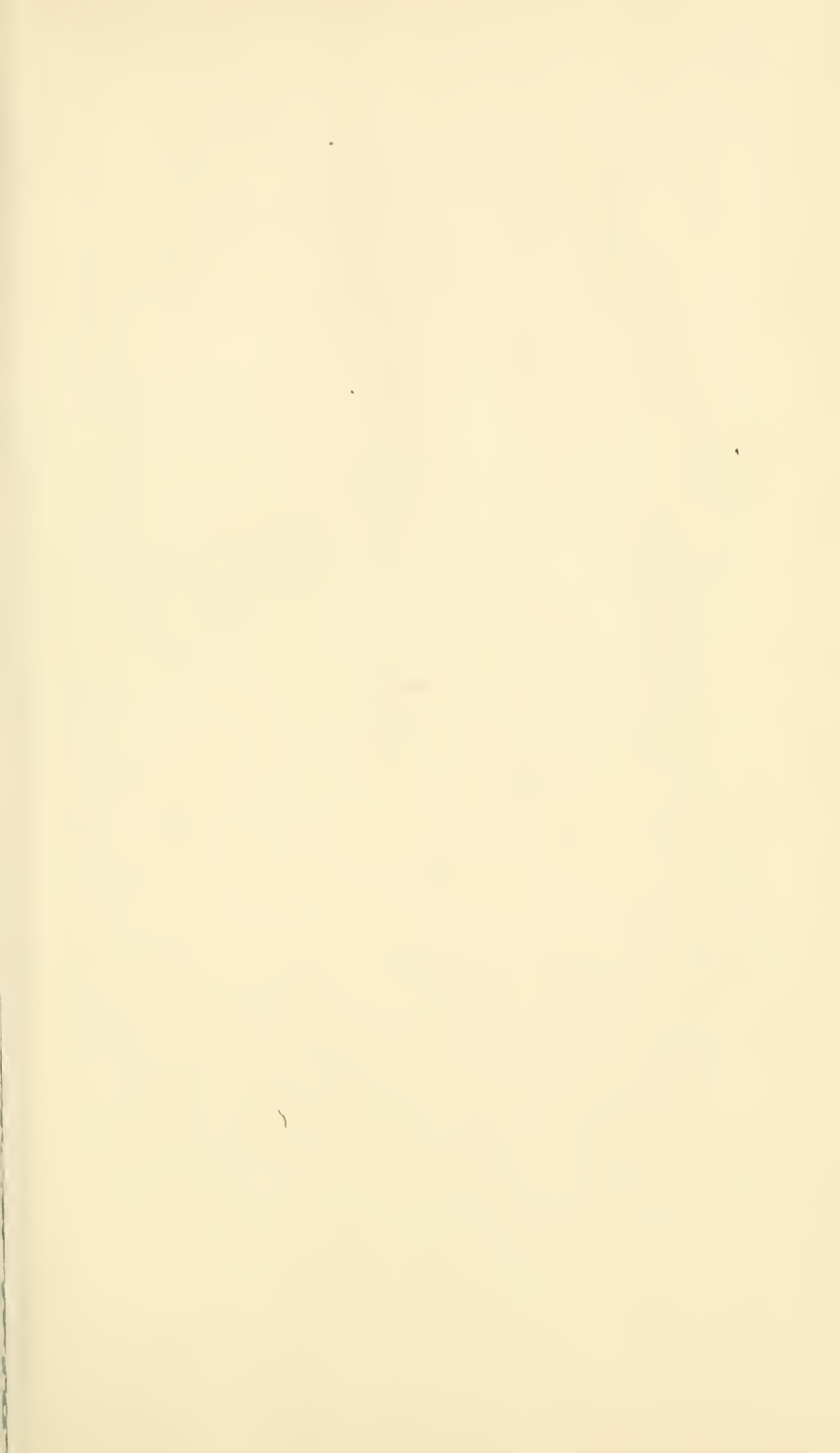


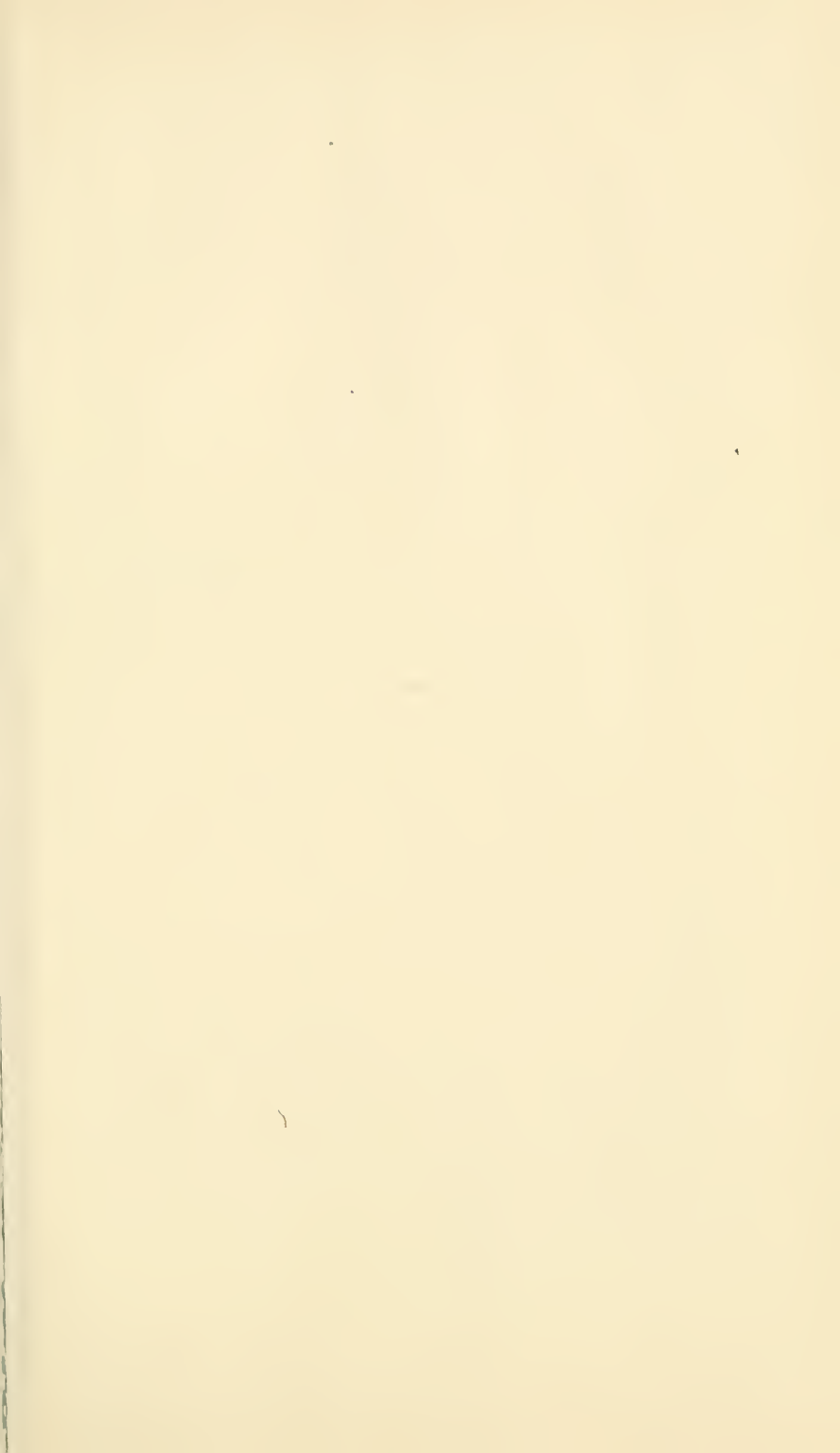


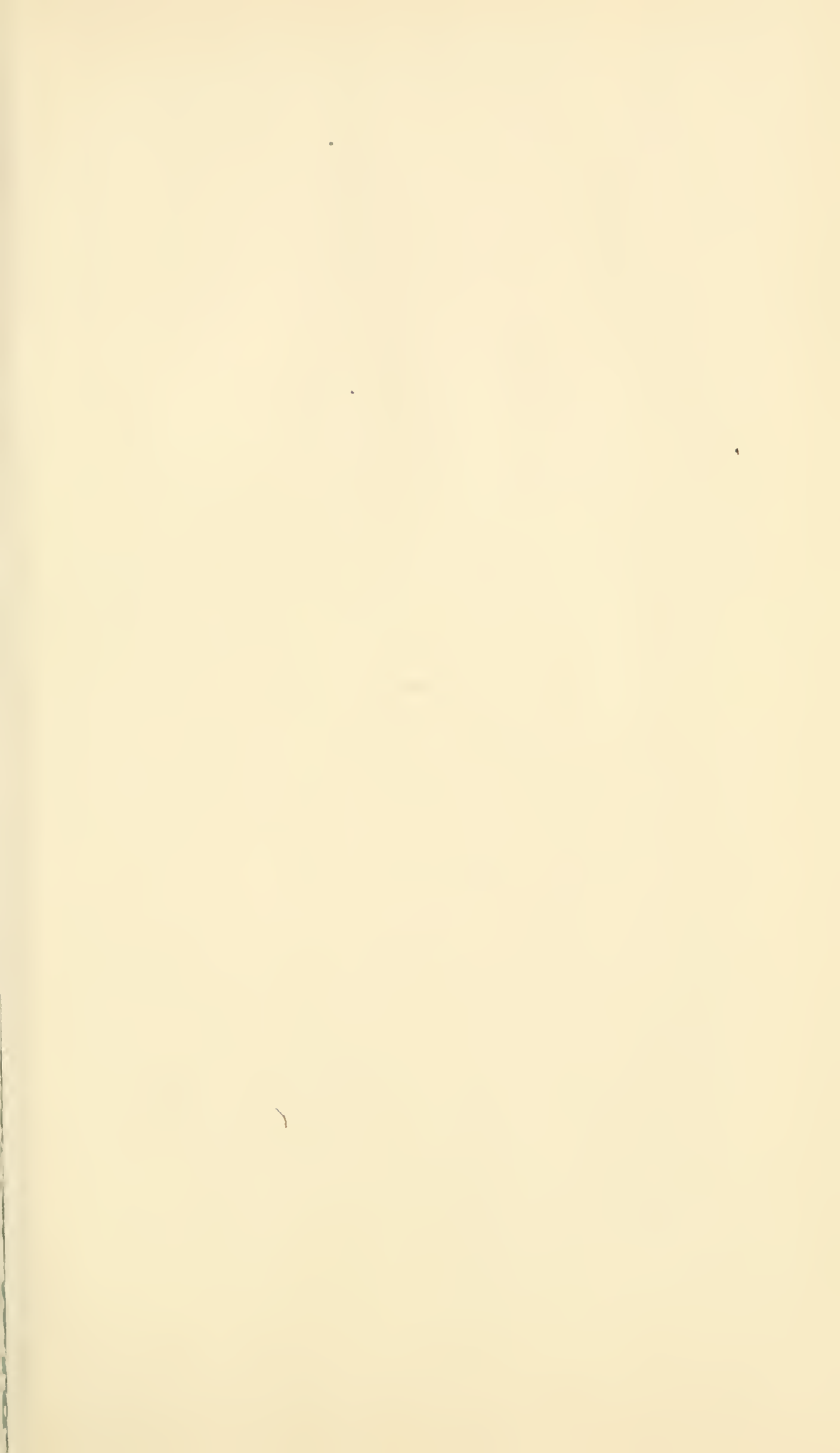


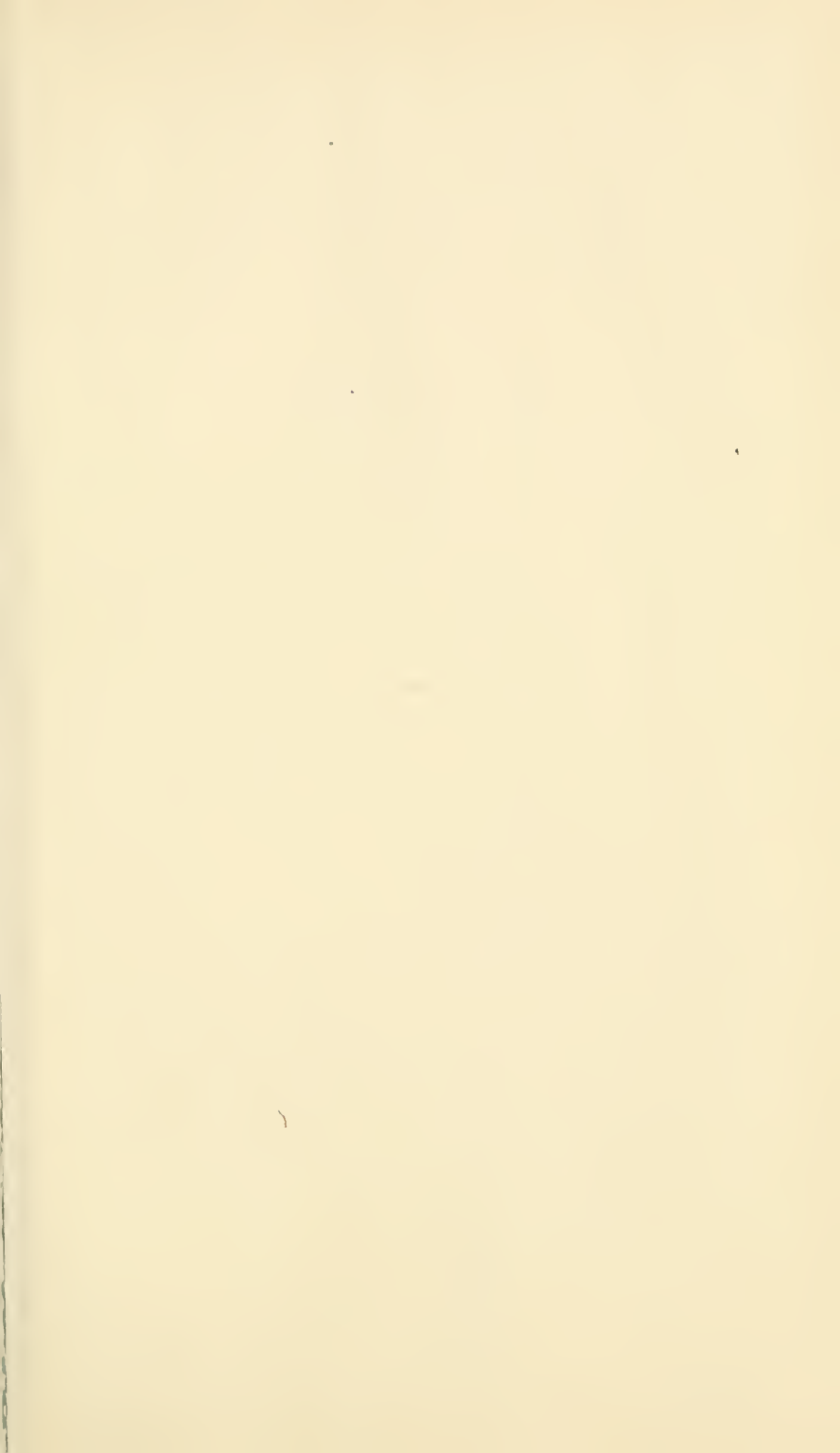


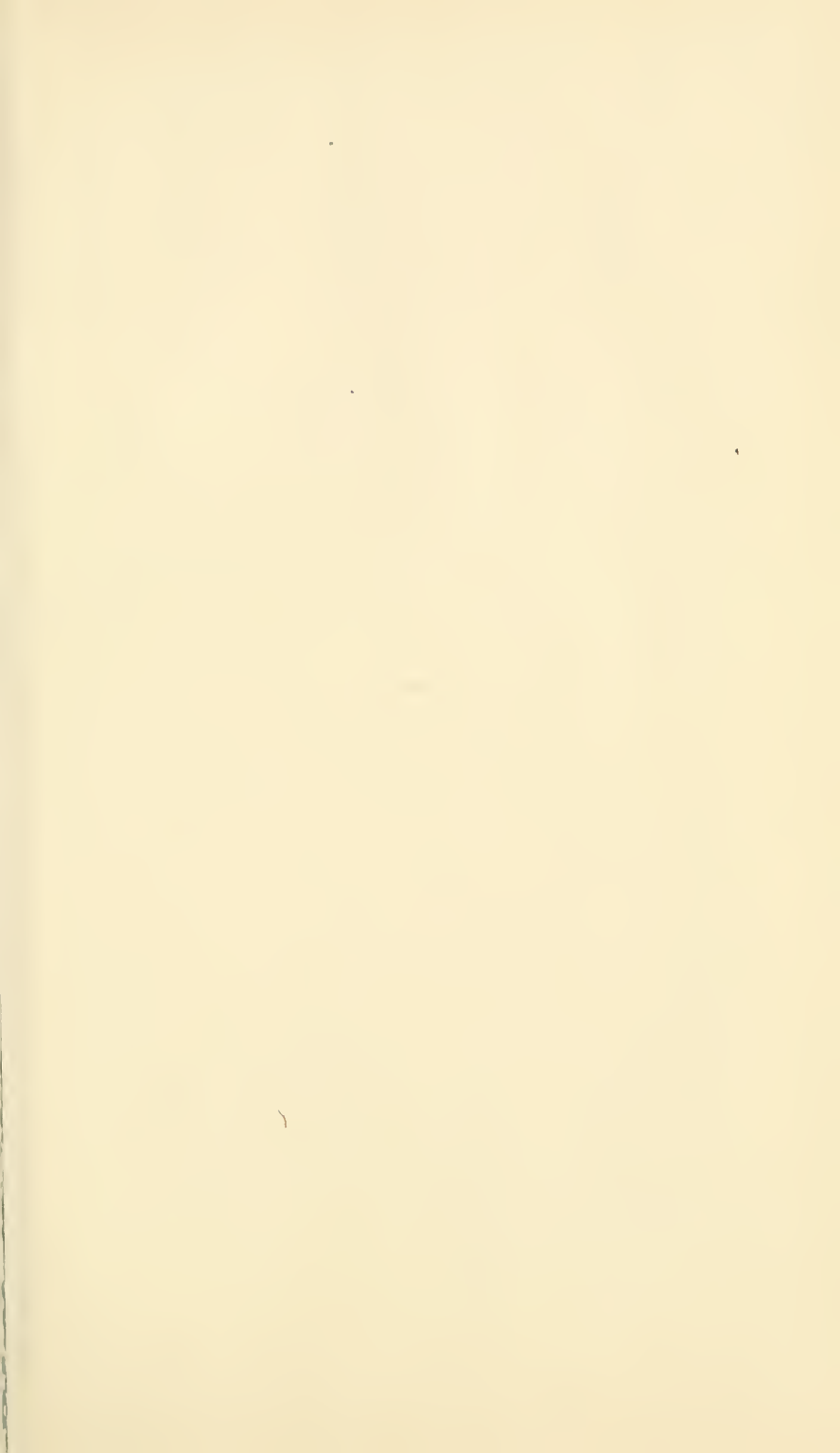


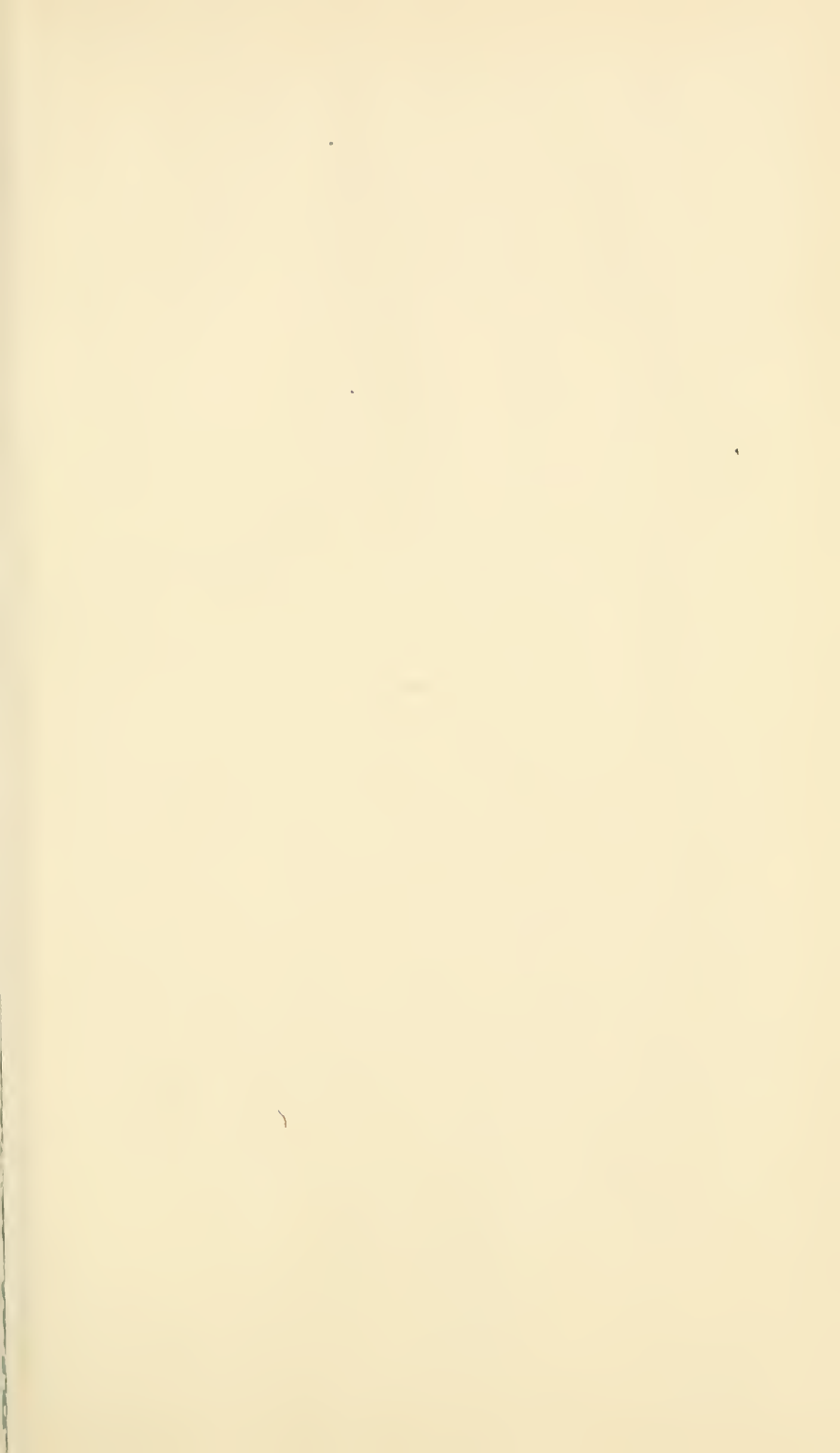


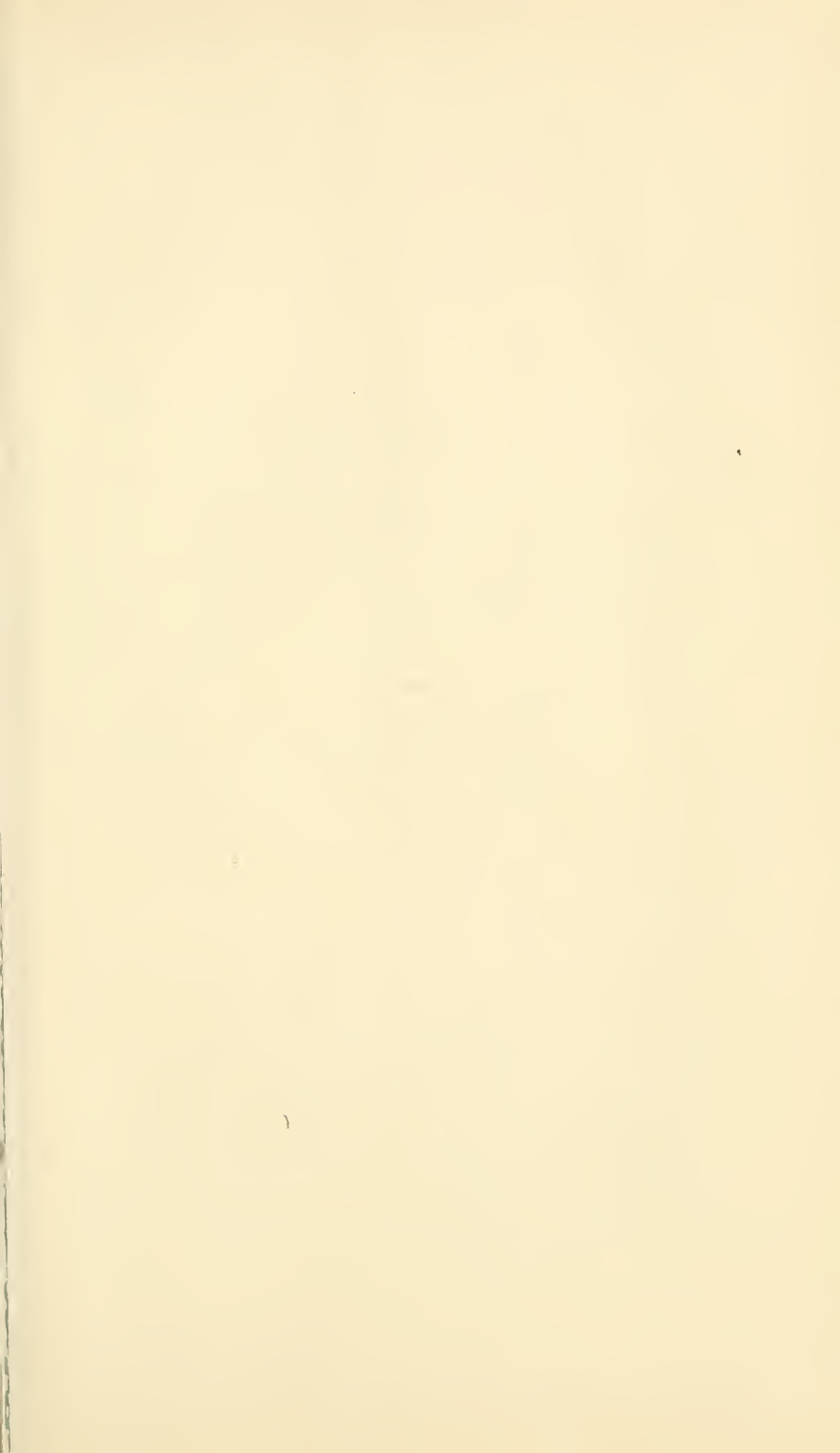


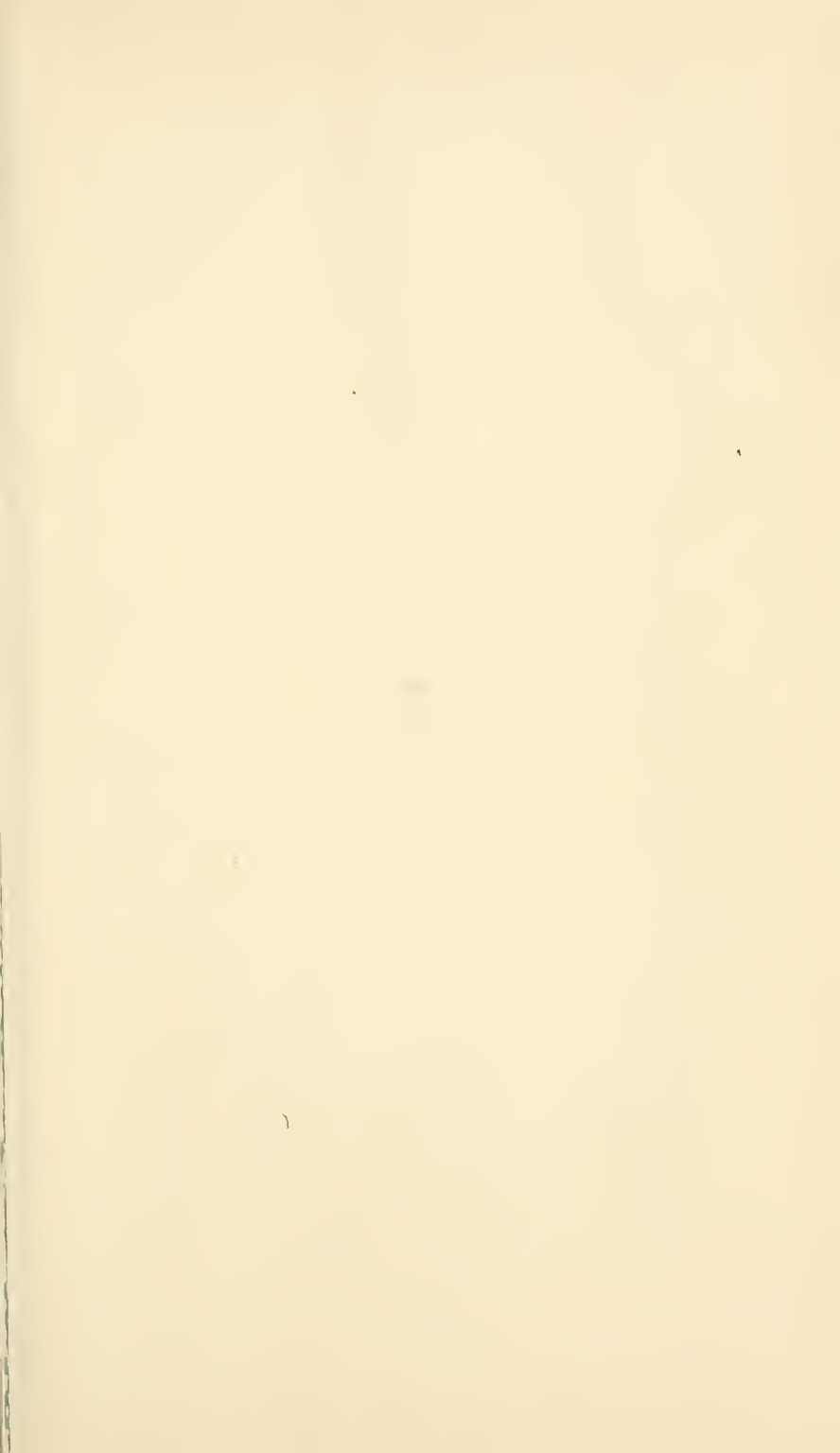


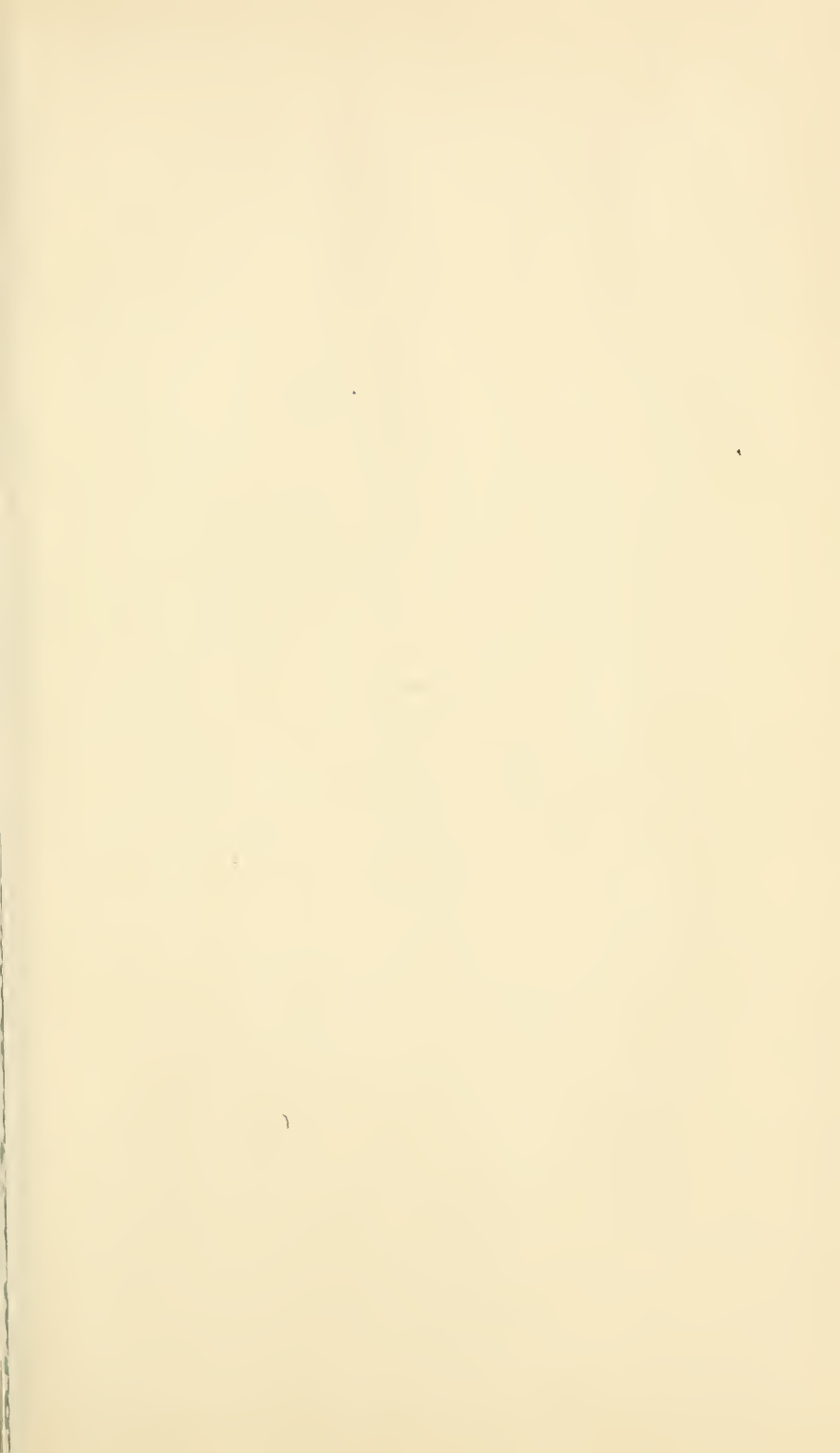


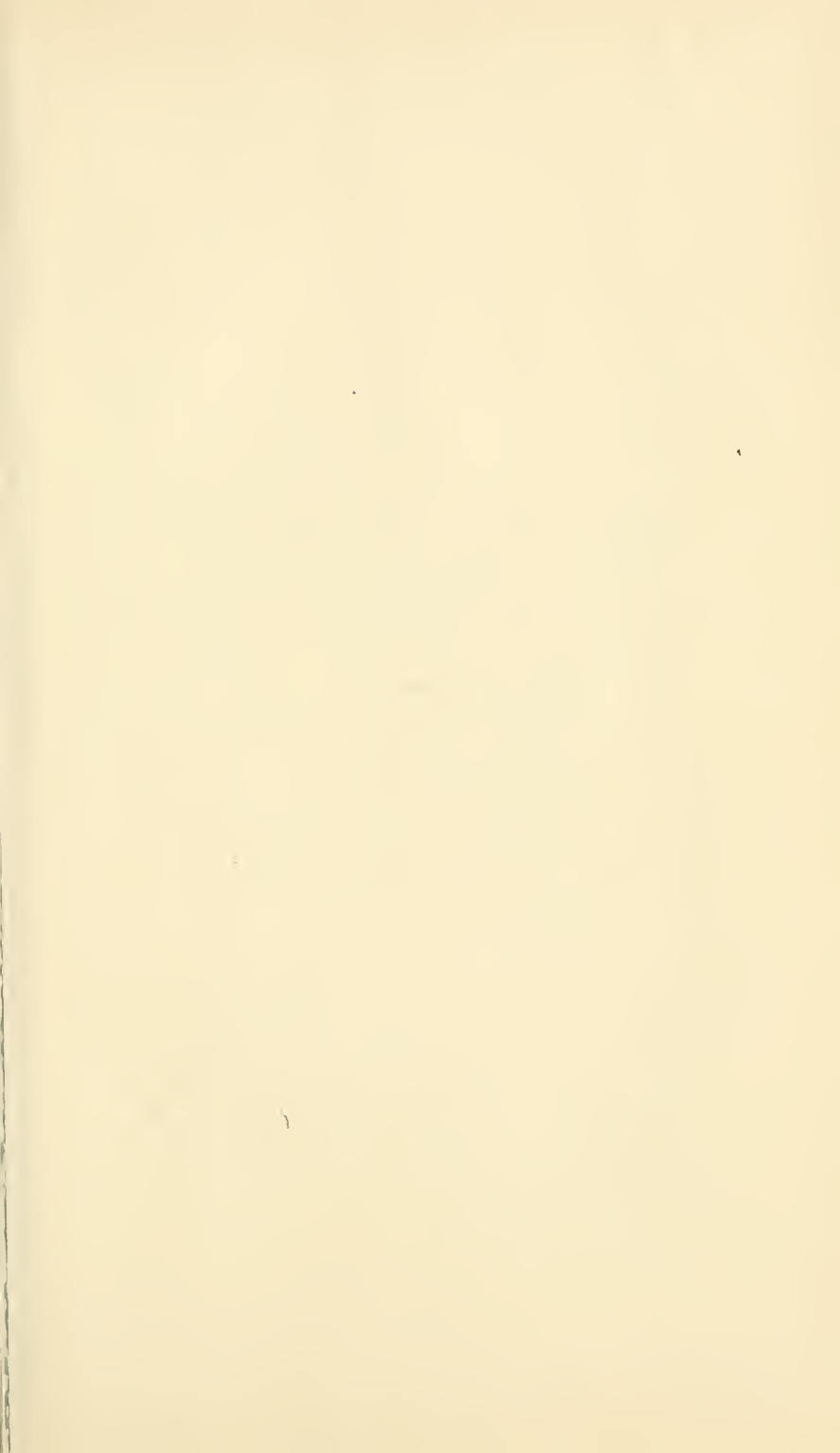


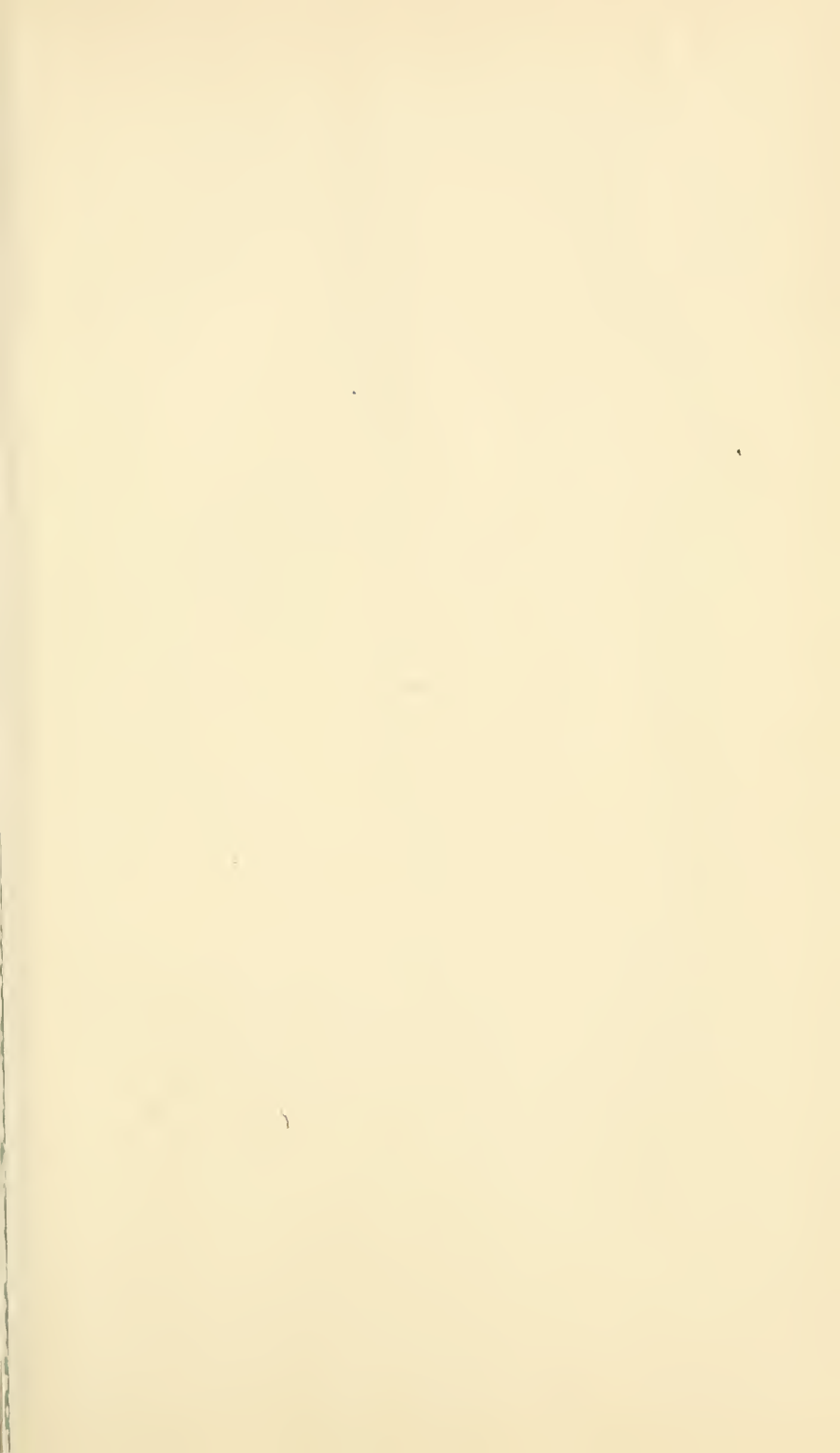


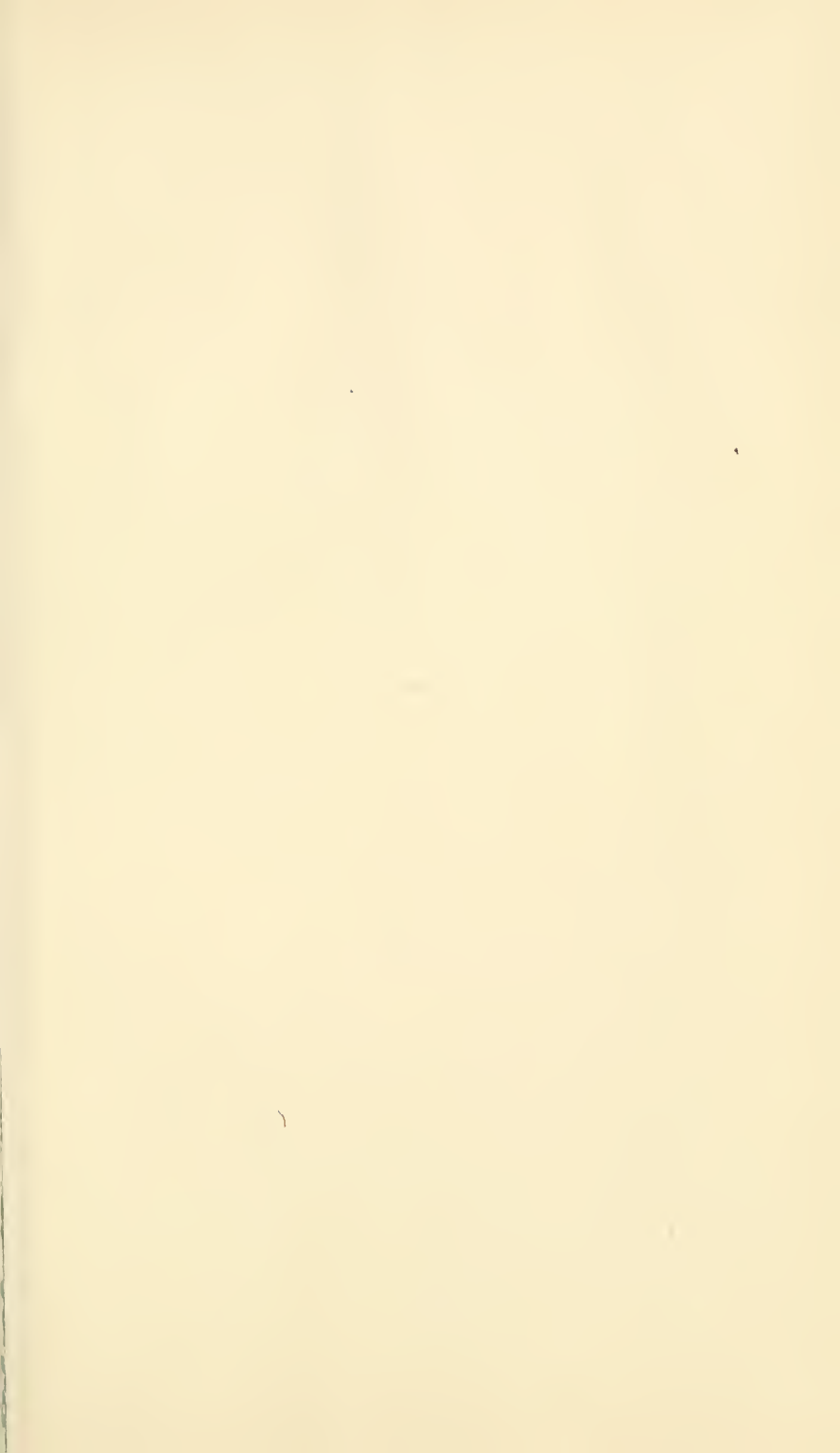


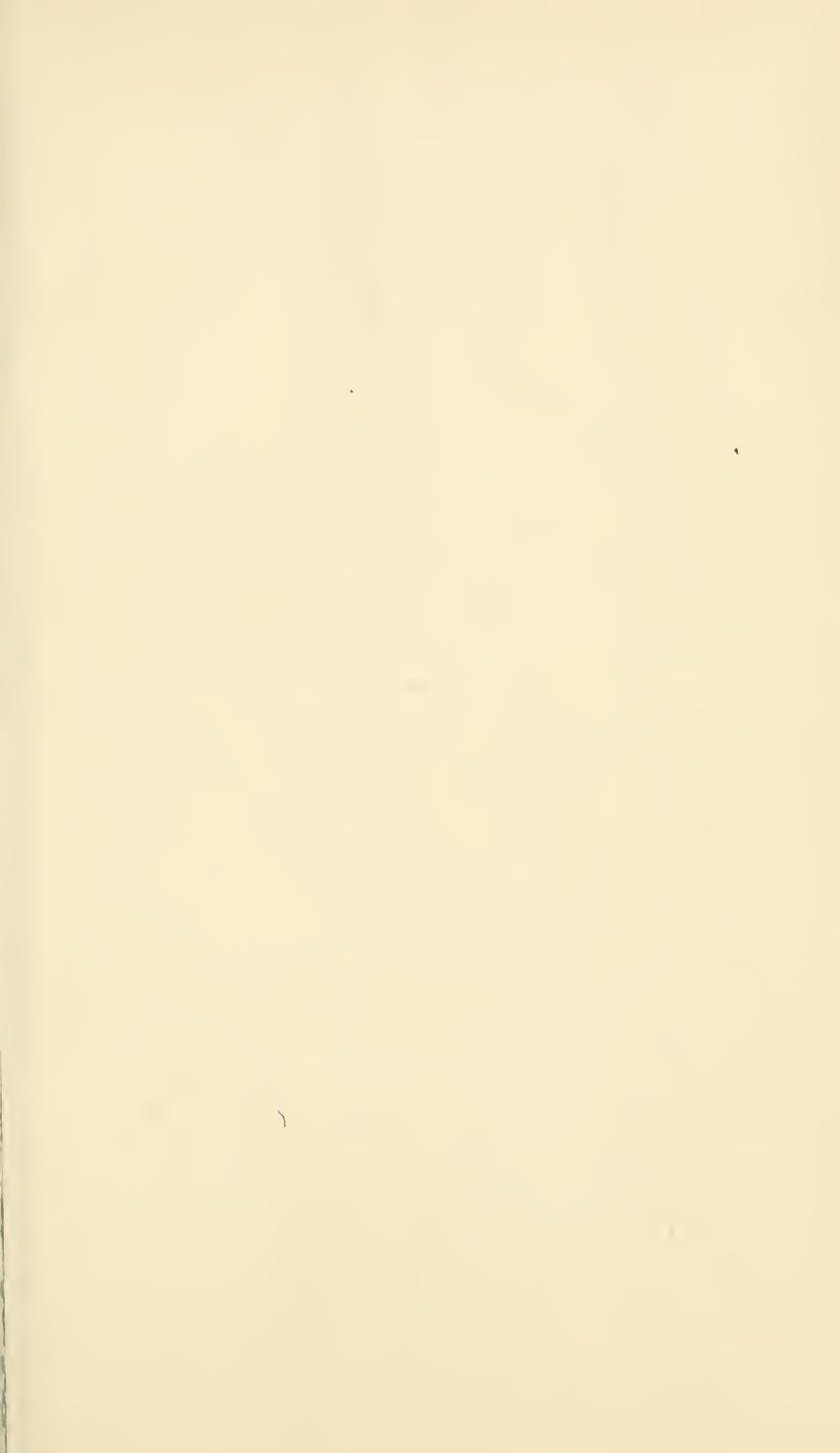


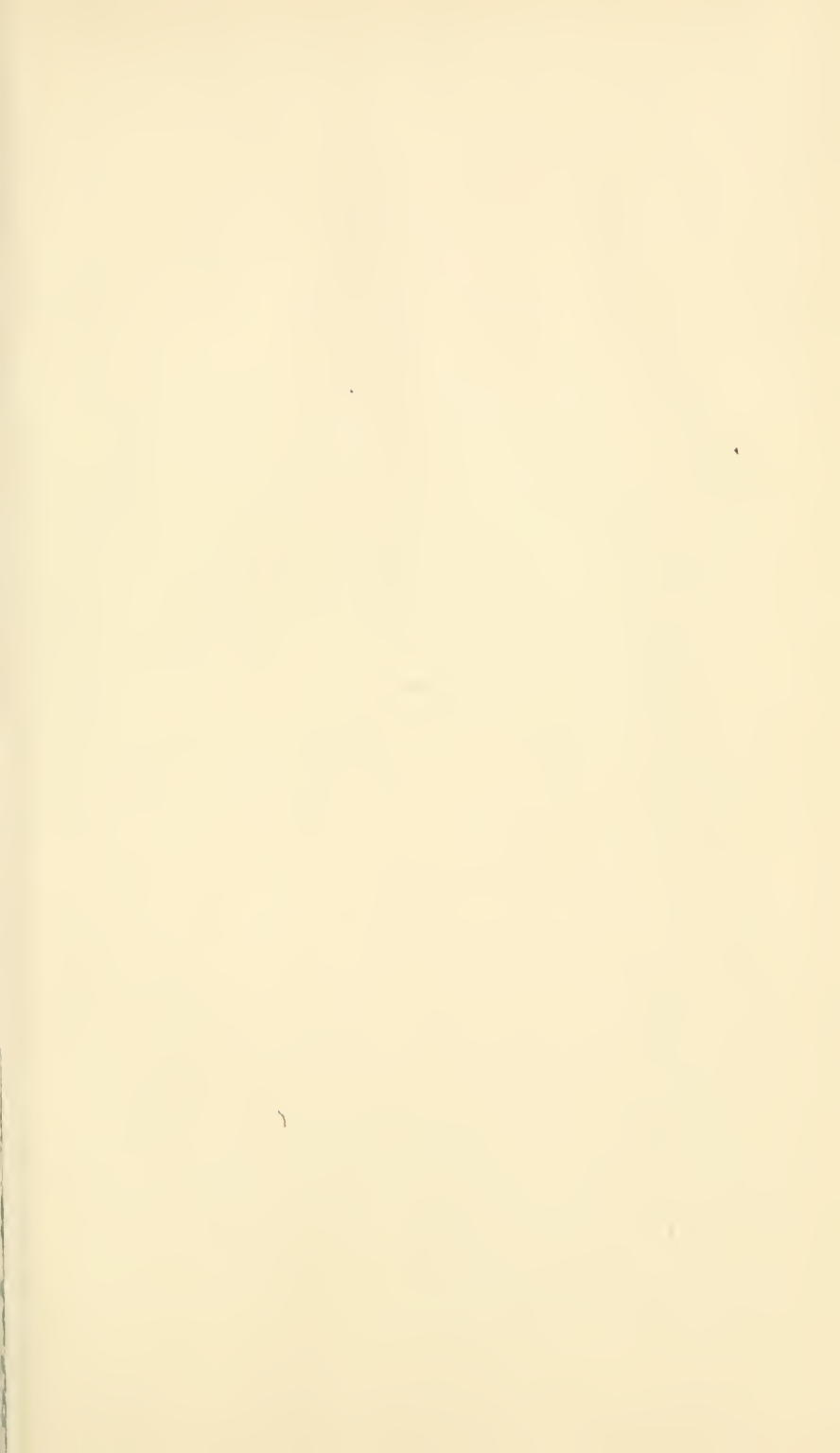


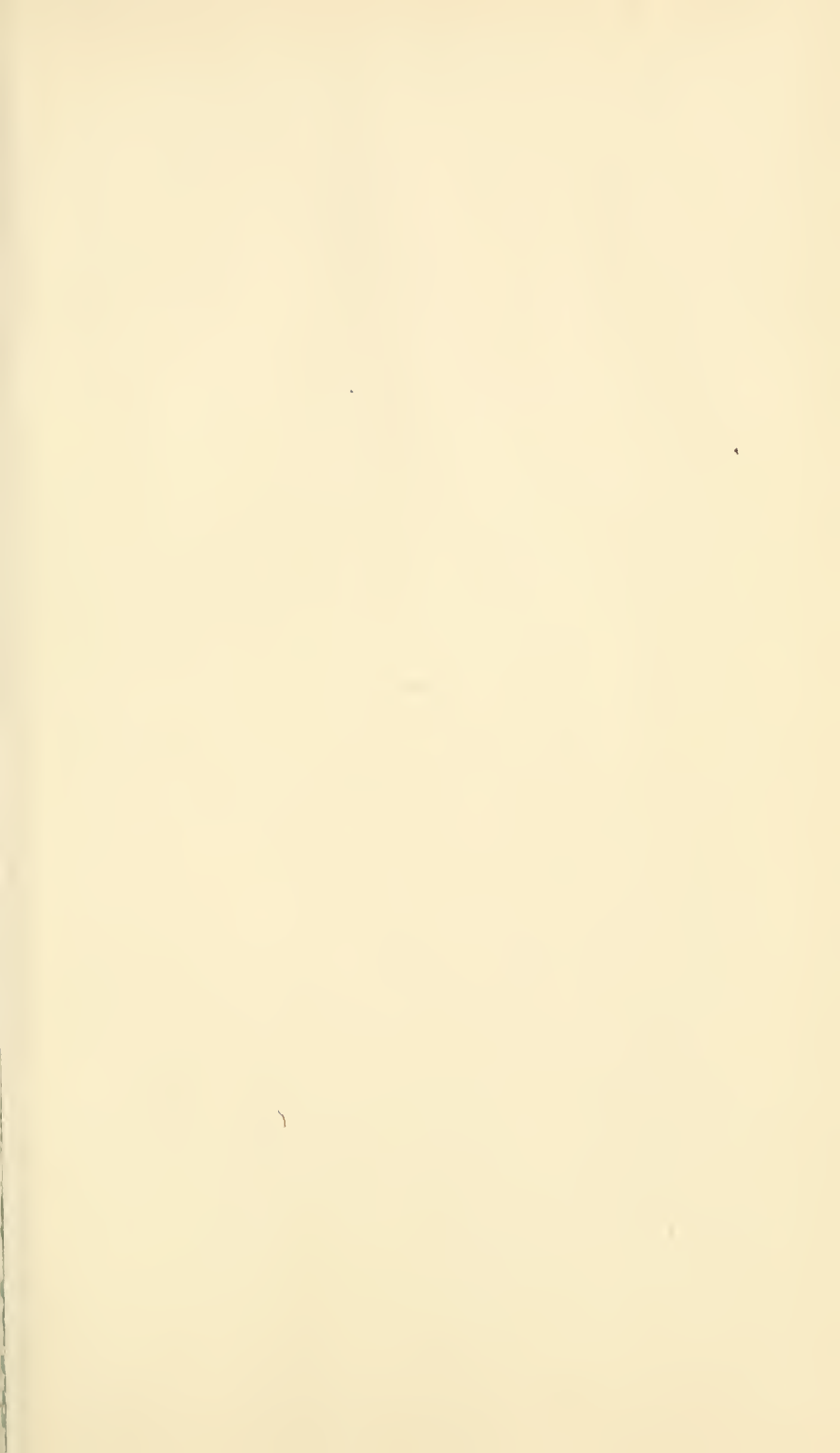


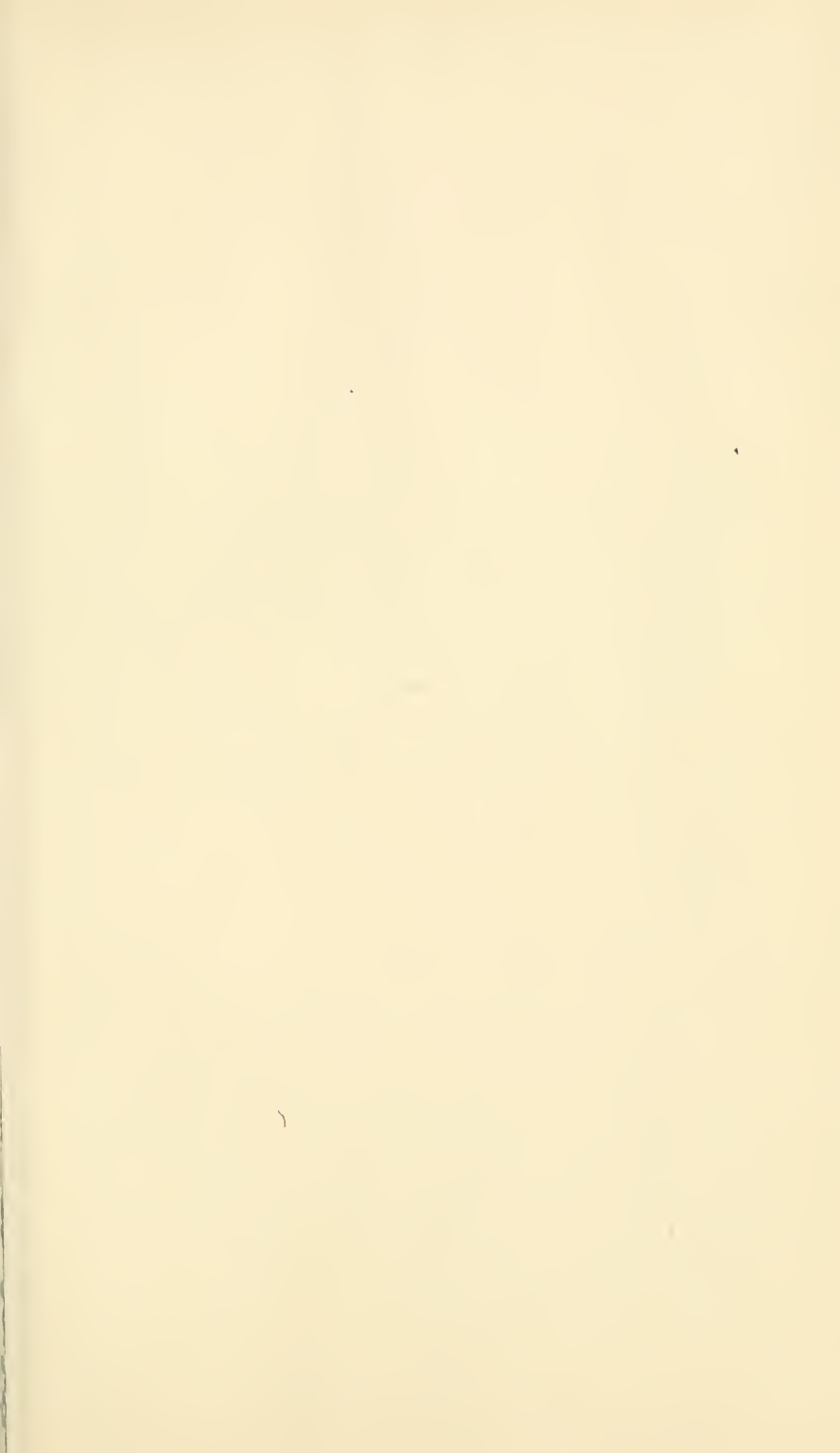


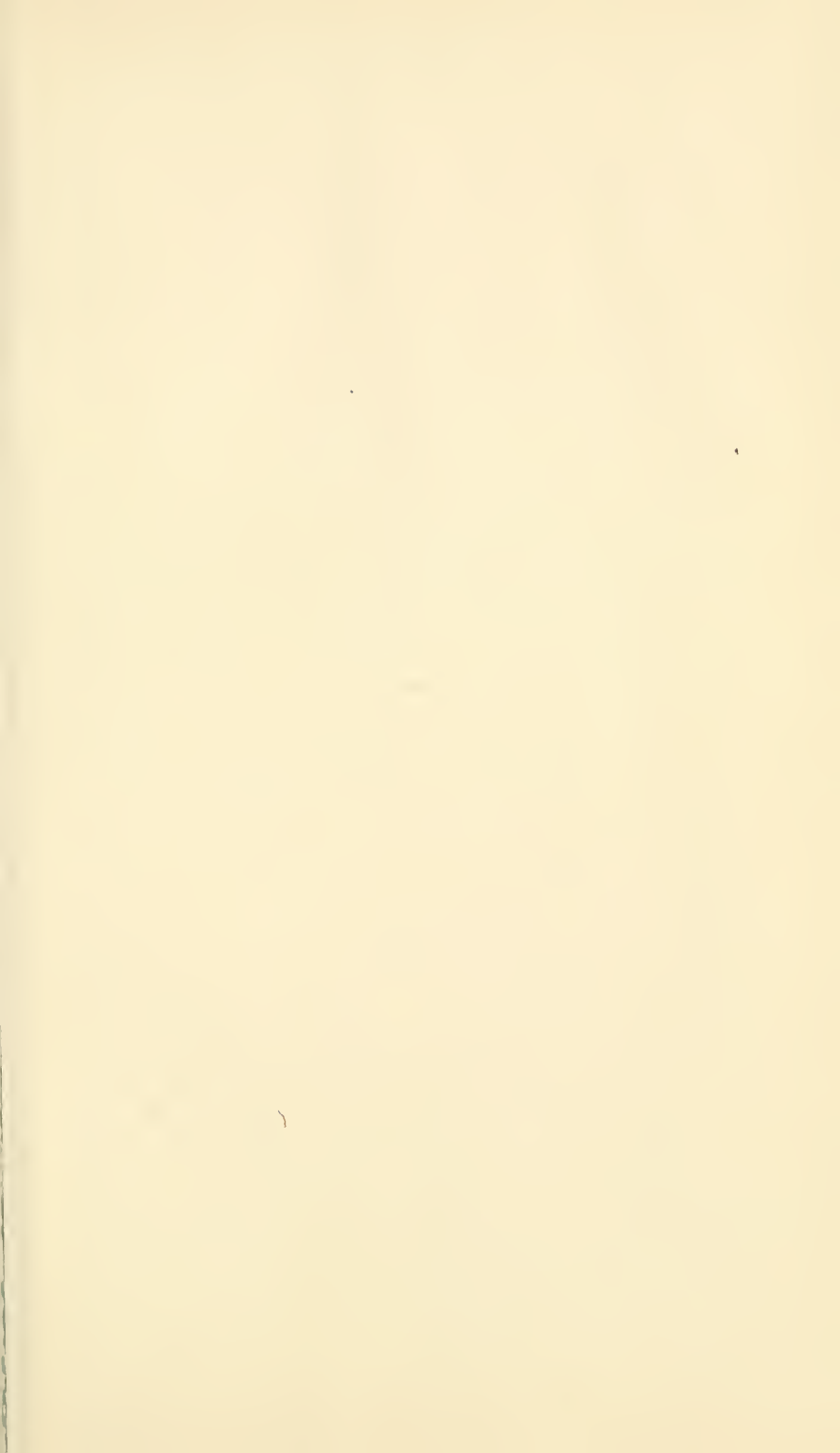














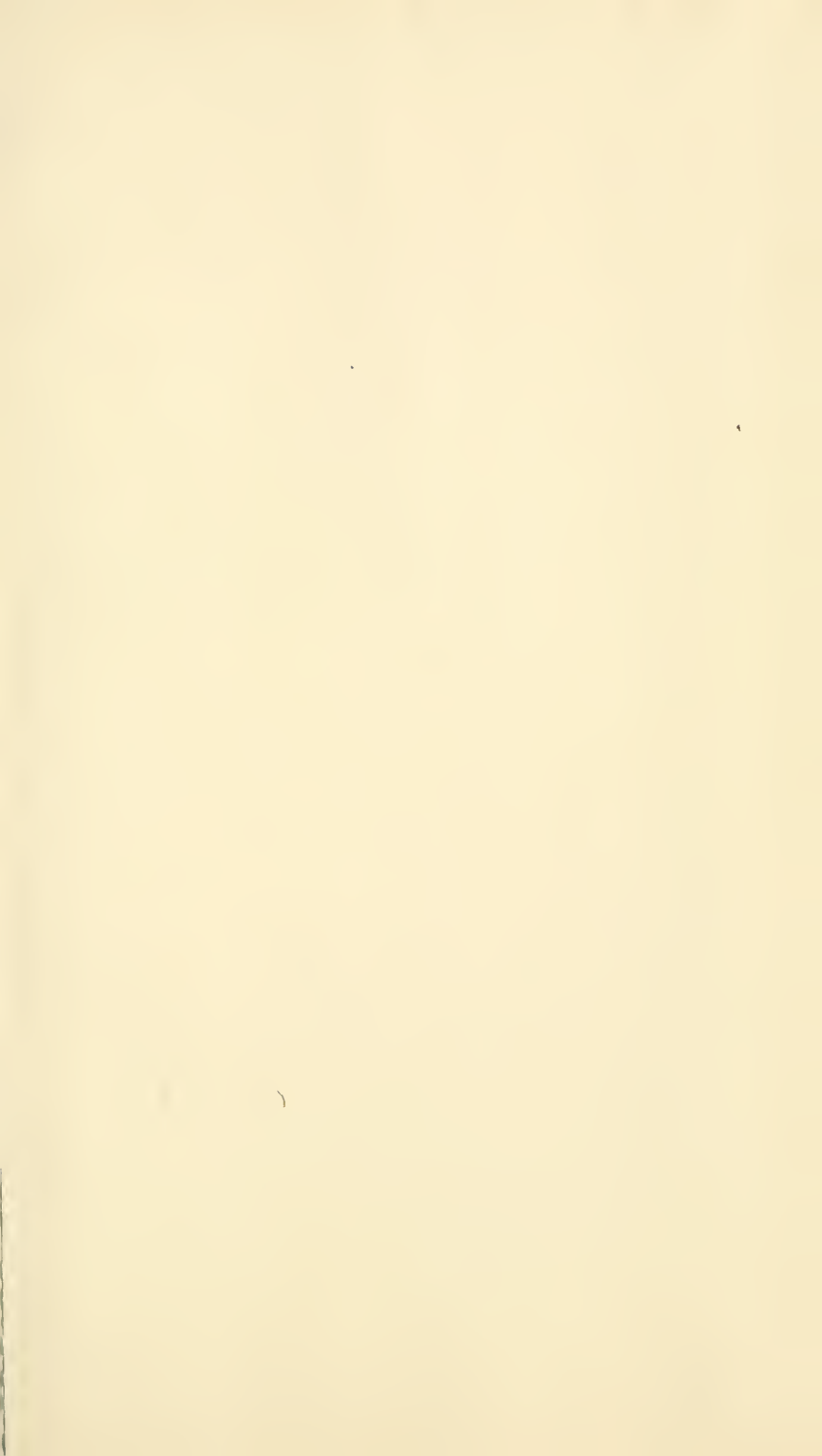










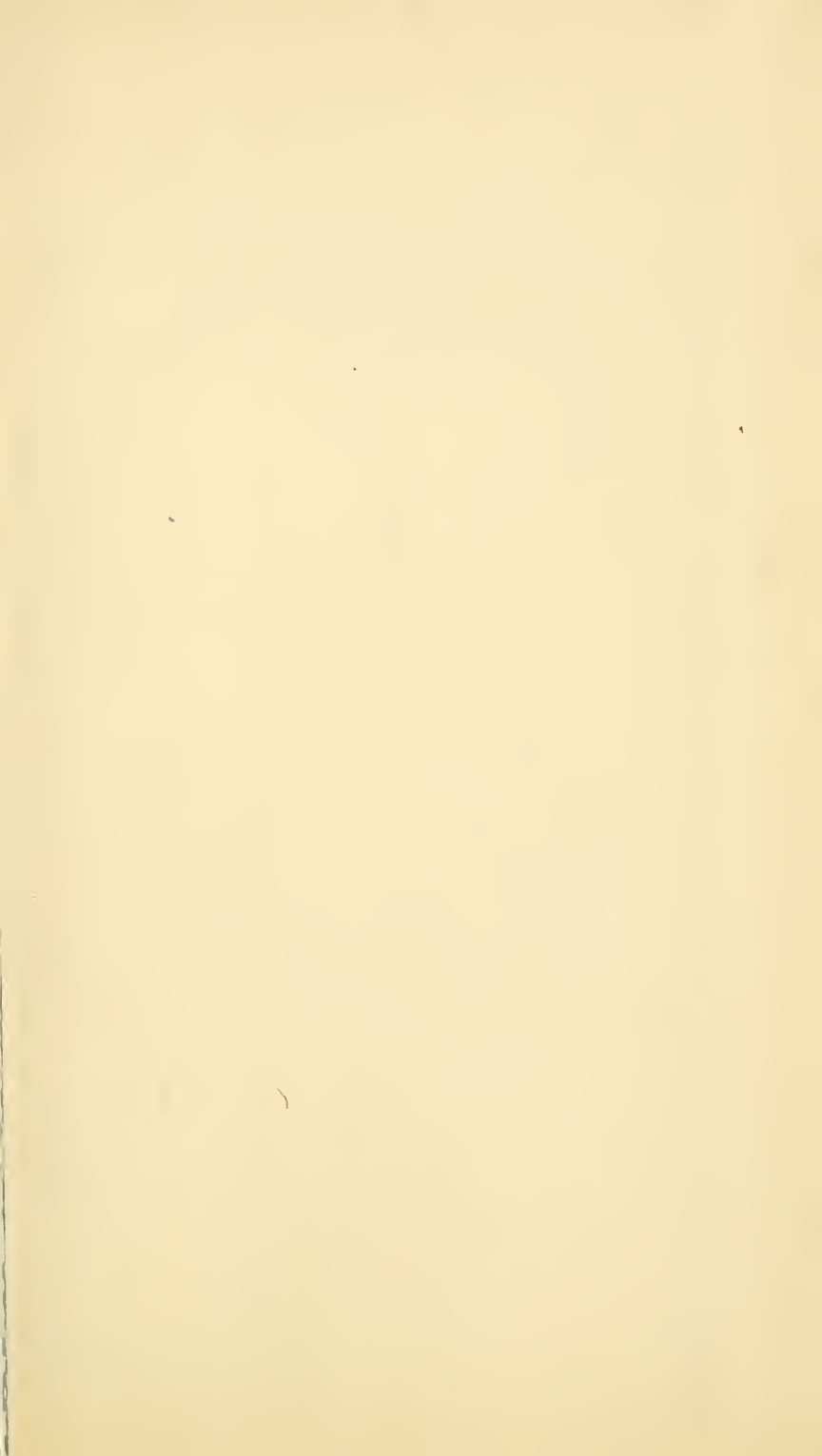




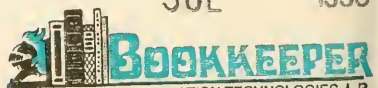








Deacidified using the Bookkeeper process.
Neutralizing Agent: Magnesium Oxide
Treatment Date: JUL 1998



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