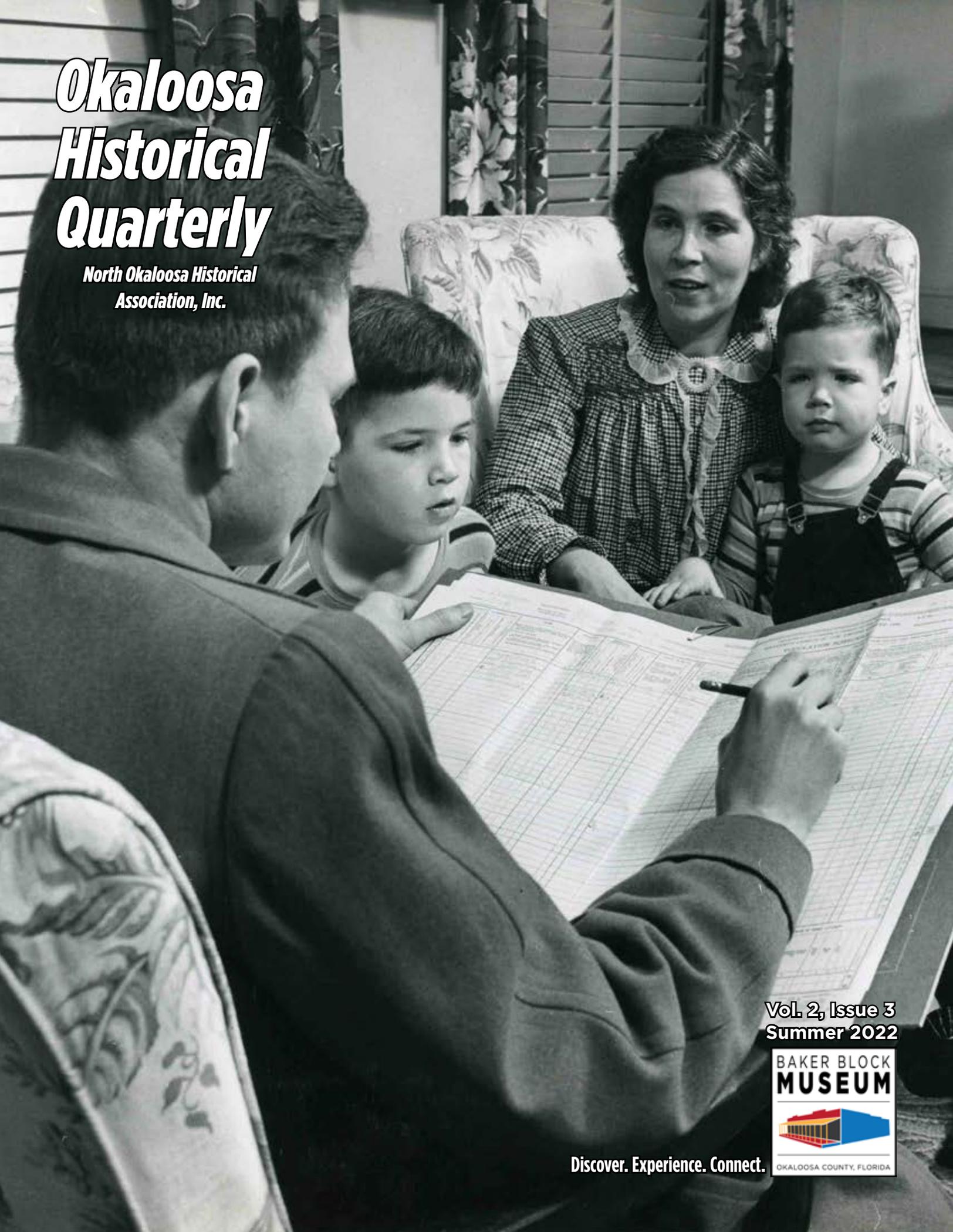


Okaloosa Historical Quarterly

*North Okaloosa Historical
Association, Inc.*



**Vol. 2, Issue 3
Summer 2022**

**BAKER BLOCK
MUSEUM**



OKALOOSA COUNTY, FLORIDA

Discover. Experience. Connect.



A U.S. Census enumerator, or census taker, assists a farmer with his census information in 1940.

Features

10

The Declaration of Independence

13

1950 Census information is released

18

Geographic center of the United States

20

Digitized Watergate trial records are now available



Summer 2022, Vol. 2, Issue 3

North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., Mission

The mission of the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., is to collect, preserve and promote the history of Okaloosa County, the northwest Florida panhandle and the surrounding communities.

CONTACT

Phone: 850-537-5714

Mail: P.O. Box 186
Baker, FL 32531

Email: bakermuseum@aol.com

Location:
1307 Georgia Ave.
Corner of State Road 4 and
Highway 189 in Baker

bakerblockmuseum.org

The Baker Block Museum is a 501(c)(3) non-profit organization of the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., and is managed by its Board of Directors.

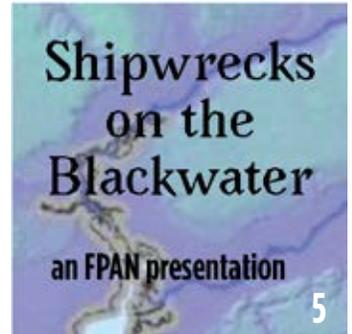
The *Okaloosa Historical Quarterly* is published by the North Okaloosa Historical Society, Inc., and is an authorized publication for distribution to Museum members and visitors. Contents of the *OHQ* is copyrighted, all rights reserved.

Items to be considered for the *OHQ* may be submitted to the Museum at P.O. Box 186, Baker, FL 32531 or emailed to bakermuseumnewsletter@gmail.com. Deadline for submission is March 15, June 15, Sept. 15, and Dec. 15 for consideration in the next quarterly issue. Articles received after the deadline will be considered for future use. All submissions will be edited for accuracy, clarity, brevity, and conformance with *OHQ* guidelines.

On the cover: A U.S. Census enumerator, or census taker, assists a farmer with his census information.

INSIDE

Disney Resorts	4
Shipwrecks	5
Museum News	6
Sponsors	12
Shop	22
Support	26
Heritage Day Applications	28
Events	31
Heritage Day	32



FOLLOW ON
bakerblockmuseum.org



3rd
Saturday
At the Baker Block Museum



COME JOIN PENSACOLA STATE UNIVERSITY'S
DR. BRIAN RUCKER
AS HE TAKES US THROUGH THE HISTORY OF THE

Worlds within the
WORLD

of the Walt Disney World
Resort Hotels

SATURDAY, July 16
AT 1:30 p.m.

IN THE
GENEALOGY/RESEARCH LIBRARY
AT THE
BAKER BLOCK MUSEUM

Copyrighted Material
Brian R. Rucker, Ph.D.

Worlds within the
WORLD

The Story of the
Walt Disney World Resort Hotels
1971-2021





FLORIDA PUBLIC
ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK

3rd
Saturday
At the Baker Block Museum



Shipwrecks on the Blackwater

Aug. 20, 1:30 p.m.
Baker Block Museum

Join us Saturday, August 20 for a discussion about
Shipwrecks on the Blackwater River, presented by the
Florida Public Archeology Network



Geo. T. Lock

MUSEUM NEWS

Baker Arts Festival

It took four tries over a three-year period, but the Museum was finally able to hold its first **Baker Arts Festival** April 16. It wasn't without a couple of tense moments when a thunderstorm passed over as things began to kick off about 9 a.m., but it blew by with just a few sprinkles. It was a good turnout for a first-time event with an estimated 400 crowd throughout the day, inside the Museum, and in the Park.





Be a volunteer!



The Baker Block Museum is looking for people who:

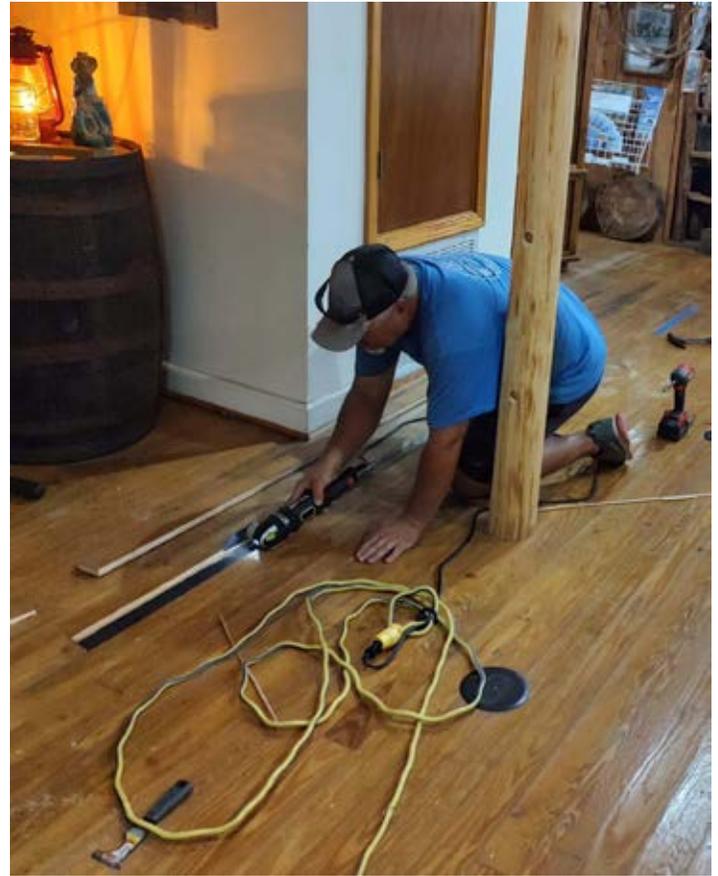
**Like history
Like interacting with Museum visitors
Can do light computer work
Can organize files**

Flexible hours

**See Museum Director Ann Spann
850-537-5714 or bakermuseum@aol.com**



The Board of Directors approved the purchase of a copy stand to assist with the ongoing digitalization project. The oversized base allows for copying large items such as the Library's historical newspapers.



Okaloosa County repaired the Museum floor May 18 after a water leak from the air conditioning unit went undetected and caused the wood to swell and bow. The floor throughout the Museum is made from heart of pine.



Several hand tools were donated to the Museum's collection, including a set of wood vices and a 5 1/2 foot crosscut perforated-lance-tooth felling saw. These items are on display in the timber/turpentine and tools section of the Museum.

'The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America' otherwise known as the Declaration of Independence

By Stephanie Holcombe

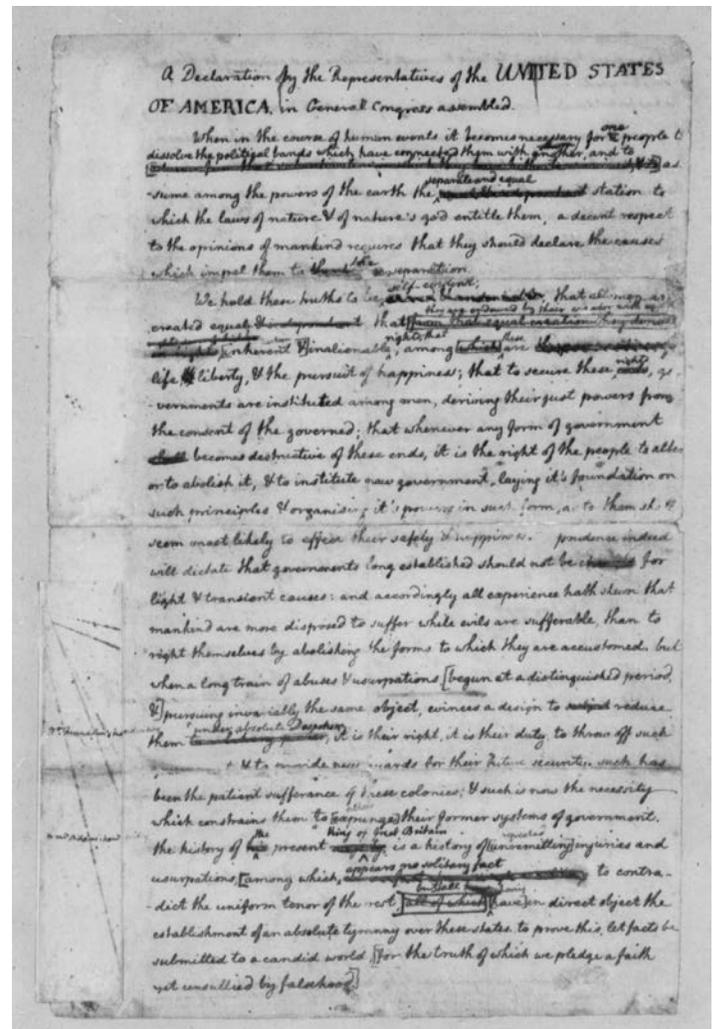
As a longstanding tradition set by one of America's founding fathers, the United States celebrates the Fourth of July with music, food, and fireworks. With all the festivities, people may sometimes forget what the celebrations are all about. This day honors the signing of the Declaration of Independence, a resolution written and approved by the early founders of the United States. It is the central document of the American political life and codifies the American political creed.¹ The Declaration of Independence has inspired similar documents in other parts of the world from 1789 through the first half of the 19th century.

In June 1776, in the midst of a revolutionary war against Great Britain, Richard Henry Lee, a Virginia delegate to the Continental Congress, called for a resolution of the 13 colonies to declare themselves independent from royal rule. Meeting in Philadelphia, the Second Continental Congress voted for independence and approved his resolution July 2 during a closed session of congress. Between July 2 and July 4, congress focused its attention on the draft document. This document, now known as the Declaration of Independence, was approved July 4, 1776.

A declaration

Following Lee's proposal in June, congress decided a formal statement explaining the resolution was needed. It appointed a Committee of Five—Thomas Jefferson, John Adams, Benjamin Franklin, Robert R. Livingston of New York, and Roger Sherman of Connecticut—who began drafting the statement. At Adams's strong suggestion, the committee appointed Jefferson as the principal author who got to work June 11. He drew heavily from the Virginia Declaration of Rights written by George Mason a month earlier.

Seventeen days later, Jefferson and the committee presented a draft for congress to consider titled "A Declaration by the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress Assembled." After making more than 80 changes to



Jefferson's June draft of the Declaration of Independence.

Jefferson's text and shortening the length by a quarter to his dismay, the Second Continental Congress approved the final wording on July 4, 1776, with no opposing vote cast. The document was copied on parchment paper

and John Hancock, president of the congress, affixed his now-famous signature to it July 4.

Recognizing the importance of the document, Congress had copies made. Printer John Dunlap of Philadelphia printed about

200 copies of the document, now known as “Dunlap Broad­sides.” Copies of the declaration were distributed throughout the new nation. One was given to George Washington, which he read to his troops in New York City July 9. Twenty-four copies of the Dunlap Broad­sides are known

to exist. Two of them are held by the Library of Congress, including Washington’s personal copy. The original document is displayed for the American people to view in the National

Archives in Washington, D.C.

Because the Continental Congress voted to declare its independence from Great Britain on July 2, two days before the official signing, John Adams predicted America would celebrate

the 2nd of July as the “most memorable epoch in the history of America. I am apt to believe that it will be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival,” he said. “It ought to be solemnized with pomp and parade, with shows, games, sports, guns, bells, bonfires, and illuminations, from one

end of this continent to the other, from this time forward forever more.”

He was only a couple of days off.

“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness.”



¹ Bernstein, R.B. *The Constitution of the United States with the Declaration of Independence and the Articles of Confederation*. Fall River Press: New York. 2002, p. 5.



An oil-on-canvas painting by American painter John Trumbull depicts the Committee of Five presenting the draft of the Declaration of Independence.



Western wear for men and women

Cinch, Roper, Ely Cattleman, Red Dirt Hat Co., Old South Apparel, Tanner Mark, and more!

1307 Georgia Avenue, Baker

850-865-7060

Open Tuesday-Sunday

Thank you to our sponsors



Baker

PIC-N-SAV

Okaloosa County Charities-Racetrack Bingo

Enzor Management

BAKER AUTO PARTS

TheRestroom

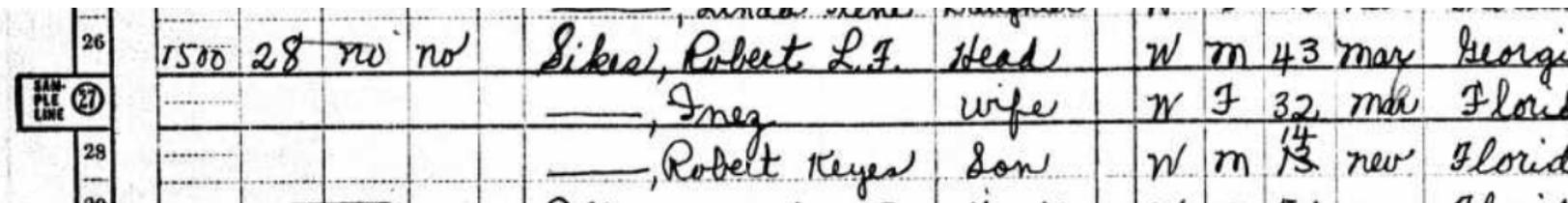


The U.S. National Archives releases the



please be direct with the Census-Taker!

1950 Census



Harry S. Truman was president. North Korea invaded South Korea. The New York Yankees won the World Series. The Xerox machine was introduced. Elvis Presley was 15 and Dolly Parton was 4. Okaloosa County acquired a 3-mile stretch of Santa Rosa Island now known as Okaloosa Island. These are some of the events that occurred in 1950.

After a 72-year hibernation, the National Archives and Records Administration released the 1950 U.S. Census data to the public April 1. This data is freely available to anyone, anywhere. In preparation of the spring online release, the National Archives digitized more than 6.4 million pages of census schedules for the U.S. states and territories, enumeration maps, and enumeration district descriptions.

This new census data is a huge benefit to the Baker Block Museum’s genealogy and research library. “Release of the 1950 census data is important to the Museum because it provides added information for researchers who visit our genealogy and research library,” said Museum Executive Director Ann Spann. “Although the data is available on the National Archives website, we also

provide free access to other genealogy sites such as ancestry.com and the military database website, Fold3, as well as Newspapers.com.”

According to the Archives, the 1950 census data is not 100 percent accurate. The National Archives is asking for the public’s help in submitting name updates to help improve the accuracy of the name index. FamilySearch, a free non-profit website sponsored by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, and Ancestry.com downloaded the entire 1950 census dataset and are working together to index the records state by state. “Not only can researchers access ancestry.com for free at the Museum, but they can search multiple databases at one time through the website,” Spann said.

Decennial count

Every 10 years, a population count is taken of everyone living in the

United States, as mandated by Article 1, Section 2 of the U.S. Constitution. This information is used to determine the number of state representatives in the U.S. House of Representatives. After each census, the Census Bureau transfers the records to the National Archives for permanent storage. These records are held in confidence for 72 years.

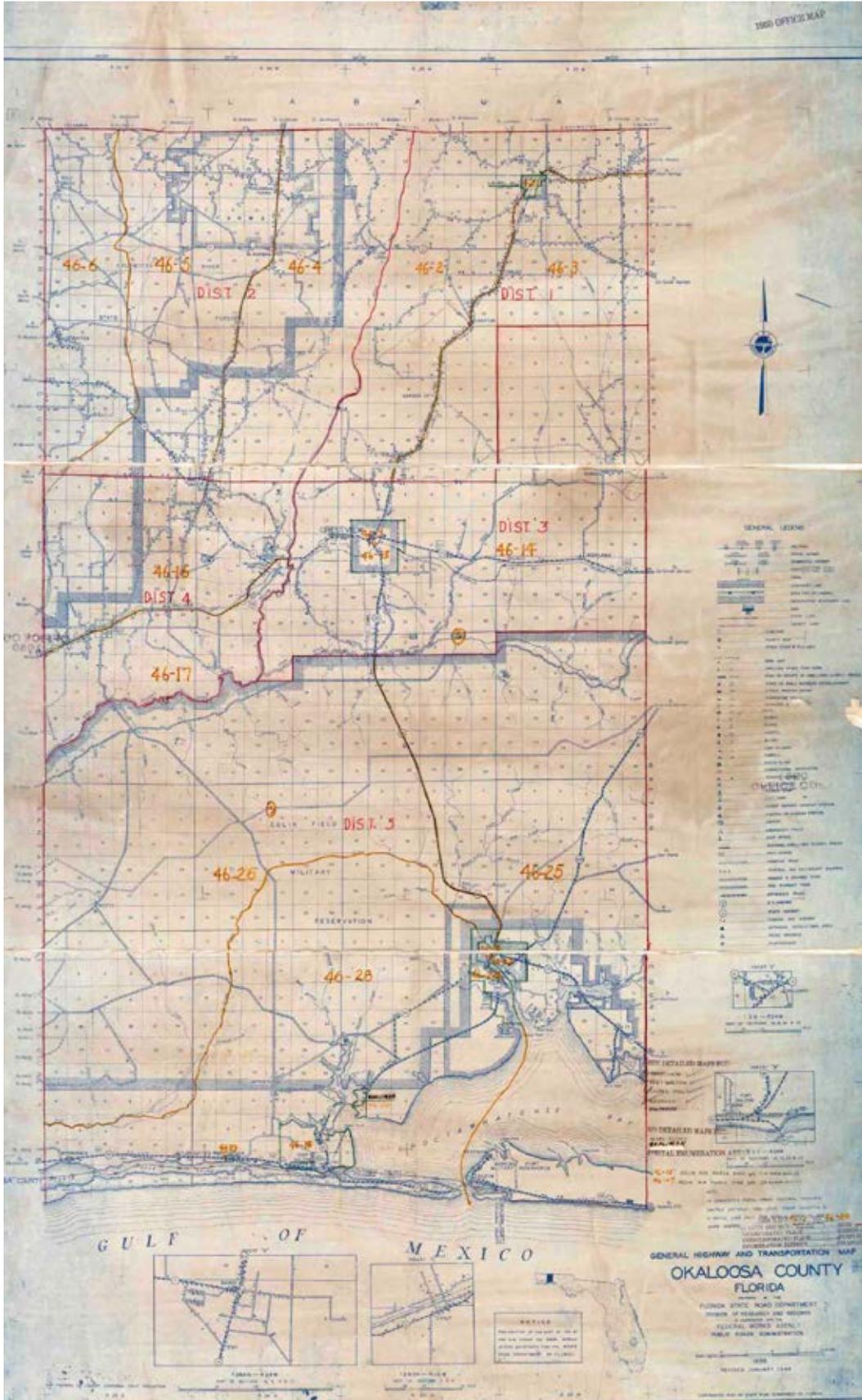
72-year rule

According to public law, the U.S. government will not release

Okaloosa County Population growth according to the 1950, 1940, and 1930 U.S. Census

	1950	1940	1930
Okaloosa County	27,533	12,900	9,897
Crestview	5,003	2,252	930
Fort Walton	2,463	-----	-----
Laurel Hill	327	350	302
Mary Esther	332	-----	-----
Niceville	2,497	948	-----
Shalimar	694	-----	-----
Valparaiso	1,047	221	99

a	058	wk	30	Congressman	State of Florida	G 350	7/6	20
la		24	no	no	no			27
la								28
								29



The map of Okaloosa County shows five districts, four in the north and one in the south which extends from the Egin Range in the north all the way to the Gulf of Mexico in the south. Okaloosa County had 29 Census enumeration districts. Districts 1 through 17 were located in north Okaloosa, with Laurel Hill annotated as district 1. Districts 18 through 29 were located in south Okaloosa. The number 46 denotes the county, while the numbers following identifies the enumeration districts.

personally identifiable information about an individual until 72 years after it was collected during a 10-year census. This rule restricts access to decennial census records to everyone except for the individual name on record or that person's legal heir.

Exactly why 72 years is a little murky. There are no written records on why 72 years was chosen. Some people believe the seemingly arbitrary 72-year requirement is based on life expectancy in 1952 when the first batch of census information was released. However, shortly after the National Archives was organized, in 1942, the Census Bureau turned over the first batch of census records dating from 1790, the first census, to 1870. These records were not deemed to be sensitive and could be released to the public. Because it had been 72 years since the 1870 census, the Census Bureau director and the U.S. archivist agreed to put in place a 72-year period before records could be released. According to an Archives 1950 fact sheet, "The 72-year rule is based on an agreement made in 1942 between the U.S. Census Bureau and the National Archives that 72 years provides a balance between the need for public release of federal records and the need to protect confidentiality." In 1978, Congress passed a law that set 72 years as the legal time period before the next decennial records can be released.

The first census

The first decennial U.S. census was taken in 1790 throughout the 13 original states, plus the districts of Kentucky, Maine, and Vermont, and the Southwest Territory (Tennessee). Although population was sparse in the new nation, it took months to collect information from all the households. When it was completed, the first census registered a total of 3.9 million inhabitants. 1790 was the same year President George Washington delivered his first state of the union report to Congress. Benjamin Franklin died that same year and did not make it onto the census rolls before



HOW MANY NOSES ON YOUR FARM?

A newspaper ad for the 1950 U.S. Census.

passing away in Philadelphia April 17.

The 17th decennial enumeration officially began April 1. It took 140,000 enumerators going door to door, visiting 46,000,000 homes in the United States to count 151 million people. The census also contains 33,378 supplemental pages from Indian reservations. A special enumeration of areas with a large proportion of Indian population was used by the Bureau of Indian Affairs to formulate plans and policies. The bulk of the census counting was scheduled to be completed before the end of May. Weather and personnel issues caused this deadline to slip. State population and apportionment computations were reported to the President of the United States November 2.

The 1950's post-World War II census occurred at the dawn of the Cold War and the civil rights movement and provides clues about what happened in the United States between 1940 and 1950. According to the preliminary census report, there was "an unprecedented proportion of married persons, a record number of young children and a smaller average size of household[s]" during the previous 10 years. This is the

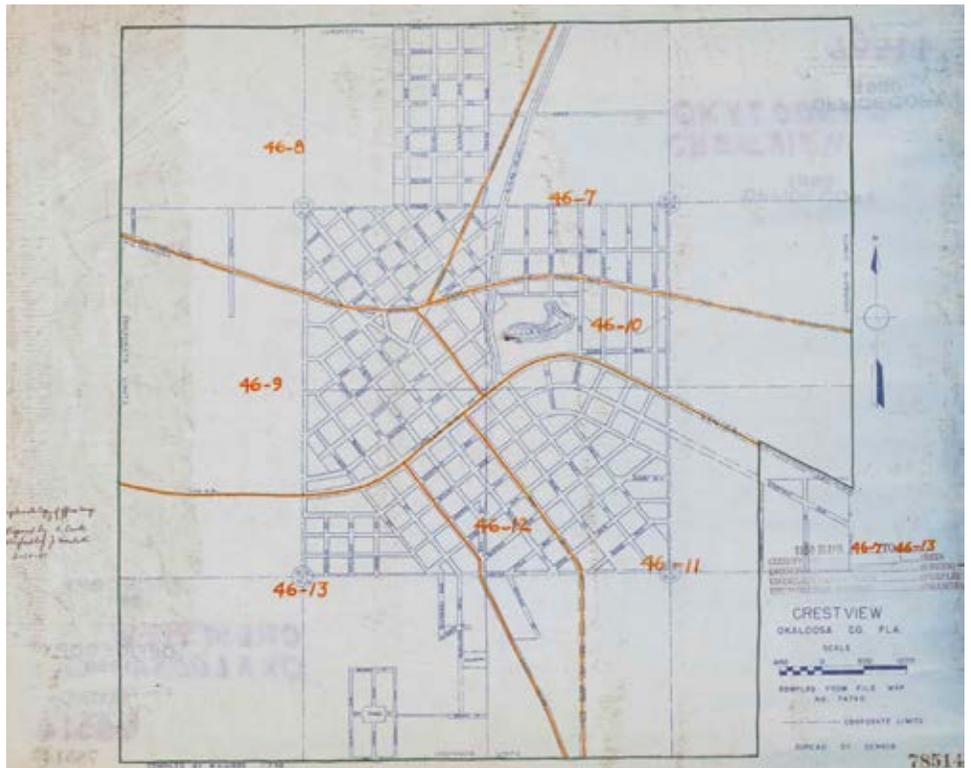
first reference of what is now known as the “baby boomer” generation—children who were born after men returned home from World War II. Nearly four million children were born each year during 1950. The 1950 census also provided evidence of the success of the G.I. Bill which paid for higher education and subsidized low-interest mortgages for military veterans following World War II.

The census reflected “a great exodus” from farming life from 1940 to 1950. Numbers showed several million people fled from rural to urban communities. Because television was gaining in popularity—14 million TV sets were sold in 1950 alone—people were asked if they owned a television, something that was quickly becoming a household staple.

The entire 1950 data set is available for bulk downloading for the die-hard genealogist. The last census data release was in 2012 with the release of the 1940 U.S. Census. The next census data release will be in 2030 when the 1960 U.S. Census information will be released to the public.

Okaloosa County

- State Representative Robert L.F. “Bob” Sikes, 43 years old and born in Georgia, is listed as living at 1500 Brett Street in Crestview with his wife, Inez, and 14-year-old son, Robert Keys. Sikes is listed as a congressman for the state of Florida.
- Arthur Belah Moore, Baker Post Office postmaster in 1941, was listed as a rural mail carrier. His mother Rachel Moore, lived with him and his wife, Eunice.
- Pansy H. Cooper, longtime Holt primary schoolteacher, was born in Illinois and was



1950 U.S. Census enumeration district map ED46-7 to ED47-13 of Crestview. A district map identified an area a census taker could completely cover within two weeks in cities and within four weeks in rural areas. In the example above, 46 designates the county while the number after it identifies the enumeration district.

married to Morris. They had a 5-year-old son, Max.

- Clyde Garrett, listed as a retail grocery store proprietor, was married to Christine, a retail grocery store clerk. The owned and operated a store in Milligan.

Notable figures

- Charles Lindberg, 48, was identified as a government aviation consultant
- Walt Disney, 48, was president of a “motion picture cartoon studio”
- Rosa Parks was 37
- Lucille Ball, 38 and Desi Arnaz, 32, lived in Los Angeles
- Elvis Presley, 15, lived in Memphis
- Albert Einstein, 71, lived in New Jersey
- Martin Luther King, Jr., was a 21-year-old Atlanta resident
- Dolly Parton, 4, lived in Tennessee
- Jimi Hendrix was 7 years old in Seattle
- Janis Joplin, 7, lived in Texas
- Cassius Clay, aka Muhammad Ali, was an 8-year-old in Kentucky



U.S. Census Bureau, 2020 Census

Position of the geographic center of area, mean center of population, and median center of population according to the 2020 U.S. Census.

The U.S. Census Bureau has calculated the center of population for the United States based on the 2020 U.S. Census population of 331.4 million people. This new center is now near Hartville, Missouri, a town of about 600 people in the central southern part of the state. The last census in 2010 placed the center of population near Plato, Missouri.

Every 10 years, since the first census in 1790, the Census Bureau has calculated the “center of population,” which is a point where an imaginary, flat, weightless,

and rigid map of the United States would balance perfectly if everyone were of identical weight. This point represents the average location of where people in the United States live.

Based on the 2020 Census redistricting date releases September 16, the center of the population—as of Census Day, April 1, 2020—is located about 15 miles from Hartville. The center moved in the most southerly direction ever. The distance moved—11.8 miles—is the shortest distance since 1920 and second shortest distance

moved ever. In addition to calculating a national center of population, the Census Bureau also calculates centers of population for each state, county, census tract, and census block group. Coordinates for each of these locations can be found on the Center of Population webpage at <https://www.census.gov/geographies/reference-files/time-series/geo/centers-population.html>.

The center helps surveyors and demographers quantify how fast and in what direction the U.S. population is moving over time. The

center of population is officially marked with a survey monument by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's National Geodetic Survey, the U.S. government's authoritative source for precise latitude, longitude, and elevation measurements. An event this fall will recognize Hartville as the center of population of the United States. The event will include an on-site unveiling of a commemorative survey monument.



The first published calculation of the center of population in 1790 was recorded as Kent County, Maryland, 23 miles east of Baltimore. During the next 22 decades, the population center has steadily moved westward as the nation expanded. More recently, it has moved southwestward, reflecting both immigration and the interior movement of people from the Northeast and Midwest to the Sun Belt.

the population centers since 1980. The largest movements by miles were between 1850 and 1890, when events like the Gold Rush in California and land speculation in Oklahoma helped spread people farther west.

“The movement of the center of population helps tell the story of this century’s migration south and west,” said Ron Jarmin, the Census Bureau’s acting director. “It helps visualize where we live.”

the national center of population with geodetic survey marks since 1960. “NOAA’s work to survey and map our country captures snapshots of history as it unfolds through the years,” said Nicole LeBoeuf, assistant administrator of NOAA’s National Ocean Service. “These measurements also provide the foundation for services Americans rely on daily, such as driving directions and community planning.”

U.S. Census Bureau news release

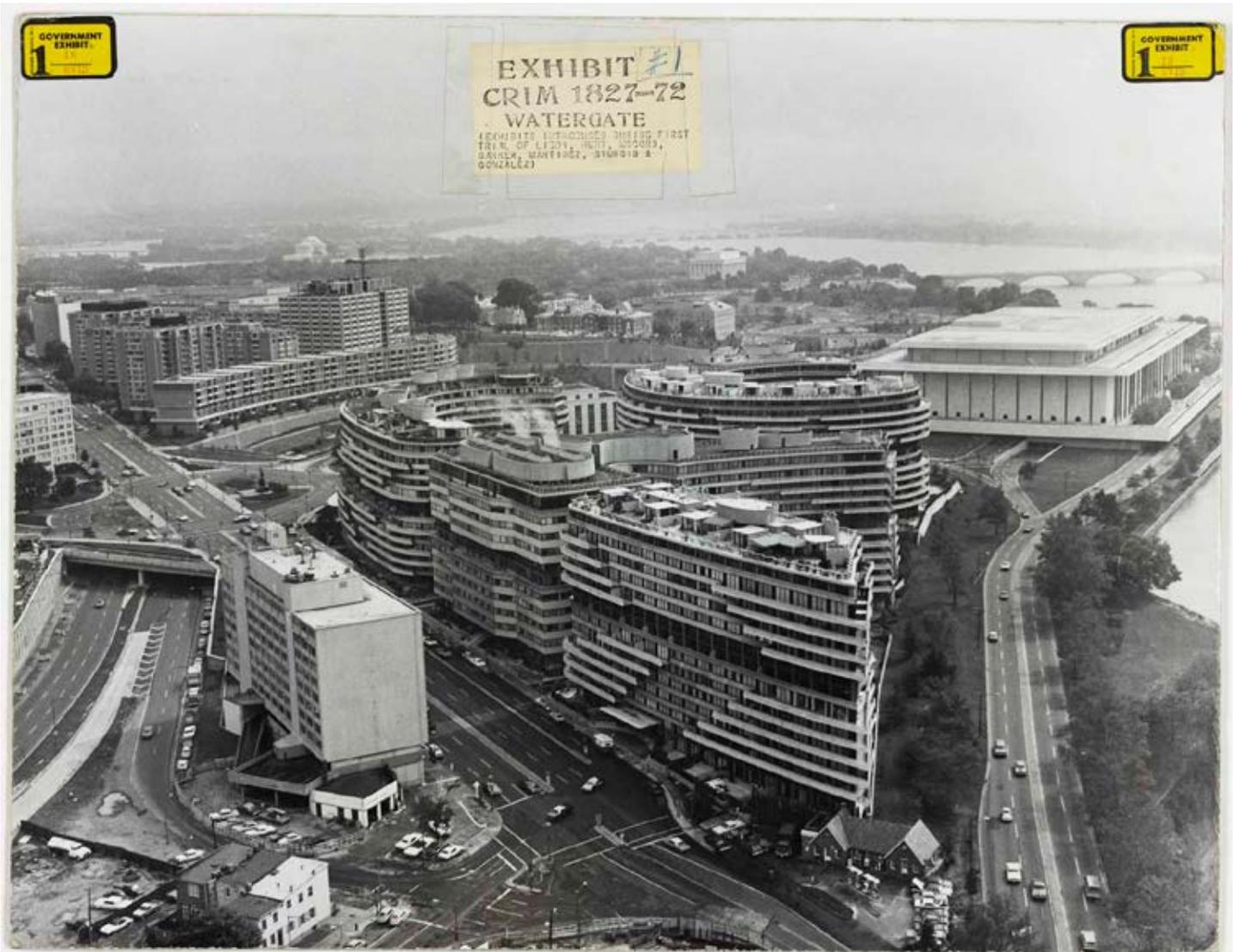
Towns in Missouri have been

The NGS has commemorated



Florida’s center of population is Lake Wales, located in Polk County. (Google Maps).

Watergate Trial Records Digitized Ahead of Scandal's 50th Anniversary



By Victoria Macchi, National Archives News

During the night of June 17, 1972, five burglars broke into the offices of the Democratic National Committee Headquarters at the Watergate apartment complex in Washington, DC.

For the first time since the Watergate scandal broke nearly 50 years ago, paper records, exhibits, and artifacts from the United States v. G. Gordon Liddy trial are digitized and available to view in the National Archives Catalog.

A new website serves as a portal to browse the newly digitized records as the country marked the 50th anniversary of the break-in on June 17, 1972, an event that rocked the U.S. political landscape and led to the resignation of President



These Chapstick tubes were outfitted with tiny microphones. They were found in the safe of E. Howard Hunt, Watergate co-conspirator.

WATERGATE OFFICE BUILDING and HOWARD JOHNSON'S MOTOR LODGE

2600 block of Virginia Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.

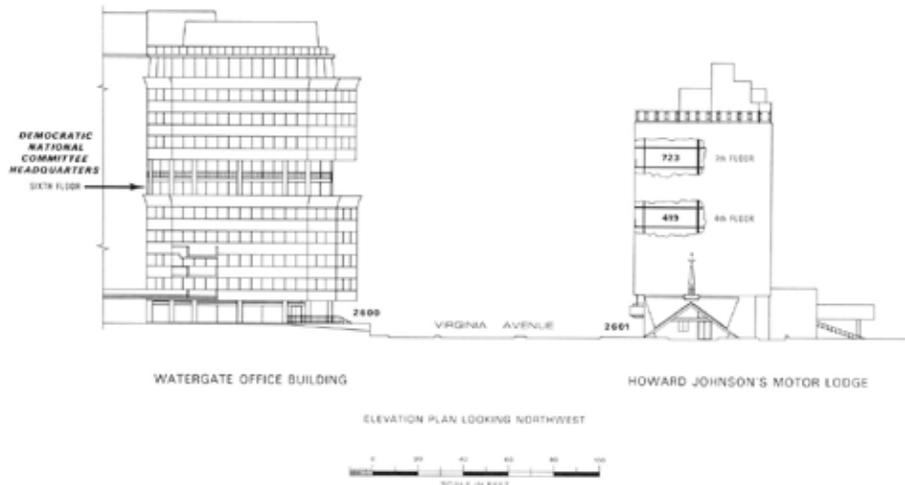


Diagram of where the Democratic National Headquarters in the Watergate apartments were located in relation to the Howard Johnson hotel across the street where a lookout was stationed to assist the Watergate burglars during the June 1972 break-in.

Richard M. Nixon.

Among the records are images of screwdrivers, lock picks, business cards, surgical gloves, a room key for the Watergate, and the now-infamous ChapStick microphone.

“Our staff worked diligently in recent months to expand access to these records,” said Amber Forrester, communications coordinator for the agency’s Research Services office. “We wanted to ensure some of our highest-profile documents are easily viewable by any researchers or interested members of the public through the National Archives Catalog.”

Prior to the digitization project, trial records were open in full and available for viewing in person at the National Archives at College

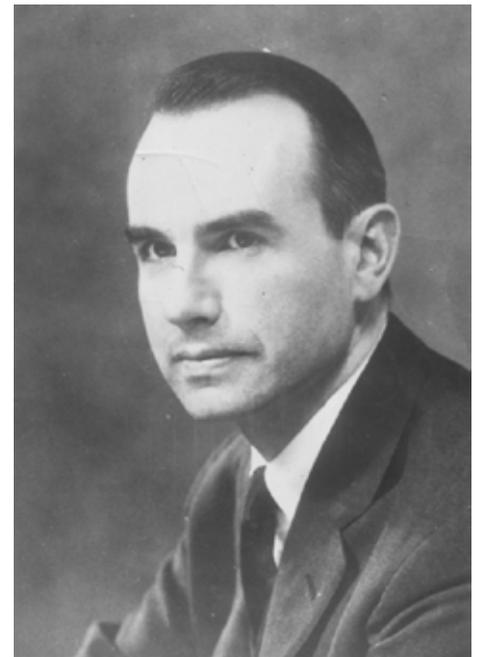
Park, Maryland. The artifacts were not easily accessible, however.

Making the new images of the holdings also posed logistical issues.

“Artifact photography can present unique challenges, which require on-set problem-solving to find the best way to position and photograph an individual item,” said digital imaging specialist Jennifer Seitz, who was responsible for photographing the Liddy trial exhibits.

To that end, the Liddy trial exhibits were photographed using a high-resolution studio setup at the National Archives at College Park.

“In this case, some handling and condition issues limited the possibility to get the clearest or most visually appealing images—items



G. Gordon Liddy, the leader of the Watergate break-in.

bound tightly by string, objects with plastic coverings, or the presence of exhibit tags,” Seitz said. “We attempted to get the best images possible while leaving the original condition undisturbed. In most cases, multiple views of each artifact were captured in order to provide our researchers with the most complete view possible when viewing the item in the catalog.”

In addition to the newly digitized records, more research and documents related to the Watergate scandal are available through the Richard M. Nixon Presidential Library and Museum.

An overview of the Records of the Watergate Special Prosecution Force is also available.

SHOP

All items are available in the **Baker Mercantile Gift Store.**



Printer's type: 4 for \$1

A basket of cold press printer type logos. Various logo designs are available—lots to choose from.



Royal Arrow portable typewriter with case: \$50

1948-49 Royal Arrow portable typewriter with working keys, though the ribbon is a bit light. The case, with key, is a tad worn.



13"x16" retro tin poster signs: \$11.95 each

These reproduction tin signs would look perfect on the walls of a "man cave." Many other themes are available. 13"x16"



Coke Tray: \$4.95

1982 round Coke tray, made in Hong Kong by Ornamental Design. Excellent condition. 12 3/4" diameter. This and more Coke collectibles are available in the Baker Mercantile.



Pirate Treasure Map: \$2

Pirate treasure map showing all the sunken and buried treasure along the Atlantic Ocean, Gulf of Mexico and Caribbean Sea. Parchment paper. 15 1/2"x13 3/4"



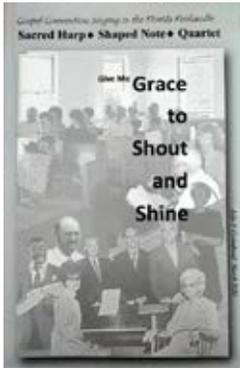
Balsa wood gliders: \$1.25

Balsa wood gliders of different World War II warbirds. Easy to assemble. These and other toys are available in the Baker Mercantile.

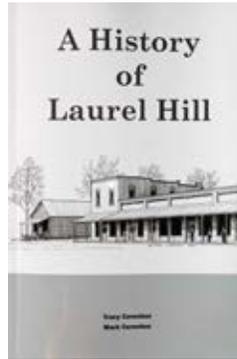
All this and much, much more is available in the **Baker Mercantile Gift Store.**

Okaloosa County History Series

Available for sale in the **Baker Mercantile Gift Store**, on eBay, by email at bakermuseum@aol.com or by calling the Museum at 850-537-5714. **\$20 each.**



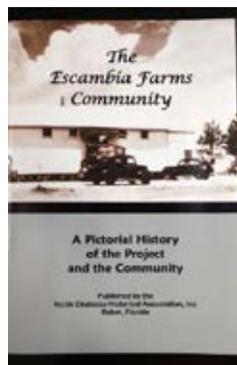
Give me the Grace to Shout and Shine, the newest book in the history series, focuses on the three most prominent gospel singing methods in the northwest Florida panhandle throughout the years: Sacred Harp, also known as fasola, five- or seven-shape note convention singing, and later, the gospel quartet.



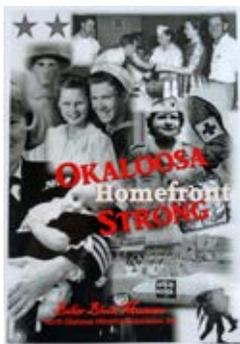
Drawing from interviews, newspapers, public records and photographs, *A History of Laurel Hill* tells the story of this historic town. The book covers the early history of the area under Spanish rule through the Civil War, the coming of the railroad, the Great Depression and into the modern era.



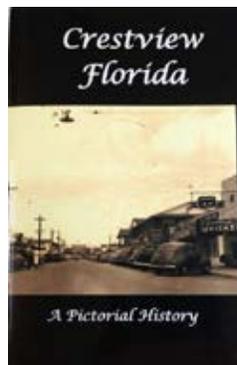
Turpentine in the Florida Panhandle casts turpentine as a significant element impacting the way of life in the Northwest Florida panhandle. It describes an integrated experience—culture, industry, and human condition—in the lives of those who lived it.



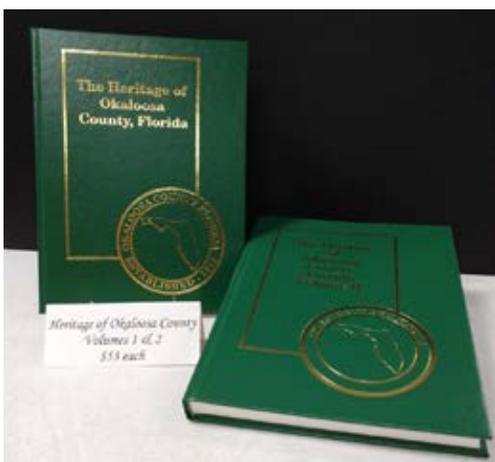
Present Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal program included aid to American migrant workers and tenant farmers. The Resettlement Administration created a planned farming community in the northwest corner of Okaloosa County in 1936 known as Escambia Farms. By 1939, the community had grown to 72 families and included a school to educate the more than 220 children.



Okaloosa County has a rich military history. *Okaloosa Strong: The Homefront* is a sampling of the people, places, stories, and events during wartime in the county.



Officially founded in 1883, Crestview became a stop on the Pensacola & Atlantic Railroad. The geographic center of the county, the town became the seat of the newly established county in 1917. Crestview is situated on a rise between the Yellow River 4 miles to the west and the Shoal River 4 miles to the east. *A Pictorial History* shows in photos how Crestview changed into the largest city in the county.



Okaloosa County Heritage Books

Volume I & II

Limited Quantity

Includes a history of Okaloosa County, pioneer families, industry, schools, churches, towns, family stories, and genealogies.

\$53 each



Little Free Library[®] in the Heritage Park

Take a Book. Share a Book.

Did you know the Museum has TWO Little Free Library[®] book exchanges in the Jeanette and Charles Henderson Heritage Park? The little red schoolhouse library near the day care center has children's books while the cabin library facing Georgia Avenue has reading material for grownups.

The libraries are near large oak trees with bench seating so readers can sit and enjoy their book selections.

Both libraries are registered with the Little Free Library[®] system.



**Jeanette and Charles Henderson
Heritage Park
Pavilion Rental Agreement**



The pavilion at the Jeanette and Charles Henderson Heritage Park may be rented for half-day or whole-day events. Reservations are on a first-come, first-served basis.

Pavilion Rules

- The Park is open to the public at all times.
- A reservation gives the reserver the right to use the pavilion for the allotted time frame. If the pavilion is occupied upon arrival, the reservation receipt should be presented to those using the area.
- Please leave the park in good clean order upon completion of your rental.
- No drugs or alcohol are allowed on park premises at any time.
- No fires are allowed in the park.
- Motor vehicles are prohibited inside the fenced area of the park.
- Public toilets are not available. They may be rented at the expense of the reserver.

A **reservation fee**, applied to the rental cost, is required 30 days prior to any scheduled event to reserve the date.

_____ \$25 for half-day rental

_____ \$50 for all day-rental

Rental fees must be received 10 days prior to rental date or the Baker Block Museum will consider the reservation canceled. **Cancellations made less than 5 days prior to the event will forfeit the reservation fee.**

A \$25 refundable clean-up deposit is required to rent the pavilion. If the pavilion is not returned to its original condition, the deposit will not be refunded.

_____ \$25 clean-up fee (refundable)

_____ \$100 half-day (approximately 4 hours)

_____ \$200 whole day (approximately 8 hours)

Contact Person / Event

Event Date / Time

Address

City

Zip Code

Phone

Email

Approved by _____

Date _____

SUPPORT

North Okaloosa Historical Association

Membership News

NOHA Board Members

- **President – Brenda Russell**
- **Vice President – Lucile King**
- **Treasurer – Sharry Rustin**
- **Secretary – Stephanie Holcombe**

Members:

Joyce Arnett
Mike Bush
Tracy Curenton
Doug Hibbing

Emeritus Members:

Judy Cadenhead
Phyllis Enzor
Jeanette Henderson

2022 Goals

- **Increase membership by 30%**
- **Complete the historical marker application**
- **Finish the pavilion with flooring, lighting, and a stage**
- **Purchase needed equipment for digitalization**

New Member: Nancy Henderson, Salem, Oregon

Why become a member of the North Okaloosa Historical Association?

Besides supporting the preservation of the history of Okaloosa County, membership in the NOHA has its benefits:

- » Membership card
- » *Okaloosa Historical Quarterly* magazine
- » 10% discount off books and calendars published by the NOHA
- » Email notification of special events
- » Invitation to the annual meeting in January

Lifetime members receive all of the above, PLUS:

- » 20% discount off books and calendars published by the NOHA
- » Recognition in the annual report
- » 10% off nomination for any Family Heritage Wall of Honor submission

North Okaloosa Historical Association



Membership Form

Membership in the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., is open to anyone interested in preserving and documenting the history of Okaloosa County and its pioneering families. NOHA serves as the governing body for the Baker Block Museum. Member benefits include the *Okaloosa Historical Quarterly*, e-mail notification of special events, discounts in the Baker Mercantile store, and an invitation to the annual meeting in January.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State and Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Type of membership (check one)

- Individual \$25 per year
- Family \$50 per year
- Student \$15 per year
- Lifetime \$250

_____ I would like to volunteer at the Baker Block Museum

_____ I have items I would like to donate to the Baker Block Museum

_____ I have photographs that I will allow to be scanned for the Museum's collection

Return this form with your contribution made payable to:

North Okaloosa Historical Association
Membership
P.O. Box 186
Baker, FL 32531

The North Okaloosa Historical Association is a 501(c)(3) organization. Membership and any donations are tax deductible.

16th Annual Baker Heritage Day Festival

Saturday, Nov. 19, 2022
9 a.m. to 3 p.m.



Demonstration Application

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Demonstration description:

Have you participated before? Y N

Complete the form and return it no later than Nov. 4 to:
Baker Block Museum
PO Box 186
Baker, FL 32531

For more information, please call the Baker Block Museum at 850-537-5714 or email at bakermuseum@aol.com.

Sponsored by the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc.

Baker Block Museum • 1307B Georgia Ave • Baker, Florida • 850-537-5715 • www.bakerblockmuseum.org

16th Annual Baker Heritage Day Festival

Saturday, Nov. 19, 2022
9 a.m. to 3 p.m.



Vendor Application

\$40 per 10' x 10' space

\$50 per 10' x 10' space with electricity

Limit of 2 spaces per vendor

- Spaces are assigned by the date the application is received.
- Exhibitors must furnish tables, chairs, tents, covers and any other items required for their displays.
- Exhibitors must be set up and in place by 8:30 a.m. and stay until 3 p.m. the day of the event.

Name: _____ Phone: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Email: _____

Description of art or craft:

Have you participated before? Y N

Do you require electricity? Y N

Complete the form and return it no later than Oct. 18 to:

Baker Block Museum

PO Box 186

Baker, FL 32531

For more information, please call the Baker Block Museum at 850-537-5714 or email at bakermuseum@aol.com.

Sponsored by the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc.

Baker Block Museum • 1307B Georgia Ave • Baker, Florida • 850-537-5715 • www.bakerblockmuseum.org



Create a Legacy

Make a legacy gift to the Baker Block Museum



How would you like to be remembered?

Legacy gifts are one of the most significant demonstrations of commitment to the community an individual can make. A legacy gift, deferred gift, or planned gift is one you decide upon now and that provides for your favorite nonprofit program later.

You can leave a wonderful legacy to the Baker Block Museum by including the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., in your estate planning. There are many tax advantages when you make a planned gift. We encourage you to consult with your attorney or financial planner for your specific circumstance.

Bequests

While there are a number of ways to build a legacy contribution, a charitable bequest is one of the easiest and most popular ways to leave a lasting impact on the Museum.

You may designate our organization as the beneficiary of your assets by will, trust, or other instrument. Simply specify an amount, a percentage of your estate, or what remains of your estate to the North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., after you have provided for your children or other beneficiaries.

For more information on legacy gifts, contact the Baker Block Museum at 850-537-5714.

The North Okaloosa Historical Association, Inc., is a non-profit 501(c)(3) charitable organization. Donations are tax deductible.

EVENTS

July							August							September						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2		1	2	3	4	5	6					1	2	3
3	4	5	6	7	8	9	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
10	11	12	13	14	15	16	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
24	25	26	27	28	19	30	28	29	30	31				25	26	27	28	26	30	
31																				

- 4 Independence Day
- 16 **3rd Saturday**
Worlds within the World of the Walt Disney World Resort Hotels, 1:30 p.m. in the Genealogy/Research Library
Museum is open from 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m.
- 21 North Okaloosa Historical Association Board meeting, 6 p.m.

- 10 School Starts
- 18 North Okaloosa Historical Association Board meeting, 6 p.m.
- 20 **3rd Saturday:**
Shipwrecks on the Blackwater, 1:30 p.m. in the Genealogy/Research Library
Florida Artists Blacksmith Association demo, Heritage Park
Museum is open from 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

- 5 Labor Day
- 11 Patriot Day
- 15 North Okaloosa Historical Association Board meeting, 6 p.m.
- 17 Constitution Day
3rd Saturday:
Museum is open from 10 a.m.-3:30 p.m.

Stop & Shop

at the Baker Mercantile Gift Store during your next Museum visit



2022 Baker Heritage Day

Saturday, Nov. 19
9 a.m.-3 p.m.



**Arts & Crafts
Music
Food**

**Pioneering
Demonstrations**

**More than 40
vendors!**

**Taking applications for vendor booths now.
See bakerblockmuseum.org for application form.
Call 850-537-5714 or email bakermuseum@aol.com for more info.**