

SOURCE SURVEY: THE HISTORICAL ECOLOGY OF THE FLORIDA KEYS CORAL REEF ECOSYSTEM

A REPORT TO
NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY PROGRAM
NOAA CORAL REEF CONSERVATION PROGRAM
NATIONAL CENTERS FOR COASTAL OCEAN SCIENCE
NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE
NOAA PRESERVE AMERICA INITIATIVE
OAR COOPERATIVE INSTITUTE



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September 2007

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Introduction

The Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary protects the largest and most diverse coral reef ecosystem in the continental United States. Like reef communities worldwide, Florida Keys' reefs have been degraded by overfishing and habitat loss. Understanding the degree of change that has occurred over time and how the ecosystem functioned in a more pristine state is essential for management and restoration of Florida's ecologically and economically important reef communities. The roots of degradation pre-date scientific data collection, so historic data are needed to assess long- term change.

This report presents the results of a sources survey to review and compile historical sources from which biological indicators on the marine ecosystems of the Florida Keys can be derived. Over 500 sources, including natural history descriptions, maps and charts, family and personal papers, and state and colonial records, were reviewed from 18 archives in the U.S., U.K, Spain, and the Bahamas. An annotated bibliography describes these sources and their use to historical ecology. Products also include (i) a historical narrative describing the ecological and human setting in the Florida Keys ecoregion, as well as broader economic links in the Atlantic basin driving exploitation of marine animals, (ii) a timeline of events influencing the ecological history of the Florida Keys and surrounding coral reef ecosystems and (iii) a series of CDs with examples of digitized data sources.



Fish catch 1950s, From Charles Anderson Photo Collection

Archives and Data Sources

South Florida has an exceptionally international history, as it was owned by Spain, Britain and the United States and populated by immigrants from Cuba, the Bahamas, and many other places. Sources of information about the past state of the environment are therefore found in archives in Great Britain, Spain, the Bahamas and throughout the United States.

Archives Identified and Investigated

- (1) British National Archives, London UK*+
- (2) British Natural History Museum Archives, London UK*+
- (3) United Kingdom Hydrographic Office Library, Taunton UK*+
- (4) British National Library Manuscripts Collection, London UK*
- (5) British Admiralty Library, Portsmouth UK*+
- (6) US National Archives, College Park MD*+
- (7) US National Archives, Washington DC*+
- (8) Smithsonian Institution Archives, Washington DC*+
- (9) Hemingway Collection, JFK Library, US National Archives, Boston MA*
- (10) University of Florida Library, Gainesville FL*+
- (11) Florida Natural History Museum, Gainesville FL*+
- (12) Florida Collection, University of Miami Library, Coral Gables FL*
- (13) Monroe County Library, Key West FL*+
- (14) Scripps Institution of Oceanography Library, La Jolla CA*+
- (15) Huntington Library, Pasadena CA*
- (16) Peabody Essex Museum, Salem MA
- (17) Archives of the West Indies, Seville Spain
- (18) Bahamas National Archives, Nassau



* Included in Annotated Bibliography
+ Digitally archived documents

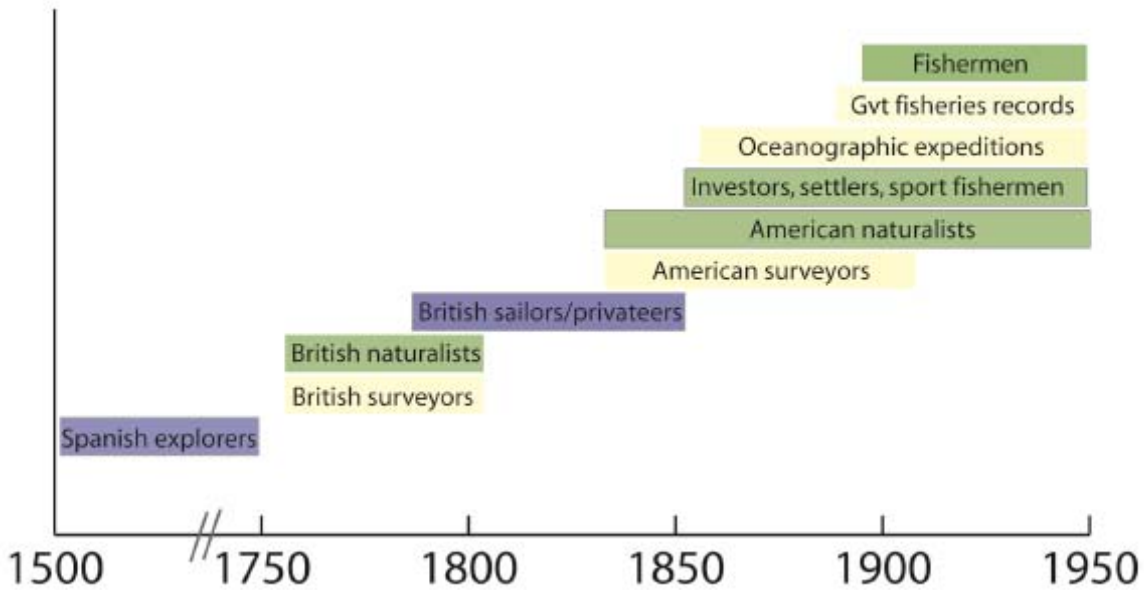
Archives have varied policies about photo digitalization. Documents were digitalized wherever possible.

Data Collected

In total, 537 sources were reviewed. These include 150 manuscripts and photo collections, 127 books, 124 journal articles, 45 sets of newspaper articles, 36 maps, 35 maps, 35 reports, 18 magazine articles, 2 sets of artwork, and 2 unpublished theses.

Types of Sources

Sources range from logs kept by early Spanish and British explorers to fishing guides written by recreational fishermen in the 20th century. Data sources vary in the content and quantity of natural history information. The graphic below represents the scope of data sources available from the 15th to the 20th centuries and the content of these sources. Writings by early naturalists, investors, settlers, and fishermen (green bars) typically include extensive natural history descriptions, while surveys, oceanographic expeditions, and government fisheries records (yellow bars) typically contain highly quantitative data about the marine environment. Spanish explorers and British sailors (purple bars) left behind records describing south Florida as well, but these works tend to contain more descriptions and anecdotes than natural history or quantitative data.



Historical Summary

The Florida Keys link subtropical Gulf of Mexico and tropical Caribbean waters with the Atlantic Ocean, and the landmasses of Florida and Cuba. For this reason, the Keys' coral reef and seagrass ecosystems contain a unique assemblage of marine organisms. This richness depends not only on the unique character of the Keys, but also on the vitality of their surroundings. The Florida Keys have a rich human history for the same reason they have a rich ecology. As a link between the Caribbean and the United States, the Keys have been home to groups of people from the Bahamas, Cuba, and the rest of United States. Throughout history, people with highly diverse ethnic backgrounds have contributed to the development of the unique Florida Keys society. In 1513, when the Spanish arrived in the Florida Keys, two major groups of peoples, the Calusa and the Tequesta, occupied and fished in the islands. Spanish settlers made several attempts at colonizing mainland Florida in the 16th century, and their efforts were accelerated by French encroachment from the west and British expansion from the north. The Spanish did not settle in the Keys, but the channel between Florida and the Bahamas became part of a major sailing route, and so a profitable industry based on piracy and salvaging wrecked Spanish ships was established beginning in the early 16th century. Wreckers and pirates set up temporary camps throughout the Keys, where they relied heavily on marine resources for food. Cuban fishermen were also known to frequent the Keys to catch turtles, sharks, and finfish such as red-drum, black-drum, and pompano, which they sold fresh and salted in the Havana fish market (Romans 1998).

At the end of the Seven Years War, in which Britain had captured Havana, Spain traded the territory of Florida to regain this important city, but the Keys remained under Spanish jurisdiction. Britain pursued them nonetheless, even sending surveyors to produce charts of the region. Florida returned to Spanish control in 1783, and remained so until 1821, when Spain ceded Florida to the United States. In the 1820s, a slow influx of settlers, mostly of Bahamian origin, began to arrive and make permanent settlements in the Keys. These skilled Bahamian seafarers also established a local fishing economy based on conch, sponges, and finfish.

Florida was granted statehood in 1845 and by this time, several export fisheries were established. The Key West green turtle cannery opened in 1849, and sponges began to be exported in the same year. By 1890, turtles and sponges grew to be the two major marine exports sent to northern markets (Goode 1884). Grouper and snapper were also important fisheries; 21 vessels were employed full time in catching groupers and red snapper for the Havana market and in 1880 landings totaled 2 million pounds (Goode 1884). Goode (1884: v2 521) described Florida as "for the most part a sandy waste" but by 1880, fishing provided employment for over 2,400 Florida residents. As links to external markets strengthened throughout the 19th century, collecting of eggs became an important damaging factor, both for turtle and seabird populations. The great naturalist John J. Audubon described the "persons called Eggers" who arrived every spring in the Dry Tortugas at the same time as the "clouds of sea-fowl" to collect seabird and sea turtle eggs (Audubon 1926). Florida's wading and colonial birds also suffered from the assault of plume hunting at the end of the century driven by women's fashion trends in Victorian Europe (Price 1999).

Despite the intensive fishing and hunting industries in Key West and the Dry Tortugas, the Keys remained disconnected from the mainland until the turn of the century. The completion of the Florida East Coast Railway in 1896 opened south Florida, and Miami grew quickly as a tourist resort. The extension of the Overseas Railroad in 1912 connected Key West to the mainland increasing the number of settlers and visitors to the Keys. These developments prompted a further influx of poor Bahamian settlers from 1896 to the 1920s. An estimated that 10,000 to 12,000 Bahamians emigrated to south Florida in the first two decades of the 20th century (Albury 1975).

In the 20th century, both commercial and recreational fisheries have been developed intensively in Florida. Several Florida fisheries reached their peak in the mid 20th century, including spiny lobster with 5,178 metric tons landed in 1972, grouper, with 6,324 metric tons landed in 1982, and snapper, with 232 metric tons landed in 1987 (NMFS online data.). Other human factors including deforestation, drainage projects, and introduced species have contributed to the transformation of the Florida Keys marine ecosystems.

Northern Caribbean Connections

The northern Caribbean region is geographically separate from the Caribbean proper and North America but is culturally and economically linked to both. Since European settlement, groups of people have moved among the Bahamas, the Florida Keys, and northern Cuba, so that their economic histories are highly connected. This region's history is largely based on maritime activities including shipping, privateering, and fishing. The history of fishing provides a clear example of the cultural and economic interactions among the three regions.

In the late 16th through early 19th centuries, fishermen from Cuba frequented the Florida Keys, which were then owned by Spain. Pirates and wreckers lived throughout the Keys and the Bahamas, hunting green turtles, manatees, and large fish while they made huge profits salvaging wrecked Spanish and American ships. As fishing became a more established industry and necessary for sustaining local people in the late 19th and 20th centuries, conflicts over fisheries resources became frequent. An understanding of the historical ecology of south Florida thus requires understanding these broader links to the Atlantic maritime economy and culture.

(i) The Bahamas

Columbus' first voyage reached landfall in the Bahamas and claimed the Bahamas for Spain. The Spanish chose to settle areas of the Caribbean that contained more promise of wealth, however. The most valuable Bahamian resource appeared to be its people; the native Lucayans were enslaved and brought to work in mines and pearl fishing industries in other parts of the Spanish Caribbean. By 1520, the Lucayans had been removed from the Bahamas and the islands remained uncolonized backwaters of the Caribbean for the next century (Albury 1975).

In 1629, the Bahamas were claimed by Britain and granted to Sir Robert Heath. Several British attempts at settlement met varying degrees of failure due to the boom and bust nature of the local economy and constant bouts of "reciprocal violence" with Spanish and French colonists in the

region (Albury 1975). While one short-lived settlement in Eluethra (1647 to 1684) was religious in nature, most settlers came to the Bahamas for economic reasons. With the growth of the Spanish Empire, the channel between Florida and the Bahamas had become part of a major sailing route, and a profitable industry based on piracy and salvaging wrecked Spanish ships grew in the Bahamas and the Florida Keys. Seamen from Bermuda settled in New Providence in the 1660s, where they engaged in privateering, piracy, and wrecking. These men were experts at gathering conchs, and catching fish and turtles and sustained themselves on these marine resources.

Wrecking was a respectable means of making a living and privateering was considered patriotic activity during wartimes, but piracy during peacetime was neither respectable nor patriotic. By the 1690s, London had become a major trade hub and the disruption of trade by piracy was detrimental to British reputation in foreign markets. Therefore, new imperial policies included the eradication and suppression of piracy throughout the British Empire (Ritchie 1986). The Bahamas was one of the last outposts of pirates in the British Empire. In 1716, hundreds of pirates came to the Bahamas (Rediker 1993) an estimated 1,400 pirates operated out of Nassau during the early 18th century (Albury 1975). Complaints about their large presence led Charles I to appoint the first Royal Governor of the Bahamas in 1718 to suppress and scatter the Nassau pirates (Rediker 1993).

Apart from fishing, wrecking, and buccaneering, economic development was nonexistent in the Bahamas in the 17th and early 18th centuries. Fewer than one thousand people inhabited four of the Bahamian islands in 1722 and though the first ship of 300 slaves had arrived in 1721, plantation culture, prevalent throughout much of the British Caribbean, was absent from the Bahamas. Between 1720 and 1780, the slave population increased ten-fold to 2,250 due to increased slave trade and importation of captured slaves, but plantations remained relatively small. Economic activity was dominated by wrecking, woodcutting, and turtling and most trading boats arrived in the Bahamas looking for raw materials including “Braziletto, Madera Plank, Lignum Vitae, Turtle Shell” (Craton & Saunders 1992). Fishing was a common employment of the lower classes (Schoepf 1788) and among the items annually imported from Britain were 50 GBP worth of fish hooks, nets, and twine (Craton & Saunders 1992).

By 1782, the population had increased to 4,000 people spread over four Bahamian islands. In the next decade, the demographics and economics of the Bahamas changed quickly as American Loyalists from the Carolinas, New York, and other areas of the mainland migrated to the Bahamas. By 1807 the population had quadrupled. The Loyalist settlers included 330 families and 3,762 new slaves (Craton & Saunders 1992) so that for the first time, a majority of Bahamians were black; two thirds of residents were registered as free or enslaved Africans (Albury 1975). In contrast to the 17th and early 18th century settlers who were called “conchs” by the Loyalists for their dependence on the sea (Albury 1975), many of the newly settled Loyalists were farmers and plantation owners. By the 1790s, 128 large plantations with ten or more slaves existed in the Bahamas (Albury 1975) and the total area of cultivated land quadrupled between 1783 and 1793 (Craton & Saunders 1992). These cotton plantations were prosperous for a few decades, but by the 1830s, planters abandoned them due to soil exhaustion and loss of profit which accompanied the gradual reduction of slavery and ultimate emancipation of slaves between 1808 and 1833. Freed slaves—as well as the approximately 3,000 Africans from slave

ships captured at sea or shipwrecked in the Bahamas between 1808 and 1838 (Albury 1975)—were left to make a living in the Bahamas, and many turned to fishing and wrecking.

Turtle fishing was an important subsistence activity, and several incidents in the 1830s and 1840s of Bahamian turtling boats arrested for fishing in Cuban territory suggest that turtles in the Bahamas had become scarce. The most dramatic confrontation occurred in 1844-1845, when twelve fishermen were arrested for “fishing without being duly authorized” after their three boats had come to anchor at a small Key about 8 miles from mainland Cuba. The boats and the 40 to 80 turtles they had captured were confiscated and the men were detained for seven months. Besides illegally captured turtles, the fishing crew included free blacks, which likely contributed to their long detention. Slavery persisted in Cuba until the 1880s and free blacks were apparently barred from maritime employment. The crew of a fourth Bahamian fishing boat was arrested later in 1845, and Bahamian officials later complained that “[t]he owners have suffered the further serious loss of their turtling season by which alone they maintained their families” (BNAFO72/1303).

In the 19th century, the Bahamas was still a poor colony, with an undeveloped economy based on marine resource extraction and wrecking. Wrecking had existed since the 1660s, and the growth of U.S. commerce stimulated an increase in activity after 1815, which is reflected in the concurrent increase in boatbuilding specifically for wrecking business. In 1856 there were 302 ships licensed as salvage boats. Close to half of the able-bodied men were engaged in this industry in 1856 and wreck goods amounted to more than 50% of total imports and more than two thirds of total exports (Albury 1975). Salvaging was an opportunistic activity, so that the wrecking vessels also very likely doubled as fishing and turtling boats to provide day-to-day subsistence for the wreckers and their families.

Blockade running during the American Civil War was extremely profitable and supplemented income made by wrecking, but by the 1880s, such opportunistic maritime activities were declining (Albury 1975). At the end of the 19th century, the shipping industry had become more streamlined with a switch from sail to steam, fewer ports of call, and better navigational charts (Fingard 1988). Many Bahamian men accustomed to make their living on boats turned their attention more fully to marine resource extraction, in particular sponge fishing. Throughout the 17th and 18th centuries, products from the sea such as conch shells, turtle shells, and turtle meat had been exported from the Bahamas, but sponging was the first fishing industry that was profitable enough to employ thousands of men for nearly a century. From 1840 to 1910 exports grew exponentially reaching a peak of 1.5 million metric tons. The optimism of Bahamian fishermen about the sustained growth of sponging is reflected in the local song, “Sponger Money Never Done.”

...Look in my trunk and see what's there, sponger money,
One hundred dollars was my share, sponger money,
I'm gonna take away your woes, sponger money,
I'm gonna buy you fine new clothes, sponger money.
Then when we go out on the street, sponger money,
You'll be lookin nice and neat, sponger money,
Then all the boys will envy me, sponger money,

Then all the girls will fall for me, sponger money.
Money don't make me you know, sponger money,
Sponger money ever flow, sponger money,
Tell ev'rybody in town, sponger money,
Me and my gal gon dance em down, sponger money.
Sponger money never done, sponger money...

Overfishing and sponge disease caused a crash in the sponging industry in the 1930s, however, and by the 1940s, the economic situation in the Bahamas was again so desperate that British and Bahamian officials began in earnest to develop export and subsistence fisheries to support the local population.

Spiny lobster and conch emerged as two major fisheries in the Bahamas after the 1940s. A cannery for spiny lobster, or crawfish, opened in the 1940s (Albury 1975) and the Bahamas has since grown to be the fourth largest crawfish exporter worldwide with lobster representing 95% of the value of Bahamian fisheries exports (BREEF 2002). While lobster became a major cash crop, conch remained a subsistence fishery until the late 1960s. Conch had always been of major subsistence value for Bahamians; 18th century Loyalist settlers called the original inhabitants “conchs” for the large number of these animals they consumed (Albury 1975). In the 1940s and 1950s, the issue of conch fishing became politicized as local officials feared that the conch population was too small to both sustain the Bahamian people and to support an export based industry. As such, the export of “any edible conch and its shell” was prohibited in 1958 (BahNA, Minutes of the Fisheries Council). This protectionist law was accompanied by others limiting the presence of foreigners in Bahamian waters and represents an understanding that the limited remaining Bahamian resources were required to sustain the local population.

(ii) Cuba

Cuba’s role in the world economy has shifted since initial European discovery, but as the largest island in the Caribbean located near both the Yucatan and Florida peninsulas, Cuba has always been a coveted possession. Cuba’s native population was drastically reduced by disease and violence (Las Casas 1986), but Spanish colonists had little interest in resettling or developing the interior of their large island. Instead, Spain defended Havana as a major strategic and economic port. As the Spanish colonial empire was established and grew in the 16th and 17th centuries, the port of Havana became second only to the Isthmus of Panama as a hub of transport for wealth from the Americas to Europe (Chomsky et al. 2003). Mines in Mexico produced large quantities of silver and other metals that were sent to Sevilla via Havana. Because of this singular focus of the island’s economy on shipping, Cuba’s population remained small and centralized in the western capital city. At the peak of Spanish Empire in 1608 (Perez-Mallaina Bueno 1998), the population of Cuba was 20,000 with half of the population living in Havana. By the mid 18th century, the population had grown only to 50,000, (Chomsky et al. 2003).

Several changes in Europe, North American, and the Caribbean precipitated a demographic and economic transformation in Cuba in the 18th and 19th centuries. While the Spanish had created an economy based on exporting wealth from Mexico and the Andes with their Caribbean islands as way-stations (Mintz 1985), the British, French, and Dutch slowly gained control of Caribbean islands where they invested in plantation-based agriculture. British colonists in Barbados were

the first Caribbean sugar producers in the 1640s and a century later, the French colony of Saint Domingue (now Haiti) was the largest sugar exporter in Caribbean (Mintz 1985). However, political and economic events in the British and French Empires¹ caused the demise of their Caribbean plantations, leaving an open niche into which Cuban agricultural exports grew.

Growth of Cuban agriculture was apparent by the end of the 18th century. The number of sugar mills near Havana increased fourfold between 1763 and 1817 and overall production increased by an order of magnitude between 1790 and 1841, from 15,600 to 162,000 tons. Sugar production increased throughout the century and by the 1880s, Cuba was the world's leading sugar producer (Mintz 1985). Other agricultural products including tobacco and cotton increased; tobacco production doubled between 1811 and 1836 and cotton production doubled between 1827 and 1840 (Perez 2001).

The large capital investment required for sugar production meant that land became concentrated in the hands of wealthy Spaniards and because sugar plantations needed more labor than the island possessed, African slaves and Chinese indentured servants arrived to work in the plantations. In 1791 the Cuban population was 272,300 with 24% of the population African slaves. By 1810 the African population had doubled and by 1847 there were close a half a million black slaves. In 1869, the population had grown to over 2 million, with 69% whites, 18% enslaved blacks, 11% free blacks, and 2% Asians (Chomsky et al. 2003).

Rapid agricultural development during the 18th and 19th centuries involved clearing forests at an unprecedented rate. The response of Cuban naturalists and biologists to forest destruction constitutes one of the first examples of Caribbean environmentalism (Moreno Fraginals 2003), but no less damaging to the environment of Cuba was the development of commercialized fisheries associated with rapid population growth. Cuba's growing population desired fresh fish, and the island's coral reefs and seagrass beds supplied a rich diversity of fish and other seafood that was sold in the popular and renowned fish market in Havana. One American traveler described his experience in the Havana fish market in the 1870s:

... the fish, fresh from the sea, are exposed for sale, and which are of great variety... Of all the many species the pargo [grouper] and the rabi-rubia [yellowtail snapper] are the best... The shark, small and large, in pieces or whole, may also be seen here for sale, under its name of 'Tiburón' the which abounds in these waters, and from it is extracted the oil... the fish come from the coast in the neighborhood, many being caught just off the bay (Hazard 1989).

Cuban fishermen operated along the coast of Cuba and also ventured into the Florida Keys and the reefs around the Bahamas.

¹ These events include the French Revolution (1789) which precipitated the slave rebellion in Saint Domingue (1791) and ultimate collapse of their export economy; the British Industrial Revolution which shifted political and economic power to manufactured rather than agricultural production in Britain; the Treaty of Paris (1763) in which the relatively low importance of Caribbean colonial holdings in the broader British economy was realized; and the American Revolution (1783) in which Great Britain lost control of its monopoly on trading routes.

Independence from Spain came in 1902, but was quickly replaced by American neocolonialism manifested in the form of the Platt Amendment² and military occupation. A series of dictators supported foreign capital investment and increased export of raw materials and during this period, the disparity of wealth between Cuban elites and peasants grew. The Cuban revolution in 1959 appeared as a major departure from past regimes, which included the commitment to sustain Cubans with local resources. One manifestation of this policy was the development of a Cuban fishing fleet with the assistance of Soviet investment. Correspondingly, Cuban fisheries production doubled between 1961 and 1963, increasing from 67.5 to 124 million tons. Over 40% of 1963 landings by weight was due to Soviet assistance, which came in the form of direct monetary investment, donation of boats, and agreements with Soviet boats who fished with the Cuban fishing fleet in Cuban waters (CO 1031/4850 London PRO).

Increases in fishing effort and expansion of the area fished put Cuban fishermen in direct conflict with Bahamian fishermen, who were also attempting to support their populations with locally caught fish and conch. The conflict became apparent in 1966 when four Cuban boats were arrested fishing in Bahamian waters. The arrest followed an unanswered 1965 memo from Alvaro Lavastida Rosado, the Director of Cuban Fisheries, beseeching the Bahamas to grant rights to fish to Cubans stating that “[t]his fleet depends entirely on the production of the Coronas of Grand Bank of the Bahamas ... there is not other place on this coast where they may sustain themselves.” Bahamian officials speculated that “the Cuban’s principal interest is in the grouper spawning beds off Long Island” and R.F. Grey, a Bahamian fisheries manager went on to complain that Cuban trap and dynamite fishing had damaged fish populations and Bahamian fishing grounds, with particularly detrimental effects on conch. Grey wrote, “I am told that in some areas they had practically wiped out the conch” (BNA CO 1031/4850). Overfishing is evident in Cuban fisheries statistics, which show various fisheries peaking in the 1960s and 1970s. For example, Nassau grouper landings peaked in 1962, and 1995 landings were just 5% of peak landings (Baisre 2000).

Broader connections to marine resource exploitation

Exploitation of marine resources in tropical America has been guided by events far outside the region. The economic and political situation of Europe, North America, and Africa determined the settlement patterns and intensive development in portions of the Caribbean. Spain, Britain, France and Holland constructed empires that spanned the Atlantic basin and their imperial policies favored development of a few lucrative industries in each region rather than colonies that were independently able to support themselves. While colonies in the north Atlantic invested in fisheries, the Caribbean was established as a wealth extraction- and plantation-based economy. Mines and sugar plantations, which first appeared in the Caribbean in 1502 and 1640 respectively, required large amounts of labor, imported foods, and manufactured goods. Native and African slaves, other colonies, and the European nations themselves supplied these items.

² Most significantly, the Platt Amendment legalized U.S. intervention in Cuban affairs at the discretion of the U.S. government, prohibited Cuban treaties with other nations, and stipulated that Cuba would not transfer land to powers other than the U.S.

When European empires broke down at the end of the 18th century, this mono-staple model of production made it difficult for individual colonies to support their growing populations. Huge populations on small Caribbean islands turned to fisheries to help support themselves, both by direct consumption and by developing export based fishing economies.

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Timeline of events

1492	Columbus to Bahamas, Cuba
1513	Ponce de Leon to Florida Keys
1520	Bahamas cleared of people
1565	St. Augustine founded
1588	Spanish Armada
1608	Height of Spanish trade, Florida Keys are part of major trade route
1618-1648	Thirty Years' War, End of Spain as major European power
1629	Bahamas granted to Sir Robert Heath
1640	First sugar plantation in Caribbean (Barbados)
1640s	English Civil War
1646	First settlement in Bahamas
1652-1674	Anglo-Dutch Wars
1684	Spanish attack Bahamas
1701-1714	War of Spanish Succession: Unity of France and Spain avoided
1704-1717	Spanish repeatedly attack Bahamas
1718	First Royal Governor of Bahamas, pirates driven out
1760	Industrial Revolution apparent in Great Britain
1756-1763	Seven Years' War
1763	Treaty of Paris <ul style="list-style-type: none">o Spain traded northern Florida to Great Britain in order to regain Cuba; the Florida Keys remain under Spanish jurisdiction but Britain contested the claim and send cartographer George Gault to produce nautical charts of the regiono Great Britain traded Guadeloupe to France in order to gain Canada, demonstrating a lack of interest in Caribbean sugar colonies
1763	Last Caloosa Indians (80 families) left Key West and Key Vaca for Havana
1780-1784	Fourth Anglo-Dutch War
1782	Spanish capture Bahamas
1783	Bahamas restored to Great Britain by the Treaty of Versailles
1783	American Revolution; many Loyalists settle Bahamas; Florida formally returned to Spain
1791	Haitian Revolution
1807	British slave trade eliminated
1818-1822	Key Vaca and Key West are reported to be the Keys' first permanent settlements
1821	Spain cedes Florida to the U.S.
1825	Major Bahamian relocation to Keys
1833	Slavery outlawed in British colonies
1845	Florida becomes a U.S. state
1846	Preferential sugar duties eliminated in Britain
1849	Commercial sponging began in Key West
1849	Turtle cannery established in Key West
1860-1865	American Civil War

1870s	Plume hunters target spoonbills, scarlet ibis, egrets and flamingos in Keys
1880s	Havana becomes the major market for king mackerels caught in the Keys
1880-1886	Slavery outlawed in Cuba
1902	Cuban Independence
1905	Marathon founded and Flagler railroad operated
1905	Diving for sponges began in Tarpon Springs, Key West sponge industry in decline
1912	Florida Overseas Railroad completed
1920s	Britain passes an Importation of Plumage (Prohibition) Act in 1922
1920s	Shark leather industry began
1932	Average of 100 sharks taken daily in leather industry
1935	Hurricane killed over 500 people in the Middle and Upper Florida Keys and destroyed Overseas Railroad,
1949	Sponge disease eliminates commercial sponges from northern Caribbean
1959	Cuban Revolution
1964	Bahamas becomes self-governing colony

Introduction to the Documents

A series of five CDs with sample sources accompanies this report. The documents relate to the following topics in Florida Keys history:

- Early Exploration
- American Settlement
- Natural History
- Sport Fishing
- Sponge and Turtle Fisheries

The descriptions that follow provide an overview of the historical events and an introduction to the source documents for each period.

Early Exploration

The cultural and ecological importance of the Florida Keys has been evident since the first European discovery of the Americas. Beginning in the early 16th century, the channel between Florida and the Bahamas became part of a major sailing route, and a profitable industry based on piracy and salvaging wrecked Spanish ships was established in the Keys.

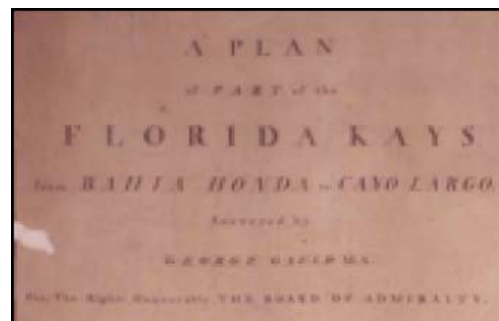
Spain ruled the Caribbean seas in the 16th century, but by the 1760s, the British Empire had become more powerful in the region. Britain acquired extensive American territory at the end of the Seven Years War in 1763 and the need for accurate information on newly acquired territories was high. Charts of Florida were lacking; previous Spanish versions are imprecise and wrecks on the shallow reefs in the Florida Keys were a serious concern to the British Navy.



Early Spanish map of Florida, n.d.

The cartographer George Gauld was employed to survey the Florida Keys and create a reliable and up-to-date nautical chart to assist with navigation. Gauld spent 17 years in the Keys and his precise charts and descriptions provide an in-depth view of the Keys during the period of exploration. He charted the extent of benthic habitat in Florida Keys in the 1760s, including coral reefs, seagrass, and mangroves.

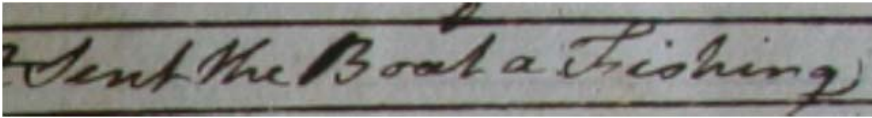
Nautical charts were intended to provide information to contemporary sailors on the bathymetry, access to freshwater and fresh food, and the human settlements sailors could expect to find on land. Among other things, Gauld's work describes the abundance of fish, turtles, and lobsters. For example, he wrote, "There are such quantities of the largest [lobster], that a boat may



From the East End of the Range of Islands that go under the name of Key Vaca, the Shoals continue within the Keys, to the Northward and North-eastward, all the way to the Main Land. In many places it is so flat that a Boat or even a Canoe can hardly pass, however there are some little Channels through the Banks sufficient for the small Turtling Vessels. On the Banks there is an innumerable quantity of Mangrove Islands, many of which are overflowed at high Tides. Cayo Axi, or Sandy Key, as the

Excerpt from Gauld's "A Plan for the Gulf of Florida" 1775

be loaded with them in a few hours.” The journal of Gauld’s ship confirms the large abundances of fish and invertebrates available to each. Numerous entries in the daily log record that the captain and crew “Sent the Boat a Fishing” and “Set the Turtle Net.”



Excerpt from the Journal of the Sloop Northampton

Along with charts, cartographers often produced “views” or drawings of the islands from the perspective of the vessel, and books of sailing directions that include detailed descriptions of the sailing routes. Gauld’s *Observations of the Florida Kays, Reef and Gulf* provided information on the sea life in the Keys from the Dry Tortugas to the Hillsborough Inlet:

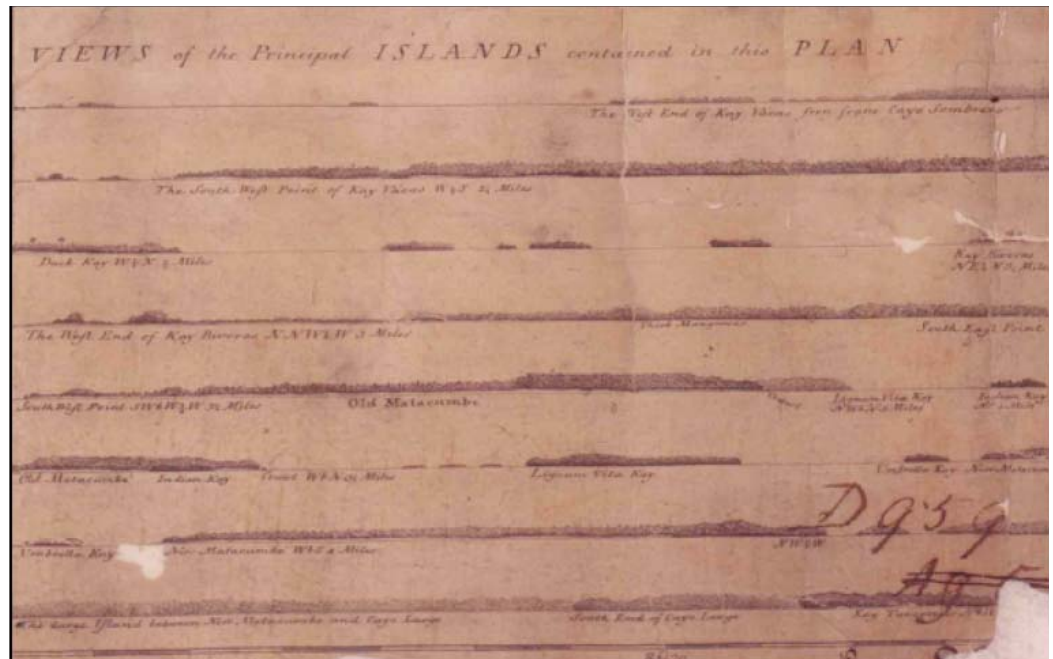
The Tortugas “abound with a variety of sea birds, turtle and excellent fish.”

Cayo Hueso (Key West) “is much frequented by the Turtles and Wreckers from Providence and likewise by the fishing craft from the Havanna, who find it convenient on account of the channel through the bank to the northward on the way to the Coast of Florida...”

“**Bahia Honda**, like Cayo Hueso, is much frequented by the Turtles and Wreckers from Providence, and by the Spanish vessels from Havanna, of which there are about 10 annually employed in fishing among the Kays on the coast of Florida, where there is sufficient quantity of fish to supply the West Indies, There is a convenient channel for small vessels, from both those places, quite through the Kays, to the northward.”

Matacumbe: “On account of the watering place and of the plenty of fish and turtle, Matacumbe is much frequented by Wreckers and Turtles.”

Hillsborough Inlet: “The Spanish come to this place for the purpose of fishing, and the quantity of fish and oysters they find is amazing.”



View from Gauld’s “A Plan for the Gulf of Florida” 1775

OBSERVATIONS ON THE FLORIDA KAYS, REEF AND GULF;

This harbour is much frequented by the Turtles and Wreckers from *Providence*, and likewise by the fishing craft from the *Havanna*, who find it convenient on account of a channel through the bank to the northward, in their way to the Coast of Florida; but there is some difficulty arising from the channel or entrance across the Reef: your guide must be a small *Sandy Kay*, lying S. S. W. 8 or 9 miles, from the West end of *Cayo Huefo* just on the edge of the Reef, about 8 or 10 feet perpendicular height, and in $24^{\circ} 22'$ Latitude north: the channel lies 4 or 5 miles to the

point and
be necessary to buoy up your cables, as it is rather low

Bahia Honda, like *Cayo Huefo*, is much frequented by the Turtles and Wreckers from *Providence*, and by the Spanish vessels from *Havanna*, of which there are about 10 annually employed in fishing among the Kays on the coast of Florida, where there is a sufficient quantity of fish to supply the West Indies. There is a convenient channel for small vessels, from both those places, quite through the Kays, to the northward.

and you will come at the entrance of a channel which leads up to the wells; this channel, as was said before, is only 9 or 10 feet deep; it is very narrow, and has a strong current. On account of the watering place and of the plenty of fish and turtle, *Matacumbé* is much frequented by the Wreckers and Turtles.

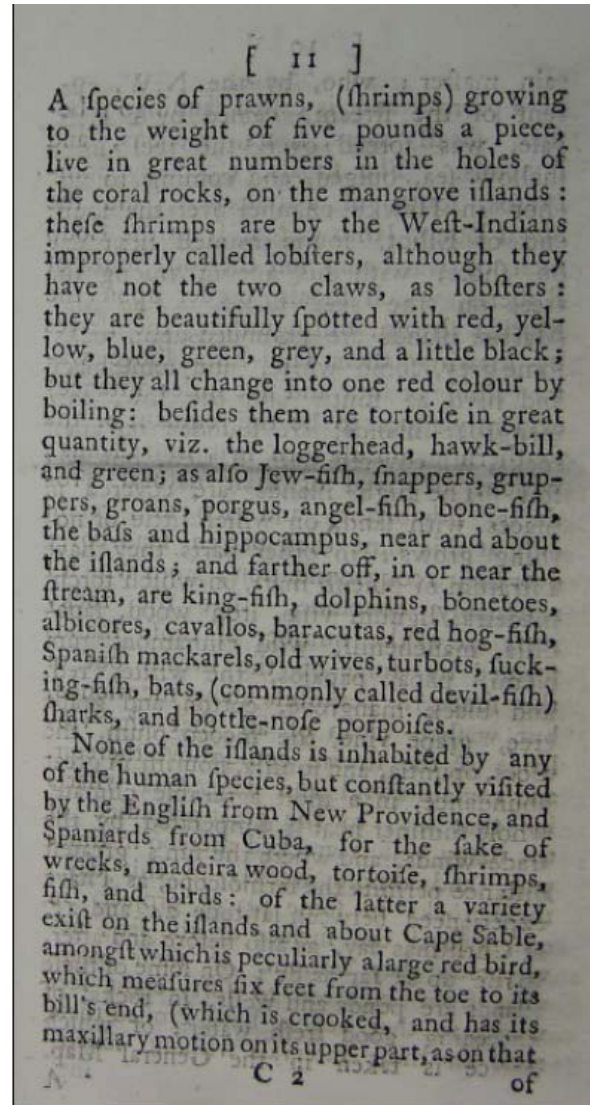
Hillborough Inlet has a very shifting bar, sometimes not admitting a boat; and at other times 6, 8, or even 10 feet water have been found upon it. Therefore if you have business here, a boat must be sent to explore the bar before you run in; when within it is a safe harbour; but a vessel must be moored, the tide, which ebbs and flows 5 feet, running with great force. The Spaniards come to this place for the purpose of fishing, and the quantity of fish and oysters they find there is amazing.

Excerpts from Gauld's "Observations on the Florida Kays..." 1796

William de Brahm was a contemporary of Gault, appointed as the British Surveyor General for East Florida. He oversaw the surveying for an extensive and detailed map of Florida and wrote extensively about the Keys. His "Atlantic Pilot," completed in 1772, also includes extensive information on the marine life in the Florida Keys. These excerpts describes lobsters, turtles, groupers, snappers, and various other reef fishes, as well and Cuban and Bahamian fishermen who frequented the Keys.

East Florida produces the kinds of Tortoises in very great numbers, viz. the Loggerhead, Hawksbill and green Tortoise, from then to one hundred pounds in weight, of which the green tortoise is only admired, and relished at tables. Vessels are loaded with them and brought to the Georgia and South Carolina markets, where they sell for nine pence per pound weighed with the shell. The loggerheads are caught for the sake of their shells only, on which the scales are very large and thick, and sold under the title of tortoise shells. (de Brahm, King's MS 211, British National Library)

Oysters are not only very plenty, but whole rocks of one hundred or more fathoms in length met with which are nothing but oysters cemented together. The Oysters are generally three times longer as they are broad, when in season they are very fat and of so agreeable a saltiness, that they who have been long in America, cannot relish English Oysters on account of their strong, copperish taste... All Oysters are open, when the water runs from them, and they lay dry. Raccoons which prey at Ebb Tide after them (if not careful) are sometimes caught by the oysters, which at the least touch shut themselves, and thus confine the paws of the Raccoons, until high water, who are then drowned. (de Brahm, King's MS 211, British National Library)



Excerpt from de Brahm's "Atlantic Pilot" 1763

The American Revolution prompted De Brahm, Gault, and other British explorers to return to England and little historic information exists until American settlement in the early 19th century.

Guide to Documents: Early Exploration

File Name	Document Information	Document Description
Florida Maps.pdf	Reference Type: Map Year: nd Title: No title: Florida Maps Call Number: Va31MSS351 Label: Admiralty Library	Early Spanish atlas of Florida and the Caribbean
de Brahm CO700_Florida.pdf	Reference Type: Map Cartographer: de Brahm, W.G. Title: de Brahm CO700_Florida Call Number: CO700 Label: British National Archives	Extensive and detailed map of Florida
de Brahm Atlantic Pilot 1763.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: de Brahm, W.G. Year: 1772 Title: The Atlantic Pilot City: London Publisher: T. Spilsbury Label: UK Hydrographic Office	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
Gauld Observations on the Florida Kays 1796.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Gauld, George Year: 1796 Title: Observations on the Florida Kays, Reef and Gulf; with Directions for Sailing Along the Kays, From Jamaica by the Grand Cayman and West End of Cuba: Also, with Sailing Instructions, of the Coast of West Florida, Between the Bay of Espiritu Santo and Cape Sable. By George Gauld, to Accompany his Charts of those Coasts, surveyed and published by Order of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty. To which have been added, A Description of the East Coast of Florida, Between Cape Florida and Cape Canaveral; and Instructions for Sailing from the Eastward within the Florida Reef. City: London Publisher: For W. Faden, geographer to his majesty, and to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. Label: Admiralty Library	Sailing directions to accompany Gauld's nautical chart. Describes sea birds, turtle and fish, mangrove and coral, turtlers and fishermen in Key West. Also contains a section written by W. de Brahm
Gauld A plan for the Gulf of Florida 1775.tif	Reference Type: Map Cartographer: Gauld, G. Year: nd Title: A Plan of Part of the Florida Kays from Bahia Honda Cayo Largo surveyed by George Gauld for the Right Honorable the Board of Admiralty 1775 [with] Views of the Principal Islands contained in the Plan and Remarks Label: UK Hydrographic Office	High resolution map of the Florida Keys with extensive descriptions and Perspective Views of the islands
Gauld Journal of Sloop Northampton.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Title: Earl of Northampton (HMS) - Captain's Log Date: Late 1700's Call Number: ADM 51/4178 Label: PRO, British National Archives	Official records of the survey ship of George Gauld that includes natural history descriptions.

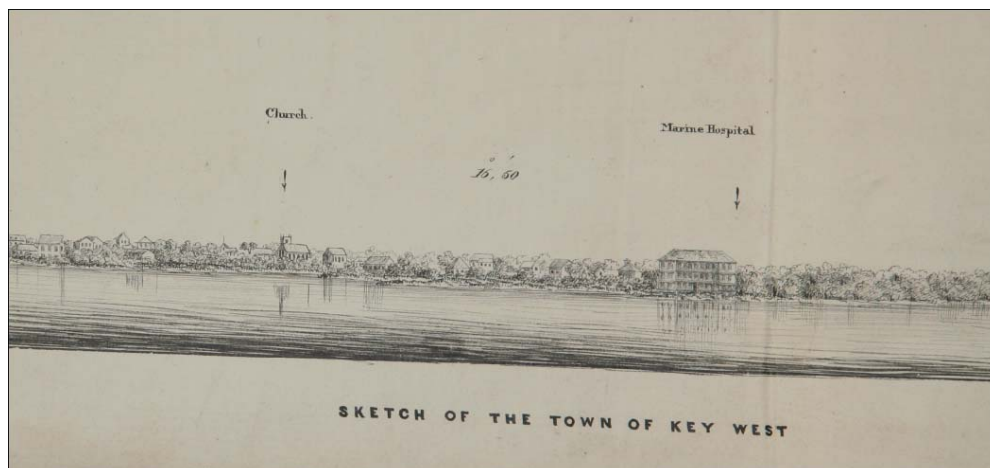
Early American Settlement

Permanent settlements were established in the Florida Keys after 1821, when Spain ceded Florida to the United States. The local population grew slowly and remained connected to the Caribbean and Atlantic maritime economies and culture. Though politically part of the United States, Key West during the 1820s and 1830s was in reality a tiny Caribbean island outpost with fewer than one thousand residents, accessible only by boat and isolated from the rest of the nation. Its modest economy was local and marine-based with few products for export. For example, sending live fish to Havana occupied more than one third of Key West's boat traffic in the 1830s. American surveyors continued the work of their British predecessors, producing detailed maps to aid with navigation.

Attracting settlers from the northern states occupied the thoughts of many people writing about south Florida in the early 19th century. An article describing the climate and ease of life in the Florida Keys was published in a magazine called *The Cultivator* in 1838. Among the benefits of living in the Keys was food that could be procured easily from the sea:

“An abundance of fish, turtle and oysters may be had at all times, merely for the trouble taking them. Turtles on this coast supplies the place of beef at the north, and is just as common. They are caught in great numbers and put in enclosures, and fed on grass; whence they are taken and killed as occasion requires.”

Settlers arrived from the United States in response to these enticing descriptions, but the largest group to settle the Florida Keys in the mid 19th century consisted of immigrants from the Bahamas, known as “conchs.” These skilled fishermen quickly established a local economy based on fishing for conch, sponges, and finfish. With just 3,000 residents, Key West was the most populous city in Florida in the 1850s and more than half of the residents of Key West were “Conchs” whose “...chief business is fishing, sponging, turtling and wrecking...” (New York Daily Times 1853).



Sketch of the town of Key West, 1860s



Painting of Key West, 1859

Intensive commercial fishing connected the Florida Keys with the Caribbean; for example, most of the fish used in Havana came from Key West (New York Daily Times 1857). Fishing also linked the Keys with the north Atlantic. Northern “bank” fishermen who fished in the summer season on George’s Bank would travel south to Florida in the winter to fish for mullet and other fish intended for the Havana market. Once in Florida, these fishermen made monthly fishing trips that yielded 300 to 500 quintals. (New York Times 1857).

Export of various marine products increased throughout 1800s. A 1889 book called *The Florida of Today: A Guide for Tourists and Settlers* described Florida as “...the fisherman’s paradise...” and enumerated “seven merchantable products—fish, oysters, turtles, sponges, shells, corals, and alligator spoils.” The value of the south Florida fisheries in the 1880s was estimated to be \$800,000 a year, turtles and turtle eggs \$400,000, and sponges \$1,000,000.



Wood cut: “Key West Fishing”

Guide to Documents: Early American Settlement

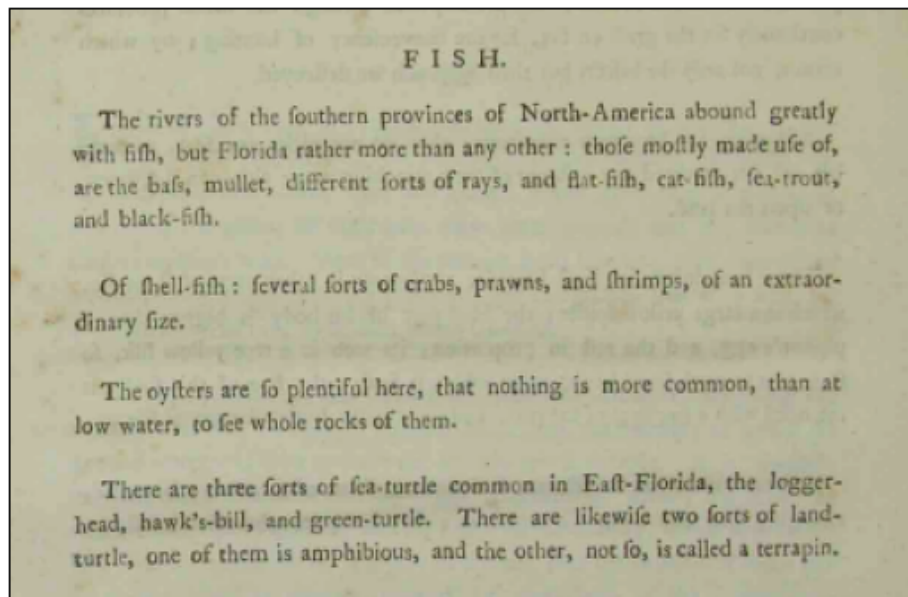
File Name	Document Information	Document Description
Climate of South Florida - The Cultivator Sept, 1838.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Author: Smith, L.W. Year: 1838 Title: Climate, &c. of South Florida Journal: The Cultivator (1834-1865) Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Pages: 122 Date: September 1838 Short Title: Label: Miscellaneous	Geographical description of Key West. List of the natural resources in order to promote settlement of the region. Mentions the abundance of fish, turtle, and oysters at all times, be
Key West Harbor and its approaches 1855.jpg	Reference Type: Map Cartographer: Bache, A.D. Year: 1855 Title: 'Key West Harbor and Its Approaches...' Call Number: FO925_1636 Label: PRO, British National Archives	Chart showing the sailing channels and approaches to Key West. Reference tables currents, tides and sailing directions; and cross-sections showing vertical structure of coral reefs.
Key West Painting 1859.pdf	Reference Type: Artwork Artist: Clapp, James C. Year: 1859 Title: Key West Painting City: Key West Publisher: Goupil & Co Date: September 30, 1859 Type of Work: Painting Call Number: MPH11_12. Label: PRO, British National Archives	Painting of Key West from sea that shows fort, land use patterns and contemporary sailing vessel.
Sketch of the Town of Key West 1865.pdf	Reference Type: Artwork Artist: Mooney, Wm Year: 1865? Title: Sketch of the Town of Key West City: Key West Label: UK Hydrographic Office	Perspective view of the Island of Key West showing extensive mangrove, residential area, and lighthouse
01-10, 1857 Fishing news.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1875 Title: Monopoly Removed from the Fish Trade Newspaper: New York Daily Times (1851-1857) City: Havana Pages: 2 Issue Date: January 17, 1857 Label: Miscellaneous	Decree in reference to the monopoly of fish trade in Havana. Mentions that most fish used in Havana comes from Key West.
03-31 1853 Conchmen at KW.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1853 Title: The Conchmen Newspaper: New York Daily Times (1851-1857) City: St. Augustine, Florida Pages: 3 Issue Date: March 31, 1853 Label: Miscellaneous	Description of the population. Mentions that their chief business is in fishing, sponging, turtling and wrecking.
10-16 1858 KW Cuba Fishing.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1858 Title: Salt Fishing for Havana Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Havana Pages: 4 Issue Date: October 16, 1858 Label: Miscellaneous	Sailing for Key West to engage in salt fishing for the Havana market. Names the locations of principal fish are caught in the winter.
Davidson The Florida of To-Day 1889.pdf	Author: Davidson, J. W. Year: 1889 Title: The Florida of To-Day: A Guide for Tourist and Settlers. City: New York Publisher: D.Appleton&Co. Label: Admiralty Library	Description of the whole state of Florida. Contains a description of Key West. Extensive description of the sport fishing, commercial fisheries and fish exported to Cuba. Mentions bird hunting, abundant manatees and whales.
Florida Times Union, 1884-1899.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1884-1899 Title: Florida Times Union, 1884-1899 Newspaper: Florida Times Union Label: Monroe County Public Library	Discusses the cigar, wrecking and fishing industries. Mentions infected fish from Key West, slaughterhouses, and the great variety of fish caught. Spanish aggressions regarding the fisheries selling to Havana in 1890. Great catches of Spanish mackerel and sharks.
Drawings, Conch Republic Fisherman and Misc..pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Title: Drawings, Conch Republic and Miscellaneous City: Key West Type of Work: Drawings Call Number: F/4-F/5 Label: Monroe County Public Library	Drawing of fisherman on bicycle with large fishes in both hands, and a bird and boat in the background. Entitled "Key West Fishing"

Natural History

Early natural history investigations were closely tied with exploration and settlement of the Florida Keys. Natural historians were charged with describing the environment as well as the potential value of the region for economic development. Several prominent natural history works were produced in the 18th century. Among the most significant are:

- Mark Catesby, whose *Natural History of Carolina* (1731-1743) contains colorful plates of plants and animals found throughout the Carolinas, south Florida and the Bahamas
- William Bartram, a botanist for the British crown who published *A Description of East Florida* (1769)
- Bernard Romans, who worked for Britain in the capacity of navigator, surveyor, cartographer, naturalist and engineer, *A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida* (1775)

Catesby depicted and described hundreds of species including fish, reptiles, and birds, such as the great booby which “frequent the rivers and seacoasts of Florida” plunging into the water after fish and sometimes “meet[ing] with sharks, and other large voracious fishes, that maim and sometimes destroy them.” Bartram’s *Description of East and West Florida* includes extensive lists of species encountered, including fish, invertebrates, and reptiles. Roman’s natural history is laced with information on the political economy of the region. He wrote that Cuban fishermen were known to frequent the Keys to catch turtles, sharks, and finfish such as red-drum, blackdrum, and pompano, which they sold fresh and salted in the Havana fish market.



Excerpt from William Bartram’s “A Description of East and West Florida”

Plates from Catesby's "Natural History of Carolina": Parrotfish and Hawksbill Turtle



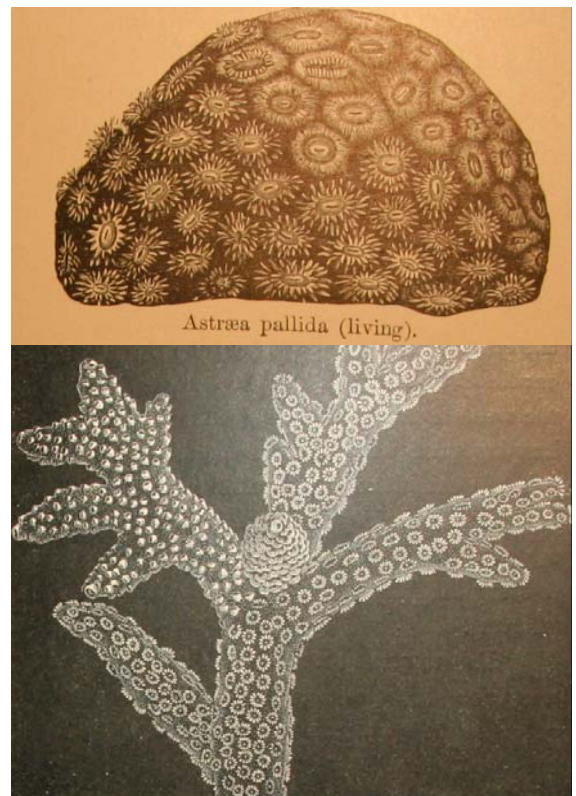
The Florida Keys became a destination for both Americans and British scientists in the 18th and 19th centuries. In the 1830s, the naturalist John J. Audubon traveled through the Keys describing birds, as well as turtles and other marine life. In his *Turtles of Florida* he described green, hawksbill, loggerhead, and leatherback turtles that “deposit their eggs in the burning sands” of the Dry Tortugas. The geology of the Florida reefs was explored by both Louis and Alexander Agassiz, and widely publicized both in scientific reports such as the *Report on the Florida Reefs* (1880) and popular science journals and in the media.

In 1905, the Carnegie Institute established a marine laboratory in the Dry Tortugas and scientists studying every imaginable facet of Florida Keys natural history arrived for explorations in the field and lab. For example, in the 1930s, the British biologist Geoffrey Tandy studied the biology of coral reefs in the Dry Tortugas. His personal papers include observations and descriptions of the flora and fauna of the region as well as details about mangroves, fish, and birds. Scientists in the early 20th century spent much of their time observing and writing about the new and undescribed species. For example, while searching for land snails, Henry Fowler kept an annotated bird list, which he published as “Birds Observed in the Florida Keys” and included entries such as:

“*Pelecanus fuscus*. BROWN PELICAN.-- Key West, Boca Grande, Boca Chica, Riding and Snipe Keys. They were numerous about the Marquesas Keys catching mullets (*Mugil*) and other fish. When flying the strokes of the wing may be heard at times for quite a distance. When flying about the shallows they frequently drop into the water with a loud clumsy splash though not always successful in capturing a fish. One was found which had apparently accidentally committed suicide by transfixing its beak in a forked branch of a mangrove. A flock of these birds frequented the rocks about Hailer's Rock where they can easily obtain plenty of finny food.”

By the 19th century, the public was interested in natural history and dozens of popular articles and books were written describing the coral reefs and associated organisms. For example, the book *Along the Florida Reef* gives extensive descriptions of coral reefs, mangroves, and sea grasses embedded in a story of young boy traveling with a naturalist. In one passage, the author describes the development and growth of a coral reef:

“Suppose, said the doctor, this clear water on which we are drifting should be visited by a single egg of the star-shaped coral called the *Astrea*. It settles on a bit of shell. In a few days some tentacles spring out, and the tiny polyp seems only a solitary sea anemone. The a little growth of

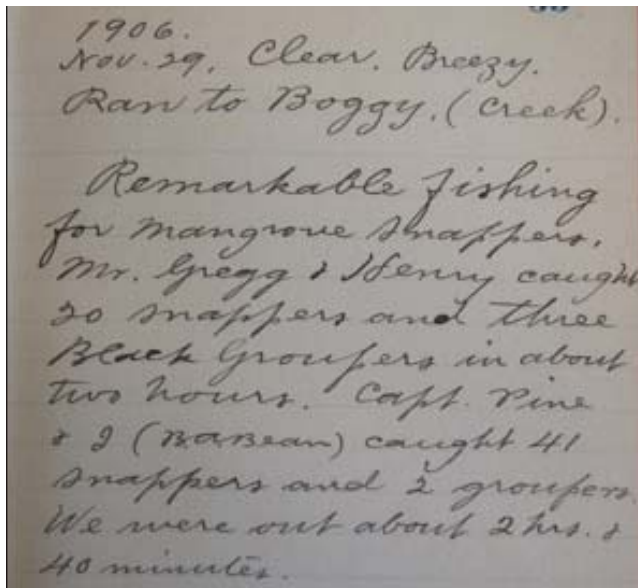


“Along the Florida Reef” 1899

lime, secreted by the anemone, forms on the shell, and soon overspreads it with a jagged coating. Then another polyp grows beside this one, perhaps by division or budding, and the single egg that first drifted here has become two. This goes on indefinitely, until the bottom all around is covered with coral rock. Then when these polyps decay and die, the sea sand drifts in; other corals grow on this; floating matter is caught and added to the growing reef; forms of branching corals appear, together with gorgonians, or sea fans and feathers; all these are eaten or crushed down by great worms and coral eating animals. Upon this decay still other forms of coral grow; shell fish of various kinds make it their home; delicate corals that need protection from the waves grow up in the lagoon formed within the shallow circle."

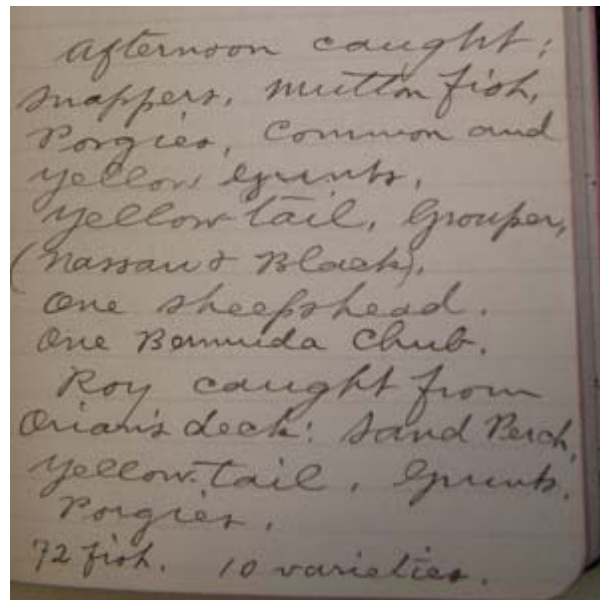
Fish and fisheries were a particular interest of natural historians and biologists. Research conducted by scientists from the Smithsonian Institution and the United States Fish Commission produced numerous reports as well as personal papers and other archival materials related to the fish populations in the Keys. Among the most extensive documents is the monograph, *Fish from the Dry Tortugas* (1941), which includes descriptions on the abundance and distribution of hundreds of reef fishes. Along with published reports, personal papers left by scientists provide information on Keys' natural history. For example, Barton A Bean, a fisheries biologist working in the Keys in the first years of the 20th century kept extensive personal diaries that also include information on the abundance of marine life. For example, he wrote, "The boys went to the edge of the mangroves and in 1/2 hour came back with a big lot of crawfish. They said they could have gotten a boat load."

Excerpts from the journal of Barton A. Bean



1906.
Nov. 29. Clear. Breezy.
Ran to Boggy. (Creek).

Remarkable fishing
for mangrove snappers.
Mr. Gregg & Henry caught
30 snappers and three
Black Groupers in about
two hours. Capt. Pine
& I (Nassau) caught 41
snappers and 2 groupers.
We were out about 2 hrs. &
40 minutes.



afternoon caught:
snappers, mutton fish,
porgies, common and
yellow grunts,
yellow tail, grouper,
(Nassau & Black),
one sheepshead.
one Bermuda Chub.
Roy caught from
Oriani's deck: sand perch,
yellow tail, grunts,
porgies,
72 fish. 10 varieties.

Guide to Documents: Natural History

File Name	Document Information	Document Description
Catesby Nat Hist of Carolina 1731 v1.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Catesby, Mark Year: 1731-43 Title: The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands ... Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride, & les Isles Bahama, etc. (An Account of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands.-Appendix.) English & French City: London Publisher: Benjamin White Volume: 1 Label: British Natural History Museum	Names of birds and trees. Descriptions of their appearance and locations of where they are commonly found. Includes colored drawings of the birds.
Catesby Nat Hist of Carolina 1731 v2.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Catesby, Mark Year: 1731-43 Title: The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands ... Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride, & les Isles Bahama, etc. (An Account of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands.-Appendix.) English & French City: London Publisher: Benjamin White Volume: 2 Label: British Natural History Museum	A catalogue of the animals and plants, including names and descriptions fish and their commonly found locations. Beautiful colored drawings of fishes.
Bartram Description of East Florida 1769.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Bartram, W. Year: 1769 Title: A Description of East Florida with a Journal Kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia City: London Publisher: W. Nicoll T. Jefferies Edition: 3 Label: Admiralty Library	Description of East Florida with a journal kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia, botanist to His Majesty for the Floridas; upon a journey from St. Augustine up the river St. John's, as far as the Lakes with explanatory botanical notes. Illustrated with an accurate map of East Florida, and two plans; one of St. Augustine, and the other of the Bay of Espiritu Santo.
Romans Concise Natural History of East and West Florida 1775.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Romans, Bernard Year: 1775 Title: A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida Series Editor: Holland Braund, Kathryn E. City: Tuscaloosa and London Publisher: The University of Alabama Press Label: SIO	Mention Spanish fishermen from Havana fishing on the coast of East Florida. Names of fish caught. Includes geographical description.
Audubon discoveries at Keys - The Newport Mercury, 06-09-183..pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Title: Audubon discoveries at Keys Journal: The Newport Mercury Label: Miscellaneous	Discovery of 5 new species of birds (Arden, Columbia and 2 terns)
Audubon, The Turtles of Florida.pdf	Reference Type: Book Section Author: Audubon, John James Title: Tequesta Pages: 63-68 Label: Monroe County Public Library	Mentions names of avifauna. Description of turtle breeding, its eggs, and breeding grounds. Description of four different species of turtles (hawk-billed, logger-head, trunk, and green). Capturing methods for turtles. Values and sizes of turtles
The Key West Reef-Scientific American 1851.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Year: 1851 Title: The Florida Reefs Journal: Scientific American (1845-1908) Volume: 6 Issue: 26 Pages: 208 Date: March 15, 1851 Label: Miscellaneous	Review of Agassiz's lecture on the makeup of coral reefs.

Lectures of Professor Agassiz re FL Keys Coral.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1862 Title: Lectures of Prof. Agassiz Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Brooklyn Pages: 3 Issue Date: February 9, 1862 Label: Miscellaneous	Extensive description of coral reefs.
Agassiz Report on the Florida Reefs 1880.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Agassiz, Louis Year: 1880 Title: Report on the Florida Reefs Series Title: Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College City: Cambridge Publisher: Published by permission of A.D. Bache and Carlile P. Patterson for the Museum Volume: 7 Label: SIO	Examination of the Florida reefs, keys, and coast.
Surface Fauna of the Gulf Stream at Tortugas and Reefs 1888.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Author: Agassiz, Alexander Year: 1888 Title: The Tortugas and Florida Reefs Journal: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. Memoirs of the Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Pages: 105 Date: January 1, 1888 Label: Miscellaneous	Examination of the explanations of Agassiz, Le Conte and Hunt regarding the formation of the keys making the extremity of the reef. Reconstruction of the past history of the peninsula in its southern portion.
Holder Along the Florida Reef 1899.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1899 Title: Along the Florida Reef City: New York Publisher: D. Appleton and Company Label: UCSD	Story based on true accounts regarding the flora and fauna.
Fowler Birds Observed 1904.pdf	Author: Fowler, H.W. Year: 1904 Title: Birds Observed in the Florida Keys Journal: AUK Pages: 396-400 Date: October 1904 Label: SIO Reference Type: Journal Article	Annotated list of birds in the Florida Keys during June 1904. Includes locations where they are commonly found and some description of the birds.
Barton A Bean Papers.pdf	Reference Type: Unpublished Work Author: Bean, B.A. Year: 1903-1907 Title of Work: Barton A. Bean Papers, circa 1892-1897, 1903-1908 Label: Smithsonian Institution Archives	Notebooks describing fish, crawfish, birds and other marine life from the Florida Keys and the Bahamas.
Tandy Papers.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Author: Tandy, Geoffrey Title: Tandy Papers: A Summer at the Dry Tortugas Type of Work: Papers Short Title: Tandy Papers A Summer at the Dry Tortugas MS DF421_5 Call Number: DF421_5	Study of the biology of coral reefs in the Dry Tortugas. Observations and descriptions of the flora and fauna of the region. Brief details about mangroves, fish fauna, avifauna. Includes photos.
Longley Fish from the Dry Tortugas 1941.pdf	Reference Type: Book Author: Longley, W.H. ; Hildebrand, S.F. Year: 1941 Title: Systematic Catalogue of the Fishes of Tortugas, Florida: With Observations on Color, Habits, and Local Distribution City: Washington, D.C. Publisher: Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication Volume: 34 Label: SIO	Systematic catalogue of the fishes of Tortugas with observations on color, habits, and local distribution.

Sportfishing

The Florida Keys has been home to a sport fishing industry since the 1840s, drawing adventurous sportsmen to the wild, undeveloped islands. Hundreds of books and articles were written in the 19th century describing the allure of sport fishing in the sub-tropical climate of south Florida. Published works range from fishing instructions to detailed personal accounts of fishing along the Gulf Stream. These sport fishing memoirs and guides describe the pristine environment of the Keys, as well as the unique cultural experience of living among the Florida Keys before roads were built between them.

Fishermen sailed and camped among the islands and wrote about the rich fisheries that existed, the giant fish they caught, and the experience of watching large schools of fish swim through the clear reef waters. Works such as *Game Fishes of the Florida Reef* (1891) describe the Keys as “a paradise of the fisherman” and depict fishing for snappers, groupers, grunts, hogfish, king mackerel, tarpon, and numerous other fish. Along with descriptions of the targeted fish, fishermen described the use of spiny lobster and conch as bait, providing insight into the abundance of reef invertebrates.

The popularity of sport fishing increased in the 20th century and personal fishing logs, such as *The Log of a Sea Angler* (1905), describe quantity and species of fish caught. Ernest Hemingway’s unpublished papers contain numerous descriptions of sport fishing such as this entry (JFK Library, Hemingway Collection, Box 89: Notebooks: Log of the Pilar):

January 19, 1935. Went out at 2:00. The sea was smooth and a little muddy over the reef but cleared nicely in the blue water as we headed down the channel far to the left of the Eastern Dry Rocks. At first saw no bait or birds, had not strikes and could not make out the stream as we ran down towards Sand Key. EH caught a grouper and Arnold a barracuda. At about 4:30 south of Sand Key Arnold slacked out and a fish made a fast run like a kingfish and when he came back on it the head and sail of a sailfish came up out of the water. It was EH’s turn to catch a sailfish and he brought him back in a hurry. Capt. Braa gaffed him in the neck and the fish began the fight he should have made when first hooked jumping clear out of the water and breaking his bill on the side of the boat and went off with the gaff. EH worked him back in again and the fish lost the gaff before we got him in the boat. He measured 6 feet, 8 inches from tip of the bill, allowing 3 inches for the part broken off and weighed 53.25 lbs. We saw a lot of bait coming and birds swarming around the reef. In 5:45.



Sport fishing became more established and popular in the early 20th century, and fishing clubs were established throughout the Keys. Local newspapers published articles about the results of fishing tournaments, such as those held at the prestigious Long Key Fishing Camp; stories described both the size and species of fish caught as well as the affluence of its members. Several other fishing groups such as the Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club and the Key Largo Angler's Club published bulletins and promotional materials containing descriptions of the trophy fish taken each year. A wide variety of people participated in tournaments and club events. Large numbers of women fished as part of the fishing clubs, and entire families engaged in fishing tournaments.

THE KEY LARGO ANGLERS CLUB'S <u>FIRST ANNUAL FISHING TOURNAMENT</u>			
(November to May) completed its season, with the following results;			
FIRST PRIZE WINNER	BONEFISH	12#	HERBERT H. HOOVER
FIRST PRIZE WINNER	TARPON	83.5#	HERBERT W. STONE
FIRST PRIZE WINNER	PERMIT	22#	MRS GEORGE FORD

Fishing tournament winners, From the Key Largo Angler's Club newsletter, 1954

In the 1940s, the charter boat industry became an established part of Key West culture and economic development. Charter boat captains took tourists on day trips out over the reefs and it became easy and affordable for tourists to participate in sport fishing. Customers returned home with unforgettable memories of being out over the reef, and catching giant fish that were often larger than they were. Photos of fish from the Key West and Marathon Docks advertised the various charter boat businesses and the huge catches taken aboard.



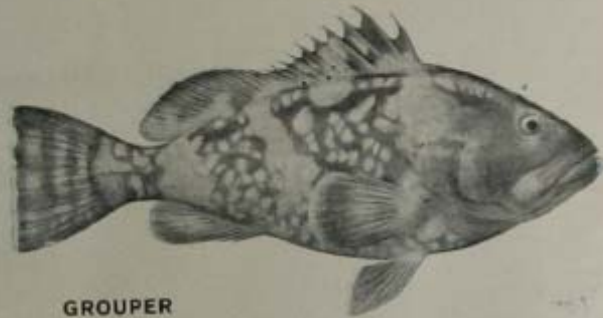
Photo from Marathon charter boat, C. Anderson Collection

The popularity of Florida's sport fishing experience was spread by articles in national magazines, such as "Down the Keys to Wonderland" and "100 Miles of Fishing," both published in *Sports Illustrated* in the mid 20th century. These articles describe the variety of fish that could be caught in the Keys, from the bonefish—so challenging to catch it was nicknamed the "Gray Ghost of the Flats"—to giant groupers that required exceptional strength to reel in.



JACK CREVALLE

Extremely popular on the Keys, this semitropical species averages under five pounds but sometimes goes over 30. Striking them isn't necessary—they strike you and then take off on a long fast run. They are live-bait feeders, preferring shrimp or mullet, but will also take popping plugs, or a fly-rod streamer. Usually found in surf, bays, inlets, passes and around reefs and wrecks. No records kept.



GROUPE

These giant members of the sea-bass family rank higher as food than as gamefish. Heaviest concentrations are found from November to July, especially outside reefs, in bays and around causeways. They average eight pounds in weight, but have been pulled out to 100 pounds. Plug-, fly- and spin-casting are good, but still-fishing and deep trolling are preferred. Lobster is best bait. No records kept.



SNOOK

The fighting qualities of this fish make it a favorite among bait casters and spin-fishermen. It is a mean, noisy bully that will hit almost any lure. Hot spots are passes and inland Keys, and best angling months are June and July. Snook average four to six pounds, and are best still-fished with live shrimp or mullet, although fly-, spin- and plug-casting produce. World record: 50 pounds eight ounces.



BONEFISH

The most challenging sport fish on the Keys, this "Gray Ghost of the Flats" can be caught all year. Islamorada is the hottest spot. Best fishing in bayside back country, but inshore wading can produce fast action. Look for tailing fish and approach quietly. Usually taken with spinning tackle on plugs, flies, spinning lures, small crabs and shrimp. June is tops. World record: 18 pounds two ounces.



AMBERJACK

Scrappiest of the reef fishes, they weigh anywhere from 12 pounds to over 100, and when hooked make deep dives for bottom rocks and holes. Drifting and slow-trolling is best fishing method, with live bait, strip bait, spoons and tin squid preferred. Chumming them up with mullet can produce results. World record: 120 pounds eight ounces.



TARPON

The most spectacular jumping fish on the Keys, they can weigh over 100 pounds and are found in bays, inlets and just offshore. Common everywhere, Islamorada stresses plug- and fly-fishing, and Marathon boasts most live-bait fishermen. Popping and diving plugs, flies and live mullet all produce. Heaviest concentrations are from March to July, with best angling April to May. World record: 283 pounds.



KING MACKEREL

Famous for charging bait at great speed, these excellent eating fish are abundant during March, April and November. Commonly called kingfish, most are caught slow-trolling or drifting, and wire leaders are needed. Pier fishermen find them around pilings. Best trolling baits are strip

Guide to Documents: Sport fishing

File Name	Document Information	Document Description
Game Fish of the Florida Reef, 1891.pdf	Reference Type: Magazine Article Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1891 Title: Game Fishes of the Florida Reef, 1891 Magazine: Century Magazine Date: May 1891 Label: Monroe County Public Library	Mentions avifauna and game fish, fishing around Long Key and Garden Key, and calls the Florida Reef “a paradise of the fisherman”.
Log of a Sea Angler (Tortugas) - 1905.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1905 Title: The Log of a Sea Angler Journal: Forest and Stream: A Journal of Outdoor Life, Travel, Nature Study, Shooting... Volume: 64 Issue: 11 Pages: 216 Date: March 18, 1905 Label: Miscellaneous	Fishing in Bush Key, where numerous mangroves were home to countless seabirds and whose roots were dwelling place of angelfishes. Account of catching a 5ft 20-30lb cobia. In the Long Key waters, mentions a school of large cavallies or jacks that surrounded a school of sardines that he just hand-caught by their tails.
Various newspaper articles related to Long Key Fish camp.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1912 Title: Various newspaper articles related to Long Key fishing camp, includes records 1912 Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Label: Monroe County Public Library	List of name and weight of game fishes caught. Every day a number of fishing parties go out and enjoy good sport. Monster tarpon landed (1905).
Miami Herald Rotophotos, 1929.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1929 Title: Various photos under the title Rotophotos Newspaper: Miami Herald City: Miami Label: Monroe County Public Library	Photos of 8ft 750 pound Jewfish, capture of turtles, giant sponges, and sailfish.
Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Year: 1938 Title: Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club City: Miami Type of Work: Record Label: Monroe County Public Library	Club records of fish caught, size, method of capture for the year. Explanation of method of capture. Includes photos, contest rules and regulations.
Photos of fish at the Key West Docks, 1940s.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Year: 1940s Title: Photos of fish at the Key West docks 1940s City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Label: Monroe County Public Library	Photos of catches at Key West, including one of a 6’10” sailfish.
Key Largo Anglers Club.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Year: 1947 Title: Key Largo Anglers Club Journal: Palm Beach Life Label: Monroe County Public Library	Deep-sea angling from Carysfort to Alligator Light, Black Caesar’s Creek, Elbow, Molasses or Conch reefs. Leisure fishing in Key Largo. Sailfishing along the coast of Gulf Stream, heading east. Mentions and gives some details about many different varieties of fish in the Gulf Stream vicinity (amberjack, dolphin, barracuda, grouper which is found in the coral reefs of the Keys, porpoises, loggerhead turtles which is almost giant in size, showers of flying fish or Portuguese men-of-war, marlin fishing unexcelled in Key Largo, mackerel, plenty of wahoo).
Key Largo Anglers Club newsletter.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Year: 1954 Title: Key Largo Anglers Club Newsletter City: Key Largo Type of Work: Newsletter Label: Monroe County Public Library	Winners of First Annual Fishing Tournament: 12lb bonefish, 83.5lb tarpon, 22lb permit. Good bonefishing grounds around Key Largo Club (caught four 8lb-bonefish and lost 5). 10lb bonefish and 22lb permit taken.
100 Miles of Fishing,	Reference Type: Journal Article Author: Lewis, G. Year: 1955	The causeway linking Florida with Key West offers the vacationing angler exceptional sport, for in effect the world’s

1955.pdf	<p>Title: 100 Miles of Fishing, 1955 Journal: Sports Illustrated Date: January 17, 1955 Label: Monroe County Public Library</p>	<p>longest fishing pier. Fishing begins at the inland waterway cut at Jewfish Creek and continues to Key West. "Catches hauled in daily". 620 varieties of fish found in the Keys. Big-game fishermen fish the outer reefs and the Gulf Stream for wahoo and sailfish, dolphin, barracuda and cobia, king mackerel, bonito, jewfish and groupers, bonefish, tarpon, permit. Fishing tips (guides, bait)</p>
Down the Keys to Wonderland, 1956.pdf	<p>Reference Type: Magazine Article Author: Wells, R. Year: 1956 Title: Down the Keys to Wonderland Magazine: Sports Illustrated Date: December 17, 1956 Label: Monroe County Public Library</p>	<p>Mentions there are 764 identifiable species of fish throughout the year. Mentioned fabled 100lb tarpon and bonefish in the Gulf Stream, the "highway of the biggest fish of all" and internationally distinguished as one of the greatest fishing grounds because of the variety. Catch of 500 pounds of spearfish in one afternoon. Description of commonly found fish, location, size and weight, best time for catch, and bait. Includes a map of Gulf of Mexico with names of locations where certain fish are commonly found. Mentions cormorants and gulls. Islamorada, "the bonefish capital of the world".</p>
C. Anderson photos2.pdf	<p>Author: Anderson, Charles Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher (2) Collection Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Charlie Anderson Collection from D Gallagher (2) Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>
C. Anderson photos3.pdf	<p>Author: Anderson, Charles Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher (3) Collection Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Charlie Anderson Collection from D Gallagher (2) Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>

Sponge and Turtle Fishing

Sponges and turtles supplied the two first commercial fisheries in the Florida Keys. At the end of the nineteenth century, fishing for marine sponges formed the basis of entire local economies along the coast. Poor coastal fishermen in Florida prospered from the sale of millions of pounds of bath sponges to the North American metropolises of New York, Chicago, and St. Louis. During this time, 'sponger money' was said to 'ever flow.' Prosperity flowed into the hands of small-scale fishermen who transformed living sponges into Florida's most valuable commodity from the sea. Because of its prominence in the economy and culture of early Key West, hundreds of documents related to the sponge fishery exist. These range from scientific reports to newspaper articles to photographs.

In his 1908 report to the Department of Commerce, Henry Moore described the state of the fishery at the turn of the 20th century.

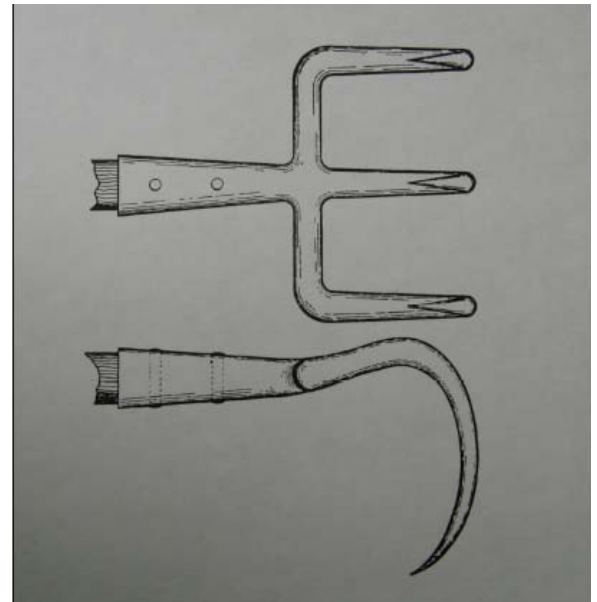
Until 1905, the banks of marine sponges in the reefs and hard bottom marine environments of the Florida Keys were partially protected from overfishing by the awkwardness of the fishing gear. Key West spongers used long-handled rakes to grope for sponges in the shallows, leaving deep-water sponges to grow and reproduce. By the early twentieth century, however, the declining health of marine sponge populations, along with technological innovation, initiated a dramatic and permanent change in the industry.

The *Florida Times Union* and various other newspaper articles chronicle the rise and fall of the Key West spongers, particularly due to the introduction of diving technology from the Mediterranean fishery. Commercial divers arrived in Florida from Greece and could take sponges from water depths unimaginable to the Key West spongers. Greek divers began to arrive in Florida in gold-rush proportions in 1905; by 1910, they outnumbered the Key West fishermen. Social conflict intensified by overfished resources characterized the Florida sponge fishery in the early twentieth century.



Photo from Miami Herald. 1929

At its peak, the fishery in the northern Caribbean removed forty-seven million pounds of live sponge annually, and overfishing was evident in both quantitative and qualitative descriptions of the fishery in Florida. Moore observed that there were so many boats and so few sponges left on the reefs that the spongers could “hardly wield their poles without collision” (Moore, 1908). Legislation such as “An Act to Regulate the Landing, Delivery, Cure and Sale of Sponges” (1906) attempted to limit the activity of divers, but high levels of fishing continued. Disease destroyed the remaining commercial sponge populations in 1939, leaving the fishermen in a ‘pitifully destitute condition’ (Barbour, 1945). The era of sponge fishing lasted less than a century, but was critical to early economic development and has left its mark both on the culture of south Florida and the ecology of the reefs.



Drawing of a Sponge Hook

The Turtle Fishery

Green turtles have been hunted for centuries throughout the Caribbean. Their beef-like flesh was prized and hunters captured females wherever they came on land to nest. Turtles on boats also captured them with seines, harpoons, and by hand. The Dry Tortugas were named for the

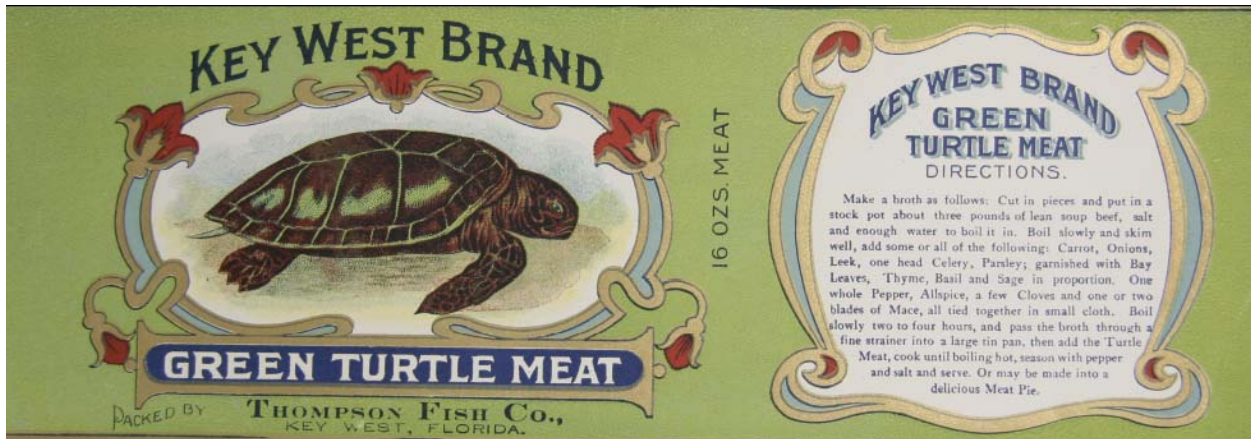


Turtle hunting on the beach, from “Along the Reef” 1899

turtles nesting on them and John Audubon confirmed that turtles still laid their eggs here in the early 19th century. He also described the people who made their living hunting turtles and collecting turtle eggs. “These are followed by persons called ‘Eggers’ who, when their cargoes

are completed, sail to distant markets, to exchange their ill-gotten ware for a portion of that gold, on the acquisition of which all men are bent.”

The Key West green turtle cannery opened its doors in 1849, and turtle canning became a dominant industry in the 1890s. The Thompson Fish company—the most prominent in Key West—ran the factory and imported turtles from across the Caribbean to turn into turtle soup. By the turn of the 20th century, local turtles were depleted and hunters were traveling to Central America to catch turtles. Many documents exist related to the Florida Keys turtle fishery, including memorabilia from the local cannery, industry records, and natural history descriptions.



Labels from turtle soup cans, Thompson Fish Co., Key West

 *THE NEW and GREATER KEY WEST* 
Told in Picture and Story.

The Turtle Industry and Its Development

By Norberg Thompson

THE turtle industry of Key West may be said to have been started with the coming of Mr. A. Granday to Key West, some twenty-five or thirty years ago. Mr. Granday was induced to come to this city by Mr. Jules Webber, of New York, and it was for the purpose of finding out what could be done with the turtle that Mr. Granday came here. He experimented a number of years before he succeeded in perfecting the turtle soup that has become so popular. After this, he began to manufacture it, and for ten years he operated the factory that he had built. Mr. Granday sold his new industry to Mr. Louis Mouton, who conducted the business until his death, some five years ago. Mrs. Mouton, after her husband's death, sold the business to Mr. Norberg Thompson, who is now operating it under the name by which it was first known—The A. Granday Canning Company.

At the time the industry was first started, Mr. Granday secured his turtles from the waters about Key West, but they have become so scarce in these waters that the turtles used in the manufacture of the soup are now caught in the Caribbean Sea, along the coast of Mexico, with some from off the coast of Nicaragua. A large schooner goes down to the fishing grounds, and when enough are caught brings them back to the "crawls", just back of the "turtle dock", where they are kept until such time as they are needed at the canning plant. The schooner brings about four hundred.

The turtles weigh from twenty-five to a thousand pounds, but the best size, and the one most sought after, weighs about two hundred pounds. It is interesting to watch the turtles in the "crawls"—pens built in the water, where they are kept. The turtles in the "crawls" are fed regularly on seaweed. They eat no meat of any kind, but thrive on the seaweed that is caught for them. This season has been the best that we have ever had, and the turtles seem to be more plentiful, so the supply will probably not diminish for a good many years to come.

This is the only *exclusive turtle soup canning factory* in the world, the only other factory that makes a fine grade of green turtle soup securing its supply of turtle through the Key West company. Our brand is the "A. Granday Fine Green Turtle Soup," and is marketed through Mr. Jules Webber, 236 West Fortieth Street, New York, who handles the entire output.

Guide to Documents: The Sponge and Turtle Fisheries

File Name	Document Information	Document Description
Florida Times Union, Various Sponge Fishery Articles, 1891-1904.pdf	Reference Type: Newspaper Article Year: 1891-1904 Title: Florida Times Union, Various Sponge Fishery Articles, 1891-1904 Newspaper: Florida Times Union Label: Monroe County Public Library	Development of a great sponge industry in Tarpon Springs (includes statistics). Florida sponge industry seriously being depleted due to method. Artificial cultivation of sponges.
An Act to Regulate the Landing, Delivery, Cure, and Sale of Sponges, 1906.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Year: 1906 Title: An Act to Regulate the Landing, Delivery, Cure, and Sale of Sponges City: Key West Label: Monroe County Public Library	Unlawful to land, deliver, cure, or offer for sale any sponges taken by means of diving from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico or Straits of Florida and those smaller than four inches in diameter.
Moore The Commercial Sponges and the Sponge Fisheries, 1910.pdf	Reference Type: Journal Article Author: Moore, H.F. Year: 1910 Title: The Commercial Sponges and the Sponge Fisheries Journal: Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries Volume: 28 Label: UFL Library	Description of the commercial varieties of sponges, the Florida sponge fisheries (mentioning various sponging grounds, "key grounds"), methods of harvest, conditions and effects of the sponge fisheries, regulations and protection of the industry with particular reference to Florida, with further recommendations for the fishery. Includes statistics.
Photographs related to the sponge industry 1921.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Author: Coker, R.E. Year: 1921 Title: Photographs related to the sponge industry Collection Title: Sponge Photographs taken by R.E. Coker City: Key West and Tarpon Springs, FL Date: December, 1921 Type of Work: Photos Label: NARA College Park	Photos with list of titles.
Various newspaper articles related to sponge and crawfish 1930s.pdf	Year: 1931 Title: Various newspaper articles related to sponge and crawfish Newspaper: Various Label: NARA College Park	Includes articles pertaining to the sponge war, large catches, sponge law violations, and crawfish hatchery
Chester Thompson Collection, 1891-1937.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1891-1937 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1891-1937 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters Label: Monroe County Public Library	Correspondence regarding raiding of sponge beds by divers, endangering the supply and potentially on track of depletion. Discussion of its protection and the fight between the two competing sponging groups
HF Moore Notes_Sponging, 1934.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Year: 1934 Title: HF Moore Notes_Sponging City: Key West Type of Work: Notes Label: Monroe County Public Library	Description of spongers and sponges, including a day in the life of a sponger. Description of sponges, sponge beds, grounds, and the spongers objections to Greek spongers in the Keys.
Chester Thompson Collection, 1938.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1938 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1938 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters Label: Monroe County Public Library	Correspondence regarding raiding of sponge beds by divers, endangering the supply and potentially on track of depletion. Discussion of its protection and the fight between the two competing sponging groups
Chester Thompson Collection, 1939.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1939 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1939 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters	due possibly to harvesting methods and blight and its effect on the economy. Investigating the blight in order to rehabilitate and conserve the beds. Debate between hooking and diving. Mentions report results from the blight

	Label: Monroe County Public Library	investigation. Dispute over the use of pound nets and fish traps
Image of sponge hook.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Title: Image of Sponge Hook City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Images Label: Monroe County Public Library	Sketch of sponge hook
Turtling in Florida - Outing Magazine, 1890.pdf	Reference Type: Magazine Article Author: Murphy, J.M. Year: 1890 Title: Turtling in Florida Magazine: Outing, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Recreation (1885-1906) Volume: 17 Issue Number: 2 Pages: 97 Date: November 1890 Label: Miscellaneous	Mentions abundance of turtles from the waters of Cedar Keys and southward, and eggs are laid south of the twentyeighth degree of latitude. Description of eggs from various kinds of turtles. Description of various methods of capture.
Turtle Soup Labels and Recipe.pdf	Reference Type: Manuscript Title: Directions for Preparing Green Turtle Soup and Green Turtle Meat City: Key West Library/Archive: Ketchings Co. Type of Work: Labels and Recipe Label: Monroe County Public Library	A. Granday Canning Co.'s directions for preparing green turtle soup. Includes canned turtle soup and meat labels.
Thompson The Turtle industry.pdf	Reference Type: Book Section Author: Thompson, Norberg Title: The Turtle Industry and Its Development Book Title: The New and Greater Key West Toldin Picture and Story Label: UFL Library	Book excerpt from The New and Greater Key West. History of the turtle industry. Mentions the former abundance of turtles in surrounding waters, but now the scarcity of the supply that forces turtlers to extend their grounds to the Caribbean Sea, along the coast of Mexico and to the coast of Nicaragua. Description of size and weight (varies from 25 to 1,000 pounds). Details about the canning factory. Includes photos of "Amusement Places".

Annotated Bibliography

(A) British National Archives

<p>Year: 1901-1904 Title: America Bahamas Fisheries Short Title: America, Bahamas Fisheries FO 5/2574 Call Number: America Bahamas Fisheries 1901-1904 FO5_2574 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Series of letters discussing right to sponge banks in Bahamas. Location of sponge banks, number of vessels and value of fishery, described in detail. Two laws regarding sponge fishery regulation described. Also includes resultant Acts to regulate.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Roberts, C.R. ; Gauld, G.G. Year: 1794 Title: A Chart of the Gulf of Florida or New Bahama Channel, commonly called the Gulf Passage, between Florida, the Isle of Cuba and the Bahama Islands, from the Journals, Observations and Draughts Short Title: Bahamas CO700 Call Number: CO 700/Bahamas17 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Small map of south Florida and the Bahamas</p>
<p>Year: 1753 Title: No title: Bahamas fishing, Market Values (68-69) Date: August 28th Short Title: Bahamas Fishing, Market Values CO23_15 Call Number: CO 23/15/68-69 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Refers to dispute between French and British over rights to Turks Island</p>
<p>Year: 1753 Title: No title: Bahamas fishing, Market Values (76-79) Date: Sept 19th Short Title: Bahamas Fishing, Market Values CO23_15 Call Number: CO 23/15/76-79 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Refers to dispute between French and British over rights to Turks Island</p>
<p>Year: 1753 Title: No title: Bahamas fishing, Market Values (88) City: Nassau Date: Dec 28th Short Title: Bahamas Fishing, Market Values CO23_15 Call Number: CO 23/15/88 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Market values of turtle meat and other commodities.</p>
<p>Year: 1783-1786 Title: No title: Bahamas fishing, Market Values. / Price Current City: Nassau Date: Sept 10th Short Title: Bahamas Fishing, Market Values CO23_15 Call Number: CO 23/15/219 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Lists the price per pound and duties on exports.</p>
<p>Author: Sturup, Daniel, Sr.; Sturup, Daniel, Jr. Year: 1752 Title: No title: Bahamas fishing, Market Values. Copy of the deposition of Daniel Sturup Sen. and Daniel Sturup Jun. taken before James Scott Esq. President of the Council of the Bahamas City: Caicos Date: April 4th Short Title: Bahamas Fishing, Market Values CO 23_15 Call Number: CO 23/15/65-67 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Refers to stealing of 80 turtle by Spanish sloop</p>
<p>Year: 1918 Title: Bahamas Sponge Development Short Title: Bahamas sponge development CO23_283_533 Call Number: CO 23/283/533 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Handwritten memo related to the Bahamian sponge industry.</p>

<p>Year: 1918 Title: Bahamas Sponge Development Short Title: Bahamas sponge development CO23_283_576 Call Number: CO 23/283/576 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Memo describing the state of the sponge industry, trade statistics, and types of firms involved in the Bahamian sponge trade.</p>
<p>Year: 1932 Title: Bahamas_Sponge Industry 1932 Short Title: Bahamas Sponge Industry CO23_460 Call Number: CO 23/460 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Describes the sponge industry in the Bahamas in the early 20th century.</p>
<p>Year: 1932 Title: Bahamas_Sponge Industry 1932 / Notice: Closed area for sponge gathering Short Title: Bahamas_Sponge Industry CO23_460 Call Number: CO 23/460/13 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Extensive collection of letters, reports and newspaper clippings related to the sponge industry in the Bahamas.</p>
<p>Author: Dundas, C.C. Year: 1932 Title: Bahamas_Sponge Industry 1932 / Report on Bahamas Sponge Industry by the Hon. C.C. Dundas, Colonial Secretary and Chairman, Agricultural and Marine Products Board Type of Work: Report Short Title: Bahamas_Sponge Industry CO23_460 Call Number: CO 23/460/20-81 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Description of fishery history, location of banks, economic organization, etc. Includes export 1881-1931 and number of people in the fishery</p>
<p>Year: 1953 Title: Colonial Products Advisory Bureau: Flying Fish Short Title: Col Prod Advis Bur, flying fish AY4_57 Call Number: AY 4/57 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Colonial products assessment on the canning of flying fish. Mentions fish capture in the Barbados after the implementation of gill nets.</p>
<p>Year: 1953 Title: Colonial Products Advisory Bureau: Sharks Short Title: Col Prod Advis Bur, Sharks AY4_53 Call Number: AY 4/53 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Colonial products assessment on the use of sharks. This agency is trying to best determine the commercial value of different parts of sharks. Includes the quantities of shark imported by the US from various locations, including the Caribbean. These papers are mostly not related to the Caribbean but are interesting in that they look at the development of shark fisheries in the British.</p>
<p>Year: 1963-1965 Title: Cuban Fishing in Bah Waters 1963-65/ Bahamas: Illegal use of British Territory for Armed Intrusion into Cuba by Anti Castro Groups: Cuban fishing and intelligence gathering in Bahamas waters Short Title: Cuban Fishing in Bah Waters 1963-65 CO1031_4850 Call Number: CO 1031/4850 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Extensive series of letters describing the Cuban request to fish in waters claimed by the government of the Bahamas.</p>
<p>Year: 1965-1966 Title: Cuban Fishing in Bahamian Waters Type of Work: Telegrams, letters, memorandums Short Title: Cuban Fishing in Bah Waters 1965-1966 CO1031_5164 Call Number: CO 1031/5164 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Refers to four Cuban fishing ships seized by Bahaman police. Series of letters including map of fisheries locations.</p>
<p>Cartographer: de Brahm, W.G. Title: de Brahm CO700_Florida3 Purchased Short Title: de Brahm CO700_Florida3 Purchased Call Number: CO700 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Extensive and detailed map of Florida</p>
<p>Cartographer: de Brahm, W.G. Title: de Brahm map CO700_Florida3 Short Title: de Brahm map CO700_Florida3 Call Number: CO700 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Extensive and detailed map of Florida</p>

<p>Cartographer: de Brahm, W.G. Year: 1771 Title: A Sketch of the Ancient Figure of the Southernmost part of the Promontory Formerly called Tegeste now East Florida: Drawn from the marks existing in its present figure surveyed 1771 Pursuant to His Majesty's Command; by Gerard de Brahm Esq. His Majesty's Survey. Gen: for the South district of North America Short Title: de Brahm South Florida MPG1_374The Florida of To-Day Call Number: MPG1_374 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map of south Florida</p>
<p>Year: 1949 Title: Development Plans Fisheries Industry Short Title: Development Plans Fisheries Industries CO137_888 Call Number: CO 137/888/7 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Refers to salt fish from Turks and Caicos sold within Caribbean, desire to abandon turtle fishery in favor of finfish. Series of letters among constituents discussing cultural perception of different Caribbean fish. Discusses state of Bahamian fisheries</p>
<p>Year: 1966-1968 Title: Fishery Protection—Bahamas Short Title: Fishery Protection Bahamas CO1031_5123 Call Number: Fishery Protection—Bahamas CO 1031/5123 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Series of letters among Bahamian officials discussion the issue of defining territorial seas.</p>
<p>Title: Gayton Papers (Gauld Letters) City: Florida Keys Date: Mid to late 1700's Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Gayton Papers (Gauld Letters) ADM 1_240 Call Number: ADM 1/ 240 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Official correspondence of the Commander in Chief of the Port Royal Station, includes correspondence from Gauld. General descriptions, but no natural history information</p>
<p>Title: Earl of Northampton (HMS) -Captain's Log Date: Mid to late 1700's Short Title: Journal of Sloop Northampton ADM 1_240 Call Number: ADM 51/4178 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Official records of the survey ship of George Gauld that includes natural history descriptions.</p>
<p>Author: Chapin, G.M. Title: Key West extension of the Florida East Coast railroad City: St. Augustine Publisher: Record Co Short Title: Key West Extension of the Florida East Coast RR Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Map and pictures of Florida including elevational section showing reefs</p>
<p>Cartographer: Bache, A.D. Year: 1855 Title: 'Key West Harbor and Its Approaches...' Short Title: Key West Harbor and its approaches 1855 FO925_1636 Call Number: FO925_1636 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Chart showing the sailing channels and approaches to Key West. Reference tables currents, tides and sailing directions; and cross-sections showing vertical structure of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Artist: Clapp, James C. Year: 1859 Title: Key West Painting City: Key West Publisher: Goupil & Co Date: September 30, 1859 Type of Work: Painting Short Title: Key West Painting MPHH1_12 Call Number: MPHH1_12 Reference Type: Artwork</p>	<p>Painting of Key West from sea that shows fort, land use patterns and contemporary sailing vessel.</p>
<p>Year: 1740 Title: Letters regarding fishing gear / Request for fishing gear for the West Indies Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Letters re Fishing Gear ADM106_0924 Call Number: ADM 106/924/207 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Letter regarding needed fishing gear, presumably referring to the Bahamian fisheries.</p>

<p>Year: 1873 Title: Memo. On Rights of British Fishing Boats on the Coast of Cuba Date: August Short Title: Memo on Rights of British Fishing Boats FO881_2397 Call Number: *FO 881/2397 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Memo describing the conflict between British and Spanish fishing boats over the rights to fish on offshore cays along the Cuban coast.</p>
<p>Year: 1919 Title: Miami Fisheries Co. Short Title: Miami Fisheries Co CO23_284_63 Call Number: CO 23/284/63 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Series of letters between the Miami Fisheries Company and the Governor of the Bahamas requesting rights to fishing for snappers and groupers in Bahamian waters.</p>
<p>Year: 1918 Title: Miami Fisheries Co. Short Title: Miami Fisheries Co CO 23_283_180 Call Number: CO 23/283/180 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Series of letters between the Miami Fisheries Company and the Governor of the Bahamas requesting rights to fishing for snappers and groupers in Bahamian waters.</p>
<p>Author: Brown, Montfort Year: 1775 Title: Montfort Brown Papers City: New Providence Pages: 28-32 Type of Work: Papers Short Title: Montfort Brown Papers CO23_23 Call Number: CO 23/23 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Official correspondence of the governor of the Bahamas. Includes a description of the whale fishery on image 0856.</p>
<p>Title: Map of the Island of New Providence City: New Providence Short Title: New Providence Map MPH11_12 Call Number: New Providence Map MPH11_12 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart and map of New Providence depicting land use.</p>
<p>Year: 1966 Title: Report on Certain Aspects of the Crawfish Fishery of the Bahamas Date: March 1966 Short Title: Report on the Crawfish Fishery CO1031_5123 Call Number: CO 1031/5123 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Official report from an investigation of the crawfish industry in the Bahamas, addressing the questions of the need for conservation measures, the adequacy of the existing regulations, and the state of the science on lobster biology.</p>
<p>Author: Gauld, G.; Rodney, G.B. Year: 1771-1774 Title: Rodney Papers (Gauld Letters) Collection Title: Rodney Papers City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Rodney Papers (Gauld letters) ADM1_239 Call Number: ADM 1/ 239 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Official correspondence of the Commander in Chief of the Port Royal Station, includes correspondence from Gauld. Includes reference to supplementing rations with turtles</p>
<p>Year: 1837-1846 Title: Spanish maritime jurisdiction off Cuba, and interference of Cuban authorities with British fishing vessels, vol. 1 Short Title: Span Jurisdict, British Fishing 1837-46 FO 72_1303 Abbreviation: FO 72/1303 Call Number: FO 72_1303 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A series of letters and official testimonies related to the case of Bahamian turtle vessels seized by the Cuban government.</p>
<p>Year: 1847-1849 Title: Spanish Jurisdiction, British Fishing 1847-49 / Extent of Spanish maritime jurisdiction off Cuba, and interference of Cuban authorities with British fishing vessels, vol. 2. Short Title: Span Jurisdict, British Fishing 1847-49 FO72_1304 Call Number: FO 72/1304 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A series of letters and official testimonies related to the case of Bahamian turtle vessels seized by the Cuban government.</p>

<p>Year: 1850-1859 Title: Span Jurisdiction, British Fishing Short Title: Span Jurisdiction, British Fishing 1850-9 FO_72_1305 Call Number: FO/72/1305 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A series of letters and official testimonies related to the case of Bahamian turtle vessels seized by the Cuban government.</p>
<p>Year: 1869-1871 Title: Spanish Jurisdiction, British Fishing 1869-71 / Extent of Spanish maritime jurisdiction off Cuba, and interference of Cuban authorities with British fishing vessels, vol. 4. Short Title: Span Jurisdiction, British Fishing 1869-71 FO72_1306 Call Number: FO 72/1306 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A series of letters and official testimonies related to the case of Bahamian turtle vessels seized by the Cuban government.</p>
<p>Year: 1927 Title: Sponge Fishery investigations City: British West Indies Type of Work: Letters and report Short Title: Sponge fishery investigations (Bahamas) CO23_346 Call Number: CO 23/346 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Letters between research officer in the Bahamas and government officials discussing the future of the sponge industry in the Bahamas.</p>
<p>Year: 1927 Title: Sponges, Mother of pearl, tortoise shells, pearls, and coral (empire sources) Short Title: Sponges, mother of pearl, tortoise shells, pearls, and coral (Empire sources) AY4_1098 Call Number: AY 4/1098 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>An assessment of the sources of various marine products. Includes some general information on the West Indies.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Whitehead, A. Year: 1846 Title: The State of Florida Publisher: Bureau of Topographical Engineers Short Title: The State of FL 1846 WO78_570 Call Number: WO78_570 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map of the state of Florida in 1846</p>
<p>Author: Newton, George Year: 1862 Title: Sloops. Journal of Her Majesty's Sloop "Barracouta." North American & West Indian Station Date: February 11-December 31, 1862 Short Title: Surgeon's Log Barracouta ADM101_222 Call Number: ADM 101/222 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Official records that includes natural history descriptions</p>
<p>Author: Sexton, Septemus Year: 1871 Title: Medical Journal of H.M.S. "Racoon" Between May & December 1871 and Containing General Remarks on the West Indies Extending over a Longer Period City: West Indies Date: May-December 1871 Type of Work: Medical Journal Short Title: Surgeon's Log Racoon ADM101_234 Call Number: AY 234 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Beautiful descriptions of the natural history of the West Indies. However, nothing specifically related to the FL Keys.</p>
<p>Author: Greany, M. Year: 1869 Title: Sloops. Journal of Her Majesty's Sloop "Vestal." North American & West Indian Station Date: May 19, 1869-March 10, 1870 Short Title: Surgeon's Log Vestal ADM101_233 Call Number: ADM 101/233 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A reference to poor water quality in Havana</p>
<p>Title: West India Islands, Cuban Fishing in Bahama Waters Short Title: West India Islands, Cuban Fishing in Bahama Waters Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map from the mid 20th century, indicating the areas of Bahamian waters that Cuban fishermen would like to f</p>

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<p>Author: Catesby, Mark Year: 1731-43 Title: The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands ... Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride, & les Isles Bahama, etc. (An Account of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands.-Appendix.) English & French City: London Publisher: Benjamin White Volume: 1 Short Title: Catesby Nat Hist of Carolina etc v1 Z.RBR324 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Names of birds and trees. Descriptions of their appearance and the locations in which they are commonly found. Includes colored drawings of the birds.</p>
<p>Author: Catesby, Mark Year: 1731-43 Title: The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands ... Histoire naturelle de la Caroline, la Floride, & les Isles Bahama, etc. (An Account of Carolina, and the Bahama Islands.-Appendix.) English & French City: London Publisher: Benjamin White Volume: 2 Short Title: Catesby Nat Hist of Carolina etc v2 Z.RBR324 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A catalogue of the animals and plants including names and descriptions of the fish and their habitats. Beautifully colored drawings of fishes.</p>
<p>Author: Catesby, Mark Title: Catesby Proposal for printing an essay Type of Work: Proposal Short Title: Catesby Proposal for printing an essay Z.RBR324 Call Number: Z.RBR324 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Excerpt about the flamingo from the Catesby Natural History of Carolina.</p>
<p>Author: Colman Year: 1931 Title: Dry Tortugas Colman Field Notes Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Dry Tortugas Colman Field Notes 1931 MSS89d.C Call Number: MSS89d.C Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Field notes</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1953 Title: Fisher Collection Bird ID Cards Collection Title: Audubon Daily Field Cards of Birds Occurring in North America East of the Mississippi River Date: May 1953 Type of Work: ID Cards Short Title: Fisher Collection Bird ID Cards B40 Call Number: B40 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Audubon daily field cards of birds. Includes locations of sightings: Miami, Keys, Dry Tortugas, Tavernier and West Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1953 Title: Fisher Collection Bird Images Date: May 1953 Type of Work: Images Short Title: Fisher Collection Bird Images I1_23 Call Number: I1_23 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of birds. Titles include: "Sooty tern in Bush Key", "Looking for the last of the ivory-billed woodpeckers—all we saw was the last known roosting hole, but we saw a lot of other birds", "ivory-billed old roost tree by Chipola River".</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Title: Fisher Collection Congressional Test Collection Title: Fisher Collection Congressional Test Type of Work: Congressional test Short Title: Fisher Collection Congressional Test etc C276 Call Number: C276 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Informational guide to Fort Jefferson National Monument. Includes a brief history of the area. Mentions that Ponce de Leon named the Tortugas as such because of the great amount of turtles that were breeding there. Information of the birds commonly found in the Dry Tortugas.</p>

<p>Author: Fisher, James; Peterson, R.T. Year: 1955 Title: Fisher Collection Final MS Wild America City: London Type of Work: Manuscript Short Title: Fisher Collection Final MS Wild Amer E1_53 Call Number: E1_53 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Mentions the rarity of certain birds and accounts of bird-sightings in the Keys. Remarks on the abundance of frigates and sooty terns in the Dry Tortugas. List of other birds commonly found near Fort Jefferson. Factors that have contributed to the decline in population.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1953 Title: Fisher Collection images 1-19 Date: May 1953 Type of Work: Images Short Title: Fisher Collection images I1_19 Call Number: I1_19 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Various photos of sooty tern colonies, blue-faced boobies, and frigate birds.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Title: Fisher Collection Images 1-47 Type of Work: Images Short Title: Fisher Collection images I1_47 Call Number: I1_47 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of the author, sooty terns and Fort Jefferson</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1953 Title: Fisher Collection Images of the Dry Tortugas Collection Title: Fisher Collection Images of the Dry Tortugas City: Dry Tortugas Date: May 1953 Type of Work: Images Short Title: Fisher Collection Images of the Dry Tortugas I1_3 Call Number: I1_3 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos and photo negatives found in the other Fisher Collections</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1995 Title: Fisher Collection Letters re_Wild America pub Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Fisher Collection Letters re Wild Amer pub E1_49 Call Number: E1_49 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Description of certain birds and locations where they are commonly found. Mentions Britain's importation of plumage (prohibition) act in 1922, and similar acts were passed in other countries in the world. Notes the increased organized protection for wild life in North America. Statistics for plume trade.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Title: Birds of Swamp and Shore in North America Collection Title: Fisher Collection MS of Wild America Type of Work: Manuscript Short Title: Fisher Collection MS of Wild Amer E1_50 Call Number: E1_50 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Mentions the rarity of certain birds and accounts of bird-sightings in the Keys. Remarks on the abundance of frigates and sooty terns in the Dry Tortugas. List of other birds commonly found near Fort Jefferson. Factors that have contributed to the decline in population.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James Year: 1926 Title: Fisher Collection Notes on the Plume Trade Collection Title: Fisher Collection Notes on the Plume Trade Type of Work: Notes Short Title: Fisher Collection Notes on the Plume Trade E1_52 Call Number: E1_52 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Bird-sightings of the flamingo, Roseate Spoonbill, and the White Ibis, and includes the locations where they were found and their numbers from the 1850s to the 1920s.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, James; Peterson, R.T. Title: "Wild America!" A Series of "Nature Spectaculars" based on the best selling American Wildlife Odyssey (Fisher Collection Wild America TV script) Collection Title: Fisher Collection Wild America TV script Type of Work: TV script Short Title: Fisher Collection Wild America TV script E_50 Call Number: E_50 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Brief descriptions of the Everglades and the Dry Tortugas, especially about common birds of the region.</p>

<p>Author: Tandy, Geoffrey Title: Miscellaneous Tandy Papers Type of Work: Papers Short Title: Misc Tandy Papers DF421 Call Number: DF421 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Study of the floating seaweed of the Sargasso Sea. Observations of the communities in the seaweed and the need for its maintenance. Mentions that the Dry Tortugas used to be commonly inhabited by turtles but now only Loggerhead Key is inhabited all year round.</p>
<p>Author: Tandy, Geoffrey Year: 1932 Title: A Summer at the Dry Tortugas Magazine: Natural History Magazine Volume: 3 Issue Number: 21 Date: January 1932 Short Title: A Summer at the Dry Tortugas 1932 SBM 1005 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Rough draft of a Summer at the Dry Tortugas. Mentions several organisms under study.</p>
<p>Author: Tandy, Geoffrey Title: Tandy Papers: A Summer at the Dry Tortugas Type of Work: Papers Short Title: Tandy Papers A Summer at the Dry Tortugas MS DF421_5 Call Number: DF421_5 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Study of the biology of coral reefs in the Dry Tortugas. Observations and descriptions of the flora and fauna of the region. Brief details about mangroves, fish fauna, avifauna. Includes photos.</p>
<p>Author: Yonge Year: 1967 Title: Yonge Correspondence Collection Title: Yonge Correspondence City: Mona, Kingston Date: April 9, 1967 Type of Work: Letter Short Title: Yonge Correspondence 1967 LMSS.YONc.238 Call Number: LMSS.YONc.328 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding the study of organisms found in Florida waters.</p>
<p>Author: Yonge Title: Yonge Photos 1 Collection Title: Yonge Collection Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Yonge Photos LMSS.YONF1 Call Number: LMSS.YONF1 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos</p>
<p>Author: Yonge Title: Yonge Photos 10-11 Collection Title: Yonge Collection Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Yonge Photos LMSS.YONF10-11 Call Number: LMSS.YON10-11 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos</p>
<p>Author: Yonge Title: Yonge Photos 19 Collection Title: Yonge Collection Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Yonge Photos LMSS.YONF19 Call Number: LMSS.YON19 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Underwater photos and photos of birds</p>
<p>Author: Yonge Title: Yonge Photos 32 Collection Title: Yonge Collection City: Nassau, Bahamas Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Yonge Photos LMSS.YONF32 Call Number: LMSS.YONF32 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of sponge industry.</p>

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<p>Year: 1790 Title: No Title: Bahia Honda to Key Largo City: London Publisher: Royal Geographical Society Description: Map of Bahia Honda to Key Largo with Perspective Views of the Islands Short Title: 525 SerA seq2 No title_Bahia Honda to Key Largo 1790 Call Number: 525 ser A seq 2 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Detailed chart including series of Perspective Views of the islands.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Gauld, G. Year: 1820 Title: An accurate chart of the Tortugas and Florida Cays or Martyrs surveyed by George Gauld A.M. in the years 1773, 4,& 5, 2nd Ed. Publisher: W. Faden, geographer to the King Edition: Second Short Title: 525A SerA seq3 An Accurate Chart of the Tortugas and Florida Cays 1773 Call Number: 525A ser A seq3 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of the Florida Keys and Dry Tortugas showing coral and other substrate</p>
<p>Year: nd Title: By Permission, Most Humbly Dedicated to His Royal Highness, William Henry, Duke of Clarence Short Title: 525B SerA seq2b By Permission Most Humbly Dedicated...From Boca Grande to Pine Island Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of lower Keys including Perspective Views of the islands, showing extent of mangrove islands</p>
<p>Year: nd Title: Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1861-1883 Short Title: 1097 ser B seq 2 Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay 1861-1883 Call Number: 1097 ser B seq 2 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of upper Keys</p>
<p>Year: 1909 Title: Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1852-1905 Short Title: 1097 serB seq15 Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay 1852-1905 Call Number: 1097 ser B seq 15 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of the upper Keys, updated from the 1852 version</p>
<p>Year: 1976 Title: Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1974 Short Title: 1097 serB seq24 Cay Biscayne to Lower Matabumbe Cay 1974 Call Number: 1097 ser B seq 24 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of upper Keys, modern version</p>
<p>Year: 1909 Title: Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1851-1908 Short Title: 1098 ser B seq 9 Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande 1851-1908 Call Number: 1098 ser B seq 9 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Nautical chart of Lower Keys, updated from the 1866 version</p>

<p>Year: nd Title: Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1990 Short Title: 1098 serB no34 Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande 1990 Call Number: 1098 ser B seq 34 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of the lower Keys, modern version
<p>Year: 1866 Title: Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande Cay from the United States Coast Survey 1861-1863 Short Title: 1098 serB seq2 Lower Matabumbe Cay to Boca Grande 1861-1863 Call Number: 1098 ser B seq 2 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of Lower Keys
<p>Cartographer: DeMayne, A. Year: 1823 Title: Chart of the Gulf of Florida and Providence NW Channel 1820-1821 Short Title: 1217 SerA seq1 Chart of the Gulf of FL and Providence NW Channel 1820-1821 Call Number: 1217 ser A seq 1 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of the Keys and Bahamas
<p>Cartographer: Owen; Barnett; DeMayne, A. Year: 1848 Title: Florida Strait 1821-1838 Short Title: 1217 SerB seq1a FL Strait 1821-1838 Call Number: 1217 serB seq 1A Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of the Florida Strait with sailing directions
<p>Cartographer: Wharton, W.J.I. Year: 1977 Title: West Indies Straits of Florida South Part City: London Publisher: Hydrographic Office Edition: 13 Date: October 31, 1890 Short Title: 1217 serC seq22 Straits of Florida South Part 1977 Call Number: 1217 ser C seq 22 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of Florida Straits, modern version
<p>Year: 1900 Title: Tortugas Harbor and its Approaches from the United States Government Survey 1868-1875 Short Title: 3005 serA seq1 Tortugas Harbor and its approaches 1868-1875 Call Number: 3005 ser A seq 1 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of the Dry Tortugas
<p>Year: 1794 Title: The Peninsula and Gulf of Florida or New Bahama Channel with the Bahama Islands Publisher: Laurie and Whittle Short Title: A437Ag3 Peninsula and Gulf of FL and the Bahama Islands 1794 Call Number: A437AG3 Reference Type: Map</p>	Early map of south Florida and the Bahamas
<p>Year: 1916 Title: West Indies Pilot Vol 2 1916 (Views) Type of Work: Pictures Short Title: ADM 344 Folio 81 West Indies Pilot Vol2 1916 Call Number: ADM 344 Folio 81 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	This is an entire book of views accompanying the WI Pilot vol. 2 1916. This book includes views of the Florida Keys, Cuba, the Bahamas. In addition we took images of Panama and Jamaica. Refer to hard copy UKHO descriptions of views.
<p>Author: de Brahm, W.G. Year: 1772 Title: The Atlantic Pilot City: London Publisher: T. Spilsbury Short Title: Atlantic Pilot 1763 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.

<p>Cartographer: DeMayne, A. Year: 1820-1821 Title: Chart of Gulf of Florida and Providence NW Channel 1820-1821 Short Title: D783 R1 Gulf of Florida and Providence Channel 1820-1821 Call Number: D783R1 Reference Type: Map</p>	Nautical chart of the Keys showing coral and mangrove
<p>Cartographer: DeMayne, A. Year: 1826 Title: A Survey of Cay Sal Bank in 1825 Short Title: D861a A survey of Cay Sal Bank 1825 Call Number: D861A Reference Type: Map</p>	Small, one page chart with reef outlined and water flow described
<p>Artist: Mooney, Wm Year: 1865? Title: Sketch of the Town of Key West City: Key West Short Title: Florida Reference Type: Artwork</p>	Perspective view of the Island of Key West showing extensive mangrove, residential area, and lighthouse
<p>Year: 1829 Title: Gulf of Florida Remarks Short Title: Gulf of Florida Remarks, 1829 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Year: 1828 Title: Lighthouses in the Gulf of Florida Short Title: Lighthouses in the Gulf of Florida, 1828 Call Number: Misc Papers AC1250 Reference Type: Map</p>	Handwritten description of the location of the Florida lighthouses
<p>Author: Duffs Year: 1816 Title: Memoir on the Advantages which the Dry Tortugas hold forth to the Possession as a Naval Station by Captain Duffs Date: 10 August Short Title: Memoir on the Advantages which the Dry Tortugas hold forth to the Possession as a Naval Station Ac947 Call Number: Misc Papers AC846 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Handwritten report describing the Dry Tortugas
<p>Cartographer: Gauld, G. Year: nd Title: A Plan of Part of the Florida Kays from Bahia Honda Cayo Largo surveyed by George Gauld for the Right Honorable the Board of Admiralty 1775 [with] Views of the Principal Islands contained in the Plan and Remarks Short Title: A plan for the Gulf of Florida Gauld 1775 Reference Type: Map</p>	High resolution map of the Florida Keys with extensive descriptions and Perspective Views of the islands
<p>Title: Remark Book, Havana, Nassau, Key West Number of Pages: 999-1001 Short Title: Remark Book, Havana, Nassau, Key West Call Number: Misc Papers AC1250 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Whitworth, Lloyd Year: 1820 Title: Remarks of His Majesty's Sloop Parthian Date: September 20-December 31, 1820 Short Title: Remarks St lago de Cuba Ac 947 Call Number: Misc Papers Ac947 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Beautiful hand written remark book with color drawing of harbor entrance
<p>Year: 1874 Title: Sailing Directions for the Principal Ports of the United States of America City: London Publisher: Hydrographic Office, Admiralty Edition: 2 Short Title: Sailing directions for the principal ports of the USA ed2 1874 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.

<p>Author: Purdy, John Year: 1833 Title: The New Sailing Directory for the Windward and Gulf Passages, the Bahama Islands and Channels, the Islands of Hayti, Jamaica, and Cuba, the Coast of Florida, the Martyrs, &c. and Containing the Most Particular Descriptions of the Coasts, of the Harbours, and of the Florida Stream With Addenda on Yucatan, Alvarado, and Vera Cruz City: London Publisher: R.H. Laurie Short Title: Sailing directions, 1833 Call Number: Misc Papers AC1250 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Title: West Indies Pilot MS of 1st ed Short Title: WI Pilot MS of first edition Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Year: 1829 Title: West India Directory: Directions for Navigating the Caribbean Sea and the Gulf of Mexico with a Description of the Coast of Colombia, Yucatan, Mexico, and Florida and the Adjacent Islands and Shoals City: London Publisher: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty Volume: 1 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 1829 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1872 Title: West India Pilot: From Cape North of the Amazons to Cape Sable in Florida with the Adjacent Islands City: London Publisher: Hydrographic Office, Admiralty Volume: 1 Edition: 3 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 ed3 1872 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1903 Title: West India Pilot: From Cape Orange in Brazil to Cape Sable in Florida with the Adjacent Islands City: London Publisher: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty by Eyre and Spottiswoode Volume: 1 Edition: 6 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 ed6 1903 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1912 Title: West Indies Pilot: Including the Mainland from Punta Peñas in Venezuela to Cape Sable in Florida, USA with the Adjacent Islands City: London Publisher: Printed for the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty by Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd. Volume: 1 Edition: 7 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 ed7 1912 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Year: 1941 Title: West Indies Pilot: Comprising the Mainland Shores of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, From Punta Peñas in Venezuela to Cape Sable in Florida, USA, with the Adjacent Islands City: London Publisher: Published for the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty Volume: 1 Edition: 10 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 ed10 1941 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.

<p>Year: 1956 Title: West Indies Pilot: Comprising the Mainland Shores of the Caribbean Sea and Gulf of Mexico, From Punta Penas in Venezuela to Cape Sable in Florida, USA, with the Adjacent Islands City: London Publisher: Published by the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty Volume: 1 Edition: 11 Short Title: WI Pilot v1 ed11 1956 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1859 Title: West India Pilot: The Caribbean Sea, from Barbados to Cuba; with the Bahamas and Bermuda Islands, and Florida Strait City: London Publisher: Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Volume: 2 Short Title: WI Pilot v2 ed1 1859 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1866 Title: West India Pilot: The Caribbean Sea from Barbados to Cuba with the Bahamas and Bermuda Islands, and Florida Strait City: London Publisher: Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Volume: 2 Edition: 2 Short Title: WI Pilot v2 ed2 1866 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1876 Title: West India Pilot: The Caribbean Sea, from Barbados to Cuba; with Florida Strait, Bahamas and Bermuda Islands City: London Publisher: Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the admiralty Volume: 2 Edition: 3 Short Title: WI Pilot v2 ed3 1876 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1887 Title: West India Pilot: The Caribbean Sea, from Barbados to Cuba; with Florida Strait, Bahamas and Bermuda Islands City: London Publisher: Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Volume: 2 Edition: 4 Short Title: WI Pilot v2 ed4 1887 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Author: Barnett, E. Year: 1899 Title: West India Pilot: The Caribbean Sea, from Barbados to Cuba; with Florida Strait, Bahamas and Bermuda Islands City: London Publisher: Published by Order of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty Volume: 2 Edition: 5 Short Title: WI Pilot v2 ed5 1899 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.
<p>Year: 1909 Title: The West India Pilot: The Islands of Santo Domingo-Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, the Bahamas and Bermuda Islands, Including Florida Strait and South Coast City: London Publisher: Published by Taylor, Garnett, Evans & Co., Ltd. Volume: 3 Edition: 1 Short Title: WI Pilot v3 ed1 1909 Reference Type: Book</p>	Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.

<p>Year: 1921 Title: West Indies Pilot: Bermuda Islands, the Bahamas, Florida Strait and Cays, the Islands of Santo Domingo-Haiti, Cuba and Jamaica City: London Publisher: Published for the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty, by His Majesty's Stationery Office Volume: 3 Edition: 2 Short Title: WI Pilot v3 ed2 1921 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.</p>
<p>Year: 1933 Title: West Indies Pilot: Comprising Bermuda, the Bahamas, the Florida Strait and Cays, and the Islands of Haiti-Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica City: London Publisher: Published for the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty by his Majesty's Stationery Office Volume: 3 Edition: 3 Short Title: WI Pilot v3 ed3 1933 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.</p>
<p>Year: 1946 Title: West Indies Pilot: Comprising Bermuda, the Bahamas, Florida Strait and Cays, and the Islands of Haiti-Santo Domingo, Cuba, and Jamaica City: London Publisher: Published by the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty Volume: 3 Edition: 4 Short Title: WI Pilot v3 ed4 1946 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.</p>
<p>Year: 1957 Title: West Indies Pilot: Comprising Bermuda, the Bahamas, Florida Strait and Cays, and the Islands of Hispaniola Cuba, and Jamaica City: London Publisher: Published by the Hydrographic Department, Admiralty Volume: 3 Edition: 5 Short Title: WI Pilot v3 ed5 1957 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sailing notes to accompany contemporary nautical chart.</p>

(D) British National Library Manuscripts Collection

<p>Author: Hardwick Title: 35907 Hardwick Papers Vol. 559 Collection Title: Hardwick Papers Type of Work: Papers Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>(1734) Listing the natural advantages of the Bahama Islands. Announcing British claims in order to distinguish from Spanish claims in Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Roberts, William Year: 1763 Title: An Account of the First Discovery and Natural History of Florida with a Particular Detail of the several Expeditions and Descents made on that Coast. Collected from the best Authorities by William Roberts. Illustrated by a general map, and some particular plans, together with a geographical description of that Country, By T. Jefferys, Geographer to His Majesty City: London Publisher: Printed for T. Jefferys, as Charing Cross Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1763) Detailed geographical descriptions of La Sonda and the Tortugas, the fisheries in the area, and the Indians' trade with the Spaniards.</p>
<p>Year: 1790 Title: An Account of the Surveys of Florida, &c. with Directions for Sailing from Jamaica or the West Indies, by the West End of Cuba, and through the Gulf of Florida City: London Publisher: W. Faden Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1759) Detailed geographical descriptions and detailed sailing directions including the areas of the Tortugas, Florida Kays, Cayo Marques, the Florida Reef, Cayo Hueso, Boca Grande, Boca Chica, Looe Kay, New Found Harbour, Bahia Honda, Cayo Vaccas, Duck Kay, Bivoras, Old and New Matacumbe, Cayo Largo, Long Island, Cayo Rodrigues, etc. Mentions the abundance and variety of sea birds, fish, and turtles. Mentions that turtles and wreckers frequented several of these areas.</p>
<p>Author: Bell, Hesketh Title: Bahamas: Hesketh Bell Papers v. xxix Extracts and Synopsis 1890-1899 Date: 1890-1899 Type of Work: Diary Short Title: British Library Wordfile Call Number: Manuscript no. 78744 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>(1897) Diary entries about Harbour Island. Description of the "peasant white" class in the Bahama Islands. Mentions the conch shell and pearl trade. Description of the value of the pearl and includes an anecdote regarding the "cultured pearl" industry.</p>
<p>Author: De Soto, Don Ferdinando Year: 1851 Title: The Discovery and Conquest of Terra Florida by Don Ferdinando de Soto and Six Hundred Spaniards His Followers City: London Publisher: Printed for the Hakluyt Society Edition: Reprinted from the Edition of 1611 Translator: Hakluyt, Richard Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Dated as May 25 and 30 of the year 1539. Contains account of having first sighted Florida. Includes a brief description of the Indian town Ucita and the purpose and value of pearls amongst the natives.</p>
<p>Author: Barbour, G.M. Year: 1884 Title: Florida for Tourists, Invalids, and Settlers City: New York Publisher: D. Appleton and Co. Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Brief description of the Keys. Mentions the abundance of game, fish, oysters, turtles, etc. Turtling, sponging, mullet-fishing, shell-hunting and "wrecking" are noted as important industries in the area. Contains estimate of population.</p>
<p>Author: Gambier, J.W. Year: 1883 Title: Florida: Its Resources and Natural Advantages for the Emigrant, the Capitalist, the Manufacturer. Compiled for the Florida Land and Mortgage Company, Limited. From Official and other Documents City: London Publisher: Florida Land and Mortgage Company (Limited) Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Mentions the abundance of game, fish, oysters, turtles and sponges. List of a variety of fish. Brief description of the promising and growing fishing and sponge industry in the area. Hundreds of small farmers from Alabama and Georgia journeying to Florida to fish, and pickling their catch for the coming winter. Description of how green turtles are caught and shipped.</p>

<p>Author: Lanier, S. Year: 1875 Title: Florida: Its Scenery, Climate, and History City: Philadelphia Publisher: J.B. Lippincott and Co. Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Mentions the sponge, fish and turtle shipped from the Key West. List of waterfowls inhabiting the other "keys", some which are commercially valuable.</p>
<p>Year: 1941 Title: A Guide to Key West, Compiled by workers of the Writers' Program of the Work Projects Administration in the State of Florida Series Editor: Board, Florida State Planning Series Title: American Guide Series City: New York Publisher: Hastings House Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Details on the sponge, fish, and turtle markets in the Key West. Extensive descriptions on the methods used to catch fish, gather sponges and conchs. Lists those fish found in abundance in deeper waters (crawfish, grunt, jewfish, mutton fish, grouper, kingfish, Spanish mackerel, yellowtail, sailfish, marlin, dolphin, barracuda, bonito, tarpon, redfish, red snapper, trout, bonefish, pompano). Contains various reasons for the suffering fishing industry starting in the 1930s. Includes news that the once-abundant stone crabs are rapidly disappearing from Key West waters. A sponge blight that destroyed much of the sponges is greatly affecting sales in Key West.</p>
<p>Author: Browne, J.B. Year: 1973 Title: Key West: The Old and the New City: Gainesville Publisher: University Press Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1912) Recorded population for 1880, 1890, and 1910 to indicate the commercial importance of Key West. Brief history of its market growth. Locations for early sponging in Key West and the introduction of implementing sponging diving apparatus in Tarpon Springs. Also includes a brief history of the turtle soup canning factory and a description of the cosmopolitan population within the island.</p>
<p>Title: King's 213, Journal of an officer who traveled over a part of the West Indies, and of North America – in the course of 1764, & 1765 Date: 1764-1765 Type of Work: Journal Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Journal entries written in the Tortugas. Mentions abundance of Red Rock cod and dolphins. Contains sailing directions to the Matanzas.</p>
<p>Author: de Brahm, W.G. Year: mid 1770s Title: King's MS 211. Tome 2d or the Continuation of the Report of the General Surveys in the Southern District of North America Type of Work: Manuscript Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Sailing in the areas of East Florida, St. Augustine, Hillsborough or Indian Inlet, the south of Cape Canaveral, Grupper Bank, the mouth of Saint Mary to the Cape Florida and Dartmouth Inlet, the Martyr Islands, and Hawke Channel. Extensive details about various flora and fauna. Great geographical descriptions. Contains maps of Boca Raton and south with Dartmouth Sound south of Boca Raton, of the Tortugas with "Seal Island" labeled, and of the Tortugas and Gulf of Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Darby, William Year: 1821 Title: Memoir on the Geography, and Natural and Civil History of Florida, Attended by a Map of that Country, Connected with the Adjacent Places: and an Appendix, containing the treaty of Cession, and other Papers Relative to the Subject City: Philadelphia Publisher: T.H. Palmer Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1497) List of events from early history in St. Augustine, Pensacola. Letter inquiring about the soil, climate, natural advantages, etc. in the province with a reply mentioning the abundance and variety of fish and shellfish.</p>
<p>Author: Roberts, Charles Year: 1795 Title: Observations on the Gulf Passage, or the Passage from Jamaica through the Gulf of Florida by the Grand Cayman and Cape St. Antonio, and the Bahama Islands Series Title: Kings Maritime Collection 7. 31-44 City: London Publisher: Printed for W. Faden, Geographer to His Majesty, and to his Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1770) Aboard the Renown in Port Royal Harbour, Jamaica and in Cape St. Antonio, Cuba. Extract of letter from Lt. John Payne to George Gauld concerning the Colorados, etc.</p>
<p>Author: Maloney, W.C. Year: 1876 Title: A Sketch of the History of Key West, Florida City: Newark Publisher: Advertiser Printing House Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Contains a list of Key West Newspapers. Recorded amount of exported fish (not including the population consumption) as well as salt consumption of the fisheries.</p>
<p>Author: Sloane Title: Sloane 3644 ff 111-121b Type of Work: Manuscript Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>(1562) Sailing in the West Indies. Manuscript containing account of Captain Jean Ribault's first voyages from Havre de Grace to Florida and New France.</p>

<p>Author: Lewis, C.B. Year: 2004 Title: The Winter Sailor: Francis R. Stebbins on Florida's Indian River 1878-1888 City: Tuscaloosa Publisher: The University of Alabama Press Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1878-1888) Journal entries written about various parts of the Florida Keys that were annually visited over the course of ten years (Cedar Key, St. Augustine, Cumberland Sound, South of Fernandina, Indian River, Juniper Inlet, near Meritt's Island on the Banana River, St. Lucie Inlet, Pelican Island, Enterprise, Meritt's Island, Banana Creek, Lake Worth, Turtle Mound, around Miami-Juniper Inlet). Extensive descriptions of the visited areas and with detailed accounts of numerous marine animals sighted and caught. Repeatedly mentions the shell mounds of extinct species of small cockle shell-fish.</p>
<p>Author: San Miguel, Fray Andres Year: 2000 Title: An Early Florida Adventure Story City: Gainesville Publisher: University Press of Florida Translator: Hann, J.H. Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(Late 1500s) St. Augustine area, Bahama Channel, East Coast of Florida. Detailed description of methods of fishing and gathering clams and oysters. Mentions abundance of the shellfish, sharks, whales. Description of how the Indians hunt for whales.</p>
<p>Author: Rotz Year: 1981 Title: The Rotz Atlas Short Title: British Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1542) Map of the Atlantic with Florida and the north Atlantic labeled as "the new found lande whar men goeth a fishing". World map with all of North America labeled as Florida.</p>

(E) British Admiralty Library

<p>Author: Andrews Year: 1860 Title: Andrews' Illustrations of the West Indies vol 1: Sailing directions for the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida City: Sidmouth Publisher: Thomas Perry Volume: 1 Short Title: Andrews, 1860 v1 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the Great Bahamas Bank to be covered with numerous coral reefs, rocks, cays and small islands, making navigation dangerous. Mentions that Nassau has large quantities of turtles.</p>
<p>Author: Bartram, W. Year: 1769 Title: A Description of East Florida with a Journal Kept by John Bartram of Philadelphia City: London Publisher: W. Nicoll T. Jefferies Edition: 3 Short Title: Bartram, 1769 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A botanist's journal entries describing East Florida while journeying from St. Augustine up the St. John's River, as far as the Lakes with explanatory botanical notes. Includes a map of East Florida, and two plans—one of St. Augustine and the other of the Bay of Espiritu Santo.</p>
<p>Author: Brassey, Earl Year: 1917 Title: The "Sunbeam" R.Y.S. Voyages and Experiences in Many Waters, Naval Reserves, and Other Matters City: London Publisher: John Murray Short Title: Brassey, 1917 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A travel narrative describing the reef and fisheries in the Bahamas. Mentions value of sponges exported in 1882-1883 and describes the abundance of turtles.</p>
<p>Author: Cano, Gabriel Year: 1723 Title: Ensayo Cronologico, para la Historia Generale de la Florida. City: Madrid Publisher: Nicolas Rodriguez Franco Translator: Barcia, Andres Gonzales Short Title: Chronology of Spanish Explorers_darwins book_ Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A chronology of Spanish explorers in the Americas. A book originally owned by Charles Darwin.</p>
<p>Author: Davidson, J. W. Year: 1889 Title: The Florida of To-Day: A Guide for Tourist and Settlers City: New York Publisher: D. Appleton and Co. Short Title: Davidson, 1889 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A description of the whole state of Florida and particularly Key West. Extensive description of sport fishing, commercial fisheries and the fish exported to Cuba. Mentions bird hunting and the abundance of manatees and whales.</p>
<p>Author: Ellicott, Andrew Year: 1803 Title: The Journal of Andrew Ellicott : Late Commissioner on Behalf of the United States During Part of the Year 1796, the Years 1797, 1798, 1799 and Part of the Year 1800 for Determining the Boundary between the United States and the Possessions of His Catholic Majesty in America City: Philadelphia Publisher: Budd and Bartram for Thomas Dobson Short Title: Ellicott, 1803 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Remarks on the soil, rivers, natural resources and diseases of the different countries on the Ohio, Mississippi and Gulf of Mexico with six maps comprehending the Ohio, the Mississippi from the mouth of the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico, the whole of west Florida, and part of east Florida : to which is added an appendix containing all the astronomical observations made use of for determining the boundary, with many others, made in different parts of the country for settling the geographic positions of some important points, with maps of the boundary on a large scale, likewise a great number of thermometrical observations made at different times and places.</p>
<p>Author: Gauld, George Year: 1796 Title: Observations on the Florida Kays, Reef and Gulf; with Directions for Sailing Along the Kays, From Jamaica by the Grand Cayman and West End of Cuba: Also, with Sailing Instructions, of the Coast of West Florida, Between the Bay of Espiritu Santo and Cape Sable. By George Gauld, to Accompany his Charts of those Coasts, surveyed and published by Order of the Right Honorable the Lords Commissioners of Admiralty. To which have been added, A Description of the East Coast of Florida, Between Cape Florida and Cape Canaveral; and Instructions for Sailing from the Eastward within the Florida Reef. City: London Publisher: For W. Faden, geographer to his majesty, and to his royal highness the Prince of Wales. Short Title: Gauld, 1796 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sailing directions to accompany Gauld's nautical chart. Describes sea birds, turtles, fish, mangroves, coral, turtles and fishermen in Key West. Also contains a section written by W. de Brahm.</p>

<p>Author: Jefferys, Thomas Year: 1762 Title: Description of the Spanish Islands and Settlements on the Coast of the West Indies, Compiled from Authentic Memoirs, Revised by Gentlemen who have resided many years in the Spanish Settlements; and Illustrated with Thirty Two Maps and Plans, Chiefly from original Drawings taken from Spaniards in the last War, and engraved by Thomas Jefferys, geographer to his majesty City: London Publisher: T. Jefferys Short Title: Jefferys, 1762 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Mentions that the many rivers of Florida abound in fish. Upon the whole coast, for two hundred leagues, are several vast beds of oysters and in fresh water-lakes and rivers, is a sort of shell-fish, between a mussel and a pearl oyster, in which some contain pearls. Mentions that there are many alligators and crocodiles in Cuba. Mentions great fishing and the land abounding in horses, mules, sheep, wild bears, hogs, cattle, parrots, partridges with blue heads, and large tortoises.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Holland; Carver; Evans, Lewis; Scull, William; Mouzon, Henry; Cook, R.J.; Lane, Michael; Gilbert, Joseph; Gardner; Hillock Year: 1776 Title: The American Atlas or, a Geographical Description of the Whole Continent of America Wherein are Delineated at Large Its Several Regions, Countries, States, and Islands; and Chiefly the British Colonies, Composed from Numerous Surveys, Several of Which were made by Order of Government Publisher: R. Sayer & J. Bennett Short Title: Jefferys, 1776 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>This atlas contains a map of the Caribbean.</p>
<p>Author: Turnbull, David Year: 1840 Title: Travels in the West. Cuba: with Notices of Porto Rico and the Slave Trade City: London Publisher: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green and Longmans. Short Title: Turnbull, 1840 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A travel narrative that describes Cuban reefs, turtle nesting, the Havana fish market, sharks, and oysters.</p>
<p>Title: No title: Florida Maps Year: nd Short Title: Va31MSS351 no title Florida Maps Call Number: Va31MSS351 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Early Spanish atlas of Florida and the Caribbean</p>

(F) US National Archives, College Park

<p>Author: Ricous, R.R. Year: 1925 Title: Letters related to mullet Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Letters related to mullet 1925 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding protection of mullets.</p>
<p>Author: Coker, R.E. Year: 1921 Title: Photographs related to the sponge industry Collection Title: Sponge Photographs taken by R.E. Coker City: Key West and Tarpon Springs, FL Date: December, 1921 Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Photographs related to the sponge industry 1921 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos with list of titles.</p>
<p>Author: Higgins, E. Year: 1927 Title: The Real Status of Florida's Fisheries Date: May 26, 1927 Short Title: The real status of Florida's Fisheries, E Higgins 1920s Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding Big Pine and the shark fishery. Includes sample of day's field notes from Big Pine of shark and size. Investigation of destructiveness of sharks to commercial fisheries and their biology.</p>
<p>Author: Higgins, E. Year: 1924 Title: Shark Investigation, Letter from E. Higgins Date: July 2, 1924 Type of Work: Letter Short Title: Shark Investigation, Letter from E Higgins 1924 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Includes statistics and descriptions of specific fishes, excerpts from other reports pertaining to the value of the fisheries. Need to take steps to the expansion into related industries.</p>
<p>Year: 1931 Title: Various newspaper articles related to sponge and crawfish Newspaper: Various Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to sponge and crawfish 1930s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Includes articles pertaining to the sponge war, large catches, sponge law violations, and crawfish hatchery</p>
<p>Year: 1931 Title: Various newspaper articles related to the shark fishery Newspaper: Various Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to the shark fishery 1931 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Includes articles pertaining to the large shark catches and the Ocean Leather Company.</p>
<p>Title: Various waterfront photographs Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Various waterfront photographs Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos</p>

(G) US National Archives, Washington DC

<p>Title: Lighthouse survey maps Collection Title: Lighthouse survey maps Type of Work: Survey maps Short Title: Lighthouse survey maps Reference Type: Map Notes: Hand-drawn survey maps</p>	<p>Hand-drawn survey maps</p>
<p>Year: 1870s Title: Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service Short Title: RG26FL21 Coast Guard and Lighthouse Service Call Number: RG26FL21 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Records of the US Coast Guard Lighthouse Service: Lighthouse site files, 1790-1938. Covering the area between Tortugas Harbor and Jupiter Inlet. Survey and geographical description.</p>

(H) Smithsonian Institution Archives

<p>Author: Howell, A.H. Year: 1905-1940 Title of Work: Arthur Holmes Howell Papers, circa 1905-1940. Short Title: Arthur Holmes Howell Papers Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Birds and mammals of Florida: Notes related to the collection and observations of birds and mammals in south Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Baird, S.F.. Year: 1860-1880 Title of Work: Spencer F. Baird Papers, Letters from JB Holder Short Title: Spencer F. Baird Papers Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Letters from JB Holder to Baird describing birds of the Dry Tortugas and collection efforts.</p>
<p>Author: Schmitt, W.L. Year: 1931-1932 Title of Work: Waldo LaSalle Schmitt Papers, Expedition Files, 1911-1963. Short Title: Waldo LaSalle Schmitt Papers Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Tortugas Laboratory trip diary 1931 and 1932. Extensive description of fish (including goliath grouper) and coral, and birds. File includes photographs (including sponge photos from Tarpon Springs), and miscellaneous notes related to development of a motion picture.</p>
<p>Author: Bean, B.A. Year: 1903-1907 Title of Work: Barton A. Bean Papers, circa 1892-1897, 1903-1908 Short Title: Barton A Bean Papers Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Notebooks describing fish, crawfish, birds and other marine life from the Florida Keys and the Bahamas.</p>

(I) Hemingway Collection, JFK Library, US National Archives

<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1939 Title: Box 89. Folder: Notebooks: Fishing Log Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity describing fishing at night for dolphin, albacore, and sharks.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1936, 1938 Title: Box 89. Folder: Notebooks: Fishing Log Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity describing fishing for tuna, shark, and jacks.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1934-1935 Title: Box 89. Folder: Notebook: Log of the Pilar Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity describing fishing in Cuba and throughout the Keys.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1933 Title: Box 89. Folder: Notebooks: Logbook Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Date: Jan-May 1933 Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity describing fishing for barracuda, red grouper, and cobia.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1932 Title: Box 86. Folder: Fishing Notes Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity listing catch of barracudas, kingfish, marlin, swordfish and other species.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1932 Title: Box 88. Folder: Fishing Log HMS Anita Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity, including numbers and species of fish caught in various fishing locations in the Keys.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1932 Title: Box 88. Folder: Fishing Log Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Notes describing catching marlin.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1930?-1934 Title: Box 88. Folder: Notebooks, Fishing Book Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily diary of fishing activity, including numbers and species of fish caught in various fishing locations in the Keys.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1929-1942 Title: Box 46. Outgoing Correspondences Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Letters describing fishing for Spanish mackerel, barracudas, sailfish, lobster, stone crab, jacks and various other fish. Mentions catching sharks and turtles and shooting snipe.</p>
<p>Author: Hemingway, Ernest Year: 1933 Title: Box 89. Folder: Notebooks: Logbook Collection Title: Hemingway Collection Date: April 12-July 16, 1933 Short Title: Hemingway Collection Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Daily fishing log describing fishing for sharks.</p>

(J) University of Florida Library

<p>Author: Manucy, Albert Year: 1938 Title: 3 Key West Winter Seasons Journal: Florida Progress Administration Report Short Title: 3 Key West Winter Seasons Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>(1933-1936) Contains tourist traffic statistics, including graphs and charts of numbers staying at Key West hotels, traveling by boat, air, automobile, and also showing tourists' points of origin.</p>
<p>Author: Artman, L.P., Jr. Year: 1969 Title: Key West History Publisher: L.P. Artman Jr. Short Title: Artman, 1969 (Key West History) Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Book sections, including photos and sketches, dedicated to various aspects of Key West History (shrimping, shelling, bird migration, fishing, sea turtles, sponging). Contains methods of capture, descriptions and names of marine life, and some geographical descriptions.</p>
<p>Author: Bensel Title: Bensel's Directory. Patrons of this Work Outside of the Key West City: Outside of Key West Type of Work: Directory Short Title: bensels directory outside of KW Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Bensel's directory of patrons of this work outside of Key West which includes name, occupation/business and city.</p>
<p>Author: Bensel Year: 1888 Title: Bensel's Key West Directory City: Key West Type of Work: Directory Short Title: bensels key west directory Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Bensel's Key West directory including name, occupation and place of residence.</p>
<p>Year: 1934-1942 Title: The Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (1st -5th) Journal: The Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (1st -5th) Short Title: Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (1st -5th) Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>(1934, 1936, 1940, 1942) Extensive descriptions of shrimp, sponge, turtle, fishing, shellfish, crabs, and crawfish, including methods of catching and related industries. Contains several records of sponge sales.</p>
<p>Year: 1947-1952 Title: The Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (7th -10th) Journal: The Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (7th -10th) Short Title: Biennial Report to the State Board of Conservation (7th -10th) Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>(1946, 1949-50, 1951-52, Extensive description of Florida's need for a conservation program of marine resources, including a proposals of measures to be taken for conservation and updates from preceding years. Details regarding the fluctuating and decline of the fishing, sponge, shrimping, tourist industries due to the effects of the red tide, pollution, disease and over-fishing. Long-range scientific restoration program concluded as the solution. Photos, statistics, graphs included.</p>
<p>Author: Idyll, C. Year: 1950 Title: The Commercial Shrimp Industry of Florida Journal: State of Florida Board of Conservation Educational Series Volume: 6 Short Title: The Commercial Shrimp Industry of Florida, 1949 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Bibliography and list of publications for the Educational Series and Technical Series.</p>
<p>Author: Moore, H.F. Year: 1910 Title: The Commercial Sponges and the Sponge Fisheries Journal: Bulletin of the Bureau of Fisheries Volume: 28 Short Title: The Commercial Sponges and the Sponge Fisheries, 1910 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of the commercial varieties of sponges, the Florida sponge fisheries (mentioning various sponging grounds, "key grounds"), methods of harvest, conditions and effects of the sponge fisheries, regulations and protection of the industry with particular reference to Florida, with further recommendations for the fishery. Includes statistics.</p>
<p>Author: Crain, Horatio Year: 1896 Title: Key West, Florida City: New York Publisher: The Albertype Co. Short Title: Crain, 1896 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Overview of climate, buildings, industries, geographical description, and flora and fauna in Key West. Contains many photos and a sketch depicting mentioned topics.</p>
<p>Year: 1836 Title: Defenses for Key West; 24th Congress. 1st session. Senate rep. 359 Short Title: Defenses for Key West, 24th congress 1836 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Letters reporting of the examination of Key West, claiming the island to be a safe rendezvous and depot for the navy. Includes extensive geographical descriptions and details about the natural advantages of the island.</p>

<p>Author: Donnelly, William T. Year: 1920s Title: Key West, A Free Port: Survey and Report City: Key West, FL Publisher: Port Industrial Association Short Title: Donnelly, 1920s Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Detailed descriptions and proposals regarding investments for the Over-sea highway, water supply, tourists, fishing industry, aquarium, miscellaneous activities, harbors to stimulate further progress in establishing the Key West as a important tourist and commercial center.</p>
<p>Author: Endicott, W. Year: 1925 Title: Adventures with Rod and Harpoon Along the Florida Keys City: New York Publisher: Frederick A. Stokes Company Short Title: Endicott, 1925 (Adventures with Rod and Harpoon Along the Florida Keys) Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sportsman's journal of fishing in the Florida Keys including photo illustrations. Extensive descriptions of locations, fishing facts and suggestions in catching tarpons, sailfish, and bonefish, and descriptions of harpooning sharks, devilfish, whip-ray, sawfish in Barnes' Sound, Tavernier Creek, Lignum Creek, Long Key, Tom's Harbor, Key Vaca, Knight's Key, Sister Creek, Grouper Channel, Bahia Honda, Fonda Bay, Moser Channel, Rodriguez Key, and Boot Key. Lists and describes fish and marine life found in the Keys.</p>
<p>Year: 1947-1950 Title: Facts, Figures, Facilities: Key West Compiled by Key West Chamber of Commerce City: Key West Short Title: Facts, Figures, Facilities, 1950 (Key West Compiled by key West Chamber of Commerce) Call Number: F.2 K44 C443f Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>(1950) Contains overview of Key West, the county chair of Monroe County. Various detailed facts, figures, facilities of the island. Contains report of new shrimp fishery and new kinds of shrimp found.</p>
<p>Year: 1931-1934 Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1931-1934 Journal: Fish and Oyster Reporter Short Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1931-1934 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Trade articles pertaining to various fisheries (fish, sponge, shrimp, turtles)</p>
<p>Year: 1934-1937 Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1934-1937 Journal: Fish and Oyster Reporter Short Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1934-1937 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Trade articles pertaining to various fisheries (fish, sponge, shrimp). Includes articles with extensive descriptions of the various industries in Florida with details regarding the fluctuations and the trend of general decline or depletion of some supply. Breakthroughs in other industries (hatcheries, sharks, turtle and canning) and seeking deeper waters for supply.</p>
<p>Year: 1937-1941 Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1937-1941 Journal: Fish and Oyster Reporter Short Title: Fish and Oyster Reporter 1937-1941 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Trade articles pertaining to various fisheries (crawfish, oysters, shrimp, sponge, fish, shark). Includes the booming sponge industry in Tarpon Springs and legal battles with Key West sponging. Anticipated results from rehabilitation of certain fisheries (oyster, crawfish). Mentions various fish caught with species, size and weight. Details about the sponge blight. Laws promoting the protection of fishing resources with restrictions and closed seasons due to the forecast of its depletion.</p>
<p>Author: Anderson, A.W.; Power, E.A. Year: 1945-46 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1945 and 46 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Fishery statistics for South Atlantic and Gulf. Statistics for catch by Florida counties.</p>
<p>Author: Power, E.A. Year: 1956 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1956 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Summary of fishery by area, depth and species.</p>
<p>Author: Power, E.A. Year: 1957 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1957 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Summary of fishery by area, depth and species.</p>
<p>Author: Power, E.A. Year: 1958 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1958 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Statistics of catch by area of capture.</p>
<p>Year: 1959 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1959 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Statistics of catch by area of capture.</p>

<p>Author: Power, E.A. Year: 1960 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1960 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Statistics of catch by area of capture and summary of shrimp landings. Mentions improvement after great losses in previous years and includes locations of improvement.</p>
<p>Author: Power, E.A. Year: 1961 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1961 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Statistics of catch by area of capture show declines in all areas in comparison to the previous year.</p>
<p>Author: Power, E.A.; Lyles, C.H. Year: 1962 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1962 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries. Statistics of catch by area of capture.</p>
<p>Author: Lyles, C.H. Year: 1963 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1963 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Lyles, C.H. Year: 1964 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1964 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Lyles, C.H. Year: 1965 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1965 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Lyles, C.H. Year: 1966 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1966 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Lyles, C.H. Year: 1967 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1967 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Roedel, Philip M. Year: 1968 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1968 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Wheeland, Hoyt A. Year: 1969 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1969 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>
<p>Author: Wheeland, Hoyt A. Year: 1970 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1970</p>	<p>Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.</p>

Reference Type: Journal Article	
<p>Author: Thompson, B.G. Year: 1971 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1971 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Wheeland, Hoyt A. Year: 1972 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1972 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Pileggi, Joseph; Thompson, B.G. Year: 1973 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1973 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Wise, John; Thompson, B.G. Year: 1974 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1974 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Pileggi, Joseph; Thompson, B.G. Year: 1975 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1975 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Pileggi, Joseph; Thompson, B.G. Year: 1976 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1976 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Thompson, B.G. Year: 1977 Title: Gulf Shrimp Fisheries Survey Journal: Fishery Statistics of the U.S. Short Title: Fishery Statistics of the United States 1977 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Shrimp catch statistics for Gulf fisheries by area, depth and size.
<p>Author: Hudson, JH, Allen, DM, and Costello, TJ Year: 1970 Title: The flora and fauna of a basin in central Florida Bay Journal: Fish and Wildlife Publication Volume: 604 Short Title: Flora and Fauna in FL Bay Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	Many different species of plants and animals are reported from a nursery area for pink shrimp in central Florida Bay. Study of the species' distribution and how its distribution defines the environments influenced by different water masses.
<p>Author: Munroe, C.K. Year: 1883 Title: The Florida Annual 1884 City: New York Publisher: Office of Publication Short Title: The Florida Annual, 1884 Reference Type: Book</p>	Journal article "Hints to Sportsmen" regarding hunting and fishing in Southern Florida. Present state of diminishing hunting and fishing grounds in Florida, but superior game still available in some parts of the Keys. Location, size and species described (Southwest coast of Florida, South and East of Cedar Keys, Long Boat inlet, Sarasota Bay, Suwanee River). "Key West and Dry Tortugas" article contains details about the populations, history of the area, industries (wrecking, fishing, sponging, cigar-making), buildings and Fort Jefferson. Description of flora and mentions sponge supply to be "inexhaustible."
<p>Year: 1947 Title: Turtle ad, fish catch Newspaper: Florida Keys Star</p>	Advertisement of seafood specials of Carbonell's Luncheonette. Photo of day's catch.

<p>City: Key West Short Title: Florida Keys Star, 1947 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	
<p>Year: 1947-1952 Title: Fish catch pictures, outdoor tales, recipes, more Newspaper: Florida Keys Star City: Key West Short Title: Florida Keys Star, nd 1947-1952 1 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Various articles of fishing anecdotes and local news. Descriptions of abundance of fish, different fishing methods, size and weight, good fishing locations, menus featuring local fish, species of fish caught (barracuda, jacks, mackerels, groupers, muttonfish, jewfish, tarpon, snappers, etc), and fishing tournaments. Details about need for conservation of the crawfish due to the weather but also because of heavy fishing.</p>
<p>Year: 1947-1952 Title: Big jewfish catch, miscellaneous fish catch, outdoor tales, conch pearls, pink gold, more Newspaper: Florida Keys Star City: Key West Short Title: Florida Keys Star, nd 1947-1952 2 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Various articles of fisheries, avifauna, sportsfishing, fishing tournaments. Accounts of exceptional catches, includes size and weight. Information regarding shrimp slowing in production. Keys' birds migration and list of birds. Fishing tournament winners announced, including the size and weight of winners' fish. Article on conch pearls. Details on the method of capture and uses for turtles. History of "pink gold" (pink shrimp). Illustrations of different fish.</p>
<p>Year: 1947-1952 Title: Misc. fish reports and pictures Newspaper: Florida Keys Star City: Key West Short Title: Florida Keys Star, nd 1947-1952 3 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>(1947-1952) Various articles of fishing anecdotes and local news. Accounts of exceptional catches including size and weight (bonefish, amberjacking, barracuda, groups, mackerels, turtles, crawfish, tarpon, permit, bonito, dolphin, sharks). Article on coral and its effects on shrimping.</p>
<p>Year: 1947-1952 Title: Misc. fish reports and pictures including reports of depleted lobsters and stone crabs Newspaper: Florida Keys Star City: Key West Short Title: Florida Keys Star, nd 1947-1952 4 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>(1947-1952) Various articles of fishing anecdotes and local news. Accounts of exceptional catches including location, size and weight (dolphins, bonito, mackerels, tuna, kingfish, sailfish, amberjack, bonefish, barracuda, grunts, groups, jewfish, muttonfish, etc). Articles on shrimping, "propping" (exploring), salt-water aquarium, fishing tournaments, sponges, turtling, bird migration, shells, and the need for conservation of crawfish.</p>
<p>Author: Various Year: 1934 Title: Key West "Florida's Gateway to Caribbean Ports" Maritime Importance Unsurpassed: Key West, "The Angler's Utopia" Fishing Capital of the World Journal: Florida Motorist Date: October, 1934 Short Title: Florida Motorist, 1934 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Articles to promote tourism in Key West. Details of its history, industries, geographical description, its reasons for being the "fishing capital of the world" and having "happy hunting grounds." Lists the names of game fish found in these waters, with some with extensive descriptions. Mentions the depletion of game fish in the upper keys but the great abundance of food fish around Key West.</p>
<p>Author: Caldwell, Millard F. Year: nd Title: Florida Salt Water Fishing for Sport for Food for Health Short Title: Florida Salt Water Fishing for Sport for Food for Health, nd Original Publication: Produced by the Florida State Board of Conservation Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>About the Florida fishing industry. Facts regarding seafood with biographies of Florida's important food fish, including migration patterns, best locations and method of catch. Recipes with local food fish.</p>
<p>Author: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Eldred, B. Year: 1966 Title: The Florida Shrimping Industry Series Editor: Hodges, Randolph Series Title: Educational Series City: St. Petersburg, FL Institution: State of Florida Board of Conservation Division of Salt Water Fisheries Date: November 1966 Short Title: The Florida Shrimping Industry, 1966 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>(1966) The importance of the Florida shrimping industry to the state's economy. The revision and the re-evaluation of the Florida shrimping industry based on new biological advances. Descriptions of the major and minor commercial species, commercial shrimping, bait shrimping, shrimp farming, and the future of shrimping.</p>
<p>Author: Comnenos, C.J. Year: 1982 Title: Florida's Sponge Industry: Agricultural and Economic History Thesis Type: Ph.D. Thesis Short Title: Florida's Sponge Industry_Agricultural and Economic History 1982 Reference Type: Thesis</p>	<p>Dissertation on the history of the Florida sponge industry. Sections of interest: Establishment of the Florida sponge industry, rise of competition, arrival of diving, sponge cultivation (as a response to depletion), peak and decline, a changing industry. Includes tables for data.</p>

<p>Author: Finucane, J.H. Year: 1954-57 Title: Distribution and Seasonal Occurrence of Gymnodinium breve on the West Coast of Florida, 1954-57 Series Title: Special Scientific Report-Fisheries Institution: US Department of Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service Date: 1954-57 Short Title: G breve in FL 1954-57 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Distribution and seasonal occurrence of Gymnodinium breve on the West Coast of Florida. Studying the relationship of the salinities, temperature, and distribution of G.breve during bloom and nonbloom periods to understand red-tide years. Includes maps of stations and tables of incidence of G.breve; salinity, temperature and incidence; and concentration of G.breve in neritic and estuarine waters.</p>
<p>Author: Dragovich, A., Finucane, J.H., May, Billie Z. Year: 1961 Title: Counts of Red Tide Organisms, Gymnodinium breve, and Associated Oceanographic Data from Florida West Coast, 1957-59 Series Title: Special Scientific Report-Fisheries City: Washington, D.C. Institution: US Department of Interior: Fish and Wildlife Service Date: January 1961 Short Title: G breve in FL 1957-59 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>(1957-1959) Counts of Red Tide Organisms, G.breve and associated oceanographic data from the West Coast of Florida. Methods of collecting and analyzing samples are described. Data on water temperature, water transparency, cloud mount, salinity, copper, inorganic phosphate, total phosphorus, and nitrate-nitrite nitrogen area presented. The data is an extension of the records for the study of the distribution and incidence of G.breve.</p>
<p>Author: Gifford, J.C. Year: 1972 Title: On Preserving Tropical Florida City: Coral Gables Publisher: University of Miami Press Short Title: Gifford, 1972 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Philosophy of conservation and the use of resources. Descriptions of the geography, flora, fauna and many of the natural advantages of the Florida Keys. Lists names of the various keys included in the area of the Florida Keys and Great Barrier Reef.</p>
<p>Author: Greene, Barbara Year: nd. 1912-1960? Title: Cayo Hueso In Verse Short Title: Green, nd (Cayo Hueso in Verse) Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Poems about the Key West. Titles include "Isle of Delight," "Black Fisherman," "Tropical Recipe," and "An Appreciation."</p>
<p>Year: 1954 Title: Aspects of Water Pollution Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 555-564 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Aspects of Water Pollution Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description and locations of source of pollution. Damages to oyster resources by the petroleum industry and the effects of untreated sewage to the water. Lists municipalities with inadequate or without treatment facilities, industries affected, and the size of population. Municipalities include Lower Florida, Peace River, Tampa Bay, Withlacoochee River, Suwannee River.</p>
<p>Author: Rounsefell, G.A. Year: 1954 Title: Biology of Commercial Fishes of the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 507-512 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Biology of Commercial Fish Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of the fishing industry and study of the effects of whether nutrients in the water determine the distribution and abundance of species. Salinity and temperature of water affects the survival of fish. Mentions the interconnected problem of poor agricultural practices directly influencing the water and survival of marine life.</p>
<p>Author: Walton Smith, FW Year: 1954 Title: Biology of Commercial Sponges Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 263-266 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Biology of Commercial Sponges Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Extensive description of the anatomy of various commercial sponges including biological and physiological make-up. Mentions locations where they are commonly found, its survival conditions and other organisms associated with sponges. Details regarding destructive fungus parasite that caused the widespread mortality of sponges among the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribbean in 1939. Description of sponge cultivation</p>
<p>Author: Walton Smith, FW Year: 1954 Title: Biology of the Spiny Lobster Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 463-465 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Biology of Spiny Lobster Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of spiny lobster's related species and location where it is commonly found. Mentions that it is only abundant in Key West. Details of male and female distinguishing sexual characteristics. Description of its habitat, food, enemies, breeding habits, life history, migrations, molting and growth rate.</p>

<p>Author: Lowry, G.H. ; Newman, R.J. Year: 1954 Title: Birds of the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 519-540 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Birds Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Defining "offshore birds," "birds of the coast," and "land birds over the open Gulf," making its criterion fundamentally distributional rather than ecological. Includes lists of names for each category.</p>
<p>Author: Hedgpeth, J.W. Year: 1954 Title: Bottom Communities of the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 203-214 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Bottom Communities Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Analysis of relationship with salinity of the water and the seasonal variations in abundance of the entire fish population. Refers to Gunter's investigation of the region and uses his distinctions of communities found (oyster bottoms, shrimp grounds, coral reefs and patches, and the sponge grounds). Extensive descriptions of these communities, including salinity, flora and fauna found, and maps. Detailed information about the effects of exploitation of the some commercial species. Lists species that are abundant and in what areas.</p>
<p>Author: Kutkuhn, J.H. Year: 1962 Title: Gulf of Mexico Commercial Shrimp Populations --Trends and Characteristics, 1956-59 City: Washington Publisher: United States Fish and Wildlife Service Volume: 62 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Commercial Shrimp Populations, 1956-1959 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Distribution, habits, manner of capture, handling, etc. of the pink shrimp population is reviewed in an attempt to ensure proper interpretation of production statistics which are employed to draw inferences about the commercial population, especially in regards to its declining numbers.</p>
<p>Author: Conger, PS Year: 1954 Title: Present Status of Diatom Studies in the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 227-232 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Diatom Studies Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Indicates the need for more information regarding diatom's habitat characteristics, optimal range of different species, and seasonal occurrences because it may be helpful in understanding its part of the marine food cycle and its relationship to the shrimp, oyster and fishery industries of the area. Includes plankton and silica).</p>
<p>Author: Gunter, G Year: 1954 Title: Mammals of the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 543-551 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Mammals Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of various mammalian fauna of the Gulf of Mexico. Includes the West Indian seal, manatee, porpoises, rough-toothed dolphins, bottlenosed dolphins, Sperm whales, Beaked whales, Goose-beaked whales, Atlantic Killer whale, Short-finned blackfish/Pilot whale, Baleen whales, Sei whales, and humpback. Some descriptions more extensive than others.</p>
<p>Author: Butler, PA Year: 1954 Title: Oyster in the Gulf of Mexico Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 479-489 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico Oyster Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Extensive description and overview of the oyster's habitat and conditions for growth in the Gulf of Mexico. Study of the influence of salinity, including the description of growth and survival in certain levels of salinity. Slight changes in the external environment may drastically change the nature of the bottom. Problem of destruction of oyster beds by intensity of spatfall, harvesting methods, hurricanes, pollution, temperature, crevasses, disease, predators, commensals, etc. Possible solution found in oyster cultivation.</p>
<p>Author: Smith, Walton Year: 1954 Title: Gulf of Mexico Madrepora Journal: U.S. Fishery Bulletin Special Publication. Gulf of Mexico: Its Origins Waters and Marine Life Volume: 55 Pages: 291-295 Short Title: Gulf of Mexico, Madrepora Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of Madrepora's habitat. Map of isotherms and distribution of corals in the Gulf of Mexico. Lists of Western Atlantic hermatypic species of corals, ahermatypic genera of corals found in West Indies and Gulf of Mexico with approximate temperature and depth ranges, and of West Indian fossil genera found living elsewhere.</p>
<p>Author: Harding, George Year: 1911 Title: Wreckers of the Florida Keys Magazine: Harper's Monthly Magazine Volume: 123 Pages: 734-35 Short Title: Harding, 1911 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Article from Harper's Monthly Magazine titled "Wreckers of the Florida Keys." Anecdotes pertaining to wreckings and the wreckers, the fishing fleet of the Key West. Various watercolor illustrations accompanying the stories.</p>
<p>Author: Wellons, Margaret Year: nd Title: Industries of Key West Short Title: Industries of Key West Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Anticipating an expanding shrimp industry, tourist industry and continuing naval activities. Rush to discover new shrimp beds after some were found in Key West in 1950.</p>
<p>Author: Pennekamp, John D. Year: 1897-1978 Title: John D. Pennekamp Papers City: Key Largo</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding the value of the land in Key Largo. Includes census report indicating a change in population to a more stable, permanent and growing community in Key West. Includes tables demonstrating this kind of community. A</p>

<p>Short Title: John Pennekamp Papers Call Number: 9/E/9 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>brochure regarding a proposal for Biscayne National Monument. Describes the resource, the climate, present use and ecology to support the case for preservation.</p>
<p>Year: 1935-36 Title: Key West Guide Book Publisher: Key West Administration Short Title: Key West Guide Book, 1935-36 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Book excerpt from Key West Fishing. Mentions that there is always good fishing. Includes names of best fishing docks, native fishing methods and type of bait, recommends experienced guides, best times to fish, how to cook fish. Has a variety of accounts of catching fish (sailfish, bonita, mackerel, kingfish, tuna, dolphin, barracuda, amberjack, mutton, grouper, cavallo tarpon).</p>
<p>Year: 1972 Title: Key West in Perspective, Sesquicentennial Commemoration Program Short Title: Key West in Perspective, 1972 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Pictures of unloading bananas and sponge diving.</p>
<p>Year: 1934 Title: Key West in Transition: A Guide Book for Visitors Publisher: Key West Administration Short Title: Key West in Transition, 1934 (A Guide Book for Visitors) Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Names sights to visit at Key West. Descriptions about the sponge, turtle, and ice manufacturing industries. Includes a brief history of the development of the industries. Suggested menus for lunch and dinner at Key West and names of popular whiskies, brandies and various cocktails. List of transportation services available and hotels. Mentions affects of economic depression called for state of emergency in Key West.</p>
<p>Title: Key West Miniatures Year: 1906 City: Key West Short Title: Key West Miniatures, 1906 Call Number: F.2 K44 P:1 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Key West pictures of Duval Street, Lighthouse, Sponge Wharf, and "Maine" Monument</p>
<p>Title: Key West Writers Program Manuscript (1) Year: 1935-1939 City: Key West Short Title: Key West Writers Program 1 Call Number: F.2 K44 Wp Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Various papers written by locals about fish and fishing in Key West. Many include the size and weight of fish caught (75-pound amberjack, 40-pound kingfish, 2,000-pound devilfish, 300-pound green turtle, etc.) Description of unusual dishes found in Key West. Includes recipes.</p>
<p>Title: Key West Writers Program Manuscript (2) Year: 1940 City: Key West Short Title: Key West Writers Program 2 Call Number: F.2 K44 Wp Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Annotated list of commercial food fishes found in the vicinity of Key West. Extensive description of size, weight, location and method of capture. List includes tarpon, silverfish, ladyfish, bonefish, houndfish, Garfish, needlefish, white mullet, silver mullet, mullet, jumping mullet, striped mullet, barracuda, picuda, red goatfish, bonito, Spanish mackerel, etc.</p>
<p>Year: 1930s Title: Key West Writers Program Manuscript (3) City: Key West Short Title: Key West Writers Program 3 Call Number: F.2 K44 Wg Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Description of flora and fauna in Key West. Lists of plants, trees, birds, and other animal life. List of common fish. Excerpt of brief description of the islands from Ponce de Leon's voyage when passing the Key.</p>
<p>Author: Porter, W.R. Title: Key West's Fishing Grounds Book Title: The New and Greater Key West Told in Picture and Story Short Title: Key west's fishing grounds (The New and Greater Key West) Reference Type: Book Section</p>	<p>Book excerpt from The New and Greater Key West. Mentions the open season year-round for game and fish and its abundant supply. Includes size and weight of some commonly found fish in the region, emphasizing its abundance and variety.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Bache, A.D. Year: 1851 Title: Key West Harbor and Approaches City: Key West Description: Preliminary Chart of Key-West Harbor and approaches from a trigonometrical survey. Survey of the coast of the United States Date: 1851 Short Title: KW Harbor and Its Approaches, Bache Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map of Key West and approaches</p>
<p>Year: 1920s Title: Leather from the Sea City: New York Ocean Leather Company Short Title: Leather from the Sea, 1920s Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>"Birth of a new industrial art that converts the skins of sharks and other sea creatures into beautiful leather." Article proposing the development of local tanneries and manufacturing industries for the raw material of shark skin to create more employment for men in the Key West. Mentions landings, including size and weight, of sharks and other sea creature. Includes photos of shark fishing and a report of operation for the Ocean Leather Company.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Blunt, C.E. Year: 1869 Title: Map of Key West Island and Neighboring Keys Short Title: Map of Key West Island and Neighboring Keys, 1869 Call Number: PKY 1612 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map shows the development and vegetation of Key West</p>

<p>Author: Simpich, Frederick Year: 1950 Title: From Indian Canoes to Submarines at Key West Journal: National Geographic Date: January, 1950 Short Title: National Geographic, 1950 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>"From Indian Canoes to Submarines at Key West." Detailed history of Key West. Includes descriptions of the important industries, development of the city, tourism, and naval activities. Anecdotes of fishing and diving with size and weight of fish caught and seen. Mentions seeing turtles and lobster fishermen. Mentions flora and fauna on land and in the water. Includes pictures of fish, turtles, dolphins, etc.</p>
<p>Year: 1854 Title: No Title_Chart showing substrate around small keys Short Title: No Title_ Chart showing substrate around small Keys, 1854 Call Number: PKY 1560 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Copy from the PRO, British National Archives</p>
<p>Author: Odzak, L. Year: nd Title: Seamen -Laborers of the Gulf: The Working Culture of Florida's Spongers Short Title: Odzak, nd Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>"Seamen--Laborers of the Gulf: The Working Culture of Florida's Spongers." Details about the Tarpon Springs sponge industry and exchange. Mentions the hostility between KW spongers and Tarpon Springs' divers. History of sponging industry in Key West and Tarpon Springs. Blight and retirement creating decline of sponge industry. Statistics for 1910-40, 1939-45, and 1932-33 during the "sponge war." Describes the effects of the Depression. Value of sponges in 1940, 1941, and 1944-1946. Description of the 1947 sponge blight. Effects of detrimental harvesting methods.</p>
<p>Author: Parsons, George Whitwell Year: 1873-1874 Title: Parsons, George Whitwell Diary City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Diary Short Title: Parsons Diary Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence with Chafin. Excerpt from Parsons' journal in his trip to Key West in 1874. Mentions going to Bahia Honda from Bamboo Key. Writes about seeing sponge crawls sponging for sheepswool, grass and glove sponges by using the method of enclosing sponges and turtles. Mentions sharks (specifically a yellow cub) in the water but scarce near Black Point. Killed quails and found oysters to eat. Soldier Key reported to have plenty of conchs.</p>
<p>Title: The Reason for This Little Book Book Title: The New and Greater Key West Told in Picture and Story Short Title: The reason for this little book (The New and Greater Key West) Reference Type: Book Section</p>	<p>Book excerpt from The New and Greater Key West. Description of Key West's geographical location, importance as a receiving port, the imports coming through, climate, industries (cigar-making, fishing, sponging). Mentions that their sponge beds are "the best in the world" and how the surrounding waters are ideal for artificial growth of sponges. Includes photos of street scenes.</p>
<p>Author: Brice, John Year: 1898 Title: Report of the Commissioner for the Year Ending June 30, 1896 City: Washington Publisher: Government Printing Office Short Title: Report of the Commissioner for the Year Ending June 30, 1896 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>The fish and fisheries of the coastal waters of Florida include commercial sponging, sponge-cultivation, oyster, fishes, reptiles, and crustaceans. Extensive description of their location, physical appearance, methods of capture, value, history of blights and/or poor harvesting methods, legislation, and statistics from the 1890s. Suggestions regarding conservation and preservation of fishes, turtles, oysters, & sponges.</p>
<p>Author: Bowers, G.M. Year: 1900 Title: Report of the Commissioner for the Year Ending June 30, 1899 City: Washington Publisher: Government Printing Office Short Title: Report of the Commissioner for the Year Ending June 30, 1899 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Statistics of the fisheries of the Gulf States including Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Tables regarding employment, investment, production, species of yield, and apparatus of the fisheries. Detailed notes on certain fisheries including sturgeon, mullet, red-snapper, sponge, oyster and turtle.</p>
<p>Year: 1897 Title: Report in the Fish and Fisheries of the Coastal Waters of Florida Series Editor: Brice, John J. City: Washington Publisher: Government Printing Office Short Title: Report on the Fish and Fisheries of the Coastal Waters of Florida, 1897 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>The fish and fisheries of the coastal waters of Florida include commercial sponging, sponge-cultivation, oyster, fishes, reptiles, and crustaceans. Extensive description of their location, physical appearance, methods of capture, value, history of blights and/or poor harvesting methods, legislation, and statistics from the 1890s. Suggestions regarding conservation and preservation of fishes, turtles, oysters, and sponges.</p>
<p>Author: Rozee, Eileen; Rozee, Lou Year: 1973 Title: Sponge Docks. Tarpon Springs, Florida. "America's Sponge Diving Birthplace" City: Tarpon Springs, FL Publisher: Eileen & Lou Rozee Short Title: Rozee and Rozee, 1973 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sponge docks in Tarpon Springs, America's sponge diving birthplace. Details regarding sponge docks and exchange, the Tarpon Springs sponge industry's peaks and declines. Descriptions of types of sponges, sponge cultivation, methods of sponging and the red-tide "blights".</p>
<p>Cartographer: Mayott, Charles Year: 1950s Title: Rube Allyn's Fishing Maps Cudjoe to Spanish Harbor City: St. Petersburg, FL Publisher: Great Outdoors Publishing Company Short Title: Rube Allyn's Fishing Maps Cudjoe to Spanish Harbor Call Number: F912.759 A443f No. 3T Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Map which shows the location of good places to fish for various species</p>

<p>Author: Pierce, Chas. R. Title: The Sponge Fishing Industry Book Title: The New and Greater Key West Told in Picture and Story Short Title: The Sponge fishing industry (The New and Greater Key West) Reference Type: Book Section</p>	<p>Book excerpt from The New and Greater Key West. Description of sponges with list of species. History of sponging in Key West and its expansion into Tarpon Springs. Statistics of sales in both centers. Includes photos of turtle dock, banyan tree and sponges.</p>
<p>Year: 1939 Title: Sponge Industry in Florida Journal: Florida Writers Project WPA Short Title: Sponge Industry in Florida, 1939 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of sponge physiology, market, industry, natural history, fisheries, uses, and methods of harvest. Includes survey of status, maps, charts, recommendations, etc. Details about the loggerhead, including its composition and utilization. Description of disease and recovery of sponge beds and development of imitation sponges.</p>
<p>Author: Tierney, J.Q. Year: 1949 Title: The Sponge Industry of Florida Journal: State of Florida Board of Conservation Educational Series Volume: 2 Short Title: The Sponge Industry of Florida, 1949 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Report of the Florida sponge industry to promote appreciation of the resource, adoption of sound conservation measures and cooperation of enforcement. Extensive descriptions about the sponge's biological aspects, its food, growth and reproduction, habitat and location, and method of harvest. Details about the worth and current status of the sponge industry, need to protect and develop the sponge beds, sponge cultivation, and state involvement. Statistics of sales and value of various species. Describes the steady decline of sponges because of diseases and poor harvesting methods. Includes sketches.</p>
<p>Year: nd Title: Spinging at Key West City: Key West Short Title: Spinging at Key West, nd Call Number: F.2 K44 Wsp Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Unedited version of "Spinging at Key West" paper from the Florida Writers' Program pertaining to the history of sponging.</p>
<p>Author: Bennett, Robert B. Year: 1958 Title: Background Information for Voluntary Grade Standards on Natural Sponges Series Title: Special Scientific Report--Fisheries City: Washington, D.C. Institution: Department of Chemical Engineering. Engineering and Industrial Experiment Station. University of Florida Date: May 1958 Short Title: Standards for natural sponges Report Number: 273 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Scientific report on the background information for voluntary grade standards on natural sponges. Details on the current industrial practices in the classification of sponges with use of sensory tests to provide quantitative tests. Recommendation of a sound system of grading giving range and evaluation weights. Includes various tables and illustrations in data.</p>
<p>Year: 1846 Title: The State of Florida Short Title: The State of Florida, 1846 Call Number: R2.1846.003.2004.0478 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Close up of Key West</p>
<p>Author: Alexander, A.B. Year: 1905 Title: Statistics of the Fisheries of the Gulf States, 1902 City: Washington Publisher: Government Printing Office Short Title: Statistics of the Fisheries of the Gulf States, 1902 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1902) Statistics of the fisheries of the Gulf States including Florida, Alabama and Mississippi. Tables of employment, investment, production, species of yield, and apparatus of the fisheries. Notes on certain fisheries: mullet, oyster, red-snapper, sponge, sturgeon and turtle.</p>
<p>Author: Thielen, Benedict Year: 1949 Title: The Cities of America Series: Key West Journal: Saturday Evening Post Short Title: Thielen, 1949 (The Cities of America Series_Key West) Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of Key West life. History of the rise and fall of Key West industries, especially sponge fishing and cigar-making. Mentions the great variety of fish found in its waters, and commercially, the abundance of the kingfish. Statistics of catch. Names of other fauna in Key West. Includes photos of Key West life.</p>
<p>Author: White, Robert Year: 1931 Title: Thrills of Big Game Fishing in Florida's Deep Sea Waters Journal: Florida Woods and Waters Date: Winter 1931 Short Title: Thrills of Big Game Fishing in Florida's Deep Sea Waters, 1931 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Descriptions of the size of game fish (sailfish, tarpon, wahoo, amberjack, barracuda, bonefish, bluefish, etc.). Mentions abundance and location in which they are found. Details about catching a 3,000-pound devilfish near Fort Pickens with an accompanying photo.</p>
<p>Author: Thompson, Norberg Title: The Turtle Industry and Its Development Book Title: The New and Greater Key West Told in Picture and Story Short Title: The Turtle industry (The New and Greater Key West) Reference Type: Book Section</p>	<p>Book excerpt from The New and Greater Key West. History of turtle industry. Mentions former abundance of turtles in surrounding waters, but now scarcity of supply forces turtlers to extend their grounds to the Caribbean Sea, along coast of Mexico and to coast of Nicaragua. Description of size and weight (varies from 25 to 1,000 Lbs). Details about canning factory. Includes photos of "Amusement Places".</p>
<p>Cartographer: Bache, A.D. Year: 1850 Title: US Coast Survey Part of Florida Reefs and Keys Including Key West. Stock Island Short Title: US Coast Survey Part of Florida Reefs and Keys Including Key West. Stock Island, 1850 Call Number: R2.1850.004.2004.1611 Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Shows the development and vegetation of Key West</p>

(K) Florida Natural History Museum

<p>Author: Robins, C.R. Year: 1994 Title: Florida Museum of Natural History: Field Notes C. Richard Robins. University of Miami Collection Title: C. Richard Robins Field Notes City: Gainesville, FL Date: June 1994 Type of Work: Copy of field notes Short Title: C. Richard Robins Field Notes Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Caldwell, D.K. Year: 1954 Title: Caldwell, D.K. Field Notes Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Caldwell Field Notes 1954 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Courtenay, W.R. Year: 1965-66 Title: Courtenay, W.R. Field Notes Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Courtenay Field Notes 1965-66 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Daly, R. Year: 1957-59 Title: R. Daly Field Notes City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Daly Field Notes 1957-59 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Daly, Richard Year: 1963-66 Title: Daly, Richard Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Daly Field Notes FL Keys, Key Biscayne 1963-66 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes Year: 1966 Short Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes 1966 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes Year: 1970 Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes 1970 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes Year: 1974-75 Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes 1974-75 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes Year: 1973 City: Tortugas Expedition Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Florida Atlantic University Field Notes Tortugas Expedition Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: FSU Field Notes Year: 1952 City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: FSU Field Notes FL Keys, Key Biscayne 1952 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Gilbert Year: 1961 Title: Gilbert Field Notes City: Looe Key Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Gilbert Field Notes 1961 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Low, B. Year: 1968-69 Title: B. Low Field Notes City: Seaq. Virginia Key</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.

<p>Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Low Field Notes 1968-69 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	
<p>Author: Robins, R. Year: 1953-58 Title: R. Robins Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: R. Robins Field Notes 1953-58 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Robins, R. Year: 1956-61 Title: R. Robins Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: R. Robins Field Notes 1956-61 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Robins, R. Year: 1959-61 Title: R. Robins Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: R. Robins Field Notes 1959-61 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Author: Robins, R. Year: 1959-66 Title: R. Robins Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: R. Robins Field Notes 1959-66 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Title: University of Miami Marine Lab Field Notes Year: 1969 City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: Univ of Miami Marine Lab Field Notes 1969 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Year: 1966 Title: US Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (USBCF) Field Notes City: Florida Keys, Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: USBCF Field Notes FL Keys, Key Biscayne 1966 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Year: 1968-69 Title: US Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (USBCF) Field Notes City: Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: USBCF Field Notes Key Biscayne 1968-69 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.
<p>Year: 1967 Title: US Bureau of Commercial Fisheries (USBCF) Field Notes City: Virginia Key and Key Biscayne Type of Work: Field Notes Short Title: USBCF Field Notes Virginia Key and Key Biscayne 1967 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	Original notes accompanying fish collection in south Florida.

(L) Florida Collection, University of Miami Library

<p>Author: Cawthon, W.S. (State Superintendent) Year: 1936 Title: Aids to the Teaching of Conservation of Natural Resources for Florida High Schools. Geography City: Tallahassee, Florida Publisher: State Department of Public Instruction Short Title: Aids to the Teaching of Conservation of Natural Resources for Florida High Schools. Geography Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Calls for conservation of Florida's fisheries resources.</p>
<p>Author: Hallock, C. Year: 1876 Title: Camp Life in Florida: A Handbook for Sportsmen and Settlers Publisher: Forest and Stream Publishing Company Short Title: Camp Life in Florida: A Handbook for Sportsmen and Settlers Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the fish caught in the Florida Bay including red and black grouper, porgy, and angel-fish, and describes abundance of sharks.</p>
<p>Author: Anon. Year: 1949 Title: Colonial Office Report on the Bahamas for the years 1947 and 1948 City: London Publisher: His Majesty's Stationary Office Short Title: Colonial Office Report on the Bahamas for the years 1947 and 1948. Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the number of fishermen, the season, and the landings of sponge, turtle shell and lobster for 1947. Mentions the long-lasting effects of the sponge disease in 1939.</p>
<p>Author: Anon. Year: 1952 Title: Colonial Office Report on the Bahamas for the years 1950 and 1951 City: London Publisher: Her Majesty's Stationary Office Short Title: Colonial Office Report on the Bahamas for the years 1950 and 1951 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the value of lobster fishery, the number of fishermen, the season, and the landings of sponge and lobster for 1950 and 1951.</p>
<p>Author: Clark, William J. Year: 1898 Title: Commercial Cuba: A Book for Businessmen City: New York Publisher: Charles Scribner's Sons Short Title: Commercial Cuba: A Book for Businessmen Keywords: market, oysters, lobsters, snapper, sharks, porpoise, turtle, sponge. Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes recreational fishery, abundance of sharks, turtle, and sponges in Cuba.</p>
<p>Author: Anon. Year: 1973 Title: The Commonwealth of the Bahamas City: London Publisher: Her Majesty's Stationary Office Short Title: The Commonwealth of the Bahamas Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the fisheries of the Bahamas, including fish, lobster, conch and turtle, and provides landings volumes and value for 1969-1972.</p>
<p>Author: Ballou, Maturin M. Year: 1888 Title: Due South: Cuba Past and Present. City: Cambridge Publisher: Houghton, Mifflin and Company Short Title: Due South: Cuba Past and Present. Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes sponge fishery, turtle hunting, and the abundance of sharks and grouper.</p>
<p>Author: Vivian, T.J. and R.P. Smith Year: 1899 Title: Everything about our new possessions City: New York Publisher: R.F. Fenno & Co Short Title: Everything about our new possessions Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes import of salt fish to Cuba.</p>
<p>Author: Adams, J.S. Year: 1868 Title: Florida, Its Climate, Soil and Productions City: Jacksonville, FL. Publisher: L.F. Dewey and Co Short Title: Florida, Its Climate, Soil and Productions Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the sponge industry in Key West, the green turtles in Biscayne Bay and various other fisheries throughout the state of Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Winter, Nevin O. Year: 1918 Title: Florida, Land of Enchantment City: Boston Publisher: The Page Company Short Title: Florida, Land of Enchantment Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes fishing in all of south Florida and specifically mentions sportfishing on Long Key, the fish market of Key West, and the turtle fishery of the Dry Tortugas. Also contains extensive description of the sponge fishery.</p>

<p>Author: Ballou, Maturin M. Year: 1854 Title: History of Cuba City: Boston Publisher: Phillips, Sampson and Company Short Title: History of Cuba Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the Havana fish market and its origin.</p>
<p>Author: Blatchley, W. S. Year: 1932 Title: In Days Agone: Notes on the Fauna and Flora of Subtropical Florida in the Days when most of its area was a Primeval Wilderness Series Title: sponge City: Indianapolis Publisher: The Nature Publishing Company Short Title: In Days Agone: Notes on the Fauna and Flora of Subtropical Florida in the Days when most of its area was a Primeval Wilderness Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Travel diary describing fishing trip to south Florida in 1911. Describes fishing for pompano, grouper, barracuda, amberjack and the commercial fishery for grunts groupers, mutton snapper, mullet, amber jack, yellow tail snapper, jacks, and bonefish, Spanish mackerel, porgies, king mackerel and red snappers. Describes the unloading of turtles caught in Mexico and commercial sale of conchs and sponges, as well as the abundance of lobster.</p>
<p>Author: Wilson, T.W. Year: 1850 Title: The Island of Cuba in 1850 City: New Orleans Publisher: Printing office of "La Patria" Short Title: The Island of Cuba in 1850 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes import of salt cod and whale oil into Cuba.</p>
<p>Author: Brooks, T.J. Year: 1944 Title: Know Your State Publisher: State of Florida Department of Agriculture Short Title: Know Your State Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the fishing industry of Florida and lists the top commercial fisheries: mullet, shrimp, red snapper, Spanish mackerel, catfish, kingfish, grouper, trout, oysters, redfish, bluefish, and crappie.</p>
<p>Author: Aguayo, C. Guillermo Year: 1953 Title: La tortuga bastarda (Lepidochelys olivacea kempii) en Cuba Journal: Memorias de la Sociedad Cubana de Historia Natural "Felipe Poey" Volume: 21 Issue: 2 Pages: 211-219 Short Title: La tortuga bastarda (Lepidochelys olivacea kempii) en Cuba Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Describes the relative value of meat from marine turtle species.</p>
<p>Author: McCall, G.A. Year: 1868 Title: Letters form the Frontiers City: Gainesville Publisher: University of Florida Short Title: Letters form the Frontiers Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes pompano, green turtle and turtle grass.</p>
<p>Author: Arrate, Jose Martin Felix de Year: 1761 Title: Llave del Nuevo mundo Antemural de las Indias Occidentales Series Editor: M. Moreno Fragnals , 1964 City: La Habana Publisher: Comision Nacional Cubana de la Unesco Short Title: Llave del Nuevo mundo Antemural de las Indias Occidentales Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Discusses fisheries of Cuba and the dangers of ciguatera poisoning.</p>
<p>Author: Woodruff, Julia Louisa Matilda Year: 1871 Title: My winter in Cuba City: New York Publisher: E.P. Dutton & Co Short Title: My winter in Cuba Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Travel diary that describes the Havana fish market and the species of fish for sale.</p>
<p>Author: Carleton, G.W. Year: 1870 Title: Rambles in Cuba City: New York Publisher: Carleton Short Title: Rambles in Cuba Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the export of sponges, turtles, and conchs from Nassau.</p>
<p>Author: Bennett, C.E. (ed, 1968) Year: 1565 Title: Settlement of Florida City: Jacksonville Publisher: University of Florida Press Short Title: Settlement of Florida Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Letter to Phillip describing the importance of Florida to the Spanish Empire. Also describes turtle fishery of the Caribbean.</p>

<p>Author: Williams, John Lee Year: 1837 Title: The Territory of Florida: or Sketches of the Topography, Civil and Natural History, of the County, the Climate, and the Indian Tribes from the First Discovery to the Present Time with a Map, Views, Etc. City: New York Publisher: A.T. Goodrich Short Title: The Territory of Florida: or Sketches of the Topography, Civil and Natural History, of the County, the Climate, and the Indian Tribes from the First Discovery to the Present Time with a Map, Views, Etc. Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Extensive description of the state of Florida and its major fisheries including, for turtles, grouper, lobster, conchs, manatees, and sharks.</p>
<p>Author: Turnbull, D. Year: 1840 Title: Travels in the West City: London Publisher: Longman, Orme, Brown, Green, and Longmans Short Title: Travels in the West Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the Havana fish market and the turtle fishery of the south coast of Cuba.</p>
<p>Author: Howe, Julia Ward. Year: 1860 Title: A trip to Cuba City: Boston Publisher: Tickno and Fields Short Title: A trip to Cuba Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes a trip to the Bahamas and Key West and mentions the sponging, turtle fishing, and coral extraction.</p>
<p>Author: Anon. Year: 1929 Title: Wonders of Florida City: Tallahassee Publisher: Department of Agriculture Short Title: Wonders of Florida Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Describes the abundance and variety of fish in South Florida including the tarpon, barracuda, jack, grouper, sawfish, dolphin, manatee, coral, gorgonians, sea urchin. Discusses near extermination of bird including flamingoes, scarlet ibis, roseate spoonbill and snowy herons.</p>

(M) Monroe County Library

<p>Author: Lewis, G. Year: 1955 Title: 100 Miles of Fishing, 1955 Journal: Sports Illustrated Date: January 17, 1955 Short Title: 100 Miles of Fishing, 1955 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>The causeway linking Florida with Key West offers the vacationing angler exceptional sport, for in effect the world's longest fishing pier. Fishing begins at the inland waterway cut at Jewfish Creek and continues to Key West. "Catches hauled in daily". Big-game fishermen fish the outer reefs and the Gulf Stream for wahoo and sailfish, dolphin, barracuda and cobia, king mackerel, bonito, jewfish and groupers, bonefish, tarpon, permit. Fishing tips.</p>
<p>Title: 2007 Charter boat fish catches Year: 2007 Collection Title: 2007 Charter boat fish catches Type of Work: Photos and letter Short Title: 2007 Charter boat fish catches Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Pictures of various fish catches, birds. Correspondence to T.S. Southgate Co. from the Thompson Fish Co. needs to ship 100 barrels of mullet weighing at 350-400lbs each.</p>
<p>Year: 1992-1993 Title: A Botanist Traveling in the Florida Keys in 1884 Records Experiences for Florida Newspaper Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Date: Winter 1992-1993 Short Title: A botanist in 1884, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>A botanist traveling in the Florida Keys in 1884 records experiences for Florida newspaper (Times-Union): going from Key West to Miami. Description and location of flora. Geographical description, climate, and mosquitoes. Description of the western keys, elaborating on account to No Name Key</p>
<p>Author: Davis, G. Year: 1982 Title: A Century of Natural Change in Coral Distribution at the Dry Tortugas: A Comparison of Reefs Maps from 1881 and 1976 Journal: Bulletin of Marine Science Volume: 32 Issue: 3 Pages: 608-623 Short Title: A Century of Natural Change in Coral Distribution at the Dry Tortugas_A Comparison of Reefs Maps from 1881 and 1976 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Changes in coral reef structure and composition at Dry Tortugas over a 95-year interval from benthic maps prepared in 1881 and 1976. Major changes in coral species distribution and reef types were apparent. Effects of occasional short-term extreme climatic events shaping coral reef structure and species distribution. Protection of the corals and value of ecosystem level sanctuaries as dynamic standards are discussed.</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, JA Year: 1982 Title: A profile of the stone crab with emphasis on biology and commercial utilization Journal: Florida Cooperative Extension Service Short Title: A profile of the stone crab Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>A profile of the stone crab with emphasis on biology and commercial utilization. Description, biogeography, life history, commercial fishery</p>
<p>Author: Manucy, Albert C.; Falk, Mary ; Hale, Joe Year: 1936 Title: A Survey of the Present Status of Sponge Fishery, Key Grounds, With Some Recommendations for Improvement (Revised and Supplemented) City: Key West Institution: Key West Administration, District Five, Florida Works Progress Administration Date: March 17, 1936 Short Title: A Survey of the Present Status of Sponge Fishery Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>A survey of the present status of sponge fishery, key grounds, with some recommendations for improvement (revised and supplemented). Nature and use of sponges, sponge grounds in Florida, History of the Sponge Industry in Key West, present status of the Key West sponge industry including factors contributing to low status, and suggestions for improvement</p>
<p>Title: Adventures of a deep sea angler Short Title: Adventures of a deep sea angler Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Mentions the size and fight with an amberjack, but recalls that by 1923, fish were not as plentiful, amberjacks were smaller (30lbs) as well as the kingfish. Patrons flocked to the coast for sailfish, which increased in fame and number. Effects of climate and water temperature. Account of catching sailfish.</p>
<p>Author: Alexander, Taylor R. Title of Work: Evidence of Recent Sea Level Rise Derived from Ecological Studies on Key Largo, Florida City: Coral Gables, FL Institution: University of Miami Short Title: Alexander, Sea level rise Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Evidence of recent sea level rise derived from ecological studies on Key Largo, Florida. Rooted pine stumps have been found in a saltwater community where soil salt levels are now too high for pines. Evidence is presented to indicate that the plant communities in this site reflect and support other evidence that the ocean level has been rising in recent times to the southeast coast of the United States.</p>
<p>Author: Holder, J.B. Year: 1870-71 Title: Along the Florida Reef: A Series of Sketches Relating to Prison Life and Natural History Magazine: Harper's Magazine Short Title: Along the Florida Reef, Holder 1870-71 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>While surveying Knight's Key, Key Vaccas, Boot Key, Plantation Key, Metacomba Key, etc., examines the species of coral in the area, including details of corals, mangrove, turtles, sawfish, sponges, herons, arrowroot, and other flora and fauna. Mentions that sponges were numerous but largely not worth gathering. Detailed geographical description of the Keys</p>

<p>Year: 1906 Title: An Act to Regulate the Landing, Delivery, Cure, and Sale of Sponges City: Key West Short Title: An Act to Regulate the Landing, Delivery, Cure, and Sale of Sponges, 1906 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Unlawful to land, deliver, cure, or offer for sale any sponges taken by means of diving from the waters of the Gulf of Mexico or Straits of Florida and those smaller than four inches in diameter.</p>
<p>Author: Bert, M.; Warner, R.E. Year: nd Title: An analysis of the stone crab industry in Monroe County Journal: abstract only Short Title: An analysis of the stone crab industry in Monroe County Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Thorough synopsis of the biology of the stone crab and a historical, statistical, legal, and economical analysis of the industry in Monroe County. Present status of the well-being of the stone crab in relation to magnitude and industry practices and discussion of conservation.</p>
<p>Author: Audubon, John James Title: Tequesta Pages: 63-68 Short Title: Audubon, The Turtlers of Florida Reference Type: Book Section</p>	<p>Mentions names of avifauna. Description of turtle breeding, eggs, and locations of breeding grounds. Description of four different species of turtles (hawk-billed, logger-head, trunk, and green). Capturing methods for turtles. Values and sizes of turtles</p>
<p>Title: Bahamas and Cuba City: Bahamas and Cuba Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Bahamas and Cuba Photos F_870 Call Number: F/870 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of "trimming and packing sponge in Nassau", "sponge yard along the docks in Nassau", and "an aerial of Sal Key".</p>
<p>Title: Bahamian Roots Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Bahamian roots, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Various articles about local families and news, and other activities in Key West. Including accompanying photos, map of Bahamas.</p>
<p>Author: Knowles, T. Year: 1985 Title: Beneath the Twelve Mile Reef Short Title: Beneath the Twelve Mile Reef, 1985 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Florida History in the Cinema. History of the sponge industry in Florida, focusing on Key West and Tarpon Springs. Includes details about methods, hazards, the peak and decline of sponging, the sponging war (film based on the feud).</p>
<p>Author: Dustan, P. Year: 1977 Title: Besieged Reefs of Florida's Keys Journal: Natural History Magazine Date: April, 1977 Short Title: Besieged Reefs of Florida's Keys, 1977 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Damage of coral reefs caused by boat wrecks, man-his pollution and leisure-time-related misuse of reefs, affecting the coral's growth rate. Description of Maya shipwreck. Preservation of the reefs by establishing the John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.</p>
<p>Year: 1977 Title: Black mariners of the Florida Keys Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Black mariners of the Florida Keys, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Facts and stories about black mariners and their role in maritime history. Involvement in sponging, fishing, and wrecking.</p>
<p>Author: Sims, H.W.; Ingle, R.M. Year: 1967 Title: Caribbean recruitment of Florida's spiny lobster population Journal: Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences Volume: 29 Issue: 3 Short Title: Caribbean recruitment of Florida's spiny lobster population Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Methods and Materials, statistics on number collected 1963, the phyllosoma larvae, surface currents and larval migration, drift-bottle experiment and data in relation to movement of larva, season of hatching and oceanographic distribution, hydrography and distribution of larvae.</p>
<p>Author: Unknown Year: 1893 Title: Caught on a Lee Shore Magazine: Century Magazine Volume: 46 Issue Number: 2 Short Title: Caught on a Lee Shore, 1893 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Pleasures and perils of a cruise on the Florida Coast. Geographical description and description of the fishing (large numbers of bluefish and pompano being caught daily), mentions seeing sharks, sawfish, porpoises, devil-fish, tarpon, and fishing being excellent, and game abounding. Names specific locations, tremendous size of some sharks and devilfish noted.</p>
<p>Title: Charles Anderson Collection City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Charles Anderson Collection Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>
<p>Author: Anderson, Charles Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher (1) Collection Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Charlie Anderson Collection from D Gallagher (1) Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>

<p>Author: Anderson, Charles Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher (2) Collection Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Charlie Anderson Collection from D Gallagher (2) Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>
<p>Author: Anderson, Charles Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher (3) Collection Title: Charles Anderson Collection from D. Gallagher Short Title: Charlie Anderson Collection from D Gallagher (3) Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of fish catches of varying sizes.</p>
<p>Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1918 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1918 Collection Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1918 Type of Work: Collection of papers Short Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1918 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Reported statistics of fish produced and its value through correspondence. Cases regarding national monuments and parks in the Keys (such as violations of laws protecting fauna within the Fort Jefferson National Monument)</p>
<p>Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1891-1937 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1891-1937 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Chester Thompson Collection, 1891-1937 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding raiding of sponge beds by divers, endangering the supply and potentially on track of depletion. Discussion of its protection and the fight between the two competing sponging groups</p>
<p>Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1938 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1938 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Chester Thompson Collection, 1938 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Correspondence regarding raiding of sponge beds by divers, endangering the supply and potentially on track of depletion. Discussion of its protection and the fight between the two competing sponging groups</p>
<p>Author: Thompson, Chester Year: 1939 Title: Chester Thompson Collection 1939 City: Key West Type of Work: Letters Short Title: Chester Thompson Collection, 1939 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Discussion of dire situation in the depletion of sponge beds due possibly to harvesting methods and blight and its effect on the economy. Investigating the blight in order to rehabilitate and conserve the beds. Debate between hooking and diving. Mentions report results from the blight investigation. Dispute over the use of pound nets and fish traps</p>
<p>Title: Civil War days in Key West and the origins of a sports fishing Mecca Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Civil War days in Key West and the origins of a sports fishing Mecca, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of the Key West during the Civil War and Union occupation (1860-1861). History of Wisteria Island. History of sports fishing beginning in the 19th century (catching sailfish, marlin, dolphin and other large game fish).</p>
<p>Author: Mathis, K., Cato, J, Degner, R., Landrum, P., Prochaska, F. Year: 1979 Title: Commercial Fishing Activity and Facility Needs in Florida Short Title: Commercial Fishing Activity and Facility Needs in Florida, 1979 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Information on the commercial seafood industry of Dade and Monroe Counties was obtained from published reports and mail survey of commercial fishermen and seafood dealers. Value of total seafood landing in 1971, 1976. Key words: fish and shell fishing landing trends, port improvements, characteristics of Florida commercial fishermen and seafood dealers.</p>
<p>Author: Beaumariage, D.S. Year: 1968 Title: Commercial Shark Fishing and Processing in Florida Short Title: Commercial Shark Fishing and Processing in Florida, 1968 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Booming shark fishery in Salerno, FL in the 1940s, but a rapid decline followed and became inactive by the late '40s. Details of different components of the shark industry. Table including species, general food preference, distribution and migratory patterns, nursery area.</p>
<p>Title: Connections between the Fisheries of Cuba Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Connections between the fisheries of Cuba, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Fishing grounds within 3 miles of the Cuban coast. Common presence of Cuba fishing crafts off the Keys, but ended in the early 1970s because Florida, and later the federal government, began enforcing the prohibition of foreign fishing within their jurisdiction.</p>
<p>Author: Okeefe, M. Year: 1978 Title: Corals in Trouble Journal: The Florida Naturalist Date: June, 1978 Short Title: Corals in Trouble, 1978 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>The coral reefs in Florida Keys under distress every winter due to the water temperature. When disturbed by boat anchors, divers' knives, and similar disturbances that are man-made impacts, they are considered as destructive forces. Man's impact not only slows recovery, but can also create much worse results. Example of the Hens and Chicken Reef off Plantation Key where 80% of the coral in the reef are dead. Mentions John Pennekamp Coral Reef State Park.</p>
<p>Year: 1967 Title: County landings and value by species, 1967 Short Title: County landings and value by species, 1967 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Includes statistics with extensive list of species.</p>
<p>Title: Cruising along the Gulf Coast 1899 Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal</p>	<p>Description of sailing along the Ten Thousand Islands, Cape Sable and Key West. Description of Key West's fish market. Mentions that there is a wonderful variety of</p>

<p>Short Title: Cruising along the Gulf Coast 1899, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>fish, including the choice kinds found in the Gulf waters like bluefish, grouper, etc.</p>
<p>Author: Moore, H.F. Year: 1908 Title: Sponge Fisheries: From the Commercial Sponges and the Sponge Fisheries, in Bulletin, U.S. Bureau of Fisheries, Vol. 28, 1908, part 1, pp. 403, 407-11, 426 City: Washington Institution: Department of Commerce: Bureau of Fisheries Pages: 407-411, 462 Short Title: Department of Commerce Sponge Fisheries, nd Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics of sponge fisheries in the world (Mediterranean, Florida, Cuba, Bahamas, others). Requisites of a commercial sponge (color, size, shape, softness, fineness, toughness, durability, resiliency, absorptiveness). Mentions Florida sponging grounds, distinguishing between the "bay" and "key" grounds. Includes tables showing the extent of fishery on Gulf Coast of Florida and the values of sponges between 1880-1918.</p>
<p>Author: Wells, R. Year: 1956 Title: Down the Keys to Wonderland Magazine: Sports Illustrated Date: December 17, 1956 Short Title: Down the Keys to Wonderland, 1956 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>764 identifiable species of fish throughout the year. Mentioned fabled 100lb tarpon and bonefish in the Gulf Stream, the "highway of the biggest fish of all" and internationally distinguished as one of the greatest fishing grounds because of the variety. 500lbs of spearfish in one afternoon. Description of commonly found fish, location, size and weight, best time for catch, bait. Includes a map of Gulf of Mexico with names of locations where certain fish are commonly found. Mentions cormorants and gulls. Islamorada, "the bonefish capital of the world".</p>
<p>Title: Drawings, Conch Republic and Miscellaneous City: Key West Type of Work: Drawings Short Title: Drawings, Conch Republic Fisherman and Misc. F_4-F_5 Call Number: F/4-F/5 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Drawing of fisherman on bicycle with large fish in both hands, bird and boat in the background. Entitled "Key West Fishing"</p>
<p>Author: Berry, R.J. Year: 1967 Title: Dynamics of the Tortugas (Florida) pink shrimp population Academic Department: Oceanography University: University of Rhode Island Number of Pages: 160 Thesis Type: Ph.D. Thesis Short Title: Dynamics of the Tortugas (Florida) pink shrimp population Reference Type: Thesis</p>	<p>Review of the shrimp fishery near the Southern states for background in comparing with Tortugas. Discovery of the "pinks" in 1949. Rapid growth in industry follows. Statistics from 1950 (annual landings of shrimp have been reasonably stable over the course of 15 years and no evidence of detrimental effects). 1950-1959 evident of increased fishing efforts, but declining trend for landings. Statistics from the Tortugas in 1956-1965 proved no important changes. The reason for the fluctuations linked to broad oceanographic and meteorological conditions. Regulation in releasing small shrimp would increase the weight and value of harvest, and to reduce intensity to assist the economy and society. Economic problems created the need for expansion of fishing grounds.</p>
<p>Year: 1966 Title: Estimating a population of shrimp by use of CPUE Journal: Bulletin of Marine Science Volume: 12 Issue: 3 Pages: 350-358 Short Title: Estimating a population of shrimp by use of CPUE Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Tagging experiments used together with catch and effort data to find population size, fish mortality, immigration and a combined figure for emigration and natural mortality. For information on the dynamics of the Tortugas pink shrimp. Tentative conclusion that during November-December 1958, the size of population on the grounds was considerably below the figure for both immigration and emigration plus natural mortality.</p>
<p>Author: Dean, L. Year: 1980 Title: FDR's Little Known Affair with Florida Fishing Journal: Florida Sportsman Date: November 1980 Short Title: FDR's little known affair with Florida fishing, 1980 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>FDR's stay in Florida during 1924. Mentions catching sea-trout, identified different species of birds including black skimmers, Greater snow goose. When anchored at Angelfish Creek, fishing was usually excellent with plenty of mangrove snappers, grunts, and crawfish. Recorded catching 20 barracudas, cero mackerel, Spanish mackerel, including weight and the number of fish—catching 250lbs of fish in Pickles Reef. Caught a 450-500lb jewfish.</p>
<p>Author: Unknown Title: Fisheries of the Coastal Waters of Florida Journal: Report of the U.S. Commercial Fish and Fisheries Pages: 265-289 Short Title: Fisheries of the Coastal Waters of Florida Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>General importance and extent of the fishing industries in Florida. No state has a greater variety of valuable food-fish, valuable reptilian, crustacean, molluscan, and other resources. Only state with a sponging fishery (includes names of principal coast fishing centers of Florida). Good sponging grounds in the vicinity of Rock Island, Anclote Key, Florida Keys. Names of species (sheepswool, yellow, grass, velvet, glove).</p>
<p>Year: unknown Title: Fishing and Sports City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Fishing and Sports Photos Call Number: F/500 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Great fish catches (mullet, sailfish, sharks, etc)</p>

<p>Year: 1934 Title: HF Moore Notes_Sponging City: Key West Type of Work: Notes Short Title: HF Moore Notes_Sponging, 1934 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Description of spongers and sponges. Day in the life of a sponger. Description of sponges, sponge beds, grounds and kinds of sponges, and spongers objections to Greeks sponging in the Keys.</p>
<p>Title: Historical trends in the fishery for spiny lobster Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Historical trends in the fishery for spiny lobster, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Includes biological characteristics, its relation to the fishery. Descriptions of method of capture, gear, statistics for catch and effort, investigation of life history and spawning, and the start of hatcheries. DeBrahm's account of piloting the Florida East Coast mentions lobsters is included.</p>
<p>Title: Image of Sponge Hook City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Images Short Title: Image of sponge hook Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Sketch of sponge hook</p>
<p>Year: unknown Title: Industry City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Industry Photos Call Number: F/500 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of turtle crawls with 500lb turtles, shark fins, sharks caught, turtles caught, trimming sponges, sponging warehouse. Postcards of sponge industry.</p>
<p>Author: Ingle, R. Year: 1972 Title: Florida's Sea Turtle Industry in Relation to Restrictions Imposed in 1971 Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources MarineResearch Laboratory Date: 1971 Short Title: Ingles, 1971 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Florida's sea turtle, mainly green turtle, industry in relation to restrictions imposed in 1971. Statistics for landings for 1970, 1971 in Keys region. Turtles from Key West waters are larger and more valuable compared to the rest of Florida. Landing approximately 1,800 turtles mostly from South America, only 150 are actually caught in Florida waters. In 1971, state-wide rule of closing down commercial turtle catching and landing in Monroe County and other parts of the state went into effect to soften regulatory provisions for a new start, but efforts were abandoned. End of industry as most are imported from other Central American companies. Needed protection measures in the Caribbean. Size regulations and other measures of protection for green turtles</p>
<p>Author: Fisher, JA Year: 1981 Title: JA Fisher Memo: Sponges Type of Work: Memo Short Title: JA Fisher Memo_Sponges, 1981 Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Fisheries research update on October 1981 regarding end of sponge industry as effects of disease, over-harvesting and the introduction of synthetic sponges, but are presently changing or being repaired. However, existing issue of mishandling techniques needs to be addressed.</p>
<p>Title: Journal of the Sloop Gallant 1824 Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Journal of the Sloop Gallant 1824, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>In 1812, Florida was the most lucrative fishing grounds for groupers and snappers. Wrecking of the Gallant. Mentions landing grunts, grouper, yellowtails, etc. none weighing over a pound, most not more than half a pound.</p>
<p>Year: 1947 Title: Key Largo Anglers Club Journal: Palm Beach Life Short Title: Key Largo Anglers Club Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Deep-sea angling from Carysfort to Alligator Light, Black Caesar's Creek, Elbow, Molasses or Conch reefs. Leisure fishing in Key Largo. Saifishing along the coast of Gulf Stream, heading east. Mentions and gives some details about many different varieties of fish in the Gulf Stream vicinity (amberjack, dolphin, barracuda, grouper which is found in the coral reefs of the Keys, porpoises, loggerhead turtles which is almost giant in size, showers of flying fish or Portuguese men-of-war, marlin fishing unexcelled in Key Largo, mackerel, plenty of wahoo).</p>
<p>Year: 1954 Title: Key Largo Anglers Club Newsletter City: Key Largo Type of Work: Newsletter Short Title: Key Largo Anglers Club newsletter Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Winners of First Annual Fishing Tournament: 12lb bonefish, 83.5lb tarpon, 22lb permit. Good bonefishing grounds around Key Largo Club (caught four 8lb-bonefish and lost 5). 10lb bonefish and 22lb permit taken.</p>
<p>Author: Stebbins, Consuelo E. Year: 2002 Title: 1885 Schedule of the Florida State Census for Key West, Fla City: Key West, FL (Monroe County) Date: October 29, 2002 Short Title: Key West Census 1885 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Information of demographics. List of the inhabitants of Key West in 1885. Includes (street, house, first and last name, race, sex, age, relationship, profession, birthplace of person, father and mother). Population of 13,558.</p>

<p>Year: 1962 Title: Key West Citizen various articles, 1962 Newspaper: Key West Citizen City: Florida Keys Short Title: Key West Citizen various articles, 1962 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>"Turtle Kraals—Where Turtles Crawl." Schooner arrives with about 400 turtles weighing up to 500lbs. 25 butchered daily. Majority of green turtles are caught off Nicaragua but some are taken off of Mexico and Costa Rica. "Fish and Shrimp Provide \$\$ for Florida." Gradual decline of all commercial fishing since boom of 1950s. Pink shrimp discovery in 1950s boosted economy, followed by a rapid decline in the 1960s. Statistics for 1950s and 1960s. Declining market with foreign competitors. Popularity of diving in the Keys. Photos.</p>
<p>Title: Key West in 1836 and Leather from the sea Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Key West in 1836 and Leather from the sea, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Obtaining marine leather from sharks and sawfish. Sharks are found in vast numbers. Walruses, whales, porpoises and others are all seasonally taken. Shark-tanning stations are on Big Pine Key and by Key West. Explains the method of catch for sharks. As many as 300 sharks were taken in a single night at Big Pine. Sawfish are 600-1,900lbs and 13-20ft long.</p>
<p>Author: Heinlein, C.R. Year: 1999 Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt1 Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Volume: 9 Issue: 2 Date: Winter 1998/1999 Short Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt1, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Search for freshwater. First documentation of fresh water in Key West by Lt. Perry in 1822. Romans and de Brahm documented some information in 1760 while survey Florida. W.A. Whitehead recorded of one continuous source of freshwater in 1829. Gauld's referred to "the watering place and of the plenty of fish and turtles" in Matacumbe. Freshwater on Key Vaccas. Digging at Cayo Hueso/Key West and Bahia Honda. Collection of rainwater and the use of cisterns.</p>
<p>Author: Heinlein, C.R. Year: 2000 Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt2 and Log of the HMS Tyger Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Date: Fall 2000 Short Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt2 and Log of the HMS Tyger, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>The supply of freshwater and the development of Key West. Major hurricanes in 1835 and 1844, the latter leaving the island nearly devastated. The success of the sponge industry after the Civil War. Plenty of fish, crawfish, turtles and plenty of freshwater. The pressure on the "lens," the freshwater floating on top of the salt water, will force fresh water through fractures in the limestone in the ocean off the island. Fresh water bubbling up through the salt water of Biscayne Bay, "springs of the sea," documented during the Seminole Wars. Log and Captain's journal describing the weather, activities onboard. Mentions taking fish and fowl, seals and some boobies, turtles, sharks, and shellfish. Caribbean monk seals were once common in the Keys.</p>
<p>Author: Heinlein, C.R. Year: 2006 Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt3 Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Volume: 16 Issue: 3 Date: Spring 2006 Short Title: Key West Search for Freshwater pt3, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Building freshwater pipes to the keys.</p>
<p>Title: Key West's first marine biologist Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Key West's first marine biologist, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Biographical sketch of Charles Richardson Pierce</p>
<p>Reporter: May, Paul Year: 1936 Title: Bureau of Fisheries Compiles Report on Key West Sponge Catches and Fishing Activities Newspaper: Key West Citizen City: Washington, D.C. Short Title: KW Citizen 1936_Bureau of fisheries compiles report Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Monroe County's production was 4,706,700lbs of fish; sponge valued at \$87,502. Most profitable catches for Key West are sponges, Spanish mackerel, and kingfish. Includes statistics for many other species. Besides the previously mentioned, shrimps, oysters, sea trout, and menhaden are other valuable catches.</p>
<p>Author: Prochaska, F.J. ; Cato, J.C. Year: 1974 Title: Landings, Values, and Prices in Commercial Fisheries for the Florida Keys Region, 1974 Short Title: Landings, Values, and Prices in Commercial Fisheries for the Florida Keys Region, 1974 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>To inform of the importance of commercial fisheries in Dade and Monroe Counties and of the annual changes in landings, values and prices in the Keys region for the past 20 years. Landings in the Keys increased considerably while it falls in the rest of Florida. Statistics with various species, landings and values. Surge of spiny lobster landings in 1972 due to closed season in 1971. Red snapper declined again the last three years. Stone crabs increased but declined in the late 1960s and early 1970s.</p>
<p>Author: Landry, Herbert A. Year: 1980 Title: A Study of the Fishing Industry of Monroe County Exclusive of Key West With Emphasis on the Spiny Lobster Sector City: Big Pine Key, FL Institution: The Florida Department of Natural Resources Date: May 1980 Short Title: Landry, 1980 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Description of variety of aspects of the commercial fishing industry with emphasis in the spiny lobster fishery. Violations of fishing in residential zoning. Statistics for landings.</p>

<p>Author: Withham, R Year: 1971 Title: Live shipping of Florida's spiny lobster Journal: Quarterly Journal of the Florida Academy of Sciences Volume: 33 Issue: 3 Short Title: Live shipping of Florida's spiny lobster Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Descriptions of various experimental methods in how to ship live spiny lobsters.</p>
<p>Year: 1982 Title: Locals Appeal to Lawmakers to Ban Cutting of Sponges Newspaper: Key West Citizen City: Key West Issue Date: 2/17/82 Short Title: Locals appeal to lawmakers to ban cutting of sponges, 1982 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Efforts for ban against sponge diving in Monroe County successful in House and Senate. Debate of hooking vs. diving for sponges. Tarpon Springs depleted of their sponge supply.</p>
<p>Title: Log of the US Schooner Ware Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: Log of the US Schooner Ware, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Log of Wave mentions several times about receiving turtles. Including "Memory Book of Dora Perez" that mentions going "conching," catching 13 conchs and 2 crawfish.</p>
<p>Author: Starke, W. Year: 1966 Title: Marvels of a Coral Realm Journal: National Geographic Date: November 1966 Short Title: Marvels of a Coral Realm, 1966 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Mentions garden eels, indigo parrotfish, sea urchins, high-hats, jackknife-fish, sea cucumber, spiny lobster, sharks, moray eels, groupers, squid, turtles (a 500lb loggerhead), angelfish. Considering what species live on the reef, how they live, relationship among the variety of other inhabitants. Focused study on Alligator Reef, 4 miles off the Florida Keys. Reef named after pirate-fighting vessel that crashed into reef. Geographical descriptions on drawing of Upper Matacumbe Key to Alligator Reef. Includes underwater photos.</p>
<p>Author: Maul, G.A. ; Martin, D.M. Year: 1993 Title: Sea Level Rise at Key West, Florida, 1846-1992: America's Longest Instrument Record? Journal: Geophysical Research Letters Volume: 20 Issue: 18 Date: September 15, 1993 Short Title: Maul and Martin, 1993 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Analysis of sea level rise at Key West, Florida, 1846-1992: America's longest instrument record?</p>
<p>Author: EEJR Year: 1854-1860 Title of Work: Memorandums Short Title: Memorandums 1854-1860 By EEJR Reference Type: Unpublished Work</p>	<p>Description of coral, sand and water at Fort Jefferson. Mentions coral stripped at Bush Key. Statistics for laborers boating coral and sand and breaking coral for concrete. Mentions "fish came in great schools, plenty of turtle on Loggerhead Island."</p>
<p>Year: 1938 Title: Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club City: Miami Type of Work: Record Short Title: Miami Beach Rod and Reel Club Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Club records of fish caught, size, method of capture. Explanation of method of capture. Includes photos, contest rules and regulations.</p>
<p>Year: 1929 Title: Various photos under the title Rotophotos Newspaper: Miami Herald City: Miami Short Title: Miami Herald Rotophotos, 1929 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Photos of 8ft 750lb jewfish, capture of turtles, giant sponges, and sailfish.</p>
<p>Author: Moore, H.F.; Galtsoff, P.S. Year: 1951 Title: Commercial sponges Journal: Marine Products of Commerce Pages: Chapter 35 Short Title: Moore and Galtsoff, 1951. Commercial sponges Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Marine products of commerce: their acquisition, handling, biological aspects and the science and technology of their preparation and preservation. History of commercial sponges, its decline in production, and the blight that hit Andros Islands (Bahamas) and British Honduras. Statistics, description of commercial sponges, chemistry, sponge culture, commercial varieties, methods of fishery, preparation of sponges for market.</p>
<p>Author: Scherbaum, Peggy Year: 1997 Title: Oral Interview with Dr. Jack Krohmer, re: Dry Tortugas in 1943 City: Key Colony Beach, Marathon Florida Institution: Dry Tortugas National Park Date: November 14, 1997 Type: Oral Interview Short Title: Oral interview with Dr. Jack Krohmer re Dry Tortugas in 1943 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Chemical warfare testing in the Keys (Tortugas, Hospital Key, Bush Key). Mentions catching shark, turtle, yellowtail, conch, groupers, barracudas, Portuguese man-of-war, but no lobster. "Masked booby" only nests on Hospital Key. Hundreds of thousands of birds nest on Bush Key (Sooty terns and Brown Noddy terns).</p>

<p>Author: Wilder, J. Year: 1868 Title: Out on the Reef Journal: Atlantic Monthly Pages: 176-189 Date: August 1868 Short Title: Out on the Reef, 1868 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Yellow fever in 1864 raged at Key West. Mentions looking for crawfish. Some description about the flora and avifauna. Mentions turtles, enormous sharks, and sponges in the shallow waters of the reef. Deemed a "paradise of the fisherman".</p>
<p>Year: nd Title: Photo of whale shark City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Photo of whale shark Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photo of man inside huge mouth of "a whale-of-a-fish" captured in vicinity of Boot Key. Article on 38ft 10,000lb whale-shark caught inside Knight's Key Bridge in 1912.</p>
<p>Year: 1940s Title: Photos of fish at the Key West docks 1940s City: Key West Type of Work: Photos Short Title: Photos of fish at the Key West Docks, 1940s Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Photos of catches at Key West, including one of a 6'10" sailfish.</p>
<p>Author: Prochaska, F.J.; Landrum, P.D. Year: 1981 Title: Spiny Lobster, Stone Crab and Secondary Fishery Costs and Revenues in the Florida Keys, 1978-79 Season City: Gainesville, FL Institution: Food and Resource Economics Department. Institute of Food and Agricultural Sciences. University of Florida. Florida Sea Grant College Date: May 1981 Short Title: Prochaska and Landrum, 1981 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>"Spiny lobster, stone crab, secondary fishery costs and revenues in the Florida Keys, 1978-79 season." Statistics and analysis of production, costs and revenues for the multiple species fisheries.</p>
<p>Author: Collins, JW Year: 1887 Title: Report on the discovery and investigation of fishing grounds (Incomplete) Journal: United States Commission of Fish and Fisheries Short Title: Report on the discovery and investigation of fishing grounds, Collins 1887, USFC Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	
<p>Author: Quirolo, C. Year: 1998 Title: Select Images from the Reef Relief Photomonitoring Survey: Key West Reefs, Coral Stress and Diseases Series Title: Reef Relief City: Key West, FL Institution: Reef Relief Date: January, 1998 Type: Photo Monitoring Survey Short Title: Select Images from the Reef Relief Photomonitoring Survey, 1998 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Coral diseases Yellow Band (first discovered in 1993), White Pox, Rapid Wasting Disease (the first time in Florida waters in 1997), and White Plague Type II in the Lower Keys (first documented in 1996). Sand Key has "hot spot", and receives a major outflow of the Bay of Florida's dirty water and the Key West sewage outfall. Rock Key is another "hot spot". Causes and environmental conditions for the spread of the diseases. Includes photos.</p>
<p>Author: Voss, Gilbert L. Year: nd Title: Sickness and Death in Florida's Coral Reefs Pages: 40-47 Short Title: Sickness and Death in Florida's Coral Reefs, nd Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of coral reefs and where they are located. Provide refuge for fish life. Development of areas destroying the coral.</p>
<p>Author: Crawford, D.R.; De Smidt, W.J.J. Year: 1922 Title: The Spiny Lobster, Panulirus argus, of Southern Florida: Its Natural History and Utilization Series Title: Bulletin of the United States Bureau of Fisheries Institution: United States Department of Commerce Date: August 4, 1922 Short Title: Spiny Lobster of S. Florida Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Natural history and utilization of spiny lobsters. Includes fishing grounds/local distribution, season of fishery, methods, abuses in the fishery.</p>
<p>Author: Monroe, Kirk Year: 1892 Title: Sponge and Spongers of the Florida Reef Volume: 39 Short Title: Sponge and Spongers of the Florida Reef Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Natural history and utilization of sponges. Includes fishing grounds/local distribution, geographical description of the area where sponges are found, method of capture, and preparations for the market.</p>
<p>Author: Dean, L. Year: 1981 Title: Sponger Money: It May Come Back Magazine: Florida Keys Magazine Pages: 10-16 Date: 2nd Quarter 1981 Short Title: Sponger Money, it may come back Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Music and lyrics of old Key West song when sponging was a major industry. History of the sponging industry. Includes methods, utilization, preparations, and competition with Greek spongers. Blight in 1939. Deep sea diving outlawed in 1917. Artificial sponges dominated the commercial market.</p>

<p>Reporter: Foley, Phil Year: 1991 Title: Sponging Harvest Increases Newspaper: Keynote City: Florida Keys Issue Date: 8/17/91 Short Title: Sponging Harvest Increases Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>In 1892, sponging was a major industry in the Florida Keys. In 1991, it is only a minor but growing industry. 1939 blight wiped out the fishery. Spongers are problems for conservation efforts at the present time.</p>
<p>Author: Apte, Stu Year: 1976 Title: Stu Apte's Fishing in the Florida Keys and Flamingo: Tips from a Master Angler Light Tackle Offshore Fishing Back Country Know How City: Miami, FL Publisher: Windward Publishing, Inc. Short Title: Stu Apte's Fishing in the Florida Keys and Flamingo, 1976 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Tips for fishing in the Upper Keys, Middle Keys, Lower Keys, below Key West. Includes the common fishes in the area with a chart/map.</p>
<p>Author: Rosen, Albert Year: 1960 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings, 1959 and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species Series Editor: Walton Smith, F.W. City: Virginia Key, Miami Institution: The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami Date: June, 1960 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1959 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1959. Decline in shrimp catches and value, increase in menhaden and trash fish.</p>
<p>Author: Rosen, Albert; Robinson, R.K. Year: 1961 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1960 Series Editor: Walton Smith, F.W. Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Virginia Keys, Miami Institution: Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami Date: July 1961 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1960 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1960. Decline in menhaden. Increased landings for Spanish mackerel, grouper, king mackerel and pompano. Record for blue crab and largest oyster catch in 10 years. Spiny lobster catch lowest since 1955.</p>
<p>Author: Rosen, Albert; Robinson, R.K. Year: 1963 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1962 Series Editor: Walton Smith, F.W. Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Virginia Keys, Miami Institution: The Marine Laboratory, Institute of Marine Science, University of Miami Date: June, 1963 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1962 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1962. Decline in landings since 1961 but values increased. Decline in shrimp, blue crab, and Spanish mackerel catches. Increases in spotted sea trout, spiny lobster, and stone crab production. Record for groupers. Peak production figures for king mackerel, yellowtail, redfish, bluefish, oysters and pompano.</p>
<p>Author: Johnson, L.E. Year: 1964 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1963 Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Tallahassee, Miami Date: November, 1964 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1963 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1963. Increase for shrimp, mullet, blue crabs, red snapper, others. Decline for menhaden, Spanish mackerel, groupers.</p>
<p>Author: Welch, Elnita Year: 1965 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings, 1964 Series Editor: Hodges, Randolph; Ingle, R.M. Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Tallahassee Institution: Board of Conservation, Saltwater Fisheries Division Date: July, 1965 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings, 1964 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1964.</p>

<p>Author: Ingle, R.M. Year: 1967 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1966 Series Editor: Ingle, R.M. Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Tallahassee Institution: Board of Conservation Salt Water Fisheries Division Date: July 1967 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1966 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1966. Lower landings of shrimp, mullet, and snappers. Records for pompano and stone crabs. Two hurricanes affected the fishing.</p>
<p>Author: Ingle, R.M. Year: 1968 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1967 Series Editor: Ingle, R.M. Series Title: Marine Fisheries Research City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Board of Conservation Saltwater Fisheries Division Date: November 1968 Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1967 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1967. Increased landings of other fish and shellfish offset lower landings of shrimp and mullet.</p>
<p>Author: Ingle, R.M. Year: 1970 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1970 Series Editor: Ingle, R.M. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1970 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1970. The big increase in landings occurred principally in the menhaden, blue crab, shrimp and spiny lobster fisheries, while notable declines occurred in the black mullet and oyster fisheries. Shrimp was the leading shellfish in terms of quantity and the most valuable species at dockside.</p>
<p>Author: Ingle, R.M. Year: 1971 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1971 Series Editor: Ingle, R.M. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1971 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1971. The volume declined as the result of decreased landings of most of the important species of fish and shellfish for food as well as decreased landings of menhaden. The gain in value was caused mainly by moderate to strong price increases for almost all species of food fish and shellfish. In terms of quantity, black mullet was the leading finfish. Shrimp continued to be the leading shellfish in terms of quantity as well as the most valuable species at dockside.</p>
<p>Author: Shields, H.W.; E.A. Joyce, Jr. Year: 1972 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1972 Series Editor: Shields, H.W.; E.A. Joyce, Jr. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1972 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1972. The increase in volume was due mainly to increased landings of menhaden and black mullet. The gain in value was caused by moderate-to-strong price increases for almost all species of food fish and shellfish. In terms of quantity, menhaden and black mullet were the leading finfish. Shrimp continued to be the leading shellfish in volume as well as the most valuable species at dockside.</p>
<p>Author: Willis, C.A.; E.A. Joyce, Jr. Year: 1973 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1973 Series Editor: Willis, C.A.; E.A. Joyce, Jr. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1973 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1973. Decrease in volume was due mainly to lower landings of menhaden and blue crabs. The gain in value was caused by moderate-to-strong price increases for almost all species of food fish and shellfish. In quantity, black mullet and menhaden volume as well as the most valuable species at dockside.</p>
<p>Author: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Beaumariage, D.S. Year: 1974 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1974 Series Editor: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Beaumariage, D.S. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1974 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1974. The increase in volume was due mainly to improved landings of king mackerel and blue crabs. The increase in value was a result of price increase of many species and heavier landings. In quantity, black mullet and menhaden were the leading finfish; shrimp continued to be the leading shellfish in both volume and dockside value.</p>

<p>Author: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Beaumariage, D.S. Year: 1975 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1975 Series Editor: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Beaumariage, D.S. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources, Bureau of Marine Science and Technology Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1975 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1975. The decline in volume resulted mainly from lower landings of black mullet, kingfish, spiny lobster, and shrimp. The gain in value resulted from moderate price increases on most leading species. In terms of quantity, black mullet was the leading finfish. Shrimp continued to be the most important shellfish in both quantity and value.</p>
<p>Author: Joyce, E.A., Jr. Year: 1976 Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1976 Series Editor: Joyce, E.A., Jr. City: Tallahassee Institution: Florida Department of Natural Resources, Division of Marine Resources Short Title: Summary of Florida Commercial Marine Landings and an Analysis of the Catch and Effort of Certain Species, 1976 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Statistics for 1976. The decline in volume resulted largely from lower landings of black mullet and menhaden. The gain in value was due to moderate to strong price increases on almost all species of food fish and shellfish.</p>
<p>Reference Type: Manuscript Title: The Dry Tortugas During the War, A Lady's Journal Short Title: The Dry Tortugas During the War, A Lady's Journal</p>	
<p>Author: Joyce, E.A., Jr.; Eldred, B. Year: 1966 Title: The Florida Shrimping Industry 1966 Journal: Florida Board of Conservation Short Title: The Florida Shrimping Industry, 1966 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Life histories of various shrimp. Includes migration patterns, distribution, and major locations of commercial shrimping. History of commercial shrimping that started in 1902, Tortugas grounds discovered in late 1949. Statistics of catch by area. Criteria of conservation regulations. Shrimp farming, future of the industry.</p>
<p>Author: Unknown Year: 1887 Title: The Havana Market Fishery of Key West Short Title: The Havana Market Fishery of Key West Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>The origin, present condition and methods of the fishery. Includes fishing grounds, species of fish common to particular areas, the mullet fishery and its statistics for 1879.</p>
<p>Author: Witzell, J. Title: The origins of the Florida sponge fishery Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: The origin of the Florida sponge fishery, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>History of the sponge industry in Key West, the utilization of sponges, fishing grounds, methods, decline of the fishery, and its biology.</p>
<p>Author: Robinson, R.K.; Dimitriou, D.E. Year: 1963 Title: The Status of the Florida Spiny Lobster Fishery 1962- 1963 Series Editor: Hodges, W.R. Series Title: State of Florida Board of Conservation Technical Series City: Virginia Key, Miami Institution: The Marine Laboratory, Institute of Marine Science of the University of Miami Date: 1962-1963 Short Title: The status of the Florida spiny lobster fishery, 1962-1963 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Currently the fifth most valuable commercial marine fishery in Florida. General upward trend since 1950. Includes statistics.</p>
<p>Year: 1997 Title: The Story of Green Turtle Soup Key West Florida, is the Home of an Unusual Enterprise, Conducted by A. Granday Canning Co. Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Volume: 8 Issue: 1 Short Title: The story of green turtle soup, FKSHJ Alternate Journal: Atlantic Fisherman. January 1940 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Taking turtles from Mosquito Cays off the Nicaraguan Coast. Method of capture. Butchering turtles for canning, steaks, and soups.</p>
<p>Title: The Ways of Key West Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Short Title: The ways of the Key West, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Marine railway played vital role in the local commercial development (sponge, wrecking, and national military preparedness. Description and history of the first marine railway to the Key West.</p>
<p>Title: Directions for Preparing Green Turtle Soup and Green Turtle Meat City: Key West Library/Archive: Ketchings Co. Type of Work: Labels and Recipe Short Title: Turtle Soup Labels and Recipe Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>A. Granday Canning Co.'s directions for preparing green turtle soup. Canned turtle soup and meat labels.</p>

<p>Author: Witzell, W.N. Year: 1997 Title: The Origin, Evolution and Demise of the U.S. Sea Turtle Fisheries Journal: Florida Keys Sea Heritage Journal Volume: 7 Issue: 3 Pages: 1, 4-7, 10-15 Date: Spring 1997 Short Title: US Sea turtle fishery, FKSHJ Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>The origin, evolution, and demise of the US sea turtle fisheries. Turtling was undoubtedly one of the first commercial fisheries in the southeastern US because sea turtles were abundant. They are now threatened and endangered species of sea turtles in the US waters. Description of the US sea turtle fisheries and summary of the commercial sea turtle landings reported in federal fishery documents for the continental US, Puerto Rico and Hawaii. Description of the five sea turtle species commonly frequent in the US coastal waters. List of published accounts of local sea turtle fisheries. Methods of capture.</p>
<p>Author: Mattson, James S.; Lynch, James T. Year: 1984 Title: Valuing Coral Reefs City: Key Largo Institution: Lynch & Mattson Pages: 5-11 Short Title: Valuing Coral Reefs, 1984 Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Lawyers calculating a "dollar value" for the coral reef tract off the Florida Keys. Importance of conservation and protection of the reef due to values (fisheries, tourism, historical).</p>
<p>Title: Various newspaper articles Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>(1969) Fish fauna of Florida. More species of food fish than in any other part of the country. Methods of capture and handling. Geographical description of the coast of Florida. Description of the fish fauna. The work of Silas Stearns in the study of the natural history of fishes in the Gulf Coast is the bulk of present knowledge of those species. List of large jewfish catches</p>
<p>Title: Various newspaper articles -promotional Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles -promotional Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Brief history on the industries of the Key West. Description of the new highway connecting Miami to Key West (1938). History of the settlement of Key West. The Keys, "a sportsman's paradise" (1985). "The origins of a sportfishing 'Mecca'—Key West's legendary 'Charterboat Row'". Photos of Key West, including Hemingway and sailfish taken. Timeline of Key West history.</p>
<p>Year: 1962-2003 Title: Various newspaper articles and ads 1962-2003 Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles and ads, 1962-2003 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Fishing in the Keys, "sportsman's paradise". Article regarding the protection of the coral reefs. Description of areas under protection.</p>
<p>Year: 1990s Title: Various articles related to coral Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to coral, 1990s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>"Waters are stuffed with algae and disease" with unfiltered sewage-dumping, infestation of black-and yellow-band diseases, White Plague Type II. The nutrients from waste are affecting the health of the coral (1996). Diseases (white pox and white plague) ravaging some Keys reefs and pollution might be at the root of it. Healthy reefs are vital to the Keys' economy and its ecosystem (1998). Virus killing Keys coral (white line disease, different from bleaching and black band) (1995). Fixing the fragile Keys (1999). Spread of new diseases on reef (1997). Projects addressing impacts of waste water pollutants and the Florida Bay influence on Florida Keys resources. Ecological reserve in the Dry Tortugas with description of the protected "Sherwood Forest". Diseases rapidly threaten coral reefs throughout Keys, enough to threaten the entire reef ecosystem (1997). Keys coral shows signs of trouble: color loss signals potential hazard (1997). Corals in the Keys plagued by bleaching.</p>
<p>Year: 1950s to present Title: Collection of newspaper articles related to fishing Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to fishing Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Articles dealing with protection laws for conservation, competition (especially Cuba), diseases, traps controversy, alternative methods for production, commercial fishing industries, decline of certain fish (jewfish, snappers, groupers in 1990) status of fish habitat, and new commercial fishing. Record 243lb tarpon in Key West with photos (1975). Other significant catches. Tournament winners (1992, 1995).</p>
<p>Year: 1950s to present Title: Collection of newspaper articles related to lobster Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to lobsters Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Conservation methods (1967). Fishing rules and regulations (1983). Impact of competition in trapping (1991).</p>
<p>Year: 1912 Title: Various newspaper articles related to Long Key fishing camp, includes records 1912 Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to Long Key Fish camp Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>List of name and weight of game fishes caught. Every day a number of fishing parties go out and enjoy good sport. Monster tarpon landed (1905).</p>

<p>Year: 1950s to present Title: Collection of newspaper articles related to purse seining and kingfish Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to purse seining and kingfish Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>History of fishing for King Mackerel. Regulations on catching Kingfish. Kingfish controversy (1977). Purse seine controversy (1967). Legal matters with King mackerel and the use of purse seine controversy (1983).</p>
<p>Year: 1950s to present Title: Collection of newspaper articles related to shrimp and crab Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp and crab Reference Type: Newspaper Article Notes: Fishing boundaries being changed between the stone crabbers and shrimpers (1981). Prohibition of shrimping in the Tortugas ruled unconstitutional (1980).</p>	<p>Fishing boundaries being changed between the stone crabbers and shrimpers (1981). Prohibition of shrimping in the Tortugas ruled unconstitutional (1980).</p>
<p>Year: 1950-1959 Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp 1950s Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp, 1950s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>"Pink gold rush" in Key West and new shrimp ground found, starting a multi-million dollar industry (1950). Shrimp industry faces ruin if conservation fails (1957). Enforcing size regulations (1957).</p>
<p>Year: 1960-1969 Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp 1960s Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp, 1960s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Map of shrimp grounds. Shrimp industry gains with hurricane (1964). Enforcing controversial shrimp size regulations (1967). Shrimping violations (1968). Tortugas closed for season (1968). Shrimp farms (1968). Growth and development of shrimping explored (1969). Pollution might endanger shrimp (1969).</p>
<p>Year: 1970-1979 Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp 1970s Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp, 1970s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>State boundaries to be clarified: US protect Cuban shrimpers (1970). Hard times for shrimpers (1971). Fishing boom for many of the fisheries (1973). Low prices have shrimping in trouble (1974). Decreased production (1974, 1975). Shrimp farming (1975). Tortugas yield large catch (1976). Negotiating for new grounds in Mexican waters (1976). Fluctuations in catches (1976). Shrimp-crab boundaries war may be ended at public hearing (1978). Closing Tortugas (1979).</p>
<p>Year: 1980-1999 Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp 1980s-90s Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to shrimp 1980s-90s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Shrimpers look to Tortugas to atone for closed grounds (1980). Worst shrimp haul in 20 years (1983). Shrimp-crab boundaries war continues. Catch at historic lows, deadly environmental problems suspected off coast (1990, 1992). Shrimp harvest on the rise (1994). Shrimp harvest shows health of coastal waters (1997).</p>
<p>Year: 1960s Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1960s Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1960s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>New regulations for crawfish (1964). Traps controversy (1967). Crawfish, shrimp harvest booming (1969). Competition (1966). Crawfish hatchery (1966). Closed season, illegal poaching (1967).</p>
<p>Year: 1970s Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1970s Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1970s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Closed season at Fort Jefferson (1975). Florida crawfishing collapse foretold (1975). Lobstermen facing bleak future, receiving government aid (1976). Depleted catches (1977, 1978). First walk in 5 years nets thousands (1979). Fighting crawfish limits (1978). Crawfish scarce (1978).</p>
<p>Year: 1948-1999 Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1980s Newspaper: Various newspapers City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1980s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Crawfish season 'one of best ever' (1980). Weather blamed for bad season, 'worst season ever' (1983). Numbers declining (1986).</p>
<p>Year: 1948-1999 Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1990s Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, 1990s Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Fishermen predict doom for future of lobstering (1990, 1992). 'Lobster mobsters' raping the resources during mini-season, could be the last season (1991). Sanctuaries protecting lobsters.</p>
<p>Year: Various dates Title: Various articles related to spiny lobster Newspaper: Various Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to spiny lobster, various dates Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Conservation, closed seasons for crawfish (1948). Development of hatcheries (1936, 1935). 5-year low in 1998 (1999). Diseased spiny lobster</p>

<p>Year: 1962-1981 Title: Various newspaper articles related to stone crab Newspaper: Various City: Florida Keys Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to stone crab, 962-1981 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Methods of capture, measures of protection (1968). Almost depleted supply (1979). Samoan crabs for new fishing industry (1964, 1962).</p>
<p>Year: 1968-2001 Title: Various articles related to turtles Newspaper: Various Short Title: Various newspaper articles related to turtles, 1968-2001 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Warty turtles baffle fishermen on Keys, threatens the species (1966). Diminishing supply of turtles (1971). Mystery illness is wiping out turtles (2001).</p>
<p>Title: Various promotional materials City: Florida Keys Type of Work: Calendar, pamphlets, magazine articles Short Title: Various promotional materials Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Advertising the Keys for tourism. Promoting fishing, diving, snorkeling, points of interest, history, each island with a description,</p>
<p>Author: Smith, F.G.W. Year: 1958 Title: The Spiny Lobster Industry of Florida Series Title: Educational Series City: Virginia Key, Miami Institution: State of Florida, Board of Conservation; The Marine Laboratory, University of Miami Date: June 1958 Short Title: Walton Smith, 1958, Spiny Lobster Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Biological description of the spiny lobster, cultivation, methods, extent and value of fishery, regulations.</p>
<p>Investigators: Williams, J.S. ; Prochaska, F.J. Year: 1976 Title of Grant: Florida Sea Grant Program: The Florida Spiny Lobster Fishery: Landings, Prices, and Resource Productivity Activity Location: Food and Resource Economics Department, University of Florida Short Title: Williams and Prochaska 1976, Spiny Lobster Original Grant Number: 12 Reference Type: Grant</p>	<p>Landings, prices and resource productivity in 1975. Trends in values and landings are increasing.</p>
<p>Author: Witzell, J. Year: 1998 Title: The origins of the Florida sponge fishery Journal: Marine Fisheries Review Volume: 60 Issue: 1 Pages: 27-32 Short Title: Witzell, 1998 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>The origin of the Florida Sponge Fishery. History of the sponge industry in Key West, the utilization of sponges, fishing grounds, methods, decline of the fishery, and its biology.</p>

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<p>Author: Romans, Bernard Year: 1775 Title: A Concise Natural History of East and West Florida Series Editor: Holland Braund, Kathryn E. City: Tuscaloosa and London Publisher: The University of Alabama Press Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Mention Spanish fishermen from Havana fishing on the coast of East Florida. Names of fish caught. Geographical description.</p>
<p>Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1899 Title: Along the Florida Reef City: New York Publisher: D. Appleton and Company Short Title: Along the Florida Reef, Holder 1899 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Story based on true accounts regarding the flora and fauna.</p>
<p>Author: Fowler, H.W. Year: 1904 Title: Birds Observed in the Florida Keys Journal: AUK Pages: 396-400 Date: October 1904 Short Title: Fowler, 1904 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Annotated list of birds in the Florida Keys during June 1904. Includes locations where they are commonly found and some description of the birds.</p>
<p>Author: Longley, W.H. ; Hildebrand, S.F. Year: 1941 Title: Systematic Catalogue of the Fishes of Tortugas, Florida: With Observations on Color, Habits, and Local Distribution City: Washington, D.C. Publisher: Carnegie Institution of Washington Publication Volume: 34 Short Title: Fish from the Dry Tortugas 1941 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Systematic catalogue of the fishes of Tortugas with observations on color, habits, and local distribution.</p>
<p>Author: Vignoles, Charles Year: 1823 Title: Observations upon the Floridas Series Title: Bicentennial Floridiana Facsimile Series City: Gainesville Publisher: Univ. of Florida. The University Presses of Florida Short Title: Observations of the Floridas, Vignoles 1823 Reprint Edition: 1977 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>History of Florida since its discovery in 1497. Information about practical things that would interest settlement.</p>
<p>Author: Agassiz, Louis Year: 1880 Title: Report on the Florida Reefs Series Title: Memoirs of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard College City: Cambridge Publisher: Published by permission of A.D. Bache and Carlile P. Patterson for the Museum Volume: 7 Short Title: Report on the Florida Reefs, Agassiz 1880 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Examination of the Florida reefs, keys, and coast.</p>
<p>Author: Wallace, F.W. Year: 1955 Title: Roving Fisherman: An Autobiography Recounting Personal Experiences in the Commercial Fishing Fleets and Fish Industry of Canada and the United States 1911-1924 City: Gardenvale, Quebec Publisher: Canadian Fisherman Short Title: Roving Fisherman, Wallace 1911-1924 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>An autobiography recounting the personal experiences in the commercial fishing fleets and fish industry of Canada and the US from 1911-1924.</p>
<p>Author: Forbes, J.G. Year: 1821 Title: Sketches, Historical and Topographical, of the Floridas; More Particularly of East Florida Series Title: The Floridiana Facsimile and Reprint Series City: Gainesville Publisher: University of Florida Press Edition: Quadricentennial Edition Short Title: Sketches, Historical and Topographical of the Floridas, Forbes 1821 Reprint Edition: 1964 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Detailed geographical description of Florida and the Keys.</p>

<p>Author: Williams, J.L. Title: The Territory of Florida or Sketches of the Topography, Civil and Natural History, of the Country, the Climate, and the Indian Tribes from the First Discovery to the Present Time, with a Map, Views, &c. Short Title: The Territory of Florida, Williams Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Description of various turtles, fish, shellfish common to the area.</p>
<p>Author: Gregg, W.H. Year: 1902 Title: Where, When, and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida City: Buffalo and New York Publisher: The Matthews-Northrup Works Short Title: Where, When, and How to Catch Fish on the East Coast of Florida, Greg 1902 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Written by an angler for anglers.</p>
<p>Author: Townshend, F.T. Year: 1875 Title: Wild Life in Florida, with a Visit to Cuba City: London Publisher: Hurst and Blackett, Publishers Short Title: Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt1, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt2, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt3, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt4, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt5, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt6, Wildlife in Florida 1875 pt7 Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>A visit to Cuba. Includes history, geography, climate, natural productions, and inducements to visit.</p>

(O) Huntington Library

<p>Author: Cabell, E.C. Year: 1853 Title: 1852, On the Subject of Fortifying Key West and Tortugas City: Washington Publisher: Congressional Globe Office Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Proposal before the House to complete Fort Jefferson and Fort Taylor due to the increased property value of Florida as a result of trade and commerce. Cabell explains why the published property value of Florida was vastly underestimated, and presents value and importance of the immense trade and commerce outward and inward bound.</p>
<p>Author: Stork Year: 1766 Title: An Account of East Florida with Remarks on its Future Importance to Trade and Commerce City: London Publisher: Printed for G.Woodfall, near Charing-Cross; R. Dymot, opposite Somerset-house, in the Strand; J. Almon, in Piccadilly; Richardson and Urquhart, under Royal-Exchange Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Description of East Florida with remarks on its future importance to trade and commerce. List of fish and other marine life (bass, mullet, different rays, flat-fish, sea-trout, black-fish, crabs, prawns, shrimps, oysters, sea-turtles)</p>
<p>Author: Bright, G.A. Year: 1863-1899 Title: Bright Papers HM 55003 Collection Title: Bright Papers Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>(1884) Mentions sponges are "hard to buy at retail [in the Keys] as truffles."</p>
<p>Author: Mark, John Year: 1885 Title: Diary of My Trip to America and Havana Publisher: Printed for Private Circulation Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1884) Diary entries written in and around Havana, Cuba. Mentions variety of fish, sharks, and other marine life in the area (porpoises, flying-fish, and jellyfish).</p>
<p>Author: Hawks, J.M. Year: 1887 Title: The East Coast of Florida: A Descriptive Narrative City: Lynn, MA Publisher: Lewis and Winship Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Records of name, weight and number of fish caught in 1870, 1876, 1881. Comments that there is no greater variety of game than on the coast of Florida. Mentions method of fishing.</p>
<p>Author: Verdad, pseudo. Year: 1866 Title: Florida and Texan. A Series of Letters Comparing the Soil, Climate, and Productions of these States, setting forth many advantages that East and South Florida Offers to Emigrants City: Ocala, FL Publisher: East Florida Banner Office by T.F. Smith Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1860) Inducements to encourage immigration to Florida. Describes the lifestyle of the Indians in the area as a reflection of the abundance of game and fish. List of various fish found along the coast and in other interior bodies of water.</p>
<p>Cartographer: Whitney, J.P. Year: 1875 Title: Florida Pathfinder for the Invalid and Tourist City: New York Publisher: Pathfinder Office Description: Copied map Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Map</p>	<p>Contains a map but no significant information found in the accompanying text.</p>
<p>Year: 1868 Title: Florida: The Advantages and Inducements which it offers to Immigrants City: Boston Publisher: Office of the New England Emigrant Aid Company Edition: 2 Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Inducements of the abundance of fish and game for immigrants. Mentions that the chief employments of the inhabitants are hunting, fishing and turtling. Mentions bears, turtles, sheep's-head, bass, mullet, grouper, Spanish mackerel, and oysters.</p>
<p>Year: 1902 Title: The Isle of Pines: (Caribbean Sea) Its Situation, Physical Features, Inhabitants, Resources, and Industries. With Maps City: Washington Institution: US War Department. Prepared in the Division of Insular Affairs Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Report</p>	<p>Mentions types of industries, fauna and commerce in the Isle of Pines, Cuba. Mentions fish, lobsters, turtles, red snapper, manatee, tobacco, charcoal, lumber, poles, railway ties, tortoise shells, fruits, and parrots.</p>

<p>Author: Nason, Daniel Year: 1849 Title: A Journal of a Tour from Boston to Savannah, Thence to Havana, in the Island of Cuba, with Occasional Notes During a Short Residence in Each Place: Thence to New Orleans and Several Western Cities, with References Designed for My Own Private Use City: Cambridge Publisher: Printed for the Author Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1847) In the area of the Bahama Islands, Matanzas, Havana. Journal entries with descriptions of sea animals with great emphasis regarding their size (green turtle, porpoises, humped-back whale, shark).</p>
<p>Author: Bright, G.A. Title: Letter to Mary Chapman Collection Title: George Bright Papers Date: 7 May 1892 Type of Work: Letter Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>On board the Newark. Brief description of the water at Key West.</p>
<p>Author: Audubon, John James Year: 1930 Title: Letters of John James Audubon 1826-1840 Series Editor: Corning, Howard City: Boston Publisher: Club of Odd Volumes Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1826-1840) Letters written aboard the US Schooner Spark. Contains list of birds sighted and caught (sandpipers, sandwich tern, Roseate tern, brown and white pelicans, frigate bird, Ardea occidentalis). Mentions the great monetary value of some of the birds.</p>
<p>Author: Canova, A.P. Year: 1885 Title: Life and Adventures in South Florida City: Palatka, FL Publisher: The Southern Sun Publishing House Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Anclote Keys as noted sponging ground. List of growths and sponges. Detailed explanation of the process of gathering, cleaning and sale of sponges. Recalls account of a mysterious poison that killed nearly everything in the water eight or ten years prior which affected the business in the area, and correlates its effects with fishing smacks at the present time that encounter a similar "mysterious poison" that kills their live catch that are in the boat wells.</p>
<p>Author: Wurdemann Year: 1844 Title: Notes on Cuba, Containing an Account of its Discovery and Early History; a Description of the Face of the Country, its Population, Resources, and Wealth; Its Institutions, and the Manners and Customs of Its Inhabitants. With Directions to Travelers Visiting the Island City: Boston Publisher: James Munroe and Company Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(mid 1800s) In Cuba (Havana, Sierra Morena, Bahi de Cadiz). Detailed descriptions of the fish market, the water, marine life, vegetation, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants.</p>
<p>Author: Horner, G.R.B. Year: 1863 Title: Notice of the Yellow Fever as it Occurred at Key West and in the US East Gulf Blockading Squadron in 1862 Journal: American Journal of the Medical Sciences Date: October 1863 Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Yellow Fever in the Key West. Great detail regarding the conditions of the island that breeds abundant sources of malaria in the hollows in the southwestern part of Key West.</p>
<p>Author: Roberts, Kenneth Year: 1922 Title: Sun Hunting. Adventures and Observations among the Native and Migratory Tribes of Florida, including the Stoical Time-Killers of Palm Beach, the Gentle and Gregarious Tin-Canners of the Remote Interior, and the Vivacious and Semi-Violent People of Miami and Its Purlieus City: Indianapolis Publisher: The Bobbs-Merrill Company Publishers Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Sports fishing in the Keys from the perspective of a person at leisure. Detailed description of fish and difficulties of catches due to the size and strength of fishes in Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Prescott, M.W. Year: 1937 Title: Tales of a Sportman's Wife Publisher: Privately printed Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>(1920-30s) Sports fishing in the Keys from the perspective of a sportman's wife. Brief description of the Keys. Descriptions of varieties of fish and goes into great detail about the whip-ray and its catch.</p>

<p>Author: Anthony, J. Year: 1912 Title: A trip to the Bahama Islands, Florida Fishermen, Tree Plants and Fruits of Florida Collection Title: Manuscript Collection, Huntington Library Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Manuscript</p>	<p>Journal entry describing sketches of "Bone Fishing near Key largo, Florida 1900" and "Bay Fishing, Tavernier Key, Florida 1900".</p>
<p>Year: 1839 Title: A Winter in the West Indies and Florida Containing General Observations upon modes of traveling, manners and customs, climates and productions, with a particular description of St. Croix, Trinidad de Cuba, Havana, Key West and St. Augustine, as places of resort for Northern Invalids City: New York Publisher: Wiley and Putnam Short Title: Huntington Library Wordfile Reference Type: Book</p>	<p>Detailed descriptions of the Key West in regards to travel, communication, business, commerce, the food available, and the naval and military operations. Geographical description of the island.</p>

(P) Miscellaneous Documents

<p>Year: 1875 Title: Monopoly Removed from the Fish Trade--Important Decree--A Spanish Frigate to be Sent to Vera Cruz Newspaper: New York Daily Times (1851-1857) City: Havana Pages: 2 Issue Date: January 17, 1857 Short Title: 01 -10, 1857 Fishing news Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Decree in reference to the monopoly of fish trade in Havana. Mentions that most fish used in Havana comes from Key West.</p>
<p>Year: 1858 Title: The Financial Difficulties of Cuba Before the Spanish Cortes-Gen. Concha's Excursion--the Sugar Crop-Miscellaneous Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Havana Pages: 1 Issue Date: March 23, 1858 Short Title: 03 -15, 1858 KW Fishing news Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Local news regarding yellow fever, slave trade, sugar cane production, and financial difficulties.</p>
<p>Title: The Conchmen Year: 1853 Newspaper: New York Daily Times (1851-1857) City: St. Augustine, Florida Pages: 3 Issue Date: March 31, 1853 Short Title: 03 -31, 1853 Conchmen at KW Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Description of the population. Mentions that their chief businesses are fishing, sponging, turtling and wrecking.</p>
<p>Title: Salt Fishing for Havana Year: 1858 Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Havana Pages: 4 Issue Date: October 16, 1858 Short Title: 10 -16, 1858 KW Cuba Fishing Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Sailing for Key West to engage in salt fishing for the Havana market. Names the locations of principal fish are caught in the winter.</p>
<p>Year: 1885 Title: Afloat with a Florida Sponger Magazine: Littell's Living Age (1844-1896) Volume: 166 Issue Number: 2144 Pages: 249 Date: July 25, 1885 Short Title: Afloat with a Florida Sponger -Littel's Living Age, 1885 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>"Sponging ground" extends at intervals from Apalachicola Bay around the whole peninsula of Florida are far as bay Biscayne. Formerly the most distant, and perhaps the most frequented, grounds were opposite the Anclote Keys. In 1878, all the sponges on that bottom were killed by the "poisoned water," which brought widespread destruction of every sort of marine life along these shores. The once-abundant Rock Island bars' supply was being depleted. Most valuable ones: sheep's wool, boat, yellow, grass and glove sponges.</p>
<p>Author: LeConte, Joseph Year: 1857 Title: Art. 8.--On the Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Peninsula and Keys of Florida Journal: American Journal of Science and Arts (1820-1879) Volume: 23 Issue: 67 Pages: 46 Date: May 1857 Short Title: Agency of the Gulf Stream in the Formation of the Keys -Am. Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Extensive scientific description of formation of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Year: 1896 Title: Artesian Well in a Coral Reef Magazine: Christian Observer (1840-1910) Volume: 84 Issue Number: 47 Pages: 22 Date: November 18, 1896 Short Title: Artesian Well in a Coral Reef -1896 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>The first artesian well sunk through a coral reef is located at Key West.</p>
<p>Title: Audubon discoveries at Keys Journal: The Newport Mercury Short Title: Audubon discoveries at Keys -The Newport Mercury, 06-09-183 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Discovery of 5 new species of birds (Arden, Columbia and 2 sterna)</p>
<p>Year: 1851 Title: The Carysfort Iron Light House, Florida Reef Journal: Scientific American (1845-1908) Volume: 7 Issue: 10 Pages: 74 Date: November 22, 1851 Short Title: Carysfort Iron Lighthouse -Scientific American, 1851 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of Carysfort Iron Lighthouse.</p>
<p>Author: Smith, L.W. Year: 1838 Title: Climate, &c. of South Florida Journal: The Cultivator (1834-1865) Volume: 5 Issue: 7 Pages: 122 Date: September 1838 Short Title: Climate of South Florida -The Cultivator, Sept., 1838 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Geographical description of Key West. Promoting settlement of the region by listing the natural resources. Mentions the abundance of fish, turtle, and oysters and how they are being caught in great numbers at all times.</p>

<p>Author: Henshall, James A Year: 1921 Title: Dr. Henshall on the Gulf Coast: Relating Some Adventures While Cruising Among the Florida Keys on the Schooner Grampus, Collecting Fish for Scientific Purposes Journal: Forest and Stream: A Journal of Outdoor Life, Travel, Nature Study, Shooting... Volume: 91 Issue: 5 Pages: 201 Date: May 1921 Short Title: Collecting Fish at the Florida Keys -Forest and Stream, 192 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Sailing through keys (including Biscayne Bay, Angelfish creek, Barnes Sound, Man-o-War Key, Pavilion Key, Loggerhead Key, Dry Tortugas, and Key West). Mentions catching tarpon, jewfish, barracuda, sailfish, swordfish, sharks, sawfish, devilfish and other large skates and rays. Mentions that manatees had become quite rare. Collection of more than 200 species of fishes and many crustaceans. Detailed description of the moray. The green and speckled morays are common about the coral reefs of Florida.</p>
<p>Author: Henshall, James A. Year: 1920 Title: Dr. James A. Henshall in Florida: The Dean of American Anglers Tells of a Trip in the Everglades during the winter of 1881-2 Before the Advent of Northern Tourists Journal: Forest and Stream: A Journal of Outdoor Life, Travel, Nature Study, Shooting... Volume: 90 Issue: 7 Pages: 368 Date: July 1920 Short Title: Fishing Before Tourism -Forest and Stream, 1920 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of trip to Florida winter of 1881-2. Mentions fossils of fishes and sharks of extraordinary size. Description of the Seminole Indians. Key West at the time of the visit was at the height of its prosperity. Its principal resources were the manufacture of cigars, sponging, fishing, turtling and wrecking. Names of the common food fishes. "Finest salt-water fishing in the world is to be found between Biscayne bay and Key West." Description of game fish in the area.</p>
<p>Author: Henshall, James A Year: 1898 Title: Florida Fish and Fisheries Journal: Forest and Stream: A Journal of Outdoor Life, Travel, Nature Study, Shooting... Volume: 50 Issue: 10 Pages: 189 Date: March 5, 1898 Short Title: Florida Fish & Fisheries, a Plea for Development & Protection Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Principal fishing industry in Key West. Their fish are comprised of the coral fishes, kingfish, mackerel, groupers, snappers, grunts, jewfish, etc., which exist in great variety. Sponges, shrimp, crabs (stone crab) found in great numbers on the coast of Florida. Demand for certain resources, such as oysters and sponges, have increased efforts for cultivation. Need for protection of various resources, increased development of fisheries.</p>
<p>Title: The Florida Keys Year: 1856 Magazine: Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art (1853-1857) Volume: 13 Issue Number: 48 Pages: 0_001 Date: December 1856 Short Title: The Florida Keys Described -Putnam's 1856 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Sailing through the Keys, catching fish, turtles and birds. Mentions catching pair of spoonbills, a scarlet ibis, three egrets and a flamingo.</p>
<p>Author: Burk, William B Year: 1895 Title: The Florida Sponge Industry Journal: American Journal of Pharmacy (1835-1907) Pages: 21 Date: January 1895 Short Title: Florida Sponging Industry – 1895 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Information about sponges: its physiology, physical description, method of capture, and variety. Extensive description of Florida sponging grounds.</p>
<p>Author: Tuomey, M Year: 1851 Title: Art. 43.--Notice of the Geology of the Florida Keys and of the Southern Coast of Florida Journal: American Journal of Science and Arts (1820-1879) Volume: 11 Issue: 33 Pages: 390 Date: May 1851 Short Title: Geology of the Florida Keys -Am. Journal of Science & Art Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Studying white limestone in the Keys. Mentions that living coral of two or three genera are abundant in the surrounding shallow waters of Key West. Description of the coral makeup of the keys.</p>
<p>Title: Key West Year: 1834 Magazine: The Military and Naval Magazine of the United States (1833-1836) Volume: 3 Issue Number: 1 Pages: 19 Date: March 1934 Short Title: Key West Described 1834 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Brief history of Key West of its early settlement and use as a military base.</p>
<p>Year: 1915 Title: New Fish in the Aquarium: Three Hundred Tropical Specimens of Fifty Varieties on View Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) Pages: 7 Issue Date: May 6, 1915 Short Title: Key West Fish to NYC Aquarium 5-6-1915 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>300 fish of fifty varieties were delivered from Key West. Includes a sample list.</p>
<p>Author: Hunt, E.B. Year: 1863 Title: Art. 40.--Key West Physical notes.--1. Zodiacal Light. 2. Atmospheric Transparency. 3. Gulf Stream Cloud Bank. 4. Ray Bands. 5. Northers. 6. Hurricanes. 7. Ventilation. 8. Yellow Fever. 9. A Water Moonrise Journal: American Journal of Science and Arts 1820 Volume: 35 Issue: 105 Pages: 388 Date: May 1863 Short Title: Key West Physical Notes 1863 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Key West physical notes regarding zodiacal light, atmospheric transparency, Gulf Stream cloudbank, Ray bands, Northers, hurricanes, ventilation, yellow fever, and a water moonrise.</p>

<p>Title: Key West Year: 1833 Magazine: New Hampshire Gazette Date: August 20, 1933 Short Title: Key West Trees -New-Hampshire Gazette, 08-20-1833 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Description of trees found on Key West (cotton tree, Torchwood tree, Manhandle, mangrove). Mentions that birds peculiar to the Florida Keys may be had in great quantities.</p>
<p>Title: Harpoons 1,070-Pound Turtle Year: 1937 Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Key West Pages: 9 Issue Date: January 12, 1937 Short Title: Killing a Trunk Back Turtle at Key West -1-12-1937 Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>A 1,070 lb trunk back turtle captured in Key West waters.</p>
<p>Author: Peabody, Jno. D. Year: 1899 Title: Kingfishing Magazine: Outing, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Recreation (1885-1906) Volume: 33 Issue Number: 5 Pages: 497 Date: February 1899 Short Title: Kingfishing -Outing Magazine, 1899 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Best grounds: along the Gulf coast between Sanibel and Cedar Keys, in the rougher waters about the Florida reefs, Key West to Lower Matecumbe, Barnes' Sound to Cape Sable. Description of method of capture.</p>
<p>Title: Lectures of Prof. Agassiz Year: 1862 Newspaper: New York Times (1857-Current file) City: Brooklyn Pages: 3 Issue Date: February 9, 1862 Short Title: Lectures of Professor Agassiz re FL Keys Coral Reference Type: Newspaper Article</p>	<p>Extensive description of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1905 Title: The Log of a Sea Angler Journal: Forest and Stream: A Journal of Outdoor Life, Travel, Nature Study, Shooting... Volume: 64 Issue: 11 Pages: 216 Date: March 18, 1905 Short Title: Log of a Sea Angler (Tortugas) -1905 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Fishing in Bush Key, where numerous mangroves were home to countless seabirds and whose roots were dwelling place of angelfishes. Account of catching a 5ft 20-30lb cobia. In the Long Key waters, mentions a school of large cavally or jacks that surrounded a school of sardines that he just hand-caught by their tails.</p>
<p>Author: Townsend, C.H. Year: 1906 Title: Capture of the West Indian (Monachus Tropicalis) at Key West, Florida Journal: Science Volume: 23 Issue: 589 Pages: 583 Date: April 13, 1906 Short Title: Monk Seal at Key West, 1906 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>9ft West Indian seal harpooned at Key West. First seen in the Florida region in 30 years.</p>
<p>Author: Townsend, C.H. Year: 1909 Title: The West Indian Seal at the Aquarium Journal: Science Volume: 30 Issue: 763 Pages: 212 Date: August 13, 1909 Short Title: Monk Seal at Key West, 1909 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Live West Indian seals, an adult male and three yearlings, were delivered to the New York Aquarium. The specie is nearly extinct.</p>
<p>Title: Phenomena and Causes of Shipwrecks Year: 1858 Magazine: The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature (1844-1898) Volume: 45 Issue Number: 3 Pages: 333 Date: November 1858 Short Title: Phenomena and Causes of Shipwrecks -1858 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Statistics of shipwrecks and damages. Study of currents,</p>
<p>Title: Shark and Dolphin Oil Year: 1861 Journal: Macon Daily Telegraph Date: December 12, 1861 Short Title: Shark and Dolphin Oil -Macon Daily Telegraph, 12-12-1861</p>	<p>Promoting use of shark and porpoise oil for a good lubricating oil.</p>
<p>Author: Agassiz, Alexander Year: 1888 Title: The Tortugas and Florida Reefs Journal: American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Boston. Memoirs of the Volume: 11 Issue: 1 Pages: 105 Date: January 1, 1888 Short Title: Surface Fauna of the Gulf Stream at Tortugas and Reefs -1888 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Examination of the explanations of Agassiz, Le Conte and Hunt regarding the formation of the keys making the extremity of the reef. Reconstruction of the past history of the peninsula in its southern portion.</p>
<p>Title: The Florida Keys Year: 1856 Magazine: Putnam's Monthly Magazine of American Literature, Science and Art (1853-1857) Volume: 13 Issue Number: 48 Pages: 0_001 Date: December 1856 Short Title: The Florida Keys Described -Putnam's 1856 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Explanation of the formation of coral reefs. Great geographical description of the keys. Extensive details about common trees and plants. Mentions value of sponges.</p>

<p>Title: The Growth of Coral Reefs Year: 1862 Journal: Scientific American (1845-1908) Volume: 6 Issue: 7 Pages: 101 Date: February 15, 1962 Short Title: The Growth of Coral Reefs by Agassiz -Scientific American, Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Description of the biological and physiological makeup of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Title: The Florida Reefs Year: 1851 Journal: Scientific American (1845-1908) Volume: 6 Issue: 26 Pages: 208 Date: March 15, 1851 Short Title: The Key West Reef-Scientific American 1851 Reference Type: Journal Article</p>	<p>Review of Agassiz's lecture on the makeup of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Author: O'D, A. Year: 1869 Title: Thirty Months at the Dry Tortugas Magazine: The Galaxy. A Magazine of Entertaining Reading (1866-1878) Volume: 8 Issue Number: 2 Pages: 282 Date: February 1869 Short Title: Thirty Months at the Dry Tortugas -The Galaxy, 1869 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Geographical description of the Dry Tortugas. Mentions that the islands are frequented by many turtles and seabirds (seagulls and pelicans). Refers to Agassiz's study on the age and formation of coral reefs.</p>
<p>Author: Murphy, J.M. Year: 1890 Title: Turtling in Florida Magazine: Outing, an Illustrated Monthly Magazine of Recreation (1885-1906) Volume: 17 Issue Number: 2 Pages: 97 Date: November 1890 Short Title: Turtling in Florida -Outing Magazine, 1890 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Mentions abundance of turtles from the waters of Cedar Keys and southward, and eggs are laid south of the twenty-eighth degree of latitude. Description of eggs of various kinds of turtles. Description of various methods of capture.</p>
<p>Author: Holder, C.F. Year: 1885 Title: Turtling on the Outer Reef Magazine: Lippincott's Magazine of Popular Literature and Science (1871-1885) Pages: 379 Date: October 1885 Short Title: Turtling on the Outer Reef -Lippincott's 1885 Reference Type: Magazine Article</p>	<p>Loggerhead Key is mostly frequented by loggerheads while the green turtle goes to East, Sand and Middle Keys. Both are rarely seen north of Cape Florida. The great leather turtle is rarely seen. Description of the trunk back and her eggs that were caught in Jamaica. Accounts of finding gigantic turtle shells around the world.</p>