

THE GSOC NEWSLETTER

The Genealogical Society of Okaloosa County, Florida

November 4, 2011

GSOC Calendar

November 12, 2011

The November GSOC gathering will be held at the Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park in conjunction with the annual Pioneer Day. The Pioneer Day hours are 10:00 AM



to 3:00 PM. There will be no formal GSOC meeting but the Society will have a table with GSOC volunteers available to describe the Society and show examples of Society Publications.

Family activities will include candle-dipping, blacksmithing, rag doll

making, weaving and campfire cooking demonstration. Displays will also include early folk toys, a 19th century chuck wagon and a Civil War campsite by the Walton Guard. Other special activities include live dulcimer and flute music, quilting, storytelling and more. A rain date for this event is set for Sunday, November 13, 2011 from 12:00 p.m. to 3:00 p.m. Park admission is free to those attending this event.

Directions: From Niceville, take Highway 20 and go east across the Rocky Bayou Bridge. Park will be on the left. Coming from the east, take Highway 20 going west, see signs for the park on right.

December 10, 2011



Our December meeting will begin at 10:30 at the Coach-and-Four restaurant in Crestview. There will be a social time and the installation of GSOC officers for 2012 before the meal. The restaurant will offer three menu choices: shrimp, chicken, or 8-oz rib eye for \$18 all inclusive. Our own Phil and Martha Trau will provide the entertainment.

RSVPs will be requested by email around the end of November; and more information, including directions to the restaurant, will be provided in the December Newsletter.

2012

Our first meeting in 2012 will be on January 14.

Minutes of the October 8, 2011 Meeting

President Malcolm Flanagan opened the meeting at 10:00 a.m. at the Valparaiso Community Library, Valparaiso, Florida. Malcolm welcomed all 17 members and four guests (Keith Latimer, Linda Patterson, Debbie Marino, and Linda Hague).

Donna Elliott, First Vice President, reported that, in lieu of the November meeting on Saturday November 12, GSOC will have a booth at the Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park in conjunction with the annual Pioneer Day event. Although we are not allowed to sell items there, we will have some applications for membership, lists of books that we have for sale and family trees for the children to fill in. We will also provide information stating what GSOC is and where the Heritage Museum is located. There will be no formal meeting at this event.

The event is from 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. Admission is free. Several members have volunteered to help. The rain date will be Sunday, November 13.

Donna announced that work is still being done on the December meeting.

Malcolm asked that the minutes for September, as written in the Newsletter, be accepted as written. Dell Lessard made the motion and Beverly Gross seconded. The minutes were approved as written in the Newsletter.

Jim Young, Corresponding Secretary had no report, but asked for and would welcome articles for the Newsletter.

Donna Elliott reported that Bob Basch, Treasurer, had left a report that, with no outstanding bills, the checkbook balance is \$2,683.77. Bob also left the Blue Box with her; and, as it was being circulated, Malcolm explained that the Blue Box was for a collection to buy books for the libraries that the GSOC supports.

Since no General Meeting will be held in November, Malcolm asked that the Slate of Nominees for next year's officers be presented for acceptance: President, Donna Elliott; 1st Vice President (Programs), Ken Elliott; 2nd Vice President (Membership), Sue Basch; 2nd Vice President (Membership) Asst, Carol Lessard; Treasurer, Bob Basch; Recording Secretary, (no nomination); Corresponding Secretary, Jim Young; and Immediate Past President, Malcolm Flanagan. With no nomination for Recording Secretary there was some discussion and Mary Walther volunteered to be Recording Secretary with the stipulation that she would need an assistant. Beverly Gross and Malcolm Flanagan both indicated that they

would be willing to record the minutes in Mary's absence. With that assurance, Mary Walther agreed to accept the nomination for Recording Secretary. Malcolm asked that the slate be accepted and called for a vote. With the slate being unanimously accepted, Malcolm declared that the officers were duly elected.

Beverly Gross, Immediate Past President & Journal Editor, gave a report on the Journals. She has been diligently working on the Journal which is published once a year. She has provided information from approximately 1870 through World War I. She is marking it as the September Issue and it will be the 100th issue.

Malcolm asked for any other reports. None were forthcoming.

Malcolm then proceeded to recognize Dan Braxton, a long time member and supporter of GSOC by the presentation of a series of books in memory of Dan to David Weatherford, Library Director, Valparaiso Community Library. David was very pleased with the presentation. Many of the books are from the Alabama area, Dan's area of research.

The door prize was won by our member, Robin Stiles. Six members will go to Ed's in Palm Plaza for lunch after the meeting.

Donna introduced today's program – David Weatherford, Valparaiso Community Library Director, who presented tips on genealogy research, information about the library and a brief tour of the library genealogy materials. Genealogy classes are on Wednesdays. He had hoped to have Saturday openings in order to accommodate those who couldn't get there during the week to do research, but didn't succeed at this time.

New books are purchased for genealogy often, so keep checking. David's topic was "Pass it On" and feels we can't wait around to do it, so find someone in the family below the age of 30 and get them enthused about family history. The best way to do it is by storytelling. It should be someone who is "tech savvy" and they will need to take ownership of the family history. Make videos of family members of their life stories before they pass away.

He gave numerous ideas for doing family history on the computer (FaceBook, YouTube, blogs, twitter, games). Be sure to include pictures (identify, short bio or story) and maps. Be sure to have back-up systems. Scan your records, organize your records and index them, "Scrapbook" on discs and give them to the younger members for Christmas. Have your younger family history enthusiast select someone younger to be next to carry on the tradition.

Being no further business, Malcolm adjourned the meeting.

Respectfully Submitted, Frances Hoge, Asst. Recording Secretary

Civil War Sesquicentennial Selected Highlights of November 1861

<http://blueandgraytrail.com>



November 1, George McClellan promoted to Union General-in-Chief

November 4, Major General Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson (CSA) assumes command of the Shenandoah Valley District

November 8, British mail packet *RMS Trent* commanded by Captain Charles Wilkes is halted in the Bahama Channel by the U.S. warship *USS San Jacinto*. Confederate diplomats James Mason and John Slidell who were bound for Great Britain and France to press the Confederacy's case for diplomatic recognition are removed and placed on board the Union vessel.

November 10, Unionists in East Tennessee revolted, burning railroad bridges to delay a Rebel advance.

November 13, Rev. M. R. Watkinson writes Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase asking that the motto "God, Liberty, Law" be added to all currency.

November 20, Treasury Secretary Salmon Chase instructs U. S. Mint in Philadelphia that "the trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coins."

November 23, *USS San Jacinto* docks in Boston and John Slidell and James Mason are removed to Fort Warren.

November 27, Passengers from *RMS Trent* arrive in London and report that the ship had been boarded.

The ***Trent Affair***, also known as the **Mason and Slidell Affair**, became an international diplomatic incident.

The initial reaction in the United States was against Britain; but President Lincoln and his top advisors did not want to risk war. In the Confederate States, the hope was that the incident would lead to a permanent rupture in Anglo-American relations and even diplomatic recognition by Britain of the Confederacy. Confederates realized their independence potentially depended on a war between Britain and the U.S.

The British public expressed outrage at this violation of neutral rights and insult to their national honor. The British government demanded an apology and the release of the prisoners while it took steps to strengthen its military forces in Canada and the Atlantic.

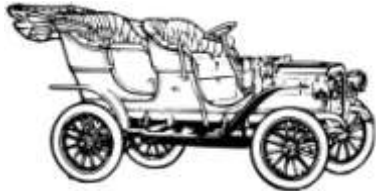
After several weeks of tension and talk of war, the crisis was resolved when the Lincoln administration released the envoys and disavowed Captain Wilkes's actions. No formal apology was issued. Mason and Slidell resumed their voyage to Britain but failed in their goal of achieving diplomatic recognition.

Wikipedia

A September Wedding Day

by Monette Morgan Young

One late September day in 1928, my parents and I got in our old Model-T Ford and bounced down the eight miles of dirt road between our house and the home of my Murphree grandparents in the Lloyd community in north central rural Mississippi.



My parents were Hosea and Eula Murphree Morgan, and I called the grandparents Papa and Mama Murphree.

I was an only child and had turned thirteen just two months before. I can't remember why my parents had decided to go visit Papa and Mama Murphree. It was a Monday, a work day, and this time in late September was the 'gathering' (harvest) time. It was the time that corn, cotton, peas, etc. were so ready to be harvested. It must have been something important to get us out of the fields on that day but I don't think it had anything to do with my story.

But, anyway, we went down on that particular day, September 24, 1928. And I, as usual, was overjoyed to be going. To go to "Mama's" house was such a joy for me.

Many reasons made me look forward to a trip down there. One was my Aunt Leila who was still making her home at her parents. She was the only one of the ten girls and two boys who had not married. For quite a few years she had taught schools in the surrounding communities during the winter, or school months, and boarded away from home. But she was destined not to teach that particular day. For that day was to be her wedding day.

The young man she would marry lived nearby. Her parents and her brothers and sisters had been aware of a true romance only a few months, but there

had been an association and companionship between the two for years longer. I'll explain that later.

Her parents were very vocal in their opposition to what they had come to realize was a courtship, and my Mother was siding with her parents and for the same reasons.

No one could find fault with the young man, Clifford Parker. He was one of the area's finest young men. The objection of Aunt Leila's parents and brothers and sisters that was voiced was the age difference. Leila was ten years older than Clifford: she was 30 and he was 20. But the real reasons were that the last of the flock was leaving the nest, and life at Papa's and Mama's home was going to be so different with Leila gone. Naturally she helped out financially, grocery buying, etc. She was also young and strong with never a lazy bone in her body. She worked at all the household chores and kept things running smoothly. She owned a car and they could go places easily. To lose her was going to make life a lot less pleasant for them. At thirteen, I saw all that clearly and almost told Mother a few times what their only objection could possibly be. But I didn't dare.

Leila had been a serious, "high toned" (one of Mother's favorite expressions), young lady all her early years. I don't think that there was ever a goggle-eyed, teenaged romance in her life. I remember that, after she was fully grown, I would hear now and then certain family members were trying to promote a courtship or to interest Leila in certain young men of the community whom the family considered 'promising'. Leila nixed their efforts rather quickly, especially for one young man whom I recall was very much not to her specifications.

Somewhere in one community in which she taught, in another county, she dated one young man. She told me about it, that when he became too interested, she stopped seeing him, when she realized he had marriage on his mind, that she could not care for him in that way at all.

I don't know how and just when Leila and Clifford's courtship actually began. They had lived on neighboring farms for most of their lives and knew

each other since they were children. A closer association between them began when he would drive her and carry her places when the roads were bad or when she knew she would be almost dark getting home. Cars were so few then, especially in our rural community, and a breakdown on a lonely country road which would leave a woman stranded there after darkness fell would have been a dangerous thing.

In the summer of 1928 Aunt Leila taught at the school in the nearby Taylor community. I stayed with Papa and Mama that summer and attended that school. Aunt Leila and I rode over each day in her Ford roadster. I know it was during that period that Clifford was driving the car for her occasionally when it was necessary. And I recall that she and Clifford and I went to some places once or twice during that time. Perhaps it was to some 'singing' at some church nearby. There were at least two night trips which I recall. I was pleased when Clifford went along. He had such dry wit and humor and I enjoyed listening to their talk and to their laughter.



Leila Murphree

Leila was pretty, silvery blonde, and Clifford was as handsome as the popular male movie stars of the day. We were then beginning to get to see movies occasionally when we went into the small towns on Saturday. There were even a few movie magazines which I wasn't allowed to buy but could look at them in the drugstore. And the reigning movie kings of those days were all dark haired, dark eyed, and olive skinned. They all seemed to be of Italian or Spanish descent. No one ever saw a blonde man on the screen for decades to come. Clifford Parker was black haired and dark eyed like the Rudolf Valentinos and the Ramon Navarros of the silver screen.

On our little excursions, I could sense that there was more interest between them than just as neighbors who were lending each other a helping hand. Of course I don't know when they realized that they loved each other. It may have been a sudden flash for both or a gradual awareness. Only they know.

It was in early 1928 that I began to hear murmurs of protest from Mama and from Papa. They had detected that the relationship was more than neighbor helping neighbor, for the former strictly business arrangement of Clifford driving occasionally for Leila had become also romantic dates on other occasions by that time.

Now, back to September 24, 1928. As I earlier wrote, we had gone down there on that September day for some now unknown reason. We usually made our visits there on Sundays. Our unexpected visit caused Leila's carefully made plans to have to be revamped quickly that day.

Once we had arrived, Mother and Mama got very busy talking in the kitchen. I trailed after Aunt Leila who went to her room. She said to me, after we had gotten out of earshot of Mother and Mama, "You have all come at a bad time." I questioned her and she said, "I'm preparing to leave here this morning. Cliff and I are getting away to be married." She had some time past confided in me their true feelings for each other.

I was thrilled and excited for her, but my heart also sank. Never again would she be mine alone, my special Aunt. Though she loved her other nieces and nephews as much, certainly, as me, I considered her completely mine, somehow.

Then she told me her plans. She had told Mama she was going to Delia Zinn's home and get Delia to come and do the wash that day. Delia was a black woman living east of Mama's house about a mile.

Aunt Leila probably did mean to stop at Delia's and ask her to walk over to Mama's and do the washing and to also tell them, Mama and Papa, that Leila would not be home again that day, or ever again to live.

Anyway, Leila quickly changed her plans. She first asked me to slip her suitcase out to her car. I told her that I knew I'd never be able to do that. Mother had watched my every move all my life. She would have seen out of the corner of her eye from the kitchen window that I was moving about out front and she would have seen the suit case. Then Leila said she would put the suitcase in the car herself if I could create a diversion to keep Mama's and Mother's eyes off her while she did. Papa and Daddy had gone down to the barn, so there was no danger of them seeing.

Well, I was good at creating diversions, i.e. messes. I think that what I did that day was to get into the kitchen and "accidentally" spill a pan of water. While Mother scolded and cleaned up and Mama stood by and cajoled, Leila got the suitcase out to the car. Of course, I was so excited being a part of the intrigue even though I knew I'd miss seeing her almost every time we went to Mama's house.

After the water was mopped up, I went back to Aunt Leila's room. She asked me to go sit in her car and blow the horn, long and loudly, and that she would call out, "Get away from the car and leave the horn alone."



The horn would be the signal for Cliff. The Parker home was not far away. He

would hear the horn and would start walking across a pasture and would meet her just around the bend beyond some trees.

Well, I went out and blew the horn long and loudly and she called out to me to stop that. After about 15 minutes more, she told Mama and Mother that she was going to get Delia and she said, "Monette will ride with me." For I was now to be the messenger to return and tell them what had happened instead of Delia.

Aunt Leila was wearing an everyday house dress. The plans were for her to drive around the bend, meet and pick up Cliff, and drop me off. Then they would drive up to her sister Inez's home, several miles away,

where Leila would change into her wedding clothes. She had bought a new dress and had hidden it away at Inez's home.

Cliff was waiting for the car at the rendezvous point. He looked a little startled when he saw me. He had no way of knowing how I had inadvertently cut into their plans. He was already dressed in his nice suit.

The meeting place was only about 150 yards from the house and I ran all the way back, very excited to be the bearer of the news. Oh! Such a clack and a clatter from Mother, Mama, and Papa. But it all soon subsided and the kin accepted it happily. The newlyweds were certainly happy.

Mother's only protest was that she had been concerned at their age difference. But she never mentioned it again and she always appreciated Cliff so much as a part of the family.

That's the end of Mother's story of Aunt Leila's wedding day. Now, as Paul Harvey would say, here's the rest of the story: Mama Murphree died in 1936 and Papa Murphree died in 1949. Hosea Morgan died in 1956 and Eula Murphree Morgan died in 1981. Monette Morgan Young died in 2000 at the age of 84.



Clifford & Leila Parker
50th Anniversary, 1978

Aunt Leila and Clifford were married for 62 years and had two sons, Glen and Charles. Both are fine, successful men and I visit with them occasionally.

Aunt Leila died in January 1990 at the age of 92. She was a founding member of the Murphree Genealogical Association.

Uncle Cliff died in August 2001 at the age of 93. He outlived Aunt Leila by 11 years and he outlived my Mother by a year and a half.

Jim Young, great nephew of Cliff & Leila

County Heritage Books

The October 2011 issue of the GSOC Newsletter included a review of the two volumes of *The Heritage of Okaloosa County, Florida*. At the end of September 2011, copies of these two volumes were still available for purchase at the Baker Block Museum.

These books were printed and published by *Heritage Publishing Consultants (HPC), Inc.* which has completed the 67 counties in Alabama with 3 counties now having a 2nd Volume. They also have completed all of the counties in the Florida Panhandle with the 2nd volume for Bay County now available. They have published four books of counties in Texas with a 2nd volume of Hill County available now, and have completed their first county in Mississippi.

HPC is offering most of their books for sale at reduced prices and with free shipping through December 20, 2011, or while supplies last. For example, the Okaloosa County volumes are on sale for \$40 each.

You can call HPC at 1-800-568-1611 to place an order or write them at HPC, PO Box 22128, Louisville, KY 40252.

Alabama and Kentucky residents will need to add sales tax to these prices.

Florida Heritage Books Available at HPC

(price in **bold** is the sale price)

Bay - Vol I - (\$60) - \$40	Okaloosa - Vol I - (\$60) - \$40
Escambia - Vol I - (\$60) - \$40	Okaloosa - Vol II - (\$60) - \$40
Escambia - Vol II - (\$60) - \$40	Santa Rosa - Vol II - (\$60) - \$40
Holmes - (\$65) - \$50	Walton - (\$60) - \$40
Jackson - (\$60) - \$40	Encyclopedia of FL Sheriffs -
Liberty - (\$60) - \$35	(counts as 1 book) - (\$65) - \$40

(Santa Rosa - Vol I is out of print; Bay Vol II is available but is not included in the sale.)

For a complete list of all of the HPC publications that are on sale, go to <http://heritagepublishing.net/>

Thanks to Margaret Harris for alerting me to this sale.

GSOC Publications For Sale

Please send any GSOC book or CD orders to the GSOC post office address and mark the letter as a book order.

Volume I (out of print), Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Florida 24 cemeteries east of the Yellow River & north of the Shoal River	Out of print but available on CD, see below
Volume II (out of print), Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Florida 26 cemeteries north and west of the Yellow River	Out of print but available on CD, see below
Volume III, Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Florida 11 cemeteries south of the Shoal River	\$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage
Funeral Records of Okaloosa County Records from McLaughlin Funeral Home, Crestview, FL, from 1927 - 1984. Over 11,000 entries. Includes the names of the deceased and, when given, the names of parents. Deceased are listed alphabetically. Parents' names are indexed.	\$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage
Santa Rosa County Marriages, 1869-1906 Over 7,000 names with every-name index, 123 pages	\$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage
Walton County Marriages, 1885-1915 Over 10,000 names with every-name index, 165 pages	\$5.00 plus \$3.00 postage
The GSOC Publications Disk This compact disk (CD) contains: <i>Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Volumes I, II, and III</i> <i>Funeral Records of Okaloosa County</i> <i>Santa Rosa County Marriages 1869-1906, and</i> <i>Walton County Marriages, 1885-1915</i>	\$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage

Thanksgiving Day

From Wikipedia and Other Public Sources
by Jim Young

Thanksgiving in North America originated from a mix of European and Native traditions. Typically in Europe, festivals were held before and after the harvest cycles to give thanks for a good harvest, and to rejoice together after much hard work with the rest of the community. At the time, Native Americans also celebrated the end of a harvest season. When Europeans first arrived in America, they brought with them their own harvest festival traditions from Europe, celebrating their safe voyage, peace and good harvest.

It should be noted that not all historians agree on all of the information below. Texas even claims that the first Thanksgiving took place there and a few claim that there was no such thing as the big Plymouth feast.

However, I'll stick to the story that in the United States, the modern Thanksgiving holiday tradition traces its origins to a 1621 celebration at Plymouth in present-day Massachusetts. There is also evidence for an earlier harvest celebration on the continent by Spanish explorers in Florida during 1565, as well as thanksgiving feasts in the Virginia Colony. The initial thanksgiving observance at Virginia in 1619 was prompted by the colonists' leaders on the anniversary of the settlement. The 1621 Plymouth feast and thanksgiving was prompted by a good harvest. While initially, the Plymouth colony did not have enough food to feed half of the 102 colonists, the Wampanoag Native Americans helped the Pilgrims by providing seeds and teaching them to fish. The practice of holding an annual harvest festival like this however, did not become a regular affair in New England until the late 1660s.

The claim of where the first Thanksgiving was held in the United States, and even the Americas has often been a subject of debate. Authors and teachers Robyn Gioia and Michael Gannon, of the University of Florida have argued that the earliest attested "Thanksgiving" celebration in what is now the United States was celebrated by the Spanish on September 8, 1565, in what is now Saint Augustine, Florida. Texas bases its claim on the celebration of a "Thanksgiving" by Spaniard Francisco Vázquez de Coronado and his troops while searching for New World gold in what is now the Texas Panhandle.

Similarly, other historians say that the first thanksgiving celebration in the United States was held in Virginia, and not in Massachusetts. Thanksgiving services were routine in what was to become the Commonwealth of Virginia as early as 1607.

Thanksgiving in the United States was observed on various dates throughout history. The dates of Thanksgiving up until the time of President Lincoln had been decided by each state on various dates. The first Thanksgiving celebrated on the same date by all states was in 1863 by presidential proclamation. The final Thursday in November had become the customary date of Thanksgiving in most U.S. states by the beginning of

the 20th century. In an effort by President Lincoln to foster a sense of American unity between the Northern and Southern states, the final Thursday in November was proclaimed to be Thanksgiving. This was changed in 1941 to the fourth Thursday in November.

The 1621 feast between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag at Plymouth Colony is said to have contained turkey, waterfowl, venison, fish, lobster, clams, berries, fruit, pumpkin, and squash. Many of the foods that were included in that feast (except, notably, the seafood) have since gone on to become staples of the modern Thanksgiving dinner.

The use of the turkey in the USA for Thanksgiving precedes Lincoln's nationalization of the holiday in 1863, but turkey was uncommon as Thanksgiving fare until after 1800. By 1857, turkey had become part of the traditional dinner in New England.



"Thanksgiving" by Doris Lee

A Thanksgiving Day dinner served to the Civilian Conservation Corps in 1935 included: pickles, green olives, celery, roast turkey, oyster stew, cranberry sauce, giblet gravy, dressing, creamed asparagus tips, snowflake potatoes, baked carrots, hot rolls, fruit salad, mince meat pie, fruit cake, candies, grapes, apples, French drip coffee, cigars and cigarettes.

The Thanksgiving dinner in many homes in the United States bears a good deal of resemblance to the Christmas dinner: the centerpiece at both is often a turkey. However, the

spirits of these occasions are usually different: gifts are not exchanged at Thanksgiving and the point of the meal is to reflect upon and be thankful for the things received and to reconnect with the people one holds close. The Thanksgiving meal is



A Thanksgiving Dinner in 1942

traditionally eaten in many households in the early afternoon, and it is not uncommon now to have a television in the line of sight (though usually not in the same room) or a radio within earshot, in order to watch the numerous parades, football games, and special events.

Turkey is the most common main dish of a Thanksgiving dinner these days, and Thanksgiving is often called "turkey day." Most Thanksgiving turkeys are stuffed with a bread-based stuffing (cornbread in the south and "loaf" bread in the north) and roasted. Sage is the traditional herb added to the stuffing along with chopped celery, carrots, and onions. Southerners usually call this "dressing" and bake extra pans of it. Deep-fried turkey has become popular. As the wild population of turkeys has rebounded some folks hunt and dress their turkey in the woods and then freeze it until meal preparation.

In addition to turkey and dressing, many other great dishes have become Thanksgiving standards including mashed potatoes and gravy, English peas, seven-layer salads, green bean casserole, cranberry sauce in both jelled and whole berry form, pecan pie, pumpkin pie, sweet potato pie, and hot rolls. Families with Spanish, Irish, English, French, Asian, Greek, Scandinavian, Latino, African-American, and other heritages often add favorites from their ancestral cultures.



A Thanksgiving Dinner in the 1970s

Thanksgiving on a small farm in 1920

In the first third of the 20th century, when Monette Morgan Young was growing up on her family's small farm in rural Mississippi, the Thanksgiving meals they had were simpler.

As she writes in her book, *The Cherry Hill - Poplar Springs - Reid Community in Calhoun County, Mississippi*:

"We did not do lavish Christmas cooking, not in our circle of acquaintances and kin, nor did we do lavish Thanksgiving cooking. We usually had fresh pork both times and often our meat would be a huge pot of backbones. If the hog killing had been in the last day or two before the holiday, we had the most prized meat of all, the loin strip. Our men did not make pork chops of any cut of hog. That long lean strip was taken out without bone and how I looked forward to it! I hated any boiled meat. Mother and all her acquaintances and kin only

boiled or fried meat. One reason for that is that they did not know of roasting procedures; and, second, that it would have required oven cooking and the use of much stovewood.

"Mother and others in our community would boil a piece or pieces of meat in the black iron cooking pot on the coals on the hearth by the fire which was already going



for warmth. Mother would make a good dressing with that stock and we always had small Bermuda onions growing in the garden all winter. These grew in clusters and did not decay as the large ones did and were not hot. Mother did not have to

buy sage. She grew it, dried it in a slow oven and so we had sage and onions for the dressing and since I always contended for fried meat, she fried something for me.

"We sometimes did have a hen boiled but since I didn't like to eat boiled meat, she fried some for me and I ate dressing with that.

"Usually Thanksgiving day was just another day. Daddy was sometimes up to his ears in corn gathering and we just cooked a little better dinner. Some meat as I have described, maybe a molasses cake with the dried apple filling and frosting. One or two or three of the many vegetables in storage, canned or dried, and the usual dish of pickles, preserves, canned berries, or peaches, on the table."

Extract from Monette Young's book

Come Ye Thankful People, Come

**Come, ye thankful people, come,
Raise the song of harvest home;
All is safely gathered in,
Ere the winter storms begin.
God our Maker doth provide
For our wants to be supplied;
Come to God's own temple, come,
Raise the song of harvest home.**

**All the world is God's own field,
Fruit unto His praise to yield;
Wheat and tares together sown
Unto joy or sorrow grown.
First the blade and then the ear,
Then the full corn shall appear;
Lord of harvest, grant that we
Wholesome grain and pure may be.**

Words by Henry Alford, 1844 Usually Sung to the tune St. George's Windsor by George Elvey, 1858

To hear this hymn, click on:
["Come Ye Thankful People, Come"](#)

Events, Groups, and Sites of Genealogical Interest

ANNUAL HERITAGE FESTIVAL

AT THE BAKER BLOCK MUSEUM

Corner of Hwy 189 & State Rd. 4. Baker, FL

Be sure to mark your calendars for the Annual Heritage Festival on **Saturday, November 5th**. It will be held from 9 AM to 4 PM and will feature: Pine Needle Basketry, Powder Horns and Knives, Fried Pork Skins, Local Honey, Native American history and artifacts, Live Music. Over 50 vendor booths!



2011 FSGS Annual Conference

November 11th and 12th
Sheraton Orlando North Hotel
600 Lake Destiny Drive – Maitland, FL

Conference Topics: "Finding the Maiden Names of Your Female Ancestors", "The War of 1812 and Its Genealogical Consequences", "Migrations 1607-1850", and "Newspaper Genealogy."

For more information about the conference, including the speakers and topics for the breakout sessions, and hotel information, go to <http://www.flsgs.org/aem.php?eid=2>

The Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida

Will host a free lecture, *The 4 Gs and the Importance of Your Family's Health Heritage*, with Nurse Case Manager and Author, Charlene H. Grafton, on **Wednesday, November 16 at 12:00 p.m., 115 Westview Ave., Valparaiso, FL**. Ms. Grafton will share the basics of genetic inheritance and will talk about the 4 Gs: **Genealogy, Genes, Genomics and Gender**. Take part in a traits survey, discover why children resemble their parents and learn how genetic inheritance follows rules in this fun and interactive presentation.

This lecture is free and open to the public. SPACE IS LIMITED. Please call to reserve a seat. (850) 678-2615

2nd Showing - Documentary, "Niceville: A Fish Story"

Due to the overwhelming response, the *Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida* will hold a 2nd showing of the documentary film, "Niceville: A Fish Story", on **Saturday, Nov. 12 at 7 p.m.** The film created by Stray Dog Productions, reflects on the history of Niceville and Valparaiso during the 1920's, the mullet fishing industry, its struggles through the years and the beginnings of the world's largest air force base. This film is not yet available for sale. Popcorn will be served and drinks will be available.

Space is limited, doors open at 6:30 p.m. A \$5 donation will be collected to benefit the *Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida*.



Letter to the Editor

From: Linda Lash
Sent: October 23, 2011

I was reading your GSOC March 4, 2011 newsletter about the early families of Galliver, Florida and did not see the name Samuel Lash. According to the WWI draft registration card, he was a school teacher in Galliver, Florida. Do you have any information on Samuel McGee Lash that you could share?

Thank you,
Linda Lash

Editor's Note: *If anyone can provide Ms. Lash with information about Samuel McGee Lash, please let me know and I'll send it on to her. - Jim Young*

The Okaloosa News Crestview, Fla. January 21, 1916

Notice Of Intention to Incorporate The Town of Crestview, Okaloosa County, Florida.

NOTICE is hereby given that we the undersigned citizens, residing in Section 17, Township 3 North, Range 23 West, Tallahassee Meridian, will meet at the Congregational church, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Tuesday, the 22nd day of February 1916 for the purpose of incorporating ourselves into a Municipal Form of Government and to select officers according to the Laws and Constitution of the State of Florida.

The proposed territory to be incorporated being described as follows:

All of Section 17, Township 3 North, Range 23 West, Tallahassee Meridian.

Signers:

W.H. Mapoles
W. C. Blackwell
W. G. Wallace
J. A. Moore
L. E. Bowers
W. R. White
Tom Gibson
A. V. Powell
C.H. Griffith
W. E. Webb
W. T. Cutts
J. G. Perryman
E. R. Marshburn, M.D.

J. H. Nelson
W. A. Douglass
J. W. Bowers
H. Frater
R. J. Diamond
W. T. Mathis
J. E. Jones
D. P. Powell
F. C. Webb
L. Bush
J. E. Brasher
W. H. DeLacy, M D

2011 NOT-FOR-PROFIT CORPORATION ANNUAL REPORT		FILED Feb 12, 2011 Secretary of State	
DOCUMENT# 735511			
Entity Name: GENEALOGICAL SOCIETY OF OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA, INC.			
Current Principal Place of Business:	New Principal Place of Business:		
1513 MYRTLEWOOD LANE NICEVILLE, FL 32578 US			
Current Mailing Address:	New Mailing Address:		
PO BOX 1175 FT. WALTON BCH, FL 32548 US			
FBI Number: 51-0261772	FBI Number Applied For ()	FBI Number Not Applicable ()	Certificate of Status Desired ()
Name and Address of Current Registered Agent:	Name and Address of New Registered Agent:		
BASCH, EYMARD R 1513 MYRTLEWOOD LANE NICEVILLE, FL 32578 US			
The above named entity submits this statement for the purpose of changing its registered office or registered agent, or both, in the State of Florida.			
SIGNATURE: _____ Electronic Signature of Registered Agent Date			
OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS:			
Title: PRES	Name: FLANAGAN, MALCOLM Address: 1223 DEERWOOD DRIVE City-St-Zip: MIRAMAR BEACH, FL 32550 US		
Title: 1 VP	Name: ELLIOTT, DONNA Address: 298 BULLOCK BLVD City-St-Zip: NICEVILLE, FL 32578 US		
Title: 2 VP	Name: SANCZ, LORNA Address: 6130 SEASLEY ROAD City-St-Zip: CRESTVIEW, FL 32536 US		
Title: ASGC	Name: MARTELL, MICHAEL Address: 6130 SEASLEY ROAD City-St-Zip: CRESTVIEW, FL 32536		
Title: CSOC	Name: YOUNG, JAMES Address: 1014 ASPEN COURT City-St-Zip: FORT WALTON BEACH, FL 32547		
Title: TRES	Name: BASCH, EYMARD Address: 1513 MYRTLEWOOD LANE City-St-Zip: NICEVILLE, FL 32578		
I hereby certify that the information indicated on this report or supplemental report is true and accurate and that my electronic signature shall have the same legal effect as if made under oath; that I am an officer or director of the corporation or the receiver or trustee empowered to execute this report as required by Chapter 617, Florida Statutes, and that my name appears above, or on an attachment with all other like empowered.			
SIGNATURE: EYMARD BASCH		TRES	02/12/2011
Electronic Signature of Signing Officer or Director			Date

The GSOC is a Not-For-Profit Florida Corporation



News Note

The 1940 Census will be released online to the public on April 2, 2012, in digital form at no cost.

Check the website

www.archives.gov/research/census/1940

for more information.

GSOC INFORMATION

Officers for 2011

President, Malcolm Flanagan
1st Vice President (Programs), Donna Elliott
2nd Vice President (Membership), Lorna Sainz
2nd Vice President (Membership) Asst, Carol Lessard
Treasurer, Bob Basch
Recording Secretary, Mike Martell
Recording Secretary Assistant, Frances Hoge
Corresponding Secretary, Jim Young
Immediate Past President & Journal Editor, Beverly Gross
Historian, Sue Basch
Genealogist, Margaret Harris
Publicity Chairperson, Pat Pruett
Webmaster & Newsletter Editor, Jim Young
(Elected, Appointed, and Ex Officio positions)

Officers for 2012

President, Donna Elliott
1st Vice President (Programs), Ken Elliott
2nd Vice President (Membership), Sue Basch
2nd Vice President (Membership) Asst, Carol Lessard
Treasurer, Bob Basch,
Recording Secretary, Mary Walther
Corresponding Secretary, Jim Young
Immediate Past President, Malcolm Flanagan
Journal Editor, Beverly Gross
Historian, Sue Basch
Genealogist, Margaret Harris
Publicity Chairperson, Pat Pruett
Webmaster & Newsletter Editor, Jim Young

Addresses

P.O. Box 1175, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549-1175

Web Site: <http://www.rootsweb.com/~flocgs>

Email: gsocokaloosa@yahoo.com

Newsletter Editor: youngjmy@cox.net

Meetings and Membership

Regular meetings of the GSOC are held at the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida, 115 Westview Avenue, Valparaiso, FL, at 10 AM on the second Saturday of each month. There is no admission charge and all are welcome. The meetings are usually followed by an optional Dutch treat lunch at a nearby restaurant.

Annual membership dues are \$24 for an individual and \$35 for an individual and spouse at the same address. If you would like to become a member, want to renew your membership, or want to update your membership record, please go to the GSOC web site and get one of the appropriate forms.

The Journal

The GSOC Journal, *A Journal of Northwest Florida*, is published once each year. The 2011 issue, Volume XXXII, Issue 100, will be published in November 2011.

The Newsletter

The GSOC Newsletter is published on or before the first Friday of each month. Suggestions for articles are welcome.

The editor, Jim Young, can be contacted by phone at 850 862-8642 or by email at youngjmy@cox.net. Letters to the editor are welcome and may be published.

The Web Site

The GSOC web site is hosted by Rootsweb at:

<http://www.rootsweb.com/~flocgs>

The site is updated frequently and contains information about future GSOC meetings, minutes of past meetings, copies of the newsletters, articles and items of genealogical and historical interest, and much more.



The symbol on the left is the QR code for the address of the GSOC web site. Scanning this symbol with properly equipped mobile devices will connect that device to the GSOC website.



Arrow indicates the door to the room used for GSOC meetings at the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida



Map showing the location (A) of the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida, Valparaiso, Florida



Our next gathering will be on Saturday, November 12, at the Fred Gannon Rocky Bayou State Park east of Niceville in conjunction with Pioneer Day there. There will be no formal GSOC meeting, but we will have a table with information about our Society.

Pioneer Day hours are 10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.

Park admission is free for this event.

Directions: From Niceville, go east on highway 20 across the Rocky Bayou bridge. Look for the park sign on the left. Coming from the east, look for the park sign on the right before reaching the bridge.

**Genealogical Society of
Okaloosa County (GSOC)**
P.O. Box 1175
Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549-1175

