

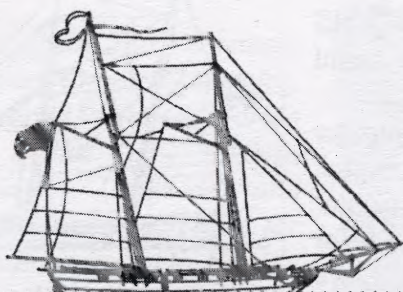
Florida Keys

Sea Heritage Journal

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VOL. 13, NO. 4

SUMMER 2003



USS SHARK

OFFICIAL QUARTERLY PUBLICATION OF THE KEY WEST MARITIME HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Clement L. Knowles Cigar Manufacturer

By Winifred Fryzel
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The rise and fall of the handmade cigar business parallels the manufacture of cigars by Clement Knowles. The cigar industry peaked about 1890, fell in 1890's with a final peak in 1911. With the introduction of machine-made cigars, the popularity of cigarettes and labor troubles the boom in handmade cigars in this city declined and the cigar was no longer king in Key West.

Clement Knowles, one of eight children, was born February 22, 1864 at the old Loyalist plantation, Northend, on Long Island, Bahamas. His parents were Clement Edward Knowles and Julia Rahming Knowles. Clement immigrated to Key West, Florida and entered the booming cigar business.

In 1893 Clement lived at 608 Francis street with his parents. In the City Directory for that year he was listed as a cigar maker along with his brothers Austin and Allen. On August 22, 1902 he married Elizabeth Curry and they had a daughter, Ruth.

In 1901 he advertised that he was a manufacturer of fine Key West Havana Cigars since 1892. His factory was No. 203 at 642 Front

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Clement L. Knowles and Elizabeth Curry on their wedding day, August 22, 1902. Photo credit: The Author.

Society News

By Tom and Lynda Hambright

We try to find photographs to go with all the stories that appear in the Journal. As often happens after we go to press we find the photo we needed. In the Winter 2002/03 Florida Sea Heritage Journal we published a biography of Reverend Ft. Michael Fackler who died and

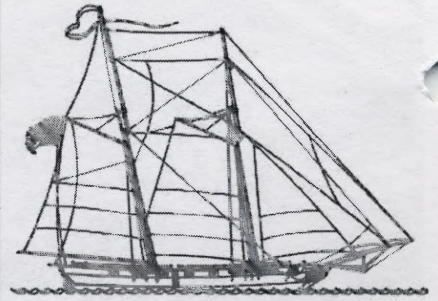
was buried in Key West. KWMHS Vice President Winfred Fryzel found the photo below of Father Fackler.

We changed our computer program to Adobe InDesign which caused problems for us and the printer resulting in delays until September for the Spring 2003 Journal. Hopefully we can soon be back on schedule.



New Members

Carla C. Bedgood, Tuscaloosa, AL; Peter S. Craig, Premiere Racing Inc., Marblehead, MA; Bob Kerstein, Tampa.



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Editor: Lynda Hambright
Production: Tom Hambright

Letters and articles are welcome. Please write to: Editor, Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal, KWMHS, P.O. Box 695, Key West, FL 33041 (305) 292-7903.

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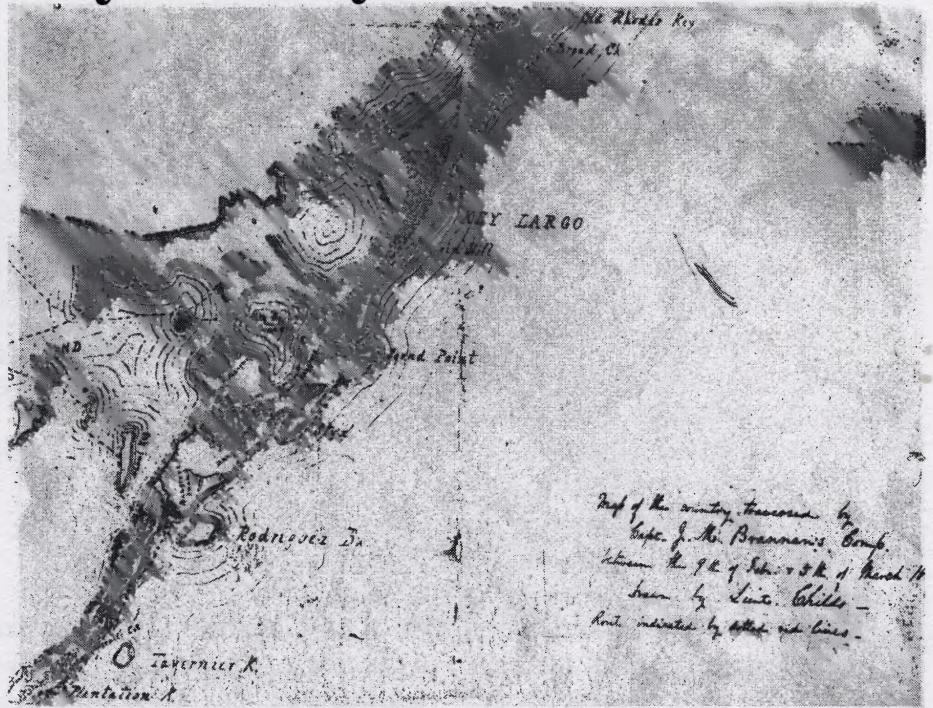
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U.S. Army on Keys in 1857

As part of the Third Seminole War U.S. Army Colonel J. Dimick, Commanding 3rd District of Florida from Fort Dallas (now Miami), and Captains A. Doubleday and J.M. Brannan were searching for Seminole Indians in South Florida and the Upper Keys during February and March 1857. Following are the reports of Captains Doubleday and Brannan to Colonel Dimick and the Colonel's report to General William S. Harney, Commanding Department of Florida.

HeadQuarters3rdDistrictofFla.
Fort Dallas March 6th 1857

I have to report that the Generals order to cause to be examined and scouted all the islands between this post. Indian Key and Cape Sable has been fully executed, with the exception of the islands between Indian Key and Cape Sable, these Capt. McCown informed me he had just examined. I gave the Captain at Cape Sable your dispatch, and left with him Indian Polly & Phillipe, they were of no use to me. Polly not recognizing any feature of the country we passed over, but acknowledged that she was so young when she was at Largo, that she could not take us to the point where she then saw the fresh water. My command passed thro' Card's and Barnes's sounds examining and scouting as far as practicable the west side of Key Largo. This side is pretty much all an impenetrable Mangrove swamp, the two companies encamped or remained on the west side of the Key one whole day and part of another, but finding it impracticable to thoroughly scout the island from this side, the attention of the command was directed to scouting



Map of the Keys traversed by Captain Brannan's Company. Photo credit: Monroe County Library.

the islands in Card's and Barnes's Sounds. From the latter I proceeded to Tennant Key, examining this key and upper Matacumbee: at Vermont Key I supplied Captain Brannan's Company with as much fresh water as his boats would carry, directing the Captain to proceed to the southern point of Key Largo and scout that island thoroughly, passing over every point that it was practicable for him to pass. I at the same time sent out to Sound Point, twenty five miles north of the southern point of the key an ample supply for him of fresh water. Captain Doubleday was ordered with his company to scout the Islands west of Vermont Key, and to report to me at Indian Key on the evening of the following day. At this island he was supplied with as much fresh water as his boats could take and directed to retrace his steps through Barnes's and Card's sounds, examining more minutely some islands in the latter

which had not been fully examined on our way down, and then proceed to Key Largo and scout down to meet Captain Brannan's company -the two companies arrived at this post, one on the 4th and the other on the 5th. I arrived on the 3rd instant. In Card's Sound by the aid of the Pilot Duke, I discovered a fresh water stream on the main land, not heretofore known to any one: by the great exertions of the small detachment of fourteen men I had, with only two canoes and one other boat, four hundred and fifty gallons of drinkable water though a little brackish, was taken by them to the carrying it on their backs from one to two hundred yards, and then hauling the canoes most of the way thro' mud to the bay, a distance of about two and a half miles. The point of the stream when the water was obtained, had dwindled down to a little brook, scarcely three
(Continued on page 4)

(Army from page 3)

inches deep. The everglades were so dry, that I was enabled to burn the undergrowth on all the islands within half a mile around this point. As soon as Captains Brannan and Doubleday complete their maps and reports of the country passed over, I will immediately forward them. Captain Brannan when at Chi's Cut attempting to reach the Everglades on the 12th February observed a recent track of an Indian and followed it to a branch of the same cut where he lost it. [illegible word] at the hunting grounds on the morning of the 18th he saw the trail of two Indians very recently made, and followed it to a creek where he lost all traces of the trail. It was to this creek the Lieutenant Bell in September last trailed a party of from thirty to forty Indians from near Ferguson's place on the Miami, about two and a half miles above this post. Captain Brannan was instructed by me to examine this country, should he fail to reach the everglades thro' Chi's Cut, and was thus engaged when I called him away in obedience to your borders to examine the islands on the coast. It was my intention before the receipt of your orders directing 'B' and 'E' companies to proceed to Fort McRea, to send them to examine this creek, and if possible the dry Rocky Pine Country, represented on the map as being in the midst of the Saw Grass Marsh, at the southern extremity of the hunting grounds

I am, sir

Very Respectfully
Your obedt. Servant

J. Dimick
Bvt Col & Major 1 Aty
Comg. 3d Dist.

Capt. A. Pleasonton
a. a. adjt General



Fort Dallas on the Miami River. Photo credit: Florida State Archives.

Dept. of Florida

Fort Dallas, Florida

March 9, 1857

Sir;

I have the honor to report that in obedience to orders No. 11, dated Headquarters Fort Dallas, Florida Feb. 7, 1857. I left this post Feb. 9th with two Subalterns (Lieutenants Duryea and Childs) and 50 rank and file of my company, and proceeded in the schooner **Laura**, with one barge and ten small boats in tow, to Cezar's creek at the lower end of Elliot's Key, where I arrived at Sunset -distance about 30 miles. On the 10th & 11th Elliot's Key, Rhodes Key and all the smaller Keys adjacent were scoured and minutely examined. Several camps, probably of Indians, were found on the first two Keys and one on the Key just below Rhodes; but all were quite old. I made an effort to find fresh quite old. I made an effort to find fresh water at several places on Elliot's Key but was unsuccessful, all being brackish. I crossed Key Biscayne Bay on the 12th from Cezar's Creek to Chi's cut, where I sent a party to ascertain if it was the right river, they soon returned reporting that it was and that Indians tracks were found which were quite fresh. All my command then proceeded ashore and passed up the river stopping at the Camp where

the Indian tracks were seen, (it was the same camp that Lieutenant Bell rested at last year) and had a more particular examination made. The trail disappeared in a small creek about 2 or 3 hundred yards from Chi's cut. No further "signs" were seen during my stay at this point. I then went up the river about 1 1/2 miles, dragging the boats about 1/2 mile over the land, as in many places the river was not passable being filled with logs, roots and mangroves, when I was stopped by the want of water and the lateness of the day. I returned to the schooner where I remained all night.

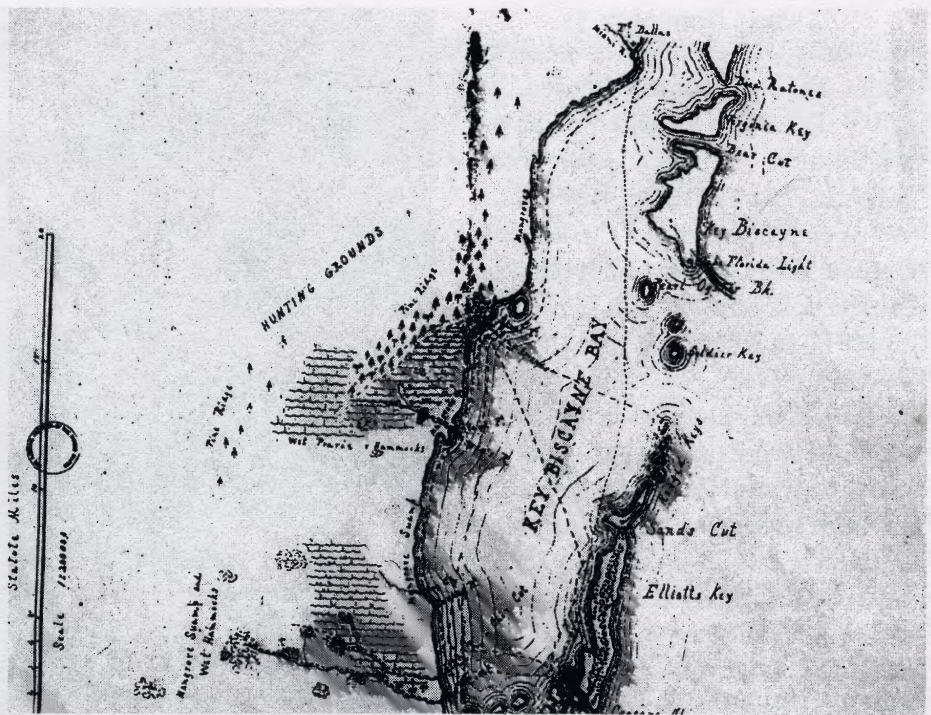
Feb. 13. Landed my provisions and men and encamped on Chi's cut about 2 miles from its mouth, proceeded with the canoes (five men in each) the balance on land, as far as I had been the day previous, when all, except a guard for the boats, went up the river to endeavor to find its source, wading through mud & water up to their knees for about 3 1/2 miles. Not being able to find its source I returned to camp.

Feb. 14. Left Camp with 5 canoes and proceeded up the river cutting a passage through the obstructions and about 5 p.m. came to the source, distance from its mouth 8 miles. It spread out generally over the surface, through mangroves which are not dry in the wet season and hardly so now, no

channel could be found any further up. I do not think boats or canoes have navigated this river farther up than 2 miles for many years, if ever, as it was with great labor a passage could be cut through, one spot required 4 hours work. I encamped on one of the islands at the source of the river and after passing a very wet night (it rained all night in torrents) I returned to my camp the next day. The water had risen so much during the night, that my boats could be easily paddled or poled over nearly the whole distance, where they had to be dragged (empty) the previous-day.

Feb. 15. Sent a party to examine a stream that run from Chi's cut in a more southerly direction about 1 1/2 miles above my camp. It was found to empty into the bay about 2 miles south of Chi's cut. Chi's cut, or Little river as it is called by the Coast Survey, is nothing more than a small creek, having its source in a mangrove swamp, can be rowed up about a mile, the remainder of the distance to be poled or paddled, most of the way only wide enough for a canoe to get along.

Feb. 16. Left Chi's cut and proceeded to the Hunting grounds, along the shore, where I arrived in the afternoon, distance 25 miles. On my passage up, found two streams emptying into the bay. The next day I left with a party to examine one of the rivers about 6 miles south of my camp at the Hunting grounds and endeavored to find its source. At its mouth it is wide, and deep, has a rocky bottom and for 1/4 of a mile is navigable without any difficulty. It soon branched off into various small streams and finally was lost in the prairie opposite to the pine woods, distance from mouth of the river across the prairie about 5 miles. About 3/4 of a mile from the mouth and while cutting through



Army map of Biscayne Bay. Fort Dallas is at the top of the map. Photo credit: Monroe County Library.

mangroves to get the boats along, two distinct tracks of Indians were found and of very recent date. I don't think they could have been 24 hours old, one tide I think had washed over them. I scoured the whole place and followed the trail to the stream my boats were then in, where all traces were lost. The Indians evidently took to the water to efface their tracks, but whether in canoes or not I could not ascertain. A number of deer were seen while we were at this point. A party was sent under Lieutenant Duryea the same day, 7 miles below my camp, by land, to the spot where I found the Indian camp in my scout of November last, no signs of Indians were discovered in that vicinity. I intended the next day to go on several days scout to examine more thoroughly that part of the country and see if I could not find the outlet of the stream where the Indians fled in their canoes when pursued by Lieutenant Bell in Sep. last, but the arrival of the Colonel commanding with other orders prevented me

from so doing. I would recommend an examination of the country below that point as soon as practicable, as I have no doubt Indians are somewhere in that part of the country, the tracks I discovered being those of their runners or scouts. As soon as possible my command was on board of the schooner **Laura**, when we sailed for Key Largo, where we arrived the next day and encamped in a mangrove swamp in Cards Sound. The next day the entire shore in a southerly direction was examined and a landing endeavored to be effected, but was not practicable on account of the thick and impenetrable mangroves which line the whole distance as far as the cut entering into Little Barnes' Sound. About a mile below the cut, a good camp ground was found on a sand beach. The cut was passed through when the command returned to camp. Little Barnes' Sound was examined next day on the north side as far as its outlet to Barnes' Sound,

(Continued on page 6)

(Army from page 5)
one landing was effected near the outlet and the country scoured, but not a sign of an Indian. A cut, not represented on map, was found entering into a large Bay north.

Feb. 22 Examined the outlet to Barnes' Sound and found it passable for the schooner and also run west about 10 miles endeavoring to find Taylor's river, was unsuccessful, found a small creek, ascended it, at the head it opened into a small salt water lake, returned to camp rowing 35 miles. The next day passed through Little Barnes' Sound and steered west about 3 miles, when I skirted the northern shore of Barnes' Sound several miles, finding a small cut 1 1/2 miles long passing into a large bay north, the same I think that was entered by Lieutenant Duryea a few days previous, encamped on a Key they underwent excessive fatigue. Most of them have their clothes entirely destroyed, particularly shoes and trousers. The muskets became very rusty from both salt and fresh water, as there is no means of protecting them in the boats. A gutta percha case would preserve them. Seven muskets burst in the hands of the men with me.

I am pleased to say that both of my subalterns (Lieutenants Duryea and Childs) performed their duty with great zeal and perfectly to my satisfaction.

Accompanying this report is a map of the route passed over either by the whole or part of my command.

I am sir very respectfully
Your obt Srvt
J. M. Brannan
Capt. Lt. Artillery
Comg. Co B.

To 1st Lieut P. T. Wyman
Ajdt Lt Artillery
Fort Dallas Fl.

Colonel J. Dimick 1st Arty.



Captain Abner Doubleday. Photo credit: Florida State Archives.

Commanding 3rd District of Fl.
Fort Dallas Florida

Colonel

I have the honor to make the following report of a scout made by Company "E" 1st. Artillery, under command of myself and Lieutenant Webber, among the Florida Keys, in obedience to orders dated Headquarters Ft. Dallas, Fla. February 17th, 1857.

February 18th. The company consisting of fifty men inclusive of n. c. officers, left Fort Dallas in five Whitehall boats, two barges and one canoe, the latter filled with provisions and in tow of the barges which also contained supplies of food and water. The whole were towed down to Cesars Creek, by the schooner **Sneeror**. At this point we disembarked and bivouacked for the night upon a small island which has no name on the Government Map.

February 19th. The company started this morning in the same manner as on the preceding day and reached a point on the upper part of Key Largo in Cards Sound,

where they were overtaken by Col. Dimick, in the schooner **Laura** having Company "B" 1st Artillery in After scouting a short time of Key Largo, both companies landed and bivouacked for the night. The scouts revealed nothing but endless Mangrove swamps on all sides. No firm land could be found in the vicinity and the troops were obliged to sleep in the swamp with the water oozing up around them. The place was infested with scorpions which stung many of the men, but injured no one seriously.

February 20th. The Company were engaged in scouting the upper inner portion of Key Largo as far as Pumpkin Key. The whole country, as before, proved to be a vast Mangrove swamp intersected with numerous salt water creeks shallow at the mouth but very deep after passing the bar. By wading about a mile back from the shore dry rocky land was found, which was afterwards scouted on the return of the companies from Indian Key.

February 21st. Early in the morning the heavy barges and

provision canoe were sent to Crab Point in Little Cards Sound to establish a camp on a small patch of dry land which is there and await our return. I at once proceeded to investigate the western portion of Key Largo which forms the eastern boundary of Little Cards Sound. Here and there we would find a little firm ground but bounded as before by interminable marshes. Some beautiful salt water creeks were discovered ending in a lake in the interior of Key Largo. They were remarkable for the clearness and transparency of the water and for the immense quantities of fish with which they abound. At the point marked (A) on the map I found hard, strong ground overgrown with large trees and full of wild vines. It proved to be a portion of the rocky land which runs through the center of Key Largo & which comes out at this point. I went entirely through with my men in open order to the Atlantic side, but could discover no indications that any human being had ever been there before us. We then returned and continued our examination as far as the outlet which leads into Barnes Sound at which point my scout connected with that of Capt. Brannan. The men were excessively fatigued by this days exertions having rowed some twenty five or thirty miles.

February 22nd. This day was spent in examining the creeks mentioned above, under the impression they might give a passage through Key Largo into the ocean. It was found however that they come out in Barnes sound near what is called Walkers Key on the map. They were lined as usual with Mangrove swamps.

February 23rd. This day was spent in examining numerous islands in Barnes sound all of which presented the same character as those

previously explored. Occasional patches of firm ground were found but never of any great extent. We encamped upon one of these keys.

February 24th. This day we took the direction of Key Largo again. A strong head wind was blowing which caused our small boats to ship a great deal of water and exhausted the men. We at last gained a shelter under lee of an island some two miles off the shore of the Key. After resting at this island the men cut some poles and put up their blankets for sails. This was a great relief and enabled them to reach the lower end of Vermont Key by night stopping at many intermediate points. The country continued of the same character. Our stopping place was a piece of rocky land surrounded as usual by marsh.

February 25th. This day was spent in scouting Plantation Key which contains a small portion of firm rocky land, all the remainder being swamp. There were many marks and trails left by "wreckers" but no Indian sign whatever could be found. At night we returned to Vermont Key.

February 26th. I started with two days supply of water and provisions to scout numerous small keys in the bay which had not previously been examined. We found the greatest difficulty in approaching these islands on account of the low water on the bars which for long distances would be only two or three inches in depth. The labor of dragging our barges through the slimy mud was incessant. We found only four of these keys containing any firm land. All the remainder were as usual Mangrove swamp. Whenever it was possible we would burn the grass which grew on the dry part. Bivouaced on a small island

February 27th. Continued scouting with the same results in the direction of Indian Key which

place we reached in the afternoon.

February 28th. The troops were mustered by Col. Dimick who was present. After which in obedience to his orders I started for the upper end of Key Largo, taking the inside passage and scouting as we went along. By night I found myself on Shoal Key where a portion of my command bivouacked. The heavy barges not being able to reach the spot on account of night coming on and an intervening bar which they could not see to cross were obliged to stop at a different point in the vicinity.

March 1st. A strong wind and the aid of our blanket sails took us back to Cesars Creek. We stopped on our way to examine some island which had been passed over. We found them surrounded by very shallow water and covered as usual with Mangrove swamp. Sergeant Chester, Corporal Pegley and 14 men left us at this point & returned to Fort Dallas by order of Col. Dimick.

March 2nd. We proceeded to the upper extremity of Key Largo to scout down. Some five or six miles were accomplished before we met with Capt. Brannans party scouting up. The island has a ridge of firm rocky land in its center running through nearly its whole length. This ground is bordered by Mangrove swamps both on the eastern and western side. We crossed and recrossed it some twelve times (that is the five miles we scouted.) Parties also passed through it lengthways and divergant in every direction, but no signs of Indians could be found.

March 3rd & 4th. were spent in returning to Fort Dallas.

All of which is respectfully
submitted by
A. Doubleday
Captain 1st Artillery
Comdg. Company

PATTERSON FAMILY

The following biography of George Bowne Patterson was printed in 1913. He died on January 15, 1928 at the age of 79 and was buried in the Key West City Cemetery. His father, Alexander, was one of the early settlers of Key West and served as mayor. No Photo has been found of George B. Patterson.

For forty-two years George Bowne Patterson has been identified with the bar of Key West either in active practice as a lawyer or as a public official whose service have been in the direct path of his profession. Presidential appointment kept him continuously in the office of United States district attorney for twenty years, and the record which he made was such that it placed his name on the roll of eminent representatives of the bar of southern Florida. He was born at Key West, October 1, 1848, a son of Hon. Alexander Patterson, whose birth occurred at Stonington, Connecticut, and who became a resident of Key West in the '30s, and during the War of 1812 although but a youth in years, served' as a militiaman from the state of New York. The grandfather had also been a soldier, defending the interests of the colonists in the Revolutionary war. The ancestry of the family in the paternal line can be traced back to Scotland, and it was while this country was still numbered among the colonial possessions of Great Britain that the first of the family in America took up his abode in New England, where his descendants lived for several generations, Alexander Patterson remaining in that section of the country and in New York until he sought a home in the south in the



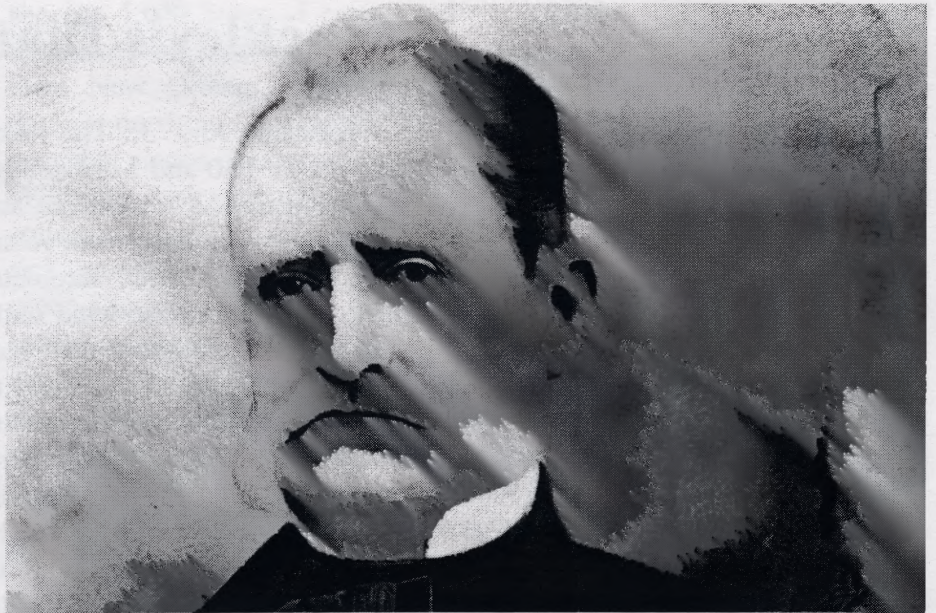
Etta Patterson, sister of George, seen here with her famous coconut cake which she baked for everyone including President Truman. Photo credit: Monroe County Library

'30s. He soon was recognized as a prominent factor in both business and social circles, being identified with mercantile interests for a long period. He also represented Monroe county in the state legislature for a number of terms, being a member of the house during the early existence of that body. He served as mayor of Key West for a number of years and his administration was at all times businesslike, practical and progressive. During the greater part of the Civil war he was in charge of the naval station at Key West for the United States government. He passed away in 1870 at the advanced age of seventy-nine years, his remains being interred in the Key West cemetery. His wife, who bore the maiden name of Sarah Folker, was a native of Charleston, South Carolina and of German

descent. Her death occurred in 1890 when she had reached the advanced age of eighty-four years. Her father was Dr. Edwin Folker, who was at one time a very prominent physician of Charleston.

George Bowne Patterson is the only living son of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Patterson but has two sisters living, both being residents of Key West. The Island city has been his home throughout his entire life and his early education was acquired under the instruction of a private tutor. When the Civil war broke out his parents sent him to Cuba to continue his education and he attended a university near Havana, from which he was graduated on the completion of a three-year course. He then returned to Key West and entered upon the study of law with the Hon. Thomas J. Boynton, United

States district judge for the southern district of Florida, as his preceptor. After thoroughly mastering many of the principles of jurisprudence he was admitted to the bar in May, 1871, and in the intervening period of forty two years' has remained an active representative of the profession, practicing in the courts of Key West or filling offices which have called into play his knowledge and ability as a lawyer. Shortly after his admission to the bar he was appointed by Governor Hart to the office of prosecuting attorney of Monroe county and filled that position for three years, at the end of which time Governor Hart appointed him prosecuting attorney for the sixth Florida judicial circuit. At the same time he was made a member of Governor Hart's staff with the rank of colonel. In 1874 he was appointed by President Grant United States district attorney for the southern district of Florida and was reappointed to this office by Presidents Hayes, Arthur and Benjamin Harrison, concluding a seventeen-year service in that position in 1894 under the second administration of Grover Cleveland, under whose first administration, from 1885 until 1889, he devoted himself to the private practice of law while a democrat occupied the position of United States district attorney. During Mr. Patterson's incumbency of that office he made a clean and creditable record, as he has done in every position of public trust that he has been called upon to fill. For nine years he held the office of postmaster of Key West, resigning the position in 1909. During all of these years he has remained an active member of the bar of the city and for many years was senior partner in the law firm of Patterson & Harris, his associate in practice being J. Vining Harris. During



Alexander Patterson was Mayor of Key West 1841-42, 1848-51, 1856-57, 1861-63 and 1865-66. Photo credit: Monroe County Library.

the administration of President Benjamin Harrison, though not a candidate for the position, Mr. Patterson was importuned by the attorney general of the United States to accept appointment to the position of judge of the northern district of Florida, but there were counter influences which resulted in the appointment of another man. Mr. Patterson has also held various minor official positions, including that of member of the school board, member of the board of aldermen and city attorney. The duties of these positions he has discharged with the same faithfulness that has marked his course in positions of farther reaching importance. For many years he has been the legal representative of the American & English Marine Underwriters Salvage Association of London and of the French Underwriters in all salvage matters in his district. He is likewise vice president, one of the directors and attorney for the First National Bank of Key West.

In the city of his nativity, on the 26th of January, 1876, Mr. Patterson was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Bethel, a daughter of

the late judge Winer Bethel of Key West, and a sister of Judge L. W. Bethel, who is now occupying the bench of the eleventh judicial circuit court of Florida. Mrs. Patterson died May 5, 1906 leaving six children, a son and five daughters: Lucille, the wife of C. W. Oakley of Norfolk, Virginia; Eva, the wife of J. Marshall Braxton, of Jacksonville, Florida; Frederica, the wife of H. A. Prindle of New York city; Etta, at home; George Elliott, who is a graduate of the New York University and is now a practicing lawyer in New York city; and Effie Aletta, also at home.

Mr. Patterson holds membership in St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church of Key West, of which he is senior warden. He is a Master Mason and for nine consecutive years was master of the local lodge. He also holds membership with the Elks and the Odd Fellows, and in every relation of life his sterling qualities have commanded for him the high respect, confidence and good-will of those with whom he has been associated. His mind during the entire period of his course at the bar and in office has been directed in the line of his profession and his duty.

Hackley's Diary

William Hackley practiced law in Key West from 1829 to 1857. He kept a diary for part of the time. Hackley's wife Matilda who is the main topic in the diary for July 1855 was the sister of Sarah Patterson. See the related story on page 8. Here is the diary for July and part of August 1855.

Sunday, July 1. Rose at 4 and walked up the beach and by my lot returned and bathed. At 8:15 A.M. barometer 29.54.8, thermometer 84.5, wind southeast east, cloudy 6. The babe kept us awake from 12 to near 4 last night. She was not sick but hungry and her mother has not milk enough for her and what the goats milk there was sour. After breakfast went out to Sandy's to try and get a goat but he was not at home. Read paper. Siesta at office. Some rain about 5 P.M.

Monday, July 2. Rose at 4 walk on beach and back to Porter's Spring. Found a turtle had been up but I could not find the eggs. Called at Sandy's, he said that he would lend me a goat. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.54, thermometer 84.5, wind south 2, cloudy 6. I took home a goat from Jane Fatio's to see if it will give milk enough for the babe which I fear as she is young and her kid is old. Matilda was at the breakfast table. Mrs. J.B. Browne gave birth to a girl yesterday, this year all the children have been girls. Making out my accounts against the Government and claim for per diem \$40.00, fees in court \$90.00, salary \$100.00 making if all are allowed \$230.00 for the first six months of 1855. Paid W.A. Russell for mending watch \$4.00. Read newspaper, P.M. Siesta. Went out to Sandy's for a goat but could not get it then, he sent one later. About 9 P.M. a heavy squall came up and some rain fell, the new awnings

kept it out well.

Tuesday, July 3. The baby woke me at 3:30 and I did not get to sleep again. At 4 went out and walked up to the beach and round by my lot. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.54, thermometer 84, wind south 2, cloudy 3. Returned Jane's goat as it gives no milk. I will send to Havana for a goat if Matilda has not enough for the babe. Read papers. Went out to the lot where George D. Allen had commenced grinding. The mill works too slow with the three rollers, one will be best and run at a high speed. Went across by the old avenue to south beach and across by Porter's Spring. Mr. Andrew who I found at the lot accompanied me. Matilda's breast is very bad and I commenced about 6 with ice water and changed it frequently and this morning she is comfortable and the babe can nurse. Made four copies of my accounts and swore to them.

Wednesday, July 4. Baby woke me at 3:20 and went to walk at 4 by the beach and round by my lot. At 8 A.M. the barometer 29.59, wind south southeast 4, thermometer 85, cloudy 7. The town and shipping are alive with flags and guns and pistols constantly popping. Went up home about 9 to allow the children to see the procession and to hear Judge William Marvin deliver an oration. I remained with Matilda. P.M. Siesta and went to South Beach to get some Bay Cedar for Matilda's breasts.

Thursday, July 5. The baby woke before 3 and had a pain which kept her crying and I got no more sleep. At 4 dress and walked as yesterday. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.60, thermometer 84, wind southeast 4, clouds 3. Made a report of the business of the United States to the Solicitor of Treasury (made copy in letter book page 42). Read

papers. Paid Joseph Whalton \$5.35 for butter. He had a tub in ice which I got as I wanted and which cost \$.34 which sum I paid him.

Friday, July 6. Rose at 4 and walked as yesterday, returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. the barometer 29.61, thermometer 84, wind southeast 3, clouds 4, slight shower yesterday afternoon and another during the night. The baby woke about midnight and did not get to sleep again till sunrise, fatiguing her Mother very much. I was kept awake a good deal also. Babe not sick but lay awake. A little steamboat called the **Southern Star** from New York to Mobile came in yesterday near night and having got some coal sailed about 7 P.M. Siesta. Paid old bill \$8.62 for planting to Heneken, making in all \$16.12. He has planted about 7 acres being all the cleared land on the lot.

Saturday, July 7. Rose at 4 and walked as yesterday, returned and bathed. At 8:30 A.M. barometer 29.65, thermometer 86, wind southeast 4, clouds 3. Alexander Patterson and Susan returned in the steamer **Isabel** last night. I got a letter from Pat. Mr. Curtis has got back home will be on the coast between Savannah and Charleston this next winter. Paid Joseph Whalton postage bill to date \$9.66. Alexander Patterson brought all the things for which I sent.

Sunday, July 8. Babe woke me at 3:30. At 4 went to walk as yesterday. At 8 A.M. barometer, 29.68, thermometer 85.5, wind southeast 4, cloudy 3. Read papers. Matilda and all the children spent the day at Alexander Patterson's where I also dined. The steamer **Gordon** came in from the west about 3 P.M. My Cuban parrot died suddenly in the evening she has

(Hackley from page 11)
barometer 29.62, thermometer 84, wind east southeast 4, clouds 3. Baby well except some sores in her throat which are nearly well. Paid Estate of Robinson (Shulty & Hubbard) \$4.50 for medicine, paid William Pinkney for the goat that was brought from Havana \$12.50. A heavy rain squall came up about 10 and a good amount of water fell. At 4 P.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 83.1, wind east northeast 3, clouds 9.

Wednesday, July 18. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.60.5, thermometer 88.5, wind southeast 5, clouds 8. Read paper. P.M. Siesta. Baby well.

Thursday, July 19. Overslept myself in consequence of being awake in the night by the baby whose milk had curdled and who had nothing to fill herself and would not go to sleep. At 8:20 A.M. barometer 29.60, thermometer 84, wind east 4, clouds 8. Some rain fell last night. The ship **Mary Hale** went to sea in the forenoon. The Judge having gave \$7,500.00 salvage.

Friday, July 20. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 83, east southeast 4, clouds 9, rain. Read Law magazine. The steamer **Star of the West** got in about 3 P.M. and coaled and got off about half past six. The brig **Tavernier** got in last night and I got my magazines at the cost of ten dollars.

Saturday, July 21. Rose at 4 and got into the street when the clouds look so threatening that I concluded not to walk. Bathed. At 9:20 A.M. barometer 29.56, thermometer 80.5, wind east southeast 5, clouds 8. Thermometer at house at 6 A.M. exposed in the piazza 74. Rain in the morning. Read Household Words. P.M. Siesta as usual.

Sunday, July 22. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 9:30 A.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 84, wind southeast 2, clouds 4. Got letters and papers the steamer **Isabel** having come in last night. Got my 2nd quarter salary. Matilda, children and myself dined at Alexander Patterson's. The Sardinian brig **El Tevre** loaded with sugar and rum came in having been on Alligator Reef and relieved by sloops **Texas, Dolphin** and **W.H. Williams**. P.M. Siesta.

Monday, July 23. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.62, thermometer 86, wind east northeast 2, clouds 2. Read papers and remained at home all evening.

Tuesday, July 24. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach returned and bathed. At 8:45 A.M. barometer 29.62, thermometer 87, wind southeast 1, clouds 6. Called by on my way down and paid William Randolph \$8.00 for Kates wages for the past month. Bought of Captain Young 15 pounds of honeycomb at \$.25 per pound. It came from Manatee and it is very beautiful. Wrote Captain Rollins for permission to take John Sevall to New York in the steamer as agent for Cataline Portuguez, his grandmother who claims John as a slave but has no evidence of him being her slave. Paid Joseph C. Walton \$4.08 for butter and grits and for a half a barrel of potatoes at \$2.56 making \$6.64. Read Law magazine and papers. The day very cloudy but no rain.

Wednesday, July 25. Rose at 5 and bathed and did not walk. At 7:30 A.M. the barometer 29.62.5, thermometer 87, wind southeast 2, clouds 4. Paid Robert P. Campbell for ½ barrel of Graham Flour \$7.75 which cost \$7.00 in New York. Paid Charles Howe on account my

\$50.00 Treasury Warrant. Wrote to Mother and to William Egerton of Baltimore and requested he send me the drawing of my last ticket. I have written W. Miles several times and got no answer. Read Law magazine. The steamer **Isabel** got in about 3 P.M. Robert Campbell and Joseph B. Browne went out in her.

Thursday, July 26. Rose at 4:40 and walked by the beach and home by Porter's Spring. The tide very high for the last two mornings. For the last two mornings I have not heard the alarm, I am sleepy day and night. I cannot read more than an hour without having to get up and walk about to wake up. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.64, thermometer 85, wind southeast 4, clouds 8. All yesterday and this morning there are rain squalls all around and at times a light misty rain will pass over us. The **C. Vanderbilt** came in from New Orleans about 11 and went off about 4 P.M. Weather very pleasant.

Friday, July 27. Rose at 4 and walked to the Salt Pond returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 85, wind east northeast 4, clouds 8. Yesterday paid Walberg his bill \$12.00. The number of the **Intellegenia** came in the **Vanderbilt**, how it got there the postmaster does not know. Read papers. Bought a tool with which to open cans of preserved meat for which paid \$1.00. Bought a dictionary for Charlotte for \$3.00 and two hooks for the baby's cradle for \$.25. Read papers and a siesta in the P.M.

Saturday, July 28. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8:15 A.M. barometer 29.59.8, thermometer 85.5. A turtle had been up but could not find the eggs. Sandy caught a turtle Thursday morning and dug two nests, the same turtle had been up about the same time. A slight

(Hackley from page 11)
barometer 29.62, thermometer 84, wind east southeast 4, clouds 3. Baby well except some sores in her throat which are nearly well. Paid Estate of Robinson (Shultry & Hubbard) \$4.50 for medicine, paid William Pinkney for the goat that was brought from Havana \$12.50. A heavy rain squall came up about 10 and a good amount of water fell. At 4 P.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 83.1, wind east northeast 3, clouds 9.

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Friday, July 20. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.58, thermometer 83, east southeast 4, clouds 9, rain. Read Law magazine. The steamer **Star of the West** got in about 3 P.M. and coaled and got off about half past six. The brig **Tavernier** got in last night and I got my magazines at the cost of ten dollars.

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shower fell at 6, wind east southeast 4, clouds 6. Read papers. The Baby has been ailing for three days her passages being very green and the Doctor gave her some mercuriated chalk. She was quite heavy all day and I was up with her from 12:30 A.M. to 3 at which time I went for a walk on the beach, the baby was by this time better. Matilda's milk is not good and that disagrees with the child.

Sunday, July 29. Got away by 3 A.M. and walked about two miles up the beach and back to the old lighthouse and up Simonton's road home before the light was extinguished. No turtle had been up. Last night I felt unwell and took four Wright's VG pills which operated in the night and kept me awake till I went out. About 11 there was a very nice shower. Mosquitoes rather troublesome on the beach when walking before the wind and are troublesome now when I write. Baby better this morning. At 8:15 A.M. barometer 29.63, thermometer 86.5, wind southeast 2, clouds 5. Went home about 10 and remained the rest of the day.

Monday, July 30. Rose at 4 but it was raining and I did not go out but bathed. At 7:40 A.M. barometer 29.61.5, thermometer 85.5, wind southeast 1, clouds 7. Baby better she is taken blue pills and catecher and is better, her liver has been torpid ever since birth and now begins to act. Yesterday Tom a Negro of J.B. Browne shot Amos another Negro of Browne in the face with a pistol loaded with small shot. The wound is serious but not dangerous. Tom said it was an accident. Gabriel was with Tom and they are both in jail. Drew up a claim for duties in the case of Thomas Bennet vs. Brig **El Tevere**. Read papers. Rain about 11 A.M.

Tuesday, July 31. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach. On my

way back it rained and I stopped in Lane's Piazza for some time until the squall passed. Saw where a turtle had come up but could not find the eggs. At 8:20 A.M. barometer 29.55, thermometer 84, wind south 2, clouds 7. Mosquitoes bad last night but there was so much breeze on the beach that I saw none. At 11 attended court and read the claim of the United States for duties in case of Thomas Bennet etals vs. Brig **El Tevere**. After dinner walked out with my gun, went up to the Salt Pond and back by the duck ponds. Killed one Grosbec. Rained for some time about midday.

Wednesday, August 1. Rose at 4 and walked up the beach, returned and bathed. At 8:15 A.M. barometer 29.55, thermometer 82.5, wind south southeast 2, clouds 7. Sent the baby to Mrs. Hews to get some milk. After dinner remained at home the wind changed from south to east during the evening with very heavy black clouds and slight showers, thermometer 78.

Thursday, August 2. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.60, thermometer 83, wind east southeast 3, clouds 2. Read papers and Law magazine. Did not go down town after dinner.

Friday, August 3. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.62, thermometer 85.5, wind east southeast 3, clouds 6. Yesterday sent the baby to Mrs. Hews four times, she is getting better. Courtland Williams child died last night it has been sick for some months, scrofula. The **Falmouth** came in about 12. Read papers. P.M. Siesta at home as I did not go down town. In the evening attended the funeral of Williams child. Went to Mary Ann Porter's where Matilda had been since 4 P.M.

Saturday, August 4. The baby woke me at 3:20 and I did not

go to bed again. At 4 walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8 A.M. barometer 29.62, thermometer 86.5, wind southeast 2, clouds 4. Yesterday paid Mrs. Sullivan \$18.00. The Sloop of War **Falmouth** sailed at 6 for New York having found orders here to that effect. About 9 a short shower fell. Paid Catalina \$11.00 wages to 1st inst. At home all evening siesta and walked with Matilda to the fort.

Sunday, August 5. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8:15 A.M. barometer 29.52, thermometer 86.5, wind east southeast 2, clouds 4. Remained at home all day reading.

Monday, August 6. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8 barometer 29.51.5, thermometer 86.5, wind south 2, clouds 3. Read the Law magazine. At home all afternoon.

Tuesday, August 7. Rose at 4 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8:20 A.M. barometer 29.65, thermometer 87, wind southeast 4, clouds 2. Senator Stephen Mallory, John Baldwin and Fernando Moreno came in and sorted Public Documents. I got them out of the bag for them and after dinner stripped to my drawers and undershirts and repacked 7 bags, 6 for Tallahassee and 1 for Pensacola. Walked with Matilda to the Fort. Matilda and I each took a blue pill.

Wednesday, August 8. Rose at 4:10 and walked on the beach, returned and bathed. At 8:45 A.M. barometer 29.70.5, thermometer 88, clouds 6, wind east southeast 5. Several light showers about 6 A.M. Read Law magazine. While Senator Stephen Mallory and Fernando Moreno were sorting books. yesterday. Mrs. Hews says that she cannot nurse the babe any more as she has not milk enough. Got some can starch and babe seems to like it very much.



*Clement, Elizabeth and Ruth on the porch of the house at 718 Eisenhower Drive. Photo credit: The Author.
(Knowles from page 1)*

Street with office and sales room at 122 1/2 Canal Street, Boston, MA. Post Office Box 164.

In 1906 he lived at 1403 United Street. His factory was at 107 Fitzpatrick and the factory was C L Knowles. Mr. Talmaege Culmer (one of the last cigarmaker in Key West 1897-1981) remembered Clement. We were in Dr. Herman Moore's office and he told the following: "I worked for Clement Knowles in 1906. I think the name of his place was Alonzo Rejos but anyway that was the name of a cigar he manufactured. He worked for a firm in Philadelphia. At the time I remember he did not work too many, but he made good cigars. I think when I was there they had about thirty-five. Mike Knowles [Clement's brother] taught me. We'd get up about five o'clock in the morning and trim and pack the cigars. They all went to New York if

to the east, and cigars going west to New Orleans."

July 15, 1913 Clem's brother Allan wrote: "Clem is doing nothing and has been closed ever since the week you left here. Poor Mike [Clem's brother] hasn't made a nickel for over four weeks and it is terrible."

In 1914 he was the manager of Alonzo Rejos living at 718 North Beach Road [Eisenhower Drive] with his factory at the corner of Newton and Pearl Streets.

According to the City Directory of 1923 he lived at 1401 United Street.

The cigar business was in trouble. Clement, his sister Lucy and daughter, Ruth moved to San Diego to open a cigar store and after a time he went to New York and while in business there he died in 1929.

According to his obituary,

Clement L. Knowles, a cigar manufacturer at 35 Main Street, Hempstead, Long Island, New York died of a stroke. He was 65 years old and had been in Hempstead for the past two years. The service was at St. George's Episcopal Church and interment in Greenfield Cemetery.

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Clement Knowles on the beach. Photo credit: The Author.

NOTE : A relative in New York sent a copy of a poem addressed to Clement L. Knowles when he headed for work in Florida. The letter is in the form of a poem which may or may not be original.

BE CAREFUL, OH MY SON

You are going away from
home, my son
Be careful how you're led
For we all must lie-so the
angels say
As we have made our bed

You carry away a boy's true
heart
And a strength through love
retained.
Oh, bring us back in its place,
my son,
A manhood all unstained.

You are going away from

home and friends,
From a mother's loving
care,
From a father's counsel
wisely given,
From a hearth of praise and
prayer!

Going away to the gay bright
scenes
That will fire your bounding
heart,
That will tempt perhaps your
untried feet
From the better way to part.

Whatever we sow we shall
reap, my son
Be it grains or noxious weeds,
Be it laurel wreaths or cypress
boughs,

*Winifred Fryzel is a retired
school teacher and Vice President
of KWMHS.*

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THOMAS A NOEKER
101 MARGARET STREET



Salt Pond Road (now Eisenhower Drive) about 1920. In the lower center is the house at 718 Eisenhower where Clement Knowles lived. In the upper center is the home of Eduardo Gato that was moved to Virginia Street to make room for Bayview Park, Photo credit: Monroe County Library.

Key West Maritime Historical Society
P.O. Box 695
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