

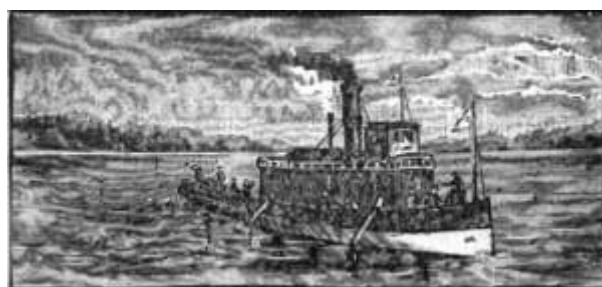
Palatka.

This popular winter resort is situated on the west banks of the St. John's River, 27 miles from St. Augustine, with which it has frequent communication. The river sweeps broad and deep around three sides of this busy little city, "the Gem City of the St. Johns," and from the distance the heights look down from their pine-covered crests on the mass of human life which swarm at their feet, as they did years and years ago, when the red man occupied this region.



The Kean Block.

Here they smoked the pipe of peace and invoked the favor of the Great Spirit they heard in the thunder, and felt in the breeze, and saw in the sunlight. Here they recited their legends and intoned their songs, and here on our bright waters glided their light canoes. Here they passed their mighty Welaka (chain of lakes) so frequently that they named it Palatka (The Crossing).



On the St. Johns River.

Then came the white man, and he appeared to them out of the vast unknown. He sailed on broad wings which made his ships the sacred birds of their gods, and he slew them with the thunder which was to them the voice of the Great Father. To these children of Mother Nature the Spaniard was proud and cruel. Is it strange that the Indian finally

believed him a devil, and sought to break his power by killing the "medicine men" whose enchantments bound the thunder in submission to his bands? Is it strange that the Spaniards had no pity for the race which refused their faith, tortured their priests, and joined their enemies of the Old World to slay and hang?



The Carleton House.



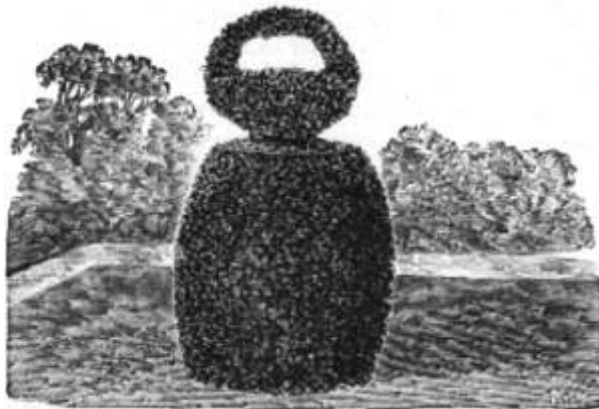
The Putnam House, Palatka.

Consumed by ignorance, corrupted by the vices of their foes, made doubly cunning by contact with overpowering force, the aborigines of Florida received with open arms their brothers from the North, who promised assistance and strove to give it. And Spain gave place to England, and England to the sons who had defied her, and each passed in turn to the other the savage and his lands as a possession won by the right arm of the Christian whose faith forbids robbery. The Indian cared little; they were all white and all his enemies.



Residence of Col H. L. Hart.

But there came a time when the last stand was to be made, and Oseola and Cacaochee defied the overwhelming power of the stronger, as did the Greeks of old. In the fastnesses of their forests and the depths of the Everglades the beaten tribes of Muskokees, Chickasaws, Cherokees, Tuscaroras, and Choctaws, assumed leadership over the owners of the soil, and stood ready to die as brave men have often done. The confederacy was known as the Seminoles, or "Refugees."



An Evergreen Vase in Col. Hart's Garden.

Then the advantages of Palatka became evident to the eye of the white man. The oaks, which had sheltered Satouriara and his fathers, were felled to protect the foes of his children, and eight lofty block-houses were erected along the river front, where our busy wharves now stand, the headquarters of successive generals who sent out expeditions, generally fruitless, to crush the Seminoles. On the spot where now stands the Putnam House, stables for four hundred horses were placed. Here Generals Scott, Taylor, and Gaines came to prove that the glory won on far distant fields could be lost in Florida, and the abilities potent against kindred nations availed nothing when confronted with the wily tactics and unconquerable spirit of a people making a stand with no road for flight.



The Daily News Building



The Saratoga House.

General Twiggs set up his tent on the crest of the Heights, on what is now "The Folly," the residence of W. C. Hargrove, and from his lofty perch looked over river and forest, and brooded on vain schemes of attack against an enemy whose tomahawk always arose when least expected, and who presented no shield for the straight attack of a stronger foe.

In those days of warfare Palatka must have presented a strange aspect. The call of the sentry resounded everywhere; the soldier passed with stiff carriage on his round of daily duties; the settler came in with fresh tales of spoliation or butchery; parties passed out with full ranks and fresh uniforms, only to return with diminished numbers and wasted forms, bringing in a few half-starved children and wolfish squaws as poor compensation for blood poured out like water, and bitter hardships which made young men old and gray. Then Oseola was betrayed, the Wild Cat was killed, and Palatka again was forgotten by the world as she dreamed out her sleepy existence in the warm light of her perennial sunshine.

Only a few years, and again was sounded the notes of the drum drawing young men to the battle-fields of Virginia and Tennessee; the uncouth gunboats steamed up the river and, woke the deep echoes with the thunder of their heavy guns and shrill whistles and loud martial music. Palatka again became a garrison town. One of her buildings yet shows the path of shells, and in through the old Putnam one passed, and we had the old scars to show till they were wiped out by the fire of 1884. In the neighborhood are still found these heavy shot, and from the sides of our hills they are still exhumed and shown as mementoes of a period which has passed into history and ceased to be of greater interest than that of the Indian War, for the garrison of Palatka had to keep watch and ward as in a beleaguered castle.



The Residence of A. J. Kennerly.

Then came Lee's surrender. Soldiers dropped the sword, and worked or "talked" as they had done before. Gradually out of the dust of defeat was born the New South. The climate of Florida remained the balmiest under heaven, and suffering humanity longed for the warm air of the Gulf and the spicy breezes of our hills.

In 1881 the Florida Southern Railway was accorded an entrance, and the beginning of its work was the beginning of yet another chapter in this history of changes. With ample encouragement from city and state, this railway made a beginning at its wharf on the St. Johns River, and pushed rapidly through to Gainesville. It opened up a fertile and inviting country; settlements sprung up like magic along its line which already aspire to the dignity of cities. Groves, farms and gardens flourished and grew, and sought their natural outlet in Palatka, and from the business thus created the present city was made a necessity, and it became a growing town which was more than a sanitarium and greater than a winter resort.



The Academy of the Sacred Heart.

Then the construction of the Palatka and Indian River Railway began, and the progressive city looked farther and prepared itself for enlarged opportunities which awaited it in the future. In the meantime, the bank of Wm. J. Winnegar (sic-Winegar) & Co. was established, and soon had a heavy business. The facilities it afforded the business circles of the city and vicinity was quickly appreciated, and a larger building and wider connections were made necessary. Within a year, constantly growing in strength and importance, it became the First National Bank of Palatka, now well known in financial circles, and one of the most important features of the present city. It is one of the State Depositories and is still under the same management. In 1869 the Palatka Herald was established by G. W. Pratt, and is the oldest paper on the St. Johns River and in East Florida, and, in connection, has an excellent job office. Hitherto, the daily papers of the State were confined to Jacksonville; and Palatka was again the first to set an example to her sisters, on the 28th of February, 1884, the first number of the Palatka Daily News was issued (which was accompanied immediately by the Weekly News) and is now a daily of metropolitan proportions, carrying a fine job establishment, and publishing the full Associated Press dispatches and market reports.



Residence of F. A. Garrison.

These were great days for the steamboat business. Palatial steamers were nearly always in sight. Nearly one hundred boats of large size were plying between Jacksonville and

Sanford, and many of them were especially built for the accommodation of passengers, and sumptuously fitted up. On these, during the winter, crowds of tourists passed up the river, and returned to Palatka declaring the scenery on the St. Johns entirely different from that of any other river and unsurpassed in beauty by that of the famous streams which have won the admiration of travelers and inspired the strains of poets for all ages.

Parties interested in the Florida Southern Railway had also secured the services of two fine steamships, "The City of Palatka," and "The City of Monticello," and these supplied the demands of a growing trade of passenger business with Charleston, and through this channel with the East. All heavy freight was then brought by water, and the wharves of Palatka were crowded, while schooners discharged hay, grain and ice. Local steamers brought oranges and vegetables.

But this busy scene was changed in a few hours, and ashes of desolation lay in its place. About 10 P. M., November 7th, 1884, a fire broke out in one of the rooms in the rear of the store occupied by Devereaux, Rogero & Co., which soon made the old wooden town a thing of the past. The following description of the scene and its accompanying circumstances is taken from the Palatka News, published on the morning following the conflagration, and already breathes the hopes which were afterwards so abundantly realized.



Residence of Major S. Conant.

"The night of November 7th, 1884, brought to Palatka destruction as complete as that which befell Chicago; but not for one instant did the spirit of her people falter. Both her journals as well as her people disdained the idea of asking aid from others, and goods were ordered by telegraph while the ruins were still smoking. Offers of help came from all quarters, and the following from Florida's Governor elect is but a specimen of many:

PENSACOLA, Nov. 16, 1884.

Hon. Benjamin Harrison, Palatka, Fla.

MY DEAR Judge,-I heartily sympathize with the good citizens of Palatka. So, also, do the citizens of Pensacola, who in the past have similarly suffered. If money is needed to relieve any sufferers from your dreadful fire, draw on me to the extent of \$500; and, if you so advise, our people will subscribe and forward help according to their ability.

Faithfully your friend,
E. A. PERRY.



Captain Lucas' Boathouse and Wharf.

"The Palatka of 1884, with her splendid river front, her two fine railroads, and the scores of palace steamers paying tribute to her throne, realized the aphorism, "uneasy lies the head that wears a crown." Overlooking the river and fronting on Front Street stood the Larkin House; at the corner of Lemon and Front Streets, the Putnam House occupied a whole block, and a little army of servants were at work preparing the great hotel for her winter guests. From Front Street down Lemon, to the river, the space was filled with great stores, full of goods. From Front to Reid stood Moragne's pharmacy, the post office, the new building, three stories high, to be occupied by the Second National Bank, the First National Bank, the residence of Mr. Joseph Price, and the Putnam pharmacy. On the corner of Water and Lemon Streets stood the great stores of Devereaux, Rogero & Son; opposite was Griffin's new brick block, full of stores, including those of Vertrees & Co., Haughton Brothers, and Kennerly & Co. Then down Water Street, next the river, were the warehouses of Griffin and Adams, Dunn's store, with a large stock, the immense hardware establishment of E. T. Lane, and the fine offices occupied by Colonel Hart and others.



Residence of G. W. Pratt.

About 10 P. M. of November 7th, a blaze was seen bursting through the roof of the small store-room used for oils and spirits by Devereaux, Rogero & Son. The firemen, with engine and hooks and ladders, were on hand, but, for some reason not yet ascertained, the engine sent no water through the hose. Meantime, the flames burst in volumes through the roof, and the firemen broke open the building only to find themselves in danger from the exploding liquids. Then the engine began to act, but too late. Bravely the nozzle-men poured a full stream at short range. But a fierce wind drove the high flames across the intervening space, and the main building occupied by Devereaux, Rogero & Son caught. Then the blaze leaped across Lemon Street and attacked Graham's hotel, while explosion after explosion followed from the stores. Across Water Street, Griffin's block caught, and the conflagration marched towards Kennerly's building, which was only saved by the engines and crew of the Chattahoochee led by Capt. Fitzgerald. Meantime Lemon Street was ablaze on both sides, and, the flames wheeling around Moragne's corner, charged across Front Street and attacked the Putnam. Then, on both sides of Front Street, sweeping out of existence everything that could be burned, to Reid Street. Across Reid Street the flames could not go, being stopped by Colonel Hart's grounds on one side and by the gap left by the demolition of the Smith building at the corner of Reid and Front streets.



Residence of C. P. Devereaux.

At the corner of Lemon and Front, Fry's brick block offered a point of resistance, and the defense of Murray's store saved a block south of Lemon and west of Front. But between Lemon and Front, to the river, a clean sweep was made, and from Ackerman's corner only ashes are left of a whole block which includes the Larkin and the new brick Presbyterian Church, and extends in a triangular form between Lemon and Front streets and the river, to the office of the J. T. & K. W. Railway."

But to this, as to all, the people replied that the work of rebuilding would immediately be undertaken by those who had money, and those who had none could work and live on their wages. This was the spirit which had made Palatka what it is. In this season of difficulty some anonymous hand sowed slanders throughout the country which injured the community more than the fire. Some anonymous brain concocted a telegram which was sent to different papers and generally published. It was asserted that the negroes had set fire to the city, that a race war had been inaugurated, the Gem City Guards had been called out and massacres were hourly expected. To correct this, the citizens held a mass meeting. Resolutions contradicting the slander were adopted and telegraphed to the papers which had published the report. The Palatka Daily News denounced the defamer of his people; the press of Jacksonville joined in the work, and at last the New York Herald made ample reparation. Meantime the City Council met and passed an ordinance which instituted a limit within which all wooden buildings could be removed by the Mayor. The ground was broken for the first brick building on November 24th, 1885. This was the Kean Block, at the corner of Lemon and Front Streets, now belonging to Mrs. Wall.



Fry's Natural History Store.

The new Putnam House was begun on May 1st 1885, and opened on January 26th, 1886.

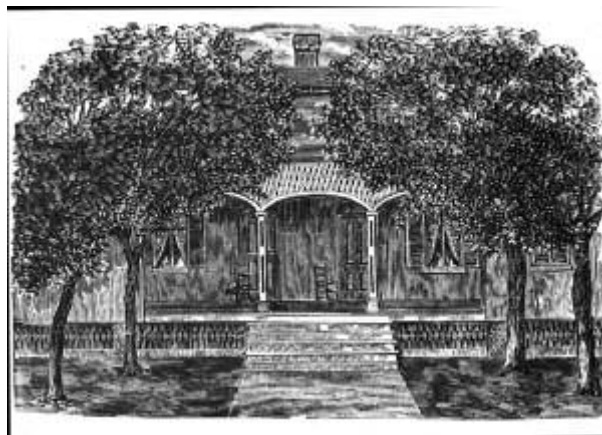
In 1884 and 1885 the business houses along the burnt front of Lemon and Water Streets were restored in fine brick buildings.

Then on Front Street, W. C. Snow and the First National Bank erected substantial structures worthy of a much larger population, and at the commencement of the season of 1886, Palatka was a brick city. The fine block in which the post office is now situated had been erected before this by State-Treasurer E. S. Crill, and on each side arose other blocks. Meantime, the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West Railway had been completed from Jacksonville to Palatka, and gave the public a thoroughfare second to none in the South. Through the energetic efforts of many citizens, led by S. J. Kennerly, and the contributions of many others, the managers of this road located their shops in Palatka, and the year 1885 will remain celebrated by the success which crowned the efforts of her people to make the new city grander and better in all material interests than the old, which had disappeared in smoke.



Residence of F. C. Cochrane.

The Florida Southern road had extended its line far down into the heart of the peninsula, and was progressing rapidly to the Gulf--the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West absorbed the Indian River road and ran south, parallel with the St. John's, crossed the river at the northern end of Lake Monroe, and pushed into Sanford. Thus a wide stretch of fertile country, rich in golden opportunities, was opened up to our merchants who quickly occupied the vacant territory. Many of our business enterprises have exhibited marvelous growth. Palatka, which in 1852 had a population of less than a dozen families, to-day boasts of broad streets and substantial hotels, with water, gas, and everything that goes to make up a first-class city.



Residence of Mrs. Sarah E. Wall.

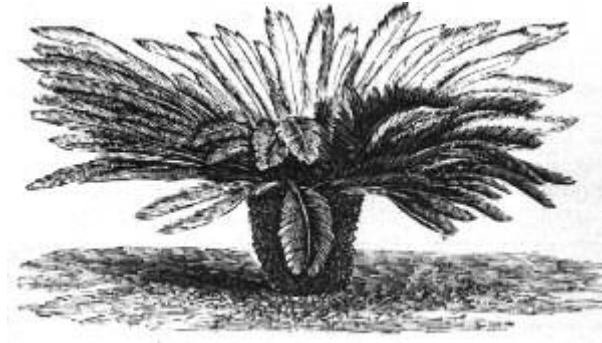
Churches. That the religious wants of Palatka are well cared for may be seen from the fact that there are five different church organizations, viz., Presbyterian, Episcopal, Methodist Episcopal, Baptist and Roman Catholic. Each church has provided for its pastor a commodious parsonage.

Schools. The public schools, of which there are two--one for white and one for colored children---are in a flourishing condition. The Academy of the Sacred Heart, situated at the corner of Dodge and Emmett Streets, under the charge of the Sisters of St. Joseph, was established in 1876 by three sisters, with not more than a dozen pupils. It soon outgrew the small dwelling house, which it then occupied, and in 1878 the present fine building was erected. The staff of teachers has been greatly increased, and the Academy now has an attendance of from eighty to one hundred pupils.



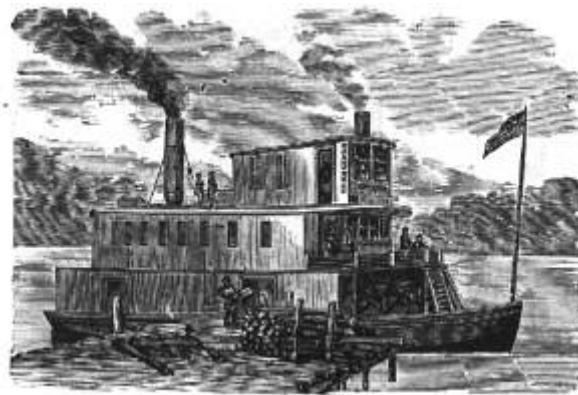
First National Bank of Palatka.

St. Mark's School, in connection with the Episcopal Church, presents another valuable educational advantage for our visitors. It commenced six years ago with thirty-six pupils, it now numbers nearly a hundred, with a prospect of farther growth. The school building, which is located in a pleasant part of the city, is well lighted and ventilated, and has the modern appliances for school purposes. There are hundreds of children at the North with feeble constitutions who would be greatly benefited by pursuing their education in this glorious climate at such schools as these. Visitors passing the winter in Palatka will find educational advantages of no mean order at this school.



A Sago Palm in Colonel Hart's Garden.

Residences. Few Southern cities can boast of more attractive residences than Palatka, which are built in the most thorough manner and of various styles of architecture, many of which are surrounded by fine orange groves and gardens containing a wealth of flowers and shrubbery, with a great variety of temperate, tropical, and semi-tropical fruits, and embellished with fountains. The most attractive of these residences are represented by our engravings, the latest and most elegant of which is that of Major S. Conant, of the Southern Florida Railway, situated at the corner of Dodge and Emmet (sic) streets.



Colonel Hart's Ochlawaha (sic) Steamer.

Secret and other Organizations.

F. A. M.--Palatka Lodge, No. 34, meets first and third Fridays, each month.

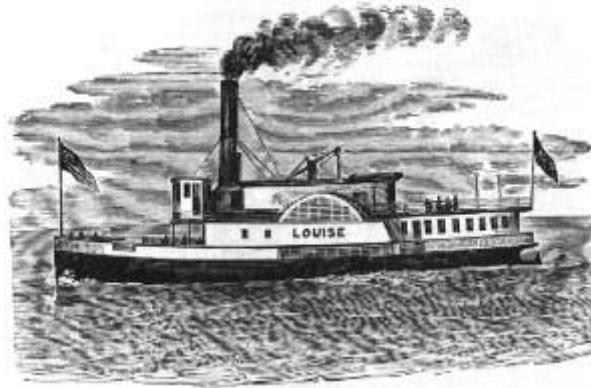
A. O. U. W.--Putnam Lodge, No. 10, meets every Wednesday evening.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.--St. John's Lodge, No. 8, meets every Thursday evening.

KNIGHTS OF HONOR.--Harmony Lodge, No. 2767, meets first and third Mondays, each month.

I. O. R. A.--Seminole Tribe, No. 4, meets first and third Tuesday of each month.

GEM CITY GUARDS, meets first Monday of each month.
PUTNAM BRASS BAND, meets first Monday, each month.
W. C. T. U. Free reading rooms, open 2 to 10 P. M.



The Louise, the Transfer Boat of the St. A. & P. R. R.

Hotels.

THE PUTNAM HOUSE, on Lemon, Reid, Front and First Streets, is one of the best kept houses in the South, as is evidenced to the traveling public from the fact that it is kept by Oscar G. Barron, proprietor of the famous White Mountain hotels.

THE CARLETON HOUSE, on Orange and Third Streets, is near the Court House, and is well represented by our engraving. It is kept by Andrew Shelley, and has a good reputation with the traveling public.

THE SARATOGA HOUSE on Lemon Street, owned by Cook Carleton, is well represented by our engraving.

PHOENIX HOTEL. Among the substantial brick buildings of the city is the Phoenix Hotel, owned by S. J. Kennerly, which is situated quite near the river.

BANGOR HOUSE. A good, but small, family hotel, where excellent board may be obtained for the winter at reasonable rates, is the Bangor House, situated quite near the Putnam, kept by L. R. Gray.

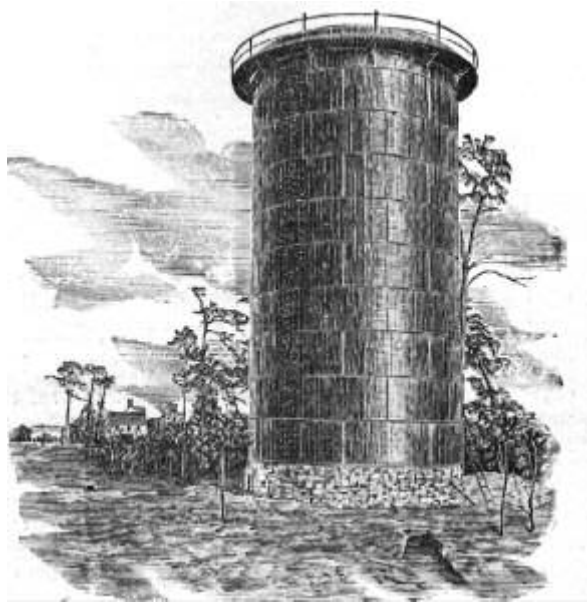
Palatka Water Works. Probably no class of public improvements contributes more to the general welfare of populous communities than those designed to furnish an abundant supply of wholesome water under a pressure adequate for fire protection, and for its delivery at all points where it may be needed for general uses. Palatka is favored in this direction to a degree surpassing that of probably any other city in the State. The Palatka Water Works is a Florida corporation, organized to supply the city and its inhabitants with water for the extinguishment of fires, and for domestic, manufacturing and other purposes. The entire works were constructed during the winter of 1886-87 by the firm of Wheeler & Parks, of Boston, who have had large experience as engineers and builders of water works in many States of the Union. The works were put into operation about April

1st. The source of supply is White Water Branch, a clear stream in the town of Palatka Heights, fed by copious and never failing springs, yielding in the driest seasons over one million gallons daily of pure, soft water, and ample in quantity for a population of twenty to twenty-five thousand.



The Palatka Water-Works. The Pumping Station.

The works at the pumping station comprise a storage canal eight hundred feet in length, ten feet wide, and five feet deep, the sides of which are of brick masonry, and the bottom a clean bed of sand covered with hard pine flooring. This reservoir constitutes a storage and settling basin where any floating or suspended particles are allowed to settle before the water is pumped into the standpipe and mains. Also the pump house, which is a substantial brick building about thirty by forty-five feet, one story high, adjoining which is an ornamental chimney stack about sixty-five feet in height. In the boiler room of the pump house are two large boilers of fifty horse power each, and in the pump room, two Worthington duplex pumps, each having a capacity of one million gallons daily. The pumping plant is furnished with condensers, heaters, and all the appliances of a first-class pumping system of works. Adjoining the pump house is a tool and fuel house so situated as to be filled either from a side track upon the Jacksonville, Tampa and Key West R. R., or from White Water Drive. This building is large enough to contain about six months' supply of fuel.



The Palatka Water-Works. The Standpipe.

From the pumping station the water is forced through twelve and ten inch mains, either directly into the city or into the standpipe, built upon the highest point of Palatka Heights. The standpipe is of heavy plates of the best wrought iron, built upon a solid foundation of brick, and is thirty feet in diameter and fifty feet in height, having a capacity of about two hundred thousand gallons. Around the top is an ornamental iron balcony and railing, to which access is had by an iron ladder fastened to the side of the tower. From this balcony can be had the most extended and comprehensive view of the surrounding country to be obtained from any point in this vicinity.

There are about eight miles of supply and distribution pipes of cast iron, from twelve to four inches in diameter. The number of fire hydrants connected with these works is fifty-nine, five of which are rented to railroad companies, four by the town of Palatka Heights, and fifty by the City of Palatka, to which latter number, fifteen additional hydrants are to be added during the next four years. From these hydrants several fire streams can be thrown at once over the highest buildings in the city with the pressure from the standpipe alone, and they constitute a means of protection against fire unsurpassed in effectiveness and reliability.

Much credit is due to Mr. Charles Underwood, a resident of Palatka, through whom the attention of the parties owning and building the works was first brought to this subject; also to the builders of the works, of whose representative in charge thereof the News declared: "Mr. Wheeler has done more than he agreed to do, and his labors in behalf of the City of Palatka are worthy of the greatest praise."

Palatka Heights is a new town only one mile from the business portion of Palatka, on a high ridge of land overlooking the city and the beautiful St. Johns River, and no finer sight probably is to be witnessed than that to be obtained from the Palatka Heights.

Arriving at the brow of the hill from the country in the early morning, a grand view is to be had of the St. Johns River, with its dazzling sheet of water, sparkling in the sunlight, moving backward in a ceaseless flow as the tides rise and fall, bearing on its ample bosom, especially through the winter season, when visitors are pouring into the country, great numbers of steamers, large and small, sail and row boats of every description, making the wharves of the city a scene of busy turmoil equal to that of much larger cities. Approaching the city at night from these Heights, the scene is no less than enchanting. The illuminations along the shore by the moving variegated lights of the river craft, the lighted buoys, and the lamplight gleaming from hundreds of houses all over the flats, the incoming and outgoing headlights of locomotives rushing along their respective iron pathways, the colored "aloft lights" of swinging vessels anchored in the stream, all making a beautiful panorama, an ever dioramic scene never to be forgotten.



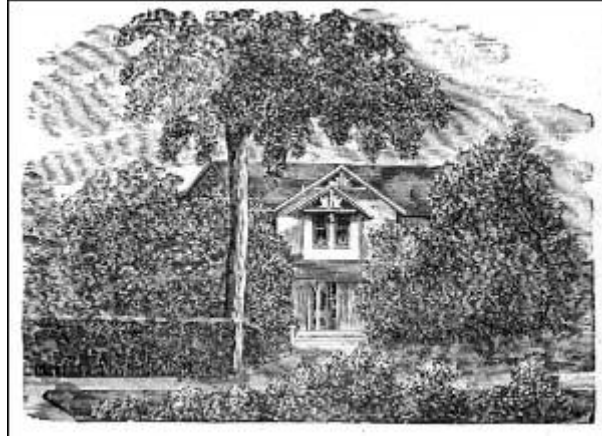
"The Folly." The Residence of W. C. Hargrove.

And here are situated some of the finest residences of Palatka's business men, among which is

"THE FOLLY,"

the residence of W. C. Hargrove, comprising fourteen acres of land, beautifully situated about one hundred feet above the St. Johns River. The place is covered with fine oak trees, and seventy-five hundred feet of carriage drives, bordered with sour orange hedges, run through the grounds; from many points on these avenues most charming views are obtained of Palatka, the St. Johns River, and surrounding country. Twelve acres of The Folly are covered with thrifty young orange trees, which are budded with the choicest varieties, and many thousands of these trees are shipped to different points in the State every winter. The place is open to visitors daily, and a drive through the grounds is one of the pleasures greatly enjoyed by tourists.

The grove of F. A. Garrison is also situated at the Heights and is a very attractive estate.



"Edgewater." Front View of Residence.

Edgewater Grove. Six miles above Palatka, on the east side of the river, is this beautiful estate, the winter home of W. F. Fuller, of New York, one of the most attractive in Florida, containing over 2000 orange trees, with other varieties of the citrous family' also Japan persimmons, Kieper and Le Courte pears, pine apples, figs, peaches, bananas, etc., with a greenhouse for propagating the more delicate tropical fruit and plants. The grounds are nicely laid out with a rare collection of choice plants, comprising azaleas, camelias, palms, and over 700 roses. An artesian well, flowing at the rate of 150,000 gallons per day, which is carried over the grounds by pipes, furnishes an abundant supply of water for irrigating purposes; it also supplies a bathing pool of sulphur water, 40 x 20 feet, which is enclosed and has bathing houses, etc. The temperature of the water is seventy-six degrees. The water is also carried to the stable and poultry yards.

The house is a model of convenience, two stories in height, containing eleven rooms, with hot and cold water, bath, laundry, etc. A spacious veranda extends around three sides, on which climbing roses and flowering vines are trained, filling the air with their sweet perfume.

There is a gardener's cottage, stable, and various outbuildings, and at the wharf a model packing house for the storing and shipping of oranges.



"Edgewater." Side View of Residence.

Edgewater is justly celebrated for the quality of its fruit. The oranges bringing fancy prices in the market. Over 4000 boxes being shipped annually.

Dr. R. C. Flower's Winter Home is on the St. Johns River, directly opposite Palatka. Dr. Flower conceived the idea a few years ago, of a winter home in the South, and, after visiting the principal places of attraction, he purchased land here. In the first place Dr. Flower selected very rich land; in fact, there is not a better piece of land in the State. There is hardly any calculating the work he has done, from the clearing of the forest to the beautifying of the place. He has nearly fifty acres of orange grove, which is in the highest state of cultivation. The thirty acre lot, in which is his home, is in every sense of the word an ideal tropical garden. Here are all kinds of tropical plants, trees, flowers, berries, grasses and vines, including thousands of rose-bushes which bloom, leaf and blossom every day in the year. There are two very large artesian wells pouring forth thousands of barrels of water a day. This water supplies the house and the Turkish bath (which is the only one outside of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida). Under sixty acres of his place two inch pipes are laid one hundred feet apart, and two feet under-ground with hose attachments every hundred feet. These pipes are connected with the artesian wells, consequently, in case of a dry season it would be little trouble to keep the place fresh with mists and showers.



Dr. Flower's Winter Home--The Orange Grove.



Winter Home of Dr. R. C. Flower, opposite Palatka, Florida.

Surrounding the house there are twelve or fifteen acres of beautiful grass lawns, as smooth as a table top. The roads running all over the place are made of white shell, and are twenty feet wide, making an avenue as fine as any street in New England. Here are lakes, ponds, and fountains from which flow and spurt in streams and sprays crystal water all the time. In the centre of the place are several acres of deep, heavy, tropical forest of magnolia, pine and oak, the ground covered with palmetto plants, and the trees filled with vines and covered with moss. This the doctor calls his jungle, and you could not well imagine more of a jungle. The driveway to the river runs through this jungle. His vegetable garden is one of the features of the estate. Here grow fruits and vegetables for every day in the year; strawberries from January to January, new potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, lettuce, peas, greens, and nearly all other vegetables. His gardeners are imported Scotch gardeners, and his extensive poultry yards are under the most competent management.



Dr. Flower's Winter Home--The Green-house.

The house is a two and a half story Queen Anne style with extensive porches all around. It was made in Boston and shipped to Florida, and carpenters were sent to put it up. It is thoroughly modern with every convenience. The doctor keeps considerable stock in his pastures and with his hunting horses for the land, and his steam-launch and sail boats for the water, he spends most of the time out of doors, except for several trips during the winter to Florida, staying from a few days to months at a time. To quote Dr. Flower's own language: "There is more pleasure in visiting Florida than any country in the world. This State is the Italy of America. A more healthful country does not exist; a more beautiful one cannot be found. It is a land of birds, flowers, fruits and blossoms; rich in music; rich in beauty; rich in fragrance. With the summer to the south, winter to the north, it nestles in the lap of spring, semi-tropical fairy of the States."



Dr. Flower's Winter Home--The Fish Pond.



Interior of R. J. Riles' Jewelry Store, Palatka.

(A list of real estate for sale in Palatka and vicinity may be obtained at Chapin's Farm Agency, Boston, Mass.)

Source: George H. Chapin, Health Resorts of the South (Boston, 1889), pp. 205-233.

Transcription and images by Robert Tindall.