

THE GSOC NEWSLETTER

THE GENEALOGICAL
SOCIETY OF OKALOOSA
COUNTY, FLORIDA

OCTOBER 4, 2013

Next GSOC Meeting October 12, 2013

Jim Young, GSOC Newsletter editor and Webmaster, will present the program at our October meeting. He will demonstrate how photographs, especially the vintage ones we find during our genealogical research, can be improved by using free software. In addition, he will discuss how the Newsletter and the GSOC web site are created and maintained.

An article on page 6 in this newsletter includes information about techniques which will be demonstrated at the meeting. The programs that he will use in the demonstrations are also listed and instructions on how to obtain them is included.

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GSOC Meeting Minutes September 14, 2013

Submitted by Donna Elliott, President

Baker Block Museum, Baker, FL

President Donna Elliott called the meeting to order at 10:00 AM and welcomed six guests and twelve members.

Due to keeping the business portion of the meeting short, Donna suggested that the August minutes be approved at the October meeting, along with the minutes for this meeting.

Officer and Committee Reports were also omitted from this meeting.

Old Business: (1) Voting on the Proposed Amendment to By-Laws, Article VI, Section 1 was deferred until the October meeting. (2) Election of Officers. The proposed slate and nominations from the floor will be presented at the October meeting, with elections to be held in November, and the installation in December.

New Business: None

Announcements: (1) The October 12 meeting will be at Heritage Museum in Valparaiso. Jim Young will present a program on how to improve digitized photographs, newspaper clippings, etc. by using free computer tools. (2) The November 9 meeting will be a field trip to Pensacola for an all-day seminar by genealogist Megan Smoleyak. The fee is \$40.00. A carpool will be formed. (3) The Bay County Genealogical Society Fall Seminar will be October 19 at the Bay County Library. Donna will send out information.

The business meeting adjourned at 10:15 AM.

Program: Jamey Broxson, treasurer and Baker Block Museum volunteer, gave an overview of the various collections, records, and resources available for genealogy research, answered questions, and opened up the outbuildings for individual tours.

Lunch Plans: Thirteen members and guests enjoyed lunch at the Gator Café.

Recently Received Publications from Other Societies

These and all other publications received are available for review in the History Room of the Fort Walton Beach Public Library.

Oklahoma Genealogical Society Quarterly, Oklahoma City, OK, Vol. 58, No. 3, Sept 2013, 48 pages

American Spirit, Daughters of the American Revolution, Washington, D.C., Vol. 147, No. 5, Sept/Oct 2013, 50 pages

Genealogical Gazette, Quarterly, Southwest Georgia Genealogical Society, Inc., Albany GA, Vol. 31, No. 3, Aug 2013, 48 pages

The Upper Cumberland Researcher, Upper Cumberland Genealogical Association, Inc., Cookeville, TN, Vol. XXXVIII, No. 2, Summer 2013, 28 pages

Pea River Trails, Pea River Historical & Genealogical Society, Enterprise, AL, Vol. 38, No. 2, Summer 2013, 35 pages

Kinfolks, Southwest Louisiana Genealogical Society, Inc., Lake Charles, LA, Vol. 37, No. 3, Sept 2013, 38 pages

The Coweta Courier, Coweta County Genealogical Society, Inc., Grantville, GA, Vol. 33, No. 1, Fall 2013, 26 pages

Southern Echoes, Augusta Genealogical Society, Inc., Augusta, GA, Vol. XXXV, No. 1, Sept 2013, 12 pages

The Searcher, Southern California Genealogical Society, Burbank, CA, Fall 2013, Vol. 50, No. 4, 38 pages

Tennessee Ancestors, East Tennessee Historical Society, Knoxville, TN, Received Sept 2013, Dated August 2012, Vol. 28, No. 2, 70 pages

Rationing During World War II

from Wikipedia and other sources

The United States didn't have food rationing in World War I, but it became necessary during World War II. In the summer of 1941 the Office of Price Administration (OPA) warned Americans of potential gasoline, steel, aluminum, and electricity shortages. It believed that as factories converted to military production and began consuming many critical supplies, rationing would become necessary if the country entered the war.

Of major concern for all parts of the country was a shortage of rubber for tires since the Japanese quickly conquered the rubber-producing regions of Southeast Asia. Most of the world's supply of natural rubber came from rubber tree plantations in Southeast Asia, which were quickly occupied by the Japanese in the first months of 1942. Although synthetic rubber had been invented in the years preceding the war, it had been unable to compete with natural rubber commercially, so the USA did not have enough manufacturing capacity at the start of the war to make synthetic rubber. Factories converting to



military production needed every scrap of rubber they could find, and citizens were asked to turn in old tires, raincoats, gloves, garden hoses, and rubber shoes for recycling. New tires became almost impossible to buy, and people tell stories of lining the insides of their tires with newspaper to make them last longer.

Throughout the war, the rationing of gasoline was motivated by a desire to conserve rubber as much as by a desire to conserve gasoline. Tires were the first item to be rationed and the OPA ordered the temporary end of tire sales on 11 December 1941 while it created tire ration boards around the country. By 5 January 1942 the boards were ready. Each received a monthly allotment of tires based on the number of local vehicle registrations, and allocated them to applicants based on OPA rules.

The War Production Board (WPB) ordered the temporary end of all civilian automobile sales on 1 January 1942, leaving dealers with one half million unsold cars. Ration

boards grew in size as they began evaluating automobile sales in February (only certain professions, such as doctors and clergymen, qualified to purchase the remaining inventory of new automobiles), typewriters in March, and bicycles in May. Automobile factories stopped manufacturing civilian models by early February 1942 and converted to producing tanks, aircraft, weapons, and other military products, with the United States government as the only customer. By June 1942 companies also stopped manufacturing for civilians metal office furniture, radios, phonographs, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, washing machines, and sewing machines.

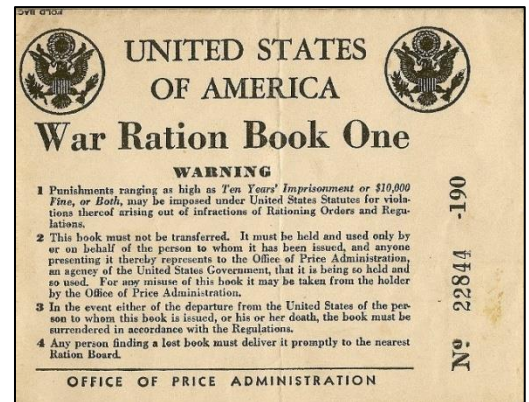
The first of the ration books, War Ration Book One (also known as the "Sugar Book" were distributed to civilians on 4 May 1942

through more than 100,000 distributors (school teachers, PTA groups, and other volunteers.) A national speed

limit of 35 miles per hour was imposed to save fuel and rubber for tires. Later that month volunteers again helped distribute gasoline cards beginning in the Atlantic and Pacific Northwest states. To get the required ration stamps, one had to appear before a local War Price and Rationing Board. Each person in a household received a ration book, including babies and small children who qualified for canned milk not available to others. To receive a gasoline ration card, a person had to certify a need for gasoline and ownership of no more than five tires. All tires in excess of five per driver were confiscated

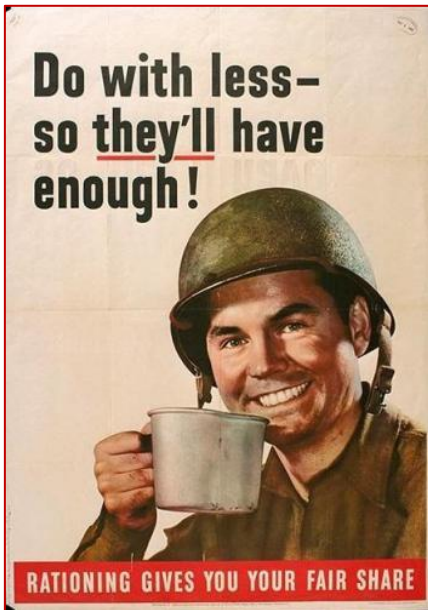


for truckers. Lastly, X stickers on cars entitled the holder



to unlimited supplies and were the highest priority in the system. Ministers of Religion, police, firemen, and civil defense workers were in this category. A scandal erupted when 200 Congressmen received these X stickers.

As of 1 March 1942, dog food could no longer be sold in tin cans, and manufacturers switched to dehydrated



versions. As of 1 April 1942, anyone wishing to purchase a new toothpaste tube (then made from metal), had to turn in an empty one. Sugar was the first consumer commodity rationed. All sales of sugar were stopped on 27 April 1942 and were resumed on 5 May with a ration of one half pound per person per week, half of normal consumption. Bakeries, ice cream makers, and other

commercial users received rations of about 70% of normal usage. Coffee was rationed nationally on 29 November 1942 to one pound every five weeks, about half of normal consumption, in part because of German U-boat attacks on shipping from Brazil. By the end of 1942, ration coupons were used for nine other items. Typewriters, gasoline, bicycles, footwear, silk, nylon, fuel oil, stoves, meat, lard, shortening, oils, cheese, butter, margarine, processed foods (canned, bottled, and frozen), dried fruits, canned milk, firewood, coal, jam, jelly, and fruit butter were rationed by November 1943. Many retailers welcomed rationing because they were already experiencing shortages of many items due to rumors and panics, such as flashlights and batteries after Pearl Harbor.

Scarce medicines such as penicillin were rationed by triage officers in the US military during World War II. Civilian hospitals received only small amounts of penicillin during the war, because it was not mass produced for civilian use until after the war. A triage panel at each hospital decided which patients would receive the penicillin.

Many levels of rationing went into effect. Some items, such as sugar, were distributed evenly based on the number of people in a household. Other items, like gasoline or fuel oil, were rationed only to those who could justify a need. Restaurant owners and other merchants were accorded more availability, but had to collect ration stamps to restock their supplies. In exchange for used ration stamps, ration boards delivered certificates to restaurants and merchants to authorize procurement of more products.

Home-canned goods were exempted from the limits imposed by rationing, and victory gardeners were urged to grow enough fruits and vegetables to put aside for winter. Government pamphlets and agents of state agricultural extension services taught them how to can produce at home.

The work of issuing ration books and exchanging used stamps for certificates was handled by some 5,500 local ration boards of mostly volunteer workers selected by local officials. Each ration stamp had a generic drawing of an airplane, gun, tank, aircraft carrier, ear of wheat, fruit, etc. and a serial number. Some stamps also had alphabetic lettering. The kind and amount of rationed commodities were not specified on most of the stamps and were not defined until later when local newspapers published, for example, that beginning on a specified date, one airplane stamp was required (in addition to cash) to buy one pair of shoes and one stamp number 30 from ration book four was required to buy five pounds of sugar. The commodity amounts changed from time to time depending on availability. Red stamps were used to ration meat and butter, and blue stamps were used to ration processed foods.

To enable making change for ration stamps, the government issued "red point" tokens to be given in change for red stamps, and "blue point" tokens in change for blue stamps. The red and blue tokens were about the size of dimes (16 mm) and were made of thin compressed wood fiber material, because metals were in short supply.

There was a black market in stamps. To prevent this, the OPA ordered vendors not to accept stamps that they themselves did not tear out of books. Buyers, however, circumvented this by saying (sometimes accurately since the books were not well-made) that the stamps had "fallen out." In actuality, they may have acquired stamps from other family members or friends, or the black market. As a result of the rationing, all forms of Automobile racing, including the Indianapolis 500 were banned. Sightseeing driving was also banned. In some regions breaking the gas rationing

was so prevalent that night courts were set up to handle the number of violators caught.



Rationing was finally ended in 1946.

World War II on the Home Front

The grim years of the Great Depression began to fade as ramped up production in the early 1940s to support the global war that was coming created jobs which allowed American workers to buy goods which had previously been out of their reach. But the desires generated by increased earnings butted up against shortages of every consumable as industry focused its energies on armaments. Instead, consumers were urged to save and, to encourage them, a vision of a post-war world of plenty was disseminated through advertising campaigns which spread the government's propaganda messages.

A social worker whose husband was in the army, explained, 'I remember an ad in which people were shown as pigs because they seemed to want so much. To me, it was wanting to have things for the first time in their lives. They wanted to be able to enjoy life a little more, even get a house in the suburbs. These were people who lived through the Depression, as children, many of them. I guess you'd say a new middle class came into being.' The privations Americans had put up with during the Depression and now during the war shaped their post-war desires.



What most Americans wanted was their own home. Given the overcrowding in the cities and the state of disrepair of both city and rural housing, it was not surprising. One young lady married an Army pilot who was sent to Idaho. The housing shortage meant that people would rent virtually any habitable space, and she and her husband squeezed into the top floor of a house with another couple, sharing a bathroom, kitchen and a sitting room on the landing. Then her husband was posted to Nevada, where they ended up living in what had been a miner's shack. They had an old iron stove in the kitchen which was both oven and water heater, and the "refrigerator" was a wooden crate attached to the outside of the kitchen accessible through a window that opened inward. On very cold nights milk and produce froze. They were fortunate in that they had a bathroom in a lean-to built on the side of the shack. Theirs was one of only thirty bathtubs in the whole town and she would invite the other wives over for a bath.

In May 1943 an opinion poll found that rationing and wartime food shortages had barely made any impact on American meals. Two-thirds of the women surveyed

asserted that their diet had changed very little since the introduction of rationing, and three-quarters of the women acknowledged that the size of their meals had stayed the same. The minimal impact that rationing had on American eating habits is revealed by the passing comment of a woman from New York, who noted that coffee rationing, which cut consumption from three cups to one a day, was 'the wartime measure to have affected one the most'. The food privations inflicted on American civilians by the war were minimal compared to those suffered by civilians in all other combatant nations. As one US soldier acknowledged to his English hostess: 'if American women had had to put up with half as much as you have they would have made a terrific fuss'. As it was they still complained a great deal.

After the Japanese attack there was outrage and anger and a sense that the United States had to win. But there was ambivalence about the sacrifices American civilians were willing to make. Many could see that agriculture was booming and food was plentiful and they did not believe that rationing was really necessary. The Americans' natural suspicion of government made them question the government's motives for implementing the system. One soldier's wife commented sourly that she thought it 'was a patriotic ploy to keep our enthusiasm at fever pitch'.

Housewives resented the favorable distribution of sugar to commercial bakeries. This made them more reliant on bought cakes and denied them the homely activity of baking. Intermittent shortages of foodstuffs followed by sudden gluts of the same foods shook housewives' faith in the rationing system. In the spring of 1943 potatoes disappeared from city shops. The army had used up the winter reserve stocks. A few weeks later there were so many potatoes no one knew what to do with them. Eggs followed a similar pattern in the autumn – disappearing, only to return in the spring of 1944 in excess. These food shortages were certainly not serious, as they were in Germany's cities where even basic foods became unavailable, leaving the inhabitants without enough food to sustain their energy and health. But they were unsettling and inconvenient. In addition, half of the black women employed as maids and cooks deserted their employers for better paid war work, leaving their former mistresses to cope with only the assistance of recipe books and filled with the resentful sense that the proper order of life had been thoroughly upset.



The food around which American civilians' dissatisfaction with rationing centered was red meat. Red meat, preferably beef, was highly valued as a prime source of energy, especially for the working man, and its presence on a plate helped to define the food as a proper meal. But during the war most red meat, and especially steak,

disappeared into the army bases. Butchers continued to stock lower-quality cuts of red meat, pork, poultry and fish, and during the war Americans ate at least 2.5 pounds of meat per person per week. In comparison, Soviet workers were lucky to find a scrap of sausage in their canteen's cabbage soup and the British had to get by on



Offal

less than half the American ration. Also, a proportion of the pound of meat per week which British civilians received was often made up of corned beef or offal. American women did not take kindly to offal and few took the advice of the recipe books

designed to assist her in preparing this form of meat. Tongues, kidneys, liver, and tripe did not appear on many tables. Instead, they preferred to use 'stretchers' to make their meat go further and reduced waste by religiously using up leftovers.

There was plenty of meat available but it was not the kind American civilians craved, so it is not surprising that the black market in food was most active in the meat trade. During the war a large number of small slaughterhouses sprang up which traded locally and were able to evade the inspectors from the Office of Price Administration. They would buy livestock for slaughter above the ceiling price and then sell it on to black market distributors. Butchers would sell favored customers high quality steaks in the guise of 'pre-ground' hamburger which used up fewer ration points. In an attempt to persuade Americans to abide by the rules, Eleanor Roosevelt took the Home Front Pledge to always pay ration points in full. The food at the White House, which under the Roosevelts had never been good, was now used to set an example, and although the 'New York Times sympathised with the President for having to lunch on salt fish four days in a row' Eleanor insisted that this was only fitting in a time of war. In sympathy with the American public's dismay over coffee rationing Eleanor also cut the demitasse of coffee from the White House after-dinner ritual.



The American black market never got so out of hand that it was a threat to the economy, but the illegal meat trade was sufficiently active for it to threaten

the Department of Agriculture's ability to meet its supply commitments to Britain. The black market it grew in size throughout 1943 as enthusiasm for the war waned once the public realized that a speedy victory was beyond the

reach of the Allies. The attitude of Americans towards the black market signalled that both a consensus and social cohesion were weaker in wartime America. In contrast to Britain, where petty pilfering was justified with guilty defensiveness, many Americans viewed it with the triumphant sense that they had beaten the system. Others simply did not question it at all, taking small under-the-counter transactions for granted. One woman who was working as a riveter at the Douglas aircraft factory in California recalled, without any apparent guilt, how the friendly woman at the grocery store would slip extra goods into her bag. 'When I'd get home, I'd have three or four things on my bill that had not been mentioned out loud. I'd have a carton of cigarettes, maybe a couple of pounds of oleo or there may have been five pounds of sugar. I never knew what I was going to have.'

The advertising generated during the war created an image of the meaning of victory as the freedom to indulge in all those luxuries which Americans had been denied during the war. In 1943 Norman Rockwell in the *Saturday Evening Post* illustrated the four freedoms which Roosevelt had mentioned in his State of the Union address to Congress on 6 January 1941. Rockwell depicted the



freedom from fear, freedom of speech, freedom of worship, and freedom from want, with images of ordinary Americans going about their everyday lives: parents checking on their sleeping children, a man speaking at a town meeting, a congregation at prayer in a church and a

family seated around a table laden with food. The private, homely nature of the paintings reinforced the widespread notion that the grand ideals of freedom and democracy which Americans were fighting to defend were embodied in the details of the American way of life.

Most particularly they appeared to be symbolized by an American family sitting down to eat a huge Thanksgiving turkey. Rockwell noted in his autobiography that this picture of abundance caused a certain amount of resentment among Europeans living in conditions of austerity, who were able to read the message of American superiority encoded in the image of plentiful food.

Adapted from THE TASTE OF WAR by Lizzie Collingham.

The October GSOC Meeting Program: Improving Vintage Photographs

The program for the October GSOC meeting will be a presentation to discuss and demonstrate how many vintage photographs, such as those often found in genealogical research, can be improved by the use of relatively simple computer programs which either come with the computer operating system or can be obtained at no cost.

Digital enhancement of photographs obviously requires that they be available in digital form and the presentation will begin with a discussion of scanning. Once they are available in digital form, they often need to be straightened and cropped and the size adjusted. The image brightness and contrast may need to be changed and the overall image may be able to be sharpened. An easy-to-use freeware program that allows these to be done will be demonstrated.

Many of these photos may have defects which can be corrected or, at least, minimized, and some techniques for doing this will also be demonstrated.



The photograph above was used in an article written by a GSOC member which was published in our newsletter a while back. The one on the left is how the photo appeared after it had been straightened and cropped. The one on the right illustrates how some of the defects in the original were minimized.

Techniques that can be used to improve images scanned from newspaper photographs will also be discussed.

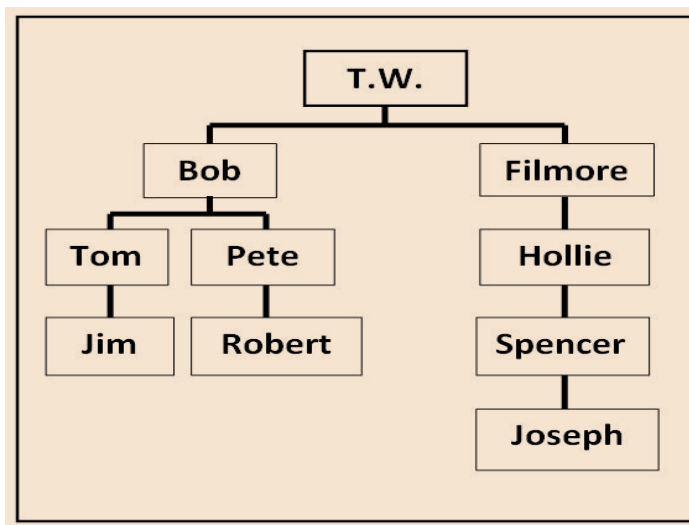
The computer programs that will be used include an image editor program called **Irfanview** which is highly recommended and widely used. It is freeware. Another is the Microsoft **Paint** program which is normally found on all computers with Microsoft operating systems. The **PrtScrn utility** is a valuable tool, and its use will be demonstrated. An enhanced version of the Microsoft Paint program, called **Paint.NET**, is another valuable freeware tool and it, too, will be demonstrated.

The benefits and risks of downloading free software will be discussed.

Irfanview, the recommended **Irfanview add-ons**, and **Paint.NET** have been made available for GSOC members to safely download at www.youngj.us/GSOC.html

A Mathematical Way to Determine 'Cousinship'

This is best illustrated by an example. To determine the degree of kin of two people, first find their common ancestor. In this example, taken from my family, T.W. is the common ancestor of all those shown. Two of his sons, Bob and Filmore, are the second generation. His grandsons Tom, Pete, and Hollie are in the third generation. His great grandsons Jim, Robert, and Spencer are in the fourth generation; and his great great grandson Joseph is in the fifth generation.



To determine the degree of kinship between Jim and Joseph, we determine the "scores" of Jim and of Joseph by counting one point for each "grand" and one point for each "great" in the chain up to the common ancestor.

For Jim, his father Tom isn't counted (since he is neither Jim's grandfather nor his great grandfather); his grandfather Bob gives one point, and his great grandfather T.W. gives one point. Total score for Jim is 2. For Joseph, his father Spencer isn't counted. His grandfather Hollie gives one point, his great grandfather Filmore gives one point, and his great great grandfather T.W. gives one point. Total score for Joseph is 3 points.

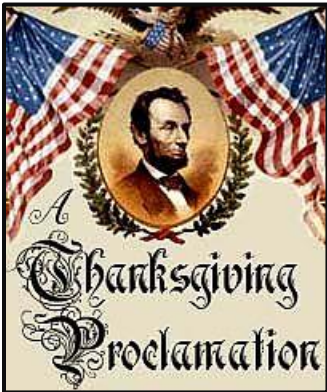
The scores are 2 for Jim and 3 for Joseph. The smallest of the two scores is the type of cousin: 2 is the smallest, so they are second cousins. The difference between the two scores is the degree of "removal". In this case, $3-2=1$. So the degree of removal is one and Jim and Joseph are second cousins, once removed. (The degree of removal indicates the generational difference.)

For Jim and Robert, their common ancestor is Bob. Using Bob as the ancestor, Jim's score is 1 and Robert's score is 1, so they are first cousins. Since the difference $(1-1=0)$ is zero, they are in the same generation and are ordinary first cousins. By the same process, Tom and Pete are first cousins of the same generation of Hollie.

Civil War Sesquicentennial

Selected Highlights of October 1863

<http://blueandgraytrail.com>



October 3 President Lincoln calls for a national day of Thanksgiving at the end of November.

October 5 Joe Wheeler cuts the railroad between Nashville and Chattanooga at Stones River. The loss is a major blow to the besieged Army of the Cumberland.

October 5 A torpedo attack on the USS New Ironsides by the CSS David in Charleston Harbor damages the ship, but the New Ironsides remains on duty, without repair until May, 1864.

October 6 President Davis heads south from Richmond on a trip to South Carolina and North

October 9 Robert E. Lee [CS] and the Army of Northern Virginia crosses the Rapidan in an attempt to outflank the Army of the Potomac.

October 10 George Meade [US] withdraws to the Rappahannock River

October 11 Heavy skirmishing breaks out across a wide front in Virginia as the Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac clash between the Rappahannock and Rapidan Rivers

October 13 President Davis approves Braxton Bragg's request to relieve Major General Daniel Harvey Hill [CS] of duty.

October 13 Peace Democrat Clement Vallandigham is defeated by Unionist John Brough, a war Democrat running on the Republican ticket

October 14 Battle of Bristol Station. A. P. Hill strikes George Meade as he withdraws to the Rappahannock River. Meade had strongly fortified his rear guard defenses, easily repelling Hill's corps.

October 17 As Ulysses S. Grant travels to Louisville, KY, Secretary of War Edwin Stanton boards the train in Indianapolis, IN with orders for him to assume command of the Military Division of the Mississippi.

October 19 In an all-cavalry battle, J. E. B. Stuart [CS] routed Judson Kilpatrick [US] in the battle of Buckland Mills (sometimes called the Buckland Races)

October 19 William Rosecrans is relieved of duty. General Grant replaces him as commander of the Army of the Cumberland with George Thomas

October 21 Ulysses S. Grant leaves Bridgeport, AL to assume command of the troops in Chattanooga. The only road is a muddy wash with a horrible stench from the dead mules lying on either side. This was the road Rosecrans was using to supply his troops.

October 23 Ulysses S. Grant arrives in Chattanooga, Tennessee and immediately begins working on securing a better supply line to the city.

October 23 Leonidas Polk is relieved of duty by President Davis

October 24 General Grant, in Chattanooga, approves the plan of "Baldy" Smith to open a "Cracker Line" between Chattanooga and the railhead at Stevenson,

October 25 Battle of Pine Bluff Arkansas.

October 26 Battle of Brown's Ferry. Troops under William Hazen [US] secured a beachhead on the southern bank of the Tennessee River. "Baldy" Smith [US] built a pontoon bridge over the Tennessee and Joseph Hooker [US] took the Little Tennessee Valley

October 27 The second major bombardment of Fort Sumter. The three days of pounding artillery will be the heaviest in the siege of Charleston.

October 28-29 Battle of Wauhatchie. In a rare nighttime assault, James Longstreet [CS] battles John Geary [US] just west of Lookout Mountain

The Cracker Line was opened up in the fall of 1863 to supply the starving and suffering men of the Union Armies of the Cumberland and Tennessee. When U.S. Grant replaced William Rosecrans in Chattanooga, the first thing he did was to open a supply line running past Wauhatchie and into North Alabama to Bridgeport via Brown's Ferry. The volume of supplies shipped to Chattanooga increased every day thereafter. The spirits of the Yanks rose along with the supply of good ole army hard tack crackers and fat back. The supply line soon took on the name of its most frequently transported item, hard tack crackers.

October 28 General O. O. Howard reaches Brown's Ferry, Tennessee from Stevenson, AL, opening the famous Cracker Line

October 29 First supplies along the Cracker Line reach Chattanooga

October 29 Jefferson Davis grants Nathan Bedford Forrest's request for an independent command in north Mississippi and west Tennessee. This frees him from Braxton Bragg.

Events, Groups, and Sites of GSOC Interest

West Florida Genealogical Society Saturday, October 5, 2013 West Florida Genealogy Library 5740 N. 9th Ave., Pensacola, FL

850-494-7373 Time: 10:00 AM

Speaker: Margo Stringfield

Topic: St. Michael's Cemetery : Crossroads of Pensacola's past from Spanish times to today.

Mrs. Stringfield is a research archaeologist at UWF with a special interest in the history and archaeology of Colonial West Florida. She is the principal archaeologist for historic St. Michael's Cemetery and the author of *Historic Pensacola* published in 2009.

Contact Cynthia Dean 850-432-7072 cgdean@bellsouth.net

Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida Saturday, October 5, 2013

Wine Tasting to benefit the Museum

Spend time with family and friends at the *Compass Rose – On the Bayou Wine Tasting*, Saturday, October 5, 2pm – 4pm. Enjoy Food, Wine, a Silent Auction and live Native American flute music from local musician Terri D. Proceeds to benefit the *Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida*. Tickets \$20, available at www.heritage-museum.org, 850-678-2615, Compass Rose or the Museum.

Location: Compass Rose, 303 Glen Avenue, Valparaiso (850) 389-2125

Cost: \$20; \$15 for Museum Members Become a NEW Member for \$50 and get two tickets Free.

Bay County Genealogical Society October 19, 2013

The BCGS Annual Fall Seminar

Bay County Library, 898 West 11th St., Panama City, FL

Please pre-register due to limited seating. Prices include the seminar, lunch, drinks, and snacks. Cost: \$15 (BCGS Member), \$20 (non-member), \$30 (new members only, includes 2014 dues.)

Theme: 21st Century Genealogy Research Tools.

8:30 – 9:00 Registration & check in;

9:00-11:35 Morning Program;

11:35-12:20 BBQ Lunch;

12:20-3:30 Afternoon Program.

Topics:

The Family Jewels in Your Genes

The Top 10 Breakthrough Technologies

Timelines: How to Make Sense of all that Research
Using Library Online Resources & Interlibrary Loan

Contacts: Janice Cronan 850-647-3105

and Judy Bennett 850-215-1579

Please make checks payable and mail to:

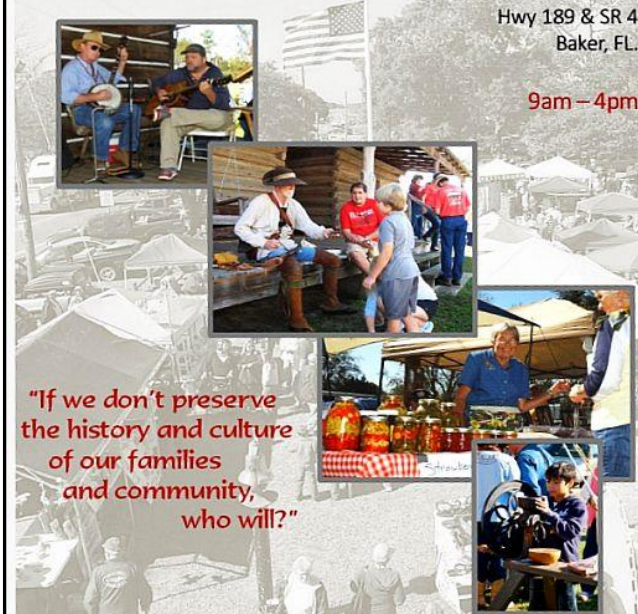
BCGS, P.O. Box 662, Panama City, FL 32402-0662

North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc. - bakerblockmuseum.org Saturday
November 2, 2013

Baker Heritage Festival

Baker Block Museum
Hwy 189 & SR 4
Baker, FL.

9am – 4pm



"If we don't preserve the history and culture of our families and community, who will?"

West Florida Genealogical Society November 9, 2013

The WFGS Fall Seminar

Washington High School Auditorium,
6000 College Parkway, Pensacola, FL

Speaker: Megan Smolenyak - Popular genealogist, speaker and author of six books. Google her name for background.

Pre-Registration: WFGS Members: \$35.00; Non-Members: \$40.00; On site Registration (8-9 AM): \$40.00.

Continental Breakfast Included

8:00-8:50 Check In/Registration, Coffee, Donuts, etc.

8:50-9:00 Welcome and Introduction

9:00-11:30 Morning Program

11:30-12:45 Lunch (You're on your own)

12:45 4:00 Afternoon Program

Topics:

Right Annie, Wrong Annie

Trace Your Roots with DNA

Find That Obituary! Online Newspaper Research

Honoring Our Ancestors

Q&A Session, Book Signing

For more information, visit the WFGS web site:

<http://www.rootsweb.ancestry.com/~flwfgs/>

Click on 2013 Calendar. Scroll down to Nov. 9 for speaker's topics, map & directions and registration form.

GSOC INFORMATION

Officers for 2013

President, Donna Elliott (850 585-1739)
 1st VP (Programs), Ken Elliott (850 678-5452)
 2nd VP (Membership), Sue Basch (850 865-6637)
 2nd VP (Membership) Asst, Carol Lessard (850 678-4567)
 Treasurer, Bob Basch (850 897-3310)
 Recording Secretary, Pat Pruett (850 678-2023)
 Asst Recording Secretary, Frances Hoge
 Corresponding Secretary, Jim Young (850 862-8642)
Immediate Past President, Malcolm Flanagan
Journal Editor, Malcolm Flanagan (850 217-9455)
Historian, TBD
Genealogist, Margaret Harris (margmarieh@cox.net)
Publicity Chairperson, TBD
Webmaster & Newsletter Editor, Jim Young (850 862-8642)

(Elected, Appointed, and Ex Officio positions)

Addresses

P.O. Box 1175, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549-1175
 Web Site: <http://www.rootswest.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 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 Journal

The GSOC Journal, *A Journal of Northwest Florida*, is published once each year. The 2012 issue, Volume XXXIV, Issue 101, was published and distributed in November 2012.

The Web Site

The GSOC web site is hosted by Rootswest at:
<http://www.rootswest.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.

Meeting Location



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

GSOC Publications

| | |
|---|---|
| Volume I (out of print), Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Florida 24 cemeteries east of the Yellow River & north of the Shoal River and I-10 | 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 (out of print), 1895-1915 Over 10,000 names with every-name index, 165 pages. | Out of print but available on CD, see below |
| The GSOC Publications Disk This compact disk (CD) contains <u>searchable</u> PDF files containing the books listed above: <i>Cemeteries of Okaloosa County, Volumes I, II, and III; Funeral Records of Okaloosa County; Santa Rosa County Marriages 1869-1906; and Walton County Marriages 1885-1915</i> | \$15.00 plus \$2.00 postage |

Please send your order information with your check to
GSOC, P.O. Box 1175, Fort Walton Beach, FL 32549-1175
 and mark your envelope "Book Sales"



The October GSOC meeting will be on Saturday, October 12th. The program will be a discussion and demonstraton by the GSOC Newsletter Editor and Webmaster Jim Young on how to use free computer programs to improve photographs, particularly vintage photos often found during our genealogical research. The meeting will begin at 10:00 A.M. at the Heritage Museum of Northwest Florida.

"Whatever you know, whatever you learn – Pass it On!"

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

