

= Caroline Street ( Key West ) =

Caroline Street is an iconic and historically significant local road on the island of Key West , Florida . It extends approximately 0 @. @ 5 miles ( 0 @. @ 80 km ) northeastward to Grinnell Street from Whitehead Street at its southwest end . One of the oldest roads on the island , Caroline Street is surrounded by many old houses , inns , and historic landmarks , which are known for their seclusion from the street by dense landscaping . From its mostly residential origins between Whitehead and Elizabeth streets , Caroline becomes more commercial , punctuated by numerous businesses . Situated within the historic " Old Town " district , Caroline Street was part of the original infrastructural layout of the island at the time of its 1829 mapping by William Whitehead . Other than changes to both its termini , the majority of its route has remained unaltered since then . Caroline Street was named for a sibling of Whitehead ; his brother , John , became interested in the island after a shipwreck left him stranded in 1819 . The street and some of its surrounding area have been subject to long @- @ term improvement and beautification efforts , beginning chiefly in 1996 .

= = Route description = =

At its southwesternmost point , Caroline Street begins on Whitehead Street at the Presidential Gates to the Truman Annex , the site of a former naval base that opened to the public in 1986 . Caroline Street 's terminus on Whitehead is two blocks away from the southern terminus of U.S. Route 1 . Between Whitehead and Telegraph Lane just a few hundred feet to the northeast , Caroline is a quiet , shaded street , before its left ( northern ) side opens up to a strip of businesses and shops . The road reaches its first major junction at Duval Street , yielding a largely commercialized zone ; The Bull and Whistle Bar is situated at this intersection . However , upon leaving Duval , Caroline Street returns almost immediately to a chiefly residential road . Homes along this stretch of Caroline are noted for their architectural significance , representing a late @- @ 19th century " conch style " that incorporates elements of several more prominent styles , including Victorian and Colonial . Although many of these houses were constructed quickly and cheaply , their builders employed the same techniques that were used at the time to craft boats , lending them resistance to extreme weather . Described as " stately " , their lots are heavily landscaped , leaving several secluded .

The only interruption of this residential stretch is a minor junction with one @- @ way Ann Street , which terminates at Caroline with little fanfare . Further northeast , Caroline intersects Simonton Street to a less commercial degree than Duval . Another block of shaded residences follows before an intersection with Elizabeth Street about midway between Caroline 's termini . Elizabeth serves as a sort of transition point for Caroline , which becomes lined with small shops as it meets Peacock Lane ; Peacock is a one @- @ way street that approaches from the south . As Caroline continues toward the northeast , it crosses William Street and offers an obscured view of the Gulf of Mexico side of the island and vessels at port . Here , the road 's " homely marine practicality " becomes evident , according to a Florida travel writer .

Between William and Margaret Street , Caroline passes numerous restaurants and parking for the Key West Bight , which remains visible and can also be accessed by bearing left on Margaret . At the junction of the two roads are several stores and the starting point of the Conch Tour Train . The final several hundred feet of Caroline Street are uneventful , limited to the backdrop of a few houses and businesses . Paralleling the Bight , Caroline comes to an end at Grinnell Street , having traveled almost exactly 0 @. @ 5 miles ( 0 @. @ 80 km ) .

= = History and culture = =

Caroline Street is situated along the northwestern side of the island , in an historic district known as Old Town Key West . Part of the district , roughly defined as the area between Caroline Street and Angela Streets ( which run parallel about four blocks apart ) , harbors many old houses , some of which belonged to famous writers and other influential persons . For example , the Dr. Joseph Y.

Porter House at 429 Caroline Street was home to the first public health inspector in the state of Florida . The Porter House was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1973 . Many of the houses in the area have been converted into inns ; the Curry Mansion Inn at the corner of Caroline and Ann streets was originally built in 1855 for the Currys , a prominent local family . At Caroline Street 's southern terminus across from the Presidential Gates is the Airways Building , which served as the original Pan American World Airways office during its formation in 1927 .

Caroline Street , along with Margaret , William , Thomas , and Emma streets , were named for siblings of John Whitehead , who ? in 1819 ? became stranded on Key West after a shipwreck and took note of the island 's strategic geography . Whitehead 's brother , William , surveyed the city of Key West in 1829 . The original map from William Whitehead 's survey shows the northwestern corner of the island , bounded by present @-@ day Angela Street , designated as " town plot " . This plot was the only part of the island which had a grid @-@ like pattern of streets : five running southwest to northeast , including the path of Caroline Street , at least a dozen oriented from southeast to northwest , and Front Street , which borders the extreme northwestern coast of the island . Therefore , Caroline was cleared by 1829 at the latest , making it among the oldest streets in either the city or the island of Key West . When it received its name , however , is unclear .

Currently , Caroline never reaches water at either ends . The 1829 map , however , shows it accessing the Gulf of Mexico at both termini . Whereas the road now starts at Whitehead , it once continued past both Whitehead and Front to the shore . This is confirmed by a map of the island from the early 1900s , which depicts Caroline abutting a breakwater at its southwestern end . Eventually , the street was excluded from the lot of the Truman Annex , and disconnected from the water at its northeastern terminus by the construction of the former City Electric Power Plant on new land .

Since 1996 , the upper Caroline Street corridor and Key West Bight have been part of ongoing improvement efforts spearheaded by the City of Key West and funded by a special property tax system . At the beginning of the project , the area , once dominated by commercial fishing , had been falling into disarray as its practical future became uncertain . The dynamics of the project changed throughout its course ; in early 2011 , the city approved spending for specific updates to infrastructure along the corridor , including improved lighting and signs , a more extensive sidewalk system , and versatility with regard to bicycle and pedestrian traffic . As recently as February 2012 , additional requests for improvements were lodged with \$ 720 @,@ 000 available for the project .

= = In Popular Culture = =

Caroline Street is mentioned in Jimmy Buffett 's song " Woman Goin ' Crazy on Caroline Street " from his 1976 album Havana Daydreamin ' .

= ?ód? insurrection ( 1905 ) =

The ?ód? insurrection , also known as the June Days , was an uprising by Polish workers in ?ód? against the Russian Empire between 21 ? 25 June 1905 . This event was one of the largest disturbances in the Russian @-@ controlled Congress Poland during the Russian Revolution of 1905 . Poland was a major center of revolutionary fighting in the Russian Empire in 1905 ? 1907 , and the ?ód? insurrection was a key incident in those events .

For months , workers in ?ód? had been in a state of unrest , with several major strikes having taken place , which were forcibly suppressed by the Russian police and military . The insurrection began spontaneously , without backing from any organized group . Polish revolutionary groups were taken by surprise and did not play a major role in the subsequent events . Around 21 ? 22 June , following clashes with the authorities in the previous days , angry workers began building barricades and assaulting police and military patrols . Additional troops were called by the authorities , who also declared martial law . On 23 June , no businesses operated in the city , as the police and military stormed dozens of workers ' barricades . Eventually , by 25 June , the uprising was crushed , with

estimates of several hundred dead and wounded . The uprising was reported in the international press and widely discussed by socialist and communist activists worldwide . Unrest in Łódź would continue for many months , although without protests on such a large @-@ scale as before .

= = Background = =

At the beginning of the 20th century , worsening economic conditions contributed to mounting tensions in Russia and Poland : the Russo @-@ Japanese War had damaged the economy of the Kingdom of Poland , and by late 1904 , over 100 @,@ 000 Polish workers had lost their jobs . In the late 19th and early 20th centuries , Łódź had been a major Polish industrial center , heavily urbanized and industrialized , and its large working class made it an important stronghold of the Polish socialist movement . News of the 1905 Russian revolution , together with its revolutionary spirit , spread quickly into Russian @-@ controlled Poland from Saint Petersburg , where demonstrators had been massacred on 22 January . Poland was a major center of revolutionary fighting in the Russian Empire in 1905 ? 1907 , and the Łódź insurrection was a key incident in those events . Workers in Łódź had already begun striking sometime before 22 January , and by 31 January the tsarist police were reporting demonstrators carrying placards with slogans such as " Down with the autocracy ! Down with the war ! " . This was capitalized on by factions in Russia and Poland that wanted more or less radical changes . Soon over 400 @,@ 000 workers became involved in strikes in Poland .

The wing of the Polish Socialist Party ( Polska Partia Socjalistyczna , PPS ) that was loyal to Józef Piłsudski believed that Poles should show their determination to regain independence through active , violent protests against the Russians . This view was not shared by Roman Dmowski 's National Democratic Party ( ND , Polish : endecja ) nor by the PPS 's own " Left " ( or " Young " ) wing . The National Democrats favored cooperation with the Russian authorities , while the PPS Left wanted to work together with Russian revolutionaries to topple the tsardom and saw the creation of a socialist utopia as more important than Polish independence .

The Russo @-@ Japanese War had caused rising dissent throughout the Russian Empire , including its Polish provinces . On 26 January 1905 about 6 @,@ 000 workers in Łódź took part in a large strike . Next day , a general strike was declared , and the day after that , 70 @,@ 000 workers were on strike . They demanded an 8 @-@ hour work day and support for the sick . Some worker demonstrations were joined by the students , who demanded an end to the policy of Russification . Another large strike occurred during the Labor Day on 1 May . It affected close to half of the city 's industry . On 3 May , the anniversary of the Polish May Constitution , another demonstration with patriotic undertones took place . On 30 May , Łódź 's industrialists asked the Russian governor @-@ general for help .

The murder of the worker Jerzy Grabczyński by Russian Cossack cavalry at the Grohmana is mentioned as one of the sparks of the insurrection . On 18 June 1905 , Russian police opened fire on one of the many workers ' demonstrations in Łódź , killing approximately ten workers , whose funerals , attended by over 50 @,@ 000 ? 70 @,@ 000 people , escalated into major demonstrations on 20 and 21 June . The funeral on 21 June was met by Cossack cavalry again ; the crowd threw stones , and the Russian cavalry returned fire , killing 25 people and wounding hundreds . Social Democracy of the Kingdom of Poland and Lithuania ( SDKPiL ) called for a general strike on 23 June .

Piłsudski 's PPS , while not planning for a major uprising then and there , had a policy of supporting the protest and harassing Russian forces . The PPS , as well as other socialist organizations , such as Jewish Bund and SDKPiL , were as surprised by the scale of the spontaneous revolt as the Russian authorities ; PPS forces in Łódź consisted of 10 regular and armed PPS members and a few dozen semi @-@ enlisted workers . A larger group sent from Warsaw under Walery Sławek never made it in time to take control or affect the uprising ; it was , in the end , an anarchic and unorganized violent protest against the Russian government .

= = Uprising = =

Tensions mounted further , and in the evening of 21 or 22 June ( sources vary ) , angry workers began building barricades and assaulting police and military patrols , killing those who did not surrender . About a hundred barricades were constructed over the course of the next few days .

Around Wschodnia street , workers opened fire on a company of soldiers and cavalry , and on Po?udniowa street , a unit of gendarmes was surrounded . Several fires begun in the town , as workers set liquor stores on fire , and the government forces assaulted the first barricades , initially without much success . The tsarist representatives called for reinforcements , which came from Cz?stochowa , Warsaw , and summer training camps . Several infantry regiments entered the city . Eventually , Russian forces sent to suppress the workers numbered six infantry regiments and several cavalry regiments . Despite that , the situation was spiralling into a full blown uprising . On 23 June , all industries , workshops , shops and offices were closed , as the workers and government forces clashed .

Some of the heaviest fighting took place near the intersection of Wschodnia and Po?udniowa ( now Rewolucji 1905 r . ) streets ( where four barricades were located ) , near the Scheibler factory in the ?ródliska park and on the Rokociny road ( al . Pi?sudskiego ) . The Rokociny area was manned by a 3 @, @ 000 @-@ strong worker militia , which eventually was forced to retreat to the ?ródliska park . The insurgents had no organized agenda , and commonly fought under red standards ; common demands were the improvement of workers ' living conditions and greater rights for the Polish population . On 23 June ( or as late as 26 June ? sources vary ) the Tsar signed a decree of martial law in the city .

The PPS @-@ supported worker factions found themselves facing not only Russian police and regular troops , but endecja militia . Armed clashes broke out between gunmen loyal to Pi?sudski 's PPS and those loyal to Dmowski . Over the course of the " June Days " , as the ?ód? uprising became known in Poland , a miniature civil war raged between Pi?sudski 's PPS and Dmowski 's endeks .

The insurgents were poorly armed , and eventually were overwhelmed by the tsarist regular military . Most of the barricades fell by 24 June ; the last of the barricades ( in the ?ródliska park and Wschodnia street ) were captured by Russian troops by the end of 24 June or by midday on 25 June ( sources vary ) , but unrest ? including occasional shots at police or military patrols ? would continue for days afterwards .

= = Aftermath = =

The uprising was ultimately crushed by the Russian authorities . Official reports indicated 151 civilian deaths ( 55 Poles , 79 Jews and 17 Germans ) and 150 wounded ; unofficial reports spoke of over 200 fatalities and between 800 and as many as 2 @, @ 000 wounded .

The ?ód? uprising was neither the first nor the last disturbance in what has been described in Polish historiography as the revolution in the Kingdom of Poland ( 1905 ? 1907 ) ? various protests and strikes occurred in major Polish cities under Russian control throughout the year ? but it would be the most dramatic one . In September 1905 , two PPS activists would assassinate Juliusz Karol Kunitzer , owner of the Heinzel & Kunitzer factory , known for his poor treatment of workers . Strikes in ?ód? continued until mid @-@ 1906 , when the large Russian military presence and mass layoffs of striking workers from the factories finally pacified the city . Even afterward , ?ód? was not a peaceful city ; in the years 1910 ? 1914 it was the site of a radical , anarchist and socialist group Rewolucyjni M?ciciele labeled as " the most extreme , terrorist group in the history of Poland " .

The uprising was reported in the international press and recognized by socialist and communist activists worldwide .