

1: Ferdie Pacheco collection

Don't be misled by Chronicles in the title; this is Pacheco's lively, perceptive account of his teen years () in the Tampa, Florida, area. Ybor City's inhabitants were mostly Spanish, Cuban, and Italian, and most of them seemed to be involved in the cigar and restaurant businesses.

But, labor unrest and the lack of room for expansion had him looking for another base of operations, preferably in his own company town. To attract employees, Ybor built hundreds of small houses for the coming influx of mainly Cuban and Spanish cigar workers, many of whom followed him from Key West and Cuba. Other cigar manufacturers, drawn by incentives provided by Ybor to further increase the labor pool, also moved in, quickly making Tampa a major cigar production center. Most of them came from a few villages in southwestern Sicily. Some came by way of Louisiana. The area was referred to as La Pachata, after a Cuban rent collector in that area. It was also called "Little Italy". When the early Italians entered the factories, it was at the bottom of the ladder, positions which did not involve handling tobacco. Working beside unskilled Cubans, mainly Afro-Cubans, they swept and hauled and were porters and doorkeepers. In time, many did become cigar workers, including Italian women. The majority of the Italian women worked as cigar strippers in , an undesirable position mainly held by women who could find nothing else. However, eventually many of them became skilled cigar makers, earning more than the male Italian cigar makers. The Chinese and Jews were employed mainly in service trades and retail businesses. In the cigar factories, they worked as managers, bookkeepers, and supervisors. Cigar boxes were made by German-owned factories. Several early cigar box labels were made by German lithographers. The Germans formed their own club, the Deutsch Amerikanischer Verein. The club building is still standing on Nebraska and 11th Avenue. It contained a restaurant open to the public that served German food. The building is now used as offices for the City of Tampa. By , the rough frontier settlement of wooden buildings and sandy streets had been transformed into a bustling town with brick buildings and streets, a streetcar line, and many social and cultural opportunities. Thousands of residents built a community that combined Cuban, Spanish, Italian, and Jewish culture. In exchange, members and their whole family received services including free libraries, educational programs, sports teams, restaurants, numerous social functions like dances and picnics, and free medical services. Sometimes, differences in skin color within the same family made joining the same Cuban club impossible. Cuban Club in Ybor City Cigar production reached its peak in , when ,, cigars were rolled in the factories of Ybor City. Decline and rebirth[edit] The Depression was a major blow to cigar manufacturers. Worldwide demand plummeted as consumers sought to cut costs by switching to less-expensive cigarettes, and factories responded by laying off workers or shutting down. This trend continued throughout the s as the remaining cigar factories gradually switched from traditional hand-rolled manufacturing to cheaper mechanized methods, further reducing the number of jobs and the salaries paid to workers. In fact, the home stock was aging poorly, as many of the structures built in the early days of Ybor City were still in use. The demolition took place, but due to a lack of funds, the redevelopment did not happen. The primary legacy of the program was blocks of vacant lots which remained empty for decades. The construction of Interstate 4 through the center of the neighborhood during this period also resulted in the destruction of many buildings and cut most of the north-south routes through the area.

2: Buy Ybor City Chronicles book : Ferdie Pacheco, - www.enganchecubano.com India

Ybor City Chronicles has 25 ratings and 6 reviews. Steve said: Incredible, just incredible. Pacheco brings history alive in this memoir. I will be making.

Ybor had moved his cigar-making operation from Cuba to Key West, Florida, in 1825, due to political turmoil in the then-Spanish colony. But, labor unrest and the lack of room for expansion had him looking for another base of operations, preferably in his own company town. Cigar making was a specialized trade, and Tampa did not possess a workforce able to man the new factories. To attract employees, Ybor built hundreds of small houses for the coming influx of mainly Cuban and Spanish cigar workers, many of whom followed him from Key West and Cuba. Other cigar manufacturers, drawn by incentives provided by Ybor to further increase the labor pool, also moved in, quickly making Tampa a major cigar production center. Italians were also among the early settlers of Ybor City. Most of them came from a few villages in southwestern Sicily. Sixty percent of them came from Santo Stefano Quisquina. Before settling in Ybor City, many first worked in the sugar cane plantations in St. Some came by way of Louisiana. The foreign-born Italian population of Tampa grew from 56 in 1825 to 2, in 1845. Once arriving in Ybor City, Italians settled mainly in the eastern and southern fringes of the city. The area was referred to as La Pachata, after a Cuban rent collector in that area. When the early Italians entered the factories, it was at the bottom of the ladder, positions which did not involve handling tobacco. Working beside unskilled Cubans, mainly Afro-Cubans, they swept and hauled and were porters and doorkeepers. In time, many did become cigar workers, including Italian women. The majority of the Italian women worked as cigar strippers in 1845, an undesirable position mainly held by women who could find nothing else. However, eventually many of them became skilled cigar makers, earning more than the male Italian cigar makers. The Chinese and Jews were employed mainly in service trades and retail businesses. The Germans arrived after the 1840s, and most were businessmen. In the cigar factories, they worked as managers, bookkeepers, and supervisors. Cigar boxes were made by German-owned factories. Several early cigar box labels were made by German lithographers. The Germans formed their own club, the Deutsch Amerikanischer Verein. The club building is still standing on Nebraska and 11th Avenue. It contained a restaurant open to the public that served German food. The building is now used as offices for the City of Tampa. In 1855, Tampa annexed the neighborhood. By 1860, the rough frontier settlement of wooden buildings and sandy streets had been transformed into a bustling town with brick buildings and streets, a streetcar line, and many social and cultural opportunities. Inside an Ybor City cigar factory ca. 1880. Thousands of residents built a community that combined Cuban, Spanish, Italian, and Jewish culture. In exchange, members and their whole family received services including free libraries, educational programs, sports teams, restaurants, numerous social functions like dances and picnics, and free medical services. Sometimes, differences in skin color within the same family made joining the same Cuban club impossible. In general, the rivalries between all the clubs were friendly, and families were known to switch affiliations depending on which one offered preferred services and events. Cuban Club in Ybor City Cigar production reached its peak in 1929, when 1.5 billion cigars were rolled in the factories of Ybor City. Not coincidentally, that was also the year that the Great Depression began. Decline and rebirth The Depression was a major blow to cigar manufacturers. Worldwide demand plummeted as consumers sought to cut costs by switching to less-expensive cigarettes, and factories responded by laying off workers or shutting down. This trend continued throughout the 1930s as the remaining cigar factories gradually switched from traditional hand-rolled manufacturing to cheaper mechanized methods, further reducing the number of jobs and the salaries paid to workers. After World War II, many returning veterans chose to leave Ybor City due to a lack of well-paying jobs and a US Veterans Administration home loan program that was only applicable to new homes, of which there were few in the neighborhood. In fact, the home stock was aging poorly, as many of the structures built in the early days of Ybor City were still in use. As the historic neighborhood continued to empty out and deteriorate through the 1950s and 1960s, the federal Urban Renewal program sought to revitalize the area by demolishing older structures and encouraging new residential and commercial development. The demolition took place, but due to a lack of funds, the redevelopment did not happen. The primary legacy of the

program was blocks of vacant lots which remained empty for decades. The construction of Interstate 4 through the center of the neighborhood during this period also resulted in the destruction of many buildings and cut most of the north-south routes through the area. By the early s, very few businesses and residents remained, most notably the Columbia Restaurant and a few other businesses along 7th Avenue. By the early s, many of the old long-empty brick buildings on 7th Avenue had been converted into bars, restaurants, nightclubs, and other nightlife attractions. Traffic grew so much that the city built parking garages and closed 7th Ave. Since around , the city of Tampa and the Ybor City Chamber of Commerce have encouraged a broader emphasis in development. New apartments, condominiums and a hotel have been built on long-vacant lots, and old buildings have been restored and converted into residences and hotels. New residents began moving into Ybor City for the first time in many years. The blocks surrounding 7th Avenue also thrive with restaurants, nightlife and shopping. Martin Luther King Jr. The Ybor City Historic District encompasses the central portion of that area, approximately straddling Interstate 4 , which bisected the neighborhood in the s. The official boundaries of the Historic Ybor neighborhood are I-4 to the north, 22nd Street to the east, Adamo Drive to the south, and Nebraska Avenue to the west. The area of this district is about 1 square mile about 2. Though modern Ybor City also includes some of the surrounding area, its exact dimensions are loosely defined and subject to debate. In the lowest point in the late s, perhaps residents called the neighborhood home. In recent years, the numbers have begun to climb once more. As of , approximately 2, residents lived in the area. Transportation For the most part, Ybor City still uses the gridded street system laid out by Gavino Guterrez in Many roadways are now paved with modern materials, though a few brick streets remain. Because 21st and 22nd Streets, which cut north-south through the area, were once the main traffic routes between Interstate 4 and the Port of Tampa Bay, there was a large volume of semi-trailer truck traffic funneling through the historic district for many years. This caused damage to narrow city roads, was a danger to pedestrians, and sometimes resulted in trucks colliding with historic buildings. The Hold Steady also reference Ybor City in several of their songs. Literature Ybor City natives Jose Yglesias and Ferdie Pacheco have each published books and stories set in their home neighborhood. All content from Kiddle encyclopedia articles including the article images and facts can be freely used under Attribution-ShareAlike license, unless stated otherwise.

3: Ybor City - Wikipedia

Ybor City Chronicles: A Memoir by Ferdie Pacheco "As anyone knows who tunes him in on national TV as 'The Fight Doctor,' Ferdie Pacheco is a world-class spellbinder. But catching that verbal magic on a page is a rare gift.

4: Ferdie Pacheco - Wikipedia

Ybor City Chronicles includes vintage photographs and Pacheco's own cartoons, sketches, and paintings, many never before published, and an epilogue by Ybor City historian Tony Pizzo, who describes the features that today make Ybor City a National Historic Monument.

5: - Ybor City Chronicles: A Memoir by Ferdie Pacheco

It is the last quality that drives Ybor City Chronicles. "--Gary R. Mormino, University of South Florida With his gift for storytelling, Ferdie Pacheco stirs a gust of cigar smoke into the hot steam of caf   con leche and creates the magic of this lighthearted memoir.

6: Pacheco's Art of Ybor City by Ferdie Pacheco (, Hardcover) | eBay

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"Ybor City Chronicles" includes vintage photographs and Pacheco's own cartoons, sketches, and paintings, many never before published, and an epilogue by Ybor City historian Tony Pizzo, who describes the features that today make Ybor City a National Historic Monument.

8: Ybor City Chronicles : A Memoir by Ferdie Pacheco (, Hardcover) | eBay

Ybor city is near Tampa, FL known for their Cuban cigars. The famed Columbia restaurant is at the center of his story - author worked there for two summers and the restaurant is still a part of the city - this is his memoir of 10 years of his youth but he met many interested people and presents many formerly unpublished photos of his friends.

9: Ferdie Pacheco, the "Fight Doctor"™ and Muhammad Ali™s physician, dead at 89 | Tampa Bay

Ybor City (/ ˈiː• b ˈɛ•r / EE-bor) is a historic neighborhood in Tampa, Florida, United States, located just northeast of www.enganchecubano.com was founded in the s by Vicente Martinez-Ybor and other cigar manufacturers and was populated by thousands of immigrants, mainly from Cuba, Spain, and Italy.

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