



Avoid City Congestion

**TRAVEL FLORIDA'S NEW SEASHORE
ROUTE - ALONG THE EAST COAST**

The Buccaneer Trail



TOLL ROAD and FERRY

BETWEEN

**FERNANDINA BEACH
AND ST. AUGUSTINE**

**SKYLINE RESTAURANT
Tallahassee, Florida**



RIDE THROUGH HISTORY



Fishing is fine on Florida's beaches



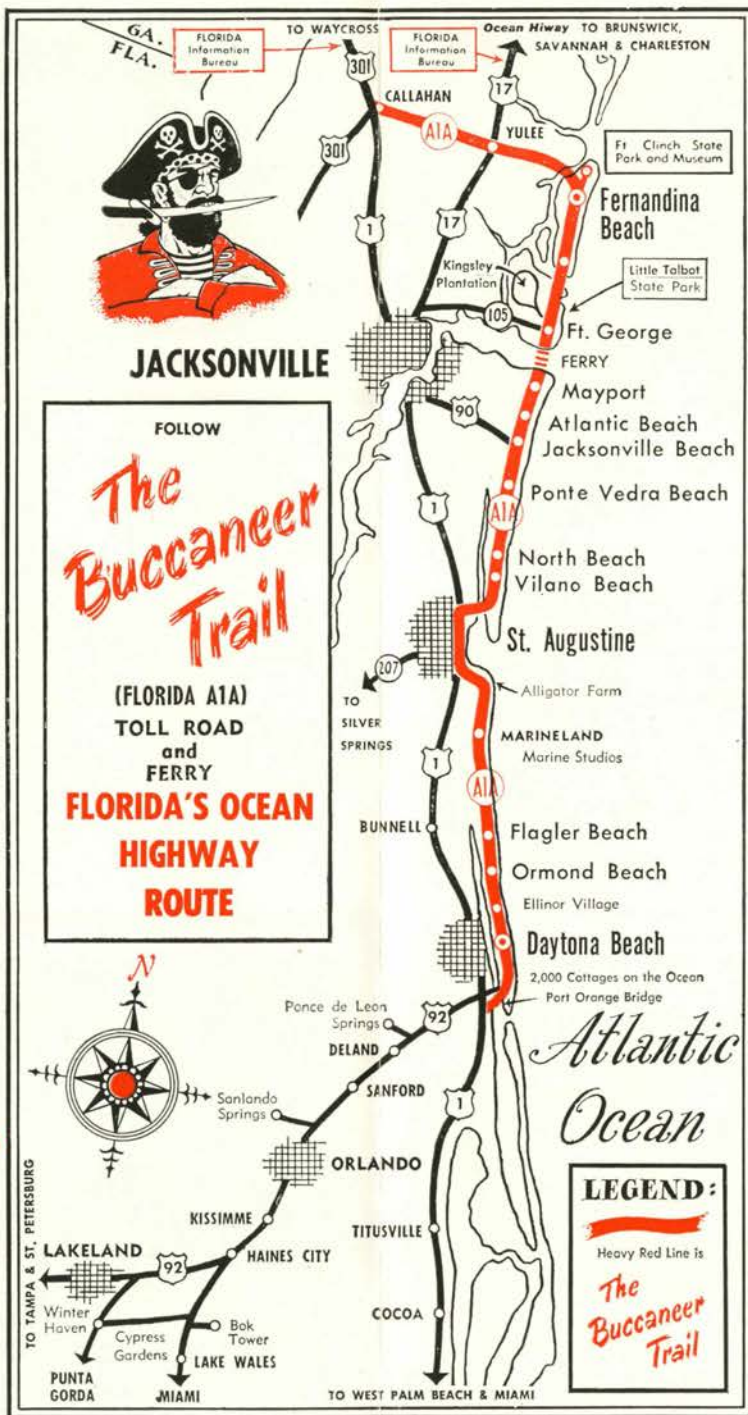
One of five modern bridges on the route



Moderns explore old "Tabby" slave quarters



Swabbing decks of "The Buccaneer"



APRIL 1958



A familiar beach scene along the Trail



Lovely visitors take a turn at the wheel



Buccaneer's life preserver frames visitor



Old Fort Clinch at Fort Clinch State Park



YOU MIGHT MEET THIS BUCCANEER BEAUTY ON THE BEACH

Motorists southbound for a Florida vacation now turn left on Fla. A1A, "THE BUCCANEER TRAIL", shortly after crossing the Florida line. Then, *by-passing Jacksonville's congested traffic*, they glide swiftly down the northeast Florida coast, over a magnificent new ocean shore highway through a region rich in romance, history, and picturesque beauty.

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, which is Fla. A1A, leaves US 17, the "Ocean Hiway", at Yulee, Florida and leaves US 1 and US 301 at Callahan, Florida. At these points the route south turns left and seaward to Fernandina Beach.

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, first opened for public use late in 1950, operates as a toll facility, which includes the brief but enjoyable ferry trip across the St. Johns River to Mayport. The St. Johns is one of the few rivers in the world that flows north.

From Fernandina Beach, the route of THE BUCCANEER TRAIL south, over Fla. A1A, is via Mayport, Atlantic Beach, Jacksonville Beach, Ponte Vedra Beach, St. Augustine, Marineland, Ellinor Village and Daytona Beach, on to the fabulous resort areas of South Florida.



"THE BUCCANEER" MAKES A RUN



Aptly named THE BUCCANEER TRAIL, this new highway makes accessible for the first time a section of the northeast Florida coast which is a gem of history and romance. Here the annals of its unusual history show eras of swashbuckling piracy, slave trading and hijacking. Researchers claim that more than \$165,000,000 of pirate treasure is hidden in Florida, large sums of it buried in territory traversed by THE BUCCANEER TRAIL.

Timuquán Indians inhabited Amelia Island and the Fernandina Beach area when French Admiral Jean Ribault landed on May 3, 1562 in an attempt to settle. Following the French, the Spanish built a mission and fort.

In 1763 the English flag flew over the island, when Spain ceded all of Florida under the Treaty of Paris.

In 1783 England returned Florida to Spain. Thus, Fernandina was a little Spanish town near the U. S. border when the Embargo Act in 1807 closed American ports to foreign shipping. Fernandina, a free port, soon was thronged with ships carrying goods to be smuggled into the United States. When in 1808 the U. S. forbade further slave importation, Fernandina also became a base for lucrative contraband slave trading.

Resentment against Spanish rule soon caused a group of "patriots" to organize the Republic of Florida with General John McIntosh as governor. They seized Fernandina and hoisted the "patriots flag".

Pierre and Jean Lafitte, the almost legendary pirates, during this period operated in the vicinity and visited Fernandina at will, along with other famed pirates.

Fernandina once more was returned to Spanish rule but in June, 1817, General Sir Gregor MacGregor, a picturesque young Scotsman, sailed in, captured the town, ran up a white flag with a green cross and ruled for a few months.

The flag of Mexico succeeded the green cross when on October 4, 1817, the French pirate, "Commodore" Luis Aury, wishing to create a stronghold and rendezvous for buccaneers, took over Amelia Island. Aury had been, appointed governor of Texas under the new Mexican government, and in this capacity raised the Mexican flag. Shortly thereafter, the United States sent troops who took the island from Aury, and held it in "in trust" for Spain.

Finally, in 1821, the United States purchased Florida from Spain and the matter of allegiance was settled temporarily. In 1847, a sturdy fort was built on the island's military reservation near Fernandina, and named for General Duncan Lamont Clinch, veteran of the Seminole and Mexican Wars.

READ THE INTERESTING HISTORY AND ROMANTIC LEGENDS OF

The Buccaneer Trail

WHERE ONCE HIJACKERS LURKED AND PIRATES BURIED TREASURE, MOTORISTS NOW GLIDE SWIFTLY OVER A MAGNIFICENT HIGHWAY.



At the outbreak of the War Between the States, the Confederate flag was raised over Fernandina and Fort Clinch. In 1862, however, Fernandina was overcome by a Union fleet and occupied by Federal forces.

To visitors in the twentieth century, Fernandina Beach offers the appearance of a thriving little Southern city with a superb seashore beach section. Its fine harbor is home for a prosperous shrimping and menhaden fleet. Two large pulp mills, one producing paper, the other raw materials for rayon, add stability to the economy of its 6,000 inhabitants. The original Fernandina and adjoining Fernandina Beach merged and were incorporated as Fernandina Beach in 1951. Visitors will find here good accommodations and the delicious fresh seafoods for which this section is noted.

Just south of Fernandina Beach, THE BUCCANEER TRAIL leaves Amelia Island and crosses Nassau Sound on a superbly engineered span to Big Talbot Island. Next comes Little Talbot Island, currently being developed by the Florida Board of Parks and Historic Memorials. Here is offered an inviting pause at its park and picnic area, attractive playground for children and the expanse of firm white beach.

Fort George Island, fourth island along the route, is rich in historical lore. Governor John McIntosh lived here. His "White House" and plantation were sold to Zephaniah Kingsley, wealthy Scotch planter and slave trader, uncle of Mrs. Whistler, made famous in the portrait by her son, James McNeill Whistler. Kingsley built a new house on the water's edge, with a lookout on top, from which to watch his slave ships sailing in. A walk of tabby joined his house with the McIntosh house, which he gave his black wife, Anna Madegigine Jai, daughter of a native chief, whom Kingsley is said to have married in a tribal ritual in Madagascar. She brought him many slaves as her dowry. Kingsley's slaves were carefully trained, according to intellect, as house servants or field hands and sold for exceptional prices. Kingsley's houses still stand on property of the Fort George Club, as do also the remains of the semi-circle of "tabby houses" that served as slave quarters.

On the north shore of the St. Johns River, at Fort George Island, motorists take the ferry across the river to Mayport, also widely known to seafood connoisseurs. Then they continue south on Fla. A1A, via Jacksonville Beach,

Ponte Vedra Beach and historic St. Augustine, where will be found much of interest, and excellent accommodations. From famed Daytona Beach, southern end of THE BUCCANEER TRAIL route, fine highways lead to the wonderful resorts of central and south Florida.



JEAN LAFITTE CROSSING THE ST. JOHNS RIVER

THE BUCCANEER TRAIL offers motorists a thrilling introduction to the wonderful vacationland of picturesque Florida. It affords camera enthusiasts many opportunities to record unusual and beautiful scenes as they make the trip along this exciting coastal route.

The original old town of Fernandina, a portion of what is now Fernandina Beach, turns back the pages of history and reflects its age in architecture, customs and romantic stories of its interesting past. Fernandina Beach is the first of Florida's fine beaches. Its fourteen miles of smooth, wide strand invite travelers to rest and relax, to swim in the blue Atlantic and to enjoy the truly wonderful fishing from the beach, piers and boats.

A visit to historic Fort Clinch, near Fernandina Beach, marks the beginning of a memorable trip southbound on THE BUCCANEER TRAIL. Here in its interesting museum, the only one owned and operated by the Florida Board of Parks and Historical Memorials, are seen many reminders of the eight flags that have flown over Amelia Island since 1562. Fort Clinch State Park is the largest historic site in state ownership.



CAMERAS RECORD PLEASANT PAUSES ALONG THE BUCCANEER TRAIL



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