FLORIDA HIGHLIGHTS

BY

KENNETH A. FRIEDMAN

With 119 Illustrations by the author, embracing Authentic Florida History, Outstanding Landmarks and Natural Phenomena

COPYRIGHT 1934
BY
SOUTHERN FEATURES, INC.
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
A Message from Governor Sholtz

I am deeply interested in anything calculated to give the people of the world a better idea of Florida and its history and am glad that a decision has been made to distribute at A Century of Progress a volume of the sketches made by Kenneth Friedman under the general title of "Florida Highlights". The book should make a valuable souvenir of the Florida Exhibit at the Exposition and at the same time carry the story of our great state into the homes and lives of those so fortunate as to secure a copy.

Tallahassee, Florida.
May 26, 1934.

Dave Sholtz,
Governor of Florida.
No picture can properly convey an idea as to the completeness and
magnificence of the scene presented, when one enters Florida Hall
in the Court of States at A Century of Progress Exposition in
Chicago. All of the vast attractions, resources and development of a great State
are opened before you. The boundless possibilities, as presented, are well cal-
culated to attract the attention of all to its wondrous beauties, its sports and
pastimes, its splendid resorts, the profusion of its vegetation and the unrivalled
opportunities, offered those who will but take advantage of them. The Exotic
Garden, with its wide variety of rare plants, offers further impressive evidence
of what wonders are wrought in Florida by the fertility of its soil and ideal sub-
tropical climate. No other state has such a diversification of products ranging
from those of the temperate zone to those of the tropics.
FOREWORD

SINCE PONCE DE LEON first landed upon her shores in 1513, Florida has witnessed incidents of such character as to forever leave their influence upon future generations. The pages of her history are replete with remarkable exploits of the early Spanish conquistadors, the French, the English, then again the Spaniards, and finally the Americans—all interwoven with desperate struggles with the Indians.

Once a trackless forest, Florida is now a tropical wonderland. Smart pleasure resorts dot her 3,751 miles of shore line. A vast system of splendid highways and modern railroads penetrate the most remote sections. Her airways point in all directions. New cities have sprung into being. Her groves and gardens now supply the tables of the nation. Her beaches are unsurpassed. Her matchless climate and rich, fertile soil are known to millions who hope some day to make this favored region their permanent home.

While the miraculous development in Florida has caused the interest of the world to center on what she has to offer, comparatively few are acquainted with the many interesting incidents connected with her glamorous past, her principal landmarks, and unusual wonders of nature. It has been my privilege to prepare this series of illustrated highlights covering briefly the lives of outstanding historical characters, places of interest, and also touching upon the unusual phenomena of the state in the hope that it will be a lasting record.

Appreciation is due and here expressed to T. Frederick Davis, Florida historian, and Gold V. Sanders for their valuable suggestions and generous cooperation.

If the publication of this book will aid in spreading the remarkable story of Florida, it will have served its purpose.  

Jacksonville, Florida.  

KENNETH A. FRIEDMAN.
THE SPANISH FLAG was the first to fly over Florida, being planted in 1513 by Ponce de Leon, by Narvaez in 1528 and De Soto in 1539. It bore the quartered arms of Castile and Leon on a red and white field. The French flag made its appearance in 1562, with Ribault, and flew over Ft. Caroline on the St. Johns, 1564-5. It had three golden fleur-de-lis in a blue field, being used as the national French flag until supplanted by the tri-color during the Revolution. The English flag waved over Florida during the British dominion from 1763 to 1783 and bore the combined red crosses of St. George and St. Andrew (the patron saints of England and Scotland), on a blue field. The Stars and Bars of the Confederacy was unfurled after Florida’s secession from the Union January 10, 1861. The Stars and Stripes of the United States was first unfurled over St. Augustine July 16, 1821, when Florida was ceded to the United States by Spain. It bore 23 stars for the 23 states of the Union at the time.

THE MANATEE, or SEA COW, is a tropical animal, and is not often found north of Southern Florida as it is very sensitive to cold. A temperature of zero would be fatal. Its food consists of various grasses and other water plants, and it has been found that it consumes about 100 pounds of green vegetables a day. Its flesh is universally reported as being excellent for food and its skin is valuable for leather. The Manatee is a mammal said to be docile and easily tamed. It is rather rare in captivity but not in its wild stage in the region of Southern Florida.
THE COCONUT PALM is probably native to tropical South America and has propagated itself in various parts of the world by the drifting of its seed for untold distances. Its tall leaning trunk bearing aloft its enormous crown of leaves and load of nuts is a beautiful sight as the leaflets shimmer and glitter under a tropical sun. It has been estimated that more coconut palms have been planted around Miami than all other trees put together. While the coconut tree yields many useful products, it has little commercial value in Florida other than as a highly valued ornamental.

UNMISTAKABLE evidence by way of fossil vertebrates, unearthed in various parts of the state, shows that the ALLIGATOR existed in Florida as far back as the mastodon, elephant and other animals long extinct. Today, however, the picturesque reptile is waging a losing battle for existence against mankind and the claim is made by good authorities that its extermination is not far distant. The commercial value of the hide has been an important factor in the thinning out of its numbers. It has been estimated that 2,000,000 were killed in Florida between 1880 and 1894. Its destruction still continues, and should be stopped for the living alligator is beneficial to mankind in that it destroys many enemies of fish.
MADE famous all over the world by Stephen Foster's immortal song "Old Folks at Home", the SUWANEE RIVER typifies a spirit of romance achieved by no other American river. It is a beautiful stream bordered on both sides by magnificent semi-tropic vegetation for most of its length, which is about 170 miles. The Suwannee rises in Georgia, west of the great Okefenokee Swamp, and enters the Gulf 15 miles north of Cedar Key.

LONG identified in song and story with the Old South, the beautiful MAGNOLIA is also made distinctive because of the huge size of its blossoms which are often more than eight inches across. The magnolia was named after Pierre Magnol, 1638-1715, professor of medicine at Montpellier. It is one of our largest evergreens and is considered the most handsome.
OF PONCE DE LEON’S DISCOVERY OF FLORIDA there is but one authentic record, Herrera, who, writing in 1601, said: “They set out from here (the Bahamas) running northwest, and on Sunday, the 27th (March), which was the day of the Festival of the Resurrection, which commonly they call ‘of Flowers’, they saw an island and did not examine it. And Monday, the 28th, they ran fifteen leagues by the same direction, and Wednesday they proceeded in the same way, and afterward, with bad weather, until, the 2d of April, running to westnorthwest, the water lessening to nine fathoms at one league from land, which was in thirty degrees and eight minutes (latitude), they ran along the length of coast seeking harbor and at night they anchored near the land in eight fathoms of water . . .” At this point Ponce went ashore and took possession.

WHILE the LANCELET is classed with fishes its zoological position is still uncertain. Its fins are undeveloped, its mouth a mere slit and it has no jaws. So quickly do its eggs develop that if extruded and fertilized at sunset they are already hatching by the dawn of the next morning. It attains a length of only about 2½ inches and is found on both coasts of Florida.
RARE indeed is the JUNONIA! Once the demand for it was so great that a single specimen would bring $200.00. Occasionally, after a northwester, this uncommon shell is flung ashore on Florida's west coast, but not often as the species is confined to deep water. Its creamy surface is beautifully marked with spiral rows of brilliant orange spots.

Courtesy "The Shell Book," by Rogers; Published by Doubleday-Doran.

ANYONE, who has not visited the famous RAVINE GARDENS near Palatka, can not conceive of the beauty and magnitude of this vast C. W. A. project, now regarded as one of the most outstanding of its kind in the world! Under the supervision of Richard Forester, landscape artist, 11,000 palms, 95,000 azaleas and 200,000 other plants have been added to the gardens, transforming the natural beauty of the ravines into a veritable wonder spot.
The exotic TAMARIND, now cultivated in Florida, is the fruit of a magnificent East African tree that reaches a height of 80 feet. It consists of thin brown shell pods filled with an acid-sweet pulp containing acetic, tartaric and citric acids and potassium salts. In some countries the Tamarind pulp and seed are thrown into kegs, filled with boiling syrup and shipped to foreign markets. The syrup, highly diluted, makes a cooling summer beverage and is also regarded as a pleasant laxative.

At the head of one of the most magnificent expeditions ever fitted out in Spain for the extension of power in the New World, HERNANDO DE SOTO landed supposedly on the shore of Tampa Bay in 1539 for the primary purpose of conquest and obtaining treasure. With about 600 well trained men, over two hundred horses and a drove of swine, he then began one of the most remarkable marches in military annals, traversing what is now southern and western United States in his vain search, constantly fighting with hostile Indians. Death ended De Soto’s adventurous career on the western bank of the Mississippi in 1542.
THE beautiful LOTUS has the distinction of belonging to a family of flowers among the oldest on earth. It was used by the ancient Egyptians in sacred rites and decorative art. The Hindus also regarded it as sacred while to the Greeks it symbolized female pulchritude. Once world-wide in distribution, the lotus is today restricted to but few spots on the globe among which is Florida. It has been found in great abundance in Payne's Prairie south of Gainesville and also in a small pond within the city limits of Tallahassee; nevertheless it seems destined to extinction.

VARIOUS authorities have estimated the age of the GIANT PATRIARCH near Longwood to date back to the glorious days of Egypt 1400 B.C. Others more conservative have estimated that it could not be older than the time of Julius Caesar; however, the learned Herman Kurz, botanist, Florida State College for Women, believes its age to be about 2,800 years. This giant cypress is, without doubt, the oldest living Floridian and inspires all who view it with a sense of awe. It measures nearly 48 feet in circumference.
THE ST. JOHNS RIVER remained unknown to the white man until 1562, the date of its discovery by Ribault. The St. Lawrence had previously been discovered in 1536 by Jacques Cartier, the Colorado by Alarcon in 1540 and the mighty Mississippi in 1541 by De Soto. The Rio Grande and other large rivers of the Southwest and West had also been discovered prior to 1562. The St. Johns has had various names: Indian, Illaka; French, River May; Spanish, San Mateo, Picolata, San Juan; English, St. Johns.

A FISH that can walk sounds quite impossible, nevertheless, such a feat is only natural for the FLYING ROBIN or Bat-fish, which ranges the coasts of Florida. Its remarkable ventral fins can be directed downward which enables the fish to walk as though on stilts when occasion demands. The Flying Robin is a member of the Flying Gurnard family and is regarded as being the most striking of the entire species. It is a fish of brilliant coloration and is often exhibited as a curiosity.
FROM Iron Mountain, one of the highest elevations in all Florida, rises the majestic SANCTUARY and SINGING TOWER built by Edward Bok, and dedicated for visitation to the American people by President Calvin Coolidge February 1st, 1929. Its spacious grounds and tropical vegetation form a natural haven for ever-increasing numbers of wild birds from year to year. The tower itself weighs 5,500 tons and rises 205 feet 2 inches into the air. It has one of the finest and largest carillons ever cast with 71 bells, weighing 123,264 pounds. Recitals are given by the world-famous Anton Brees of Antwerp, Belgium, from December to April.

DUE to the ravages of the hunters and plumers the GREAT SCARLET FLAMINGO can now be seen with certainty in Florida only in captivity. It takes several years for the plumage of the Flamingo to reach perfection. The downy covering of the young is in time replaced by a greyish white plumage. This is successively exchanged for pink, rosy red with scarlet, with wing primaries black and legs of cerise. Their bills, straight when young, later assume a downward droop and are black from the point of curvature to tip. Just above the black portion is a band of orange and beyond a lemon yellow that ends in a sharp apex at the eye.
DON PEDRO MENENDEZ DE AVILES was a brave soldier but also a cruel one. His massacre of the French Huguenots at Fort Caroline and Matanzas will forever leave a blot upon his memory. Nevertheless, by his exploits, he won the praise of his king and achieved the distinction of founding the oldest city in the United States. After some years spent in Florida he returned to Spain where he was treated with great honor and placed in command of the great Spanish Armada which was expected to destroy the power of England. He died, however, just as the fleet was about to sail.

THE fatal spot where FORT CAROLINE stood is no more. According to T. Frederick Davis, historian, St. Johns Bluff, when first known to white men, sloped down westerly into a little plain that occupied the cove between the bluff and Fulton. This plain was called "The Vale of Laudonniere", and there at the water's edge Fort Caroline was built in order to get a water supply for the moat. The plain has been washed away mainly since the jetties were built, and ships now pass over the exact location of old Fort Caroline, built by that gallant band of French Huguenots in 1564.
THE best records place the foundation of the old SPANISH MISSION at New Smyrna about 1696. A few years later it was burned by the Indians after which it seems to have been used intermittently. During the English occupation, it was used as a sugar mill. It was originally built for the Jororo Indians by the Franciscan Friars and represents a most interesting relic of early Spanish occupation. Today, one can trace with probable accuracy the entrance and other parts of the old building. It is now preserved and kept up by the Florida State Historical Society.

THE GUAVA has become one of the most popular of all the tropical fruits grown in Florida where it is extensively used in the manufacture of jellies as well as in the fresh form. The fruit, which is sometimes three or four inches long, has a distinctive taste, ripens in late summer and is in season for several months. There are many varieties, including the sweet, sub-acid and acid types, all of which are very prolific. The tree of light green foliage is one of exceeding beauty and attains a height of 25 feet.
"FLORIDA" and "TORTUGAS", named by Ponce de Leon, are the oldest place names perpetuated on the map of U.S.

Regarding the Tortugas, Herrera, describing Ponce de Leon’s voyage, says: “The 21st (June, 1513), they reached the rocky islets, which they named Las Tortugas, because in one short time in the night they took, in one of these islands, one hundred and sixty tortoises, and might have taken more if they had wished. And also they took fourteen seals (manatee?) and there were killed many pelicans and other birds.”

NO other tropical fruit grown in Florida has become as popular so fast as the AVOCADO, which is destined to become one of the important agricultural crops of the state. Averaging 20% pure oil, the Avocado, also known as the ALLIGATOR PEAR, is a natural food laxative, with more food value per pound than beef steak or eggs and more nutrition than milk. It is a special treat eaten as a salad. Large groves now thrive in the Miami district and it is also successfully grown in the central portion.
AFTER a century of construction, old FORT SAN MARCO was finally completed in 1756. How well it was built to withstand assault at arms, is shown by its record of never having been captured. Successfully it withstood the determined attack of Gov. Moore of Carolina in 1702, and equally futile was the siege of Oglethorpe of Georgia in 1740. By the treaty of 1763 it came into English possession. It was returned to Spain again in 1783; then ceded to the United States in 1821. Behind its thick walls, the famous Seminole leaders, Coacoochee and Osceola were confined during the Seminole War and from which Coacoochee escaped. It was renamed Fort Marion in 1825 after Gen. Francis Marion of Revolutionary fame.

THE COWFISH or TORO is a very interesting member of the family of trunk fishes ranging the coast of Florida. It is particularly susceptible to cold. Large numbers are frequently washed up on the Florida beaches, killed by a sudden fall in temperature. The cowfish can live for several hours out of water and when restored to its native element seems none the worse for the adventure on land except that because of the air absorbed, it cannot sink immediately to lower depths. While out of water it comically and solemnly fans its gills in a vain effort to extract all the water possible from the air.
FOR countless centuries this South Florida NATURAL BRIDGE has been slowly carved out of stone by the limpid waters of Arch Creek in forcing their way toward the sea. Pre-historic monsters as well as primitive man crossed it thousands of years ago and down through the ages it has acted as a strategic point of location, once for the Indians and in later times the white man. Today its ancient arch of solid rock is crossed by a modern highway and it is visited by many tourists who find in it a natural wonder of unusual interest.

THE WHITE IBIS is still rather numerous in Florida and is usually found in flocks around the lakes, ponds and swamps of the interior. It is a large, white, silent bird with light red legs, a light red bill with a pronounced curve, and wing tips of black make it distinctive. On a bright, sunshiny day it is a beautiful sight to observe a flock of white ibises flying over a tropical stretch of Florida woodland where they enjoy protection at all times.
ONE of the greatest wonders in America is SILVER SPRINGS, six miles east of Ocala. Over twenty-two million gallons an hour flow from its huge basins to form the fountain head of Silver Springs Run, one of the few streams in the world navigable to its source. Through the glass-bottomed boats, one sees a veritable fairyland—a fascinating variety of water plants, rock formations, great and small fish all bathed in luminous colors! So wonderfully clear is the water that small objects are visible on the bottom of even the largest basin which is eighty feet deep.

THE MOCKING BIRD was officially adopted as Florida’s State Bird, after a Legislative Resolution was approved in 1927. It had previously been so nominated by the school children of Florida. The renown of the bird as a songster has earned for it the scientific name “Mimus Polyglottos” meaning mimic of many tongues. An old argument on the comparative rank of the mocking bird and the European nightingale as singers of note was settled at the Bok Singing Tower when the imported nightingales “raised” a strange new hymn and the wild mocking birds of the locality at once adopted it and made it their own.
THE FLORIDA YELLOWTHROAT, because of its active habits, is one of the least known birds in the country. It is usually found near the ground in the hammocks, thickets and palmetto scrub, but because of its quick movements seldom affords more than a flashing view of its brilliantly colored body, the throat and breast of which are bright yellow. In springtime its loud, clear call is often heard and, once identified with the bird, easily recognized.

Among the many interesting limestone springs of Florida there is one that has a most unusual and peculiar characteristic, namely, a reversal of flow. It is known as FALMOUTH SPRINGS. Under normal conditions the spring emerges and flows as an open stream for a short distance where it abruptly sinks beneath the surface to reappear again in the Suwannee River at Ellaville, three miles distant. During periods of excessive rainfall and high stages of the Suwannee, the flow is reversed which indicates that the substructure of Suwannee County is of very porous limestone.
DECAYED and crumbling, old FORT MATANZAS, 18 miles south of St. Augustine on the Matanzas River, still bears mute evidence of that historic period when the Spaniard struggled bitterly to defend Florida against the invader. In 1739 war was declared between England and Spain, and subsequently in 1740 Oglethorpe unsuccess fully laid siege to St. Augustine, abandoning the enterprise when Spanish reinforcements arrived. During those turbulent times, Gov. Oglethorpe of Georgia, and other militant English colonists were a constant menace to the Spaniards, and it was primarily to repel their attack that Fort Matanzas was erected by the Spanish governor, Montecano, about 1842.

MANGOES have been grown in Florida for many years; however, their value, importance and possibilities as a fruit crop have not as yet been fully recognized. It is a delicious fruit of distinctive flavor; nevertheless, a taste for it must be acquired by some people. It suggests an apricot and a pineapple but is neither. The skin is smooth and deep yellow and the fruit varies in size from a small plum to 4 or 5 pounds in weight, while in shape it may be long and slender to oval or round and grows on a long pendulous stem. The sugar content of the mango is high; the ripe fruit is considered a laxative. Both green and ripe fruits are used for salads, dressings, pies, jelly, custard, sauce or for canning.
WILLIAM AUGUSTUS BOWLES became a conspicuous figure in Florida history as a soldier of fortune during the second Spanish occupation. An American by birth, he served in the British army, later joined the Creek Indians and married an Indian woman. So powerful did he become among the Indians that he was made Commander in Chief of their armies. He even attempted to drive the Spaniards from Florida and caused no end of trouble among Spaniards, English and Americans alike. A reward of $6,000 was offered by the Spaniards for his capture and twice he fell into their hands, once being sent as a prisoner to Madrid where he obtained freedom and later, after his return to America, was captured and confined in Morro Castle, Havana, where he died.

THE BANANA, the most prolific food plant known, is widely cultivated in Florida. A distinctive feature of this plant is the fact that each stalk produces fruit but once, after which it is cut down. New stalks arising as suckers from the base offer a succession of ripening fruit. In Florida the Cavendish or Chinese banana is probably grown to greater extent than any other variety as it is generally regarded as being the hardiest. It is interesting to know that manila hemp is the product of a species of banana the leaves of which yield a useful fibre.
NONE of the old forts of Florida possesses a more colorful or interesting history than FORT SAN CARLOS at Pensacola, erected in 1696. In 1719, during the war between Spain and France, Fort San Carlos was captured by the French under Bienville, recaptured by the Spaniards, and again taken by the French during a period of about 3 months. Subsequently the old fort was burned by the French, rebuilt by the Spaniards, blown up by the English during the War of 1812, and abandoned to the Americans, again rebuilt by the Spaniards and recaptured by the dauntless Andrew Jackson in 1818.

THE favorite method of fishing for the BARRACUDA in Florida waters is to troll with cut bait or spoon and the tearing, smashing strike of this fish is always something to be remembered. The Barracuda is found around sunken wrecks, shallow reefs and cuts along the southern coast of Florida awaiting its prey. It reaches a length of over six feet and is more dangerous than the shark. Zane Grey has aptly named this fish "Tiger of the Sea."
THE GOVERNOR'S PLUM is an interesting tropical fruit which serves a double purpose in Florida. Because of its scrubby habits of growth and its attractive, deep green foliage it makes an ornamental hedge. The fruit is a deep red to purple, resembles small plums and varies considerably in flavor.

THE colorful ANDREW JACKSON not only had the distinction of being the first American governor (military) of Florida in 1821, but previously had won world-wide fame for his great military exploits in West Florida and at New Orleans against the British. Twice he invaded Florida, first in 1814 and again in 1818, waging victorious campaigns against the Indians and their allies and twice, also, he captured Pensacola, then a well fortified Spanish possession. He was Governor of Florida only a short time when he resigned and returned to his Tennessee home, later to become President of the United States.
ONE of the most picturesque buildings in St. Augustine is the OLD CATHEDRAL, built by the Spaniards in the early 1790's. For almost a century it stood as a monument to the Catholic faith in America's oldest city until, in 1887, it was ruined by fire. Only the stout walls, of coquina, and facade with its four bells on top remained standing. With funds supplied by Henry M. Flagler and others, it was rebuilt that same year, with additions and tower as they appear today.

THE CROWN MELONGENA, which inhabits the waters of Florida and the West Indies, delights in feeding on oysters. Often more than a dozen of these mollusks surround one unfortunate bivalve. When the shell opens all thrust in their snouts. The victim quickly clamps them tight but it must relax its hold often. Each time it yields the cruel snouts force their way farther in. When the muscle is finally reached the rasping tongues quickly disable it and the victory is won.
THE POINSETTIA stands unrivaled among the decorative plants of the world and is now known as the Christmas flower. Its real flowers are the inconspicuous yellow dots in the center, and not the brilliant scarlet parts which are but bracts and not the true flowers. In Florida the Poinsettia begins to attain its full beauty in November, and continues to bloom until killed by cold. It requires about thirty-two degrees to kill it, therefore it usually keeps long in flower in various parts of the state.

ONCE quite abundant and well distributed over Florida the ROSEATE SPOONBILL is today so rare that it is seldom seen. In the early tourist days of Florida the feathers of this bird were in great demand and as a result such vast numbers were slaughtered by the feather traders that it may now be too late to save it from extinction. As the name implies it has a spoon-shaped bill and its plumage is of a decided pinkish hue. Its food consists of small fish, marine life and snails taken in shallow water where its long legs and spoon-shaped bill serve it well.
LONG Florida's east coast, there are few places more interesting or unusual than the famous BLOWING ROCKS near Jupiter Inlet. Here the coquina occurs immediately along the coast. During certain stages of the tide and wind, the water rushes through pot holes in the rock with such terrific force that a spray is forced high into the air. From this phenomenon the locality takes its name.

NOT very long ago the North Florida OTTER skin was known to sell as high as $25. Even on a depressed market it brings a good price, depending on quality. Otters are found in practically every section of Florida, but each year finds them less numerous. Though not generally known, Florida is one of the greatest otter producing states in the union.
THOUGH Micanopy, or the Pond Governor, was the legitimate head of the Seminole Nation, his authority as chief was generally unheeded. When the Seminole War broke out, he was about 50 years of age, fat and excessively lazy which un fitted him for the duties of active warfare. This inclined him to advocate peace, a fact that subjected him to reproach and suspicion by those most eager for the conflict. So apparent did this become that at the time of the Dade Massacre in 1835, he had to be carried forcibly to the scene of combat by the younger and more war-like Indians and made to fire the first shot.

THE SOUTHERN PUFFER belongs to the interesting family of tropical swell fishes, inhabiting warm seas. It ranges the coast of Florida and has been recorded as far north as Tampa. Its rounded body is usually covered with small stiff prickles and blotched with dark spots, giving the fish a curious appearance. Most specimens obtained have been small, though the fish attains a length of about a foot.
THE earliest reference to the ORANGE in Florida is in a letter from Pedro Menendez Marques, dated St. Augustine, April 2, 1579, in which he says: "There are beginning to be many of the fruits of Spain, such as figs, pomegranates, oranges and grapes, in great quantity; there are many mulberries from mulberry trees produced in this same soil, etc."—Connors Colonial Records II, page 227. While the orange is internationally known for its delicious taste, comparatively few people realize its importance with relation to the human system. Its rich content of vitamin "C" has caused it to be recommended by prominent doctors and scientists the world over in combating diseases of the body. A generous daily supply of vitamin "C" keeps the teeth healthy, helps the complexion and strengthens the body against disorders.

GRIM reminders of those days when the Spaniards were struggling to defend Florida against threatened invasion, the old CITY GATES of America's oldest city, lend an atmosphere of romantic interest to all who pass within their portals. Those who stop to examine them will find a tablet with the following inscription: "These gates were begun as a defense against the English in 1743 during the reign of King Philip V of Spain. In 1804 the gates were rebuilt of Coquina by Antonio Arredondo, Royal Engineer of Spain. This tablet erected by the National Society of Colonial Dames of America, Resident in Florida 1906."
THE GREAT
AMERICAN
EGRET
WAS, AT ONE TIME,
ALMOST EXTERMINATED
BY PLUME-
HUNTERS.

THE FIRE
BEETLE

A TROPICAL INSECT
WITH LIVING LAMPS.

BUT a mere remnant now of once numerous
flocks, the majestic AMERICAN EGRET
has been ruthlessly slaughtered for the paltry
sum obtained from the sale of its graceful
plumes. Shy and difficult to hunt except when
protecting their young, the egrets were easy vic-
tims of the plume hunters who found it very
simple to shoot up a rookery of 400 nesting birds
during the course of a few hours. With the adult
birds gone, it was not long before the defenseless
young died of hunger or the victims of red ants,
fish crows or snakes and the scene lately so full
of life and color was turned to one of desolation
and death.

ONE of the most interesting insects of all that
inhabit Florida is the FIRE or CLICK
BEETLE which emits light of intense brilliancy
from two spots on the upper portion of its body.
It has the power also to control these lights by
extinguishing them or of making them dim or
bright according to its fancy. On dark nights
the beauty and dazzling effect of these lights is
truly a remarkable sight. The inhabitants of
tropical countries often keep fire beetles in small
cages for the purpose of illumination or to make
use of the insects for personal adornment. Even
the eggs are luminous.
FOR almost a century the political battles of Florida have been fought within the walls of the present CAPITOL. Completed in 1845, it has witnessed many important milestones in the state's changing history. Here was the momentous decision reached that made Florida a part of the Confederacy. It was here also that the most turbulent scenes in all the state's history were enacted, where loyal citizens were disfranchised, during the days of the carpetbaggers. Here, too, in later years, was enacted legislation of far reaching importance in influencing Florida's marvelous advancement of today.

THE ORANGE BLOSSOM is one of the most fragrant of all the flowers of the world and is also one (of many) that is pollinated by night-flying insects. Its chief use in Florida is in the manufacture of neroli or orange flower oil, used extensively in making perfumery, soaps and in syrups. In South America the dried blossoms are made into a stimulating and fragrant beverage. The popularity of this beautiful flower is evinced in many ways. It has been chosen as the official state flower and also as the official symbol of both the State Federation of Garden Clubs and the State Federation of Woman's Clubs.
TURTLE MOUND is located on the Indian River a few miles south of the city of New Smyrna and recently became the property of the Florida State Historical Society. Steeped in rich historical tradition, it will now be preserved for posterity. Built of oyster and sea shells by the Indians over five centuries ago, it reaches a height of nearly 50 feet. It figures in ancient history and charts of the Old World, old drawings of it being preserved to this day on papyrus.

ONE of the most interesting plants in Florida is the PITAYA, a native of Mexico, known also as the Night Blooming Cereus or Strawberry Pear. Because of its scrambling habit of growth, it has become a popular ornamental in the warmer sections of the state and lends a picturesque appearance especially to low walls where ample room is available. Its extremely large flowers open at night. Its stems are three angled. Its oval fruits are red and contain an edible white juicy flesh.
THE KINGFISH is a tropical fish and is related to the Spanish Mackerel, but is of a more somber hue, and comes in immense numbers to the coast of Florida from November to April, during which time it is caught by trolling. While its maximum weight is approximately 75 pounds, it only averages about 7 pounds. It is a wonderful game fish on the rod and will take fly or bait on long casts. Stout copper or brass wire should be fastened to the hook to withstand the numerous sharp teeth of the Kingfish.

OSCEOLA'S rank and birth were humble and obscure, but he dared nevertheless resist the demands of the Government that the Indians evacuate Florida. He was born in 1804 on the Chattahoochee River, in Georgia, and belonged to a branch of the Creek Indians who had removed to Florida. Famous as the governing spirit of the great Florida Seminole War, Osceola is noted for his great courage, determination, skill and bravery. In the fall of 1837, he was captured in violation of the sanctity of a flag of truce, and imprisoned in the old fort at St. Augustine. Later he was moved to Fort Moultrie near Charleston, where shortly afterwards he died of grief and disappointment over the lost cause of his people.
In 1836 Old Florida Light was attacked by Indians who filled the base of the tower with dry wood and set it on fire. The tower acted as a chimney and the heat and smoke drove the only occupants, the assistant keeper and a negro helper, crawling out on the balcony. When the fire burned out and the Indians appeared quiet, the negro peered over the edge and was shot. Wounded and suffering from thirst, the assistant keeper had given up hope when a government cutter arrived, drove the Indians away and rescued him by means of a rope. The old landmark is located on Biscayne Bay, six miles northwest from Fowey Rocks.

The tall Great Blue Heron, along with its close relative, Wards Heron, is the largest of all the Herons in this country. In Florida, where it is commonly called "Blue Crane", it forms a very conspicuous object as it stalks majestically along the grassy waters of the picturesque lakes in various parts of the state. The neck and legs of the Heron are very long, the former being very powerful, which enables it to use its sharp pointed bill with telling effect upon various forms of aquatic life.
LOCATED originally near Biscayne Bay and the banks of the Miami River, OLD FORT DALLAS was constructed primarily as a military post by the United States government. It was never a fortification. Some of the original buildings which included dwellings, quarters for slaves and stables were later torn down and in 1872 a fire wiped out all but two of those remaining. In 1891 Mrs. Julia D. Tuttle, of Cleveland, Ohio, who had previously purchased the old fort and surrounding property came here to live and it was largely through Mrs. Tuttle’s influence that Henry Flagler was induced to extend his railroad into what is now Miami. The old building has since been removed from its original site to Lummus Park.

THE body of the PORCUPINE FISH is covered with stiff, movable and erectile spines. This fact, together with the rotundity of the fish has earned for it the name of Globe Fish, Prickly Globe Fish and Sea Hedge-hog in addition to the Porcupine Fish. This queer looking creature has the unusual faculty of being able to inflate its body with air until it floats on the surface of the water, under side uppermost. It attains a length of about two feet and six inches.
ONE of the greatest men of Florida was DR. JOHN GORRIE, inventor of mechanical refrigeration. After graduating from a New York medical school, Dr. Gorrie settled in Apalachicola in 1833. Realizing the urgent need of artificial ice by producers of perishable foodstuffs, Dr. Gorrie, after long research, discovered the solution, and during the period between 1847-1850 devoted all his energies to perfect and commercialize the process. Although Dr. Gorrie's invention was successful, he died in 1855, without seeing his dream realized—that of furnishing the southern states with a dependable ice supply. Today his memory is venerated in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D.C., a sculptured likeness.

THE OTAHEITE GOOSEBERRY, native of Madagascar as well as of India, is found wild as an escape in southern Florida. The tree is small with ovate leaves from two to three inches long. The round acid fruit is ribbed and slightly angular, pale green in color, and about three-fourths of an inch in diameter.
Perhaps it is not known to many that the original machine for manufacturing ice was invented in Florida where it was successfully operated as early as 1850. It was a queer looking apparatus compared with the perfected devices of today, nevertheless it proved to be the forerunner of a vast industry embracing the entire world and one of the greatest boons to civilization. Its inventor, Dr. Gorrie, died without being able to interest capital in his remarkable invention. It is interesting to know that the first commercial ice factory in Florida began operation at Jacksonville, December, 1878.

Incredible though it seems, air plants scorn the soil as a source of sustenance and live airily on food taken from the air itself. They decorate Florida trees with a wide variety of peculiar forms of unusual interest and beauty.
THE APALACHICOLA RIVER is formed by the Chattahoochee and Flint rivers, the junction being near the Florida State line. The Chattahoochee has its source in central northern Georgia and flows across a clay section of that state causing its waters to be muddy, in fact the muddiest stream entering Florida. The Flint river on the other hand, is a clear water stream being formed largely by limestone springs. Below the junction of these two rivers there is a pronounced division between the clear and muddy water for a variable distance down the Apalachicola.

THE GRAPEFRUIT, a native of southeastern Asia, was gradually carried westward to Mediterranean countries. The Spaniards are believed to have later brought it to Florida, laying the foundation for an immense industry. Recognition of the true value of the grapefruit was deferred for a long time, however, it has now made a complete conquest of the entire nation. Today it is the prime favorite of all breakfast fruits and is highly regarded for its distinctly medicinal qualities. The citric acid of the juice is largely oxidized in the human system, becoming alkaline instead of remaining acid.
ACTUAL construction of FORT CLINCH was started in 1847 by the U.S. Government with the expenditure of $700,000. Work progressed slowly and upon the opening of the War Between the States in 1861, the Confederates, under the direct supervision of Gen. Robt. E. Lee, attempted to complete it. The Confederates held the strategic position but a year, when on March 4, 1862, Fort Clinch was abandoned to the Federals. After the war the fort was repaired, but again abandoned in 1870. Since its occupation by volunteers during the Spanish-American War there has been no activity at Fort Clinch, which is now in a state of dilapidation and decay. The fort was never entirely completed.

THE SEA TROUT is a hard striker and vigorous fighter. Aside from being a splendid game fish when taken on light tackle, it is quite a good food fish as well. They take various baits. However, live minnows or shrimp are most successful in Florida as well as the trolling spoon and artificial minnow. The Sea Trout is well marked with pronounced black spots over its sides, tail and fins. Its color is silvery and it averages from two to five pounds, though specimens of 10 or 12 pounds are sometimes caught.
DAVID LEVY YULEE served as a Senator from Florida from July, 1845, to March, 1851, and from March, 1855, to January, 1861. Prior to his election as a Senator he served as a delegate from Florida to the 27th and 28th Congresses and served from March 4th, 1841, to March 3rd, 1845. So prominent was he in the development of Florida, during this period, that he was regarded as the greatest Floridian of his day.

ALTHOUGH the FLORIDA INDIANS have adopted such modern implements as pots and pans, axes, knives, etc., many still cling to the ancient method of grinding their corn in a hollowed stump or log. The corn is placed inside and pulverized by a heavy wooden crusher. This system has been in use for centuries among the Florida Seminoles.
SALT SPRINGS, near Ocala, represent another example of Florida’s many wonders of nature. Although many miles from ocean or gulf, the water is of a very high sodium content, an indication of very salty water. It is interesting to know that not only many salt water fish are found in the spring but also numerous crabs. The water from this spring is said to contain great medicinal qualities.

THE PERIWINKLE found on both coasts of Florida is only about an inch in length, yet it has about 4,200 teeth. Like most round-mouthed snails, it is a vegetarian and feeds on sea weeds with its long radula or tongue. This tongue has 600 rows of sharp curved, tricusped teeth, seven in each row, a very efficient weapon for scraping off the algae growing on rocks near the shore.
His great military successes in the Kentucky campaign of 1862 made the name of Kirby-Smith famous throughout the entire country. In 1863 he was given full command of the Confederate army west of the Mississippi River where he further distinguished himself by his brilliant military exploits. After the war he became Chancellor of the old University of Nashville and later professor of mathematics in the University of the South, Sewanee, Tenn. A statue of General Kirby-Smith is in the Hall of Fame in Washington, D.C.

Among the more interesting relics at the State Museum at Gainesville, Florida, is the Indian Bowl of cypress wood burned to shape inside and out. It was discovered in 1932 by McHampton Boston, while digging a ditch on his farm near Alachua. It is $15\frac{1}{2}$ by $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches high and has handles. This relic demonstrates the skill of the early Florida Indians in shaping implements with fire.
WHAT memories cluster about the AMERICA! In 1851 she was sent over to England, participated in the first race between American and British yachts and won the Royal Yacht Squadron Trophy against 14 other yachts. Her success thus contributed to yachting the greatest impetus it has ever known. At the beginning of the War Between the States the America was purchased and fitted out as a blockade runner for the Confederacy. In April, 1862, a Federal gunboat steamed up the St. Johns and found the America sunk in a creek. She was raised, repaired and later put in use as a ship of the Federal blockade squadron.

... ... ... ... ...

THE GREEN PARROTFISH is an exceedingly brilliant inhabitant of the tropical waters of Southern Florida. With its solid horn beak it is able to bite off the living coral buds—a chief source of food among the reefs—very similar to the browsing of a goat among grasses and weeds. As its name infers its beak is parrot-shaped.
DEMENS, born in St. Petersburg, Russia, was forced to leave his country because of political intrigue, and eventually became engaged in business at Longwood, Florida. In 1885 he purchased the charter of the Orange Belt Railway, and with three associates immediately began construction, making the eastern terminus at Lake Munroe. After many discouragements and colossal financial difficulties the road was eventually completed to the Williams tract, what is now St. Petersburg, where in June, 1888, the first train arrived. Demens, however, was forced to sell out, and left Florida never to return and never to see the phenomenal growth of St. Petersburg of today.

THE WHITE PRICKLY POPPY is related to the Red Poppies of Europe and the Golden Poppies of the West, but unlike them has developed delicate spines that prick the hand attempting to pluck them. A strikingly handsome plant it is abundant in the neglected fields of Florida, and begins to bloom in early spring. It has large white flowers and gray-green leaves.

THE FLORIDA JAY, which is closely related to the Blue Jay, is restricted entirely to Florida. The nests are loosely constructed with dry twigs lined with grass, usually built in scrub oak bushes. Occasionally a second brood is reared the same season.
OLD FORT JEFFERSON, located 70 miles west of Key West on one of the Tortugas Islands, is now but a crumbling relic of a dramatic past. Here it was, in August, 1867, that yellow fever swept through the garrison with terrible effect. Hospital facilities were overtaxed, and deaths occurred daily. So completely did the dread disease spread that all officers, including the surgeon, succumbed. It happened, that a famous surgeon was a prisoner, and for a time he was in complete charge of all medical affairs. He was none other than Dr. Samuel A. Mudd, an alleged conspirator in the assassination of President Lincoln, for it was Dr. Mudd who had set the broken leg of John Wilkes Booth, the assassin.

THE LYCHEE, found growing in Southern Florida, is one of the most famous of all Chinese fruits. In its dried form under the name "Chinese Nut" it is fairly well known as an imported fruit—a shrunken, brown or blackish, raisin-like pulp enveloped in a brittle, roundish shell, about one inch in diameter. The shell of the fresh fruit is a bright scarlet or a deep rose and resembles a strawberry. The flesh is a firm white or pinkish, juicy pulp, which, after being shelled and seeded, is imported in canned form and also made into excellent preserves. The flavor of the fruit is heightened by citric and other fruit acids.
BUILT in 1884 by H. A. DeLand, founder of the city by that name, DELAND HALL was originally used as a high school. It was the first of the noble buildings which now stand on the John B. Stetson University campus. In 1887 a charter was obtained from the state incorporating DeLand University later to become known as John B. Stetson University in honor of its most generous patron.

THE SAILFISH is credited with a speed of 60 miles per hour and has been known to leap across 40 feet of water on a loose line. Along with the tarpon, it is the most highly prized catch among big game anglers along the Florida coast. It reaches a length of more than eight feet.
Of all of Florida’s scenic gardens there is none more beautiful or more interesting than the McKee Jungle Gardens near Vero Beach. The gardens were created with an actual expenditure of over $100,000 by Mr. Arthur McKee of Cleveland, Ohio, with the idea of making them one of the outstanding attractions along the east coast of Florida. Here is to be found the largest collection of water lilies in the U. S. They include 27 varieties which grow out of doors throughout the year.

While several hundred species of hummingbirds exist, only the Ruby-throat is found in Florida. Despite its small size the Humming Bird travels over incredible distances, even crossing the Gulf of Mexico in its migration southward. For so tiny a bird, the Hummer is also surprisingly pugnacious and does not hesitate on occasion to attack other birds much larger than itself. It has a strange way of feeding its young. The mother bird thrusts her bill far down the throat of the young and regurgitates semi-digested food from her crop.
IT was none other than HENRY PLANT who led the way in the turning of a primeval wilderness on Florida's gulf coast into one of the garden spots of the world. In 1881 Mr. Plant extended a new railroad from Waycross, Georgia, to Jacksonville and later established modern steamship service on the St. Johns from Jacksonville to Sanford. In 1884, his South Florida railroad was opened from Sanford to Tampa and he then established the first regular passenger steamer service between Tampa, Key West and Havana. He also built the elaborate Tampa Bay Hotel then one of the most luxuriously appointed in the world.

THE PINEAPPLE was long ago carried to every sub-tropical country in the world and is one of the most satisfactory of all tropical crops as it bears freely and has few insect enemies. It grows on a low, ragged plant with sword-like leaves and perpetuates itself by coronas which grow out of the base of the plant near the crown. In Florida excellent pineapples are grown from Ft. Pierce south.
ABOUT seven miles southwest of Key West lies a small, low, sandy island called SAND KEY. Insignificant though it may seem, this tiny key boasts of a distinction no other can claim, that of being the southernmost part of the United States, proper, Lat. 24 deg. 37' 12" north. From the island's center rises the iron skeleton Sand Key Lighthouse, with one resident keeper, the only one of all the six reef lighthouses that does not stand in water. An interesting feature of Sand Key is the fact that during a hurricane the key washes almost entirely away, but always builds back again after a few months.

THE presence of a real CROCODILE in Florida was not discovered until 1875 when two large specimens were captured in Arch Creek, near Miami, by Raymond L. Ditmars and C. E. Jackson. Since that date many specimens have been taken between Lake Worth and Cape Sable. The crocodile is considerably more agile and vicious than the alligator and its teeth are longer and more pointed, yet in a wild state this species does not exhibit hostility toward man. Maximum length of the crocodile appears to be about 14 feet. Its long, narrow and pointed head at once distinguishes the crocodile from the alligator.
THE landing, in 1562, of Jean Ribault on Batten Island at the mouth of the St. Johns River, marks the birth of the Protestant faith in North America. It was 58 years before the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth. The GRANITE SHAFT MEMORIAL near Mayport is a replica of the column Ribault himself placed at the mouth of the St. Johns in 1562 to claim the region for the King of France. It was erected by the Florida Daughters of the American Revolution in 1924.

NOT only is the CARISSA a popular hedge plant in South Florida but its fruit is used in jellies and marmalades. The juice itself adds a tang to tropical fruit punch that defies description. The fruit is about the size of a plum.
The Nassau Grouper which ranges among the Florida reefs has the amazing faculty of changing its color at will. This changing of color is not only made for the purpose of concealment but for the capture of prey and for courtship as well. So quickly can this fish, which attains a weight of 50 pounds, change color that it is claimed it can assume eight different colors in as many minutes.

Wakulla Spring is indeed one of Florida's greatest water wonders! Situated in a primeval spot about 20 miles southwest of Tallahassee, the great spring nestles in a setting of superb natural beauty. Its clear water flows up from a gigantic basin 108 feet deep at a maximum rate of 211,000,000 gallons per day. Looking down through the glass-bottomed boats that ply the surface into the transparent waters of the huge cavern, teeming with fish, is a sight never to be forgotten!
IT was in 1888 that HENRY FLAGLER'S first great Florida enterprise, the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, was completed at a cost of $2,000,000. Next he built the Alcazar opposite it. In 1890 he bought a hotel in Daytona, and in 1893-4 began the construction of the Royal Poinciana in Palm Beach, where later he built the Breakers. By 1896 Flagler's railway had been completed into Miami, the Magic City, and he looked around for new worlds to conquer. In 1905 he began construction of the Over-Sea Railway to Key West, the world's engineering wonder at the time, which was opened Jan. 22, 1912. In May, 1913, Mr. Flagler died, but he lived to see his stupendous enterprise completed.

THE SPOTTED TRUMPET-LEAF is the most interesting of all our insect-catching plants, its hollow leaves being deadly traps for wandering insects, who are lured inside by a nectar or sweet secretion. The opening being darkened by the overarching dome, they seek the light, and dash vainly against the translucent spots in the leaf. Exhausted, they fall into its base where the secretion of fluid stupefies and overcomes them. No rain can enter the leaf opening of this species.

THE LEAST TERN is a beautiful little bird that arrives in Florida in April and departs during September and October to go farther south to Central and South America. It was almost exterminated at one time for the millinery trade, but is now increasing rapidly.
IN a picturesque subtropical setting in the lovely little town of Winter Park is located ROLLINS COLLEGE, Florida’s oldest institution of higher learning. Named for Alonzo W. Rollins of Chicago, who headed its endowment with $50,000, the school first opened its doors in 1885, with sixty-six students. For almost half a century it has made generous contributions to culture by helping mould the character of thousands of young men and women. By action of its board of trustees the enrollment of Rollins can never exceed seven hundred students. The distinguished Dr. Hamilton Holt is its president.

THE WAHOO, long and bluish, is one of the fastest swimming fish in all the waters of the world. A member of the mackerel family, it ranges along the coast of Florida, however, it is almost as rare as the marlin and comparatively few are taken during the season. Its strike is vicious and immediately on being hooked it will tear off as much as 500 feet of line in the wink of an eye in its mad rush to escape. Usually the Wahoo is found along the edges of the Gulf Stream grass in South Florida waters and while they will average 15 to 25 pounds, they reach much heavier proportions. The heaviest Wahoo on record, caught with fishing tackle, weighed 80 pounds.
THE dreadful DADE MASSACRE occurred December 28, 1835, near Bushnell, Florida. Here the Indians practically wiped out an entire command of U.S. troops. Until February 20 following, the victims of the terrible slaughter lay exposed to the elements. They were then buried on the spot by U.S. volunteers under General Gaines. Six years later the remains were exhumed and removed to St. Augustine where re-interment took place on August 15, 1842.

ALTHOUGH long known as an inhabitant of sand dunes on the lower East Coast, the SEVEN YEAR APPLE has recently been found along Florida’s West Coast as well. It is a beautiful evergreen with abundant white flowers that resemble orange blossoms.
A HUNDRED AND FIFTEEN miles southwest of the mainland of Florida lie seven low bars composed of shell and coral sand. They are the Dry Tortugas Islands. On one of these, LOGGERHEAD KEY, is located a picturesque lighthouse with a distinction no other can claim. It is farther away from the mainland than any other lighthouse on earth!

THE largest marine turtle in the world, the TRUNK TURTLE inhabits Florida waters! It attains the enormous weight of 1,000 pounds! Found occasionally in tropical waters and semitropical seas, it is nowhere common and therefore seldom seen. In the water its massive flippers are used in seal-like fashion, being very graceful in their movements. The Trunk Turtle breeds on the Tortugas Islands, the Bahamas and along the Brazilian coast.
LUE GIM GONG, the famous Chinese horticulturist, left his native China for San Francisco in 1872, when 12 years old. After some years spent in Massachusetts experimenting with the propagation of fruits, Lue Gim Gong moved to DeLand, Fla., in 1886, where his energies became chiefly devoted to the citrus industry. In 1888 the Lue Gim Gong orange, known as one of Florida’s finest commercial types, was produced as a separate, distinct and true variety. As a result Gong was awarded the Wilder Medal by the United States Department of Agriculture, the first and only time the medal has ever been awarded for a new variety of orange.

THE KUMQUAT is only one to two inches in diameter. The thin rind is sweet and aromatic. The pulp is decidedly acid in certain varieties. The fruit is eaten fresh and is also preserved or candied whole. It is splendid for jelly or marmalade.
THE SARGASSO FISH offers an amazing example of perfect protection by nature against constant danger. Sometimes reaching a length of only three inches, it lives exclusively among the branches of seaweed in order to avoid discovery by voracious fish and hungry sharp-eyed sea-birds. Not content with its protective coloration, it has developed a curious growth of filaments from its body that so closely resemble the fronds of the weed that it easily escapes detection. The breast fins of the little creature have even developed into arm-like limbs between which the animal holds on to branches.

THE cornerstone of TRINITY CHURCH was first laid in 1825 but it was not until 1831 that it was opened for divine worship. In one of the compartments of a window is a cluster of purple grapes recalling the interesting fact that the well-known Isabella Grape owed its origin and its name to a faithful member of the old church, Mrs. Isabella Gibbs, by whom it was first propagated and brought to notice. In 1902 the church was practically rebuilt and the only part of the original church now standing is the north porch and tower with the walls of the north transept and baptistery.
ALTHOUGH the BURROWING OWL is a wide-ranging bird in western North America, Florida has a species all her own! Its range is restricted to the prairie region of central and south Florida. Just why a form of this bird is isolated in a limited section of Florida and entirely absent in all the territory between south Florida and the West has been a very vexing problem to many ornithologists and naturalists. The burrows of these strange birds often extend as far as eight feet underground.

THE old SPANISH MISSION BELL in the library of the Florida Historical Society, Jacksonville, is a most interesting relic of the missions established by the Roman Catholic church during colonial days in Florida. It was found near Madison, Florida, about 1840 and was secured in 1906 by Gov. Francis P. Fleming, then president of the Florida Historical Society, through Judge E. J. Vann of Madison. A splendid specimen of Spanish workmanship, it is believed to have belonged to the once thriving Spanish mission of Machalla in Madison County.
JUDGING by its anatomy, the LIMPKIN seems to be a cross between a crane and rail and is one of the most peculiar birds to be found in Florida. Though seldom seen, its weird call is often heard along the brackish marches when disturbed. It delights in feeding on the large fresh water snails found in the central and northern section of the state. An interesting account of this curious bird is given in "Birds of Florida," by Bailey.

ON the crest of one of Tallahassee's famous seven hills, is located the FLORIDA STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN which was established in 1905. The campus with its evergreen-shaded walks and vine-covered walls forms a setting of rare beauty and charm. Today the great institution with its modern equipment and imposing buildings enjoys world-wide recognition because of its high educational standards.
THE SHARK SUCKER, or Remora, which ranges the coast of Florida, is one of the most interesting fishes known to science. Its first dorsal fin is developed as a sucking disk of an oval shape at the top of the head and nape. It is formed of a series of thin plates overlapping like the slats of a Venetian blind, and by which it firmly attaches itself to the surface of the shark or ray for the purpose of transportation. When the shark seizes its prey and is cutting it up with its terrible teeth, the Remora is quick to secure fragments of the feast, again returning to its anchorage.

WITH only axe, fire and hatchet, supplemented by infinite labor, the Seminole Indians of Florida transform huge cypress logs into shapely and admirably designed CANOES. Many have flaring bows and broad sterns with short decks on which the pushpole men stand. The usual means of propulsion is a long slender push-pole, which is well adapted for use in the shoal waters of the Florida coast, the swift current of the streams, or the grassy shallows of the Everglades.
LIKE an elaborate palace the famous RINGLING ART MUSEUM is built around a tremendous court of unusual beauty. Terraced gardens, reflecting pools, flowers and rare statuary all combine to form an inspiring atmosphere of artistic splendor. The magnificent structure contains the largest private collection of Rubens on earth. Paintings by Gainsborough, Rembrandt, Van Dyke, Velasquez and many other masters grace the spacious galleries. A most remarkable collection of sculpture, antiques and other art treasures have been gathered here from all over the world. It is one of the greatest attractions not only in Florida but the entire South.

NO flower in Southern Florida is more common or more striking in effect than the HIBISCUS. A great many varieties of this beautiful flower are to be found in various parts of the state. Among the most prominent are the white, salmon, pink and crimson, singles and doubles, all of which grow in great profusion. It is interesting to know that the Hibiscus is related to the cotton of commerce and also the okra plant, all being members of the Mallow family.
Although totem poles are commonly associated with the far north, a genuine Eagle Totem has been found in Florida! It was discovered near a large Indian mound west of Lake Okeechobee by Melton Norton in 1926. Later it was procured for the Florida State Museum by Director T. Van Hyning. That the specimen, which has been rudely shaped from heart pine, is very ancient is quite evident. It is five feet, two inches high, but was probably much taller originally. It is believed to be the work of the Culusa Indians about the year 1600.

The gardens of south Florida contain many rare tropical trees from different parts of the world. One of the most interesting is the Cannon Ball Tree of Fort Myers. According to W. M. Buswell, of that city, it is a tree of the dense humid forests of South America and belongs to the Monkey-pot family. Its large flowers are incomparably beautiful and have a sweet, spicy odor. The odd fruits are about 8 inches in diameter and greatly resemble rusty cannon balls.
THE tropical SURINAM CHERRY or PITA-ANGA, a Brazilian indigene, is grown extensively in Southern Florida as an ornamental shrub or hedging plant. The ribbed fruits are pendant on a slender stem, about one inch in diameter and of a very spicy acid flavor. It is eaten as a fresh fruit and also used in making jellies and sherbets.

SINCE establishment, in 1905, the UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA has made tremendous progress. From an enrollment of 136 students at the first session, 1905-06, the registration has increased to approximately 2,500, which, with a faculty of more than 200 and a teaching division divided into ten colleges and schools, stands as the fastest growing institution in the South. With this growth has come national recognition. This status entitles its graduates to the same consideration throughout the world as is given to graduates of any other institution of higher learning in the country.
SUBJECT INDEX

Air Plants, 37
Alligator, 6
America, Yacht, 43
American Egret, 30
Apalachicola River, 38
Apple, Seven Year, 54
Avocado (Alligator Pear), 16
Banana, The, 22
Barracuda, The, 23
Beetle, Fire, 30
Bell, Spanish Mission, 58
Blowing Rocks (Jupiter), 27
Bowles, Wm. Augustus, 22
Bridge, Natural (Arch Creek), 18
Cannon Ball Tree, 62
Canoe, Seminole, 60
Capitol at Tallahassee, 31
Carissa, The, 50
Cathedral (St. Augustine), 25
Coconut Palm, 6
Cowfish (Toro), 17
Crocodile (Florida), 49
Cypress, Giant, 11
Dade Massacre, 54
Demens, Peter A., 44
De Soto, Hernando, 10
Falmouth Springs, 20
Flagler, Henry M., 52
Flags of Florida, 5
Flamingo, Scarlet, 13
Florida State College for Women, 59
Flying Robin, 12
Fl. Caroline (near Jacksonville), 14
Fl. Clinch (Fernandina), 39
Fl. Dallas (Miami), 35
Fl. Jefferson (Key West), 45
Fl. Marion (St. Augustine), 17
Fl. Matanzas (St. Augustine), 21
Fl. San Carlos (Pensacola), 23
Gong, Lue Gim, 56
Gooseberry (Osehteis), 36
Gorrie, Dr. John, 36
Grapefruit, The, 38
Grouper, Nassau, 51
Guava, The, 15
Heron, Great Blue, 34
Hibiscus, 61
Humming Bird, 47
Ibiza, White, 18
Ice Machine, First, 37
Indian Bowl, 42
Indian Mill, 40
Jackson, Andrew, 24
JAY, Florida, 44
Junonia, 9
Kingfish, The, 33
Kirby-Smith, Gen. Edmund, 42
Kumquat, The, 56
Lancelet, The, 8
Lighthouses, 34, 49, 55
Limpkin, The, 59
Lotus, The, 11
Lychee, The, 45
Magnolia, 7
Manatee (Sea Cow), 5
Mango, 21
McKee Jungle Gardens, 47
Melongena, Crown, 25
Menendez, de Aviles, 14
Micanopy (Indian Chief), 28
Mission, Spanish (New Smyrna), 15
Mockingbird, Florida, 19
Night Blooming Cereus (Pitaya), 32
Orange, The, 29
Orange Blossoms, 31
Oseola (Indian Chief), 33
Otter, 27
Owl, Burrowing, 58
Parrotfish, 43
Periwinkle, The, 41
Pineapple, 48
Plant, Henry B., 48
Plum, Governor's, 24
Pomsettia, 26
Ponce de Leon, 8
Poppy, White Frilly, 44
Porcupine Fish, 35
Ravine Gardens (Palatka), 9
Remora, 60
Ribault Monument (D. A. R.), 50
Ringling Art Museum, 61
Rollins College, 53
Roseate Spoonbill, 26
Sailfish, The, 46
Salt Springs, 41
Sargasso Fish, 57
St. Augustine City Gates, 29
St. Johns River, 12
Silver Springs (Ocala), 19
Singing Tower (Bok), 13
Southern Puffer (fish), 28
Stetson University, 46
Surinam Cherry (Pitanga), 63
Suwannee River, 7
Tamarind, 10
Tern, Least, 52
Tortugas, 16
Totem, Indian, 62
Trinity Church (St. Augustine), 57
Trout, Sea, 39
Trumpet Leaf, 52
Turtle Mound (New Smyrna), 32
Turtle, Trunk, 55
University of Florida, 63
Wakulla Springs, 51
Wahoo, The, 53
Yellowthroat, Florida, 20
Yulee, David Levy, 40