Historic Architectural Review Commission
Staff Report for Item 6

To:	Chairman Bryan Green and Historic Architectural Review Commission Members
From:	Enid Torregrosa, MSHP Historic Preservation Planner
Meeting Date:	December 14, 2016
Applicant:	Pike Architects
Application Number:	H16-03-0088
Address:	Mallory Square

Description of Work

Major Development Plan-Partial demolition of existing cable hut.

Site Facts

The cable hut or cable tank in question is a historic structure and is one of two still surviving structures related to the telegraph and telephone international communication industry. It is not a contributing resource in the current surveys but it was surveyed in 2011 and found it contributing to the historic district. The structure has the Florida Master Site File number MO05458. Staff opines that because the tank in question was not consistently depicted in the Sanborn maps and due to all non-historic and insensible attached structures at the time of previous surveys, it was not listed as contributing resource, as the oldest cable tank was. One element to be considered; Sanborn maps were done for fire insurance purposes and due to the use of these structures there was not need to include them in the maps.

The cable hut in question was built in 1930, nine years after the first cable tank was erected. The American Telephone and Telegraph Co (AT&T) built both cable huts, as cable storage tanks on Mallory Docks. The lower portion is submerge into the seawater. The structure has a round footprint of approximately 29 feet in diameter and its concrete walls raise approximately 6'-7" from existing grade and extend another 3' below ground. The cable has a wood-slated roof covered with metal v-crimp panels. Wooden posts support the roof. There still marks in the structure of the non-historic additions that were demolished two years ago. According to Tom Hambright "*the tanks were needed to support the underwater*

telephone lines to Cuba" AT&T built the first tank in the earlies 1920's when the first phone line to Cuba opened and built the second tank in 1930 to support the six channel telephone cable laid that year". See the following link http://atlantic-cable.com/CableCos/KeyWest

The two cable huts were built as part of the efforts to expand the existing communications systems. For such endeavor, Key West was the connecting point between the main land and Cuba. Due to the almost one mile depth of the seawater between the two islands only gutta-percha cables were available as the most efficient communication cables. These cables needed to be under water at all time. The tanks not only were integral part during the submerging process but also, provided the necessary environment to protect the cables when in storage. Historic documents reveal the need to construct the second cable hut closer to the shore due to the large demand of communications, more cables more service.

After the Second World War, the communication technology advanced and at the end of the 1940's, underwater cables were upgraded with underwater vacuum tubes cables, which were able to resist the pressure of the deep waters between Key West and Cuba.

An interesting video from 1950 explains the new technology and how new cables were installed from Key West to Cuba can be watch in the following link;

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=495IC6YtJ3I
1950's AT&T video for new underwater cable lines from Key West to Havana.

There is plenty evidence that concludes that both cable huts located on Mallory Square had a significant role in the communications system developed by private investors in our Nation. In addition, the cable huts are an important part to the history of the Western Union Schooner, the State of Florida, and Key West Flagship and a resource listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

In August 21, 2010, the Commission denied Certificate of Appropriateness No H10-01-300 for the demolition of the cable hut in question and built a new two-story restaurant building. In September 28, 2010, the Commission approved Certificate of Appropriateness No H10-01-355 for the demolition of non-historic attached additions to the Cable Hut and the design for a two-story building for restaurant. This application **included the re-use of the existing Cable Hut**. The City Commission denied the approval of the Major Development Plan stating that the two-story building was too massive. In May 9, 2012, the Commission denied Certificate of Appropriateness No H12-01-0430 to change the roof form of the approved two-story building to a flat roof.

In October 20, 2016, the Planning Board approved, with conditions, this Major Development Plan. The two conditions imposed a cap of 156 seats for the restaurant, and they requested to leave at least 50% of the Cable Hut. Both Cable huts are property of the City of Key West. The east cable hut houses mechanical equipment for the aquarium and the west cable hut has been neglected for years.

City of Key West Comprehensive Plan and Ordinances Cited on Review

- **Chapter 1: Future Land Use Element- Policy 1-1.1.6: Historic Preservation Areas:** Areas delineated on the Future Land Use Map for historic preservation shall be planned and managed using a regulatory framework designed to preserve the form, function, image, and ambiance of the Historic Preservation Districts. Dependent upon the size and scope of development proposals, either the City's Historic Architectural Review Commission (HARC) and/or Historic Preservation Planner, in addition to the Planning Board and/or staff, shall review all development proposals within the City's designated historic districts. Any development plans for these areas shall be subject to site plan review and shall be designed in a manner compatible with historic structures within the vicinity.

- **Chapter 1A: Historic Preservation Element-Policy 1A-1.2.10: Prevent Loss of Historic Structures.** There shall be no loss of historic resources on City-owned properties. Sensitive adaptive re-use of historic structures shall be encouraged as an alternative to demolition. Amended Land Development Regulations shall encourage that historic resources on private property will be protected, preserved, or re-used in a manner sensitive to the historic properties of the site and/or structure. Reference Objective 5-1.9 of the Coastal Management Element.

- **Chapter 5: Coastal Management Element- OBJECTIVE 5-1.9: PROTECT HISTORIC RESOURCES.** The City shall ensure protection of historic resources and shall ensure that there shall be no loss of historic resources on City owned property. The City's Land Development Regulations shall continue to ensure that historic resources on public and private property shall be protected, preserved, or re-used in a manner sensitive to the historic properties of the site and/or structure. The City shall continue to staff the City's Historic Architectural Review Commission (HARC) which is the entity charged with enforcing the adopted guidelines for managing historic preservation.

- Land Development Regulations- Chapter 102 Historic Preservation

- Section 102-6. - Other regulations applicable to all development proposed.

Development activities shall include precautions necessary to prevent the following adverse impacts to historic or archaeological sites of significance:

(1) **Destruction or alteration of all or part of such site**;
(2) **Isolation from or significant alteration to its surrounding environment**;
(3) Introduction of visible, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with the property or significantly alter its setting;

(4) Transfer or sale of a site of significance without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, or use; and

(5) **Other forms of neglect resulting in its deterioration**.

(Ord. No. 97-10, § 1(3-10.3(J)), 7-3-1997)

- Section 102-7. - Mitigation plan required.

Development impacting a historic or archaeological site or structure shall include a site plan that mitigates any potential adverse impacts. The site plan shall address the following:

(1) Destruction or alteration of all or part of such site;

(2) Isolation from or alteration of the surrounding environment;

(3) Introduction of visual, audible, or atmospheric elements that are out of character with a property or alter its setting;

(4) Transfer or sale of the site of significance without adequate conditions or restrictions regarding preservation, maintenance, use, or reuse;

(5) Vegetation removal shall not be permitted on a historic or archaeological site unless the vegetation to be removed is a part of a duly authorized scientific excavation or is a part of an approved development plan; and

(6) Other forms of neglect resulting in resource deterioration.

(Ord. No. 97-10, § 1(3-10.3(K)), 7-3-1997)

- Section 102-217 (3), demolition for contributing and historic structures, of the Land Development Regulations for partial demolition of the historic cable hut.

Staff Analysis

The Certificate of Appropriateness proposes the partial demolition of a historic cable hut. The plan include the removal of the existing wood roof and the demolition of the southeast portion, will leave portions of the south and north walls, and, according to the architect the top of the bar will sit over the existing west portion of the cable hut, as the floors on the new building will be elevated. According to the architect, they are keeping 50% of the historic cable hut.

It is staff's opinion that the request for this demolition should be reviewed based on the demolition criteria of Chapter 102 Section 218 of the LDR's. The criteria state the following;

(*a) The historic architectural review commission shall issue a certificate of appropriateness for an application for demolition:*

(1) If the subject of the application is a contributing or historic building or structure, then it should not be demolished unless its condition is

irrevocably compromised by extreme deterioration or it does not meet any of the criteria of section 102-125(1) through (9).

It is staff's opinion that the existing cable hut is **not** irrevocable compromised by extreme deterioration and can be restored and preserved. Ron Wampler, the City's Chief Building Officer has not condemned the structure.

The following is the criteria of section 102-125:

1 *Embodies no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of aesthetic or historic significance in the city and is not a significant and distinguishable building entity whose components may lack individual distinction;*

According to the architect's determination the "*building was converted into office space in 1930 and that function and architecture has been altered beyond value of original building".*

Staff disagrees with that statement. First, this structure was built in the water as an integral part of underwater communications technology; both cable huts are unique on their form and construction method; how many other structures in Key West are still standing representations of such an important part of our Country's history regarding internationalization of communications with Cuba? Second, the cable hut in question was built in 1930 and used for its original intent. The National Register of Historic Places nomination of the Western Union Schooner states that the ship ended her cable maintenance work in 1973; cables were storage in the cable huts and used for repairs of the submerged ones, when needed. Third, the alterations of the structure are reversible and the structure still possesses its original characteristics and integrity. Therefore, it is staff's opinion that the cable hut embodies distinctive characteristics of historic significance and is still an integral part of an important historic period of Key West, the State of Florida, and the entire Nation.

2 *Is not specifically associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history;*

According to the architect's determination, he recognizes that the structure was used for *"communications between Key West and Cuba, that the structure has been altered beyond a recognizable historic association including a mansard roof and garage doors".*

Staff disagrees with the applicant. The structure is specifically associated with the significant role Key West had in the local, State and Nation's communications and maritime history. These cable huts were intrinsic part of the submerging and storage process for the communications cables, which was the first international telephone connection our County had. The alterations that the cable hut has undergone through time are reversible.

3 *Has no significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, state or nation, and is not associated with the life of a person significant in the past;*

According with the applicant *"no specific person is known, no group of people has been identified, other than AT&T, a modern corporation".*

Staff disagrees with the applicant. This criterion is about any significance of the structure with the heritage, development, or cultural characteristics of the city, state, or Nation. Historic newspapers are evidence of the impact of the submerged cables for telephone and telegraph between the United States and Cuba. The cables were the largest submerged communication cables in the world by 1921, making it possible to talk on the phone between New York and Havana, or to any city under the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T) and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company (ITTC) with the Caribbean island. AT&T Company, founded in 1885, is the Nation's first long distance telephone network company connecting New York with Chicago and in 1915 San Francisco. The company is still in business.

It is staff's opinion that the cable hut has significant value to our Nation's development, through communications, maritime and its impact to the economic and commercial growth.

4 *Is not the site of a historic event with a significant effect upon society;*

The applicant states that "*no immediate significance event can be repurposed or modify to satisfy an effect on society".*

As stated before on this report, this structure was part of a communication technology network that had a significant effect during it's time. The cable hut had a purpose and it represents an important period in our Nation's development.

Staff opines that the site and the cable huts are part of significant events nationwide and had a significant historic role.

5 *Does not exemplify the cultural, political, economic, social, or historic heritage of the city;*

The applicant states that the *"structure is deemed unsafe and dangerous by the CBO and there is no identify cultural heritage".*

The Chief Building Officer (CBO) Ron Wampler inspected the structure two years ago as part of the authorized demolition of non-historic additions done to the cable hut. At that time and today the CBO, still opine that the structure is not deemed to be condemned. Staff has included an email from Ron Wampler to that effect.

Staff opines that cable hut exemplifies cultural, economic, social, political, and historic heritage not only to the city of Key West, but also to the entire Nation. A newspaper from 1925 from California recounts, "*how four years ago the underwater line was inaugurated with the first phone call between President Harding and President Menocal from Cuba".* This and many other historic events located Key West in the Nation's map.

6 *Does not portray the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style;*

This building was built as a utilitarian structure and as such, it does not have a distinctive architectural style, still, it portraits the trade and construction technics of its time. Its construction on water and its approximately 86 years that it has been standing, surviving insensible additions and alterations, neglect, hurricanes and environmental conditions, are proof that the structure is a fine engineering example of an utilitarian historic tank built on the sea.

7 *If a part of or related to a square, park, or other distinctive area, nevertheless should not be developed or preserved according to a plan based on the area's historic, cultural, natural, or architectural motif;*

The structure was built on the specific site due to its geographical location and the site's historic use, the Port of Key West. This cable hut needed to have continuous access to seawater as the cables

inside of it required to be submerged. Staff opines that the cable hut is part of a distinctive area and as such shall be preserved.

8 *Does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic which represents an established and familiar visual feature of its neighborhood or of the city, and does not exemplify the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood; and*

It is staff's opinion that the cable hut has preserved its singular physical characteristics and that, with the oldest cable hut, are a visual feature in their waterfront context. Both structures exemplify and are the only local remaining engineering prototype of a significant era in our Nation.

9 *Has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in history.*

The cable hut is one of the remaining three cable huts structures that represent a period of the communication's industry of our Nation.

Staff opines that the cable hut is a significant historic structure that transcends our local history. It may not have architectural attributes as surrounding historic buildings possesses, such as the Customs House, but because of its use, there was no need to have aesthetic qualities. For sure, it is a unique structure designed for a specific purpose, it was built on water, therefore a portion of it have been submerged into seawater and still stands after 86 years. This structure narrates a history, it is a link to our past, and a representation of how the strategic geographical location of Key West helped our Nation to advance two of the most important technologies ever created in America, the telephone and telegraph. Today we have wireless communication; many new generations have no idea of what the telegraph or a line phone was, as they are "lost" technology. Both cable huts, with the Western Union Schooner, the cable hut at South Street, the main building at 416 Greene Street, 530 Southard Street, all are key elements to the history of how Key West was involved in the development and maintenance of cables used to connect through communications our Nation with Cuba.

In conclusion, it is staff's opinion that the Commission shall not consider the request for partial demolition as it does not comply with the criteria for demolition stated under the Land Development Regulations. A partial demolition will destroy the integrity and essence of the structure, and will erase for us and for future generations an important part of Key West's history.

Page 1

☐ Original
☐ Update

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM
FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Version 4.0 1/07

Shaded Fields represent the minimum acceptable level of documentation.
Consult the *Guide to Historical Structure Forms* for detailed instructions.

Site #8 MO05458
Field Date 10-20-2011
Form Date 8-31-2012
Recorder #

Site Name(s) (address if none) Cable Tank — Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Survey Project Name Key West Historic Resources Survey — Survey # (DHR only)
National Register Category (please check one) ☒building ☐structure ☐district ☐site ☐object
Ownership: ☐private-profit ☐private-nonprofit ☐private-individual ☐private-nonspecific ☐city ☐county ☐state ☐federal ☐Native American ☐foreign ☒unknown

LOCATION & MAPPING

Street Number	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Suffix Direction
Part of		Mallory	Square	

Address:
Cross Streets (nearest / between)
USGS 7.5 Map Name KEY WEST — USGS Date 1971 — Plat or Other Map
City / Town (within 3 miles) Key West — In City Limits? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown — County Monroe
Township 68S — Range 25E — Section 6 — ¼ section: ☐NW ☐SW ☐SE ☐NE — Irregular-name:
Tax Parcel # 00072082-003700 — Landgrant
Subdivision Name — Block — Lot
UTM Coordinates: Zone ☐16 ☐17 Easting ☐☐☐☐☐☐ Northing ☐☐☐☐☐☐☐
Other Coordinates: X: — Y: — Coordinate System & Datum
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)

HISTORY

Construction Year: 1938 ☒approximately ☐year listed or earlier ☐year listed or later
Original Use Communications-related — From (year): 1938 — To (year): 2011
Current Use — From (year): — To (year):
Other Use — From (year): — To (year):
Moves: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: Original address
Alterations: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: Nature
Additions: ☐yes ☒no ☐unknown Date: Nature
Architect (last name first): Builder (last name first):
Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.) Cuban-American Telephone & Telegraph Company (1930)

Is the Resource Affected by a Local Preservation Ordinance? ☒yes ☐no ☐unknown Describe HARC Review

DESCRIPTION

Style Commercial — Exterior Plan Circular — Number of Stories 1
Exterior Fabric(s) 1. Unspecified 2. 3.
Roof Type(s) 1. Flat 2. 3.
Roof Material(s) 1. Unspecified 2. 3.
Roof secondary strucs. (dormers etc.) 1. 2.
Windows (types, materials, etc.) none

Distinguishing Architectural Features (exterior or interior ornaments) round cable tank 2/wood pent- part of commercial property

Ancillary Features / Outbuildings (record outbuildings, major landscape features; use continuation sheet if needed.) vacant bar/restaurant, mallory square

DHR USE ONLY	OFFICIAL EVALUATION	DHR USE ONLY
NR List Date ☐Owner Objection	SHPO – Appears to meet criteria for NR listing: ☐yes ☐no ☐insufficient info Date Init. KEEPER – Determined eligible: ☐yes ☐no Date NR Criteria for Evaluation: ☐a ☐b ☐c ☐d (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 2)	

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Site #8 MO05458

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Chimney: No.____ Chimney Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Structural System(s): 1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
Foundation Type(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Foundation Material(s): 1. _____ 2. _____
Main Entrance (stylistic details) _____

Porch Descriptions (types, locations, roof types, etc.) _____

Condition (overall resource condition): ☐excellent ☐good ☐fair ☐deteriorated ☐ruinous
Narrative Description of Resource _____

Archaeological Remains _____ ☐Check if Archaeological Form Completed

RESEARCH METHODS (check all that apply)

☒FMSF record search (sites/surveys)	☒library research	☐building permits	☒Sanborn maps
☒FL State Archives/photo collection	☐city directory	☐occupant/owner interview	☒plat maps
☒property appraiser / tax records	☒newspaper files	☐neighbor interview	☐Public Lands Survey (DEP)
☒cultural resource survey (CRAS)	☒historic photos	☐interior inspection	☐HABS/HAER record search

☒other methods (describe) Google Earth
Bibliographic References (give FMSF manuscript # if relevant, use continuation sheet if needed) _____

OPINION OF RESOURCE SIGNIFICANCE

Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing individually? ☐yes ☒no ☐insufficient information
Appears to meet the criteria for National Register listing as part of a district? ☒yes ☐no ☐insufficient information
Explanation of Evaluation (**required**, whether significant or not; use separate sheet if needed) Contributing resource to the Key West Historic District.

Area(s) of Historical Significance (see *National Register Bulletin 15*, p. 8 for categories: e.g. "architecture", "ethnic heritage", "community planning & development", etc.)
1. Community planning & development 3. _____ 5. _____
2. _____ 4. _____ 6. _____

DOCUMENTATION

Accessible Documentation Not Filed with the Site File - including field notes, analysis notes, photos, plans and other important documents

1) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

2) Document type _____ Maintaining organization _____
Document description _____ File or accession #'s _____

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name Stacey Griffin and Christine Longiaru Affiliation PanAmerican Consultants, Inc.
Recorder Contact Information 2619 University Blvd, Tuscaloosa, AL 35401, 205-556-3096/205-556-1144, sgriffin@pan
(address / phone / fax / e-mail)

Required Attachments

❶ USGS 7.5' MAP WITH STRUCTURE LOCATION PINPOINTED IN RED
❷ LARGE SCALE STREET, PLAT OR PARCEL MAP (available from most property appraiser web sites)
❸ PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, ARCHIVAL B&W PRINT OR DIGITAL IMAGE FILE
If submitting an image file, it must be included on disk or CD AND in hard copy format (plain paper is acceptable).
Digital image must be at least 1600 x 1200 pixels, 24-bit color, jpeg or tiff.

MO05458
Cable Tank at Mallory Square
10/20/2011

From: Ron Wampler
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 2:35 PM
To: Enid Torregrosa
Subject: RE: Cable hut partial demolition request

Good Afternoon Enid.
I do not readily agree to condemnation of valuable contributing historic structures. I did assist the City Community Services Department in visiting the site and specifically agreeing to the careful demolition of a dilapidated bar/grill structure that adjoined one of the cable tanks. The removal was never intended to endanger the two cable tanks. The clean-up involved removal of restaurant debris within the tank and cable hut and then securing the cable hut to prevent any unauthorized entry. Both tanks and cable huts were enclosed and secure upon my final inspection…over two years ago.
Ron Wampler
CFM, CBO

From: Enid Torregrosa
Sent: Tuesday, December 06, 2016 1:43 PM
To: Ron Wampler <rwampler@cityofkeywest-fl.gov>
Subject: Cable hut partial demolition request

Hi Ron!

I am working on the staff report for the MDP for the restaurant at Mallory Square. As you recall this project was reviewed by us, as DRC members and I remember your concerns regarding the demolition of the Cable hut. Under the submitted appendix as part of the application for a Certificate of Appropriateness the applicant states that there is an order of the Building Department for demolition, that the building is irrevocable compromised.

Understanding that this structure was not build as a traditional building; as it was built in the water as a tank as a structure to accommodate communications cables that needed to be maintained under water, has this structure been condemned by you as the Chief Building Officer?

Thank you for your time on the clarification.

Take care!

Enid

Madera Mercury, Number 58, 12 June 1925 — Telephone Cable Has Stimulated Flow of Trade Between Merchants of United States and Cuba [ARTICLE+ILLUSTRATION]

Back

Telephone Cable Has Stimulated Flow of Trade Between Merchants of United States and Cuba

By JOHN B. O'BRIEN

When the famous "Message to Garcia" was delivered, means of communication in Cuba were extremely primitive and the delivery of any message over any considerable length of territory was more or less of a hazardous undertaking. Today it is not only possible to telephone from Havana to any of the interior cities and towns in the island republic, but any point in Cuba can be reached quickly from any point in the United States for telephone conversation.

It has been but four years since the world's largest deep-sea telephone cable, connecting Havana, Cuba, and Key West, Florida, was opened by President Harding. On April 11, 1921, the service was inaugurated with a conversation between the late President Harding and President Menocal of Cuba and a roll call was conducted by Gen. J. J. Carty of the repeating stations in the circuit from Havana to Catalina Island off the coast of California, which last named point was reached by a radio link from Los Angeles. That established a new world's record for Long Distance telephony. However, since 1921 the Catalina Islands have been connected by cable, so that it is now possible to talk directly over an all-wire circuit between these two points

Since that time there has been a

steady increase in the use of the cables. Although the number of messages from Cuba still exceeds somewhat the number of messages from the United States to Cuba, the tendency each year has been for the messages to Cuba to increase at the faster rate, so that if the present trend continues, telephone subscribers in the United States will soon make more telephone calls to Cuba than they receive from Cuba.

During 1924 there was an increase of about 25 per cent in the number of messages exchanged between this country and Cuba over the average number sent in 1922. As might be expected, the flow of business is of a somewhat seasonal nature, the average messages per representative day being much greater in February than in July.

A large part of the business is between New York City and Havana and, accordingly, a direct telephone circuit connects these two cities. Business to other points in the United States is handled through New York or is switched to other Long Distance lines at Jacksonville or Key West, where the two other circuits terminate. About 4 per cent of the messages are with points in Cuba other than Havana.

Telephone operators in Havana have to be able to understand both English and Spanish, since the re-

quests for service may be in either language. The cables to Cuba have shown that it is possible for telephone business to be developed between countries where different languages prevail.

A noteworthy use of the cables during 1924 occurred on February 8, 1924, when Havana was connected with the transcontinental line extending from New York to San Francisco, in connection with the dinner of the Bond Club at Chicago. Speeches, music, and roll call of the stations along the transcontinental line were broadcast from seven radio stations, including station PWX at Havana, to a radio audience estimated at more than 50,000,000 listeners.

Messages for Cuba originate in all parts of the United States, some of the messages handled during 1924 having their origin as far west as Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash.

The construction of the Cuban-American cable was one of the first large undertakings attempted by the Bell System following the close of the World War. It was then decided that the time had come to link Cuba to the mainland by telephone cables, but the task called for a great deal of engineering skill and involved many problems and features which had never before been attempted. In the first place, it meant the long-

est stretch of submarine telephone cable that had ever been put into service.

At one place between Havana and Key West over the selected route the water is a mile deep, and that brought up another difficulty. In addition to the strong current of the gulf stream flowing around the southern point of Florida, the temperature of tropical waters and the peculiar tastes of the toredo, an inquisitive insect that inhabits these waters, had also to be taken into consideration.

After exhaustive research work the feasibility of the project was accepted and three separate cables were laid, each consisting of a single copper core made up of a central wire which is surrounded by five copper tapes. Over these small iron wires are wrapped to provide the proper amount of inductance, generally referred to as "loading." The core is surrounded by a sheath composed of copper ribbons spiralled about gutta percha and protected by steel armor wire. The cables vary in diameter from an inch and a quarter in the deep-sea length to two and one-half inches at the shore ends.

The Long Distance telephone circuits which connect with the Cuban cables are routed down the east coast of Florida and across the Florida keys to Key West.

Excerpt from Key West-Havana Submarine Telephone Cable System- December 1922:

Key West-Havana Submarine Telephone Cable System

BY W.H. MARTIN
Member. A.I.E.E.
American Telephone & Telegraph Company

G.A. ANDEREGG
Associate A.I.E.E
Western Electric Co., Inc.

B.W. KENDALL
Member, A.I.E.E.
Western Electric Co., Inc.

Presented at the 10th Midwinter Convention of the A.I.E.E., New York, N.Y., February 15-17, 1922, and reproduced from *Transactions of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers*, January to December 1922, Vol XLI.

The system discussed in this paper includes three single-core continuously loaded submarine cables, each of which provides, in addition to a telephone channel, direct-current and carrier-current duplex telegraph channels. A description is given of the design and construction of the cables, of the method of superposing the various channels on each cable and of the terminal apparatus used for their operation.

On April 11, 1921, commercial telephone service was inaugurated between the United States and Cuba over three submarine cables laid across the Florida Straits between Key West, Florida and Havana, Cuba. These submarine cables are the longest and most deeply submerged which are in use for telephonic communication. They are from 100.2 to 104.9 nautical miles (186 to 195 km.) in length and are laid in water which for a part of the route is about 1000 fathoms (1830 m.) in depth.

The location of these cables and some of the important toll lines in the United States and Cuba are shown in Fig. 1. The cables were installed by the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company, an organization formed in 1919 by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Cuban Telephone Company, for the purpose of providing telephone facilities between the United States and Cuba which would be suitable for connecting the telephone toll lines in the two countries.

Fig. 1—Map Showing The Submarine Cables And Some Of The Important Toll Routes In The United States And Cuba

The design of the submarine cables and the associated terminal equipment differs from previous systems because of the service which is furnished, the depth of water in which the cables are laid, and the length of the cables. The general features of this system will be indicated by the following summary of the requirements and the means which have been employed to meet them.

To give the service desired over these cables, it was necessary that the telephone channels be suitable for use in circuits connecting points in the United States, such as New York and Chicago, 1557 and 2453 miles (2510 and 3940 km.) distant from Key West, with Havana and other points in Cuba, which is about 700 miles (1126 km.) in length. It was required also that the cables furnish, simultaneously with the telephone, a number of telegraph channels. These are provided partly by direct-current channels and partly by carrier-current channels [1] using frequencies above the telephone range.

Cable Laying

The cable ship arrived at Key West February 7, 1921, and after certain preliminaries such as securing barges and tugs and making the necessary arrangements with the Government authorities proceeded with the laying operations.

Where the water was deep enough the cables were laid directly from the cable ship which brought them from the cable factory to the Florida Straits. In shallower water the cables were laid from a barge or lighter towed by a tug. The actual sequence of laying each cable was as follows: First a length of approximately 6 or 8 miles (11 or 15 km.) was laid from a barge at the Key West end. The barge with its length of cable was brought as near as possible to the Key West cable hut. The extreme Key West end of the cable was pulled from the barge to the shore, laid in a trench on the beach and terminated n the hut. To facilitate this landing, the portion between the barge and the hut was supported at intervals by empty casks, to which the cable was tied by ropes, and thus floated in the water. After the landing of the shore end, the main portion of this cable section remaining on the barge, its length having been suitably chosen, was laid outward to a point having a depth sufficient for the cable ship. At this point the end was sealed and dropped to the bottom with an anchor attached to a marking buoy. Later this cable end was picked up by the cable ship and spliced to the next length, which was then laid by the ship from this point to the end of the intermediate type of cable, which as already stated reached to a point where the depth of water was about 250 or 300 fathoms (457 or 549 meters). Again the end was sealed and laid overboard with an anchor and a marking buoy. Next a short length of shore end cable was laid by barge from the Havana cable hut outward and its end lifted to the ship and there spliced to the main length of cable, which was then laid by the ship from this point near Havana to the point where the buoy marked the location of the end of the intermediate cable previously dropped. After lifting this buoyed end the final splice was then made on the ship connecting the buoyed end to the main cable on the ship and the work of laying completed by dropping the final splice overboard.

After the completion of the laying of the three cables the final acceptance tests were made at the ends of the cables in the Key West cable hut. These tests covered only such measurements as are customary on submarine telegraph cables; i.e., measurements of direct-current conductor resistance, direct-current insulation resistance and direct-current capacity. They were intended merely to determine these direct-current properties and to insure the electrical integrity of the cables after completion of the laying. The results of these tests are shown in Table III which gives values per nautical mile:

TABLE III

TABLE III

	Western Cable	Center Cable	Eastern Cable
Conductor resistance—ohms	3.13	3.11	3.11
Capacity-microfarads.....	0.315	0.316	0.314
Insulation resistance after one minute electrification—meghoms.....	8900	7600	8500

These tests were completed the evening of February 25, 1921, and on February 26, 1921, the surplus and spare cable was delivered into the storage tank at Key West and the cables were formally accepted.

APPLICATION

COMBINATION APPLICATION: FLOODPLAIN, CONSTRUCTION AND HARC

$50.00 APPLICATION FEE NON-REFUNDABLE

City of Key West
3140 FLAGLER AVENUE
KEY WEST, FLORIDA 33040
Phone: 305.809.3956
www.cityofkeywest-fl.gov

HARC PERMIT NUMBER	BUILDING PERMIT NUMBER	INITIAL & DATE
1603-00088		
FLOODPLAIN PERMIT		REVISION #
FLOOD ZONE / PANEL # / ELEV. L. FL.		SUBSTANTIAL IMPROVEMENT ___ YES ___ NO ___ %

ADDRESS OF PROPOSED PROJECT:	MALLORY SQUARE	# OF UNITS
RE # OR ALTERNATE KEY:	RE#00072082-001100, 00072082-001400, 0072082-003700	
NAME ON DEED:	CITY OF KEY WEST	PHONE NUMBER
OWNER'S MAILING ADDRESS:	525 ANGELA STREET	EMAIL
	KEY WEST STREET, KEY WEST, FL 33040	
CONTRACTOR COMPANY NAME:	TBD	PHONE NUMBER
CONTRACTOR'S CONTACT PERSON:		EMAIL
ARCHITECT / ENGINEER'S NAME:	PIKE ARCHITECTS - SETH NEAL	PHONE NUMBER 305-296-1692
ARCHITECT / ENGINEER'S ADDRESS:	471 US HWY 1 SUITE 101	EMAIL seth@pikearchitects.com
	KEY WEST, FL 33040	

HARC: PROJECT LOCATED IN HISTORIC DISTRICT OR IS CONTRIBUTING: ___YES X NO **(SEE PART C FOR HARC APPLICATION.)**

CONTRACT PRICE FOR PROJECT OR ESTIMATED TOTAL FOR MAT'L., LABOR & PROFIT: TBD

FLORIDA STATUTE 837.06: WHOEVER KNOWINGLY MAKES A FALSE STATEMENT IN WRITING AND WITH THE INTENT TO MISLEAD A PUBLIC SERVANT IN THE PERFORMANCE OF HIS OR HER OFFICIAL DUTY SHALL BE GUILTY OF A MISDEMEANOR OF THE SECOND DEGREE PUNISHABLE PER SECTION 775.082 OR 775.083.

PROJECT TYPE: ___ ONE OR TWO FAMILY ___ MULTI-FAMILY X COMMERCIAL X NEW ___ REMODEL
___ CHANGE OF USE / OCCUPANCY ___ ADDITION X SIGNAGE X WITHIN FLOOD ZONE AE 10
X DEMOLITION X SITE WORK ___ INTERIOR X EXTERIOR ___ AFTER-THE-FACT

DETAILED PROJECT DESCRIPTION INCLUDING QUANTITIES, SQUARE FOOTAGE ETC.,

PARTIAL DEMO & REBUILD EXISTING RESTAURANT WITH TWO PAVILIONS, KITCHEN, DECK, & TOWER ELEMENT. THE TOTAL SQUARE FOOT OF THE KITCHEN AND TWO PAVILLIONS IS 1,834SF. THE KITCHEN BLD WILL BE STUCCO WALLS & METAL ROOF. THE PAVILIONS WILL BE CONCRETE COLUMNS, HEAVY TIMBER FRAMING & METAL ROOFING. THE TOWER ELEMENT WILL BE STEEL FRAMING.

I'VE OBTAINED ALL NECESSARY APPROVALS FROM ASSOCIATIONS, GOV'T AGENCIES AND OTHER PARTIES AS APPLICABLE TO COMPLETE THE DESCRIBED PROJECT.

OWNER PRINT NAME: CITY OF KEY WEST	QUALIFIER PRINT NAME: SETH NEAL
OWNER SIGNATURE: JK Schall CITY MANAGER	QUALIFIER SIGNATURE:
Notary Signature as to owner:	Notary Signature as to qualifier:
STATE OF FLORIDA; COUNTY OF MONROE, SWORN TO AND SCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS ___ DAY OF ___, 20___.	STATE OF FLORIDA; COUNTY OF MONROE, SWORN TO AND SCRIBED BEFORE ME THIS 28th DAY OF October, 20 16.
Personally known or produced ___ as identification.	Personally known or produced ___ as identification.

JEREMY MOSHER
MY COMMISSION # FF 946825
EXPIRES: February 27, 2020
Bonded Thru Notary Public Underwriters

Type: DC Drawer:
Date: 10/31/16 33 Receipt no: 241
2016 300085
FT BUILDING PERMITS-NEW
1.00 $100.00
Trans number: 3096742
VM VISA/MASTERC $100.00
Trans date: 10/31/16 Time: 08:27:23

8/00 C 24597-04

PART B: SUPPLEMENTARY PROJECT DETAILS TO AVOID DELAYS / CALL-BACKS

PROPERTY STRUCTURES AFFECTED BY PROJECT: ___ MAIN STRUCTURE ___ ACCESSORY STRUCTURE ___ SITE

ACCESSORY STRUCTURES: ___ GARAGE / CARPORT ___ DECK ___FENCE ___ OUTBUILDING / SHED

FENCE STRUCTURES: ___ 4 FT. ___ 6 FT. SOLID ___ 6 FT. / TOP 2 FT. 50% OPEN

POOLS: ___ INGROUND ___ ABOVE GROUND ___ SPA / HOT TUB ___ PRIVATE ___ PUBLIC

PUBLIC POOLS REQUIRE BD. OF HEALTH LICENSE APPLICATION AT TIME OF CITY APPLICATION.

PUBLIC POOLS REQUIRE BD. OF HEALTH LICENSE PRIOR TO RECEIVING THE CITY CERTIFICATE OF OCCUPANCY.

ROOFING: _X_ NEW ___ ROOF-OVER ___ TEAR-OFF ___ REPAIR ___ AWNING

_X_ 5 V METAL ___ ASPLT. SHGLS. ___ METAL SHGLS. ___ BLT. UP ___ TPO ___ OTHER

FLORIDA ACCESSIBILITY CODE: ___ 20% OF PROJECT FUNDS INVESTED IN ACCESSIBILITY FEATURES.

SIGNAGE: _2_ # OF SINGLE FACE ___ # OF DOUBLE FACE ___ REPLACE SKIN ONLY ___ BOULEVARD ZONE

___ POLE ___ WALL ___ PROJECTING ___ AWNING _X_ HANGING ___ WINDOW

SQ. FT. OF EACH SIGN FACE: 10

SUBCONTRACTORS / SPECIALTY CONTRACTORS SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

_X_ MECHANICAL: _X_ DUCTWORK _X_COMMERCIAL EXH. HOOD _X_ INTAKE / EXH. FANS _X_ LPG TANKS

A / C: _X_ COMPLETE SYSTEM ___ AIR HANDLER ___ CONDENSER ___ MINI-SPLIT

_X_ ELECTRICAL: ___ LIGHTING _X_ RECEPTACLES ___ HOOK-UP EQUIPMENT ___ LOW VOLTAGE

SERVICE: ___ OVERHEAD _X_ UNDERGROUND ___ 1 PHASE ___ 3 PHASE _TBD_ AMPS

_X_ PLUMBING: ___ ONE SEWER LATERAL PER BLDG. ___ INGROUND GREASE INTCPTRS. _X_ LPG TANKS

RESTROOMS: _X_ MEN'S _X_ WOMEN'S ___ UNISEX _X_ ACCESSIBLE

PART C: HARC APPLICATION FOR A CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS

APPLICATION FEES: PAINTING SINGLE FAMILY: $10 STAFF APPROVAL: $50 COMMISSION REVIEW $100

PLEASE ATTACH APPROPRIATE VARIANCES / RESOLUTIONS FROM HARC, PLANNING BOARD OR TREE COMMISSION.

ATTENTION: NO BUILDING PERMITS WILL BE ISSUED PRIOR TO HARC APPROVAL.

PLEASE SEND ELECTRONIC SUBMISSIONS TO: harc@cityofkeywest-fl.gov

INDICATE TYPE OF CERTIFICATE. OF APPROPRIATENESS: ___GENERAL ___DEMOLITION ___SIGN ___PAINTING ___OTHER

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:_____

PROJECT SPECIFICATIONS: PLEASE PROVIDE PHOTOS OF EXISTING CONDITIONS, PLANS, PRODUCT SAMPLES, TECHNICAL DATA

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES TO BE ALTERED:	ORIGINAL MATERIAL:	PROPOSED MATERIAL:

DEMOLITION: PLEASE FILL OUT THE HARC APPENDIX FOR PROPOSED DEMOLITION.

DEMOLITION OF HISTORIC STRUCTURES IS NOT ENCOURAGED BY THE HISTORIC ARCHITECTURAL REVIEW COMMISSION.

SIGNAGE: (SEE PART B) ___ BUSINESS SIGN ___ BRAND SIGN ___ OTHER: _____

BUSINESS LICENSE # IF FAÇADE MOUNTED, SQ. FT. OF FAÇADE _____

SIGN SPECIFICATIONS		
SIGN COPY:	PROPOSED MATERIALS:	SIGNS WITH ILLUMINATION:
		TYPE OF LTG.:
		LTG. LINEAL FTG.:
MAX. HGT. OF FONTS:		COLOR AND TOTAL LUMENS:
IF USING LIGHT FIXTURES PLEASE INDICATE HOW MANY:	INCLUDE SPEC. SHEET WITH LOCATIONS AND COLORS.	

OFFICIAL USE ONLY: HARC STAFF OR COMMISSION REVIEW		
____ APPROVED ____ NOT APPROVED ____DEFERRED FOR FUTURE CONSIDERATION ____ TABLED FOR ADD'L. INFO.		
HARC MEETING DATE:	HARC MEETING DATE:	HARC MEETING DATE:
REASONS OR CONDITIONS:		
STAFF REVIEW COMMENTS: Cable hut is historic. Guidelines for new construction. Ordinance for demolition of historic structures. City of Key West Comprehensive Plan.		
HARC PLANNER SIGNATURE AND DATE:	HARC CHAIRPERSON SIGNATURE AND DATE:	

PART D: STATE OF FLORIDA OFFICIAL NOTIFICATIONS AND WARNINGS

FLORIDA STATUTE 713.135: WARNING TO OWNER: YOUR FAILURE TO RECORD A 'NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT' MAY RESULT IN YOUR PAYING TWICE FOR IMPROVEMENTS TO YOUR PROPERTY. A NOTICE OF COMMENCEMENT MUST BE RECORDED WITH THE COUNTY RECORDER AND A COPY POSTED ON THE JOB SITE BEFORE THE FIRST INSPECTION. IF YOU INTEND TO OBTAIN FINANCING CONSULT WITH YOUR LENDER OR AN ATTORNEY BEFORE RECORDING A NOTICE.

FLORIDA STATUTE 469: ABESTOS ABATEMENT. AS OWNER / CONTRACTOR / AGENT OF RECORD FOR THE CONSTRUCTION APPLIED FOR IN THIS APPLICATION, I AGREE THAT I WILL COMPLY WITH THE PROVISIONS F. S. 469.003 AND TO NOTIFY THE FLORIDA D. E. P. OF MY INTENT TO DEMOLISH / REMOVE ASBESTOS. IN ADDITION TO THE REQUIREMENTS OF THIS PERMIT APPLICATION, THERE MAY BE DEED RESTRICTIONS AND / OR ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS APPLICABLE TO THIS PROPERTY THAT MAY BE FOUND IN THE PUBLIC RECORDS OF MONROE COUNTY AND THERE MAY BE ADDITIONAL PERMITS REQUIRED FROM OTHER GOVERNMENT ENTITIES SUCH AS AQUADUCT ATHORITY, FLORIDA DEP OR OTHER STATE AGENCIES; ARMY CORPS OF ENGINEERS OR OTHER FEDERAL AGENCIES.

FEDERAL LAW REQUIRES LEAD PAINT ABATEMENT PER THE STANDARDS OF THE USDEP ON STRUCTURES BUILT PRIOR TO 1978.

OFFICIAL USE ONLY BY PLANS EXAMINER OR CHIEF BUILDING OFFICIAL:				CBO OR PL. EXAM. APPROVAL:
HARC FEES:	BLDG. FEES:	FIRE MARSHAL FEE:	IMPACT FEES:	DATE:

CITY OF KEY WEST
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
APENDIX FOR DEMOLITIONS
APPLICATION NUMBER H- 16 03-0088

This document applies only to those properties located within the City of Key West Historic Zoning Districts, properties outside the historic zoning districts which are listed as contributing in the Historic Architectural Survey and or properties listed in the National Register of Historic Places.

Applications must meet or exceed the requirements outlined by the Secretary of the Interior's Standards for Rehabilitation and Guidelines for Rehabilitation and the Key West's Historic Architectural Guidelines. Once submitted, the application shall be reviewed by staff for completeness and scheduled for presentation to the Historic Architectural Review Commission for the next available meeting, unless the demolition request is for a *bona fide* Code Compliance case, in which case staff may review and approve the demolition request. **The applicant must be present at this meeting. Any person that makes changes to an approved Certificate of Appropriateness must submit a new application with such modifications.**

The filing of this application does not ensure approval as submitted. Applications that do not possess the required submittals or documentation will be considered incomplete and will not be reviewed for approval.

CRITERIA FOR DEMOLITIONS

Before any Certificate of Appropriateness may be issued for a demolition request, the Historic Architectural Review Commission must find that the following requirements are met (please review and comment on each criterion that applies);

(1) If the subject of the application is a contributing or historic building or structure, then it should not be demolished unless its condition is irrevocably compromised by extreme deterioration or it does not meet any of the following criteria:

(a) The existing condition of the building or structure is irrevocably compromised by extreme deterioration.

SEE ENGINEERED REPORT & BUILDING DEPT ORDER OF DEMOLITION - THE BUILDING IS IRREVOCABLY COMPROMISED.

OR THAT THE BUILDING OR STRUCTURE;

(a) Embodies no distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction of aesthetic or historic significance in the city and is not a significant and distinguishable building entity whose components may lack individual distinction.

BLG #1 WAS CONVERTED TO OFFICE SPACE IN 1930 FUNCTION & ARCHITECTURE HAS BEEN ALTERED BEYOND VALUE OF ORIGINAL BUILDING. BLDG #2 WILL BE LEFT UNTOUCHED.

(b) Is not specifically associated with events that have made a significant contribution to local, state, or national history.

STRUCTURE WAS A CABLE STRUCTURE FOR COMMUNICATION BETWEEN KEY WEST/CUBA. BLDG HAS BEEN ALTERED BEYOND A RECOGNIZABLE HISTORIC ASSOCIATION. MANSARD ROOF & GARAGE DOORS AMONG OTHER ELEMETS.

(c) Has no significant character, interest, or value as part of the development, heritage, or cultural characteristics of the city, state or nation, and is not associated with the life of a person significant in the past.

NO SPECIFIC PERSON IS KNOWN. NO GROUP OF PEOPLE HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED. OTHER THAN ATT - A MODERN CORPORATION.

(d) Is not the site of a historic event with a significant effect upon society.

NO IMMEDITE SIGHIFICANT EVENT CAN BE PROPOSED OR MODIFIED TO SATISFY AN EFFECT. ON SOCIETY.

(e) Does not exemplify the cultural, political, economic, social, or historic heritage of the city.

STRUCTURE IS DEEMED UNSAFE & DANGEROUS BY THE CITY OF KEY WEST BUILDING OFFICIAL & AN INDEPENT STRUCTURAL ENGINEER. THE REPORTS ARE ENCLOSED. NO IDENTIFIED CULTURAL HERITAGE.

(f) Does not portray the environment in an era of history characterized by a distinctive architectural style.

THE ARCHITECTURAL STYLE HAS BEEN LOST DUE TO EXTENSIVE REMODE & SEVERAL DIFFERENT USES THAT ORIGINAL ARCHITECTURE IS LOST OR SPECIFICALLY UNKNOWN PER ITS ORIGINAL CONSTRUCTION

(g) If a part of or related to a square, park, or other distinctive area, nevertheless should not be developed or preserved according to a plan based on the area's historic, cultural, natural, or architectural motif.

THE ARCHITECTURE IS RELATED TO MALLORY SQUARE & ARCHITECTURAL SOLUTIONS LEND TO THIS CONDITIONS.

(h) Does not have a unique location or singular physical characteristic which represents an established and familiar visual feature of its neighborhood or of the city, and does not exemplify the best remaining architectural type in a neighborhood.

STRUCTURES ADAPTIVE RE USE HAS LEFT THE STRUCTURE IN A DEPLORABLE CONDITION MANSART ROOFS OVER HEAD GARAGE DOORS HAVE ALTERED THE ORIGINAL STRUCTURE AS USELESS.

(i) Has not yielded, and is not likely to yield, information important in history.

THE Bld #2 PRESERED IN ITS CURRENT CONDITION WILL BE A RECORD OF HISTORIC GESTURES THE INTERIOR OF THE NEW BUILDING WILL PERSERVE 50% OF ITS GEOMETRY LENDING ITSELF TO ITS HISTORY CONDITION.

CITY OF KEY WEST
CERTIFICATE OF APPROPRIATENESS
APENDIX FOR DEMOLITIONS
APPLICATION NUMBER H-___-___-___-_____

(2) For a contributing historic or noncontributing building or structure, a complete construction plan for the site is approved by the Historic Architectural Review Commission.

(a) A complete construction plan for the site is included in this application

X Yes Number of pages and date on plans 12

_____ No Reason _____

The following criteria will also be reviewed by the Historic Architectural Review Commission for proposed demolitions. The Commission shall not issue a Certificate of Appropriateness that would result in the following conditions (please review and comment on each criterion that applies);

(1) Removing buildings or structures that are important in defining the overall historic character of a district or neighborhood so that the character is diminished.

THERE ARE 2 "CABLE" BUILDINGS. BUILDING #1 HAS BEEN DEEMED UNSAFE & SHOULD BE DEMOLISHED - A RESTORATION OF THIS BUILDING IS BEYOND REASONABLE LOOK.

(2) Removing historic buildings or structures and thus destroying the historic relationship between buildings or structures and open space; and

BUILDING #2 IS PRESERVED EVEN THOUGH THE STRUCTURE HAS EXPERIENCED MULTIPLE ADAPTIVE USES - CONSEQUENTLY A LOSS OF ORIGINAL BUILDING IS IRRETREAVABLE -

AND

BUILDING #1 IS PROPOSED TO BE 50% DEMOLISHED.

(3) Removing an historic building or structure in a complex; or removing a building facade; or removing a significant later addition that is important in defining the historic character of a site or the surrounding district or neighborhood.

REMOVING THE PARAPET MANSARD & GARAGE DOORS WILL NOT MAINTAIN ANY PRESERVATION PRINCIPLES THAT CAN BE DEEMED BENIFICAL,

(4) Removing buildings or structures that would otherwise qualify as contributing.

THE BUILDING IS DILAPIDATED BEYOND CONTRIBUTING - ITS ARCHITECTURAL CONDITION & APPEARANCE MAKE NO GESTURES TO ANY HISTORIC OBSERVATIONS - THE BUILDING CANNOT BE DETERMINED IF IT WAS BUILT 50 YEARS AGO OR 10 YEARS.

Nothing in this application is intended to alter the authority of the Building Official to condemn for demolition dangerous buildings, as provided in Section 102-218 of the Land Development Regulations and Chapter 14 of the Code of Ordinances.

*I hereby certify I am the owner of record and that the work shall conform to all applicable laws of this jurisdiction. By receiving a Certificate of Appropriateness, I realize that this project will require a Building Permit, approval **PRIOR to proceeding with the work outlined above** and that there will be a final inspection required under this application. I also understand that any **changes to an approved Certificate of Appropriateness must be submitted for review.***	
PROPERTY OWNER'S SIGNATURE: CITY OF KEY WEST	X DATE AND PRINT NAME: Gregory Veliz

OFFICE USE ONLY

BUILDING DESCRIPTION:	
___ Contributing Year built _____ Style _____ Listed in the NRHP _____ Year _____ ___ Not listed Year built _____ Comments _____	
___ Reviewed by Staff on _____ ___ Notice of hearing posted _____ First reading meeting date _____ Second Reading meeting date _____ **TWO YEAR EXPIRATION DATE** _____	Staff Comments

Engineer Report

Cable Storage Structure

Mallory Square

Key West, Florida 33040

August 3, 2010

SeaTech inc.

830 Crane Boulevard
Sugarloaf Key, Florida 33042
Phone (305) 872-0888
Fax (305) 872-8898

7552 Navarre Parkway, Suite 7
Navarre, Florida 32566
Phone (850) 939-3959
Fax (850) 939-3953

Engineer Report

Cable Storage Structure
Mallory Square
Key West, Florida 33040

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Section 1: Scope of Work

The purpose of this Engineer Report is to provide a professional evaluation of the Cable Storage Structure on Parcel 2 at Mallory Square, Key West, Florida.

Section 2: Existing Conditions

The Cable Storage Building is located at Mallory Square, Key West, Florida. (See Attachment A, Local Map and Attachment B, Site Map)

The Mallory Square property includes five parcels at the south side of the property. There is a cable storage structure on Parcel 2 and another on Parcel 3. The Cable Storage Building on Parcel 2 is the subject of this report.

The building has a circular footprint and was constructed with a concrete foundation and concrete walls that extend approximately five feet above grade. There are wood framed walls that extend an additional three feet (approx.) above the concrete walls. The building has a wood framed roof system. There is a wood framed floor system inside the building near grade level that is elevated above the bottom of the concrete foundation.

Section 3: History

The Cable Storage Building was originally used to store underwater cables. It was most recently used to house a kitchen to support the operations of a restaurant. The Cable Storage Building is currently being considered for use as part of a proposed restaurant on Mallory Square. The building is a non-contributing historic building that the Historic Architectural Review Commission is requesting to be integrated into the new restaurant plans.

Sea Tech, Inc. was retained to provide an evaluation of the Cable Storage Structure in order to determine the feasibility of re-using the building.

Section 4: Findings & Discussion

The building observations were conducted between 22 July 2010 and 2 August 2010. The attendees included Mr. Paul R. Semmes, PE, Mr. John Paul Castro and Mr. Ryon LaChapelle representing SeaTech, Inc.

There was no invasive work requested or performed during the observation. The observations were made only of readily visible components of the building.

Access to the interior spaces of the building was limited due to the lack of lighting and the poor condition of the floor framing system.

The concrete structure was mostly concealed by wood framing and siding materials.

There were two openings in the concrete walls that extended from the grade level to the top of the concrete structure. The openings were three feet wide and six feet wide. There were other openings in the walls for ac units, venting, etc. There was no tie beam along the top of the concrete walls.

The wood floor framing system was damaged. There were rotted wood members and one third of the floor area appeared to be settled or failed. The floor framing system appeared to be unsafe.

The roof framing system was damaged. There were rotted and deteriorated wood framing members. The wood posts were rotted and deteriorated.

Section 5: Conclusions & Recommendations

The Cable Storage Building is in poor condition. The floor framing system presents an immediate danger for injury, the roof framing system has deteriorated to the degree that the serviceability and structural integrity of the system has been compromised and the concrete walls have been modified without any compensation for the loss of the wall section, thus compromising the structural integrity of the structure. The building is Substantially Damaged as defined by the 2007 Florida Building Code, Existing Building.

The building repairs required as described in this report are in excess of the 50% limitation exacted by the requirements of the Federal Emergency Management Act (FEMA). The repairs are estimated to be approximately $75K and the value of the building is $92K as established by the Monroe County Property Appraiser.

The building is unsafe and should be provided with adequate barriers to prevent any entry into the building until the unsafe conditions have been remedied.

Paul R. Semmes, PE

Section 6: Photographs

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Picture #1

Picture #2

BUILDING EXTERIOR

Picture #3

Picture #4

ROTTED WOOD FRAMING

Picture #5

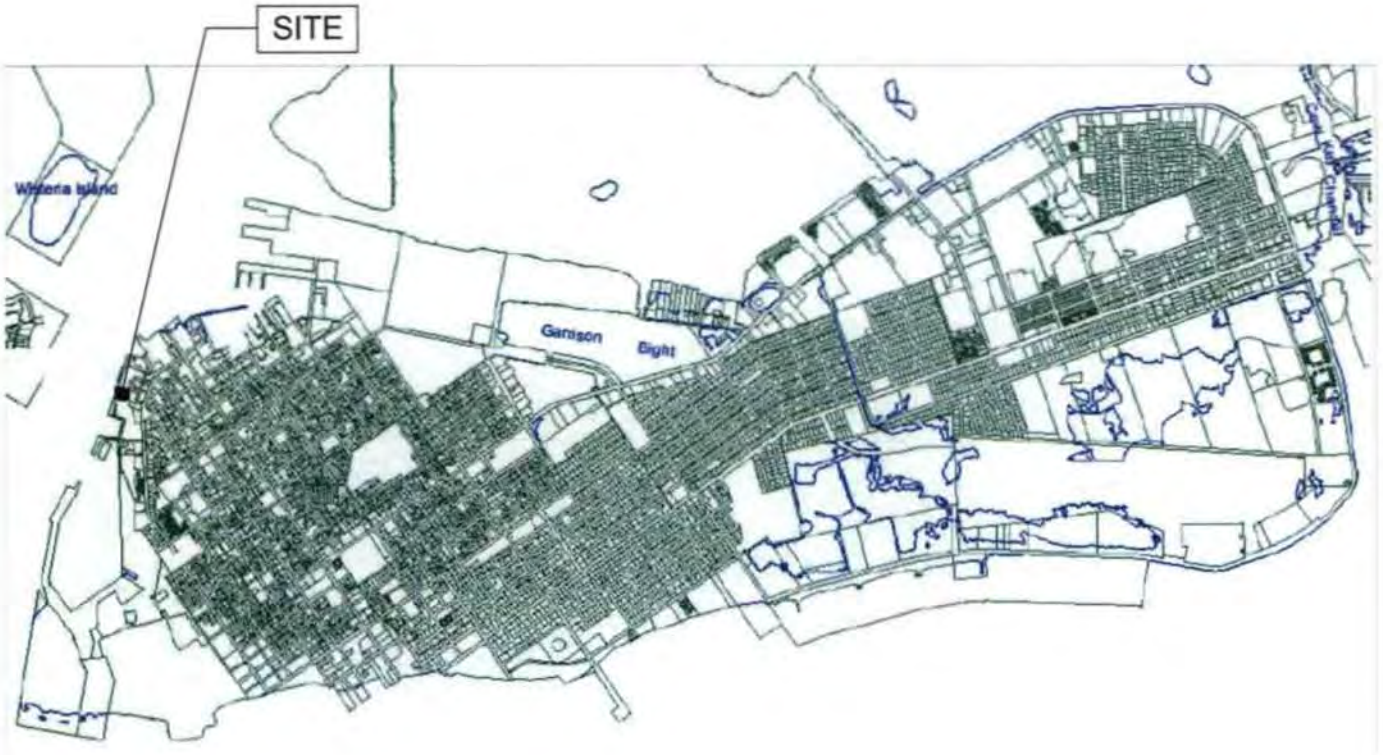
Picture #6

Picture #7

Picture #8

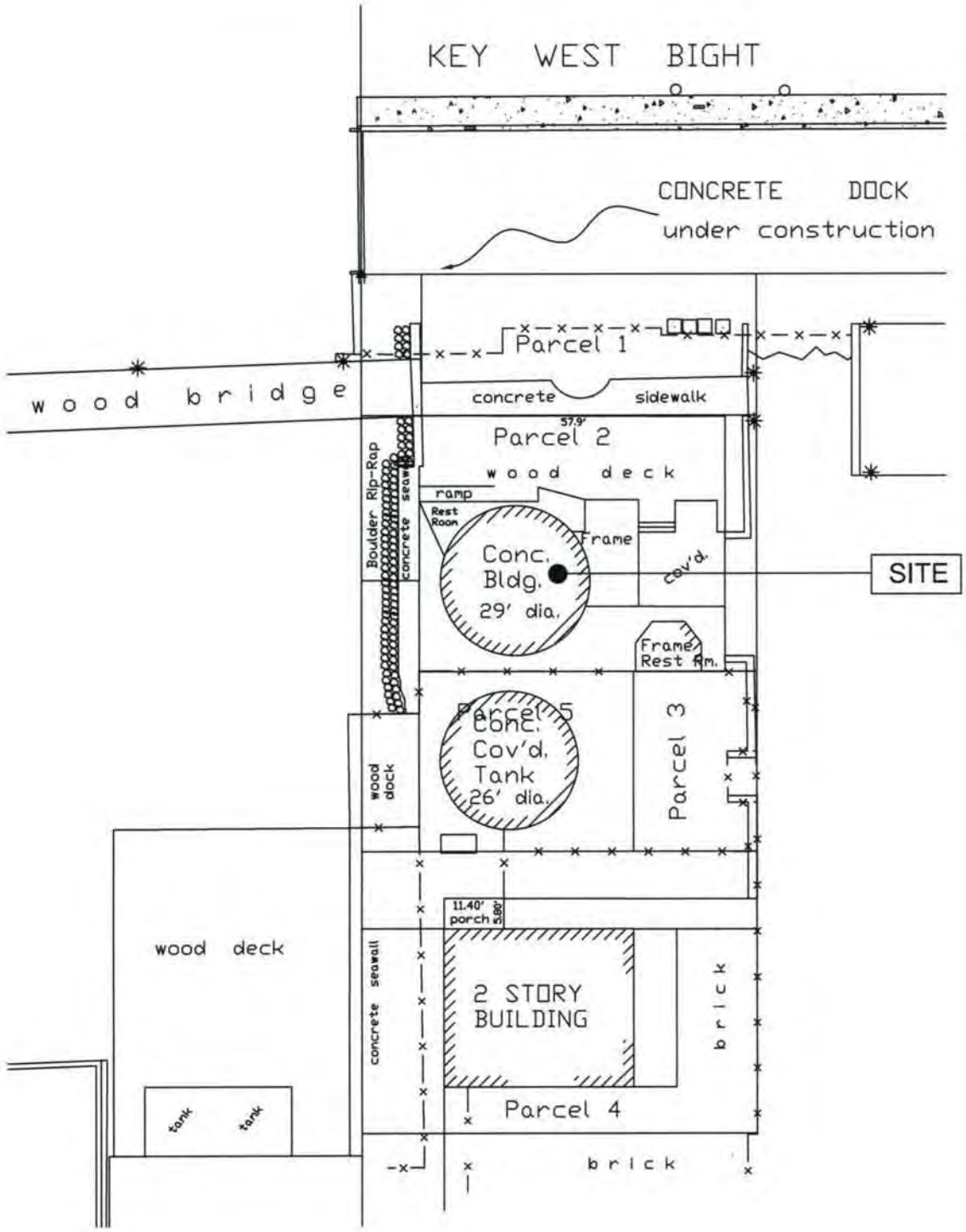
SeaTech inc.
830 CRANE BOULEVARD SUGARLOAF KEY, FLORIDA 33042
TEL: (305) 294-9993 FAX: (850)939-3953
C.A.#28984

SHEET: ATT-A
DATE: 08-06-10
BY: EKM
JOB #



SeaTech inc.
830 CRANE BOULEVARD SUGARLOAF KEY, FLORIDA 33042
TEL: (305) 294-9993 FAX: (850)939-3953
C.A.#28984

SHEET: ATT-B
DATE: 08-06-10
BY: EKM
JOB #



STRUCTURAL CONDITION ASSESSMENT

FOR

CABLE HUT
Mallory Square
Key West, FL 33040

Prepared for:

Chen Moore and Associates
500 West Cypress Creek Road, Suite 410
Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309

Prepared by:

BCC Engineering, Inc.
Certificate of Authorization No. 7184
August 29, 2011

Juan J. Fuentes, PE
Florida License No. 62426

Structural Assessment Report

SUMMARY

BCC Engineering, Inc. (BCC) was retained by Mr. Oscar Bello, PE of Chen Moore and Associates (CMA) on June 15, 2011 to perform a limited structural assessment of the Cable Hut at Mallory Square, Key West, FL 33040. The purpose of the assessment was to determine the current condition of the structure and if it may be occupied. Mr. Bello provided a notice to proceed on June 15, 2011 and on July 14, 2011, BCC visited the site and performed a limited structural assessment based on visual observation and subsequent materials testing by Concrete Analysis and Testing Laboratory.

DESCRIPTION OF STRUCTURE

The structure consists of a single story circular concrete structure with wood floor and wood mansard roof. The mansard roof appears to be supported by wood posts placed adjacent to the wall. There is an opening below the water level on the south side that allows the structure to partially fill with water. The structure is partially surrounded by a small wood framed addition on the east; wood framed porte cochere on the north; and wood framed deck on the west. The foundation type is unknown and could not be verified for any portion of the structure. There is also structural steel framing protruding from the roof.

Original date of construction and original use is unknown. Based on a 1962 plan of the area, the structure is shown as a continuous circular structure with no description of its use (Appendix A). Based on an article wrote by Tom Hambright ("Key West and Cuba Become Link for International Communication, Fall 1991), this structure was used to house underwater telephone lines to Cuba (Appendix A). The most recent use of the structure is a bar and restaurant. The interior spaces of the structure included a kitchen, storage space, and refrigerator. Additions noted above were used as storage and a refrigerator.

SCOPE OF INVESTIGATION

On July 14, 2011, a site observation at the Cable Hut was performed. The following is the scope of the site observation:

SURVEY

- Visual Observation with photo documentation (Appendix A).
- Non destructive methods utilized.
- Hammer to determine spalling/delaminated areas.
- Materials testing for chloride content, carbonation depth, and compressive strength (Appendix B).

FINDINGS OF SURVEY

Cable Hut- Main Structure

- The existing structure has been cladded with wood panels limiting the visual assessment of the structure. The structure appears to have been modified to accommodate the bar/restaurant use. A large opening was cut into the structure on the north elevation for a roll up door. A small opening was cut for a window and electrical panel on the northwest face. Another opening was cut for a door on the west face.
- Roof framing is not accessible. However, evidence of water intrusion is noted in the interior of space at two locations.
- Wood floor framing has limited access. Localized area of wood floor is soft near west side.
- Space below floor framing on southwest side void and humid due to presence of sea water. Wood column support floor directly in contact with water with no visible moisture protection.
- Water intrusion and wood deterioration found at bottom eave of mansard roof on the west side.
- Wood posts have begun to deteriorate at ground level.
- Water ponding on roof.

Porte Cochere/West Deck/East Wood Framing

- Unframed wood opening supporting exhaust fan.
- Wood framing connections on east side are minimal.
- Wood deterioration at door base.
- No signs of deterioration at remainder of structure.

Materials Testing Summary

- Concrete Compressive Strength: 2,540 to 4,050 pounds per square inch (psi) (3 samples)
- Carbonation Depth: 0” (3 samples)
- Chloride Concentration: 140 to 1,260 parts per million (ppm) (3 samples)

CONCLUSIONS

Based on our visual observations and test data, the overall structure condition is poor with areas of concern. These areas include the structural integrity of the concrete structure, east wood framing, and interior wood floor framing.

The structural integrity of the concrete structure has been comprised due to new openings which have changed the structural behavior. As a circular structure, its integrity and stability is provided by the continuity of the circle. This continuity allows for the development of ring tension or compression. If this continuity is interrupted without additional strengthening, the wall behavior changes from ring tension/compression to bending (i.e. cantilever wall or partially cantilevered wall). Bending behavior primarily utilizes vertical steel reinforcing to resist applied forces, whereas ring tension or compression primarily utilizes horizontal steel reinforcing to resist applied forces. In order to verify if the structure has sufficient steel reinforcing to resist applied forces additional analysis and testing are necessary.

The condition of concrete structure is further complicated by the material testing results. The compressive tests of the concrete indicate a good compressive strength. The variability is of concern however, the lower bound value of 2,540 psi is sufficient to attain good structural capacity.

The depth of carbonation test results does not indicate any detrimental conditions and shows carbonation has not penetrated to the reinforcing. Carbonation testing measures the depth calcium carbonate content of concrete. Calcium carbonate is produced when carbon dioxide in the atmosphere penetrates the concrete. Over time the carbon dioxide penetrates deep enough to react with moisture and cement minerals present in the concrete. This reaction begins to break down a protective barrier around the reinforcing which could lead to steel reinforcing corrosion. The carbonation testing helps determine the potential level of corrosion present but corrosion may still be present if carbonation is isolated to the edge of concrete.

The chloride test results indicate areas of high chloride concentration. Unlike carbonation testing, chloride testing is very indicative of steel reinforcing corrosion. Typically structures near oceans have high chloride concentrations due to the salt spray from the ocean. As the wind blows over the ocean water, small particles of salt are collected, carried by the wind, and deposited on walls and balconies of buildings. Moisture then helps these chlorides penetrate the concrete that will eventually reach the steel reinforcing and begin the corrosion process. Once the steel begins to corrode, it expands, causing spalls and delaminations. The corrosion threshold for concrete is 330 ppm. The samples from the structure varied from 140 to 1,260 ppm. Thus indicating areas where corroded reinforcing is likely to be found. The extents of the corrosion are unknown due to the cladding present. However, with such high levels of chlorides, significant corrosion is most likely present.

The water ponding on the roof and evidence of water intrusion in the interior indicate a condition that will worsen over time. Water intrusion will begin to and further deteriorate the existing wood roof members. Which if left unrepaired, will eventually lead to repair or replacement of the wood members. We were unable to verify the existing condition of the roof members due to lack of accessibility.

The east wood framing does not appear to have been designed by an engineer and would be unsafe in a wind event since the framing does not provide a continuous load path for wind uplift.

Wood framing requires ventilation to prevent deterioration. The floor framing present does not appear to have ventilation and is constantly exposed to moisture. Over time, the moisture begins to deteriorate the wood creating areas that are soft. Soft areas are particularly dangerous since their extents are not obvious and can fail suddenly. A soft area was found within the floor framing of the structure.

The porte cochere and west deck are in good condition however, their foundations and design are unknown.

It is our opinion the cable hut structure should not be occupied and poses a safety risk due to the existing condition of the floor framing and concrete wall.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is our opinion, the City of Key West should demolish the structure due to the deteriorated condition and high cost of rehabilitation/repair. In order to rehabilitate the structure would require the following additional assessments, analysis, and testing:

- Contract Florida licensed structural engineer to provide structural repair documents for the deteriorated wood framing and deficient east framing identified in this report.
- Contract Florida licensed architect and structural engineer to provide construction documents to replace roofing and modify existing roof structure to provide positive slope to prevent water ponding.
- Contract Ground Penetration Radar (GPR) testing laboratory to determine existing reinforcing in the concrete structure.
- Contract Florida licensed structural engineer to provide structural analysis of concrete structure.
- Partially demolish additional areas of the structure (roof, cladding, floor) to provide a more accurate assessment of these areas.

- Contract Florida licensed structural engineer to provide additional assessment and analysis of the areas identified in this report. Than contract Florida licensed structural engineer to provide structural repair documents for items noted.

It is our opinion these additional efforts will be cost prohibitive and would likely initiate compliance with current Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) requirements. FEMA requires any structure in flood zones whose repair value exceeds half of its assessed value to meet current FEMA requirements. It is our opinion, the additional assessments, analysis, testing, and repairs noted in this report, will exceed half the value of the building ($45,000 based on a MCPA valuation of $90,000).

It is our opinion the cable hut structure should NOT be occupied and poses a safety risk due to the existing condition of the floor framing and concrete wall.

Please note this report does not express or imply any warranty of the structure, but only addresses the condition of the areas which were readily accessible and visually observable at the time of inspection.

APPENDIX A-
PHOTOS AND SUPPORT DOCUMENTS

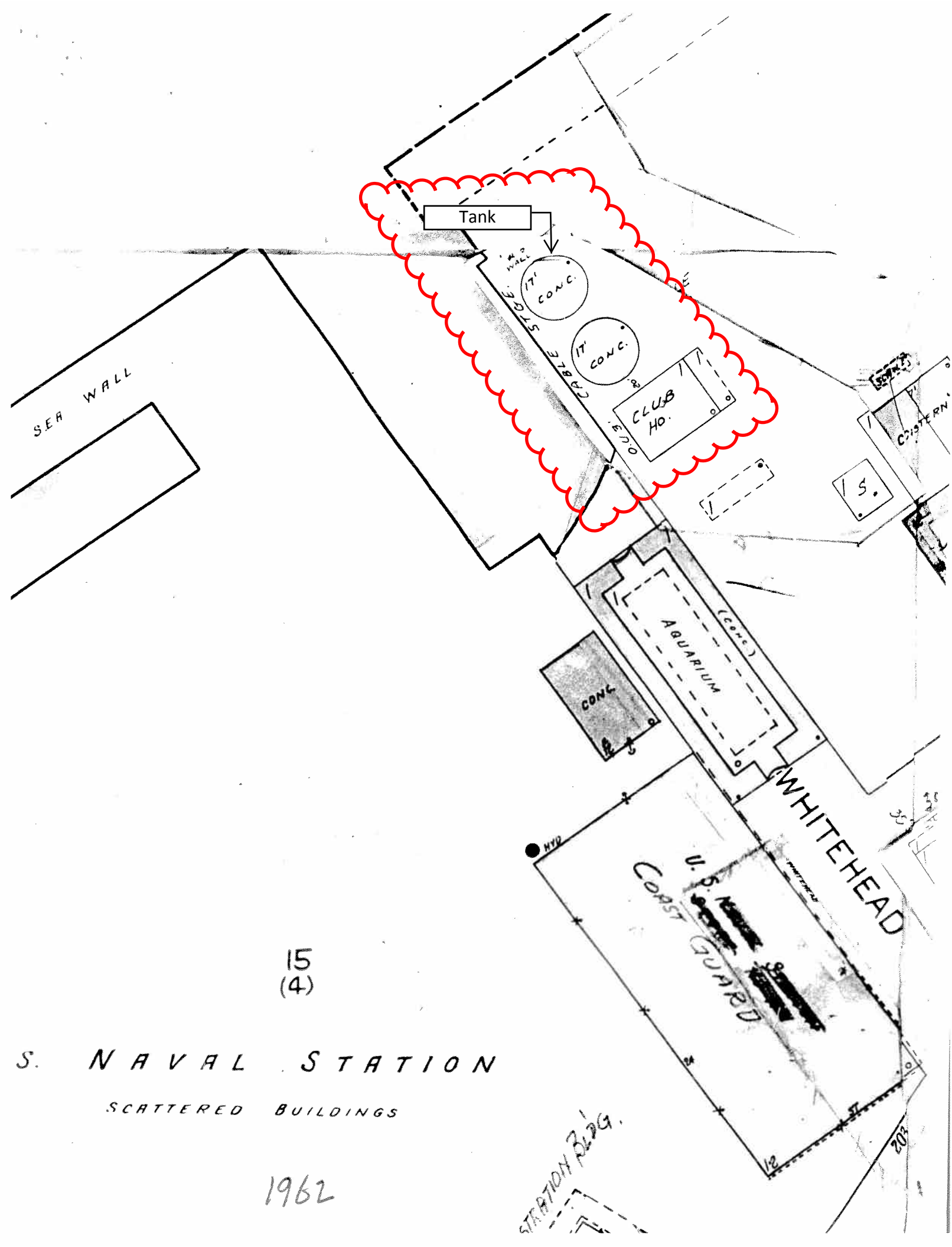
REPRESENTATIVE PHOTOS

	
Porte Cochere (North Elevation)	West Elevation with wood deck area.
	
Deteriorated wood post.	Water damaged overhang.

	
Interior water damage.	Hole in wood floor framing (water below).
	
Wood floor framing above water.	Column into water with no visible protection.

	
East addition roof connection to wall.	East addition roof connection to mansard roof. Water damage at overhang.
	
Water ponding roof with structural framing beyond.	Wall opening in tank wall.

SUPPORT DOCUMENTS



15
(4)

S. NAVAL STATION

SCATTERED BUILDINGS

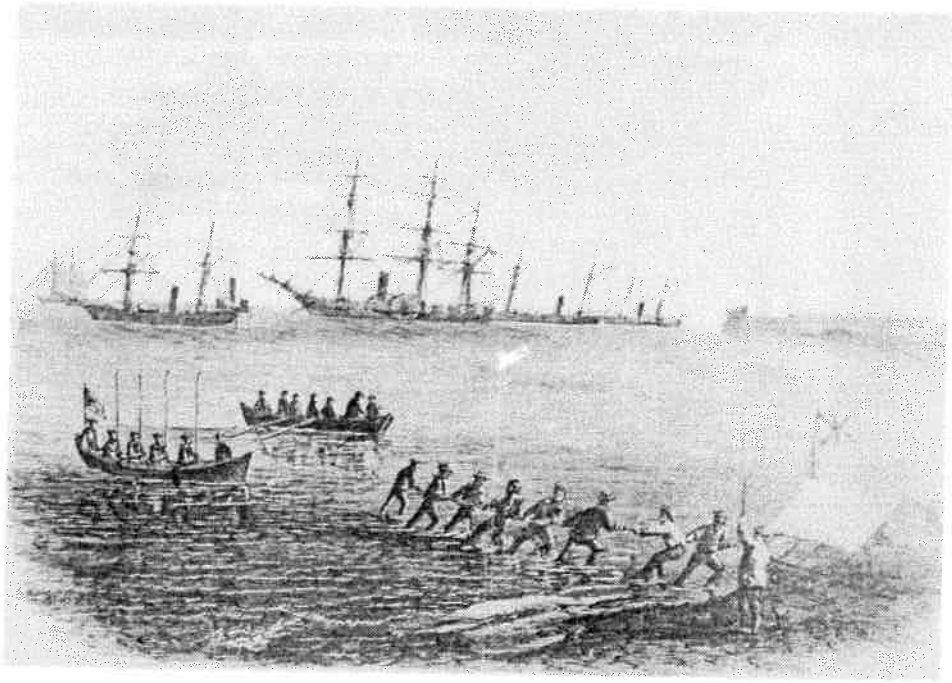
1962

KEY WEST & CUBA BECOME LINK FOR

INTERNATIONAL OCEAN TELEGRAPH CO. IN KEY WEST

For the first time, the United States is directly connected to a foreign country through underwater cable. This an account of Key West's important role in a major historical event.

By Tom Hambright
Copyright 1991



The landing of the International Ocean Telegraph cable at Key West on August 3, 1867. Harper's Magazine, September, 1867. Photograph courtesy Monroe County Library.

In today's information age, it is easy to forget that electrical communication is less than 150 years old. In 1844, Samuel Morse built the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. A test of an underwater cable the next year in Portsmouth, England, proved an underseas cable was possible.

The underwater cable required a different electrical insulator than in use at that time. The answer was *Gutta Percha*, a rubber-like substance from the tree of the same name. The only liability was the Gutta Percha would become soft and pliable in warm air. Underwater storage solved this problem.

A submarine cable between England and France in 1849 proved international communication practical. The American Civil War had delayed the development of underseas cable in this country. At the end of the war, entrepreneurs, seeing a potential market, moved to organize submarine cable companies.

Businessmen James A. Scrymser and Alfred Pell, Jr. incorporated the International Ocean Telegraph Co. (IOTC) on Dec. 2, 1865. The line was to connect the United States and Cuba and, eventually, Central and South America and the Caribbean. The president of the new company was former Union General William F. "Baldy" Smith. The company obtained exclusive landing rights from the United States Government, the Spanish Government and the State of Florida. In addition, Congress passed a law authorizing all telegraph companies to place lines on federal public domain and on military and post roads, as well as giving the companies the right to take necessary "stone, timber, and other materials for its posts, piers, stations and other needful uses." The State of Florida gave the company the right "to construct and maintain their Telegraphic Lines over the Internal Improvement and Swamp lands of Florida without charge during the existence of said Company."

The IOTC began construction of the land line from Lake City to Punta Rassa in the spring of 1867 and completed the work on May 29. From Lake City, north the messages would travel by Western Union Telegraph Co. lines.

The India Rubber, Gutta Percha and Telegraph Works Co. of England manufactured the submarine cable. The 1,200-ton schooner-rigged screw steamer, **Narva**, carried the cable from England and was the cable layer. The United States steamer, **Tahoma**, the lighthouse steamer, **Fountain**, and the Spanish war steamer, **Francisco de Asis**, assisted the **Narva**.

The underwater work began with the landing of the shore end of the cable at Key West on Aug. 3. The next day, the **Narva** laid the cable to the south of Sand Key and then cut and buoyed the end. The **Narva** then sailed to Havana and landed the other shore on Aug. 5. The next day, the **Narva** sailed north to Key West paying out cable at about the rate of 3-1/2 miles per hour to connect with the Key West shore end. Weather and navigation problems delayed the splicing of the Cuban cable and Sand Key end until August 18.

On Aug. 21, E.O. Gwynn, mayor of Key West, and Joaquin del Manzano, captain-general of Cuba exchanged telegrams. The **Narva** had brought yellow fever to Key West. This delayed the completion of the mainland connection until Sept. 10. On Sept. 11, 1867, Secretary of State William H. Seward and Captain-General Joaquin del Manzano exchanged greetings.

The cable landed in Key West near the bridge at Ft. Zachary Taylor. The cable ran underground to the telegraph office. The location of the first office is not yet known. On the north side of the island, the cable shore connection was at the army barracks, the area now known as Peary Court.

Communication with the outside world was now available, but beyond the means of the average working man. As part of the bill to grant the company an exclusive franchise to Cuba,

INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS

Congress had limited the cost of a telegram to $3.50 for each 10 words. The company interpreted the limitation to apply only to the undersea cable and by 1870, the charge for a 10 word cable from Havana to Lake City was $4.00 in gold.

The cable did end the isolation Key West had suffered from with irregular mail service. The citizens of Key West arranged to receive daily news service.

From the beginning, the IOTC was a financial success. In 1868, the company added a second cable to handle the increased traffic. In 1873, the Punta Rassa-Havana line handled 51,899 messages. This prosperity led to the giant Western Union acquiring controlling interest in the company that year. The IOTC was to remain a subsidiary until Western Union absorbed it in 1957. Also constructed in 1873 was the new Key West office at 416 Greene St.

The IOTC added and replaced cables over the years as required for traffic or the old lines failed. The Key West-Havana cable added new lines in 1873 and 1917. The Key West-Punta Rassa cable added new lines in 1871, 1875, 1890, and 1927. The latter was a two channel cable. The 1890 line included a station at Sanibel Island. The company discontinued the Sanibel station in 1927. In 1899, the IOTC completed a Key West-Miami cable. This was a three channel cable. After 1927, the company had three single channel cables to Havana, one dual channel cable to Punta Rassa and one three channel cable to Miami. The company abandoned the Punta Rassa cable after World War II.

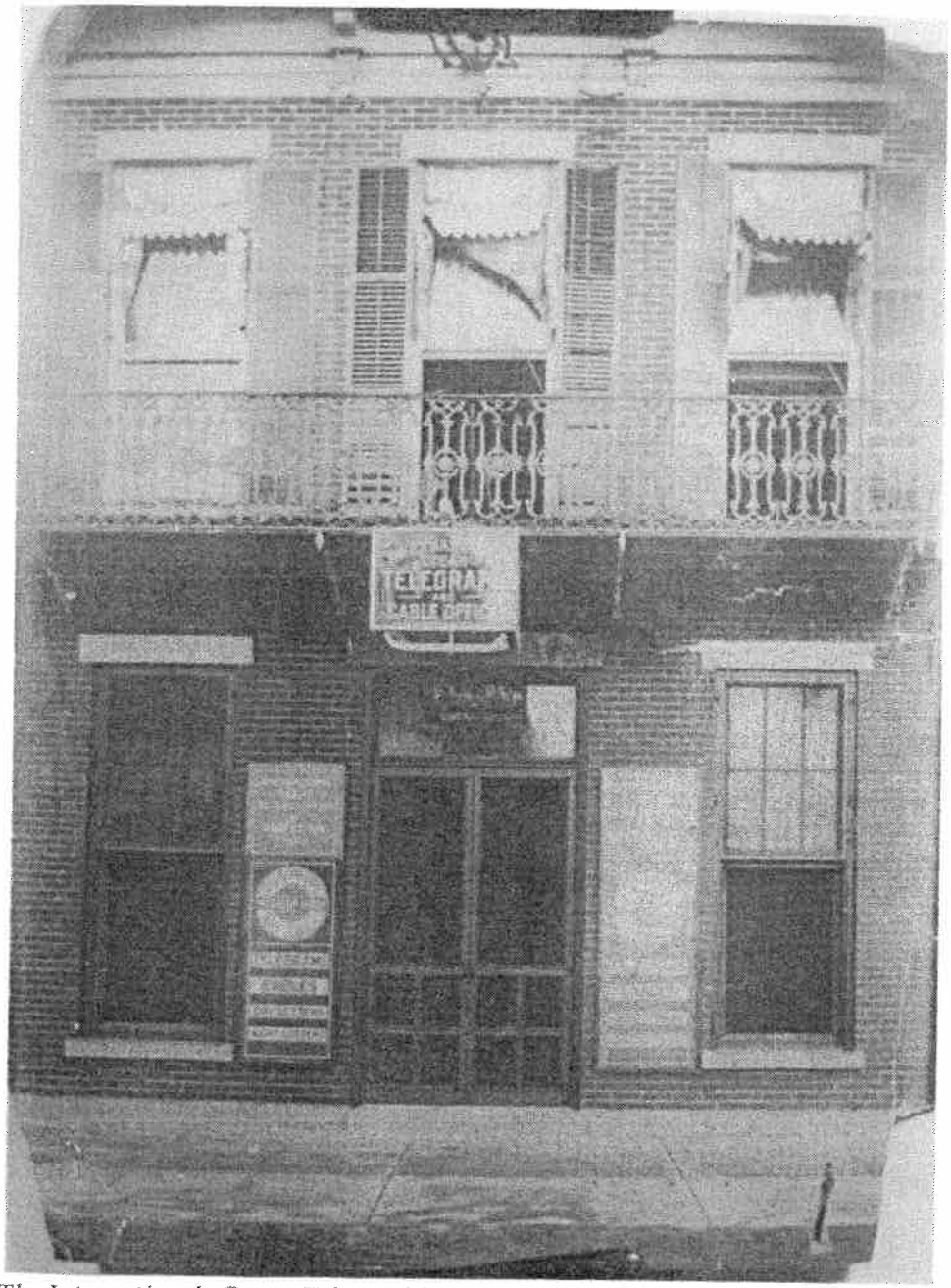
The cable hut next to the Southernmost Point monument on Whitehead Street was part of the 1917 cable. This provided connections to link the undersea cable to the land line. The northern connection and cable hut was on the railroad property, the area now known as Hilton Haven.

The location of the storage tanks, needed to keep the Gutta Percha cable underwater, has changed over the years. The first tanks were at Philbrick's Wharf, where the A & B Lobster House is today. The next tanks were at William Curry & Son's Wharf, today the site of the Hyatt and Galleon. Next the site of the storage tanks was the Florida East Coast Railroad yard at Trumbo Point. When the Navy took over Trumbo Point at the beginning of World War II, the IOTC solved its storage problem by using the ocean floor north of Smith Shoals Lighthouse.

American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T) built the cable storage tanks on Mallory Docks. The tanks were needed to support the underwater telephone lines to Cuba. AT&T built the first tank in the early 1920's when the first phone line to Cuba opened and built the second in 1930 to support the six channel telephone cable laid that year.

The first superintendent of the cable was W. H. Heiss. Heiss had supervised the construction of the land line to Punta Rassa. In 1873, when Western

(Continued on page 10)



The International Ocean Telegraph/Western Union Office at 416 Greene Street Key West, circa early 1900's. Photograph courtesy Monroe County Library.

(Cable from page 9)

Union took control of IOTC, N. DeBree replaced Heiss as superintendent. In 1888, Martin Hellings became cable manager in Key West. Prior to and during the Spanish American War, he operated an intelligence service for the U.S. Government. Havana telegrapher, Domingo Villaverde, whose office was in the Governor General's Palace, supplied the information to the Key West station. Hellings was then able to provide the White House War Room with the latest news from Cuba. When the war started, Hellings became a captain in the U.S. Army Volunteer Signal Corp. He retired from IOTC in 1906.

John W. Atkins became manager upon Hellings retirement. In addition, he was a noted ornithologist and his work added two birds to the fauna of North America. Atkins retired in 1929.

Capt. G. R. Steadman became the next cable manager and captain of the cable repair schooner, **John W. Atkins**. He began working for Western Union in Key West in 1917. Before that he had worked for Florida East Coast Railway running launch boats and building telephone lines to construction camps while the railroad was under construction along the Florida Keys. When the first train came to Key West in 1912, he was on it, riding atop the cow catcher. In 1939, Capt. Steadman took command of the new cable schooner, **Western Union**. Capt Steadman retired in 1957 after 41-1/2 years with the IOTC.

Capt. Richard (Dick) T. Steadman, his son, started working for Western Union in 1939. He worked out of both the Miami and Key West offices until 1952, when he moved permanently to Key West. When his father retired, Capt. Dick became cable manager and master of the **Western Union**. In the early 1970's, the use of satellites and other new technology led Western Union to reduce its cable operations and retire the schooner, **Western Union**. Capt. Dick Steadman retired July 1, 1973, the last cable manager in Key West.

Tom Hambright is Director of State and Local History for the Monroe County Library. For more history of the International Ocean Telegraph Company, see Canter Brown, Jr.'s article in The Florida Historical Quarterly of October, 1989.

HISTORICALLY SYMBOLIC

By Edward J. Little
Copyright 1991

In Key West, the unusual and bizarre are normally taken as matters of scant notice. But, on Friday, Sept. 27, even the most blasé residents and visitors couldn't help but pay rapt attention as an event that had some of the elements of high drama unfolded. For on that day, three rickety watercraft began a last voyage — overland.

The show began when a huge mobile crane lumbered down Duval Street. It stopped just south of Moe's Barber Shop. Then, bystanders looked on in disbelief as the crane operator expertly steered his rig down a narrow lane bordering a tiny vacant lot on the east side of the street. He barely cleared a building on one side and overhanging trees on the other. Talk about a tight fit; the crane operator seemed to have done the impossible. Yet, this deft maneuver was nothing compared to what was eventually to follow. Next, a semi-trailer truck towing a mammoth flatbed trailer pulled up. It stopped in the 600 block of Duval Street at the entrance to the lot. While some volunteers directed traffic around the trailer blocking the street, others stayed in the lot and bustled around the objects that were the focus of the entire operation.

Almost lost among the overhanging trees and shadows were a primitive raft composed of rusty oil drums lashed to a wooden frame, and two decrepit, moldering, wooden boats. The larger of the two boats was 27 feet long. Its lines were similar to those found on open fishing boats used in the Keys almost a generation ago. A small diesel engine protruded amidst the leaves and debris that had accumulated in the cockpit. Painted on her bows, in faded, peeling letters, was the name Caleta. The second boat was only 16 feet long. Great sections of her planking were missing or badly rotted. Although she had obviously once been fitted with an inboard engine, she resembled nothing so much as the whaleboats or "pulling boats" that had been common during the Age of Sail. On her stern, the name Alicia was spelled out. As for the raft, it resembled nothing of any

APPENDIX B-
CONCRETE TEST RESULTS

A & S LABORATORIES INCORPORATED

2250 Success Drive, Odessa, Florida 33556 (727) 375-0388

Certificate of Analysis

Submitted By: Concrete Analysis & Testing , Inc.
Date Tested: 7-13-11
Attention: Lisa Littlefield

Method: Depth of Carbonation

Sample ID:	Depth of Carbonation: (inches)
333926 Core 2A	0.00
333927 Core 3A	0.00
333928 Core 1B	0.00

Gregory P. Allen

Laboratory Director

A & S LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED

2550 SUCCESS DRIVE • ODESSA, FLORIDA 33556 • (727)375-0388 • Fax (727)375-0358

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	**333929**
Customer:	**Concrete Testing & Analysis**
Location:	**Marathon, Fl.**
Attention:	**Lisa Littlefield**

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C 42 Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete are as follows:

Client Identification:	**N/A**
Sample Identification:	**Core 2A**
Sample Date:	**N/A**
Compressive Strength:	**2540 psi**

Gregory P. Allen

Gregory P. Allen
Laboratory Director

A & S LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED

2550 SUCCESS DRIVE • ODESSA, FLORIDA 33556 • (727)375-0388 • Fax (727)375-0358

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	**333930**
Customer:	**Concrete Testing & Analysis**
Location:	**Marathon, Fl.**
Attention:	**Lisa Littlefield**

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C 42 Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete are as follows:

Client Identification:	**N/A**
Sample Identification:	**Core 3A**
Sample Date:	**N/A**
Compressive Strength:	**3940 psi**

Gregory P. Allen

Gregory P. Allen
Laboratory Director

A & S LABORATORIES, INCORPORATED

2550 SUCCESS DRIVE • ODESSA, FLORIDA 33556 • (727)375-0388 • Fax (727)375-0358

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	**333931**
Customer:	**Concrete Testing & Analysis**
Location:	**Marathon, Fl.**
Attention:	**Lisa Littlefield**

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C 42 Obtaining and Testing Drilled Cores and Sawed Beams of Concrete are as follows:

Client Identification:	**N/A**
Sample Identification:	**Core 1B**
Sample Date:	**N/A**
Compressive Strength:	**4050 psi**

Gregory P. Allen

Gregory P. Allen
Laboratory Director

A & S Laboratories
2550 Success Dr.
Odessa, FL 33556
Phone: (727)375-0388

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	779203
Purchase Order Number	N/A
Customer:	Concrete Analysis & Testing
Plant:	None Specified
Attention:	William Mathews

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C1218 Water Soluble Chloride in Mortar and Concrete are as follows:

Client ID Number:	Core 2A
Mix Number:	N/A
Project Number:	N/A
Class:	N/A
Date Sample Cast:	6/27/2011
Date Sample Tested:	7/13/2011
Core Weight (lbs./c.y.):	4,000
Cement Weight (lbs.):	0
Chloride Content (mg/kg)	1,260 ppm
Percent Chloride Content:	0.1260%
Percent Chloride by Mass of Cement:	N/A

Gregory P. Allen.
Gregory P. Allen
Lab Director

A & S Laboratories
2550 Success Dr.
Odessa, FL 33556
Phone: (727)375-0388

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	779204
Purchase Order Number	N/A
Customer:	Concrete Analysis & Testing
Plant:	None Specified
Attention:	William Mathews

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C1218 Water Soluble Chloride in Mortar and Concrete are as follows:

Client ID Number:	Core 3A
Mix Number:	N/A
Project Number:	N/A
Class:	N/A
Date Sample Cast:	6/27/2011
Date Sample Tested:	7/13/2011
Core Weight (lbs./c.y.):	4,000
Cement Weight (lbs.):	0
Chloride Content (mg/kg)	140 ppm
Percent Chloride Content:	0.0140%
Percent Chloride by Mass of Cement:	N/A

Gregory P. Allen.
Gregory P. Allen
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Odessa, FL 33556
Phone: (727)375-0388

TEST REPORT

A & S Project Number:	779205
Purchase Order Number	N/A
Customer:	Concrete Analysis & Testing
Plant:	None Specified
Attention:	William Mathews

The results of tests performed in accordance with ASTM C1218 Water Soluble Chloride in Mortar and Concrete are as follows:

Client ID Number:	Core 1B
Mix Number:	N/A
Project Number:	N/A
Class:	N/A
Date Sample Cast:	6/27/2011
Date Sample Tested:	7/13/2011
Core Weight (lbs./c.y.):	4,000
Cement Weight (lbs.):	0
Chloride Content (mg/kg)	380 ppm
Percent Chloride Content:	0.0380%
Percent Chloride by Mass of Cement:	N/A

Gregory P. Allen.
Gregory P. Allen
Lab Director

MALLORY SQUARE
HISTORIC CABLE HUTS

HISTORIC STRUCTURES REPORT

December 2015

Prepared for:
Mr. Bill Verge, Executive Director
USCGC Ingham Maritime Memorial

By: *Bender & Associates* ARCHITECTS *p.a.*
410 Angela Street
Key West, Florida 33040

Bender & Associates
ARCHITECTS p.a.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1 INTRODUCTION
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY /ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Mallory Square Cable Huts are a visible symbol of the role Key West played in the creation of America's first international undersea telephone lines in the early 1920's. The Cable Huts also have a long history reflecting the development of Mallory Square from a working industrial waterfront in the 1920's to a popular tourist area today.

The Cable Huts were constructed by AT&T in the early 1920's and 1930 to support the creation of America's first undersea international telephone lines from Key West to Havana, Cuba. At that time, these submarine cables were the longest and most deeply submerged telephone cables in the world. The huts consist of two covered concrete tanks built to store the undersea cable prior to installation on the sea floor. The undersea telephone cables of that time were insulated with gutta percha, a natural latex material made from the tree of the same name. Because gutta percha becomes soft and pliable in warm humid air, the cable had to be stored in water. The huts were used for storing of cable until the 1950's or '60's, when other technologies reduced the need for cable storage in water. Today, the cable huts are a remarkably intact symbol of Mallory Square's past history, and Key West's role in the creation of a new undersea telephone system.

The Cable Huts are significant historic structures in remarkably good condition, and merit preservation.

It is a credit to the community that so many people have an interest in historic preservation. Significant resources would be lost without that involvement and passion for preservation. I gratefully acknowledge the participation of the dedicated Key West citizens who contributed to that effort and to this report. Sharon Wells is to be thanked for her talents. She provided research and a written history of the Cable Huts and shared her vast knowledge and research. Monroe County historian Tom Hambright is also due credit for his interesting and valuable article on the history of the Huts.

And finally, I gratefully acknowledge the talents and contributions of the people in my office, David Salay and Daina Katubi.

A sincere thank you for all who so graciously assisted.

Bert Bender
December 3, 2015

1 SECRETARY OF INTERIOR'S STANDARDS FOR HISTORIC PRESERVATION PROJECTS

General Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

The following general standards apply to all treatments undertaken on historic properties listed in the National Register.

1. Every reasonable effort shall be made to provide a compatible use for a property that requires minimal alteration of the building structure, or site and its environment, or to use a property for its originally intended purpose.
2. The distinguishing original qualities or character of a building, structure, or site and its environment shall not be destroyed. The removal or alteration of any historic material or distinctive architectural features should be avoided when possible.
3. All buildings, structures, and sites shall be recognized as products of their own time. Alterations which have no historical basis and which seek to create an earlier appearance shall be discouraged.
4. Changes which have taken place in the course of time are evidence of the history and development of a building, structure, or site and its environment. These changes may have acquired significance in their own right, and this significance shall be recognized and respected.
5. Distinctive architectural features or examples of skilled craftsmanship which characterize a building, structure, or site shall be treated with sensitivity.
6. Deteriorated architectural features shall be repaired rather than replaced wherever possible. In the event replacement is necessary, the new material should match the material being replaced in composition, design, color, texture, and other visual qualities. Repair or replacement of missing architectural features should be based on accurate duplications of features, substantiated by historic, physical, or pictorial evidence rather than on conjectural designs or the availability of different architectural elements from other buildings or structures.
7. The surface cleaning of structures shall be undertaken with the gentlest means possible. Sandblasting and other cleaning methods that will damage the historic building materials shall not be undertaken.
8. Every reasonable effort shall be made to protect and preserve archeological resources affected by, or adjacent to, any acquisition, stabilization, preservation, rehabilitation, restoration, or reconstruction project.

Specific Standards for Historic Preservation Projects

The following specific standards for each treatment are to be used in conjunction with the eight general standards and, in each case, begin with number 9. For example, in evaluating acquisition projects, include the eight general standards plus the four specific standards listed under Standards for Acquisition. The specific standards differ from those published for use in Historic Preservation Fund grant-in-aid projects (36 CFR Part 68) in that they discuss more fully the treatment of archeological properties.

STANDARDS FOR REHABILITATION

9. Contemporary design for alterations and additions to existing properties shall not be discouraged when such alterations and additions do not destroy significant historic, architectural, or cultural material and such design is compatible with the size, scale, color, material, and character of the property, neighborhood, or environment.
10. Whenever possible, new additions or alterations to structures shall be done in such a manner that if such additions or alterations were to be removed in the future, the essential form and integrity of the structure would be unimpaired.

STANDARDS FOR RESTORATION

11. Every reasonable effort shall be made to use a property for its originally intended purpose or to provide a compatible use that will require minimum alteration to the property and its environment.
12. Reinforcement required for structural stability or the installation of protective or code required mechanical systems shall be concealed wherever possible so as not to intrude or detract from the property's aesthetic and historical qualities, except where concealment would result in the alteration or destruction of historically significant materials or spaces.
13. Restoration work such as the demolition of non-contributing additions that will result in ground or structural disturbance shall be preceded by sufficient archeological investigation to determine whether significant subsurface or structural features or artifacts will be affected. Recovery, curation and documentation of archaeological features and specimens shall be undertaken in accordance with appropriate professional methods and techniques.

2 HISTORY & SIGNIFICANCE

HISTORIC CABLE TANKS AT MALLORY SQUARE

Significance
The two concrete cable tanks situated on Mallory Square are historically significant to America's burgeoning international and undersea communications system and to Key West's twentieth century link to Cuba. These two significant historic structures, largely undocumented, remain in their original sites.

The tanks represent a time when Mallory Square was a busy working waterfront. Other prominent historic buildings dating from the1850's are on site. Mallory dock, Mallory Steamship Company office and warehouses, Tift's warehouse, and Wall and Company warehouse are located adjacent to the tanks, and the former US Naval Station is located just across the small inlet where the tanks are located. The two cable huts within Key West's historic District boundaries represent Key West's role in the creation of a new undersea telephone system. Today, the cable huts are remarkably intact symbols of Mallory Square's past.

The open plaza itself, and the historic dock area, with its vista to the sea, creates a special "sense of place"--a defining open space in the Historic District for over half a century. These two historic sites are worthy of being preserved, recognized and viewed by the thousands of visitors to Mallory and the historic district.

The Mallory Square Cable Huts were used to store undersea telephone cable from the 1920's until 1960. The United States imposed an embargo in 1962.

Source: Griffin, "*The Key West to Havana Submarine Telephone Cable*," *History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications.* Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal, Fall, 2009; *Key West Citizen*, March 30, 1950.)

"For decades before the Cuban Revolution, the two countries were connected by undersea cables for telegraph and telephone services. In 1959, Fidel Castro confiscated the Cuban Telephone Company from International Telephone and Telegraph (ITT), a US-based conglomerate that owned a majority stake in the company. After the US imposed an embargo on its island neighbor in the 1960s, the American government permitted AT&T to use its undersea cable, but did not allow it to add capacity." On 6 August 1960, Castro nationalized US$ 132.9 million in CUTELCO assets from ITT, US$267.6 million from Cuban Electric. The United States imposed an embargo in 1962 and effectively froze telecommunications between the US and Cuba.

Sources: *www.rt.com/usa/239853-us-cuba-telephone-cable-link/* and Nichols and Torres.

Today each is an important visible link to Mallory Square's history as an industrial waterfront. Key West's cable tanks are linked to its industrial past, maritime heritage, relationship with Cuba and the island's key role in American communications history.

The small bay on which the tanks are sited was originally constructed as a marine railway. (Sanborn Maps, 1912, 1926). These huts remained in service until telephone service to Cuba was discontinued in the early 1960's. Both huts are circular concrete tanks, in various physical conditions.

The cable huts, America's first international undersea telephone lines in the early 1920's, exist today as physical and historic reminders of Key West's important early role in the history of overseas communication. They are worthy of preservation based upon their historic significance, historic location and architectural uniqueness.

Brief History

Constructed by AT&T as undersea cable storage tanks, the two cable huts, or tanks, stored underwater telephone cables for nearly forty years, from the early 1920's until the 1960's. The two cable huts were constructed by AT&T in the early 1920's and 1930 to support the creation of America's first undersea international telephone lines from Key West to Havana, Cuba.

Source: Key West Citizen, Sept. 8, 1930. *"American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is Constructing New Cable Tank on Mallory Dock."* Key West Citizen, March 30, 1950. Griffin, J. Gregory. "*The Key West to Havana Submarine Telephone Cable*," *History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications.*

The tanks contributed to the operation and maintenance of the overseas submarine cable system. Each represents a link to Cuban-American cultural and communications relations.

The two cable huts were constructed by AT&T in the early 1920's and 1930 to support the creation of America's first undersea international telephone lines from Key West to Havana, Cuba.

Source: Key West Citizen, Sept. 8, 1930. *"American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is Constructing New Cable Tank on Mallory Dock."*
Brown, Canter, Jr. "The Inter-Ocean Telegraph," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LXVIII, No. 2, October, 1989.

The tanks were constructed to store gutta percha insulated underwater telephone cable in water filled tanks by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T) for repair of the underwater telephone cable to Cuba. Cable stored in the tanks was used for repairs during

the many instances when the cable was damaged or broken. At that time, these submarine cables were the longest and most deeply submerged telephone cables in the world. The huts consist of two covered concrete tanks built to store the undersea cable prior to installation on the sea floor. They were used to store cable until the 1960's, when new technologies reduced the need for cable storage in water.

1920s A &T constructs the first Cable Storage Tank at Mallory Dock. The tank is needed to store the underwater telephone lines to Cuba before installation. Bellsouth personnel stored several types of marine cable in the tanks.

Source: Brown, Canter, Jr. "The Inter-Ocean Telegraph," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LXVIII, No. 2, October, 1989.

1921 The three initial lines Key West, to Havana, Cuba submarine telephone were laid in February, 1921.

Source: Affel, H. A., W. S. Gorton and R. W. Chesnut, " A New Key West—Havana Carrier Telephone **Cable.** Presented at A. I.E.E. Midwinter convention, Jan. 25-29, 1932, N.Y., N>Y. Available online, 2013.

1930 AT&T builds the second cable storage tank at Mallory Square in Key West to support the construction of a fourth undersea telephone cable, carrying six channels.

Source: Griffin, J. Gregory. "*The Key West to Havana Submarine Telephone Cable*,"*History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications;* Key West Citizen, March 30, 1950.
Key West Citizen, Sept. 8, 1930. *"American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is Constructing New Cable Tank on Mallory Dock."*

1931 June 6 AT&T's Key West - to - Havana undersea telephone cable opens for service.

Source: Griffin, J. Gregory. "*The Key West to Havana Submarine Telephone Cable*,"*History of the Atlantic Cable & Undersea Communications;* Key West Citizen, March 30, 1950. Also Hambright article.
Key West Citizen, Sept. 8, 1930. *"American Telephone and Telegraph Co. is Constructing New Cable Tank on Mallory Dock."*

1950 Activates cables 5 and 6 between Key West and Havana. These cables are non-loaded and have three submarine repeaters in each to generate a stronger signal. Unlike the cables laid in 1930, these cables employ polyethylene insulation.

Source: Brown, Canter, Jr. "The Inter-Ocean Telegraph," *Florida Historical Quarterly*, Vol. LXVIII, No. 2, October, 1989.

Key West Citizen, April 8, 1950. *"Key West-Havana Cables Modernized.*"

1959 Castro's regime expropriates the assets of the Cuban-American Telephone Company on the Havana side of the cable. Bellsouth continues open telephone communication with Cuba for about ten years without being paid for the service on the Cuban end.
Source: Nichols, John and Alicia M. Torres, "Telecommunications in Cuba," www.vii.org/papers/**cuba**.htm.

Need for Preservation
Key West's two cable tanks are historically significant based upon their architecture, historic use and strategic location. Both are worthy of preservation and rehabilitation as examples of sites that retain local and national significance. A Structural Assessment report concluded that the buildings are structurally sound and generally in good condition, except for the concrete cracking and concrete spalling at the eastern hut and the badly deteriorated and partially collapsed ground floor at the western hut. (This wood-framed ground floor is not historic; it was added later. The historic concrete floor of the tank appears to be structurally sound.)

The essential form and integrity of each cable hut in their original sites are intact. They should be recognized as a physical record of a specific time, place and use in Key West.

Thus, the Mallory Square Cable Huts are significant historic structures which contribute to the industrial, nautical, telecommunication and harbor-front history of Mallory Square and Key West. Internationally, they also represent Key West's role in history as the American terminus of the first submarine telephone cable systems between the island and Havana, Cuba. They should be recognized as a physical record of a specific time, place and use.

The two cable huts within Key West's historic District boundaries represent Key West's role in the creation of a new undersea telephone system. Today, the cable huts are a remarkably intact symbol of Mallory Square's past.

3 CHRONOLOGY

1844	Samuel Morse builds the first telegraph line from Baltimore, MD to Washington, D.C.
1849	A submarine telegraph cable is laid between England and France.
1867, Sept. 7	An illustration in Harper's Weekly depicts the Cuban cable landing in Key West.
1867, Sept. 11	The first undersea telegraph cable from Key West to Cuba is completed. The cable was laid by the 1200 ton schooner rigged screw steamer Narva, and landed near the bridge at Fort Zachary Taylor. In 1870, the charge for a 10 word cable from Havana to Lake City, Florida was $4.00 in gold. (approximately $64.00 in 2015 dollars.). The cable was laid by the International Ocean Telegraph Company, which was later acquired by The Western Union Telegraph Company.
1876, March 7	The US Government grants Alexander Graham Bell patent number 174,465 for the invention of the telephone.
1877, July 9	The Bell Telephone Company is established in Boston, Massachusetts.
1879, Dec 20	Southern Bell Telephone and Telegraph is created in Atlanta, GA. The company covers the area of Kentucky, Tennessee, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Alabama.
1892	The 1892 Sanborn Map of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts as part of A.F. Tift's Dock and Warehouses. The small bay adjacent to the future cable huts is visible on the map. It is used as a marine ways.
1899	The Bell Telephone Company becomes the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T).
1899	The 1899 Sanborn Map of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts as part of the complex of warehouses and docks belonging to the Key West Commercial Company.
1899	A three channel telegraph cable is completed from Key West to Miami. The cable is laid by the International Ocean Telegraph Company.

1900, Dec 25 John W. Atkins of the International Ocean Telegraph Company makes the first international telephone call over telegraph cable from its office at 416 Greene Street in Key West. Mr. Atkins calls Cuba, and after a long silence, Cuba answers with the statement "I don't understand you." Atkins is also known as an ornithologist. He retired in 1929.

1901 Bell System is established in Key West.

1912 The 1912 Sanborn Map of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts as part of the complex of warehouses and docks belonging to the Mallory Steamship Company.

1915 The first transcontinental telephone service begins, from New York to San Francisco.

1917, April 5 Southern Bell purchases the Automatic Telephone Company to narrow the competitive environment in Key West.

1917 A Cable building is built at the end of Whitehead Street, just adjacent to the Southernmost Point in Key West, in order to protect the connection between the land line and the 125 mile long underwater telegraph cable lines to Cuba. This concrete hut was constructed on the mainland and transported to Key West via Flagler's railroad. The concrete hut still stands today.

1919 The Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company is formed by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company (AT&T), and the Cuban Telephone Company. The company is formed for the purpose of providing telephone facilities between the US and Cuba.

Early 1920's **AT&T constructs the first Cable Storage Tank at Mallory Dock. The tank is needed to store the underwater telephone lines to Cuba before installation. Bellsouth personnel stored several types of marine cable in the tanks, including Shore-End-Type A-2 (used for two nautical miles), Shore End Type A, (used for 4 nautical miles), Intermediate Type B (used for 6 nautical miles), and Deep Sea Type D (used for 27 nautical miles).**

1921, February Three submarine (undersea) telephone cables are laid from Key West to Havana, Cuba. The cables are laid by the cable ship *CS Colonia*. The center copper conductor of this cable is insulated with gutta percha, a natural latex produced from the sap of the tree with the same name. The tree is native to Southeast Asia. Because the gutta percha becomes pliable in warm air, the cable must be stored in tanks under water.

At this time, these submarine cables are the longest and most deeply submerged telephone cables in the world.

1921, February 26 Acceptance tests for the new cables are completed. **The surplus and spare cable is delivered into the storage tank at Key West,** and the cables are formally accepted.

1921, April 11 Commercial telephone service is inaugurated between the United States and Cuba over three submarine cables laid across the Florida Straits between Key West, Florida and Havana, Cuba. The service is inaugurated by a telephone call placed by President Warren G Harding from a desk in the Pan-American building in New York City to the president of Cuba in Havana. These submarine cables are the longest and most deeply submerged which are in use for telephonic communication. They are from 100.2 to 104.9 nautical miles (186 to 195 km.) in length and are laid in water which for a part of the route is about 1000 fathoms (6000 ft.) in depth.

1922, October A heavily laden boat goes aground on Key West- Havana Cable Number 2, breaking the cable approximately 2240 feet from the Havana Cable Hut. The cable is repaired with a splice.

1923, March 8 According to an article in the Key West Citizen, increased business in Key West has cause the local Western Union office on Greene Street to enlarge their facilities.

1927, July 7 According to an article in the Key West Citizen, "Key West is one of the most important cable centers in the country. Branching out from this point the Western Union has the two cables to Punta Rassa connecting with a line direct to New York, three to Havana and one to Miami carrying three wires"

1930, April 12 According to an article in the Key West Citizen, plans are announced to lay a new cable between Key West to Havana. The new cable will be approximately 127 miles long, and carry three circuits, as much traffic as the three cables now in use.

1930 **AT&T builds the second cable storage tank at Mallory Square in Key West to support the construction of a fourth undersea telephone cable, carrying six channels**

1930, June 17 President Herbert Hoover signs a permit to lay cable in the territorial waters of the United States.

1930, September 8 According to an article in the Key West Citizen, "work on constructing the new cable tank on the Mallory dock is going ahead rapidly, and in a short time the structure will be ready for use"

1930, December 13 The cable ship *Neptun* arrives 6 miles offshore of Key West at 6pm, carrying the fourth submarine cable from a factory in Nordenham, Germany. The Neptun is owned by Norddeutsche Seekablewerke A.G., and is rated at 6293 gross tons, with a length of 434.4 feet and a beam of 57.3 feet. She draws 32 feet. The Neptun is fully equipped for transporting and laying cable. The Neptun takes aboard personnel from the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company and Bell Telephone engineers and cable splicers to observe the work of laying undersea cable.

1930, December 14 The Neptun's crew begins laying the fourth cable from Key West to Havana. In places, the ocean depths reach 1000 feet. At least once, the cable is lost and recovered with a grappling hook. The cable lands at the foot of Waddell Street, near the Coral Isle Casino.

1931, January 12 The Cuban American Telephone Company accepts the submarine cables from the manufacturer. The contract between the Cuban-American Telephone Company (a subsidiary of the Bell Telephone Company) and the Norddeutsche Seekablewerke A.G., the German manufacturer of the cable, provided for the payment of $258,100 for fabricating the cable, and $21,050 for transporting and laying it.

1931, January 22 Channel 3 of the cable is placed into service.

1931, February 26 Channels 1 and 2 of the cable are placed into service.

1931, June 6 AT&T's Key West - to - Havana undersea telephone cable opens for service.

1935, Feb 18 The Key West Aquarium opens to the public, adjacent to the Cable tanks. The Aquarium was built as a Federal WPA project to promote tourism on the Island.

1935, Sept 2 The Labor Day hurricane makes landfall in the Florida Keys, destroying the Overseas Railroad and temporarily isolating Key West. The railroad was never rebuilt, instead being converted to the Overseas Highway.

1932, Dec 5 John W. Atkins passes away at age 75 in Homestead, FL. Atkins was a longtime employee of the Western Union Company, and was made manager of the Key West office in 1886. He retired in 1929.

1936, April The Italian liner *SS Maddalena Odero* runs aground on Cable Number 4, 5.82 miles from the Key West Cable Hut. The cable ship John W. Atkins makes the repair with 215 feet of Type A Shore End cable.

1939, June Theft of a section of Type A-3 cable along the sea wall in Havana Harbor causes a fault. Three hundred feet of new cable is added by splice.

1939 The cable repair ship *Western Union* is completed in Key West. The ship would have a long career laying and repairing undersea cable throughout the Caribbean, retiring in 1974. The schooner is now on the National Register of Historic Places, and is the official flagship of the State of Florida.

1939, September The British freighter *Coulmore* runs aground on Key West-Havana Cable Number One, between Channel Buoy #4 and La Punta, Havana Harbor. The depth of water at the fault was about 30 feet. The *Coulmore* would go on to be torpedoed by a German U-Boat while in a convoy on 22 February 1943.

1940, January Extensive armor deterioration on Cable Number Two causes a fault to occur about 1000 feet from the Havana Cable Hut. Splicers complete the repair using 300 feet of Type A-2 cable from the Key West Cable Tank.

1950 Bellsouth places and activates cables 5 and 6 between Key West and Havana. The cables are laid by the cable ship CS Lord Kelvin for the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company. These cables are non-loaded and have three submarine repeaters in each to generate a stronger signal. Unlike the cables laid in 1921 and 1930, these cables employ polyethylene insulation, and do not have to be stored in water. These two cables remained in service until the late 1980's.

1952 The City of Key West buys the Mallory Dock area for $150,000.

1959 The Cuban revolution occurs. The Castro regime expropriates the assets of the Cuban-American Telephone Company on the Havana side of the cable. Bellsouth continues open telephone communication with Cuba for about ten years without being paid for the service on the Cuban end. Eventually, Bellsouth's management gives the order to shut down the trunk line to Havana. Later that day, the parties negotiate a financial settlement wherein all calls originating within Cuba must be paid on a

	'collect' basis. That is, all calls had to be paid for in dollars inside the United States before a connection was established.
1960	The Old Island Restoration Foundation is formed. Part of its mission is to help to rehabilitate Mallory Square and turn it into a tourist attraction.
1960's	The Hospitality House building is moved to a location just adjacent to the Cable Tanks. The building, originally located at the center of Mallory Square, was built as the Ticket Office for the Mallory Steamship Line.
1970's	The use of satellites and other new technology lead Western Union to reduce its cable operations and retire the Schooner Western Union.
1987	All submarine cables from Key West to Havana have ceased functioning due to the effects of the harsh marine environment.

4 HISTORIC PERIOD OF CONCERN

Designation of a 'historic period of concern' establishes a temporal frame of reference for work on a historic building. The period selected should take into consideration the condition of the structure, its various uses, modifications over time, and reliability of information about the building at different points in its history. An attempt should also be made to make a suitable fit between the significance of the building and its future uses.

The history of the Mallory Square Cable Huts is relatively simple. The huts were built by AT&T as undersea cable storage tanks; one in the early 1920's and one in 1930. Until the 1950's, the tanks contributed to the operation and maintenance of the overseas submarine cable system. Cable stored in the tanks was used for repairs during the many instances when the cable was damaged or broken. The tanks represent a time when Mallory Square was a busy working waterfront. The offices and warehouse of the Mallory Steamship Company were located just adjacent to the tanks, and the US Naval Station was located just across the small inlet where the tanks are located. Ships from all over the world docked at Mallory Square to load and unload cargo. The small bay that the tanks are sited on was originally constructed as a marine railway. Most of the evidence of this industrial past is gone, but the Cable Huts remain.

As Mallory Square fell into disrepair in the 1960's, the area took on a different use, that of tourism. The square was redeveloped into a gathering area dedicated to tourism, specifically that of the Sunset Celebration. Later, around the 1980's, one of the cable tanks was converted into a restaurant. During this period, both of the tank structures were altered with the addition of new openings, interior walls, wood floors, plumbing, and electrical systems. In addition, the louvered roofs of the tanks were altered with the addition of metal and single-ply roofing.

The Mallory Square Cable Huts are significant historic structures which serve as symbols of Mallory Square's and Key West's past industrial and nautical history. They are also symbols of Key West's role in history as the American terminus of one of the first international telephone cable systems.

Given this long history and the physical modifications that occurred, we recommend a historic period of concern that spans from the construction of the tanks in the 1920's and 30's to the end of their use as Cable Storage Tanks in the 1950's.

5 REHABILITATION AND ADAPTIVE USE POTENTIAL

In searching for a new use for an historic building, attempts should be made to match the new use to the spatial arrangements and character of the structure. Ideally, any historic building would be used for its original purpose.

The Mallory Square Cable Huts were used to store undersea telephone cable until the 1950's or 60's. They are an important visible link to Mallory Square's history as an industrial waterfront. They are also a physical reminder of Key West's role in the history of overseas communication. While the City of Key West is always interested in showcasing its history, Mallory Square has become a highly desirable tourist area, and the income potential of the space must be considered along with the preservation of the structures.

There has been some discussion among those involved with saving the structures, about their possible use. Those uses include:

1. **Cable Museum:** The Cable Huts could be converted to a small museum interpreting Mallory Square's industrial past, maritime heritage, and the role of Key West in communications history. The primary disadvantage of this use would be the need to weatherproof the structures, which would alter their original design.

2. **Pump Room / Storage Room:** The East Cable Hut is currently utilized by the Key West Aquarium as a pump room. Seawater is drawn from a hole in the tank floor into a series of pumps feeding the Aquarium exhibits. This utilitarian use is consistent with the original utilitarian function of the Cable Tanks. In addition, a waterproof enclosure is not needed, so the tanks could be left with their original louvered openings. The tanks could also be utilized as a Storage area for the City's maintenance of the Mallory Square area.

3. **Retail Space / Visitor Center:** Options include leasing to a third party not affiliated with the City, for use as a Visitor Center or retail space such as a Gift Shop. While this option has the best potential to generate income, the space would have to be weatherproofed and floors would have to added to make the space accessible, which would alter the original design of the Cable Huts.

Options Two and Three have the potential to generate significant revenue. If acceptable tenants are not identified, the City could issue a request for proposals in search of an appropriate tenant. The RFP should require restoration of all historic spaces, fabric and components to the greatest extent possible.

6 EXISTING ARCHITECTURAL CONDITIONS EVALUATION CRITERIA / DEFINITIONS

Adaptive Use: Changing an existing, often historic, building to accommodate a new function; may include extensive restoration and/ or renovation and removal of some existing building elements.*

Altered: A building element which has been changed during the course of its history from its original built configuration. The change itself may be old enough to warrant being defined as historic.

Conservation: The skilled repair and maintenance of cultural artifacts, including buildings and historic and artistic materials, with the aim of extending their longevity and aesthetic qualities.*

Dated: A building element, usually mechanical, electrical or plumbing, which is technologically outdated and /or inefficient, based on current construction standards.

Deteriorated: A building element which has decayed from its original built condition. This condition can be cosmetic, as in a plaster wall, or more significant, such as structural deterioration.

Original: Building element which can be dated back to original construction of the building.

Preservation: The act or process of applying measures to sustain the existing form, integrity, and material of a building or structure, and the existing form or vegetative cover of a site.*

Reconstruction: The process of duplicating the original materials, form and appearance of a vanished building or structure at a particular historical moment based on historical research.

Rehabilitation: The act or process of returning a property to a state of utility through repair or alteration which makes possible an efficient or contemporary use while preserving those portions or features of the property which are significant to it historical, architectural, or cultural values.*

Restoration: The process or product of returning, as nearly as possible an existing site, building, structure, or object to its condition at a particular time in its history, using the same construction materials and methods as the original where possible; typically the period of greatest historical significance or aesthetic integrity is chosen; may include removing later additions, making hidden repairs, and replacing missing period work; often based on a historic structures report.*

Serviceable: A building element which is capable of serving the function for which it was constructed. For example, a door or window.

Significant: An element which contributes to the historic nature of a building. A significant element does not necessarily have to be original to construction.

Sound: An element which is still structurally sound, and capable of serving the purpose for which it was built. The term usually is applied to a structural element of a building, for instance a floor or roof structure.

Stabilization: The process of temporarily protecting a historic building until restoration or rehabilitation efforts can begin; typically includes making the building weathertight, structurally stable, and secure against intruders on a one-time basis.

Weathered: A building element which is decayed due to exposure to outside elements without routine maintenance. The element can usually be repaired by providing said maintenance.

* These definitions are reprinted from:

Dictionary of Building Preservation, William Ward Bucher III, John Wiley & Sons, Inc, 1996.

6 ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS BY BUILDNG ELEMENT

GENERAL DESCRIPTION

EVALUATION: Significant, Altered

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

The Mallory Square Cable Huts are two circular concrete tanks constructed in the 1920's and 1930 to store undersea telephone and telegraph cable. Constructed when Mallory Square was a commercial dock, the tanks are now surrounded by one of the busiest tourism venues in Key West. The tanks measure approximately 26' and 28' in diameter, and are set in a row approximately 7' apart. The concrete tanks are approximately 6'-7" high, and the tank walls extend another 3' below ground. Each tank is capped with a heavy timber framework covering the top. This wood frame supports several steel beams spanning the roof. These wood frameworks extend approximately 5 to 7 feet above the concrete walls of the tank, making the total height of the tanks approximately 12' to 13' (the two tanks differ slightly in height). This heavy timber framework consists of columns and beams with surrounding lattice panels. The wood and steel frame had two purposes: to provide shade, and to support a large winch used to move the heavy cable in and out of the tank. Both the concrete tanks and wood frames have been altered: holes have been cut into the concrete tank to make openings, and the wood frameworks have been sheathed with wood siding and roofed.
The two cable hut buildings are oriented in an east-west direction. Therefore, for the purposes of this report, they shall be called the East Cable Hut and the West Cable Hut.

The West Cable Hut has been unused since around 2010. Prior to that, the structure was operated as a pizza restaurant serving Mallory Square. The building is filled with abandoned restaurant equipment, including refrigerators, tables and a pizza oven. Several holes have been cut into the concrete tank wall for access. This tank has a contemporary wood-framed floor built approximately 12" above grade, leaving a crawlspace about 48" high beneath the floor. The plywood sheathing of this wood floor is collapsing. In addition, the crawlspace area under this makeshift floor has flooded with water. The flooded area extends down to

Mallory Square West Cable Hut, as seen from Mallory Square. This structure was used as a restaurant until 2006.

the original concrete tank floor, around 3' below grade. The unique latticed walls of the original cable hut have been sheathed with metal roofing, and a membrane roof has been built on the top. The original concrete interior walls of this tank have been sheathed in contemporary materials such as gypsum board and FRP. Electrical, plumbing and refrigeration equipment have been installed in the structure. All of this equipment is in a state of extreme decay, with some equipment falling through the floor. The roof of the tank is covered with a single ply membrane. A large winch has been set on top of this roof. This winch is probably original to the tank's use for cable storage. In addition, a large Ansul-type vent has been cut into the roof to accommodate the restaurant.

Mallory Square East Cable Hut, as seen from Mallory Square. This structure is currently used as a pump room for the Key West Aquarium.

The East Cable Hut is currently used as a pump room for the Key West Aquarium. A door has been cut into the north side of this tank in order to access the interior. There are no interior finishes inside the tank, leaving the concrete tank walls clearly visible. Several electric seawater pumps are set up on a makeshift pedestal at the center of the structure. A hole has been excavated through the bottom of the concrete floor in order to pump raw seawater for the Aquarium. The pumps are powered by an adjacent electrical panel. The original heavy timber framework and lattice around the top of this tank is largely unaltered, and the roof structure and steel beams are visible. A single-ply membrane roof has been installed over the top of the structure. On the roof of the structure, a large winch hook has been set up on a tripod. The hook itself probably dates to the use of the tank for cable storage, but the steel tripod is contemporary.

EXTERIOR ENVIRONMENT AND SITE CONDITIONS

EVALUATION: Historically Significant, Altered.

The bridge and small bay at the south of the Cable Huts. The west Cable Hut can be seen at left, and the Key West Aquarium is visible in the background.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

The Cable Huts are located adjacent to historic Mallory Square, a heavily touristed area that hosts Key West's daily Sunset Celebration. The buildings themselves are located in an underutilized area at the south side of the square, within a small plaza surrounded by fencing in bad repair. A set of temporary stairs serves to block access from Mallory Square to the area of the Cable Huts. The huts are surrounded by pea gravel and mature overgrown trees. The area is frequented by vagrants and is covered in trash, unused equipment and building materials. In addition, several propane tanks are lined up adjacent to the East Cable Hut.

At the south side of the Cable Huts is a small bay leading into Key West Harbor. The bay itself is historic, and can be found on the City maps from the 19th century. This bay is spanned by an attractive contemporary wood bridge leading south along the waterfront to a large hotel. At the end of this bay lies the Key West Aquarium, which uses seawater pumped from the East Cable Hut.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

The Mallory Square Cable Huts provide a link to Mallory Square's past use as a commercial port overlooking the City's oldest harbor. Currently, the Cable Hut buildings are cut off from the Square, within their own underutilized plaza. This plaza, paved in pea gravel, is surrounded by metal and wood fencing in bad repair. The plaza should be better integrated with the rest of Mallory Square. The attractive brick paving and light fixtures at Mallory Square should extend into the area of the Cable Huts. In addition, the attractive bay behind the Cable Huts should be better connected

A view of the Cable Huts from Mallory Square. Mallory Square is paved in attractive brick, with accent walls and light fixtures, but the site work does not extend to the area around the Cable Huts. Instead, a set of temporary stairs blocks access to the area.

to Mallory Square. Signage should be used to educate the public on the historic commercial past of Mallory Square, and the role that the Cable Huts played in establishing communications throughout the Caribbean Sea. Finally, the landscaping is overgrown, and should be trimmed to provide a visual link between the huts and the water.

ROOF STRUCTURE AND ROOF COVERING

EVALUATION: Non-Significant, Serviceable

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

West Cable Hut: The flat roof of the West Cable Hut is covered in a single-ply roofing membrane. A large Ansul hood vent has been installed on the roof. In addition, a large cable winch sits on the roof. The winch is probably historic to the Cable Hut, and was used to get cable in and out of the tank. Several large tree branches are sitting on the roof, trapping moisture. These branches should be cut back. In addition to the flat roof, an eight-sided mansard-type roof extends around the upper edges of the building. The framing of this roof is historic, but the roofing itself is contemporary metal roofing. This metal roofing is in deteriorated condition, and has been removed in some places. The roof of the West Cable Hut is probably leaking, both in the area of the hood vent, and at the metal roofing along the sides. The interior roof structure of this building is not visible due to the contemporary ceiling finishes inside the building. However, it is likely similar to the wood and steel framed roof structure of the East Cable Hut, which is plainly visible from inside.

General view of the West Cable Hut roof. The Ansul hood vent is at left and the historic cable winch is at right.

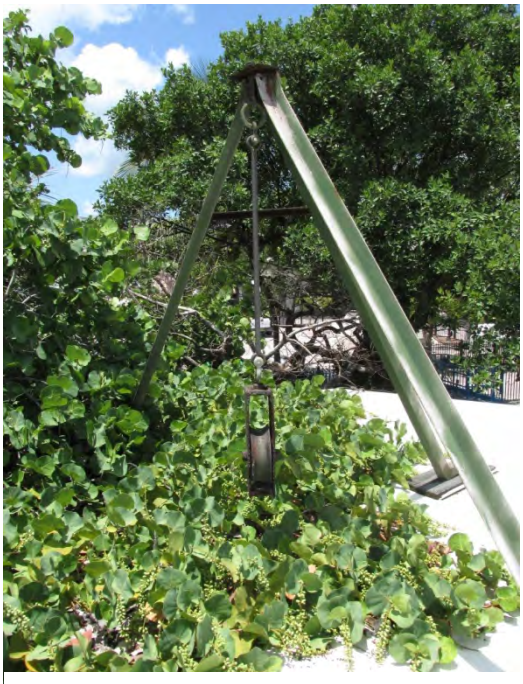
The West Cable Hut mansard roof, showing damaged v-crimp roofing. Parts of the roof framing are original, but have been heavily altered.

East Cable Hut: The East Cable Hut is also topped with a flat roof covered in a white single-ply membrane. This roof is covered with heavily overgrown tree branches. At the center of the roof, a steel pulley hangs from a metal tripod set on wood blocks. The tripod is contemporary, but the pulley likely dates from the structure's use as a cable tank.

This structure also has the eight-sided mansard roof along the sides, but this mansard roof is original, consisting simply of 2x4's gapped at 5" o.c. over a 2x wood frame. This lattice structure was meant to provide shade for the cable in the tank.

The roof structure of the East Cable hut is visible from inside the building. The roof structure consists of roofing over plywood over 2x6 wood framing over a framework of painted steel I-beams. These beams bear on the heavy timber wood structure surrounding the tank, and served to support the heavy cable winch atop the roof. Many of the steel-to-wood connections are deteriorated and in need of repair. In addition, many of the gapped wood boards around the upper portion of the roof are deteriorated and in need of replacement.

Close-up view of the roof edge of the East Cable Hut. This roof consists of 2x4's gapped 5" o.c. over a 2x wood frame.



The roof of the east Cable Hut. A historic pulley hangs from a steel tripod. The roof is heavily overgrown with trees.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is likely that in their original configuration, the cable tanks had no watertight roofs. The spaced wood boards around the sides of the structures were only meant to provide shade. This can be seen in historic photos from the 1930's. However, the needs of the City may dictate that the structures be waterproofed. At the very least, all of the damaged metal roofing and plywood sheathing should be removed from the West Cable hut, as it is leaking. In addition, all of the overgrown trees should be removed from both structures, as they trap moisture and accelerate deterioration. Consideration should be given to returning the cable huts back to open-air structures. Rust should be removed from the steel-wood connections at the east cable hut, and the areas should cleaned and repainted.

FOUNDATION AND FLOOR STRUCTURE

EVALUATION: Significant and Non Significant Elements

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

The original concrete wall and floor of the East Cable Hut can be seen in this photo. The concrete floor of the tank lies approximately 36" below grade, and is flooded with approximately 3" of water.

East Cable Hut: The foundations of both Cable Huts consist of a circular concrete tank recessed approximately 36" below existing grade. Each concrete tank is surrounded by eight heavy timber columns spaced equally around the exterior of the circular tank. The columns are set into the ground. These 6"x8" columns support wood beams, which in turn support steel beams spanning the roof of the tank. This heavy timber wood structure is independent from the concrete tank. Both the East and West Cable huts have concrete floors. The foundations of these floors were not accessible, but there appear to be no signs of distress. The floor of the East Cable Hut consists of the bottom of the historic tank, and is located around 36" below grade. This concrete floor is covered in approximately 3" of water. Several pipes are set into the concrete floor. These pipes probably date from the building's use as a water tank. A hole measuring approximately 5' x 5' has been excavated through the concrete floor, in order to access seawater for the pumps. A 24" high concrete block wall measuring 9' x 11' has been built around this hole, and pumps are set atop a wood framed platform sitting atop the wall.

The exterior of the east Cable Hut. The heavy timber columns can be seen spaced around the tank. The door is the only entry into the East Cable Hut.

West Cable Hut: The West Cable Hut was originally constructed in the same configuration as the East Hut: a circular concrete tank set approximately 36" below grade. Like the East Hut, this concrete tank is ringed with 8 wood heavy timber columns supporting a series of heavy timber and steel beams. These beams are hidden by the interior finishes, and are not accessible.

A contemporary wood floor has been built into the West Cable Hut in order to accommodate a restaurant. This floor, set approximately 12" above grade, consists of vinyl tile over plywood over 2x wood framing. The floor is badly deteriorated and parts of it have collapsed, taking several large items of restaurant equipment with it. The original concrete floor of the water tank lies approximately 48" below this floor. The space between the wood floor and the original concrete floor is flooded with water, and was inaccessible. This water probably came from the leaking roof.

The interior of the West Cable Hut. The collapsed wood framed floor can be seen in the background. The dark object at right is a large pizza oven which has fallen through the floor into the flooded crawlspace below.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

East Cable Hut: The original concrete floor of the East Cable Hut appears to be in fair condition. The heavy timber columns, which are set into the ground around the tank, appear to be in good condition, but their condition underground is unknown. The columns are further described in the attached structural report.

West Cable Hut: The contemporary wood floor of the west cable hut is heavily deteriorated and should be completely removed, along with all of the interior finishes and equipment in the building. The flooded crawlspace beneath the floor should be dewatered to allow inspection of the original concrete tank floor. Similarly, the removal of the interior finishes will allow inspection of the heavy timber columns and beams around the concrete tank, as well as the steel beams spanning the tank.

The exterior of the West Cable Hut, showing the 6" x 8" heavy timber columns ringing the tank. The columns are deteriorated at their bases, but otherwise appear in good condition.

EXTERIOR STRUCTURE/WALLS

EVALUATION: Significant, Structurally Sound

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

East Cable Hut: The exterior structure of the East Cable Hut consists of a circular concrete tank measuring approximately 28 feet in diameter. The reinforced concrete walls measure approximately 7 ½" thick, and are 6'-8" high, with a further 36" of the tank below grade, for a total of 10 feet. There is spalling at the concrete walls of this tank, most significantly at the SW exterior corner of the tank. The heavy timber column and beam structure is independent from the concrete tank, and has been described in the Roof Structure and Floor Structure sections of this report. These wood columns, which are set into the ground, are slightly deteriorated at their bases. A series of wood louvers are installed at the top of the concrete tank wall. These louvers, consisting of 1x6 wood in a wood framework, provide shade and air circulation to the interior of the tank. At the exterior of the tank, an 8 sided mansard style sloped roof has been installed at the top. This roof is covered with 2x4's gapped at 5"o.c., in order to promote air circulation. This mansard style wood framework is probably original to the cable storage tanks.

The interior of the East Cable hut. The concrete tank wall can be seen at bottom. The heavy timber structure is above the tank wall. Wood louvers have been installed between the top of the concrete tank and the roof. Note steel beams spanning the roof.

Spalling concrete can be seen at the SW exterior corner of the East Cable Hut.

West Cable Hut: The exterior structure of the West Cable Hut matches the East hut: a 28’ diameter circular concrete tank ringed by an independent structure of heavy timber columns and beams. Several large openings have been cut into the concrete tank wall to convert this structure to a restaurant. In addition, the mansard style roof at the upper part of the exterior wall has been roofed with v-crimp metal roofing, much of which is damaged or missing. This structure, parts of which are original, has been altered by the addition of plywood soffits, electrical lighting, wiring, and additional framing. The heavy timber wood columns are deteriorated at their bases, and require further examination. The interior of the concrete tank wall was not accessible, due to the interior finishes.

General view of the West Cable Hut. The concrete exterior walls have been covered in murals. Note the large openings cut into the walls for doors. The mansard upper roof structure has been covered with v-crimp roofing, much of which is damaged.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

It is recommended that the deteriorated interior finishes be removed, along with the contemporary wood floor, which is deteriorated to the point of collapse. The many penetrations into the tank should be filled. All of the damaged contemporary materials should be removed from the original mansard style upper roof, so that the original heavy timber roof structure can be inspected. The crawlspace under the floor should be dewatered and inspected. The spalling concrete should be repaired using the methods outlined in the structural report.

View of the underside of the roof soffit at the West Cable Hut. While the mansard structure is likely historic, it has been heavily altered with the addition of insulation, plywood soffits, wiring, and lighting.

EXTERIOR OPENINGS/DOORS AND WINDOWS

EVALUATION: Not Significant, Not Serviceable.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

East Cable Hut: The East Cable Hut is accessed by only one door opening, a 36" wide x 6'-2" deteriorated plywood hinged door. The door is not original to construction. This door leads to a makeshift stair platform created from CMU blocks and wood to the floor of the original tank. The other openings in the East Cable Hut consist of louvered infill panels around the entire upper portion of the structure. These louvers are constructed from 1x6 wood, and are in good condition. These louvered panels are probably not original to construction.

The exterior door can be seen in this interior view of the East Cable Hut. The louvered infill panels can be seen above the door. These panels extend around the entire exterior of the structure.

West Cable Hut: The West Cable Hut is accessed by two door openings and a window, none of which are original to construction. The largest opening measures 6' wide x 6'-6" high, and is located at the north side of the structure, facing Mallory Square. This opening is protected with a metal roll-up door. A smaller door opening is located at the west side of the structure. This opening, measuring 7'-1" high x 3'-2" wide, consists of a hinged wood door with a boarded up window. Both window and door are very deteriorated. The third opening at the West Cable Hut consists of a window at the south side. This window measures 18" square, and is protected by metal louvers. None of these openings are historic; they were probably added when the structure was converted to a restaurant.

The louvered metal window opening at the south side of the West Cable Hut.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

None of the openings at the East and West Cable Huts date from the use of the structures as water tanks. However, if an adaptive reuse of the structures is desired, openings will be required for access into the structures. Until a use for the buildings is determined, the deteriorated doors and windows should be removed and the openings should be secured.

INTERIOR FINISHES

EVALUATION: Non-Significant, Deteriorated.

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

East Cable Hut: There are no interior finishes at the East Cable Hut. The walls, floors and roof structure of the original concrete tanks are visible at the interior of the structure. Because the space is used as a Storage and Pump room, the interior space is lined with shelving, and filled with unused equipment. In addition, the space is filled with pumps, piping, filters, wiring, and an electrical panel board. There is approximately three inches of water covering the floor of the East Cable Hut, which is a safety hazard, given all of the electrical equipment and wiring in the structure. This water should be removed immediately. If the room floods frequently, a sump pump system should be installed to keep the floor dry.

Interior view of the East Cable Hut. The space is littered with shelving, unused equipment, pumps, piping, and wiring.

West Cable Hut: The West Cable Hut was used as a restaurant until 2010. The building is still full of decaying restaurant equipment, including refrigerators, tables, a pizza oven, and a large hood vent. Some of this equipment is falling through the collapsing floor.
The floor finishes consist of vinyl flooring over plywood over a flooded crawlspace. This floor is in various stages of collapse. The interior wall finishes consist of FRP (fiberglass reinforced plastic) over gypsum board over wood framing laid over the original concrete tank walls. The original heavy timber structure above the concrete has also been infilled with drywall over wood framing, creating an interior ceiling 12 feet high. The FRP at the walls has been removed in various locations, exposing the framing, gypsum board and electrical wiring. The structure is divided by walls into three rooms, one of which served as a walk-in refrigerator. The ceiling finishes consist of painted gypsum board covering the original heavy timber beams. Various lights and piping line the ceiling. The ceilings are 12’ high, with the exception of the refrigerated room, which has a 6’-8” ceiling. This ceiling is collapsing from water leakage.

Typical interior view of the West Cable Hut, showing painted gypsum board ceilings, FRP walls, and Vinyl flooring. Note decayed restaurant equipment.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

There are very few interior finishes at the East Cable Hut, with the exception of shelving and equipment. As the structure is still used as a pump house, the equipment should remain until another use for the structure is determined. The water should be removed from the floor.

All of the interior finishes at the West Cable Hut are extremely deteriorated and should be removed, including the restaurant equipment, wood floors, FRP walls, gypsum board ceilings, and wood framing. In addition, all of the contemporary wood furring at the walls and ceilings should be removed in order to facilitate inspection of the historic structure. The crawlspace under the floor should be dewatered to facilitate inspection.

Interior view of the West Cable Hut, showing the collapsed floor. Restaurant equipment has fallen through the plywood floor into the flooded crawlspace below.

MECHANICAL, PLUMBING AND ELECTRICAL SYSTEMS

EVALUATION: Outdated, Required

DESCRIPTION OF CURRENT CONDITION:

East Cable Hut: There are no mechanical systems at the East Cable Hut, as the open-air structure is not conditioned. The plumbing systems consist of a series of pumps and filters which pull seawater from a hole excavated in the floor of the original concrete tank. This seawater is then filtered and pumped to the adjacent Key West Aquarium for use in their marine life exhibits. The electrical systems consist of a large main panel set on a backboard at the center of the room feeding a series of subpanels, which in turn feed the many pumps and filters in the room. There are no overhead electrical drops coming into the building, therefore the building must be fed from underground wiring. It is not known when this equipment was installed, and therefore it cannot be determined if the equipment meets current code. The floor of the structure is flooded with approximately 3" of water. The proximity of standing

Interior view of the East Cable Hut, showing the pumps. The electrical panels are visible at center. The series of water pumps can be seen at right. At the center of the photo is a plywood floor. A hole has been excavated under this floor to access seawater from below grade.

water and electrical equipment creates a safety hazard. It is recommended that the water be removed immediately. If the water returns, sump pumps should be installed to keep the space dry. The room is lighted with fluorescent fixtures which are dated but serviceable.

West Cable Hut: The mechanical systems at the West Cable Hut consist of refrigeration systems used by the restaurant, including a walk in cooler and several refrigerators and freezers. In addition, there is a large hood vent and Ansul vent system on the roof. It is unknown whether any of this equipment is functional, but it has not been used since 2010.

The plumbing systems consist of several hand wash and dishwashing sinks used by the restaurant. It is unknown whether the plumbing lines are tied into the City sewer system. The visible piping consists of PVC.

The electrical systems consist of wiring, light fixtures, and electrical panels installed to run a small restaurant. In addition, there are several built-in refrigerators and a walk-in refrigerator. Much of the electrical wiring is run through the furred out walls.

The building is serviced by a single electrical panel located in the restaurant kitchen area. Exposed romex and 'smurf tube' flexible conduit is visible at both the interior and exterior of the structure. Light fixtures are installed at both interior and exterior. It is doubtful that any of the restaurant equipment is functional, due to the fact that it has been idle since 2010. The electrical system is also probably not functional due to flooding and disuse. In addition, the entire crawlspace under the floor is flooded, and any electrical wiring which was run under the floor is likely severely deteriorated.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

Mechanical, electrical, and plumbing systems are required for any contemporary use.

If it is determined that the East Cable Hut will continue to be utilized as a pump room, then the electrical equipment should remain. The water at the floor of

The existing hood vent at the West Cable Hut.

A view of the existing exterior soffit at the West Cable Hut. Several utilities are exposed, including wiring in flexible conduit, gas lines, romex conduit, and what appears to be low voltage wire.

A view of the walk-in refrigerator at the West Cable Hut. The ceiling has collapsed due to leakage.

the East Cable Hut should be removed immediately, as it poses a safety hazard, due to the amount of electrical equipment within the structure. The building's electrical system should also be inspected for compliance with City codes.

West Cable Hut: Due to the damage from roof leakage and humidity in the building, the mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems are far too deteriorated to reuse. All of the systems, including mechanical, electrical, plumbing and gas, should be removed and replaced. All of the finishes should be removed down to the original fabric, the floor should be removed, and the flooded crawlspace should be dewatered. The roof should be temporarily patched after the removal of the Ansul vent system on the roof. After the new use of the building is determined, new mechanical, electrical and plumbing systems should be installed.

A view of the restaurant kitchen at the West Cable Hut. The pizza oven at foreground has fallen through the rotted floor. Electrical conduit can be seen running along the walls.

ATLANTIC ENGINEERING SERVICES

Structural Condition Assessment
Mallory Square - Cable Huts
Key West, Florida

Prepared For

Bender & Associates Architects, P.A.
410 Angela Street
Key West, Florida 33040-7402

Prepared By

Atlantic Engineering Services of Jacksonville
6501 Arlington Expressway, Building B, Suite 201
Jacksonville, FL 32211

AES Project No. 315-119
August 30, 2015

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August 30, 2015

Mr. David Salay, RA, LEED AP
Bender & Associates Architects, P.A.
410 Angela Street
Key West, Florida 33040-7402

Re: Mallory Square - Cable Huts
Key West, Florida

AES Project: #315-119

Dear David:

Atlantic Engineering Services of Jacksonville (AES) has completed its structural condition assessment of the Mallory Square, Cable Huts located at the southwest corner of Mallory Square in Key West, Florida. Our assessment consisted of a visual review of the structures on July 9 and 10, 2015, along with carbonation testing and chloride testing. Concrete chloride testing was performed by AMEC Foster Wheeler Environment & Infrastructure, Inc. and carbonation testing was performed by Atlantic Engineering Services of Jacksonville (AES). Present at the site were Mr. David Salay, R.A., LEED AP and Mr. Mark J. Keister, P.E.

BACKGROUND

The Mallory Square, Cable Huts are 26'-0" diameter and 29'-0" diameter, former telephone cable storage tanks (see Photograph 1). The eastern hut (26'-0" diameter tank) was constructed in 1917 and the western hut (29'-0" diameter tank) was constructed in the 1930's. They were constructed to store gutta percha, insulated underwater telephone cable in water filled tanks by American Telephone and Telegraph Co. (AT&T) for repair of the underwater telephone cable to Cuba. The huts remained in service until telephone service to Cuba was discontinued in the 1960's. Both huts are circular concrete tanks with the eastern hut having 7" walls and the western hut 7 1/2" walls. The huts are partially underground and bear on concrete mats on cap rock. The mat for the eastern hut is 12" thick. The roof for the eastern hut consists of a flat wood framed roof supported by steel beams and perimeter heavy timber beams, and columns that are separate from the tanks. The steel beams were probably required to support cable hoisting rigging. The perimeter mansard wood framing is a wood framed sunshade. In the center of the eastern hut, a hole has been opened in the middle of the concrete mat with a rectangular CMU wall surrounding it and a timber framed platform with a rectangular opening to allow extraction of water for the adjacent Key West Aquarium. The roof framing for the western hut is similar to the eastern hut except that the perimeter mansard sunshade has been covered with metal roofing. A wood framed ground floor has been constructed in the western tank.

OBSERVATIONS

Our structural condition assessment consisted of a visual review of the structures. The survey plans (see Appendix A) approximately, locates deteriorated areas pinpointed during our survey. Concrete carbonation testing was determined at three (3) locations and concrete chloride testing was determined at two (2) locations (see Appendix B). The testing locations are noted on the survey plans (see Appendix A).

Fresh concrete has a PH of approximately 12 to 13, which creates a layer of passivity on embedded reinforcing that protects the reinforcing from corrosion. With exposure to atmospheric carbon dioxide, concrete PH slowly decreases over time as carbon dioxide penetrates the concrete. When the concrete PH reduces to a value of about 9 to 10, the passivating layer protecting the reinforcing is destroyed and the reinforcing can corrode due to exposure to oxygen and water. The PH at all three (3) locations is 9.5 or lower at the face of reinforcing and the concrete is no longer protecting the reinforcing from corrosion near the surface of the concrete.

Chlorides in concrete greatly accelerate corrosion and the lower the concrete PH, the greater the impact of chloride induced corrosion. Chloride content in concrete exposed to moisture should be less than .15% of Cl to weight of cement and the chloride corrosion threshold is 1.2 lbs. of chloride per cubic yard of concrete, which works out to .0317% Cl for concrete weighing 140 lbs. /cubic yard. Of the two (2) samples tested for chlorides, all exceeded the chloride corrosion threshold with the west hut wall having a very high chloride content.

The eastern hut roof structure is in excellent condition except for some surficial corrosion on the steel beams and weathering of the perimeter sunshade framing and perimeter columns. The perimeter concrete tank walls are in poor condition with extensive concrete cracking and concrete spalling (see Photographs 2 and 3). The interior CMU wall and wood platform are in excellent condition despite the floor of the tank being partially filled with water due to the hole in the tank mat for extraction of water.

The western hut flat roof structure is also in excellent condition with no signs of distress. The perimeter mansard roof structure is in good condition, but there are areas where the metal roofing is damaged and missing (see Photograph 4). Like the eastern hut, the columns are weathered, but two (2) columns have deteriorated bases (see Photograph 5). The ground floor structure is in extremely poor condition with areas partially collapsed and the tank below is partially filled with water (see Photograph 6). The western hut concrete tank walls are in good condition except for one area of concrete spalling (see Photograph 7).

EVALUATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In general, the cable huts are in good condition except for the extensive concrete cracking and concrete spalling at the eastern hut, and the badly deteriorated and partially collapsed ground floor at the western hut. The interior of the western hut needs to be cleaned of the abandoned kitchen equipment and the ground floor structure needs to be removed, and the water in the tank below pumped out. The concrete for both hut walls are carbonated. The wall concrete contains chlorides above the chloride corrosion threshold with the western hut having very high chloride content. Despite this high chloride content, the western hut has significantly less concrete deterioration than the eastern hut. This is probably due to its younger age and more exterior concrete protection from additional coats of paint. Both huts need their deteriorated concrete repaired. In order to minimize future corrosion once the concrete repairs are complete, the building envelope needs to be properly weather protected and the interior climate controlled to minimize moisture migrating to the reinforcing. The interior surface of the concrete walls should remain uncoated to allow moisture to escape from the concrete and not become trapped. If the structure is not kept climate controlled, the concrete should be treated with a corrosion inhibitor or an active (impressed current) cathodic protection system installed to protect the walls from an accelerated corrosion environment.

CONCLUSIONS

In general, the cable huts are in good condition except for the extensive concrete cracking and concrete spalling at the eastern hut, and the badly deteriorated and partially collapsed ground floor at the western hut. The interior of the western hut needs to be cleaned out immediately of the abandoned kitchen equipment and the ground floor structure needs to be removed, and the water in the tank removed. The huts can easily be repaired and rehabilitated to preserve these unusual historic structures for future reuse.

It has been a pleasure serving you as a consulting structural engineer. Please contact our office if there are any questions regarding this correspondence, or if you need any additional information.

Very truly yours,
ATLANTIC ENGINEERING SERVICES OF JACKSONVILLE
FLORIDA CERTIFICATE OF AUTHORIZATION #791

Mark J. Keister, P.E.
Principal

MJK/drg

PHOTOGRAPH 1

PHOTOGRAPH 2

PHOTOGRAPH 3

PHOTOGRAPH 4

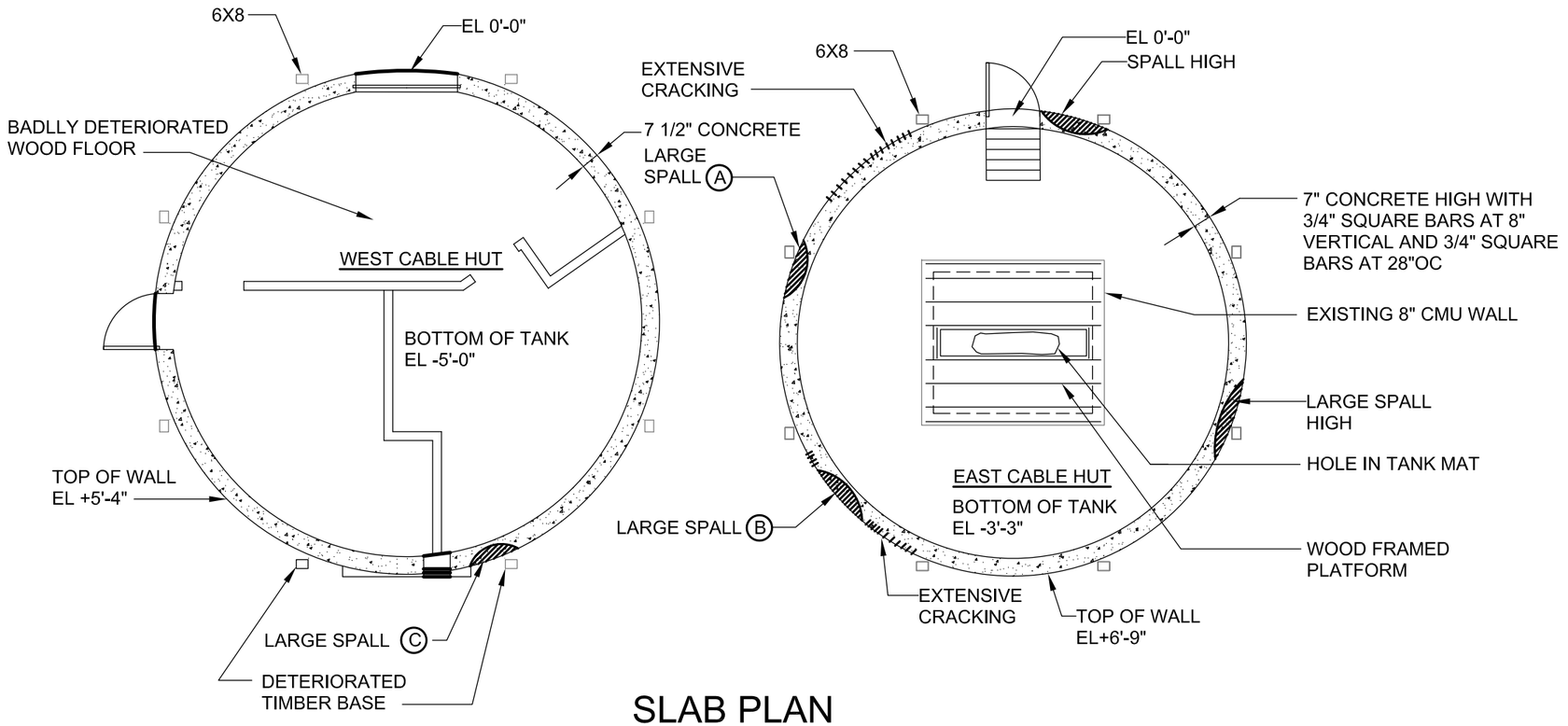
PHOTOGRAPH 5

PHOTOGRAPH 6

PHOTOGRAPH 7

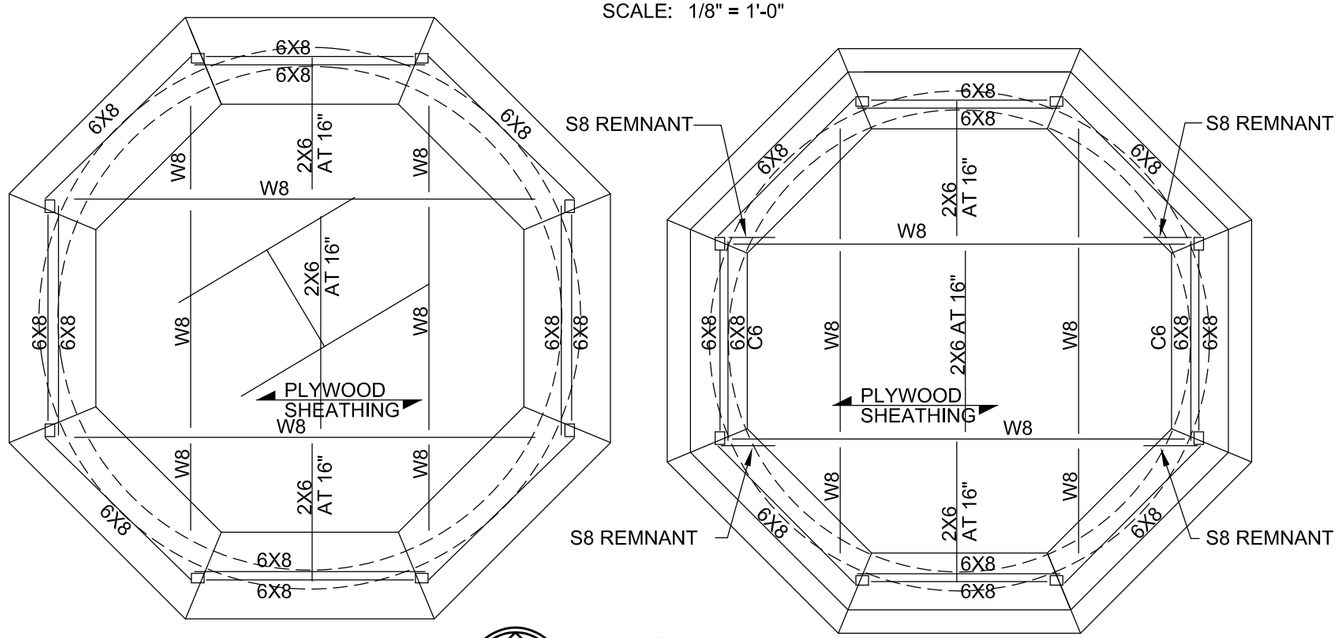
APPENDIX A

SURVEY DRAWINGS



SLAB PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"



ROOF PLAN

SCALE: 1/8" = 1'-0"

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS
KEY WEST, FLORIDA

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FL COA #791

Project No. 1520

SLAB AND ROOF PLANS

Date: 09/01/15

S-1

APPENDIX B

CARBONATION AND CHLORIDE TESTING

Depth of Carbonation

TEST LOCATION	PH at Depth
A.	8.0 at 2-1/2" deep
B.	8.0 at reinforcing 3" deep
C.	9.5 at reinforcing 2-1/2" deep

REPORT OF ACID SOLUBLE CHLORIDE TESTING

PROJECT: AES Material | PROJECT NO.: 6738-13-5286.04

CLIENT: Atlantic Engineering Services | DATE TESTED: August 7, 2015

As requested, Amec Foster Wheeler has completed testing of concrete cores received from Mark Keister of Atlantic Engineering Services on July 23, 2015 . The samples were crushed and tested in general accordance with FM 5-516. The results are outlined below.

Choride Content

Thompson Fish House			
Sample ID	**Location**	**% Cl**	**lb/yd^3***
TFH-W	West Wall	0.3003	11.7
TFH-E	East Wall	0.0415	1.6
Douglas Band Room			
Sample ID	**Location**	**% Cl**	**lb/yd^3***
DBR A	Interior Column at Garage	0.5296	20.1
DBR C	East Elevation North Beam	0.0192	0.7
DBR D	West Elevation Center Beam	0.0208	0.8
Mallory Square Cable Hut			
Sample ID	**Location**	**% Cl**	**lb/yd^3***
CH A	East Cable Hut	0.0670	2.5
CH C	West Cable Hut	0.2505	9.5

*Based on concrete unit weight of 3900 pcy

Respectfully Submitted

Corey T. Chascin, E.I.

APPENDIX C

DEFINITION OF TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DURABILITY OF CONCRETE

DEFINITION OF TERMS ASSOCIATED WITH THE DURABILITY OF CONCRETE
(From ACI 201.1R-08)

1 CRACKING

Crack- A complete or incomplete separation, of either concrete or masonry, into two or more parts produced by breaking or fracturing.

1.1 *Checking*- Development of shallow cracks at closely spaced but irregular intervals on the surface of plaster, cement paste, mortar, or concrete (See also *cracks* and *crazing*).

1.2 *Craze cracks*- Fine random cracks or fissures in a surface of plaster, cement paste, mortar or concrete.
Crazing- The development of craze cracks; the pattern of craze cracks existing in a surface (See also *checking* and *cracks*).

1.3 *D-cracks*- A series of cracks in concrete near and roughly parallel to joints and edges.

1.4 *Diagonal crack*- In a flexural member, an inclined crack, caused by shear stress, usually at approximately 45 degrees to the axis; or a crack in a slab, not parallel to either the lateral or longitudinal directions.

1.5 *Hairline cracks*- Cracks in an exposed-to-view concrete surface having widths so small as to be barely perceptible.

1.6 *Longitudinal cracks*- A crack that develops parallel to the length of the member.

1.7 *Map cracking*- 1) Intersecting cracks that extend below the surface of hardened concrete; caused by shrinkage of the drying surface concrete that is restrained by concrete at greater depths where either little or no shrinkage occurs; vary in width from fine and barely visible to open and well defined; or 2) the chief symptom of a chemical reaction between alkalis in cement and mineral constituents in aggregate within hardened concrete; due to differential rate of volume change in different members of the concrete; cracking is usually random and on a fairly large scale and, in severe instances, the cracks may reach a width of 12.7 mm (0.50 in.) (See also *checking* and *crazing*; also known as *pattern cracking*).

1.8 *Pattern cracking*- Cracking on concrete surfaces in the form of a repeated sequence; resulting from a decrease in volume of the material near the surface, or an increase in volume of the material below the surface, or both (see *map cracking*).

1.9 *Plastic shrinkage cracking*- Cracking that occurs in the surface of fresh concrete soon after it is placed and while it is still plastic.

1.10 *Random cracks*- Uncontrolled cracks that develop at various directions away from the control joints.

1.11 *Shrinkage cracking*- Cracking of a structure or member due to failure in tension caused by external or internal restraints as reduction in moisture content develops, carbonation occurs, or both.

1.12 *Temperature cracking*- Cracking due to tensile failure, caused by temperature drop in members subjected to external restraints or by a temperature differential in members subjected to internal restraints.

1.13 *Transverse cracks*- Cracks that occur across the longer dimension of the member.

2 DISTRESS

Deterioration- 1) Physical manifestation of failure of a material (for example, cracking, delamination, flaking, pitting, scaling, spalling, and staining) caused by environmental or internal autogenous influences on rock and hardened concrete as well as other materials; or 2) Decomposition of material during either testing or exposure to service (See also *disintegration*).

2.1 *Chalking*- Formation of a loose powder resulting from the disintegration of the surface of concrete or an applied coating, such as cementitious coating.

2.2 *Curling*- The distortion of concrete member from its original shape such as the warping of a slab due to differences in temperature or moisture content in the zones adjacent to its opposite faces (See also *warping*).

2.3 *Deflection*- Movement of a point on a structure or structural element, usually measured as a linear displacement or as succession displacements transverse to a reference line or axis.

2.4 *Deformation*- A change in dimension or shape.

2.5 *Delamination*- A separation along a plane parallel to a surface, as in the case of a concrete slab, a horizontal splitting, cracking, or separation within a slab in a plane roughly parallel to, and generally near, the upper surface; found most frequently in bridge decks and caused by the corrosion of reinforcing steel or freezing or thawing; similar to spalling, scaling, or peeling except that delamination affects large areas and can often only be detected by non-destructive tests, such as tapping or chain dragging.

2.6 *Disintegration*- Reduction into small fragments and subsequently into particles (See also *deterioration*).

2.7 *Distortion*- See *Deformation.*

2.8 *Drummy area*- area where there is a hollow sound beneath a layer of concrete due to a delamination, poor consolidation, or void (See also *delamination*).

2.9 *Dusting*- The development of a powdered material at the surface of hardened concrete (See also *chalking*).

2.10 *Efflorescence*- A deposit of salts, usually white, formed on a surface, the substance having emerged in solution from within either concrete or masonry and subsequently been precipitated by a reaction, such as carbonation or evaporation.

2.11 *Exfoliation*- Disintegration occurring by peeling off in successive layers; swelling up, and opening into leaves or plates like a partly opened book.

2.12 *Exudation*- A liquid or viscous gel-like material discharged through a pore, crack, or opening in the surface of concrete.

2.13 *Joint deficiencies*- Expansion, contraction, and construction joints not functioning in intended service conditions.

- **2.13.1** *Joint spall*- A spall adjacent to a joint.
- **2.13.2** *Joint sealant failure*- Joints opened due to a cracked and/or debonded sealant.
- **2.13.3** *Joint leakage*- Liquid migrating through the joint.
- **2.13.4** *Joint fault*- Differential displacement of a portion of a structure along a joint.

2.14 *Leakage*- Contained material is migrating through the concrete member.

- **2.14.1** Leakage, liquid- Liquid is migrating through the concrete.
- **2.14.2** Leakage, gas- Gas is migrating through the concrete.

2.15 *Mortar flaking*- A form of scaling over course aggregate.

2.16 *Peeling*- A process in which thin flakes of mortar are broken away from a concrete surface, such as by deterioration or by adherence of surface mortar to forms as forms are removed.

2.17 *Pitting*- Development of relatively small cavities in a surface; in concrete, localized disintegration, such as a popout; localized corrosion evident as minute cavities on the surface.

2.18 *Popout*- The breaking away of small portions of a concrete surface due to localized internal pressure that leaves a shallow, typical conical, depression with a broken course aggregate at the bottom.

- **2.18.1** *Popouts, small*- Popouts leaving depressions up to 10 mm (0.4 in.) in diameter, or the equivalent.
- **2.18.2** *Popouts, medium*- Popouts leaving depressions between 10 and 50 mm (0.4 and 2 in.) in diameter.
- **2.18.3** *Popouts, large*- Popouts leaving depressions greater than 50 mm (2 in.) in diameter.

2.19 *Scaling*- Local flaking or peeling away of the near-surface portion of hardened concrete or mortar (See also *peeling* and *spalls*).

- **2.19.1** *Scaling, light*- Loss of surface mortar without exposure of coarse aggregate.
- **2.19.2** *Scaling, medium*- Loss of surface mortar 5 to 10 mm (0.2 to 0.4 in.) in depth and exposure of coarse aggregate.
- **2.19.3** *Scaling, severe*- Loss of surface mortar 5 to 10 mm (0.2 to 0.4 in.) in depth with some loss of mortar surrounding aggregate particles 10 to 20 mm (0.4 to 0.8 in.) in depth.
- **2.19.4** *Scaling, very severe*- Loss of coarse aggregate particles as well as surface mortar, generally to a depth greater than 20 mm (0.8 in.).

2.20 *Spall*- A fragment, usually in the shape of a flake, detached from a concrete member by a blow, by the action of weather, by pressure, by fire, or by expansion within the larger mass.

- **2.20.1** *Small spall*- A roughly circular depression not greater than 20 mm (0.8 in.) in depth and 150 mm (6 in.) in any dimension.
- **2.20.2** *Large spall*- May be roughly circular or oval or, in some cases, elongated, and is more than 20 mm (0.8 in.) in depth and 150 mm (6 in.) in greatest dimension.

2.21 *Warping*- Out-of-plane deformation of the corners, edges, and surface of a pavement, slab, or wall panel from its original shape (See also *curling*).

3 TEXTURAL FEATURES AND PHENOMENA RELATIVE TO THEIR DEVELOPMENT.

3.1 *Air void*- A space in cement paste, mortar, or concrete filled with air; an entrapped air void is characteristically 1 mm (0.04 in.) or greater in size and irregular in shape; entrained air void is typically between 10 µm and 1 mm (0.04 mil and 0.04 in.) in diameter and spherical or nearly so.

3.2 *Blistering*- the irregular raising of a thin layer at the surface of placed mortar or concrete during or soon after the completion of the finishing operation; also, bulging of the finish plaster coat as it separates and draws away from the base coat.

3.3 *Bugholes*- Small regular or irregular cavities, usually not exceeding 15 mm (0.6 in.) in diameter, resulting from entrapment of air bubbles at the surface of formed concrete during placement and consolidation (Also known as surface air voids).

3.4 *Cold joint*- A joint or discontinuity resulting from a delay in placement of sufficient duration to preclude intermingling and bonding of the material in two successive lifts of concrete, mortar, or the like.

3.5 *Cold-joint lines*- Visible lines on the surfaces of formed concrete indicating the presence of a cold joint where one layer of concrete had hardened before subsequent concrete was placed.

3.6 *Discoloration*- Departure of color from that which is normal or desired (See also *staining*).

3.7 *Honeycomb*- Voids left in concrete due to failure of the mortar to effectively fill the spaces among coarse aggregate particles.

3.8 *Incrustation*- A crust or coating, generally hard, formed on the surface of concrete or masonry construction or on aggregate particles.

3.9 *Laitance*- A layer of weak material known as residue derived from cementitious material and aggregate fines either: 1) carried by bleeding to the surface or to the internal cavities of freshly placed concrete; or 2) separated from the concrete and deposited on the concrete surface or internal cavities during placement of concrete underwater.

3.10 *Sand pocket*- A zone in concrete or mortar containing fine aggregate with little or no cement material.

3.11 *Sand streak*- A streak of exposed fine aggregate in the surface of formed concrete, caused by bleeding.

3.12 *Segregation*- The differential concentration of the components of mixed concrete, aggregate, or the like, resulting in nonuniform proportions in the mass.

3.13 *Staining*- Discoloration by foreign matter.

3.14 *Stalactite*- A downward-pointing deposit formed as an accretion of mineral matter produced by evaporation of dripping liquid from the surface of concrete, commonly shaped like an icicle (See also *stalagmite*).

3.15 *Stalagmite*- An upward-pointing deposit formed as an accretion of mineral matter produced by evaporation of dripping liquid, projecting from the surface of rock or of concrete, commonly roughly conical in shape (See also *stalactite*).

3.16 *Stratification*- The separation of overwet or overvibrated concrete into horizontal layers with increasingly lighter material toward the top; water, laitance, mortar, and coarse aggregate tend to occupy successively lower positions in that order; a layered structure in concrete resulting from placing of successive batches that differ in appearance; occurrence in aggregate stockpiles of layers of differing grading or composition; a layered structure in a rock foundation.

APPENDIX D

EXISTING STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS EVALUATION CRITERIA

EXISTING STRUCTURAL CONDITIONS
EVALUATION CRITERIA

EXCELLENT	**Meets or exceeds current structural code requirements.** Capable of safely carrying proposed occupancies. No significant vibrations, cracking or deflections. No structural reinforcement or repairs required. Very minor, if any, maintenance required.
GOOD	**Meets current structural code requirements.** Capable of safely carrying proposed occupancies. Deflections, cracking, vibrations may be observable. No structural reinforcement required. Minor structural repairs required. Some significant maintenance repairs required.
FAIR	**Majority of structure meets structural code requirements.** Portions of structure are not capable of carrying proposed occupancies. Deflections, cracking, vibrations, structural distress is observable. Structural reinforcement required in limited portions of the structure. Structural repairs required generally. Many significant maintenance repairs required.
POOR	**Majority of structure does not meet structural code requirements.** Much of the building is not capable of carrying proposed occupancies. Deflections, cracking, vibrations, structural distress commonly observable throughout the structure. Major reinforcement or reconstruction of the structure is required. Major maintenance repairs are required.
EXTREMELY POOR	**Collapse of structure is imminent.** Structure exhibits significant deflections, cracking, vibrations, structural distress. Structure requires extensive reinforcement or reconstruction of impractical scope.

NOTE: Some parts of each definition may not apply.

7 WORK PRIORITIES/RECOMMENDATIONS/BUDGET

In general, the highest priority for any preservation project is structural stabilization, making a building watertight and reversing the damage caused by water intrusion. Inattention to these problems will cause additional damage to the resource and increase costs in the long term.

The Cable Huts are unusual in the fact that the structures were not originally designed to be watertight; the structures had latticed panels around the upper walls to promote air circulation, and the coverings on the roofs themselves were removable to facilitate the insertion and removal of cable from the tanks. A true restoration would return the structures to an "open air" configuration. A decision needs to be made regarding the future use of the Cable Huts:

1. The Cable Huts could be used as enclosed and conditioned structure, such as a museum or gift shop. While this use would produce income, the structures would need to be altered to provide an enclosed and conditioned interior space. This alteration could be performed in a sensitive manner so that the Cable Huts would appear close to their original form as viewed from the exterior.

2. The Cable Huts could be restored accurately, and used for a function that does not require a completely weathertight enclosure. The existing use of the East Cable Hut as a pump house is an example of this.

Given the relatively small scope of this restoration, it is likely that only a single construction phase will be required.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. All structural repairs should be made. These repairs are outlined in the Structural Report, and include, but are not limited to, repair of all spalling in the concrete tank walls, treatment of concrete walls with a corrosion inhibitor, repair of the heavy timber wood columns, and repair of surface corrosion at the steel roof structure. The roofs should be repaired where necessary.
2. The wood floor and all of the deteriorated walls and interior finishes at the West Cable Hut should be removed. The flooded crawlspace under the floor should be pumped out, cleaned, inspected, and waterproofed.
3. Metal roofing at the West Cable Hut should be removed, and the unique lattice structure along the upper walls of the tank should be restored. If a conditioned space is desired inside the tank, walls should be constructed at the interior, so that the Cable Huts appear

in their historic configuration as viewed from the exterior.

4. Formulate a ‘Request for Proposals’ that will accommodate an adaptive use. The RFP should emphasize restoration of historic spaces, fabric, materials and relationships as a critical component of the proposal.

BUDGET:

The Cable Huts are unique structures in that they are round, have a portion set below grade, and were designed to retain water. These features will benefit a future adaptive use by being able to work in reverse to keep flood waters out. Since an adaptive use has not been identified, this cost estimate only relates to selective demolition of non-historic components and structural stabilization and repair of the buildings.

Floor areas are as follows:

Existing areas	
West Cable Hut	643 s.f.
East Cable Hut	548 s.f.

Phase 1 Construction Cost (White Box Approach)

WEST CABLE HUT

Selective demolition: 643 s.f. @ $25/s.f.	$ 16, 075
Concrete Repairs: 17.5 cubic feet @ $400/cu. ft.	7,000
Patch wood columns & GS	2,500
Infill west door opening with concrete: 14 c.f. @ $400/s.f.	5,600
Replace roll up door with swing door	2,500
Restore spaced board mansard	6,000
Interior concrete batch allowance	2,500
Corrosion inhibitor	3,000
Strip and repaint exterior	4,000
Electric panel & temporary electric	2,000
Subtotal	$ 51,175

EAST CABLE HUT

Selective demolition: 548 s.f. @ $20/s.f.	$ 10,960
Concrete repairs: 80 cubic feet @ $400/c.f.	32,000
Patch wood columns & mansard	4,000
Patch floor (20 cubic ft. @ $400/c.f.	8,000
Interior concrete patch allowance	4,000
Corrosion inhibitor	3,000
Strip and repaint interior	3,500
Electric panel & temporary electric	2,000
Subtotal	$ 67,460

Subtotal both cable huts	$118,635
Contingency for unforeseen conditions (10%)	11,865
General conditions ($130,000 x 6%)	7,800
General contractor overhead & profit @ 18%	23,400
Bond @ 1.5%	1,950
Permits @ $24/$1,000 (130 x $24)	3,120
Total probable construction cost	$166,770

Based on the above methodology, construction costs should have an order of magnitude of $170,000. We recommend adding 15% for architectural/engineering fees and other soft costs, plus 10% for contingencies and unknowns.

Basic Phase 1 construction cost	$170,000
Architectural/engineering fees & soft costs @ 15%	25,500
Contingency @ 10%	17,000
Total recommended budget	$212,500

This cost analysis is subject to the fluctuations of the local economy, and, as such, could vary significantly based on a number of variables. These variables include the season that the work is completed in, the current amount of backlogged work that local contractors have, and the current cost of building materials.

8 GRANT RESOURCE LIST

We anticipate that the primary funding source will be from the City of Key West and / or the Bight Board. However, other sources are potentially available. The following source list is presented to aid in procuring grants that may be available for the Mallory Square Cable Huts historic rehabilitation/ restoration project. There are many sources of funding available for historic preservation projects. Our clients with similar projects have received grant funds from various sources, including capital campaign funds, the local Tourist Development Council, Private Foundations, local government funding, but by far the most significant amount of funding has come from the State of Florida.

Florida Department of State

Office of Cultural & Historical Programs

The following web sites provide information on grant funding:

http://www.flheritage.com/grants
A general overview of grants available including information of 'Small Matching' preservation grants. This program awards approximately $2 million annually for assistance for the restoration of historic structures and related projects, including archaeological sites, state historical markers and historic preservation education projects.

'Special Category Grants' fund major historic building restoration, along with archaeological excavations, and museum exhibit projects on the human occupation of Florida. The funds average approximately $10 million, typically range from $50,000 to $350,000, and are appropriated annually by the Florida Legislature.

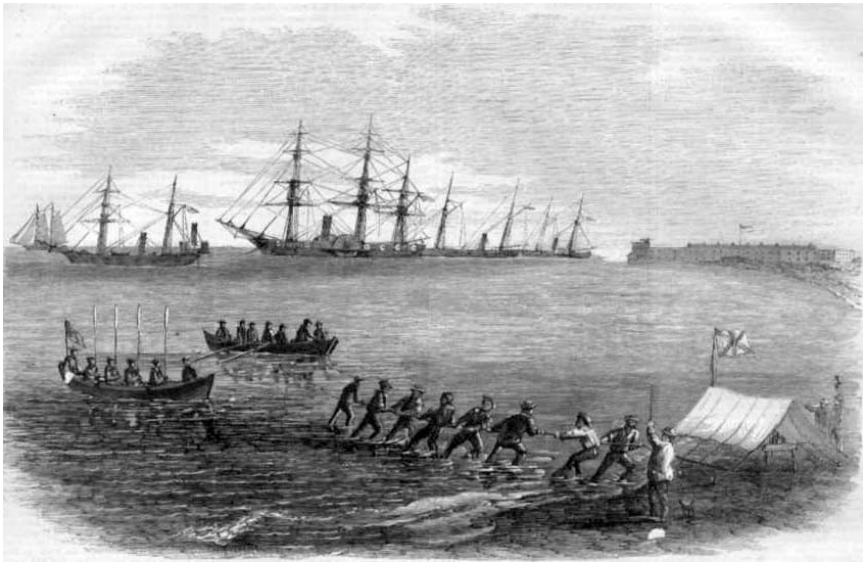
http://www.flheritage.com/grants/preservation
This site provides information on grant applications, including deadlines, applications, the review process and who can apply. Also provides examples of projects that have received the grants and requirements for the matching grant.

http://www.flheritage.com/grants/special
Provides information on special category grants including download of application and grant application deadlines, who can apply, schedule, review process, the amount of typical grant award and requirements for a match to the grant.

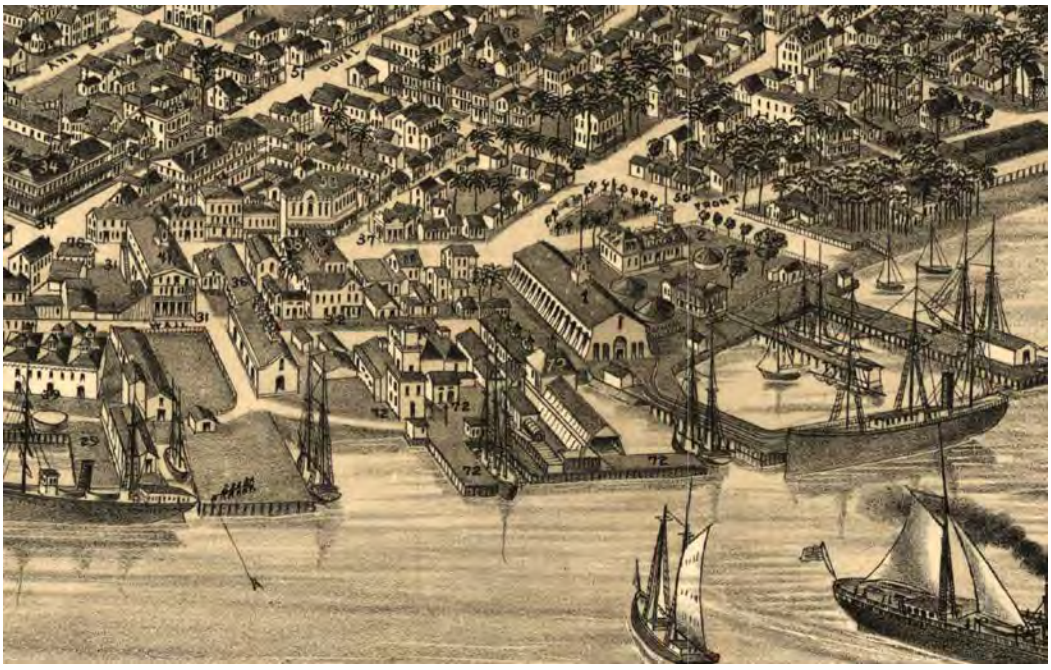
http://www.flheritage.com/grants/museum

This site provides specific information for grant assistance for historical museums and exhibit projects. Information includes the request for applications, deadlines, categories eligible for funding, eligibility, matching grants, application review and project selection, review criteria, non-allowable costs, award amounts and award period, award agreement, meeting and panelists and reporting forms and instructions.

9 HISTORIC PHOTOGRAPHS



This illustration depicts the 1867 landing of the first undersea telegraph cable extending from Havana to Key West. The cable was laid by the 1,200 ton schooner rigged screw steamer *Narva.* It is titled “The Cuban Cable - Landing the Shore End at South Beach, near Fort Taylor, Key West”. - sketched by Dr. J.B. Holder. This illustration appeared in Harper's Weekly, 7 September 1867. Fort Taylor can be seen in the background.

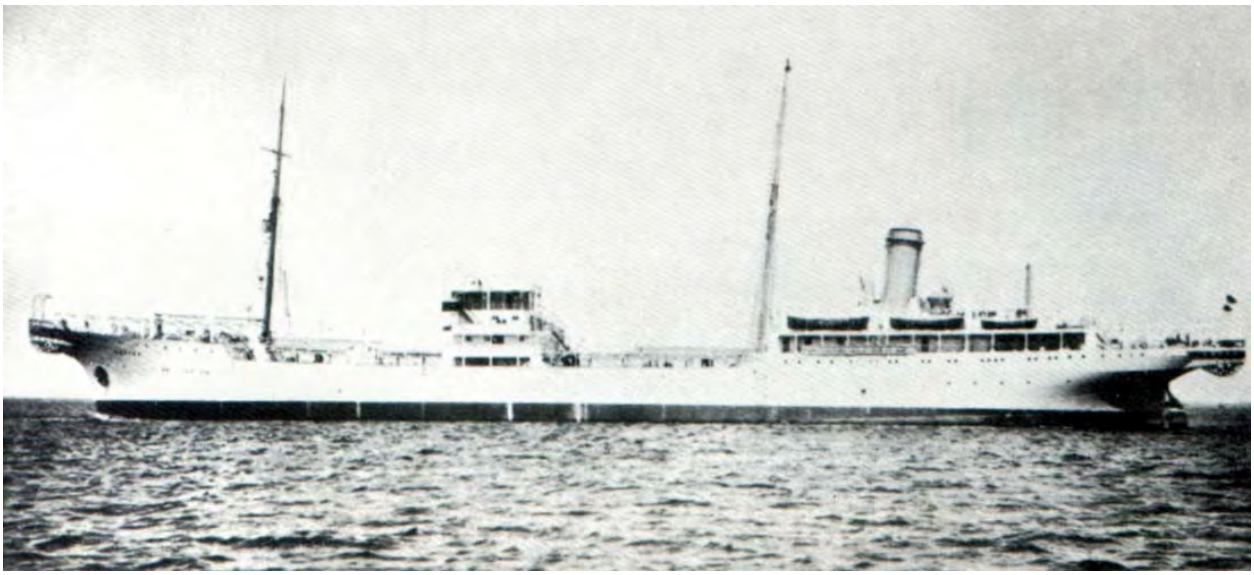


This close-up view from the 1884 Bird’s Eye View of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts. According to the map, the property is owned by “A.F. Tift, Commission Merchant, Steamship Agent and Ship Broker, Wharves, Wharehouses, Bituminous and Anthracite Coals.”

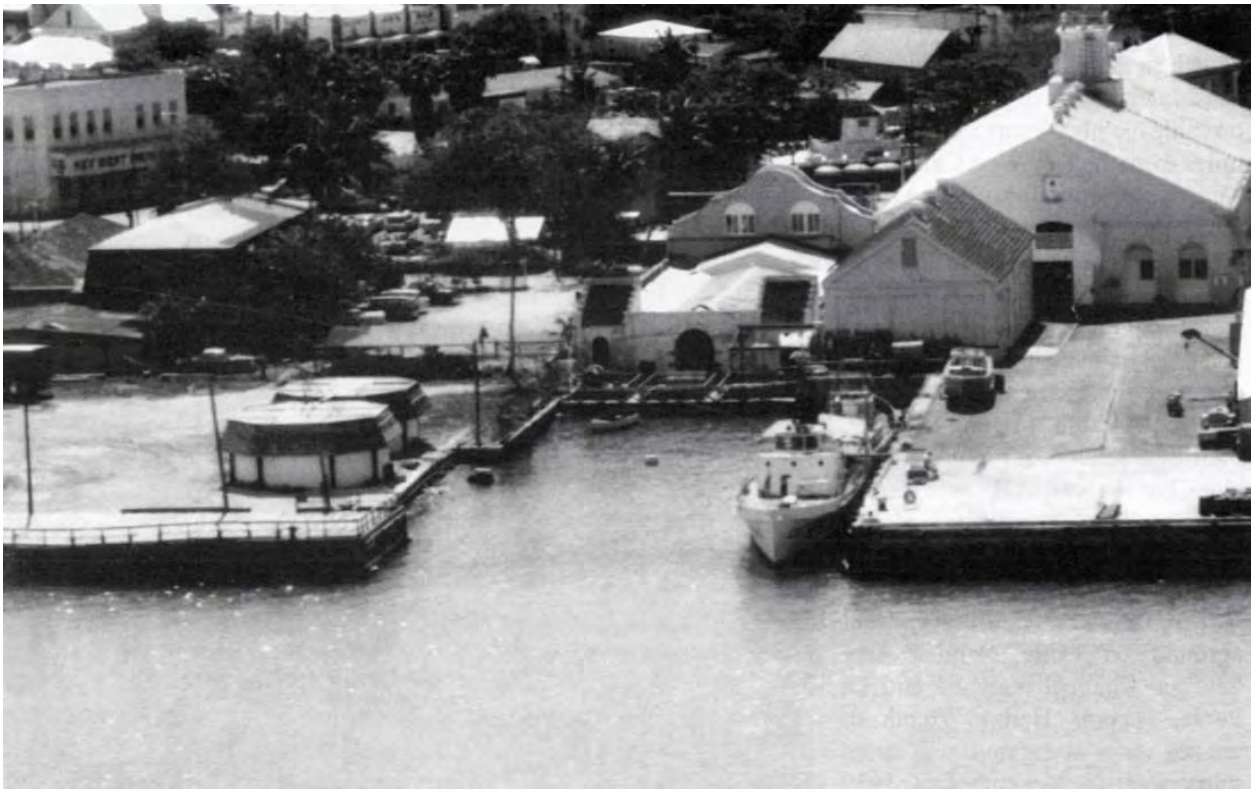
Taken in the 1920's, this is the earliest photo of the Mallory Square Cable Huts. There appears to be only one tank in this photo. The warehouse for the Mallory Steamship Line can be seen along the waterfront in the background. A freighter is moored at the dock.

An enlarged version of the previous photo (taken in the 1920's) shows the Cable Hut in detail. The X-Bracing of the wood heavy timber can be seen behind the lattice.

A brochure from the 1920's from the American Telephone and Telegraph Company outlining the procedure for telephoning Cuba from the United States.



The cable laying ship *Neptun.* This ship laid the fourth undersea telephone cable from Key West to Havana.



An aerial view of the Mallory Square docks taken in the 1940's or 1950's.

This aerial photo of the Mallory Dock was taken in the 1950's. The cable huts can be seen at far right.

A view of the Mallory Docks taken in 1958. The Cable Huts can be seen at right. The large warehouse of the Mallory Steamship Company can be seen along the dock.

1958 photo of the Cable Huts. The lattice ‘mansard’ roofs along the sides of the tanks are still intact. The roof hatches are visible at the top. No winches or pulleys can be seen at the roof tops.

An aerial view of the Mallory Docks in 1960. The waterfront appears deteriorated; large holes can be seen in the docks along the water. The cable huts can be seen at right. The ticket office for the Mallory Steamship Line can be seen in the center. This structure would be moved to a location directly adjacent to the Cable Huts later in the 1960's.

This famous view of the Mallory Docks was taken by photographer Don Pinder in 1961. The Mallory docks are severely deteriorated. The warehouse was originally operated by the Mallory Steamship Line. The Cable Huts are located just beyond the warehouse building. This warehouse building would be demolished soon after this photo was taken.

This aerial photo of the Mallory Docks was taken in the 1970's. The Cable Huts can be seen at right. The large warehouse has been removed, the Hospitality House has been moved to its current location adjacent to the Cable Huts, and the docks have been repaired. **This photo marks a major change in the use of the area: the Mallory Docks have evolved from a working waterfront into a tourist-oriented area, with cars and pedestrians visible.**

This aerial photo taken in the 1980's shows the Cable Huts at Mallory Square. The Mallory Docks have changed use into a tourist area, as evidenced by the parked cars, planted trees, and wandering tourists. The Hospitality House, run by the Old Island Restoration Foundation, can be seen to the left of the Cable Huts. Several openings can be seen in the roof of the Cable Huts.

This aerial photo was taken on the same day as the above photo.

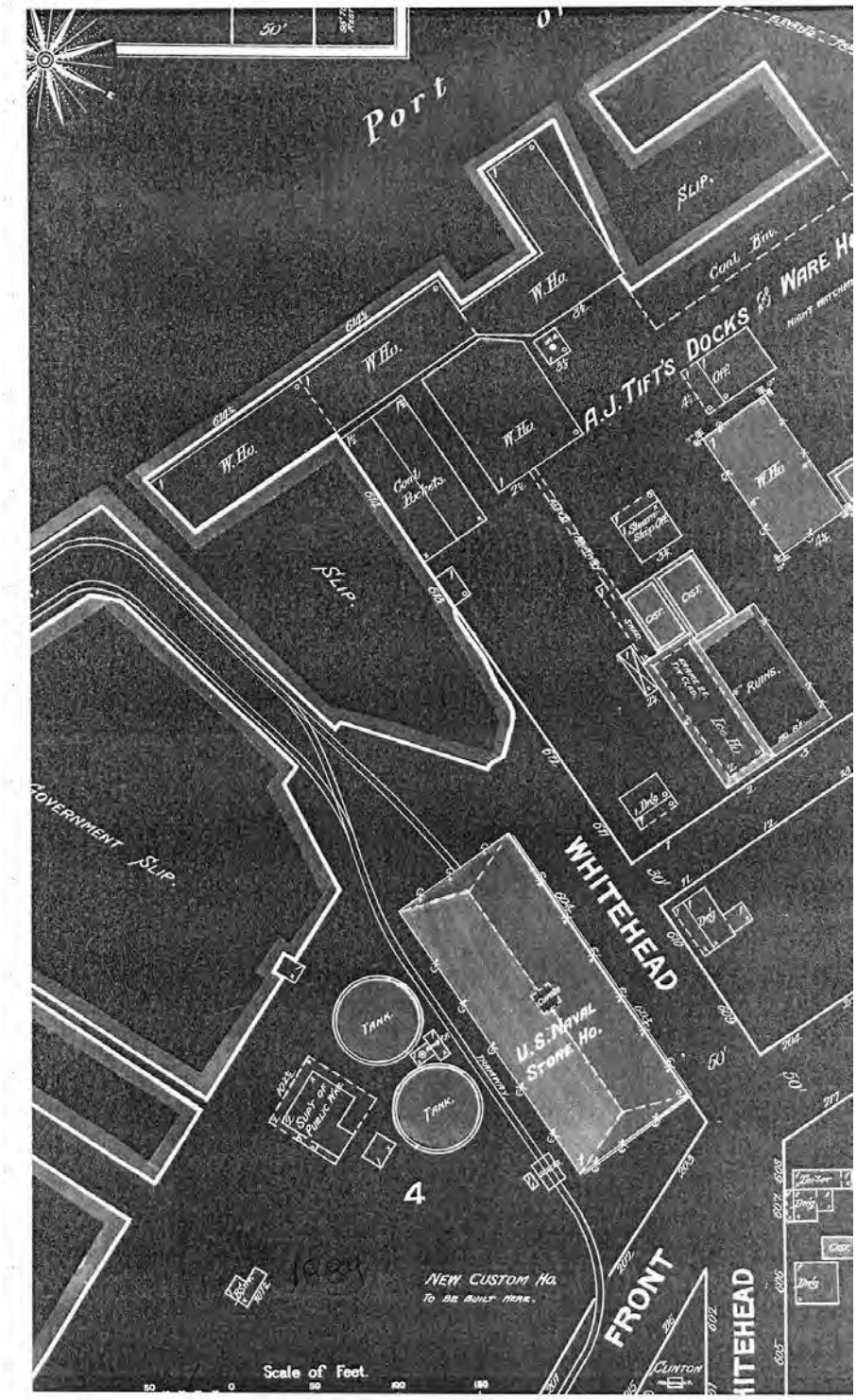
This photo of the Cable Huts was taken in 1984. This is a photo of the west cable hut, looking south. A wood shingle roof has been added to the original wood lattice roof of the structure. The cable winch can be seen on the roof of the building. This winch is still there today.

1987 Aerial photo of Mallory Square. A large mooring dock for cruise ships has been constructed in front of Mallory Square. The cable huts can be seen just adjacent to the small inlet at right.

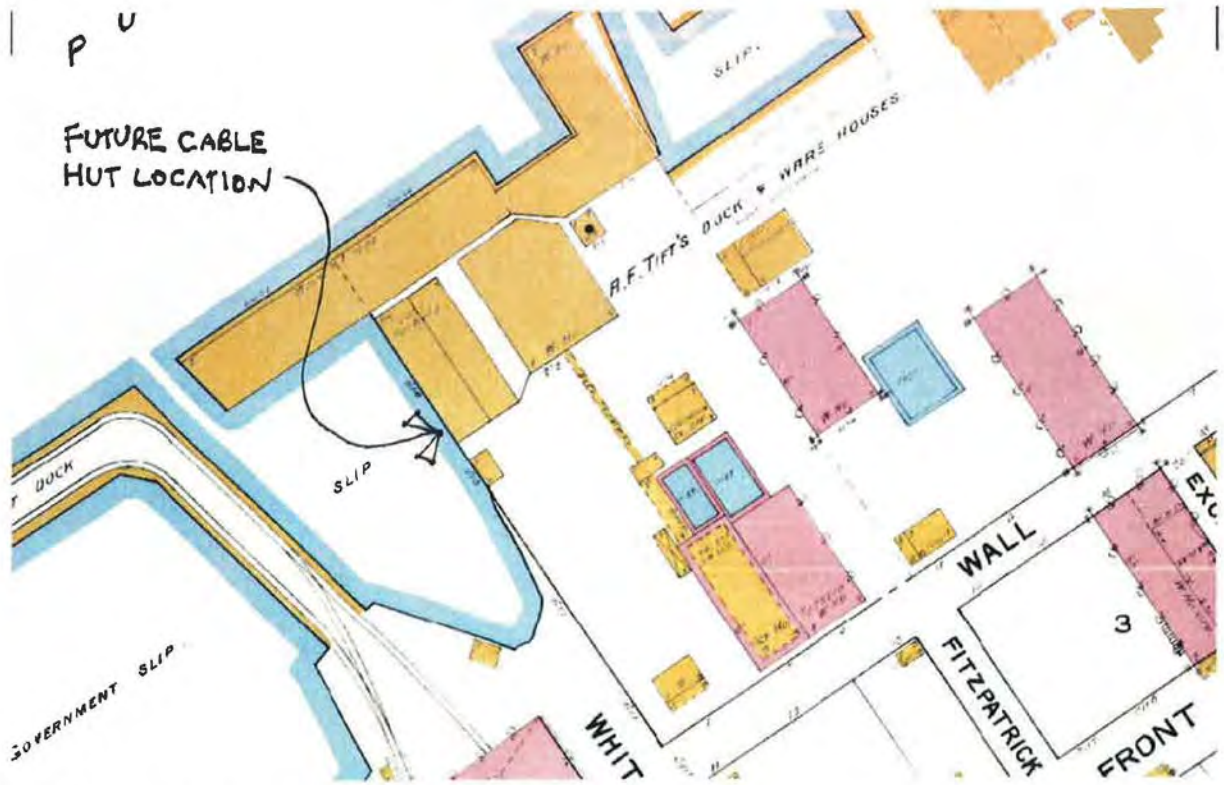
This 1999 photo of Mallory Square shows a renovated plaza. An addition has been added onto the West Cable Hut.

The Cable Huts can be seen at extreme right in this 2005 photo of Mallory Square. The West Cable hut has been converted to a restaurant.

9 SANBORN MAPS



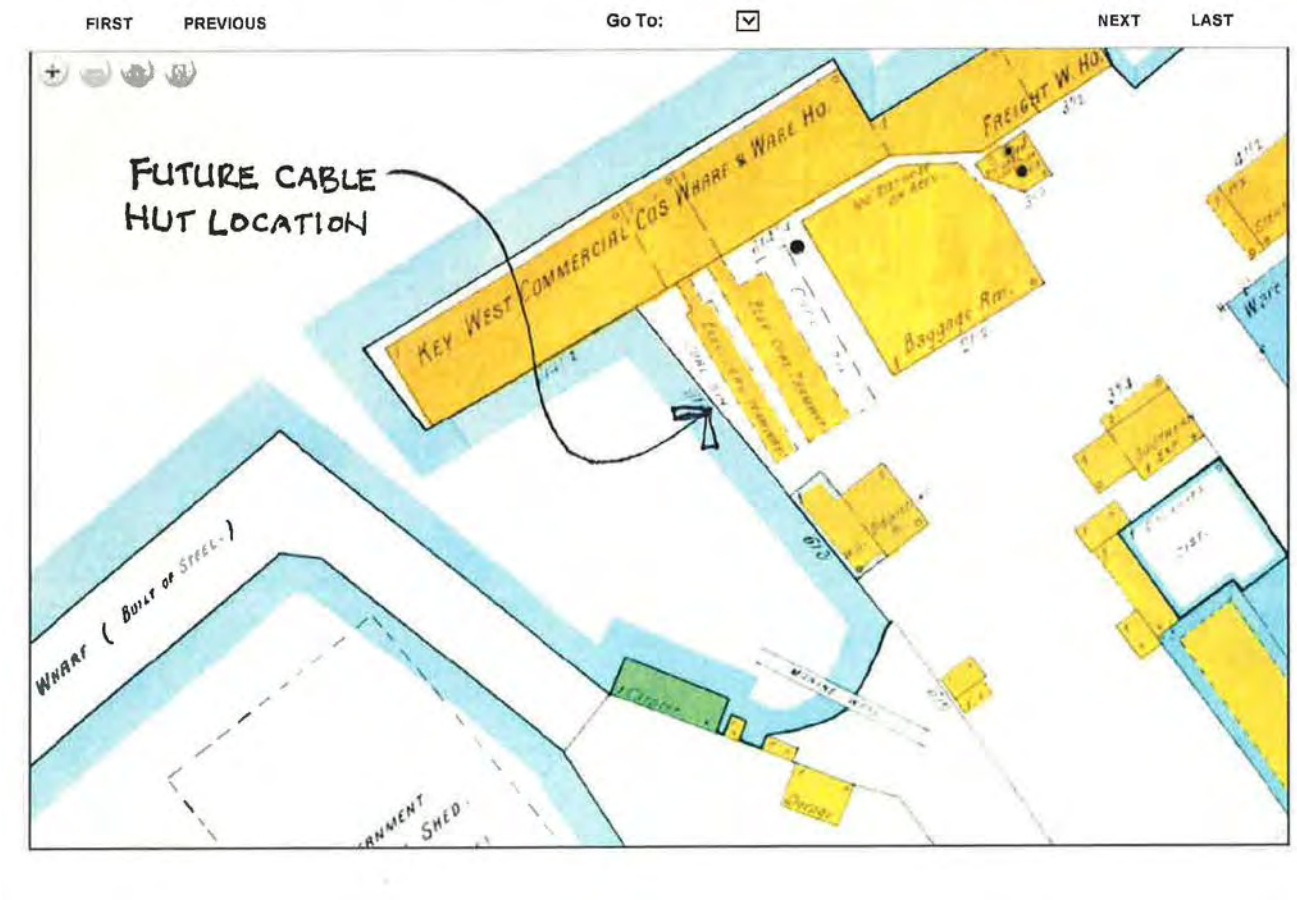
The 1889 Sanborn Map depicts the area of the future cable huts. According to the map, the property is owned by “A.F. Tift’s Dock and Warehouse”. The small inlet that the Cable Huts would eventually be built on is noted as a ‘SLIP’. A coal bunker sits on the location where the Huts would eventually be built.



1892 SANBORN MAP

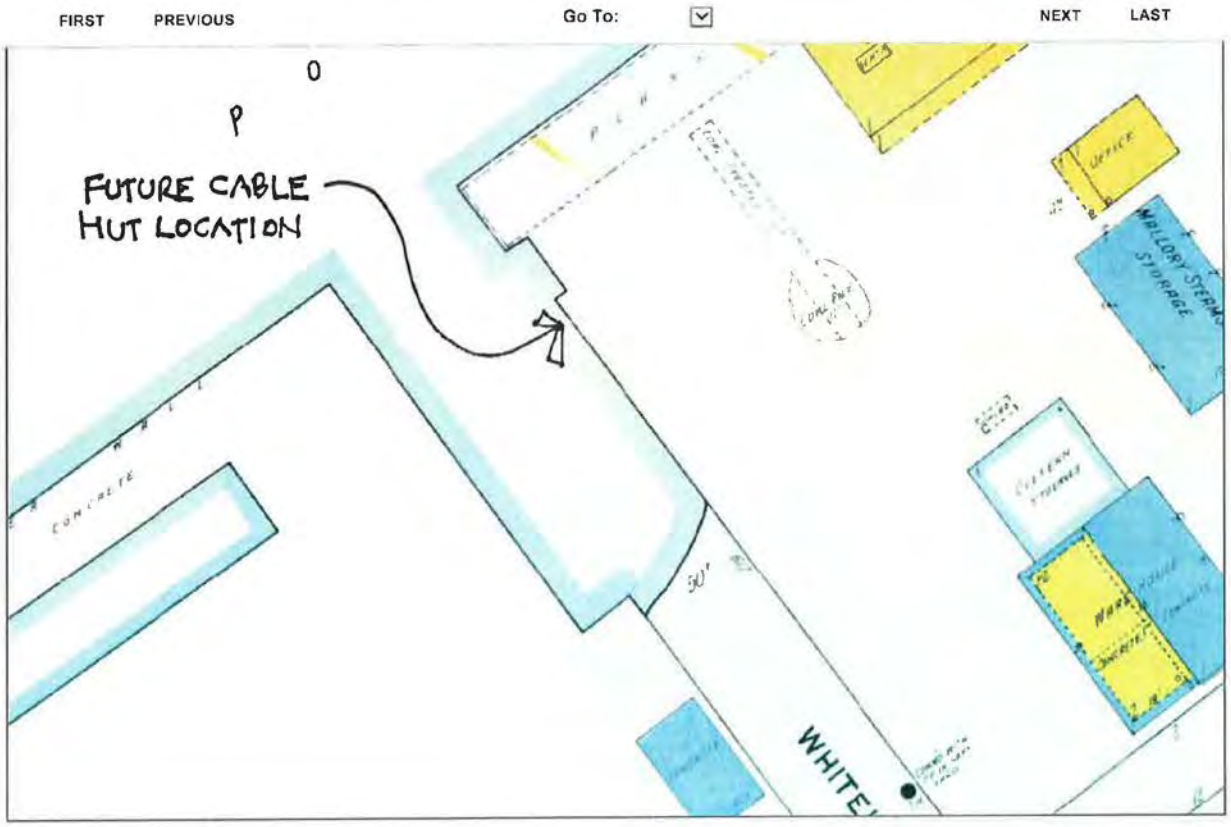
The 1892 Sanborn Map depicts the area of the future cable huts. According to the map, the property is owned by "A.F. Tift's Dock and Warehouse"

1899 SANBORN MAP

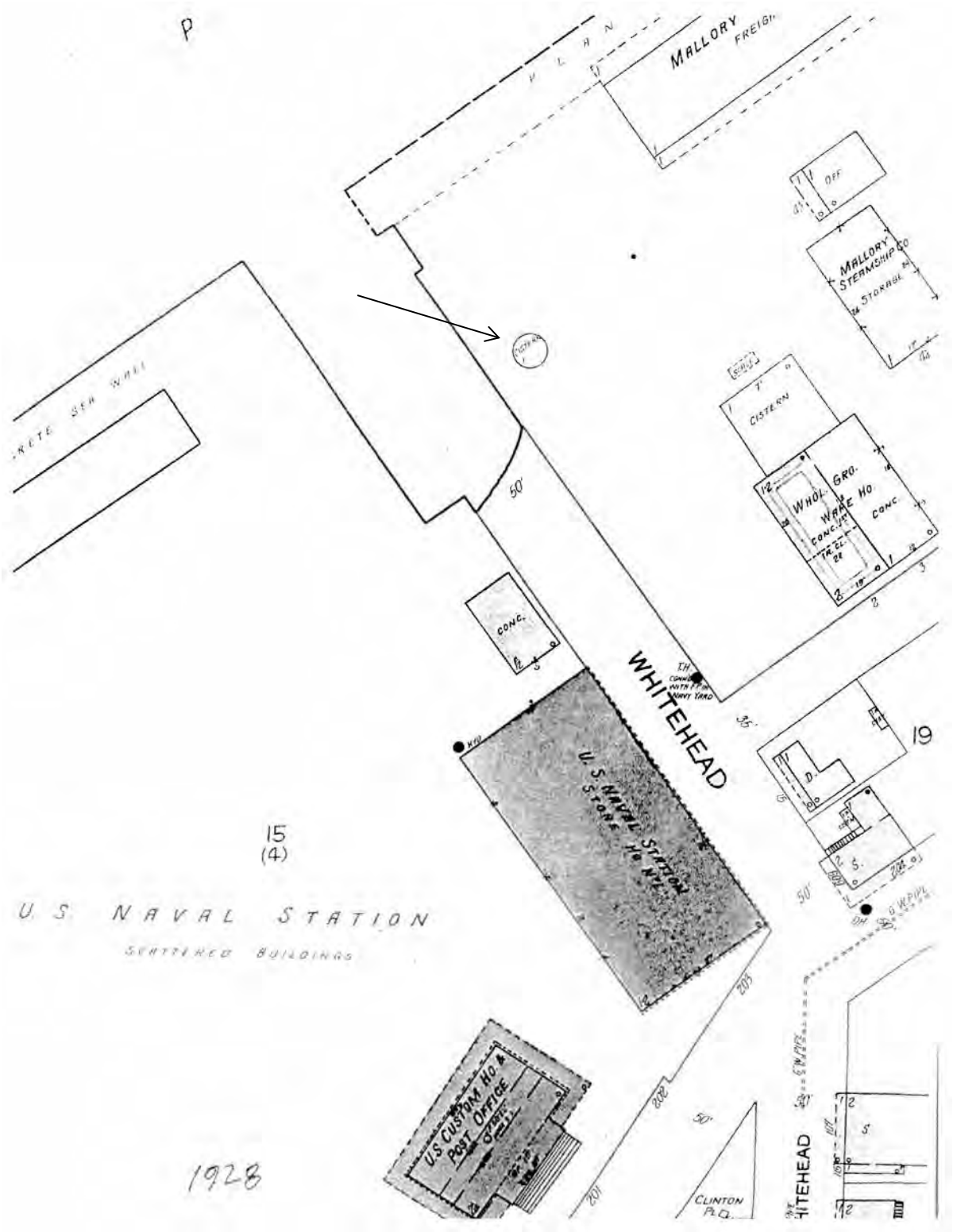


The 1899 Sanborn Map of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts as part of the complex of warehouses and docks belonging to the “Key West Commercial Company”. A “marine way” can be seen at the base of the small inlet that would later house the Key West Aquarium.

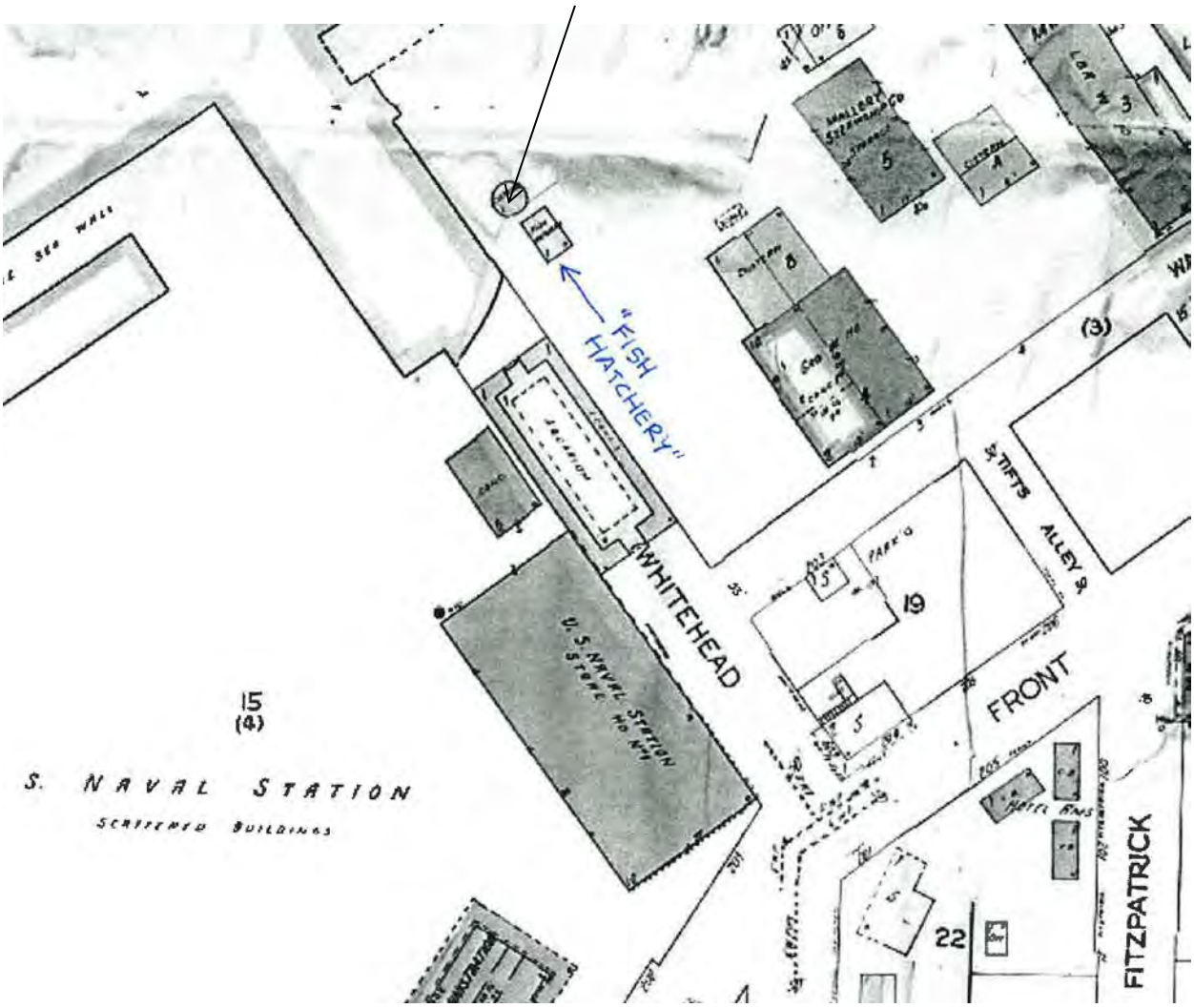
1912 SANBORN MAP



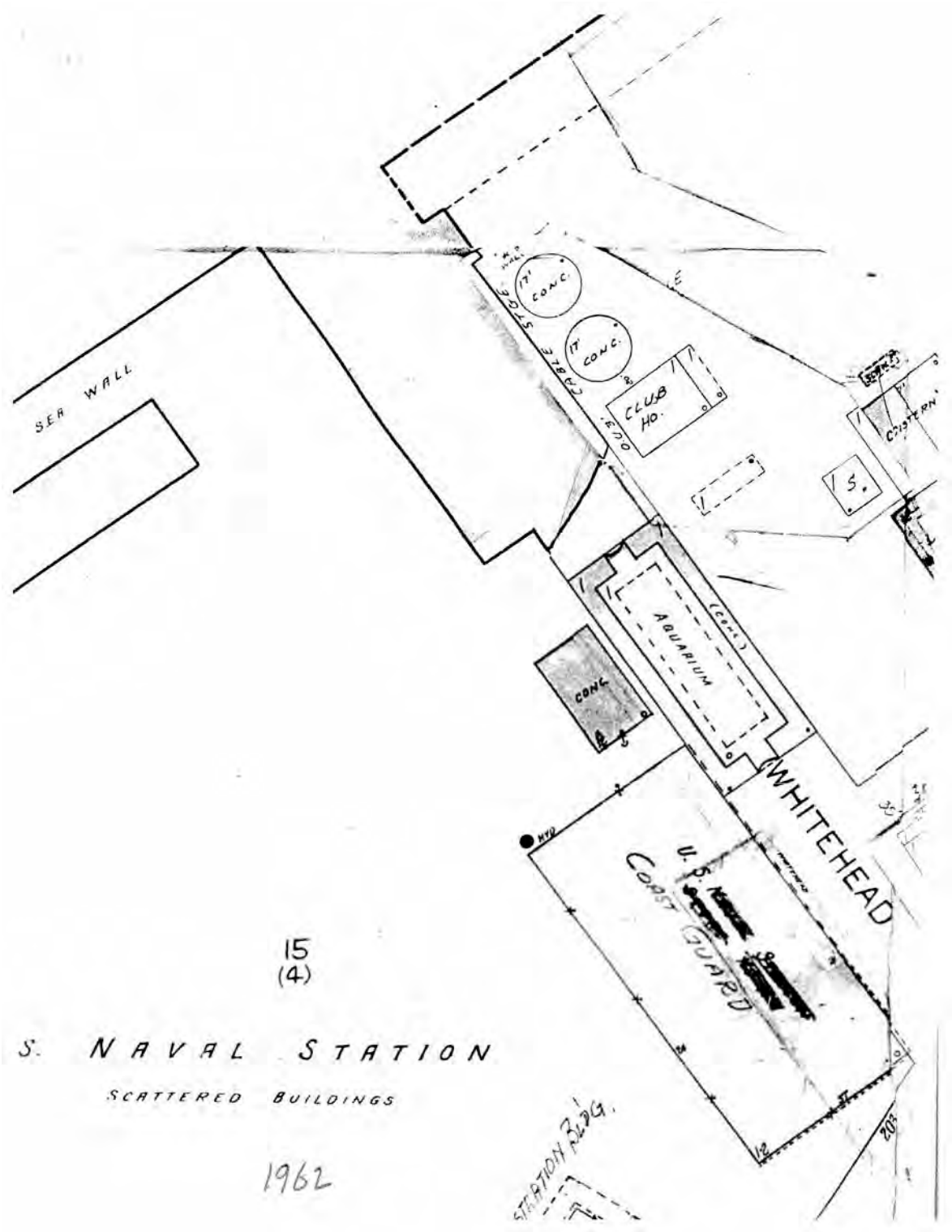
The 1912 Sanborn Map of Key West shows the area of the future Cable Huts as part of the complex of warehouses and docks belonging to the Mallory Steamship Company.



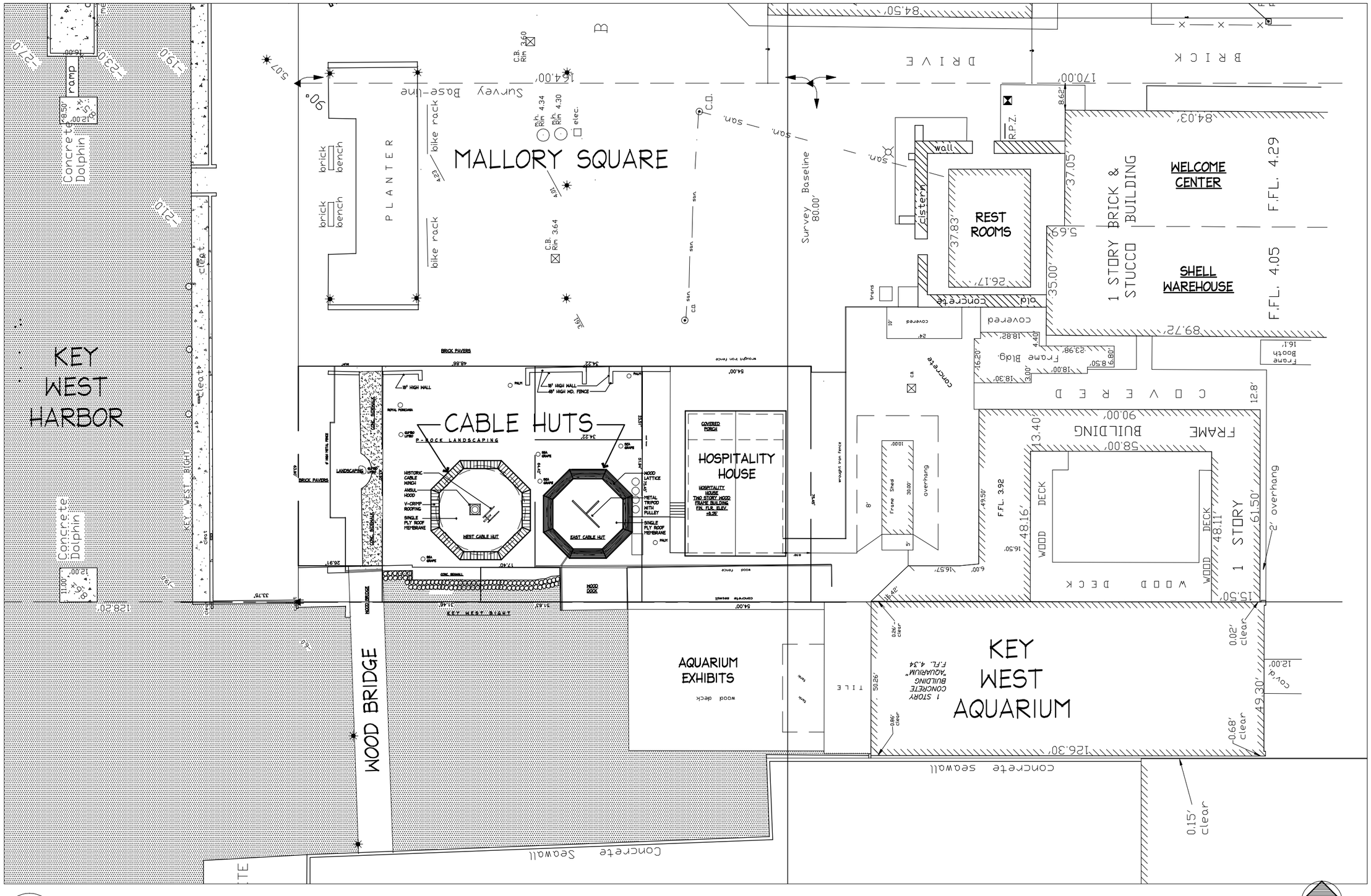
The Cable Huts are first seen on the 1926 Sanborn Map (the 1928 label is incorrect). Only one Cable Hut is shown; the second hut would not be constructed until 1930. The surrounding area is labeled as part of the Mallory Steamship Company.



The Cable Huts are shown incorrectly in the 1948 Sanborn Map; only one Hut is shown when there were two already constructed. The warehouse and docks of the Mallory Steamship Company can be seen along the waterfront of Mallory Square. The small building adjacent to the Cable Hut is listed as 'Fish Hatchery'.



The 1962 Sanborn Map correctly shows two Cable Huts in their proper location. The former ticket office of the Mallory Steamship Company has been moved to a location just adjacent to the Cable Huts. The structure would be named the 'Hospitality House'. The large warehouse along the waterfront has been demolished.



1 EX0 LARGE SCALE SITE PLAN - MALLORY SQUARE

SCALE 1"=30'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

KEY WEST, FLORIDA

410 Angela Street
Key West, Florida 33040
Telephone (305) 296-1347
Facsimile (305) 296-2727
Florida License AAC002022

Bender & Associates ARCHITECTS *p.a.*

Project No. 1520

SITE PLAN

Date:

EX0

BRICK PAVERS

48.86'

34.22'

26.91'

54.00'

t iron fence

18" HIGH WALL

PALM

18" HIGH WALL

48" HIGH WD. FENCE

PALM

ROYAL POINCIANA

CONC. SIDEWALK

GUMBO LIMBO

P-ROCK LANDSCAPING

23.51'

34.22'

wood fence

SEA GRAPE

SEA GRAPE

51.94'

64.42'

6' HIGH METAL FENCE

63.90'

LANDSCAPING

GUMBO LIMBO

63.90'

BRICK PAVERS

HISTORIC CABLE WINCH

ANSUL HOOD

V-CRIMP ROOFING

SINGLE PLY ROOF MEMBRANE

WEST CABLE HUT

SEA GRAPE

SEA GRAPE

WOOD LATTICE

75.45'

METAL TRIPOD WITH PULLEY

SINGLE PLY ROOF MEMBRANE

EAST CABLE HUT

PALM

COVERED PORCH

HOSPITALITY HOUSE
TWO STORY WOOD FRAME BUILDING
FIN. FLR. ELEV. +8.25'

26.91'

17.40'

CONC. SEAWALL

fence

WOOD DOCK

WOOD BRIDGE

31.46'

51.63'

KEY WEST BIGHT

seawall

30'

1
EX1
SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=10'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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Bender & Associates ARCHITECTS p.a.

Project No. 1520

SITE PLAN

Date:

EX1

LOW WALL

PALM

LOW WALL
48" HI WD. PICKET FENCING

PALM

ROYAL POINCIANA

P-ROCK LANDSCAPING

P-ROCK LANDSCAPING

48" HI WD. PICKET FENCING

23.51'

GUMBO LIMBO

34.22'

6' HIGH METAL FENCE

CONC. SIDEWALK

METAL ROLL-UP DOOR

1 EX3

SEA GRAPE

WOOD FRAME ROOF ABOVE

WOOD COLUMN, TYPICAL

NOTE: WOOD FLOORING BADLY DETERIORATED

BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE TANK WALL

WOOD FRAME ROOF ABOVE

WOOD COLUMN, TYPICAL

HOOD ABOVE

1 EX5

2 EX3

WOOD COLUMN, TYPICAL

REF.

WEST CABLE HUT

REF.

SEA GRAPE

64.42'

51.94'

SEA GRAPE

BOARD-FORMED CONCRETE TANK WALL

HOLE IN TANK FLOOR

EAST CABLE HUT

75.45'

1 EX4

3 EX4

2 EX4

1 EX5

PROPANE TANKS

6" HI MTL. FENCING

GENERATOR

LANDSCAPING

GUMBO LIMBO

63.90'

63.90'

BRICK PAVERS

CONC. SIDEWALK

P-ROCK LANDSCAPING

SEA GRAPE

6' HI WD. FENCING

3 EX3

17.40'

26.91'

CONC. SEAWALL

WOOD DOCK

BOULDER RIP-RAP

KEY WEST BIGHT

2D BRIDGE

31.46'

51.63'

1 EX2 FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

KEY WEST, FLORIDA

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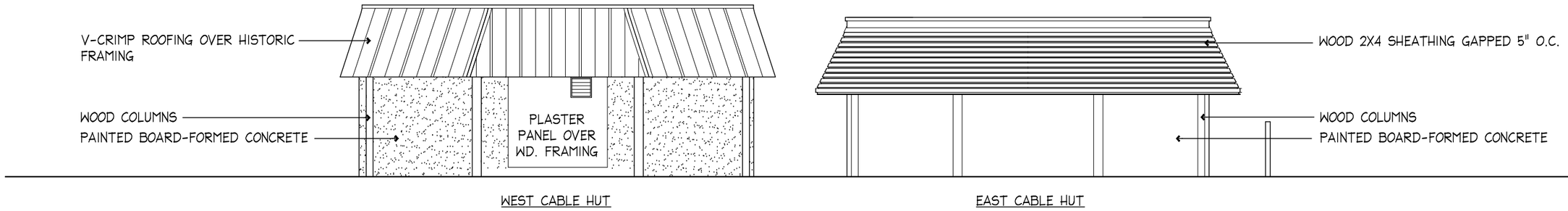
Bender & Associates ARCHITECTS *p.a.*

Project No. 1520

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

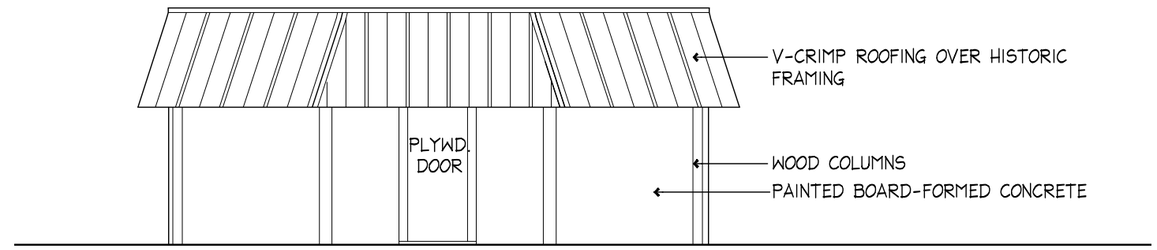
Date:

EX2



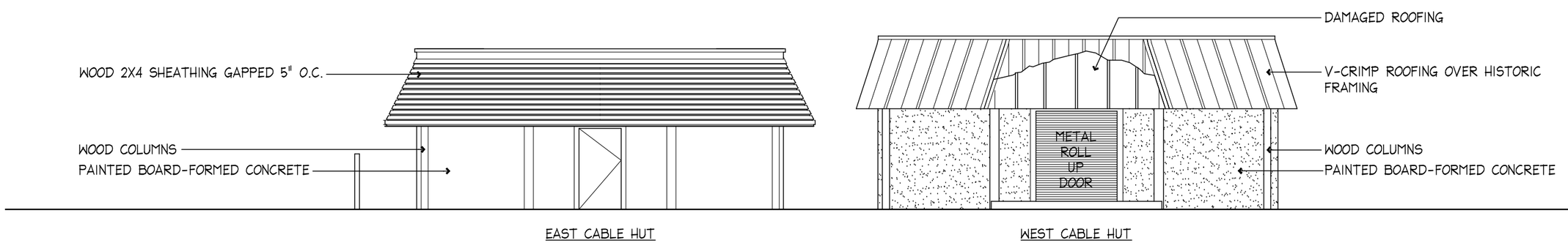
3 EX3 SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



2 EX3 WEST CABLE HUT - WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



1 EX3 NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

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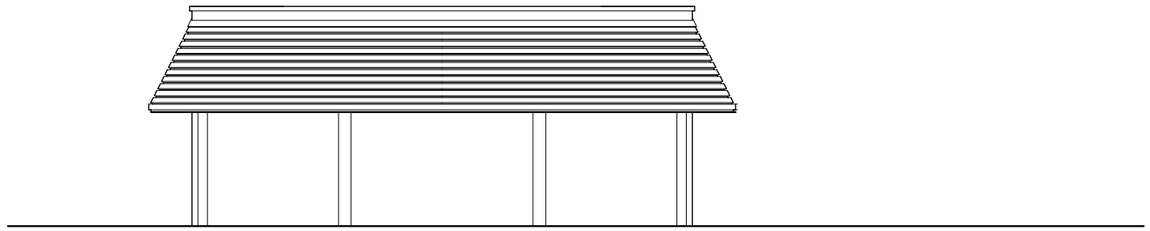
Project No. 1520

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Date:

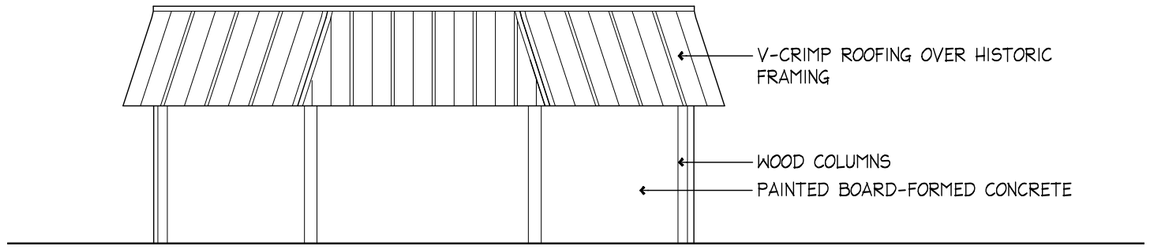
EX3



EAST CABLE HUT

3 EX4 EAST CABLE HUT - WEST ELEVATION

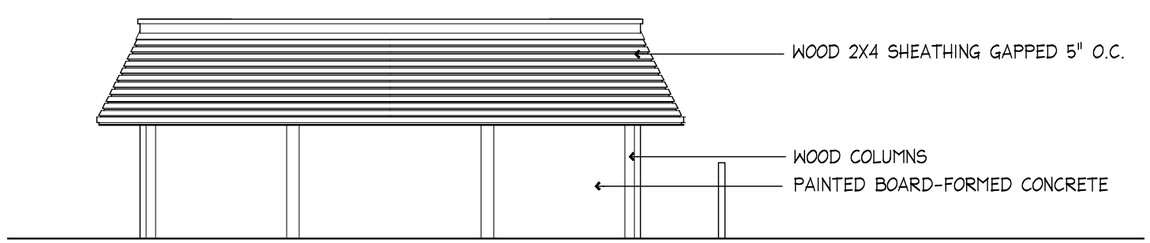
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



WEST CABLE HUT

2 EX4 WEST CABLE HUT - EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



EAST CABLE HUT

1 EX4 EAST CABLE HUT - EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

KEY WEST, FLORIDA

410 Angela Street
Key West, Florida 33040
Telephone (305) 296-1347
Facsimilie (305) 296-2727
Florida License AA0002022

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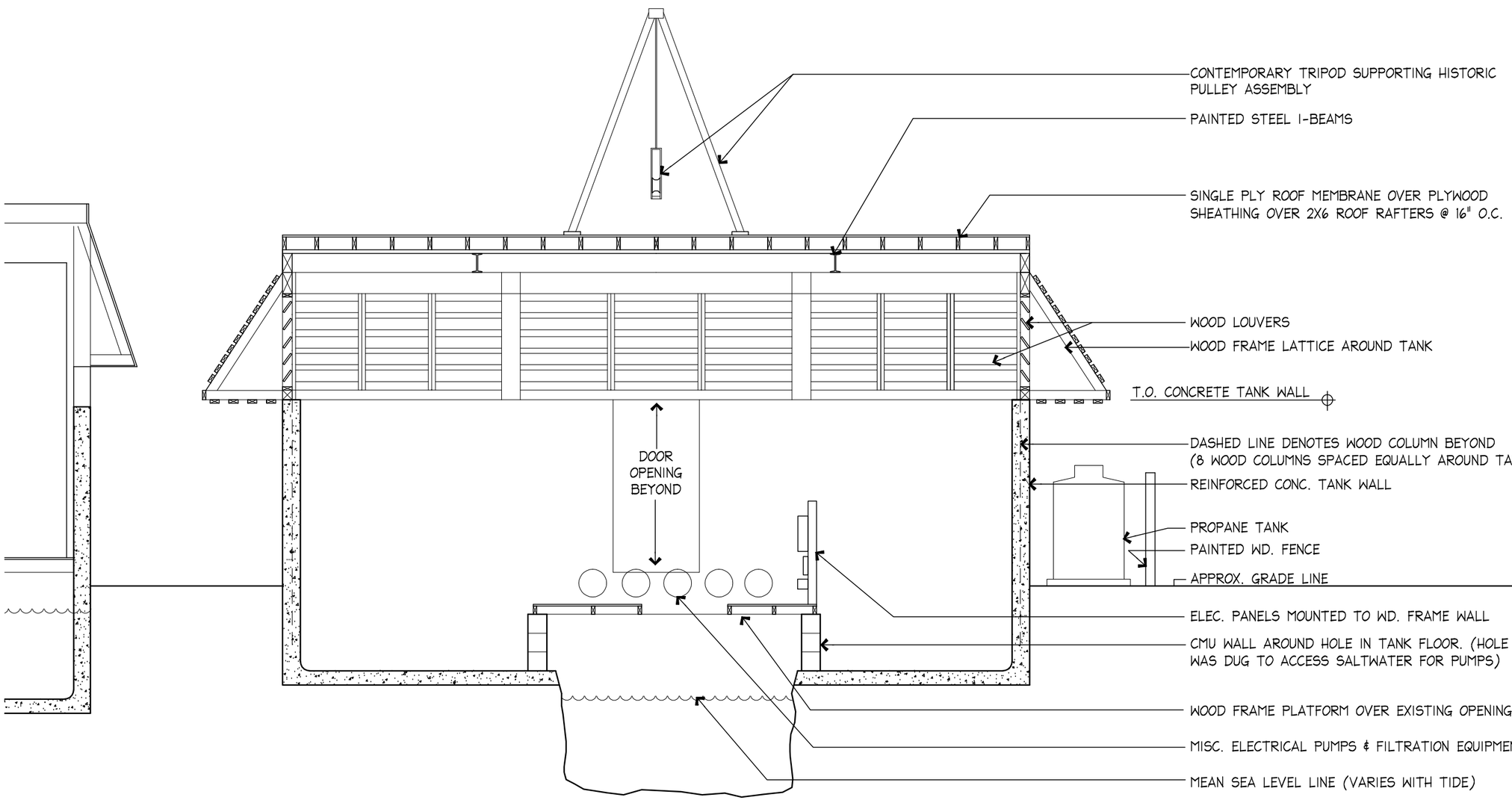
Project No. 1520

FIRST FLOOR PLAN

Date:

EX4



1 EX5 SECTION THROUGH EAST CABLE HUT

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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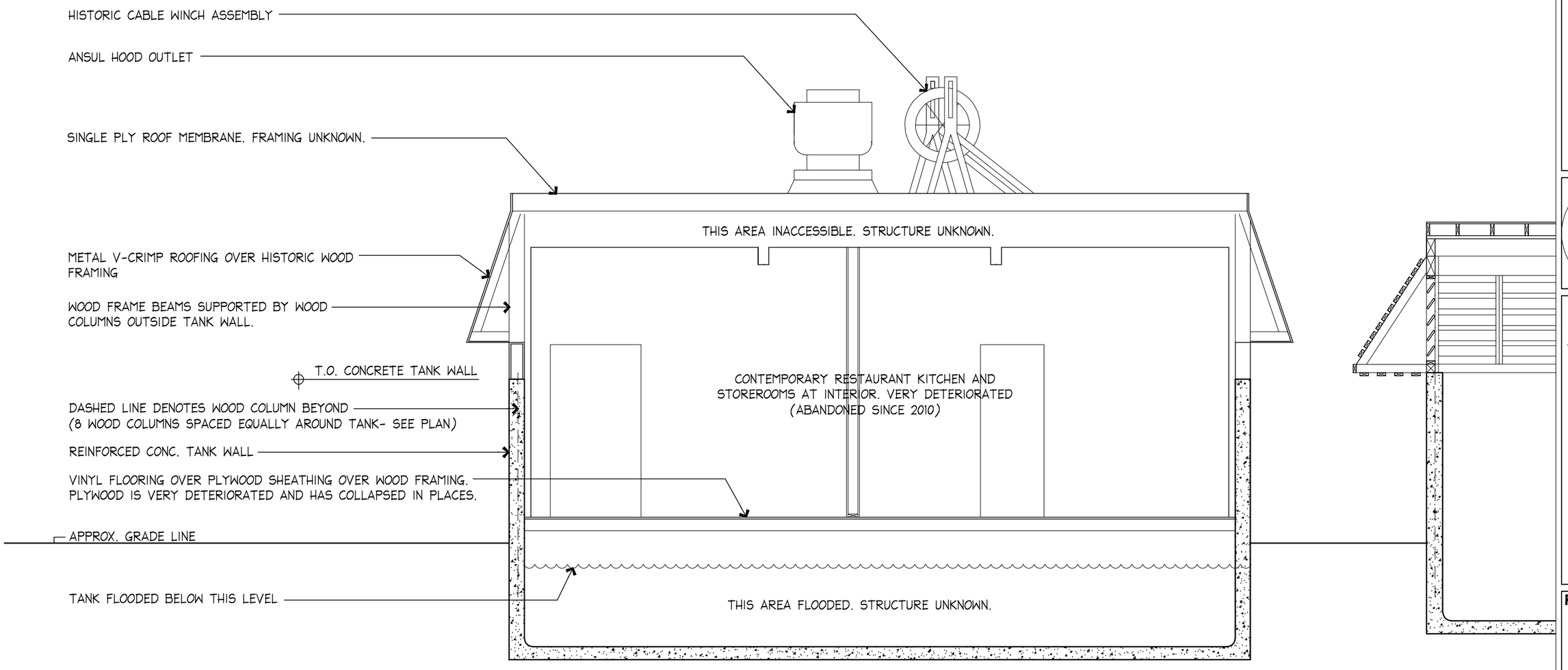
Project No. 1520

SECTION

Date:

EX5



1 EX6 SECTION THROUGH WEST CABLE HUT, LOOKING NORTH

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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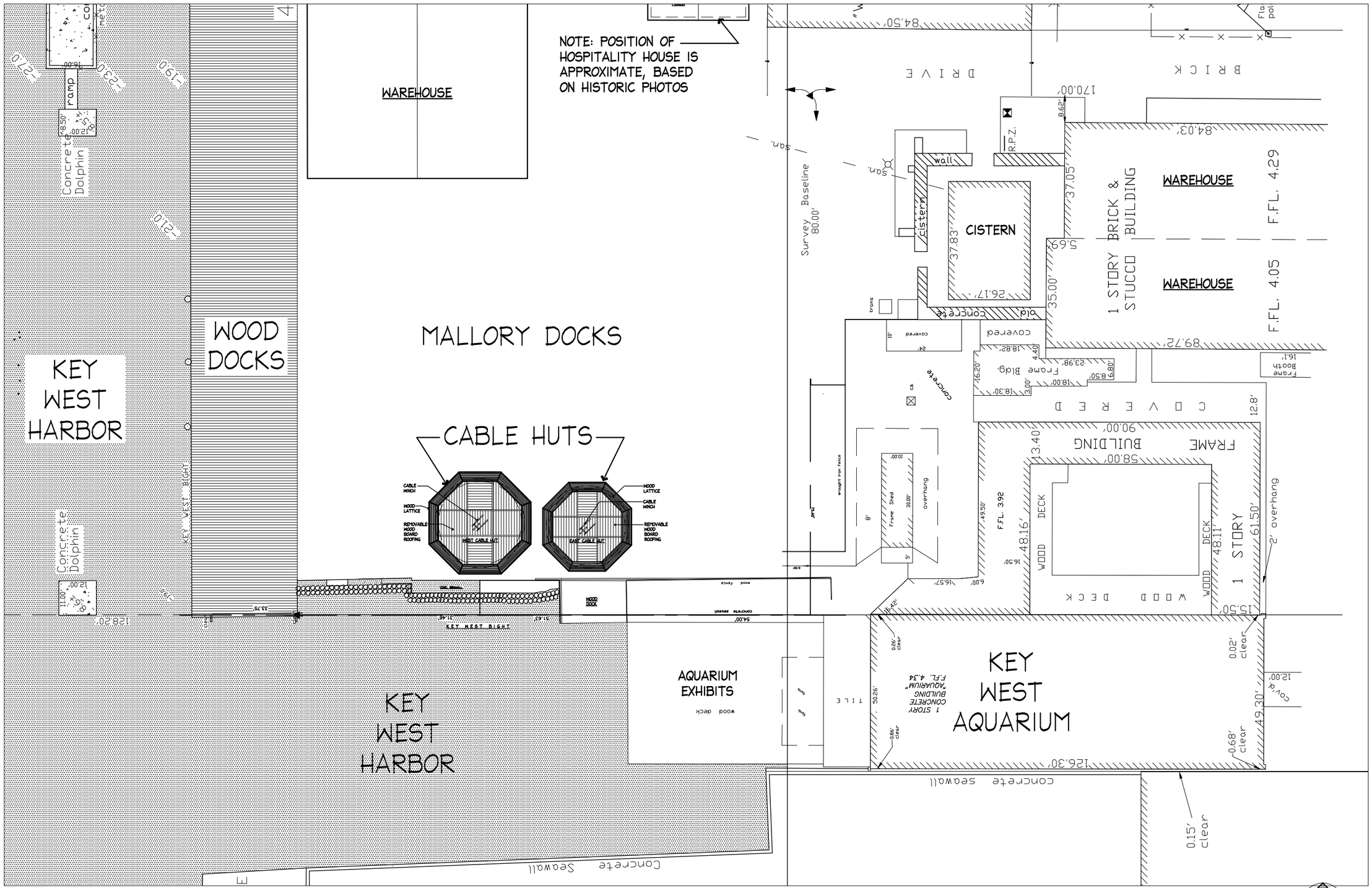
Project No. 1520

SECTION

Date:

EX6



1 EXO PROBABLE HISTORIC SITE PLAN - MALLORY SQUARE

SCALE 1"=30'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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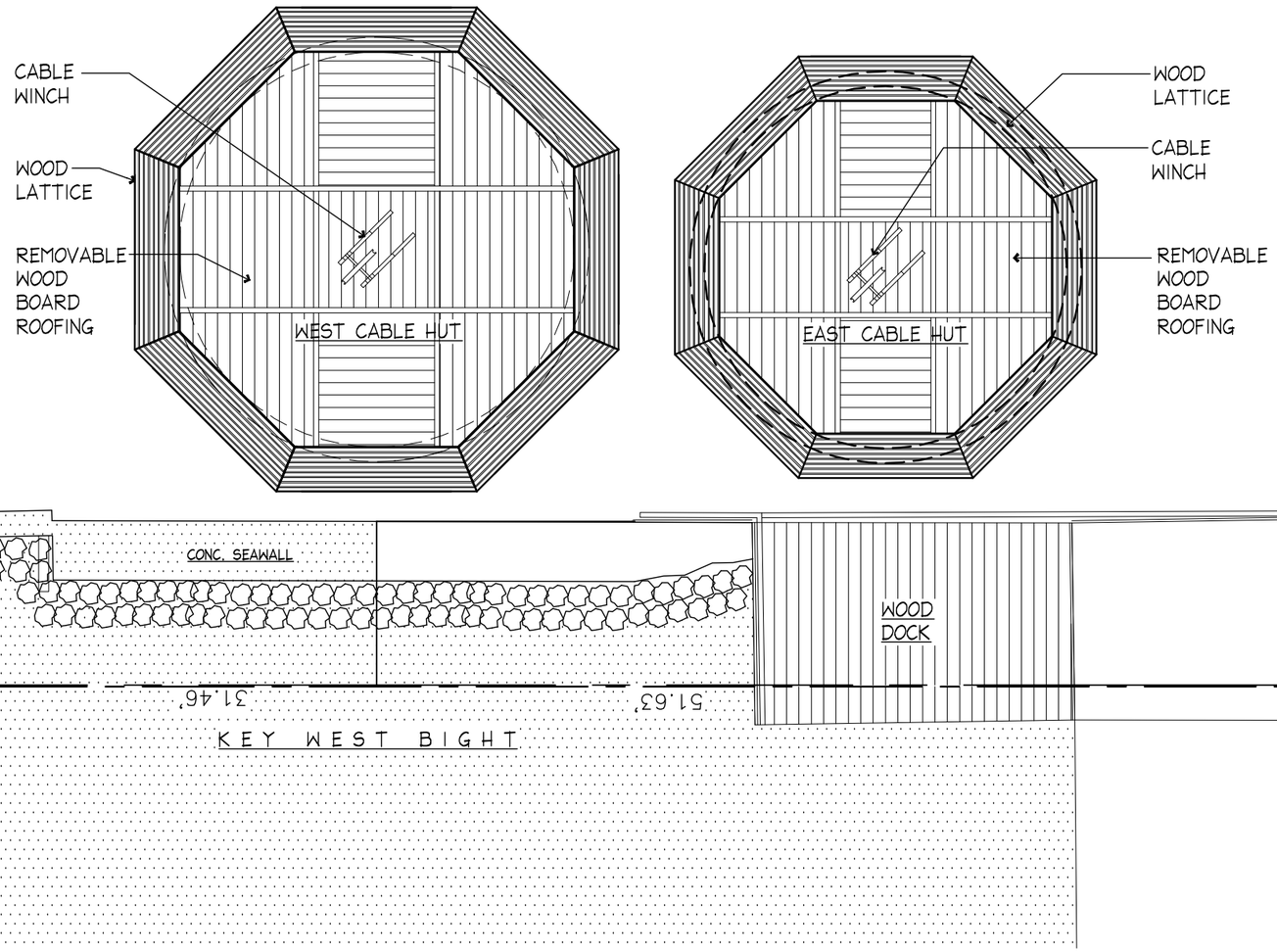
Project No. 1520

PROBABLE HISTORIC SITE PLAN

Date:

H0



1 / H1 PROBABLE HISTORIC SITE PLAN

SCALE 1"=10'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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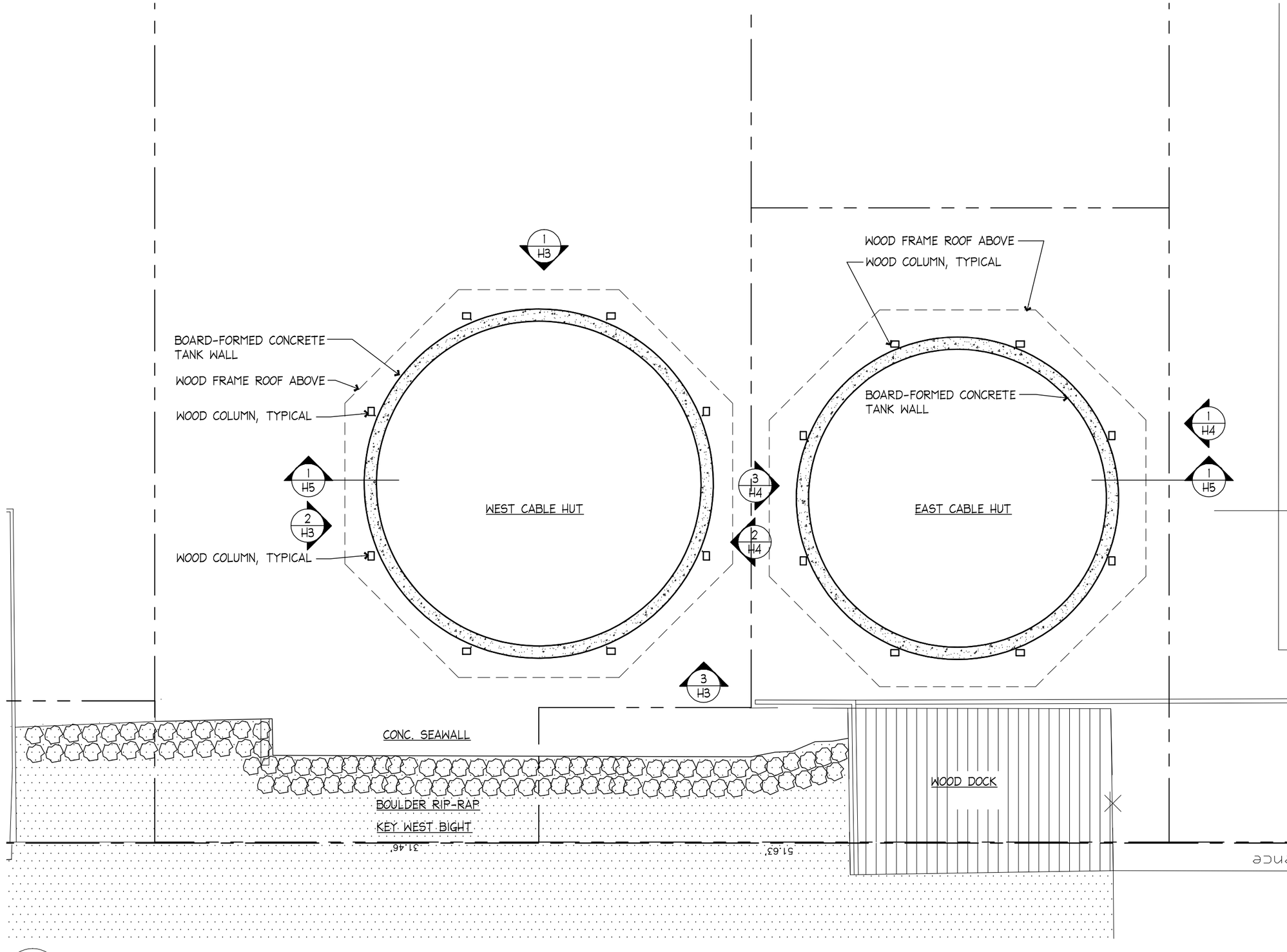
Project No. 1520

PROBABLE HISTORIC ROOF PLAN

Date:

H1



1/H2 PROBABLE HISTORIC FLOOR PLAN

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

PROJECT NORTH

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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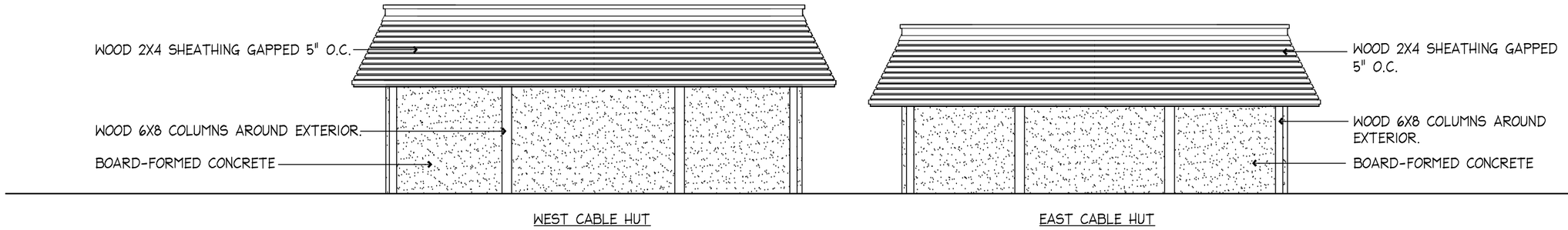
PROBABLE HISTORIC FIRST FLOOR PLAN

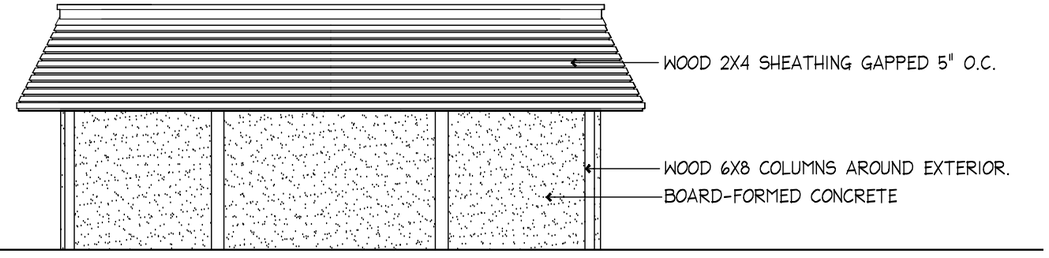
Date:

H2



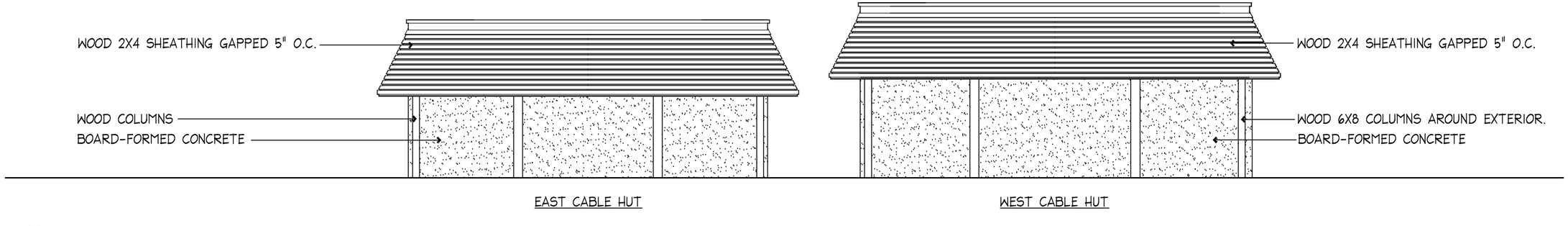
3 / H3 PROBABLE HISTORIC SOUTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



2 / H3 WEST CABLE HUT - PROBABLE HISTORIC WEST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



1 / H3 PROBABLE HISTORIC NORTH EXTERIOR ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

HISTORIC MALLORY SQUARE CABLE HUTS

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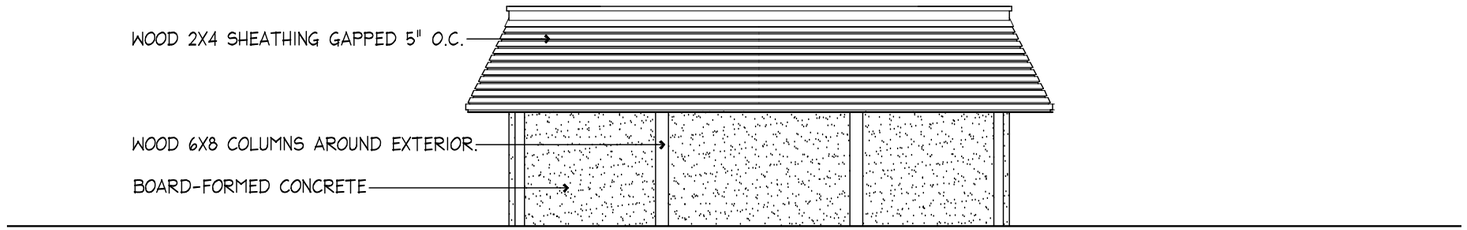
Project No. 1520

HISTORIC EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Date:

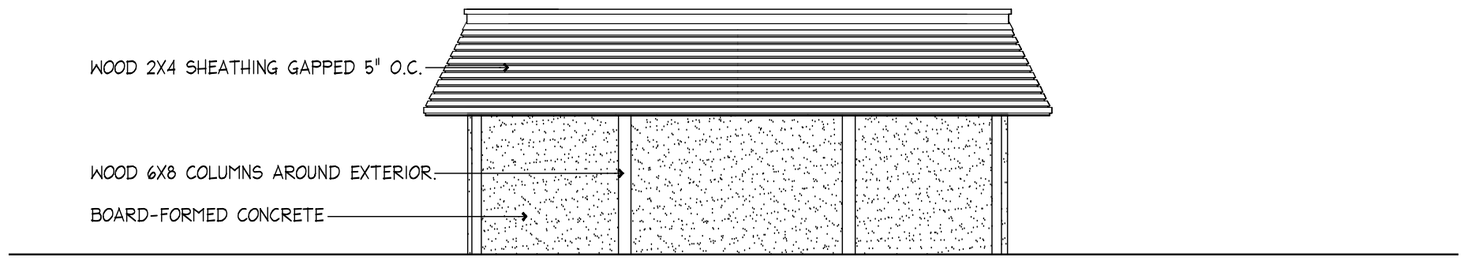
H3



EAST CABLE HUT

3 / H4 EAST CABLE HUT - PROBABLE HISTORIC WEST ELEVATION

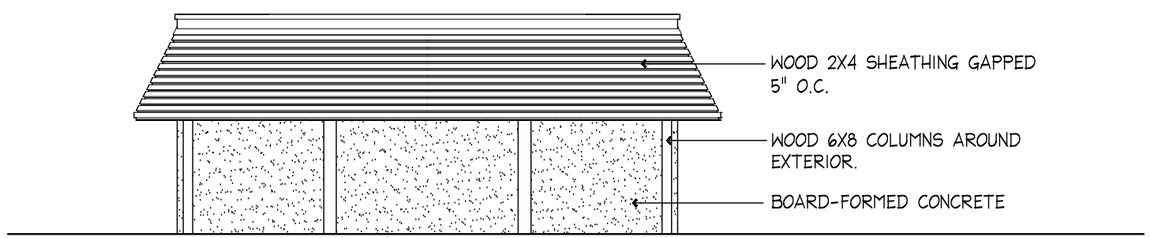
SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



WEST CABLE HUT

2 / H4 WEST CABLE HUT - PROBABLE HISTORIC EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"



EAST CABLE HUT

1 / H4 EAST CABLE HUT - PROBABLE HISTORIC EAST ELEVATION

SCALE 1/8"=1'-0"

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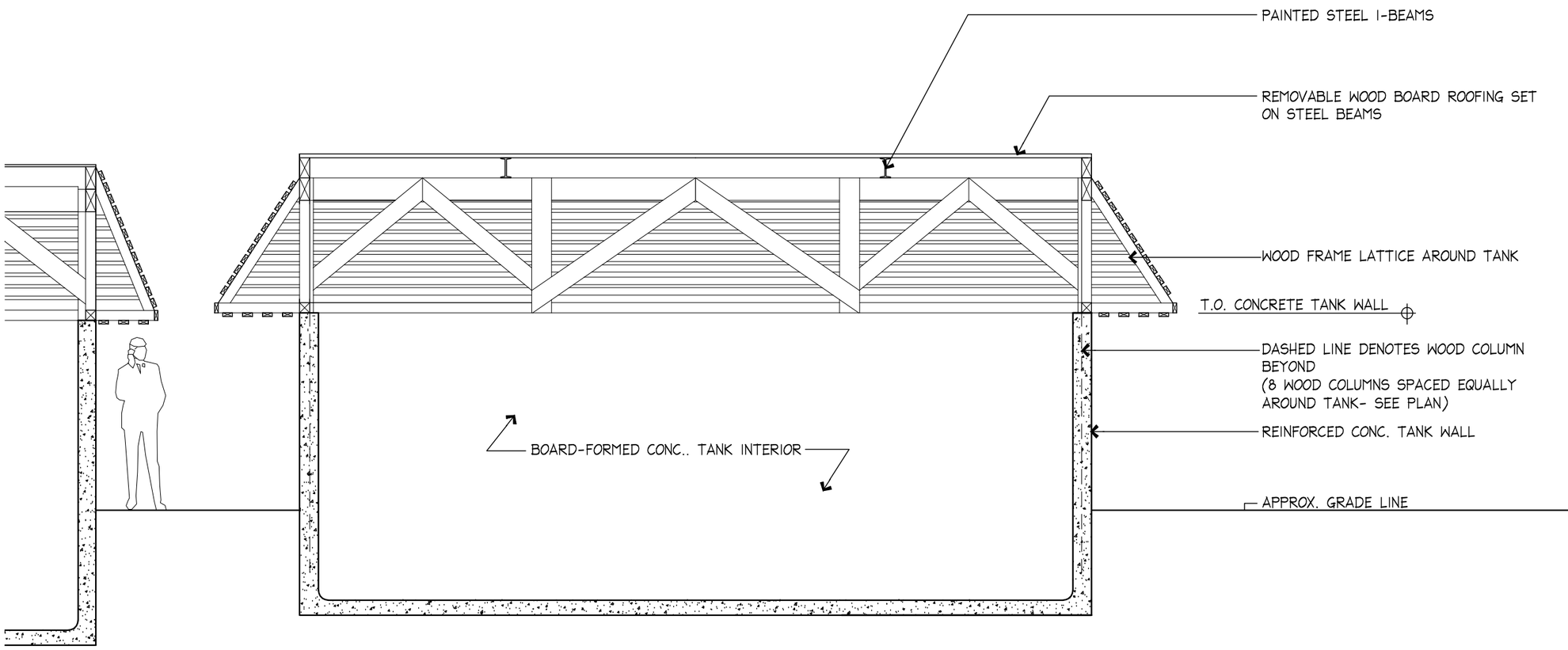
Project No. 1520

PROBABLE HISTORIC EXTERIOR ELEVATIONS

Date:

H4



1/H5 SECTION THROUGH EAST CABLE HUT

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

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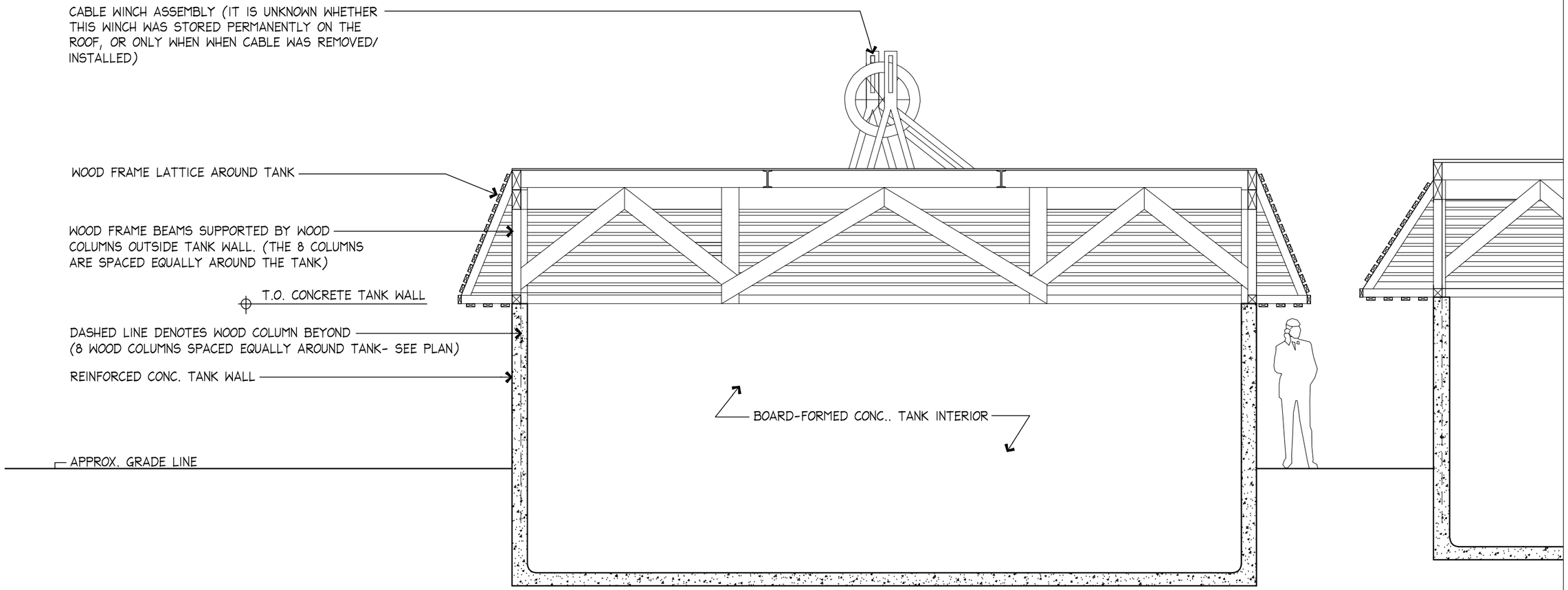
Project No. 1520

SECTION AT HISTORIC EAST CABLE HUT

Date:

H5



1/H6 PROBABLE HISTORIC SECTION THROUGH WEST CABLE HUT, LOOKING NORTH

SCALE 1/4"=1'-0"

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Project No. 1520

BUILDING SECTION AT HISTORIC CABLE HUTS

Date:

H6

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BIBLIOGRAPHY
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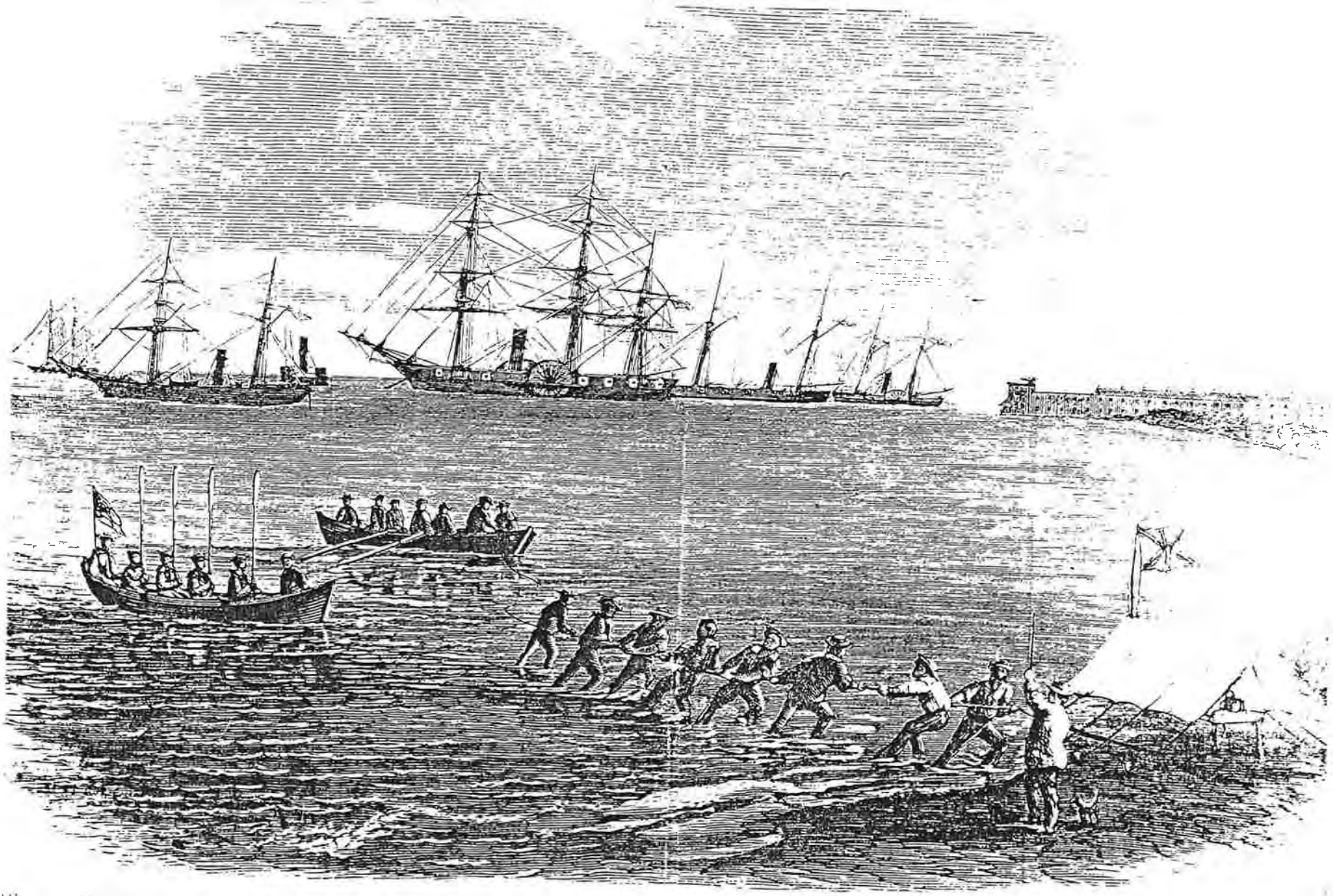
1867

Harper's Weekly, Sept 7, 1867



THE CUBAN CABLE—LANDING THE SHORE END NEAR SOUTH BEACH, NEAR FORT TAYLOR, KEY WEST.

The Miami Metropolis, August 4, 1899

The Miami Metropolis.

PUBLISHED BY

The Bay Biscayne Publishing Company,

MIAMI, DADE COUNTY, FLORIDA.

The most Southern Newspaper published on the mainland of the United States at the most southern railway terminal.

Entered in the Postoffice at Miami, Florida, as second-class matter.

Subscription Rates.

One year	$2 00
Six months	1.00

Those paying in advance will receive a year's subscription for $1.50, and six months' subscription for 75 cents. This is a liberal discount to induce strictly advance payments.

Advertising Rates.

SINGLE COL.	ONE WK.	ONE MO.	THREE MOS.	SIX MOS.	ONE YEAR.
1 inch	$ 1 00	$ 2 00	$ 4 00	$ 6 00	$ 10 00
2 inches	1 50	3 00	6 00	10 50	18 00
3 inches	2 00	4 00	8 00	15 00	25 00
4 inches	3 00	5 00	10 00	18 00	30 00
5 in (¼ col)	4 00	6 50	13 00	21 00	36 00
6 inches	4 50	8 00	14 00	24 00	42 00
7 inches	5 00	9 00	16 00	27 00	45 00
8 inches	5 50	10 00	18 00	30 00	54 00
9 inches	6 00	11 00	20 00	33 00	60 00
10 in (½ col)	7 00	12 00	22 00	36 00	66 00
11 inches	8 00	13 50	24 00	39 00	72 00
12 inches	8 50	15 00	26 00	42 00	84 00
13 inches	9 00	16 00	28 00	45 00	90 00
14 inches	9 50	17 00	30 00	48 00	96 00
15 inches	10 00	18 00	32 00	51 00	96 00
16 inches	10 50	19 00	34 00	54 00	102 00
17 inches	11 00	20 00	36 00	57 00	108 00
18 inches	11 50	21 00	39 00	60 00	113 00
19 inches	12 00	22 00	40 00	63 00	118 00
20 in. (¾ col)	12 50	23 00	43 00	66 00	121 00

Local reading notices 7 cents per line.

No deviation from these rates.

MIAMI, FLORIDA, AUGUST 4, 1899.

GOV. CANDLER TO THE PEOPLE.

Governor Candler, of Georgia, in an appeal to the people of the State on Monday, makes use in his argument of the following timely language:

"The purity of the fair mothers and daughters of Georgia must and shall be preserved, and at the same time the lives and liberty of the law-abiding negroes in Georgia must and shall be protected. Arson and burglary and assassination and robbery and rape must stop, and at the same time lynch law must stop. The good of both races and the fair name of the State demand this.

"The ordinary processes of the law are amply sufficient to punish all crimes. Our judges are pure and incorruptible. Our juries are composed of our most intelligent, upright men, who seldom make mistakes. The mob often makes mistakes, and the innocent are made to suffer with the guilty. It never knows where to stop, but after punishing the guilty, drunk with the blood of one victim, it thirsts for the blood of another, and often sacrifices on the altar of vengeance those who are guiltless of any crime.

"We must do away with the mob. We must re-enthrone the law. We must restore the altar of reason and tear down the altar that passion has erected. We must do this in the interest of the white men of Georgia, and in the interest of the negroes of Georgia, but broad land will sit idly by and see their homes violated by white fiends any more than they will by black ones.

THE enlistments in the army for the Philippine service under the recent call for 17,000 men do not come in with great rapidity. The boys of the country do not seem disposed to risk their lives at an astonishing rate for the conquering of an alien people. A returned army officer states that it takes a very strong constitution to stand the climate in the army service there for over a year. At the end of this time the system becomes filled with malaria when recovery from wounds or sickness is very much retarded and it will become necessary to send the troops home after that period of service. The question of retaining the Philippines will become a great political question and the parties will be divided on the issue. No one party will be a unit on the question. A strong fight will be made to master the insurgents the coming fall and winter. If the war is not successful along this line there will be a great howl sent up all along a year from now.

EL RECONCENTRADO, a scurrilous Havana newspaper which has been constantly reviling the United States authorities in Cuba and dealing in personal and vile abuse generally, has been suppressed. The order of suppression and arrest of all those connected with the publication of the paper was made by Gen. Ludlow, military governor of the Province of Havana, Monday. There are a number of other journals in Cuba which deserve like treatment. They have been industrious in their attempts to stir up revolution against our military authorities among the Cubans for months and the only wonder is that they have not been suppressed long ago.

THE Samoan Islands have asked for admission into the United States. As the Islands are under a joint protectorate of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, it is probable that even if this country saw fit to admit them the other governments might see fit to have something to say about it.

THE Italian government will make claims for indemnity against this country for the families of the Italians who were mobbed a week or more ago in Louisiana. Four of the Italians were still citizens of Italy.

Only a Sample.

The following is only a sample of the

ern California but was not favorably impressed with the outlook there in the fruit raising industry. The uncertainty of a remunerative market for their products seems their greatest obstacle in the way of success, and is a most vital one. If you can put me in communication with reliable parties for information, etc., I will appreciate the favor. Respectfully yours,

DR. J. D. SIEBERT.

NEW CUBAN CABLE.

The Work of Laying It Will Begin Next Week.

It Will Touch at Key West and Will Connect Havana with the United States at Miami.

From the Times-Union and Citizen.

"Manager Dillon of the Western Union Telegraph Company said yesterday that the new cable which is to connect the United States with Cuba by way of Miami and Havana, will reach Key West by a large ocean steamer from Liverpool next Monday. The same vessel that is to bring the cable will be employed to lay the section between Key West and Havana. The connection between Key West and Miami will be laid in the inside passage which is too shallow to admit the larger vessel, and the barges will be employed.

This cable contains three wires, and will be in length about 244 miles. The American end will be at the railroad docks at Miami, where it will be led into a small house, or hut, as it is known to telegraphers, and from there the line will be conducted by the aerial lines to the company's office in Miami. Mr. Dillon said that it is probable that the four land wires between this city and Miami which have been heretofore sufficient to accommodate the business of the company, will probably be found to be too few, and it is likely that at least two more wires will be needed to meet the demand of next winter's business.

Mr. Dillon spent two nights and a day at Miami recently completing arrangements for landing the cable, and in describing his visit yesterday he became enthusiastic over the delightful weather that he found and the bracing temperature which combined to make the climate most thoroughly enjoyable. He was surprised to find the improvements and changes that have invaded the city since his last visit, and he described it as one of the most enterprising little cities in the State."

ALAPATTAH PRAIRIE.

A heavy rain with very high wind visited the Prairie on last Saturday night. There was no damage done except to blow one bachelor's tent away,

ELECTRICITY HOUSE

A Wisconsin Inventor Employs Current to Thaw Out Frozen Water Pipes.

The electrical engineering ment of the University of Wisco responsible for the method of th out frozen water pipes by elec The results are reported to be satisfactory. Not only are thawed out more rapidly tha the plumber has spent a large the day tinkering with them, process also has the merit of b expensive. All that is done is t a wire at the meter if the freez side of it and another at the hydrant. A circuit is secured b of the frozen pipe and the el being turned on the pipes are out in less than ten minutes, system no pipes burst, as th do when the plumber is called.

The process is the invention Dugald C. Jackson Wood and of the university, and was t in Madison, with the result t flowed in from 12 to 20 minu the current was applied.

The power used in these te from 12 to 20 horse power about a quarter of an hour, a case the pipe operated on w sufficiently so that it was co to the hand. The process, erly applied, cannot possibl jury to the pipes or propert cinity or to the persons of p by. It is now in regular consent of the inventors, b son Electric Light company rying out an organized cru frozen service pipes in Mad are reported to be as ma frozen pipes in Madison. adaptable to the conditi city, and requires a suitab of electricity controlling conducting wires. After t properly understood it ca tiously operated by two workmen with a conveya around the appliances, ventors estimate that fo thirty separate service thawed out by such an o In thawing service pip cleared out at one "thaw frozen pipes are on the Chicago Times-Herald.

PUNGENT PARA

"Doesn't Miss De Bar the piano gracefully?" always too pleased to s Philadelphia Bulletin.

"What time did the h "Midnight?" "Everybo 1?" "All except the n We couldn't wake hi Boston Traveler.

Misunderstood Agai "Don't you think my nicely?" Miss Millbu It makes her look so think."—N. Y. World.

A Good Subject.— there is anything in th

Newspaper article, Fort Myers Press, FL, March 17, 1898

TELEGRAPH CO. RUSHING THINGS.

The New Line Between Jacksonville and Kep West Nearly Completed.

Great activity is being displayed by the International Telegraph Co. During the past ten days the company has been engaged in putting up a new copper quadruple wire between Jacksonville and Punta Rassa. The line men were expected to reach the north side of the Caloosahatchee river on Tuesday evening. They have been putting up the new wire at the rate of twelve miles per day. Last Saturday Mr. John Thompson, the cable foreman at Key West, arrived here with several hands, and also brought over on his schooner Lily, 9000 feet of cable to stretch across the Caloosahatchee river to connect with the new wire. On the same day Mr. W. H. McDonald of Punta Rassa cable office also came up with instruments for the purpose of testing the old cables. The company has supplied him with a Wheatstones Bridge for discovering the exact location of a break in the insulation of a cable lying in the water. The tests made showed that the two old cables were perfect.

We had the opportunity Saturday morning of watching Mr. Thompson make a splice connecting two stretches of cable together. The job is a very particular one and requires the utmost care. This work is so well done that it is said that a good splice is often the strongest part of the cable, and it was easy even for a layman to see that Mr. Thompson understands his business.

On Tuesday word was received from headquarters to test an old cable crossing the river, that had been discarded over a year ago. Mr. McDonald made tests with the Wheatstones Bridge, and discovered many leaks in the old cable. The company is anxious to have this old cable repaired which will give them four over the river, so as to be ready with all facilities possible for handling heavy business. Although it was Mr. McDonald's first experience with the sensitive testing instruments he succeeded in finding the exact location of a leak in the cable about half way across to the other side.

For the past year or more the line through here to Key West and Havana has become the most important in the country. Since the blowing up of the Maine in Havana harbor the wires have been kept hot night and day, by the government and the newspapers. The assembling of the North Atlantic squadron at Key West and Torguas and the extraordinary preparations for a possible war with Spain has made Key West the most important point in the country for getting news. The New York Herald, Journal and World are all running dispatch boats between Havana and Key West, from which place columns of news is being telegraphed to these papers daily.

THE TARPON SEASON

Is at its best during March April and May, and to accommodate the lovers of this sport, the Fort Myers Hotel will remain open until May 1, 1898.

Tarpon Season Is On.

The tarpon are appearing in the river in great numbers lately and, the sport of playing and catching the monsters has begun in earnest. Last Saturday two of the silver beauties were brought to the Ft. Myers Hotel dock. Geo. A. West captured one weighing 53½lbs. and measuring 5ft. in length. Mr. Chas. A. Frame of New York, also brought in a fine large Tarpon weighing 145lbs. and measuring 6ft. 6 ins. in length. He is having the big fellow mounted. On Monday Mr. A. M. McGregor of New York landed the largest fish of the season, the tarpon weighing 168 lbs, and measuring 6ft. 4 ins. in length. On Tuesday Senator Chas. A. Stadler of New York was made happy by landing a beauty. The Silver King gave him a hard fight for 1 hour and 50 minutes. It was the longest fish taken this season, measuring 7 feet even, and tipping the beam at 159 pounds. The Senator is having the tarpon mounted, and will present it to a well known club in New York.

—Mr. W. Ashby Jones and wife, of Richmond, Va., arrived last Saturday and are guests of the Fort Myers Hotel. Already there is a great commotion among the tarpon, for Mr. Jones is known as one of the most persistent fighters of the Silver King that visits this, the leading resort. Last season he subdued 36 of the big fellows with his light fishing tackle, and this season he expects to run his catch up to 40. Col. Holloway, who has been at Naples with his family the past month, will also take a hand in the sport, and there is likely to be another royal contest between these two sportsmen for the championship.

—The Savannah News says that in the event of a demand for indemnity there is much more likely to be arbitration than war. The News is for peace at any price, but it will find that the question of an indemnity for the loss of lives and the battleship Maine is not open to arbitration, for the people of the United States will not allow a settlement to be made in this way. Spain must meet the terms of the United States or suffer the consequences.

Hotel Arrivals.

FORT MYERS HOTEL:—R. F. Hyman, Atlanta; John G. Barker, Philadelphia; T. E. Rumbough, Asheville, N. C.; E. P. Grandin, Washington, D. C.; C. P. Frame and wife, New York; Mrs. W. S. Garvey, Chicago; E. R. Bailey, Sanibel, Fla.; J. Greville Haslam, New Orleans; Joseph Woodrow, New York; Mrs. Bruce Baldeman, children and nurse, Louisville, Ky.; W. Ashby Jones and wife, Richmond, Va.; Edward C. Schoepe, New York; Chas. A. Stadler, New York; J. A. Harrow, Grunnelle, Miss.; C. O. Ellis, Philadelphia; W. C. Battey, city.; Rev. L. Leblanc, S. J., Tampa, Sam S. Finstein; Cincinnati, O.; O. VanCortlandt, New York; J. R. Moon, New York; G. Gray Griswold and servant, New York.; J. V. Pilkington, Louisville Ky.; J. E. Clark, Jacksonville, Fla.; J. A. Hansboro, Tampa; Dr. Dunn, Minneapolis Minn.; T. K. Hazzard, New York; F. L. Knight, Tampa; A. J. Bondman, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. Cless, Des Moines, Iowa; C. W. Mennig, Des Moines, Ia.; Mr. and Mrs. J. Nead, Atlantic City, N. J.

THE INN:—J. W. Johnson, Z. H. Curry, Edward P. Morgan, Punta Gorda; W. H. McDonald, Punta Rassa; John Thompson, Key West; Peter T. Knight, Thos. C. Pent, Key West; I. D. Kendrick, White Springs, Fla.; J. J. Chapman, Sanibel; Capt. C. M. Merwin, Punta Gorda; J. Woods, Baltimore, Md.; D. C. Lucas, Tampa; W. H. Towles, Burtow; J. Harvey-

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dry goods business houses. Mr. Sands, who is manager of the gas company, with his usual zest and energy, wired for the posts for the lights and the work will be started at once.

There was a big crowd at the opening of the skating rink at La Brisa Wednesday night. The floor was in excellent condition and the crowd enjoyed the pleasure of watching the skaters.

Private messages received in the city Thursday morning announced the death of Mrs. Lee Roy Myers, of Savannah, whose husband is president of the Cortez factory. Mrs. Myers has visited here a number of times and announcement of her death is received with profound regret in this city. She is a sister of Mr. Fred Davis, of the R. J. Davis factory. In respect of the memory of the deceased the two factories here will suspend operation during the funeral hour.

Friday, January 26, the Dramatic club of the Hargrove institute will present Professor Pipp, a farcical comedy with a college flavor in three acts. The play is under the direction of Miss Ray, of the department of voice and physical culture.

Mrs. W. Hunt Harris entertained the Army and Navy Service club and a few invited guests Thursday morning at her home on Caroline street. A spirited game of elections was played and when the tallies were added it was found Mrs. George Brown had the highest score, winning the first prize; Mrs. W. M. White won the second prize, and Mrs. William H. Warren the prize for the lowest score.

The movement of the Mallory ships for the coming week are as follows: The steamer Rabine, en route from New York to Tampa and Mobile, via Key West, is not expected here until Sunday, having left New York Tuesday night, three days late. The steamer Comal, due to leave New York on January 20th, will miss one trip, hence there will be no Mallory passenger ship here Wednesday, the 24th, and no sailing to Tampa and Mobile on that date. The steamer Chippewa, a freighter, will leave New York on January 30th, for Key West, Tampa and Mobile. The steamer Henry R. Mallory is on the run this week from New York to Galveston, so there will be no boat to Galveston until January 28th. The steamer Alamo, due on Saturday from Tampa and Mobile, en route to New York, will probably be a day or two late, having sailed from Key West for Tampa late last week. The steamer Concha from Galveston to New York, is expected Monday night on regular schedule.

The city council met in regular session Tuesday evening, but it was a short one. The principal business transacted being the passage, on its second reading, of an ordinance permitting the Western Union to lay conduits along Whitehead street from South Beach to Caroline, down Caroline to New, and down New to the Western Union building. Upon motion in the morning paper, in which it stated that the police department was not in sympathy with the "lid" movement of the sheriff, was referred to the mayor, with the request that he investigate the matter.

The Rotary luncheon, held Wednesday, was well attended and proved very interesting to all present. The luncheon was presided over by President George W. Allen and addresses were made by Rotarians Victor H. Chase, R. C. Carrol, W. H. Malone, W. D. Cash and W. R. Warren. Guests of the club were Rev. J. W. Hickerson and Rev. L. H. Miller, who also gave interesting talks. At the next luncheon there will be an election of directors for the next term.

Miss Ella Patterson entertained at auction bridge Tuesday afternoon at her home on Caroline street, in honor of her sister, Mrs. W. E. Shedd, of Fort Monroe, Va. After a number of interesting games of auction bridge were played and the scores added, Mrs. A. M. Dobson was given first prize for the married ladies and Miss Jennie Williams first prize for the single ladies. Mrs. G. M. Anderson received the consolation prize. Refreshments were served.

The two evangelist meetings on Southard street still draw crowds. Rev. Hickerson, of the Baptist tent, is still the drawing card, and Rev. Miller, who has charge of the music, is in itself a part of the worship. Rev. Martin, of the big tabernacle, on Southern street, and Griffin Alley, has been giving some sound gospel during the week. Winning Souls was his text for Tuesday night and Wednesday Why Was Christ Crucified, and the attendance continues large. The Salvation Army is giving a series of Bible lectures, which are very instructive and interesting. Besides these the usual church mid-week services are being

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

15 DEY STREET

THEODORE N. VAIL
PRESIDENT

NEW YORK July 28th, 1915.

Memo. to Mr. Carty :-

Mr. Vail would like to have a report made on the possibility of connecting Key West and Cuba by telephone, and whether any existing cables could be utilized for that purpose.

Please also give cost &c.

F. D. Bowen

802684

SUBJECT: KEY WEST, FLA. Proposed Toll Line.

SOUTHERN BELL TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH COMPANY
INCORPORATED

W. T. GENTRY, PRESIDENT

ATLANTA, GA., Aug. 30, 1915.

IN REPLY TO YOURS OF

Rec'd 9/1
Ack. ____
Ans'd ____
Filed ____

Mr.U.N.Bethell, Senior Vice President,
American Telephone & Telegraph Co.,
15 Dey St., New York.

Dear Mr.Bethell:

I enclose copy of memorandum from President Vail, through his secretary Mr.Bowen, dated July 28th, asking information as to the cost of connecting Key West, Fla. with the Southern Bell Telephone System, and I also enclose copy of my reply, dated August 28th.

I am sending this for your information, as I understand there are already under consideration certain plans for long distance telephone extension, which might include Key West.

Yours very truly,

W. T. Gentry

President.

course.

On Monday, February 14, a race for express cruisers from Miami to Palm Beach and return along the ocean route, will be held at 9 o'clock.

On Saturday, February 19, a race for express cruisers from Miami to Key West will start at 9 o'clock.

Friday is expected to be the most interesting day of the regatta, as two races take place on that day that are attracting as much attention of motor boat enthusiasts as is the Fisher trophy race. In addition to the second heat of the Fisher trophy race, the 10-mile express cruiser race and the two-mile championship of the world have an international aspect, as it is in these races that world speed records probably will be broken. Many owners of speedy boats have decided not to enter them in the Fisher $5,000 trophy race, but put them in these races in order to try to break existing records.

Sightseers were advised this morning to take the causeway, in order to park on either the bayfront of Miami Beach or Star Island; the Collins bridge, in order to park on Belle Isle or on the bayfront of Miami Beach. Entrances to parking spaces on bay front are located at Tenth street, Eleventh street and Fourteenth street, Miami Beach.

C. F. Chapman is general chairman of the various regatta committees and the personnel of the committee follows:

Race committee—C. F. Chapman, New York, N. Y.; C. W. Kotcher, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Wadman, New York, N. Y.; Carl G. Fisher, Indianapolis, Ind.; Sheldon Clark, Chicago, Ill.

Judges, at start and finish—A. J. McLeod (chairman), Algonac, Mich.; O. J. Mulford, Detroit, Mich.; J. A. Allison, Indianapolis, Ind.; Huston Wyeth, Miami, Fla.

Judges of the course—R. A. Schatz (chairman), Detroit, Mich.; G. W. Vaughn, Monroe, Mich.; F. D. Lawley, Boston, Mass.; R. E. Power, Cleveland, O.; W. C. Morehead, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. L. Hacker, Detroit, Mich.; L. L. [illegible], Albany, N. Y.

Timers—H. [illegible] White (chairman), New York, N. Y.; H. L. Stone, New York, N. Y.; [illegible] A. Parsons, Cleveland, O.; M. [illegible] Cornell Jr., Middletown, Conn.

Technical committee in charge of competing boats—A. J. Utz (chairman), Buffalo, N. Y.; W. B. Gibb, Middleton, Conn.; W. Moreton, Boston, Mass.; Frank D. Gheen, Daytona Beach, Fla.

Committee in charge of patrol—H. R. Duckwall (chairman), Indianapolis, Ind.; G. A. Wood, Detroit, Mich.; L. A. Young, Detroit, Mich.

Committee in charge of course—A. C. Newby (chairman), Indianapolis, Ind.; John Levi, Miami Beach, Fla.

Entertainment and publicity committee—Guy W. Livingston, Gordon Nye, Rex Wadman, C. A. Sawyer.

Official Photographer—M. Rosenfeld, New York, N. Y.

Chauffeur is Charged Murder--Ran Down a Raleigh Chemist

(By Associated Press)

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 10.—The Wake county grand jury today returned a [illegible] of murder against Ira Thompson, [illegible] chauffeur, who ran over with [illegible] automobile and killed Prof. J. M. [illegible] Russell, chemist at the Raleigh experiment station [illegible] days ago.

Dr. [illegible] who was on his way home [illegible] night, was walking in the middle [illegible] street, on account of the snow, [illegible] the machine hit and instantly [illegible] him. Thompson is alleged to [illegible] failed to stop after the accident had run over the chemist.

Last [illegible] gar sold in Pensacola. Ask your dealer.—Adv.

officer, and that if it should be proven that the report was erroneous, the officer might later be given a hearing. "He did the only thing a man could do at that distance," said the county solicitor, "as he had had no opportunity to make a personal investigation."

Warrant for Bishop

The county solicitor said that Prince Miller, proprietor of a restaurant in colored town, swore out a warrant against Bishop today charging the ex-deputy with assault and battery. "So far as I am concerned," said the prosecutor, "the case will be handled just the same as any other."

W. C. McHale, city policeman, who was handcuffed by Bishop to a negro prisoner, did not deny today that he had been so handled by the deputy sheriff, but declined to make a statement of the affair. "I have given a promise," he said, "to Deputy Sheriffs John Gay and M. H. Rolfe not to discuss the matter until the return of Sheriff Allen. I have made a report of the affair to my superior officer, Chief of Police R. M. Dillon."

McHale intimated that the reason he apparently submitted to the indignity was because of his desire to avoid a conflict between two branches of the law, the police department and the sheriff's office.

COMMENCE THE LAYING OF TELEPHONE CABLES KEY WEST TO HAVANA

These Three Cables Will Be the Longest Telephone Cables in the World—Finish in Fortnight

(By Associated Press)

KEY WEST, Fla., Feb. 10.—Work of laying the cables between Key West and Havana that in a fortnight will make it possible to talk over the telephone from New York to Havana, was begun yesterday.

The telephone cables, three in number, and the longest in the world, are being constructed by the Cuban-American Telephone and Telegraph Company, owned jointly by two American concerns, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the International Telephone and Telegraph Company. The cables were made in England and the actual work is being done by the British cable ship Stephan, a vessel captured from Germany. It is planned to have them in operation in two weeks.

The three lines will not lie together but will be placed several miles apart at the Cuban and Florida ends. From Key West the cables will connect with the lines of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, a part of the Bell System which radiates over the country.

Big Coal Contract To Be Awarded Soon

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Bids will be opened February 28, the shipping board announced today, for supplying approximately 2?2,000 tons of coal for government-owned ships at Atlantic ports for a year.

Delivery of 225,000 tons is required at Norfolk, 180,000 tons at Philadelphia, 150,000 tons at New York, 75,000 tons at Baltimore, 30,000 tons at Savannah, 18,000 tons at Jacksonville, and 17,500 tons at Boston. The board recently accepted an offer for 300,000 tons at New York for $7.39 a ton.

Large stock glass, all kinds. Ralley-Milam Hardware company.—Adv.

eral; Will H. Hays, of Indiana, for postmaster-general, and Henry Wallace, of Iowa, for secretary of agriculture, are selections which those in position to know, now regard as practically certain.

Yet even in respect to these it is realized there may be many a slip between the first of February and the first of March.

For the secretaryship of war, several men still are mentioned in gossip close to the president-elect. Prominent among them is John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, whose name also is linked repeatedly with the navy and treasury portfolios.

Lowden for the Navy

Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, is another mentioned as a possibility for the secretaryship of the navy, and the friends of Andrew M. Mellon, of Pennsylvania, still are urging his qualifications to be secretary of the treasury. For the latter post it is understood that Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, once conceded to have an inside track, no longer is a serious possibility.

Senator A. B. Fall, of New Mexico, is believed to be under serious consideration for secretary of the interior, and whether he goes into the place, it is understood to depend largely on his own inclination. For the same place John Hays Hammond, of New York, is being strongly recommended by some republicans.

It is in regard to the secretaryships of labor and of commerce that Mr. Harding's mind is believed to be farthest from a decision. The records and qualifications of several men are said to be under investigation in connection with the labor portfolio, one of the latest to receive prominent support being J. A. Davis, of Pittsburgh, formerly a steel worker and now a banker. The place at the head of the commerce department is expected to be the last of all to be filled and it may fall to one now mentioned for a post ranking nearer the top of the list.

No Announcement Yet

It is certain that Mr. Harding will take no definite steps until he has held further conferences with his advisers and next week is expected to see the beginning of a series of consultations here that will bring the problem to a decision. It is unlikely that any appointments will be announced, however, until a day or two before the inauguration.

In addition to his work on correspondence which Mr. Harding began last night within a few hours after his arrival here, he had appointments today with John Barrett, former head of the Pan-American union, and Mrs. William H. Felton, of Cartersville, Ga.

Mr. Barrett brought a pressing invitation to the president-elect to go to New York in April for the unveiling of a memorial erected by Bolivia.

Although his vacation is at an end, Mr. Harding will take a plentiful share of outdoor exercise during his stay in St. Augustine and he began today by allotting the afternoon to golf.

Penna. Ry. Blocked Bad Freight Wreck

(By Associated Press)

BALTIMORE, Feb. 10.—A freight train wreck in Union tunnel, of the Pennsylvania railroad here early today blocked both tracks so badly that officials of the company said it would take from 18 to 20 hours to clear them sufficiently to permit passage of traffic. Meanwhile, all passenger trains are being detoured over the Baltimore & Ohio between this city and Washington. No one was hurt.

BUYING FOR PROFITS

Eighty percent of the large profits in Miami real estate have been made by northern people. The completion of the Causeway to Miami Beach gives residents of Miami a similar opportunity for profit. The Alton Beach Realty Company.—Adv.

timore. The outcome of the investigation, if there was one, was never made public.

Lieut. Rupp had just previously faced a court-martial on a charge of conduct unbecoming to an officer. Later it was reported that he had been transferred to Honolulu and the public thought that the court-martial took this means of settling the case.

Rupp served through the war as a captain of the quartermaster corps. He was at one time stationed at Camp Dix and had a reputation at Langley field as one of the most proficient administrative officers ever stationed at the post.

MURDERER CAPTURED AFTER LONG BATTLE WITH 100 POLICEMEN

Negro, Who Had Just Killed a Negress, Puts Up Six-Hour Fight Before Giving In, Mortally Wounded

(By Associated Press)

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 10.—A six-hour battle between a negro, who had shot and killed a woman in the house where he was living and nearly 100 policemen and firemen, resulted in the capture of the man, mortally wounded, and the injuring of four policemen.

Pistols, axes, high-pressure fire hose, sulphur candles and other chemicals were used against the negro, who had barricaded himself in the house.

Attention was attracted to the negro, who was known as William Dresen, "Alabama Joe," and other names, when he shot Grace Robinson, a negress, and threw her body out of the house. A negro policeman attempted to arrest him and he was shot in the leg. Reserves were sent for and when they attempted to break into the house, the negro appeared with two pistols and fired rapidly, wounding another policeman in the head.

Barricaded Doors

Dresen managed to barricade the doors and the police called upon the fire department for assistance. A high-pressure hose was kept in operation and, every time the negro appeared at a window he was driven back by a rush of water, but not before he managed to fire several more shots.

Two other patrolmen were injured. The besiegers then resorted to strategy and procured sulphur candles and other chemicals from a hospital to drive him out. The negro, however, kept all windows open and this mode of attack failed.

Finally, Richard Anderson, a negro member of the police vice squad, managed to get into the house unseen by the barricaded man and the two met at a stairway. There was a fusillade of shots and "Alabama Joe" tumbled to the bottom of the stairs. Anderson was not hurt. Six policemen seized the wounded negro and an examination at the hospital showed he had been shot six times. It is believed he received some of the wounds before Anderson fired at him.

Woman Judge Takes Office At Greenville

(By Associated Press)

GREENVILLE, S. C., Feb. 10.—Mrs. Fannie C. Scott, the first woman to be elected to a public office in South Carolina, yesterday assumed the office of judge of probate of Greenville county.

was ordered reported [illegible] standings that it would [illegible] amendment when it reac[illegible] of the senate. It was [illegible] meant that the unanimous [illegible] obtained for its favorab[illegible]

The bill was accepted [illegible] law for the Johnson bill [illegible] house, prohibiting immi[illegible] for dependents of aliens [illegible] United States.

The substitute was [illegible] months during which [illegible] will continue considerat[illegible] ment immigration legisla[illegible]

BUSINESS BLOC[illegible] FOR $75,00[illegible] BY COHEN'[illegible]

Haylin Building Ch[illegible] Again at Good [illegible] Has a Frontage [illegible] Feet on Miami[illegible]

One of the largest [illegible] town property this se[illegible] been consummated [illegible] the John Haylin bloc[illegible] east corner of South[illegible] and S. W. Second st[illegible] and Fourteenth stree[illegible] Simmons by Isidor C[illegible] who has made severa[illegible] vestments in Miami[illegible] cently. The consider[illegible] 000.

The property com[illegible] fronting 124 feet o[illegible] avenue and 70 feet [illegible] street, improved [illegible] block building conta[illegible] store rooms and fiv[illegible] five rooms each, wi[illegible] south end of the bu[illegible] spur connecting wi[illegible] East Coast Railroa[illegible] makes the property [illegible] ners and adds mater[illegible]

The building was [illegible] years ago by John [illegible] nati and shortly aft[illegible] to Mrs. Carrie. Eb[illegible] about a year ago t[illegible] banker from South[illegible]

Mr. Cohen repo[illegible] vival in real estate, [illegible] tral business prop[illegible]

HOTEL MAN W[illegible] TO SHIEL[illegible]

"They're Impor[illegible] mate," Kenn[illegible] Allister Ch[illegible]

There was con[illegible] kitchens of the [illegible] when a sheriff's d[illegible] a warrant for t[illegible] Cherry, sworn out[illegible] in the hotel. The[illegible] ever, saved the da[illegible] Cherry is a valu[illegible] able part of the [illegible] dismissed in city [illegible] afternoon.

"There should [illegible] chefs, just the s[illegible] and diplomats, [illegible] ger W. S. Kenn[illegible] Chefs and cooks [illegible] hotels can't be [illegible] during the busy [illegible] It's outlandish t[illegible] ple a big hotel [illegible] swearing out a [illegible] chef."

The case was [illegible] battle which to[illegible] ago in the hotel [illegible]

continent may be, but apart from that it seems that we are climbing the hill steadily, and, although the way is hard, we shall safely reach the summit."

The retailers of England also feel hopeful as to the future.

"A state of hope for better things rather than actual fulfillment is virtually the position of trade today," is the way the Retailers' Association sums up the retailers point of view of the trading outlook. It is added, however, that the optimistic feeling bids fair to be translated into business in the early future.

"JAIL STORMERS" TO FACE TRIAL AT 10 TOMORROW

TRIAL OF THIRTEEN ALLEGED VIOLATORS CHARGED WITH ATTEMPT TO LYNCH NEGRO—WITHOUT BOND

PALATKA, March 8.—Judge J. C. Calhoun of the county court set the trial of the thirteen men, held for their alleged implication in the storming of the Putnam county jail early Friday in an attempt to remove Arthur Johnson, negro, for 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

None of the men has been able to furnish the $15,000 bond fixed by Judge Calhoun.

Johnson, who now is confined in the jail at Jacksonville, was accused of the murder at Gainesville February 24 of H. C. Cross of Albany, Ga., an employe of the state road department. Several of those held in the Putnam county jail on three charges in connection with the storming of the jail are road department employes. Announcement was made at the department today that every male employe at Gainesville would be discharged and re-employed only when he had proved he did not participate in the jail attack.

THE WEATHER

The following report of weather conditions and temperatures was issued today by the United States Weather Bureau Station in Key West. It covers the weather taken at 8 a. m. today and reports the lowest temperatures last night:

Station	Tem.
Abilene (cloudy)	40
Atlanta (clear)	36
Boston (clear)	16
Buffalo (cloudy)	10
Charleston (clear)	44
Chicago (clear)	26
Corpus Christi (clear)	62
[illegible]	54
Galveston (clear)	56
Hatteras (cloudy)	40
Huron (clear)	18
Jacksonville (clear)	42
KEY WEST (cloudy)	67
Louisville (pt. cloudy)	30
Miami (clear)	60
New Orleans (clear)	48
New York (clear)	22
St. Louis (snowing)	32
Tampa (clear)	48
Washington (clear)	30
Williston (pt. cloudy)	10

FLORIDA CATTLE MEN MEET NEXT WEEK UNUSUAL PROGRAM

DELAND, March 8.—The fourth annual meeting of the Cattle Raisers' Association of Florida will be held here Tuesday and Wednesday, March 13-14, with a number of strong speakers on the program, and President Garret Murphy in the chair. A feature of the program will be a rodeo on Wednesday afternoon, in which cowboys will take characteristic parts.

TO RESIGN; WILL PROMOTE OIL COMPANY

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, March 8.—C. H. Huston, of Tennessee, assistant secretary of commerce, is expected to resign in the near future to accept the presidency of a world commerce corporation, a new body being organized in New York and Pittsburgh.

The purpose of the commerce corporation is principally to acquire control of the oil lands in Venezuela and Central America, as well as to establish a shipping service to market their product.

GERMANY REPORTED NOW BUYING UP UNITED STATES SHIPPING VESSELS

LONDON, March 8.—Germany already has acquired a large part of the United States shipping board fleet which is being sold as a result of the defeat of President Harding's ship subsidy bill, the Daily Mail states.

The Northcliffe papers give as an instance the fact that the Harriman group has acquired, for the North German Lloyd Company, six combined passenger and cargo steamers, ranging from eight to ten thousand tons, destined for South American trade.

Hugo Stinnes has bought twelve vessels ranging from four to eight thousand tons, comprising the shipping board's Baltic and Mediterranean fleets.

JAPANESE 'ERIEMARU' UNDER OWN STEAM CHURNS HER WAY OFF ROCK; MINUS CARGO

The Japanese Steamer "Eriemaru," under her own steam, late today, was off the coral bar on Colorado Reef, where she grounded yesterday, it was announced here this afternoon. The cargo of the "Eriemaru" was thrown overboard before she was able to pull off the bar.

The Wrecking Tug "Relief," which left this city at 3 o'clock to go to the assistance of the ship, received a wireless from the steamer stating that she was off the bar and was proceeding to her destination. The "Relief" returned to port.

Western Union Co. Increases Office And Equipment Here

WESTERN UNION TRAFFIC ENGINEER PRAISES LOCAL STAFF AND EQUIPMENT AT KEY WEST—CHANGES WILL BE MADE IMMEDIATELY.

Owing to increased business through the local Western Union Telegraph office, facilities will be increased considerably and the office enlarged within a short time, it was announced here late yesterday, by C. S. Crowder, traffic engineer of the company, who spent yesterday in the city looking over the local situation.

The traffic department of the local office will be moved to the second story of the building on Greene street which the company now occupies. The first floor of the building will be used by the commercial force only, including the manager.

Mr. Crowder, who is on an inspection trip of all Western Union company holdings, was much impressed with the local office and regards it as a model office. He declares he has not yet seen an office on his trip so far which surpasses it.

The statement made by Mr. Crowder that the facilities will be enlarged here was gladly received by the employes of the company as the local branch has been handicapped for lack of room.

J. W. Atkins is cable manager, while E. C. Hyder, is office manager of the local branch.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL SERVICES OF THE LATE JUDGE W. HUNT HARRIS

Beneath a rose-covered mound in Key West Cemetery lies all that is mortal of the late Judge W. Hunt Harris. Throngs who gathered at the cemetery yesterday afternoon to pay homage to the late jurist, benefactor and friend stood with bowed heads as the casket was lowered into its last resting place.

The funeral procession, which was one of the largest in the history of the Island City, moved forward from the late residence of the judge on Caroline street at 4.25 o'clock.

The impressive rites of the Episcopal Church were held over the body at St. Paul's Episcopal Church. Rev. C. R. D. Crittenton officiated.

"Abide With Me" was sweetly sung by Miss Aileen Werner, of New York.

As the funeral procession moved forward from the church to the City Cemetery, citizens thronged the streets on either side, evidence of the high esteem in which the well-known criminal judge and citizen was held by the entire community.

At the City Cemetery, following the ceremonies of the church, fellow members of the Anchor Lodge and the P. O. S. of A. took charge of the services and conducted a most touching and impressive ceremony. Services of other lodges were suspended owing to the lateness of the hour.

In the cortege were members of the police department, Boy Scouts, Patriotic Order Sons of America, Patriotic Daughters of America, Elks, Masons, Cuban Order Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias.

The following acted as pallbearers: Frank H. Ladd, B. L. Grooms, R. B. Gilbert, Charles Roberts, Juan Carbonell, Fred Trevor and H. H. Taylor

Key West Citizen, July 7, 1927

SHIP COMING TO LAY NEW CABLE TO PUNTA RASSA

WESTERN UNION LINE LAID IN 1890 TO BE RE-ROUTED AND REPLACED IN VERY NEAR FUTURE

Cable ship Cyrus W. Field is en route from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to Key West to work on the west coast cables of the Western Union Telegraph Company, J. W. Atkins, local cable manager, has been informed.

The vessel is the latest type of cable craft and is practically new, having been launched from the shipyard ways a little more than a year ago. While not built for speed, she makes good time, and may be expected to make this port within the next few days.

The main mission of the Field to Key West is to reroute and relay with new material the old cable, laid in 1890 to Punta Rassa via Sanibel island, a distance of 118.6 miles. The proposed change in the route will lay the cable along Punta Rassa channel and increase the distance about five miles. It will follow closely the route of the other cable, with two conductors, to Punta Rassa, laid in 1924. The one to be changed carries but one wire.

Key West, as shown by Mr. Atkins, is one of the most important cable centers in the country.

Branching out from this point the Western Union has the two cables to Punta Rassa connecting with a line direct to New York; three to Havana and one to Miami carrying three wires.

The Miami cable forms another direct connection with the mainland points. It follows Hawk channel and measures 132½ miles in length.

The cables to Havana vary in length though ending at the same point. They measure 160.6, 98.3 and 98.6 miles respectively. The reason for this, Mr. Atkins explains, is the varying surface of the ocean floor, the submarine mountain ranges crossed by the lines, and one being laid taunter than the others. He says the deepest water between Key West and Havana gives a sounding of 1,000 fathoms, or 6,000 feet. He has a closely detailed drawing of the ocean bed showing every elevation and descent. The cable which strikes the greater mountains must of necessity be longer than those finding a smoother route.

Mr. Atkins has witnessed the gradual growth of the cable business here, covering a period of 44 years. In 1883 he came from [illegible], Tennessee, to be cable

She's the Youngest Flyer

Rosemarie Jane Schloe, the 10-year-old daughter of Edward F. Schloe, president of the Wayco Air Service Inc. of Detroit, will be a passenger on Miss Wayco, one of the planes entered in the national air race which starts from Detroit. The little passenger the otherday christened the plane in which she will fly across the country.

China His Goal

Lieutenant Herbert L. Kindred of Dallas, Tex., Chicago-to-Dallas air mail pilot, has entered the Dallas-to-Hongkong race for the $25,000 offered by W. E. Easterwood, Jr., of Dallas. He plans to fly in a special monoplane now under con-

"VOODOO DOCTORS" OF HAVANA BARELY FAIL IN ABDUCTION

(Continued from Page One)

frightened negro in the room dropped Frances on the floor and dashed into her clothes closet.

William was right behind him and tried to lock him in, but the negro summoned his wits and knocking the boy to the floor as he burst open the closet door, leaped out the open room door and followed his companion.

Breaking in on a victrola fox trot the whole affair happened so quickly that children of the party hardly understood what it was all about.

They reached the room in time to see William sprawling on the floor, and, when he excitedly told what he had seen his brother called the police and sent for Mr. and Mrs. Longworth.

By the time police and [illegible] arrived it was too late to trace the kidnapers, but William's statement that they were negroes leads

Boy And Girl Se Reform Schoo Local Juve

Juvenile court, Ileen Williams presi day dismissed the Leroy Rivas, the 13 charged with compli larizing the Avila on Duval street; se There was no evide to connect the boy Judge Williams stat Willie Gardner, with stealing from plead guilty to most and was ordered s form school for thi There was a clos the case of Norma old girl. She was the reform school Ocala.

PASSING DA

Coral Coming

Mallory line st New York to Galv arrive here next S carrying freight

Son Is Born

An eight-pound this morning to Joseph B. Gates 704 Caroline stre

O. E. S. To Meet

Fern Chapter Eastern Star, wi its weekly mee night at 8 o'clock will be put on.

Palma To Mobile

The car ferry leaves today f she will go into [illegible] annual scraping general overhau will require, some a week. When th another of the f is said.

Thompson Insan

Ivan Thompso who became de detained in the been pronounce nacy board and wired for a nur him to the as hoetchie.

Fernandez Bon

Jesus Fernan federal court w a preliminary S. Commissio Gwynn yesterd with smuggling quarts of cha steamship Gov Saturday morn Customs Inspe Williams, Jr., a ders made the

Destroyers Du

U. S. S. D

Key West Citizen, April 12, 1930

EST FIREMEN RETURN WITH HONORS ATTAINED ERO BEACH CONVENTION

DER MAKING OR BIG RE- TO BE PUT IRE STATION

e firemen, headed P. Pinder, ar- evening over the Vero Beach, where silver cup as the the all other teams he drills and other ducted in connec- tournament which ate convention held four days. Jack- was selected as the for next year.

y West teams, paid triumphed over xt to the lowest Key West's paid de- made the time in with its volunteer ring up 3 minutes ds, while Miami's inutes flat.

er Teams made by the other part in the races was ates and 11 seconds; minutes and 13 sec- minutes and 2 sec- Jacksonville, 3 min- seconds, and Winter utes and 34 seconds. each hose truck was team competing for The first event was making a Siamese, owing water. The was a run of 200 feet connection with hy- owing water. The lying hook-up at a 00 feet.

ge Crowd West delegation was arrival last evening the boulevard by a aded by the local which led the pa- through many of the and entered on Fleming driv- Owing to the No. 1 fire a large crowd was street the home- were congregated thoroughfare, over ge moved, and the

KEY WEST WILL GET ADDITIONAL CABLE TO CUBA

THREE NOW IN TELEPHONE SERVICE NOT SUFFICIENT TO CARRY TRAFFIC, OFFICIALS SAY

A new cable is to be laid between Key West and Havana.

This will give the Cuban-American Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the American Telephone and Telegraph Company four cables from this city to the Cuban metropolis.

An Associated Press dispatch from New York says:

The Cuban Telephone Company, owned jointly by the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation, and which operates the submarine cables between Key West, Fla., and Havana, has just arranged for the laying of an additional cable to take care of the growing telephone traffic between the United States and Cuba.

The cable, which will embody the very latest developments in design and manufacture, will be approximately 127 miles long, and will be the first of such a length to employ a wide range of frequencies and will also be non-loaded and provide in a single cable as many telephone circuits as are included in all three of the present cables on this route.

Inquiry discloses that no one here has any specific information about the matter, although it has been known for several weeks that the cable would probably be laid. The three cables now in use were laid in 1921 and 1922. The Bell Telephone Company has no connection with the Cuban-American service except that it is employed to keep the cables in working order here.

PROGRESSIVES HOLD MEETING

REPUBLICANS HOLD SESSION AT JACKSON

GANGSTER, TAKEN HERE IS SERVING AT LEAVENWORTH

MORRIS WEINER, RUM AND DOPE PEDDLER, IN U. S. PRISON; ALSO FACES LONG STATE SENTENCE

Morris Weiner, Chicago bootlegger and dope-peddler, arrested here in December by U. S. Deputy Marshal A. H. McInnis and J. G. Coyle, U. S. narcotic agent, is now serving a three-year team in the federal "pen" at Ft. Leavenworth, Kan., and will have to serve a state sentence of from one to 14 years when he is released by the government. This information is brought here by Mr. Coyle, who is in the city to confer with local customs officers.

The taking of Weiner here on December 21 caused considerable interest because his reputation as a law-breaker was almost nation-wide.

He had jumped bonds totaling $22,500 in Chicago, and made his way to Cuba. The Cuban police, learning that he was wanted in this country, did not arrest him, but deported him, after notifying federal officers what boat he would be sent out on. He was met here, and taken to Chicago by Mr. Coyle.

The federal charge against him was violation of the Harrison anti-narcotic law. He was sent to Leavenworth, despite the fact that the government had already collected his $12,500 bond.

A state charge of arson was made against him growing out of the burning of a building in which he was operating a "moonshine still" in the heart of Chicago. An aged man was burned to death in a fire which followed explosion of the still. Weiner, himself, was so badly burned that more than 200 square inches of skin was grafted on his body. He was in the hospital eight months after the accident.

It was immediately after his release from the hospital that he was arrested by both federal and state officers. He posted bonds of $12,500 and $10,000 respectively and went to Cuba.

BOARD DEPLORES SWEETING DEATH

STATE DEMOCRATIC BODY PASSES RESOLUTION ABOUT LOCAL MAN'S PASSING

Resolutions of regret at the death of Theodore A. Sweeting, of this city, were adopted at the

39 Cars of Pineapples Come In On Two Ferries

The F. E. C. ferries brought 39 cars of pineapples last night, with 19 on the Flagler and 20 on the Parrott. They are being repacked today, as "working" the cars has been transferred from night to day. There are almost 100 men employed at present at the docks.

OTHER PROJECTS INCLUDED IN HARBOR BILL

REPRESENTATIVE RUTH BRYAN OWEN SUCCEEDS IN GETTING RECOGNITION FOR MIAMI AND OKEECHOBEE

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Representative Ruth Bryan Owen, who had been working several weeks to secure the inclusion of Miami and Okeechobee projects in the current rivers and harbors bill, expressed gratification today that the committee included such two developments, in view of the general scaling down of Okeechobee and Caloosahatchee river improvements, to get over $4,000,000 as a result of the rivers and harbors committee action.

BODY OF DEAD WOMAN FOUND

NAVY DEPARTMENT EMPLOYEE FOUND NEAR ARLINGTON CEMETERY

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—A few hours after finding her abandoned blood-spattered automobile, the body of Miss Mary Baker, navy department employee, was discovered wedged into a culvert near Arlington National Cemetery today.

Police after the examination said she had been shot to death.

Funeral For Mrs. Edwards Here On Monday Afternoon

The body of Mrs. Roy Edwards, who was killed in an automobile accident a few days ago, will arrive in Key West on tomorrow afternoon's train.

The funeral will be held on Monday afternoon at 4:30 o'clock from the residence, 1106 Eaton street to the St. Paul's Episcopal church.

WANTS BISHOP HEARD RELATIVE TO PROHI ISSUE

REPRESENTATIVE TINKHAM DEMANDS SENATE COMMITTEE CALL JAMES CANNON INTO PROBE

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, April 12.—Representative Tinkham of Massachusetts said today he would demand that the senate lobby committee call Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist-Episcopal church for investigation into his prohibition activities.

LOCAL FISHERMEN REPORTED ADRIFT

KING GOMEZ AND COMPANION SAID TO BE IN GULF WITH BOAT, WITHOUT GASOLINE

King Gomez, local fisherman, and a companion whose name cannot be learned, is said to be adrift without gasoline for their motor boat somewhere southwest of Sand Key.

It was impossible at 2 o'clock today to verify most of the reports. It was claimed that a radio call had been received here from a vessel which offered to take Gomez and his companion off his helpless boat, but that they refused to quit the craft. No such message has been received at the local naval station.

Other reports say that local fishermen have gone to look for the pair. This could not be verified before The Citizen went to press. One story has it that the men have been missing four days.

With the gulf as rough as it is at present, a boat with a dead engine would not last long, local fishermen say.

Official Organ of Local Cuban Society Just Out

The current issue of "Luz Y Verdad," official organ of Orden Caballero, local Cuban society, has just come from the press. It contains matter of interest to Cubans both here and in other cities. Among several illustrations, is a likeness of Cuban Consul Jorge R. Ponce. The publication is issued three times a year. It is printed by the Florida Press, of this city.

Key West Citizen, 15 December 1930

Laying Cable To Cuba Will Start Here Late Today

WHITE WAY WILL BE ILLUMINATED, BEGINNING NOW

LIGHTS ON DUVAL TO BE TURNED ON TONIGHT; MERCHANTS CONTRIBUTE AND ELECTRIC COMPANY HELPS

Duval street white way will be lighted tonight and every other night through January 1.

J. L. Stowers, who launched a movement late last week to obtain the money necessary to do this, got the required sum early today and the lights will be turned on tonight.

They will burn through the Christmas holiday season and be turned off at midnight on the evening of January 1.

Mr. Stowers states that the $150 he obtained to pay for the service is considerably below the electric company's regular rate. The difference is the company's contribution to the cause. Following are those who subscribed and the amounts:

The First National Bank, $10.00,
Juan Carbonell, $10.00,
J. L. Stowers Music Co., $5.00,
Gardner's Pharmacy, $5.00,
Frank Lewinsky, $5.00,
San Carlos Book Store, $5.00,
Theodore Holtsberg & Son, $5.00,
E. Sands Pool Room, 5.00,
S. H. Kress Company, 5.00,
Howard's Doughs, $5.00,
Frank Johnson Bazaar, $5.00,
Gas Service Company, $5.00,
Manhattan Cafe, $5.00,
D. Aronovitz & Son, $5.00,
O. K. Shoe Shop, $2.75,
Over Sea Cleaning and Pressing Works, $2.25,
George Kantor, $5.00,
L. N. Meltzer Buick Agency, $5.00,
Isadore Appelrouth, $5.00,
A. J. Page, $5.00,
Delmonico Restaurant, $5.00,
G. Frank Sawyer, $5.00,
Paul Lumley, $5.00,
A. Lucignani's, $5.00,
Key West Sunprint, Inc., $5.00,
Key West Citizen Publishing Co., $5.00,
Joe Pearlman, $5.00,
M. Cabrera, $5.00,
Centro Asturiana, $5.00.

New York Man Decides That Key West Waters Are Best Ever To Fish

German Cable Ship Neptune Arrived Off Fort Taylor Last Night; Shore End Laying To Start

Laying of a new telephone circuit cable from this city to Havana was due to start late this afternoon. It will not require more than two full days, if nothing unexpected occurs.

The German cable ship Neptune arrived off Fort Taylor from Hamburg last night and was scheduled to send ashore this end of the cable late this afternoon. This will be landed at the foot of Waddell street near the Coral Isle Casino.

The Neptune was to move some six miles off shore, the shore end of the cable was to be brought in by Wm. R. Porter's Petrel, and hauled ashore by a five-ton truck sent here from Miami last night for the purpose.

With this end secured, it will require only two full days to put down the cable between here and Havana, Manager Pittman, of the local telephone office, said this morning.

The cable is the joint property of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Cuban Telephone Company. It is being laid under the direction of engineers of the American company, however. A party of these, headed by James J. Pilliod, of New York, representing the company's chief construction engineer, and J. M. McClary, of Atlanta, "superintendent of long lines" for the Southeast, arrived last night and are at the Hotel Colonial.

The cable about to be laid is the fourth between the two cities, as the two companies have put down three in the past. The one now going down will exactly double the facilities, however. The old cables contain only a single circuit each; the new one contains three circuits.

Installation of the new cable is the result of increased business between the two countries, officials of the telephone company say. The added facilities will not be adequate for more than 10 years, if for that long, they ex-

3 DEAD AND TRIO MISSING IN BOAT SINKING AT MIAMI

ABOUT 135 PERSONS ON PLEASURE CRAFT WHICH EXPLODES AND GOES DOWN

(By Associated Press)

MIAMI, Dec. 15.—Check today accounted for 135 survivors of the Eureka II, excursion boat which burned south of here yesterday.

Three bodies were recovered.

It is said that possibly three are missing as officials are unable to check the exact number aboard the boat at the time of the explosion and fire. They are uncertain as to whether all are accounted for.

The Eureka exploded and sank 10 miles south of here yesterday with about 135 persons aboard. Most of these are accounted for today in an unofficial check of dead and those previously reported missing.

Three persons, including a local woman, are known to be dead. Fred Mobis, of Miami, who was picked up by a yacht, said as his rescue boat was en route ashore with 13 survivors, it passed close by a small fishing craft and he saw the body of one man and four of the excursion boat's passengers alive and well.

The fishing boat has not reported here at noon but Mobis, who is chief steward on the yacht Josephine, said the fishing craft was disabled and had probably put in somewhere south of here.

Oothers of the survivors were brought here on three boats.

High School P-T.A. To Meet Tomorrow Night; Rev. Nelson Will Talk

"Worthy Home Membership" will be the theme of a talk to be delivered tomorrow night by Rev. A. E. Nelson, of the Wesleyan church, at the regular meeting of the Junior-Senior high school P-T.A. at 8 o'clock.

There will also be an address by Mrs. Anna Guito.

An interesting contest, which has been in progress for some time, will be decided at this meeting. The competition was originally intended to ascertain which room of the school had most parents present at the meetings. It has, however, developed into a pleasant rivalry between the Junior and Senior departments, instead of between the rooms in general.

The two departments are reported to be at tie now, with tomorrow night's attendance to settle the contest.

Governor Cobb Sails With 223, Cuba-Bound

The Governor Cobb sailed for

Fires Of Rev Situation In

Boys And Girls Star

Ten of best young singers from every ... elimination contest last night. Professional

LOCAL JEWS HOLD HOLIDAY SERVICE

FEAST OF HANUKKAH OBSERVED IN THIS CITY YESTERDAY EVENING

Service in observance of the Jewish season, Hanukkah or Can-

Mr. and And ... S

Mr. and ... and little ... Canal Zon ... tornoon to ... season wil ... here. ... They tr ... Havana, t ... came as ... steamer, ...

Key West Citizen, 18 December 1930

phone Cable From Main-land To Island Republic Landed Successfully

Laying of the new telephone cable from Key West to Havana, begun here Tuesday afternoon, has been completed and the cable will be ready for use by tomorrow morning at the latest.

The Havana end of the cable was landed late yesterday afternoon, according to information reaching the local Southern Bell Telephone offices here.

The Key West end was landed here from the German cable ship Neptune Tuesday afternoon. Not the slightest difficulty was experienced here and none in the similar operation in Cuba according to advices sent here today.

It will be possible to use the cable tonight or early tomorrow morning, but it will not be put into regular use before the first of the year, it is announced.

The cable from Key West to Havana is the longest submarine telephone cable in existence, covering an average distance of more than 120 miles across the Florida Straits. In some places the water is more than a mile deep, with a pressure on the cable of approximately one ton per square inch.

The outstanding differences between the new cable and the old ones are that it is not loaded and the insulation is paragutta instead of gutta percha. Further, the electrical path will, due to use of this type cable, be of a superior grade.

The cable is made up of a single copper core, surrounded by six closely wound copper tapes, in a single layer. Around this assembly is a layer of paragutta, an insulating material of superior electrical properties. Outside the paragutta is wound a thin copper tape, with overlapping turns for protection against the teredo, a small water animal. Over this is laid six copper tapes, side by side, which form the principal part of the return circuit.

The whole is covered with a serving of cotton tape, around which there is a layer of jute. An armor of steel wires protects the cable. This armor is a tenth of an inch thick except at the shore ends, where it is made heavier as a protection against abrasion on the bottom, fouling of ship's anchors, nets and the like.

Except for the larger sections inshore, the cable has an outside diameter of about 1.20 inches and weighs approximately 6500 pounds per mile.

RAFAEL GARCIA WILL

J. Reuben Clark, new U. S. Ambassador to Mexico, shown with President Ortiz Rubio at the presidential palace in Mexico City, where he recently presented his credentials as envoy. Mr. Clark succeeded Dwight W. Morrow, who is now U. S. Senator from New Jersey.

CHRISTMAS FUNDS LOWER; PLEAS FOR DINNERS GROWING

FACED WITH NEED FOR TWICE AS MUCH RELIEF WORK AS LAST YEAR, WORKERS HAVE LESS

At least twice as many Christmas baskets will be needed here this year as last.

There is now less than one half as much money with which to buy these as was on hand at the same time last year.

Faced with these conditions, members of the Woman's Club and the Red Cross are preparing to buy supplies for these baskets tomorrow afternoon. Unless substantial financial assistance is received in the meantime, there will be many without baskets on Christmas morning, it is feared.

Last Christmas, the Woman's Club and Red Cross working together, put out 137 baskets. Cooperation with the Salvation Army made it certain that practically none of these went to homes that had already been supplied. This year, because of the financial depression, it is predicted that there will be calls for at least 221 baskets. All these appeals cannot be met with funds now in sight, it is pointed out.

Cash donations should be left at the Chamber of Commerce, in the Hotel Colonial building. Money will be of more benefit than edibles, it is explained, for the reason that local wholesale grocers have agreed to sell to the relief workers at wholesale prices. This means that money spent by them will go farther in relief work than if spent by individuals.

Although the city council recently voted $50 to be spent for Christmas baskets, this is insufficient to bring the amount in hand up to much more than half last year's total.

JEALOUSY LED TO DOUBLE KILLING

NOTED EXPLORER KILLED WIFE, SELF IN FIT OF ANGER, WITNESSES SAY

LIGHTHOUSES IN KEY WEST AREA HIGHLY PRAISED

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER SAYS THEIR SUPERIOR NOT TO BE FOUND ANYWHERE IN THE COUNTRY

Lighthouses in the Seventh district are as perfectly kept and as efficient as those to be found anywhere else in the country.

This is the opinion of Captain H. D. King, deputy commissioner of lighthouses, who arrived on the tender Ivy yesterday afternoon from Tortugas, after having inspected all of the houses on the reef from Miami down.

The captain told The Citizen this morning that the ideal weather conditions encountered were such as to make the voyage from Miami one of the most delightful he had ever experienced.

Superintendent W. W. Demeritt, who also made the trip, said that everything was in perfect condition. Captain King supplemented this statement by saying that for cleanliness and general efficiency he knows of no group of lights in the world comparable with those in the Seventh District.

Captain King was the first civilian to hold the position as superintendent of the local district the superintendency having always been held by officers of the navy.

There will be no inspection of the light stations on the West Coast by the deputy commissioner on this trip as he finds it necessary to return to Washington and will leave on the afternoon train for Jupiter. After inspecting that station he will proceed to the capital.

casts Florida 26,000,000 Bring $250,00

(By Associated JACKSONVILL Florida's gol crop is pouring in kets of the natio amounting to $25(is coming back to It is estimated the state marketi here that one-thi crop has gone to r the Florida citrus has received betw 000,000 and $20, return for it. Tl estimates the w crop return at bet 000,000 and $(The season's total through last Satu 7,759 cars with c counting for mor of the total.

The crop for th estimated at boxes.

$150,000,0 PASSED BY FOR FARM

MEASURE NOW GO ATE, THIS WI HALF-BILLION F RELIEF" TO DAT

(By Associated WASHINGTON, President Hoover's tion for an addition 000 appropriation farm board was pas the House and now senate.

Congress is asked t measure immediately can continue to mak grain and cotton seal porations. This amo priated, will bring th printed for the boa 000,000.

BLAST WRE PLANT OF

PUBLISHER'S WIF HE AND ANOTH CAS BLAN

(By Associated DALHART, Texas

celebrate 1930 as its tenth anniversary.

Inaugurated on election night, November 2, 1920, at the climax of the Harding-Cox campaign, it feels that despite its youth it really has done more than could have been dreamed of on that memorable night.

To KDKA, Pittsburgh, familiarly known on the air as "the pioneer of the vote at a time when crystal sets were nearly as expensive as the eight-tube receivers of today.

There also is a "father of broadcasting." He is H. P. Davis, vice president of the Westinghouse company, owner of KDKA, who conceived the idea of using the radio telephone for mass communication rather than merely for point to point messages.

In solving this problem it was decided to try out broadcasting. Through experiments with his station, Mr. Conrad was enabled to improve transmission considerably. His call letters then were 8XX.

Mr. Davis hit on the idea of broadcasting through a newspaper advertisement. A Pittsburgh paper carried the announcement of a de-

(Continued on Page Five)

NEW YORK JUDGE WHO IS MISSING LEFT LARGE SUM

SUPPOSED TO HAVE CARRIED WITH HIM ALL HIS FUNDS, $5,500. JURIST DID NOT TAKE $75,000 HE HAD

(By Associated Press)

NEW YORK, Sept. 12.—The New York World today says that examination of safe deposit boxes of Joseph Crater, missing supreme court justice, has resulted in the discovery of securities worth $75,000.

At the time of the justice's disappearance on August 6, he had virtually depleted his two bank accounts by withdrawing $5,500 and this was generally believed to be the extent of his wealth. Discovery of the securities was made by friends who point out that Crater had he wanted to do so, could have realized many times the sum he took with him.

Meanwhile police pressed the search for him in at least three places in the Adirondacks.

TWO KILLED AND 10 HURT IN FIRE

NEWARK TENEMENT BURNS; FIVE OF THOSE INJURED MAY DIE

(By Associated Press)

NEWARK, Sept. 12.—Two children were killed, and 10 adults injured today in a fire which destroyed a three story tenement on Prospect street. Five of the injured are in a critical condition.

The origin of the fire has not been learned. The child victims are John Romero, six, and Edward Barnes, five.

JOFFRE TELLS STORY OF WAR IN 20 WORDS

(By Associated Press)

PARIS, Sept. 12.—Marshal Joffre can emulate Calvin Coolidge as an historian of few words.

Addressing a delegation of Catalonians who called to salute him, he summed up the history of the world war in twenty words thusly:

"A people once dreamed of establishing a world hegemony. France ruined their project. And this was done at the Marne."

IRIGOYEN NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO GO AWAY INTO EXILE

FORMER ARGENTINE PRESIDENT IS PRISONER ON WARSHIP, NEW GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL SAYS

(By Associated Press)

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 12.—Sanchez Sorondo, minister of the interior, today informed the Associated Press that former President Hipolito Irigoyen is under arrest aboard the cruiser Belgrano and has not been permitted to leave Argentina jurisdiction.

The interior minister when interviewed by a correspondent, denied reports that Irigoyen will be transferred from the Belgrano to a steamer or landed at Montevideo. Minister said the cruiser is still in Argentine waters about two hours from Ladalta, awaiting orders.

DEMOCRATS WILL WAGE CAMPAIGN FOR ONE MONTH

STATE HEADQUARTERS GOING TO JACKSONVILLE; PARTY DOES NOT INTEND TO BE CAUGHT OFF GUARD

(By Associated Press)

JACKSONVILLE, Sept. 12.—Officers of the state democratic executive committee have been ordered transferred from Sanford to Jacksonville for the duration of the general election campaign which ends November 4, it was announced here today.

The offices will be under the supervision of H. H. Wells, of Chipley, chairman of the general committee; J. B. Hodges, of Lake City, chairman of the campaign committee; and George W. McCrory, of Sanford, secretary of the executive committee.

"While no expensive campaign is necessary at this time there, some little opposition to several democratic nominees for county offices and in one district, the first, the congressman has a republican opponent," Mr. McCrory said, expressing the opinion Congressman Drane will be re-elected easily over any opposition the republicans can offer.

CABLE TO CUBA FROM KEY WEST PERMIT ISSUED

WAR DEPARTMENT AGREES TO ANOTHER LINE CONNECTING THIS CITY WITH HAVANA

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Permission to lay a submarine cable between Key West harbor and Havana was granted today by the war department to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of Atlanta. The war department said consent had been given by President Hoover some time ago for laying and operation of such a cable.

In solving this problem it was decided to try out broadcasting. Through experiments with his station, Mr. Conrad was enabled to improve transmission considerably. His call letters then were 8XX.

Mr. Davis hit on the idea of broadcasting through a newspaper advertisement. A Pittsburgh paper carried the announcement of a de-

(Continued on Page Five)

this country. In addition to this basic rate of duty, there is a surtax of 3 per cent of the duty. Coffee shipped from the United States to Cuba is either reexported from this country or is sent to Cuba from one of the possessions of the United States, particularly Porto Rico.

Cuba is increasing its coffee growing and its coffee imports are decreasing. In 1928, the last complete year for which figures are available, 7,571,412 pounds of green coffee were imported by Cuba from the United States, while 267,872 pounds were imported from Porto Rico. Less than five years ago the imports of this coffee from Porto Rico, by Cuba, was more than 10,000,000 pounds, but just how much of this can be attributed to crop shortage is not known, it was said.

In 1928, Cuba was said to have imported, altogether 11,714,180 pounds of green coffee.

LAST OF TROOPS TO LEAVE SAAR

FRANCE AND GERMANY BOTH AGREE TO MOVE AT GENEVA MEETING

(By Associated Press)

GENEVA, Sept. 12.—The League of Nations council today decided that the last remaining defence force of French and Belgian troops should be withdrawn from the Saar district within the next three months.

This action was taken on the recommendation of Senator Scialoja, of Italy, who conferred with Foreign Ministers Briand, of France, and Curtius of Germany, regarding the problem.

France's position was that leaving 250 men on duty to guarantee the security of railway transportation in the Saar district but when Curtius agreed that Saar commission would guarantee that, Briand yielded.

BURTON WHEELER TURNING "DAMP"

(By Associated Press)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 12.—Senator Burton K. Wheeler, of Montana, a democrat, ranked among the "drys" in congress, issued a statement today saying he has come to the opinion that national prohibition is a failure and that each state should be left to regulate the liquor traffic as a majority of its citizens deem advisable.

He said he is not in favor of the return of the saloon, but under prohibition you have in many cities more dives and speakeasies openly selling liquor than you had in old days.

Key West Citizen, December 5, 1932

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J. W. ATKINS DIED ON SUNDAY AT HOMESTEAD

DECEASED WAS FOR MANY YEARS MANAGER OF WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY AT KEY WEST

John Wiley Atkins, 75 years old, died yesterday in the Post Graduate hospital in Homestead, Florida. He was for many years a resident of Key West, manager of the Western Union Telegraph company. A brother, George W. E., is a vice-president of the company.

After more than 30 years of active service, he retired three years ago and with his family moved to Homestead, on his fruit plantation, where he resided, until his death, occasionally visiting Key West.

Widely known as a naturalist Mr. Atkins had one of the finest collections of tropical fish and birds in the country. An accomplished taxidermist, he had mounted many specimens and presented them to museums.

The deceased was born in Waverly, Humphrey county, Tenn., December 16, 1857, his father being Addison L. Atkins, a native of Virginia. He was a saddler by trade and a soldier in the Mexican war.

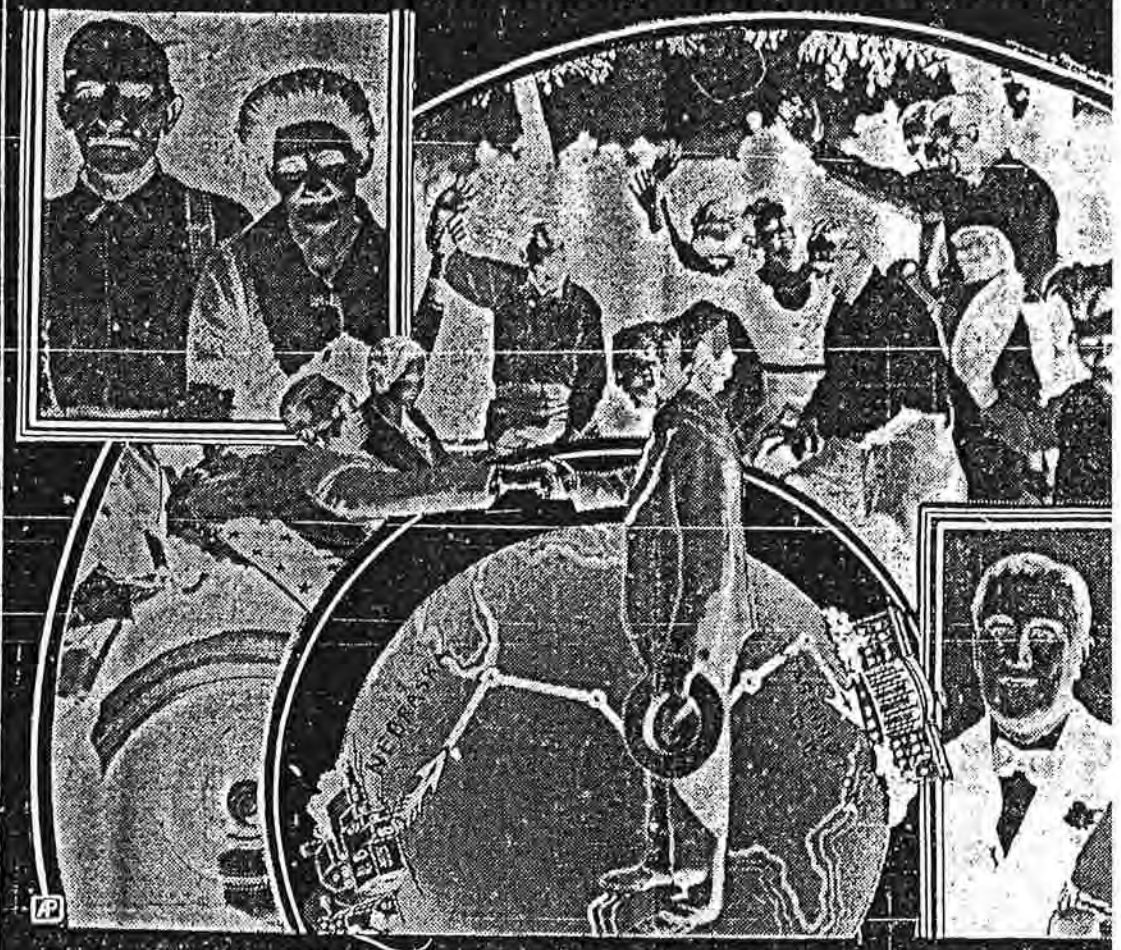
Attending the public school in the acquirement of his fundamental education, Mr. Atkins began at the age of 15 to learn telegraphy. He worked for the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis R. R., for six years and for the next five years was employed by the Western Union in Georgia.

In the year 1883 he came to Key West and entered the employ of the International Ocean Telegraph company, as operator. The cable lines of the company were later leased to the Western Union which now owns them.

In 1886 he was made manager of the Key West office. He was a member of the Telegraphers Mutual Benefit Association and also the Old Timers Telegraph Association which he joined in 1884.

During his spare moments his time was given over to the study of bird life in Key West and he made a comprehensive list of migratory and resident birds which has been embodied in the annals of the American Ornithological Union, and in that way two birds were added to those enumerated in the fauna of North America.

'On To Washington' Is Slogan Of Nebraska Far



The Gus Sumnick family of Waterloo, Neb., is busy studying maps of routes to Washington, for that's where father, brother and the 11 boys and girls are going next summer. They were invited to visit the White House by Franklin D. Roosevelt, now President-elect, when he visited their farm on his campaign. And they're ter. Gus and Mrs. Sumnick are shown upper l be are shown lower right. In center Sumnic Roosevelt as members of his family crowd ar

ELKS' MEMORIAL SERVICE SUNDAY WELL ATTENDED

WM. MALONE DELIVERED ORATION; EXCELLENT PROGRAM RENDERED AT FIRST METHODIST CHURCH

Under the direction of a memorial committee composed of William Curry Harris, chairman; Ross C. Sawyer, B. C. Papy, A. Cobo and G. N. Gosborn, annual services commemorating departed members of Key West Lodge No. 551, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, were held at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon in First Methodist church and were largely attended. The program opened with an organ selection by Miss Mary Elizabeth Grillon followed by "America," sung by

TRIO NEW STATE OFFICERS GO IN COMING JAN. 3

MANY OTHER CHANGES IN WAY OF APPOINTIVE POSITIONS WILL TAKE PLACE AT SAME TIME

(By Associated Press)

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Dec. 5.—January 3 will bring a change of administrations in the state government and will see three new state officials take office.

Dave Sholtz, of Daytona Beach, will be inaugurated governor of Florida. He will succeed Doyle E. Carlton who will retire to private life and resume his law pratice in Tampa.

J. M. Lee, of Avon Park, will become state comptroller, succeeding Ernest Amos, of Milton, who

CUBAN BENEFIT AFFAIR SUNDAY GRAND SUCCESS

GIVEN AT CORAL ISLE CASINO TO RAISE FUNDS FOR MANY STORM SUFFERERS IN ISLAND REPUBLIC

The entertainment put on yesterday at the Coral Isle Casino under the auspices of the Pro-Cuba committee which was for the benefit of the storm sufferers of Cuba, proved to be a big success with a nice fund realized in the receipts.

The program was made up of races, contests, swimming events and many other festivities, which were participated in by many of those assembled.

The members of the committee were very much pleased with the results of their efforts, and wish to thank all who contributed in

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Cuba's first baseball game by a score of 4-3. Brack pitching for the first time in the league, sprang a surprise on the Boxman's nine, holding them to eight well scattered hits for four runs. His teammates collected seven hits and two runs. Kemp, first sacker, led the attack with two hits.

Garcia, appearing for the first time in two seasons in a Sluggers uniform, played first in great style.

FIRST GAME

Pirates	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
A. Perez, cf	4	0	2	2	0	1
C. Castillo, 2b	3	0	0	3	2	2
xxVidal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Caputo, rf	2	0	0	3	0	0
O. Lopez, rf	3	0	0	1	1	0
Peraza, ss	3	0	0	3	0	0
D. Perez, ss	3	0	1	1	1	0
C. Martinez, c	3	0	0	5	2	1
R. Castillo, 3b	3	0	0	1	0	1
Avila, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
xxGrade	1	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	26	0	3	24	7	5

Key West	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Kemp, ss	3	0	0	0	0	0
Brack, p	3	0	0	0	2	0
M. Acevedo, c	3	0	1	8	2	0
A. Acevedo, 2b	4	0	2	3	3	1
Yradi, lf	3	0	0	1	0	0
Mayz, 1b	3	0	0	12	2	0
Valdez, ss	3	0	0	2	1	0
Garcia, rf	3	0	1	0	0	0
Casa, p	3	1	0	0	3	0
Totals	29	1	4	27	13	1

xBatted for Avila in the 9th.
xxBatted for C. Castillo in the 9th.

Score by innings:

Pirates	000	000	000	0
Key West	000	010	000	1

Summary: Left on bases, Pirates 6, Key West 7; double play, Mayz to Valdez to Mayz; bases on balls, off Avila 2, off Casa 5; struck out, by Avila 4, by Casa 7; hit by pitcher, Casa (D. Perez); Avila (Yradi); stolen bases, D. Perez, Martinez, M. Acevedo, A. Acevedo; umpires, F. Dion and Lowell; scorer, M. Garcia.

SECOND GAME

Sluggers	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Treyor, 3b	4	0	1	2	2	1
Paco, ss	5	0	0	2	2	1
G. Garcia, 1b	4	1	1	10	2	1
Trujo, lf	4	1	1	1	0	0
Acosta, cf	2	1	1	1	0	0
Lopez, p	2	0	0	0	4	0
Trujillo, p	2	0	0	1	1	0
Bayona, rf	3	0	0	3	0	0
Ingraham, c	4	1	1	6	0	0
Fernandez, 2b	3	0	0	1	3	0
Total	34	4	5	27	14	3

card ... speaking of Fernandez, the Magic City writer says:

"Fernandez has been up here three times, I think. In his first fight he stopped Pee Wee Harris. Later he met and stopped Young Frankie, a Tampa boy. Last spring he met a boy named Lester Quillian, brought to Miami by Ed Dickison, well known Grand Rapids manager and newspaperman. This lad was supposed to knock Fernandez for a loop in a couple of heats. But at the end of eight torrid rounds Fernandez was still in there, and plenty of the cash customers thought he had a draw."

In spite of this, the writer does not attempt to say who will win. "Reyes is faster and should outbox the other Key West product," he concludes, "but he'll never outhit the lad who goes in weaving with his hands cocked to shoot."

STANDINGS

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Philadelphia	93	46	.669
Washington	85	51	.625
New York	77	59	.566
Cleveland	75	65	.536
Detroit	66	71	.482
St. Louis	54	87	.794
Chicago	51	87	.390
Boston	45	90	.333

National League

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Chicago	80	56	.588
St. Louis	77	58	.570
New York	76	60	.559
Brooklyn	75	60	.556
Pittsburgh	71	65	.522
Boston	64	75	.460
Cincinnati	55	78	.414
Philadelphia	44	90	.328

TODAY'S GAMES

American League

No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Brooklyn at Philadelphia (two games).

Only games scheduled.

William W. Jacobs, noted English story writer, born 67 years ago today.

... casting stations this week as follows:

Tonight, from WDBO at Orlando, 6:15 to 6:30, Robert Moulden, speaker.

Tuesday evening, from two stations, WIOD, Miami, 6:15 to 6:30, Harry Frain speaking; WCOA, Pensacola, 6:15 to 6:30, speaker to be supplied. Tuesday, WRUF, Gainesville, 6:15 to 6:30, Jess Davis; Thursday, WSUN, St. Petersburg, 6:15 to 6:30, Bud Weiser; Friday, WDAE, Tampa, 6:15 to 6:20, Howard McFarlane; Saturday, WJAX, Jacksonville, 6:30 to 6:45, Francis Poor.

Programs will continue until September 27.

114 Sail For Havana On Cuba This Morning; 142 Come Over On Saturday

Leaving for Havana this morning were 114 passengers on the S. S. Cuba, most of them being prominent Cuban business men who had been sojourning in mountain resorts of the United States.

There were 142 passengers arriving on the S. S. Cuba Saturday afternoon at 3:50 o'clock, many of them returning tourists who have been taking advantage of reduced rates offered to visitors to the island.

At 5 p. m., the ferry Estrada Palma arrived with 3 cars of stone, 1 car of tile, 2 cars of grapefruit and 20 miscellaneous.

Telephone Cable Tank Work Goes On Rapidly

Work of constructing the new cable tank on the Mallory dock property is going ahead rapidly and in a short time the structure will be ready for use.

This tank is being constructed for use by the American Telephone and Telegraph Co., for storage of cable. It was found necessary because the company's other tank is already taxed to its capacity.

WEATHER FORECAST

Florida: Showers tonight and Tuesday.

Hatteras to Florida Straits: Gentle to moderate shifting winds becoming northeast or east over north and central portions, and moderate to fresh southeast and south over extreme south portion.

East Gulf: Moderate north or northwest winds over west portion and moderate to fresh shifting probably with squalls over east portion, becoming west or northwest.

Key West Citizen, 10 May 1964

—Citizen Staff Photo, Jack K. Burke.

ROAD BACK TO HEALTH ALSO LED TO TALLAHASSEE FOR BERNIE C. PAPY
. . . re-election was good therapy for veteran legislator, relaxing with wife, Pauline.

Do You Know?

By EARL R. ADAMS

THAT 50 years ago the graduating class of Key West High School had only three members? They were Floriette Torano, Lotta Herrick and the late Hilary Albury. Floriette married Hilary and their son is Hilary Albury, practicing attorney here today. Lotta is now Mrs. Lotta Cathey.

THAT Julio Riou, 81, who resides at 904 Emma Street, claims to be the first woman to register to vote in Monroe County? She also enjoys the distinction of having voted in every city and county election since 1920.

THAT on April 11, 1921, President Warren G. Harding, sitting at a desk in the Pan - American Building in New York City, picked up a telephone and talked to the president of Cuba in Havana thereby formally opening the American - Telephone and Telegraph line between Key West and Havana? The line was opened with one cable, but today there are six cables and the average depth of water where these cables rest is 3,000 feet.

THAT in 1866, after a hotly-contested county election with Joseph Beverly Browne as Democratic candidate for State Representative, the Democratic party carried the county for the first time since 1860?

THAT this city experienced its first big fire on May 16, 1859? It started in a warehouse on Front Street near Greene Street which was owned by L. M.

Predicts Tallahassee Harmony

Papy's Eager For Action

By JIM COBB

"Harmony in Tallahassee and some dramatic growth for Monroe County."

Bernie C. Papy, the man returned by the voters last week to the job he held for 28 years in the state legislature, made that statement Saturday in summing up his objectives for the next two years.

The comment came during an informal chat at his home where he is recuperating from the illness that prevented him from campaigning actively.

But, lack of an aggressive campaign did not seem to hamper Papy who defeated City Commissioner Harry F. Knight by 1,278 votes.

"You know," Papy mused, "I received my biggest vote in more than 30 years in politics."

His supporters make no secret of the fact they feel his election was "political vindication" for Papy who was rejected by the voters in his bid for re-election in 1962.

"There might be something to that," said Papy. "Monroe County was kind of neglected during the last session of the legislature."

The veteran legislator stated emphatically that there will be an end to what he called "petty politics" among Mon-

the Overseas Highway and the critical water situation.

Statewide, Papy wants to do something about the controversial tax on boats and the increase in the cost of automobile license tags.

"They didn't need all that additional revenue," he declared. "In all the years I was in the legislature we operated on a pay - as - you-go basis, just like any sound business."

He's also against any other new taxes.

Papy discussed all of this with the same fervor and blunt logic that made him one of the most colorful figures in the annals of Florida politics.

He's obviously chafing at the bit to get back into the swing of things. Virtually recovered from the effects of the surgery in which one lung was removed. Papy follows a schedule that sees him up at 6 a. m. daily for a program of exercise and relaxation. He looks tanned and fit.

One of the points raised most frequently by those who worked unsuccessfully to de-

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 4)

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Key West Citizen. March 30, 1950

Install New Type Of Deep-Water Cable From Key West To Hava

Project Will Provide Greater Service Between U.S. And Cuba

A revolutionary type of deep-water telephone cable, one which automatically boosts the sound of the voice as it speeds along the ocean floor, is now being installed between Key West and Havana by the Long Lines Department of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company.

The project, which will provide additional and urgently needed telephone highways between this country and Cuba, consists of two separate cables, each containing a single coaxial unit.

One cable will provide the westbound and the other southbound pathways for telephone conversations. Connection will be made in Havana with facilities of the Cuban Telephone Company.

Cuba was first connected by telephone cable to the United States in 1921. Three cables were laid at the time, each providing a single two-way circuit. A fourth cable, laid ten years later, was of an improved type which provided seven such paths.

The latest cables, because of their underwater vacuum tube amplifiers and associated terminal equipment, will be able to provide 24 talking paths.

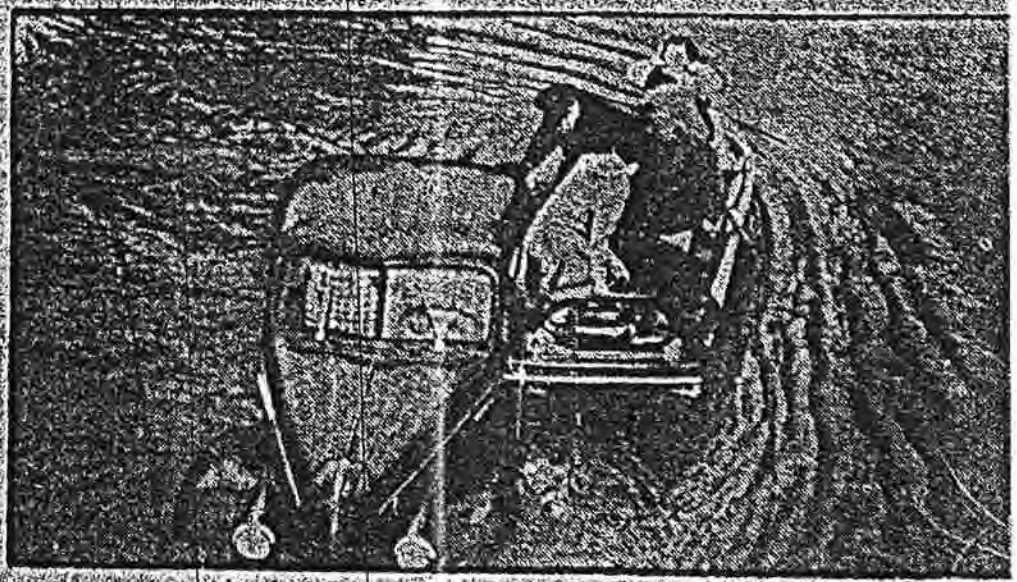
The new submarine voiceways represent the culmination of a Bell Telephone Laboratories research program that began in 1933.

The objective was reached with the development of the underwater "repeater" which amplifies the voice current at intervals along the route. This called for specially constructed long-life vacuum tubes which could keep the repeaters functioning unattended for a long period of years.

Each of the cables contain three double repeaters spaced at about 40 mile intervals. While operations of the devices will be constantly checked electrically from a Key West land station, the only on-the-spot inspectors will be the [illegible] fishes of the clear tropical Florida waters.

The repeaters are contained [illegible] armored covering as the cable itself, and appears

POLICEMEN IN BOAT SAVE 3 FROM FLOODED AUTO



(AP) Wi

MID-WESTERN STORMS BROUGHT FLOOD WATER that trapped this automobile and its passengers at Grand Rapids, Mich., but policemen are rescuing the marooned motorists in motor boat. George Apostle, owner of the car, is being helped into the boat. Marian Syst passenger, is in the stern of the boat. The other person rescued was Terry Vlahos, driver o car.

Southern Enforcement Officers Want Liquor Bootlegging Stopped

Say Southern States More Powerful Than Gangsters

ATLANTA, Ga., Mar. 30.—(AP)—Angry southern liquor law enforcement chiefs discussed a two-pronged attack Wednesday on liquor smugglers.

Enforcement officials from thirteen states gathered in Atlanta. Georgia's revenue commissioner Charles Redwine opened products from entering illegal channels.

A new method of attack was suggested by Chalmer C. Taylor, the director of the Illinois Liquor Control Commission. He noted that "vast amounts" of the liquor originates from legal wholesalers and exporters in Illinois. Taylor suggested this liquor can be taxed through a cooperative "pinch-er" movement.

If the dealers claim they are selling the liquor in Illinois, it would be subject to Illinois taxes. If the claim they're shipping it out of Illinois, the liquor would be subject to taxation in the re-

ISRAEL COPS ARE TO BE FA

TEL AVIV.—(AP)—In every good "cop" soon a good farmer. The mini agriculture is working ou for members of the polic to cultivate as auxiliary the lands adjoining the police stations in this coun

KEY WEST-HAVANA CABLES MODERNIZED

The Two-Channel Submarine Carrier Telegraph System developed and installed in the cables between Key West and Havana is the subject of E. D. Quincy, who informs The Citizen of an article in Electrical Engineering the official monthly magazine of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, in the current (April 1950) issue.

Two prominent engineers of the Western Union Telegraph Company, and members of the A.I. EE. are responsible for the important technical report which is enjoying national distribution. They are E. L. Newell and C. H. Cramer.

The new telegraph system utilizes standard land-line frequency-modulation equipment, providing two 2-way channels suitable for multiplex or teleprinter operation, and can be operated as a metallic circuit over any two of the three existing cables, which is a distance advantage in case of failure of any one cable.

Recently increasing need for telegraph facilities between Key West and Havana spurred the engineers to undertake the development of a new system which would provide greater traffic capacity and higher transmission quality, utilizing the existing cables without the great expense of installing additional cables.

The type C-3 carrier system resulting from that development work was installed in the Key West-Havana circuit durnig 1949, and performance in the traffic service already has amply confirmed the excellent test results, but thanks to the new carrier system, all essential services to Cuba were maintained on the single remaining cable with ground return.

KEY WEST NEWS Of Days Gone By

Taken From The Files Of The Key West Daily Citizen

10 YEARS AGO

Lt. Commander T. J. Brady, public works officer of the Key West Naval Station, today advised The Citizen that he had been told by Ivy H. Smith officials in Jacksonville, and by the Portland Cement Company in Tampa, that the P.&I. S.S. Company had indicated that the Steamship Cuba wuld resume twice-a-week schedule from Tampa to Key West starting about May 1.

★ ★ ★

Voice of the 1,000,000 members in 11,050 posts of The American Legion "was one of the first and most potent advocating a position of neutrality in the present European war", William C. Foster, Tampa, commander of outing. A week's stay on the island has become an annual affair with these four families. It is spent in the Peacon home. The party is expected to return about the middle of next week.

★ ★ ★

25 YEARS AGO

The fortieth anniversary of exchange will be fittingly observed by the local Exchange Club with a "Birthday Party" next Tuesday, April 14th, when the Exchangites of this city gather around improvised tables set on the "ground floor" of the new La Concha Hotel. This proposed affair, voted at the last meeting of the club, will probably be the first time on record where a civic body dined amid the towering steel beams and girders of a new

Christoffel Is Released Under Bond

WASHINGTON, April 8.—(AP).—Harold Christoffel, a former Milwaukee leader was released from jail today on $10,000 bond pending his appeal on a perjury conviction.

The Civil Rights Congress of New York posted $10,000 in Treasury bonds for Christoffel's release.

Christofel told a reporter he had no particular plans other than to go to his Milwaukee home. Milton Wolff, of the Civil Rights Congress, said the former labor official first would accompany him to New York. They left the Federal District Court Clerk's office to catch a plane.

Christoffel first was convicted February for the second time, on charges that he lied when he told a Congressional Committee he never had been a Communist.

On March 14, he was sentenced to two to six years in prison and was denied freedom on bail, pending his appeal. However, the U. S. Court of Appeals on Thursday directed that he could be freed on $10,000 bail while it considers his case.

Shristoffel first was convicted of perjury in 1948, but the Supreme Court reversed the verdict on the grounds that the government had not proved a quorum of the Congressional Committee was present when the former labor leader testified.

Christoffel formerly was president of a Local of the CIO United Auto. Workers at the Allis-Chalmers plant in Milwaukee.

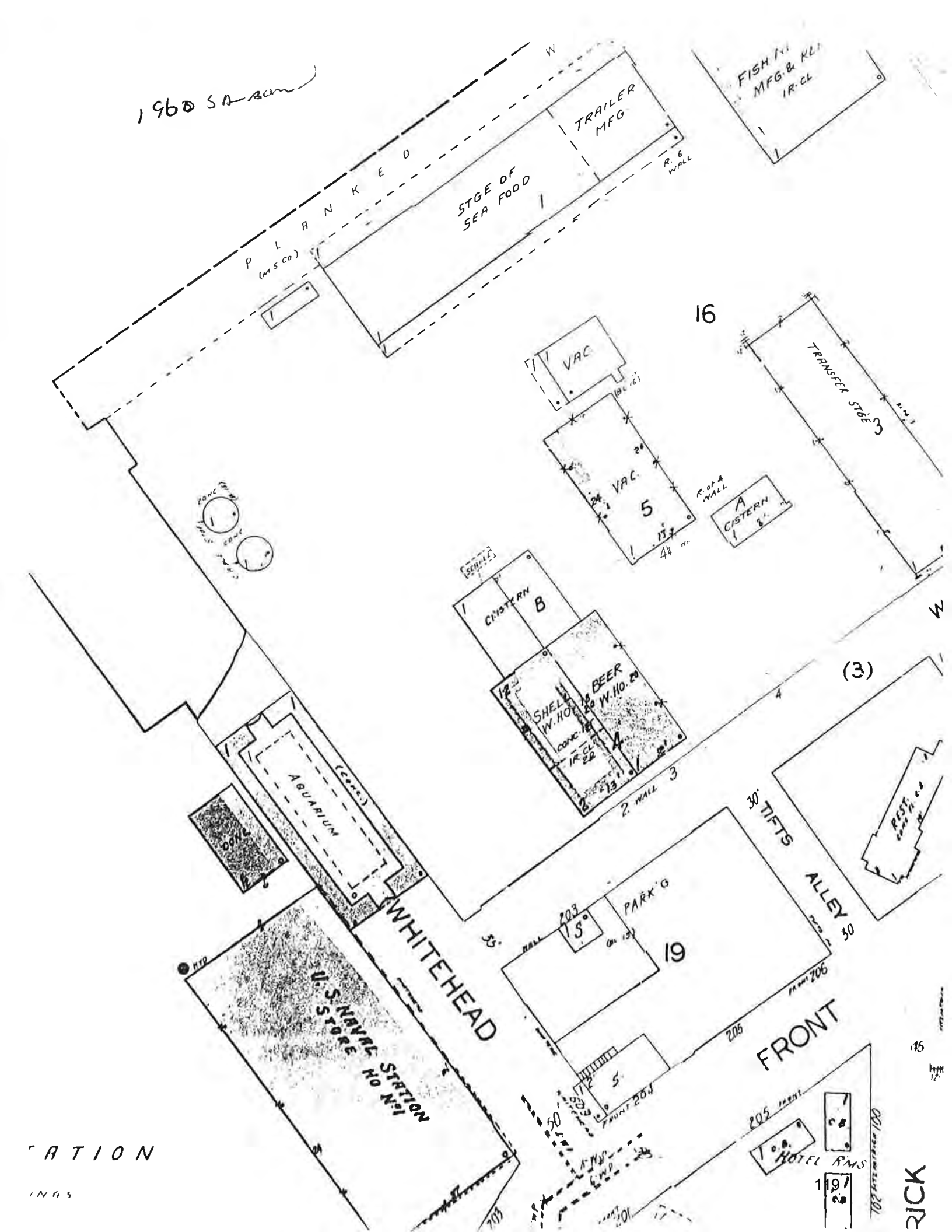
Roaring Fire Hits Crestview, Help Is Coming

CRESTVIEW, Apr. 8.—(AP).—Roaring flames from a theater building fire are threatening a wide area in the downtown business section of Crestview.

The fire broke out around noon today and city firemen are battling the blaze and calls for assistance have been made to Eglin Air Force Base at Florala, Alabama.

Deputy Sheriff A. C. Mock of Okaloosa County said the theater fire apparently began in the projection room.

Flames have already enveloped the theater and adjacent buildings are in great danger.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ditions or the improvement of civic standards lacks his cooperation and hearty support and he has been for many years one of the greatest individual forces in the growth of the city. He has served in practically all the important municipal offices and since 1910 has served as mayor, his administration, which has been businesslike and constructive in character, having materially promoted the interests of the city. He is a man of more than ordinary ability and the position which he occupies in business, political and social circles is due entirely to his own efforts, for he has depended upon his determination, enterprise and initiative spirit for his rapid advancement.

JOHN W. ATKINS.

For well over three decades John W. Atkins has been connected with the telegraph business and since 1886 has been manager of the telegraph office at Key West which when he took charge was operated by the International Ocean Telegraph Company and is now conducted by the Western Union. Since 1906 he has also been manager of the cable lines and still discharges his duties, which have increased in importance immeasurably as the years have passed. He was born in Waverly, Humphrey county, Tennessee, December 16, 1857, his father being Addison L. Atkins, a native of Virginia. He was a saddler by trade and a soldier in the Mexican war. Mrs. Nancy Atkins, his wife, was also a native of Virginia. Both parents are now deceased. In their family were eight children, four sons and four daughters, of whom three are still living: John W., of this review; George W. E., of New York city, one of the vice presidents of the Western Union Telegraph Company, who began his career as a messenger boy and worked up to the vice presidency of the company; and Mrs. Mildred Clark, of Seattle, Washington.

Attending the public school in the acquirement of his fundamental education, John W. Atkins began at the early age of fifteen to learn telegraphly at Waverly, Tennessee, working for the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railroad at different points in Tennessee until 1878, or for six years. From 1878 until 1883 he was in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company at various points in the state of Georgia, chiefly at Augusta. The latter year marked his arrival in Key West, where he entered the employ of the International Ocean Telegraph Company as an operator in its Key West office. This company, which owns all the cable lines in the South Florida waters, including the one to Havana, later leased its cable properties to the Western Union Telegraph Company, which corporation now controls them. In 1886 Mr. Atkins was made manager of the Key West office of the international Ocean Telegraph Company and he has held that position ever since and since 1906 has also been manager of the cable lines leading out from Key West. He is one of the honored members of the Telegraphers Mutual Benefit Association, to which he has belonged since 1884, and of the Old Timers Telegraph Association. In the earlier years of his residence at Key West his spare moments were given over to the study of the bird life of the island, and he made a comprehensive list of resident and migratory birds, which has been embodied in the annals of the American Ornithological Union, and in that way two species of birds were added to those enumerated in the North American fauna.

On December 12, 1884, Mr. Atkins was united in marriage to Miss Ida E. Luff, of Waverly, Tennessee, the event terminating a schoolroom romance, for Mr. Atkins has known his wife from his boyhood days, both having attended the same institution of learning. They have an only daughter, Frances, an accomplished young lady residing with her parents, who is popular in the younger social set of Key West.

Mr. Atkins is a member of the Christian Science church and as a member of the Board of Trade of Key West does everything in his power to promote the interests of his community. He is widely and favorably known in commercial and mercantile circles of the city and there is no one who has the honor of his acquaintance who does not readily concede to him the highest regard and esteem.

RICHARD DANIEL DRYSDALE.

Richard Daniel Drysdale is prominently connected with both business and political interests in Duval county. He is now filling the position of county commissioner and at the same time is acting as state agent for the Burrowes rustless screens, and is conducting a lumber business. Jacksonville, where he now makes his home, is his native city, his birth having there occurred April 8, 1875. His parents, Albert and Maria C. (Haddock) Drysdale, came to Jacksonville in early life but the father died during a yellow fever epidemic at the comparatively early age of thirty-two years and the mother has also passed away.

Richard Daniel Drysdale was educated in the public schools of Jacksonville and when he started out in the business world secured the position of office boy for the Board of Trade. He was afterward in the employ of Drew & Hazeltine for a time but ever held to the laudable ambition of some day engaging in business on his own account. August, 1901, saw the reali-

PAGE 1 HISTORICAL STRUCTURES FORM SITE Mo3426
Original x FLORIDA MASTER SITE FILE
Update 8-15-98 Recorder JD

SITE NAME: Cable Tank
HISTORIC CONTEXTS: Boom Times
NAT. REGISTER CATEGORY: Site
OTHER NAMES OR MSF NOS:
COUNTY: Monroe OWNERSHIP TYPE: government
PROJECT NAME: Key West Historic Sites Survey DHR NO: 5508
LOCATION:
ADDRESS: Mallory Square CITY: Key West
VICINITY OF/ROUTE TO: south side of Mallory Square next to Hospitality House
SUBDIVISION: BLOCK NO: LOT NO:
PLAT OR OTHER MAP: TAX PARCEL NUMBER RE-unknown
TOWNSHIP: RANGE: SECTION: 1/4: 1/4-1/4:
IRREGULAR SEC? LAND GRANT:
USGS 7.5′ MAP: Key West Quadrangle, 1971
UTM: ZONE: EASTING: NORTHING:
COORDINATES: LATITUDE: LONGITUDE:

HISTORY
ARCHITECT: unknown
BUILDER: American Telephone & Telegraph
CONST DATE: 1921 CIRCA: RESTORATION DATE (S):
MODIFICATION DATE (S):
MOVE: DATE: ORIG LOCATION:
ORIGINAL USE (S): cable tank
PRESENT USE (S): cable tank

DESCRIPTION
STYLE: Masonry Vernacular
PLAN: EXTERIOR: round
INTERIOR:
NO: STORIES: 1 OUTBUILDINGS: PORCHES: DORMERS:
STRUCTURAL SYSTEM (S): masonry
EXTERIOR FABRIC (S): stucco
FOUNDATION: TYPE: slab MATLS: concrete
INFILL:
PORCHES:
ROOF: TYPE: SURFACING:
SECONDARY STRUCT.:
CHIMNEY: NO: MATLS: LOCNS:
WINDOWS:

EXTERIOR ORNAMENT:
CONDITION: good SURROUNDINGS: waterfront
NARRATIVE: A second tank next to this tank was erected in 1930 and has been converted into office space.

ARCHAEOLOGICAL REMAINS AT THE SITE
FMSF ARCHAELOGICAL FORM COMPLETED? Y x N (IF Y, ATTACH)
ARTIFACTS OR OTHER REMAINS none observed

RECORDER'S EVALUATION OF SITE
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE: architecture

ELEGIBLE FOR NAT. REGISTER?		Y	N	LIKELY, NEED INFO	x	INSF INF
SIGNF. AS PART OF DISTRICT?	x	Y	N	LIKELY, NEED INFO		INSF INF
SIGNIFICANT AT LOCAL LEVEL?	x	Y	N	LIKELY, NEED INFO		INSF INF

SUMMARY ON SIGNIFICANCE
This is one of two round tanks built to store cables used to repair underwater telephone lines connecting Key West to Cuba.

* * *DHR USE ONLY * DHR USE O*
*
* DATE LISTED ON NR _____ *
* KEEPER DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): -YES _____ -NO_____ *
* SHPO EVALUATION OF ELIGIBILITY (DATE): -YES _____ -NO_____ *
* LOCAL DETERMINATION OF ELIG. (DATE): -YES _____ -NO_____ *
* OFFICE _____ *
*
* * * * DHR USE ONLY* DHR USE ONLY* **

RECORDER INFORMATION: NAME F Jane M S L Day
DATE: MO 2 YR 98 AFFILIATION Research Atlantica, Boca Raton, Florida

PHOTOGRAPHS
LOCATION OF NEGATIVES
NEGATIVE NUMBERS roll #92, neg. #

PHOTOGRAPH MAP

Florida Master Site File

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

Electronic Version 1.1.0

Site #8 MO03426
Recorder #
Field Date
Form Date
FormNo 200402
FormNo = Field Date (YYYYMM)

First Site Form Recorded for this Site? NO

GENERAL INFORMATION

Site Name (address if none) CABLE TANK
Multiple Listing (DHR only)
Other Names >>
Survey or Project Name Key West Historic Resources Survey
Survey#
National Register Category Building(s)

LOCATION & IDENTIFICATION

Address

Street No.	Direction	Street Name	Street Type	Direction Suffix
UNSPECIFIED		MALLORY	Square	Unknown direction

Cross Streets (nearest/ between) MALLORY SQUARE
City / Town (within 3 miles) KEY WEST
In Current City Limits? YES
County Monroe
Tax Parcel #(s) UNKNOWN
Subdivision Name
Block
Lot
Ownership Public-unspecified
Name of Public Tract (e.g., park)
Route to (especially if no street address) SOUTH SIDE OF MALLORY SQUARE NEXT TO HOSPITALITY HOUSE

MAPPING

USGS 7.5' Map Name
Publication Date
>> KEY WEST;1971
Township:
Range:
Section:
1/4 section:
>> 67S ;25E ;34;UNSP
Irregular Section Name: UNSPECIFIED
Landgrant
UTM: Zone 0
Easting 0
Northing 0
Plat or Other Map (map's name, location)

DESCRIPTION

Style Masonry Vernacular
Other Style
Exterior Plan Other
Other Exterior Plan ROUND
Number of Stories 1
Structural System(s)
>> Masonry - General
Other Structural System(s)
Foundation Type(s)
>> Slab
Other Foundation Types
Foundation Material(s)
>> Other
Other Foundation Material(s) CONCRETE
Exterior Fabric(s)
>> Stucco
Other Exterior Fabric(s)
Roof Type(s)
>> Unspecified
Other Roof Type(s)
Roof Material(s)
>> Unspecified
Other Roof Material(s)
Roof Secondary Structure(s) (dormers etc)
>> Not applicable
Other Roof Secondary Structure(s)
Number of Chimneys 0
Chimney Material Not applicable
Other Chimney Material(s)
Chimney Location(s) NOT APPLICABLE

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MO03426

DESCRIPTION (continued)

Window Descriptions N/A

Main Entrance Description (stylistic details)

Porches: #open _____ #closed _____ #incised _____ Location(s)

Porch Roof Types(s)

Exterior Ornament

Interior Plan Unspecified Other Interior Plan

Condition Good

Structure Surroundings

Commercial: Unspecified by surveyor Residential: Unspecified by surveyor

Institutional: Unspecified by surveyor Undeveloped: Unspecified by surveyor

Ancillary Features (Number / type of outbuildings, major landscape features)

Archaeological Remains (describe): NONE OBSERVED

If archaeological remains are present, was an Archaeological Site Form completed? NO

Narrative Description (optional) A SECOND TANK NEXT TO THIS TANK WAS ERECTED IN 1930 AND HAS BEEN CONVERTED INTO OFFICE SPACE

HISTORY

Construction year 1921

Architect (last name first): UNKNOWN Builder (last name first): AMERICAN TELEPHONE & TELEGRAPH

Changes in Locations or Conditions

Type of Change	Year of Change	Date Change Noted	Description of Changes
>> Unspecified;;;			

Structure Use History

Use _____ Year Use Started _____ Year Use Ended _____ >> Other;;

Other Structure Uses CABLE TANK

Ownership History (especially original owner, dates, profession, etc.)

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Methods >> Examine local tax records

Other research methods Sanborn Maps

SURVEYOR'S EVALUATION OF SITE

Potentially Eligible for a Local Register? YES Name of Local Register if Eligible Key West Historic District

Idividually Eligible for National Register? NO

Potential Contributor to NR District? YES

Area(s) of historical significance >> Architecture

Other Historical Associations

Explanation of Evaluation (required) This is a contributing resource in the Key West Historic District, listed in the National Register

HISTORICAL STRUCTURE FORM

8MO03426

DOCUMENTATION (Photos, Plans, etc.)

Photographic Negatives or Other Collections Not Filed with FMSF, including Field Notes, Plans, other Important Documents.

Document type: _____ Maintaining Organization: _____

File or Accession #: _____ Descriptive Information: _____

>> 1;1;Photographs (Archived)

RECORDER INFORMATION

Recorder Name (Last, First) Geoff Henry, Shelby Spillers, Heather Yost

Recorder Address / Phone 200 Orchard Ridge Dr, Suite 101, Gaithersburg, MD 20878 (301)258-9780

Recorder Affiliation Other Other Affiliation URS Corporation

Is a Text-Only Supplement File Attached (Surveyor Only)? NO

***** MASTER SITE FILE USE ONLY *****

Cultural Resource Type: SS

Electronic Form Used: Site

Form Type Code: None

Form Quality Ranking: Site

Form Status Code: SCAT

SHPO's Evaluation of Resource

_____ Date _____

Supplement Information Status: NO SUPPLEMENT

Supplement File Status: NO SUPPLEMENT FILE

FMSF Staffer: RECORDERS SMARTFORM

Computer Entry Date: 12/3/2004

Form Comments: _____

REQUIRED PAPER ATTACHMENTS	(1) USGS 7.5" MAP WITH STRUCTURE PINPOINTED IN RED
	(2) LARGE SCALE STREET OR PLAT MAP
	(3) PHOTO OF MAIN FACADE, B&W, AT LEAST 3"X5"

MO03426-200402

Supplementary Printout

> **[Other name(s)]:**

> **USGS map name/year of publication or revision:**
KEY WEST;1971

> **Township/Range/Section/Qtr:**
67S ;25E ;34;UNSP

> **Foundation types:**
Slab

> **Foundation materials:**
Other

> **Exterior fabrics:**
Stucco

> **Roof types:**
Unspecified

> **Roof materials:**
Unspecified

> **Roof secondary structures (dormers etc):**
Not applicable

> **Change status/year changed/date noted/nature:**
Unspecified;;;

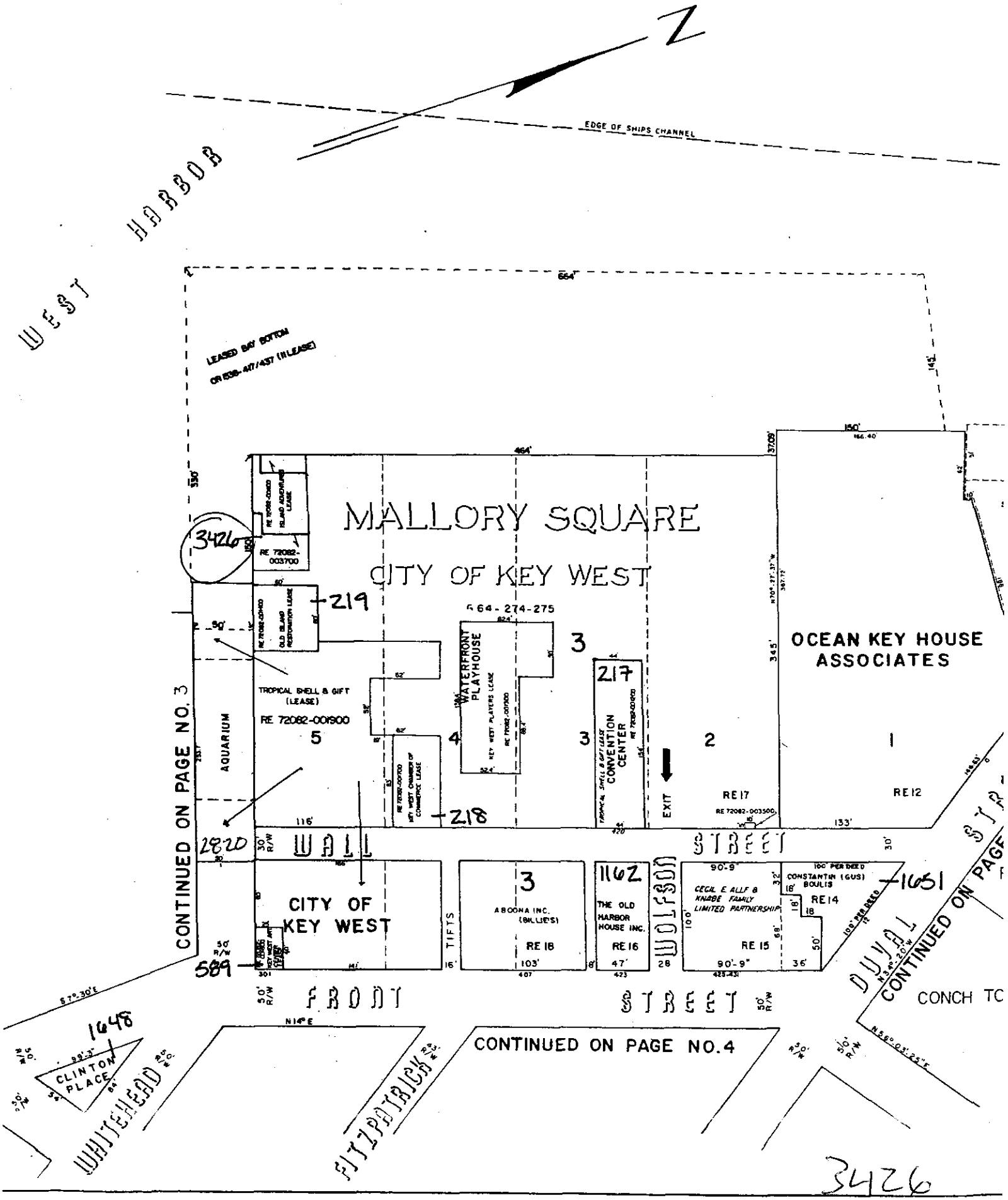
> **Original, intermediate, present uses/year started/year ended:**
Other;;
Unspecified;;
Other;1921;

> **Research methods:**
Examine local tax records

> **Area(s) of historical significance:**
Architecture

> **Repositories: Collection/Housed/Accession#/Describe**
;;;Photographs (Archived)

> **Structural system(s):**
Masonry - General


N
EDGE OF SHIPS CHANNEL
WEST HARBOR
664'
LEASED BAY BOTTOM
OR 538-417/437 (R LEASE)
MALLORY SQUARE
CITY OF KEY WEST
3426
RE 72082-003700
219
RE 72082-001400
OLD ISLAND RESTORATION LEASE
464-274-275
WATERFRONT PLAYHOUSE
KEY WEST PLAYERS LEASE
RE 72082-001500
3
217
CONVENTION CENTER
RE 72082-001600
OCEAN KEY HOUSE ASSOCIATES
TROPICAL SHELL & GIFT (LEASE)
RE 72082-001900
5
4
3
2
1
AQUARIUM
RE 72082-001700
KEY WEST CHAMBER OF COMMERCE LEASE
218
EXIT
RE 17
RE 72082-003500
RE 12
CONTINUED ON PAGE NO. 3
2820
30' R/W
WALL
STREET
CITY OF KEY WEST
3
ABOONA INC. (BILLIE'S)
RE 18
103'
1162
THE OLD HARBOR HOUSE INC.
RE 16
47'
WOLFSON
28
CECIL E ALLF & KNABE FAMILY LIMITED PARTNERSHIP
RE 15
90'-9"
100' PER DEED
CONSTANTIN (GUS) BOULIS
RE 14
18
36'
1651
TIFTS
16'
589
50' R/W
FRONT
STREET
50' R/W
DUVAL
CONTINUED ON PAGE
CONCH TC
S70°30'E
N14°E
1648
CLINTON PLACE
WHITEHEAD
FITZPATRICK
CONTINUED ON PAGE NO.4
N58°03'25"E
3426

Mo3426
Mallory Square
Key West
Roll #92 Neg #
Camera Facing North

M03426

Cable Tank /Mallory Square location

Key West

Monroe

Feb. 2004

MASTER LIST OF SURVEYED BUILDINGS BY ADDRESS
COMPILED FROM THE FDHR STRUCTURE ROSTER, THE 1982 NR NOMINATION, AND THE 2011 HRS

PURPLE/TRIANGLE - 2011 HRS
GREEN/CIRCLE - FDHR ROSTER
YELLOW/DASH - 1982 NR NOM

	SITE ID	SITE NAME	ST NO.	ST DIR	ST NAME	ST TYPE	SURV NO.	YEAR BUILT	STYLE	SURV EVAL	SURV DIST	SURV LOCAL	SHPO EVAL	NR LISTED
●	MO01856	COLUMBO, JR HOUSE	732		LOVE	LN	11157	c1938	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO01853	VICKERY, T HOUSE	733		LOVE	LN	11157	1933	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO00650	736 LOVE LANE	736		LOVE	LN	11157	1889	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO00651	O'NEILL, V T HOUSE	737		LOVE	LN	11157	c1889	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO03224	MULLIGAN, MICHAEL B HOUSE	1		LOWES	LN	11157	c1928	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
—			2		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Contributing to KWHD			
—			3		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Contributing to KWHD			
●	MO03225	SWARTLY, GEORGE E HOUSE	4		LOWES	LN	11157	c1928	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
—			6		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Altered Contributing to KWHD			
—			7		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Contributing to KWHD			
—			10		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Altered Contributing to KWHD			
—			11		LOWES	LN	1982 Exp				Contributing to KWHD			
●	MO00219	HOSPITALITY HOUSE BUILDING	UNSPECIFIED		MALLORY	SQ	11157	c1886	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO03426	CABLE TANK	UNSPECIFIED		MALLORY SQ	SQ	11157	1921	Masonry vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
▲	MO05458		PART OF		MALLORY SQUARE			1938	Commercial	Not Eligible for NRHP	Contributing to KWHD	Contributing to KWHD		
▲	MO05459		MALLORY SQUARE		MALLORY SQUARE			1938	Commercial	Not Eligible for NRHP	Contributing to KWHD	Contributing to KWHD		
●	MO01655	KOSHIW, B & S HOUSE	327		MARGARET	LN	11157	c1920	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO00674	MARGARET ST NORTH SIDE		NORTH SIDE	MARGARET	ST	11157	1906	Frame Vernacular	Ineligible for NRHP	Potential contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Not Evaluated by SHPO	
●	MO01467	THOMPSON FISH HOUSE	200		MARGARET	ST	0	c1918	Frame Vernacular	Eligible for NRHP	Ineligible as contributor to NR district	Eligible for local register	Potentially Eligible for NRHP	6/23/1994