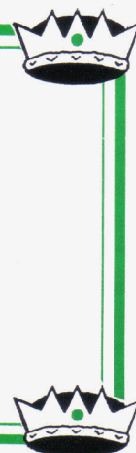


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Polk County Historical Quarterly

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BURDINE & SON - 'THE BARTOW STORE'

by John Burdine Crum



Main Street, Bartow, in 1896. The Payne and Burdine store was located on the northeast corner of Main and North Central Avenue. In this picture the store is hidden by the large oak tree. Only the words "Dry Goods" can be read under the limbs.

With the approaching Centennial Anniversary of the opening of Burdine and Son Department Store in Miami, there has been an increasing historical interest in this major Florida retailer. However, few people are aware that the founders of that business had Polk County roots. Burdine and Son, the forerunner of Burdines "The Florida Store," had its beginning in Bartow.

For many years there has been speculation as to the exact location of the store. Thanks to a reminder from Polk County Genealogical and Historical Librarian Mr. Joseph E. Spann, Jr. of earlier work by Miss Lillian Carpenter on the history of the E. C. Stuart Building confirms that the Burdine and Son Store was located in Bartow in a large two story wooden structure on the northeast corner of the intersection of Main Street and

(continued on page two)

Burdine & Son (continued from page one)

Central Avenue, in the shadow of a large oak tree that stood in the right-of-way of Central Avenue. Some years later Mr. E. C. Stuart built a brick building on this corner. The bricks were made from clay material mined northwest of Bartow.

Many local citizens remember that the police department had a telephone mounted to that same tree before a double wide telephone booth-like structure was erected to become the police call station.

In reflecting on this same tree, your writer is reminded of receiving a call from Mr. J. K. Stuart in 1960 who said, "Bill, I am calling on behalf of an old friend . . . that oak tree that stands outside the window of my office." I was serving as Mayor of Bartow at the time, and all our efforts to save that tree from the more parking space advocates were to no avail.

On April 22, 1896, William M. Burdine, from Homeland, joined Henry Payne and operated a dry goods store on Main Street in Bartow under the name Payne and Burdine. Their advertisements appearing in the Courier-Informant Newspaper read "PAYNE AND BURDINE THE NEW DRY GOODS FIRM Mrs. Read,

Mrs. Quarterman and Paul Overby will be found ready to serve you."

Other ads were spectacular and creative with a marked flair for merchandising the latest styles from New York. One PAYNE AND BURDINE ad was captioned "The One Price, Spot Cash Dry Goods House," and in September 1896 the ad read "GRAND ANNUAL EXCURSION." When railroads wanted to create a flutter and rake in the cash they ran excursions. "THAT IS JUST WHAT WE WANT TO DO."

W. M. Burdine brought his wife, Molly (Nee: Mary Taylor Freeman) and children Edward Lee, John

Marion, Willie Estelle, Robert Freeman, Roddy Bell and William M., Jr. to Homeland in 1890 from the small community of Verona located near Tupelo, Mississippi. Upon arriving in Homeland he bought land and built a two story house about one quarter mile west of the present day Homeland Heritage Park and on part of his property planted an orange grove. Sometime later, probably after the devastating freezes of 1895-96, he opened an office in Homeland. A recently discovered copy of his stationery reads "W. M. Burdine General Merchandise, Fruits and Vegetables, Orange Groves and Land for sale." This finding confirms remarks made by Hart McKillop on September 25, 1985 before the Polk County Historical Association, in a talk titled "Historical Aspects of Homeland," wherein he stated, "He remembered seeing a Burdine Store in Homeland."

We do not know when or if the family moved to Bartow, but there is a newspaper account of the marriage of the eldest daughter, Estelle, to John David Crum in November 1893 at a lavish wedding party in Homeland. Other records show that the youngest daughter, Bessie Anderson Burdine, was

We Expect to Move

Our Entire Stock

OF GOODS

TO MIAMI

NEXT WEEK.

Until they are packed we offer bargains unprecedented. All our Dress Goods, winter and summer,

AT ACTUAL COST

and many of them away below. A beautiful lot of misses' and children's parasols at cost. Big reduction in Umbrellas, some below cost. Our Dixie mosquito canopies worth \$3, now \$2.20. A new Waverly lady's or misses' Bicycle, worth \$35, at \$20.

If You Want Bargains!

now is your chance. All debts due us must be paid by the first of August. Our nice home is for rent at a bargain.

W. M. BURDINE & SON

Advertisement from the Bartow Courier-Informant of July 30, 1898.



The graduating class of 1904 of the South Florida Military Institute at Bartow. Left to right, standing, cadets R. F. Burdine, W. E. Bunker, C. G. Buttram and M. D. Wilson; kneeling J. F. Warren and C. W. Parrish.

born in Bartow in 1896.

It was on October 6, 1896 that William Burdine was elected to the School Board receiving 192 votes. It is interesting to note that of the 389 who voted, out of a qualified list of 469, 25 were declared to live too far away to vote and according to the Courier-Informant Newspaper voting machines were used for the first time in a Polk County election.

On August 18, 1897 the firm of Payne and Burdine became Burdine and Son. The son being John Marion, twenty-one years of age at the time. About this time Mr. Burdine made a trip to Miami and purchased a 25 foot by 75 or 100 foot lot one block off Flagler on South Miami Avenue for the purpose of opening a dry goods store. Family legend has it that the elder sons, Edward and John, hauled goods by wagon from Bartow to Miami following the routes of old military roads.

Shortly after this period of time, on the 3rd day of August, 1898, Mr. and Mrs. Burdine and the children accompanied by Mrs. Quarterman left Bartow for Miami.

From the Miami Metropolis, August 12, 1898:

MIAMI IS FORTUNATE

She Wins One of Bartow's Best Men as a Citizen

The Metropolis finds much pleasure in the announcement that Mr. W. M. Burdine, one of Bartow's best men and most valued citizens, is coming to reside permanently in Miami. The firm of W. M. Burdine and Son is one of the leading business offices in Bartow. A few weeks ago this firm opened a branch establishment in Miami, with some degree of uncertainty as to whether the branch would be continued longer than the stay of the soldiers. (The United States had declared war against Cuba four months earlier.) Under the management of the junior member of the firm, John M. Burdine, the business has proved such a success, and the attractions of Miami have been so great, that it has been decided to make the business permanent, and the firm of W. M. Burdine and Son will move his family (and they are most excellent people) to Miami early next week. Their store is located in the Arcade row. Carpenters are now at



W. M. Burdine



John M. Burdine

work providing additional shelf space and one of the largest stores of dry goods, clothing and gents' furnishings ever brought to Miami is being opened up and put into place. We are pleased to welcome Mr. Burdine and his family to Miami.

The youngest daughter, Bessie Anderson Burdine Read, while reflecting on her early years in Miami remembered hearing her father say he was "tickled to death" that the store did \$2,600 in business the first year. Miami had a population of about 1500 at the time. Bess Read also remembered Seminole Indians would come into the store single file to shop, and their leader to everyone's surprise, would produce large amounts of cash when it came time to pay. This money came from the sale of hides and plumes.

The rest of this story is well-known, Burdine and Son became Burdine and Sons, then Burdines "The Florida Store." The family sold their interest to Federated Stores in 1956. The chain has undergone an unfriendly take-over by the Canadian Robert Campaeau and there are presently rumblings about changing the name to Macy's. Should this event occur Burdines would be the last of Miami's great retail enterprise names to go with the times.

So the real story can be told, Burdines of Miami was once a branch of Burdine and Son.....Bartow!

Again, we are grateful for the magnificent work of Miss Lillian Carpenter, whose contributions to the preservation of the history of families, churches and organizations in Polk County is unsurpassed. The writer joins the ranks of those privileged in not only knowing the clarity and organization of her written word, but also the grandioseness of her subject matter.

Profile of Louis Lanier

by Spessard Stone

Louis Lanier, a pioneer settler of Fort Meade, was a cattleman, merchant and founding father of Fort Meade.

Louis Lanier, whose given name also is spelled Lewis, the third of twelve children of Benjamin and Sarah (Pridgen) Lanier, was born August 9, 1809, Bulloch County, Georgia. About 1830, he married Mary Lucretia Ross, born ca. 1810 in Georgia. By 1843, the couple was living in Columbia County, Florida as Louis' name appears on a voter registration list at Moses Barber's Precinct, dated May 1, 1843.

About 1848, the Laniers removed to Hillsborough County, Florida where they first lived on the Alafia River. In September of 1848, Louis was appointed as a road commissioner of Alafia. In April 1849, Louis, William B. Hooker and James Whidden, Sr. were designated commissioners to open a road from "Lanier's to the Indian agency on Peas Creek."

When on December 13, 1849, Gen. David Twiggs accepted Lt. George G. Meade's selection of the site of an old Indian ford to build a fort to be named as Fort Meade, there was in the region only one white family, James W. Whidden, living (illegally) on Whidden Creek (named for James W.), south of Fort Meade. Before October 1851, the families of Francis M. and John R. Durrance (brothers) had settled four to six miles northwest of Fort Meade.

In late 1852, Francis A. "Berry" Hendry and his wife, Ardeline, younger daughter of Louis, moved to Fort Meade. Soon after, Louis relocated there. Hendry and Lanier first lived in the garrison. The former homesteaded 1 1/2 to 2 miles northeast of Fort Meade on a small stream, which became known as the "Berry Hendry" branch of the Peace River, as opposed to the "Wash Hendry" branch so named for Francis' younger brother, George W. "Wash" Hendry, who arrived there in August 1853. September 1853 opened with Louis Lanier erecting a dwelling 800 yards from the post on the river. An 1855 plat map shows Louis' home near the bridge.

Others followed. James L. Whidden, son of James W., by March 1853 was living two miles west of the fort. Cuthbert, older daughter of Louis, and her husband, John I. Hooker, came with John purchasing the fort property, abandoned in late 1854.

During the summer of 1854, Louis Lanier and Francis A. Hendry served as scouts for Lt. Benson and Lt. Hartsuff to find a site for a new fort, Fort Thompson. Louis, in the capacity as a beef contractor, had earlier in May 1853 driven a herd of cattle to Fort Myers.

From October 22, 1855 to June 1, 1856, Louis

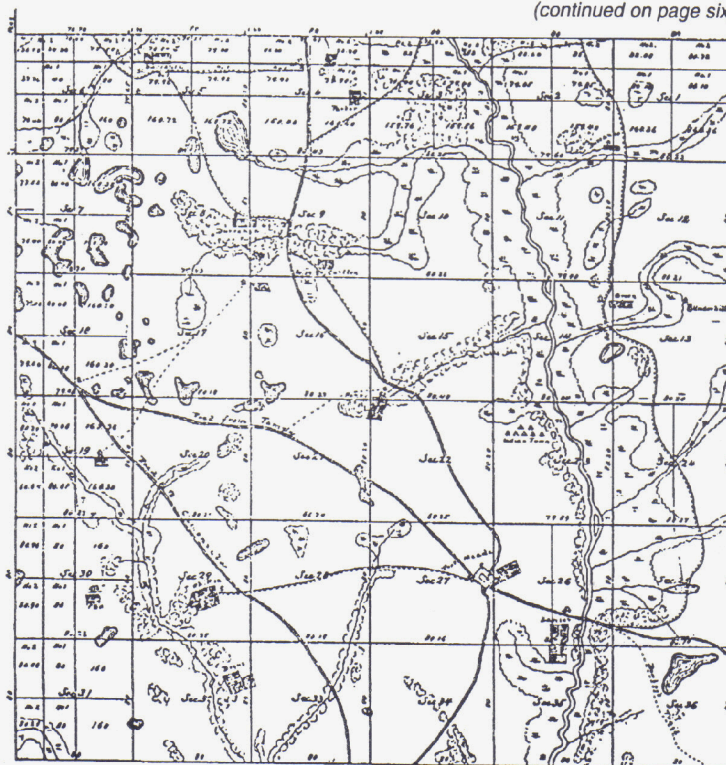
held a contract for surveying from John Westcott, Surveyor General of Florida. An official record shows that he surveyed slightly over 210 miles, for which he was paid \$843.30. This same document noted by his name, "Four townships sent up, obliged to quit the field on account of Indian hostilities."

The Third Seminole War had commenced, and Louis served in the companies of Capts. Hooker and Kendrick. On July 8, 1856, he chaired a meeting, in which protection was sought. John I. Hooker, his son-in-law, allowed the military to use the fort's facilities and the settlers to seek refuge there.

In 1858 Louis opened a general store. In September 1859, he acquired 160 acres on the bridge. In 1860 he was the owner of a sawmill, constructed by his neighbor, C. Q. Crawford. The Florida Peninsular of February 4, 1860 lauded him for his energy and enterprise as formerly plank had to be hauled from Tampa. On March 16, 1860, he was appointed the first postmaster of Fort Meade and served until 1862. His only previous public service was that of a two-year term as county surveyor, elected in October 1857. On January 7, 1861, he was appointed as a Fort Meade school trustee.

In February 1861, county division resulted in the creation of Polk County, in which Louis now lived. The death of his son-in-law, John I. Hooker, on January 2, 1862, led to his appointment as administrator of the estate, which included 5,000 cattle and eight slaves. The

(continued on page six)



Map of the Fort Meade area made by U.S. government surveyor W. G. Mosely in 1855. The fort is in Section 27 and the Lanier homestead is east of it in Section 26 near Peace River. At least ten other homesteads are identified, and an indian town is located a mile north of the fort.

Pioneer Remedies

Seventeenth in a series on Pioneer Lore

by Ray Albritton

Most medical problems that the early settlers were faced with had to be solved with materials that were available in the area. Medical Doctors and drug stores were scarce and were only used when all other efforts failed. Things like setting a broken bone or childbirth seldom required the services of a physician. There was usually a "granny" available in the neighborhood to take charge of the birthing process. My father told me that he was the one that they called on to set a broken bone. He said that he didn't like to do it, but somebody had to, so the job fell to him. I don't know what training he had, but I'm sure that there wasn't much.

Whiskey was a common remedy for many ailments. It had the advantage of being easy to make and was considered to be an effective treatment for many health problems. All that was necessary to make whiskey was a shotgun barrel, a hog trough, a lard can, and a bucket of wet clay. A swallow of whiskey held in the mouth next to a hurting tooth would relieve the pain. Fry whiskey, which was whiskey cooked in a frying pan, made a cough medicine. Whiskey was also considered to be the only effective treatment for poisonous snake bites. Sometimes alcohol would get the best of someone. A sobering up remedy that is highly recommended is a quart of tomato juice mixed with a pound of lard. I have been assured that this is an effective remedy.

We had a neighbor, Mr. E. W. Schumann, who lived to be nearly one hundred and four. He always contended that the only medicine he had ever taken that he knew did him any good was whiskey. When he took a big drink of whiskey, he said that he always felt better right away. Mr. Schumann did not drink much water, most of his liquid intake came from beer, wine, milk, etc. It wouldn't work for everybody, but he enjoyed a long and fairly healthy life. His mind was good right up to the end.



Prickly Pear

Boils were a frequent problem and there were many treatments for them. They were usually treated with a poultice to bring them to a head so the core could be removed. Poultices were made from many different things such as salt pork, biscuit, a peeled prickly pear pad and alum water solution. Another boil treatment was to pack the boil in a big glob of warm cow manure. When the boil came to a head, the head was removed by twisting two pieces of string. It was usually a painless operation.

Ground itch was another problem that was caused by the hook worm larvae entering the children's bodies from the ground. There were many remedies, but it



Dog Fennels

is very doubtful if any of them did any good. One remedy was to boil dog fennels and soak the feet in the solution. Another that was not so pleasant was to soak the foot in a fresh cow patty and then wash it off in cow urine.

Another remedy that sounds terrible, but I have been assured it works, is a treatment for earaches. Pour some warm urine in the ear and insert some cotton. The pain goes away in a short period of time.

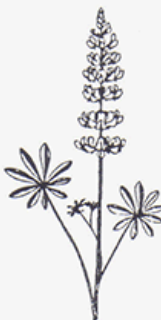
For bee or wasp stings, or other insect bites, the favored remedy was nicotine. A bit of snuff or chewing tobacco or the dottle in the stem of a pipe was applied to the sting. I experienced this treatment many times in my boyhood and I never remember it doing any good.



Tobacco

Bad colds and their related problems had numerous remedies. For a sore throat a few drops of turpentine in a spoonful of sugar was given to the children. Grown folks were treated with a mixture of honey, lemon juice, and whiskey. Another frequently used cold remedy was bicarbonate of soda mixed with a glass of grapefruit juice. It had to be drunk quickly while it was still foaming to get the beneficial effects. A dirty sock tied around the throat would relieve a sore throat. A thick flannel cloth covering a chest rubdown with Vicks salve would break up a chest cold.

To prevent bad colds, wet all of the children's heads in water from the first rain in May. Another preventive measure was asafetida tied around the neck by a string. This was protection for many ailments as well as bad colds. The main effectiveness was probably due to the fact that the smell was so disagreeable that no one would come close to anyone with the asafetida hanging around their neck.



Blue Lupine

When a bad cold was about over, a big dose of castor oil had to be given to clean the cold out of the system. Sometimes that was the worst part of having a bad cold.

Many plants that grew wild in the area were used for medicinal purposes. Gopher grass, sometimes called Blue Lupine, was used for treating skin cancer. Jerusalem weeds, when crushed and held to the face and inhaled, relieved the symptoms of hay fever. The root of the Queen's Delight plant was used for the treatment of female problems. My mother used to go out in the woods and dig Queen's Delight roots. She would scrub them clean and put them in a pot on the stove and boil them. She would take a drink of the tea every day and make my sister take some. My curiosity got the best of me and I tasted it one time. Once was enough, that stuff tasted terrible.



Queen's Delight

Arthritis was a common ailment. There were many

(continued on page six)

Pioneer Remedies

(continued from page five)



Poke Weed

remedies, few of which ever did any good. A poke weed root sliced thin and worn in the shoe was supposed to give relief. A copper wire worn around the wrist or ankle was another common remedy.

Measles were treated by drinking a tea made of dried sheep manure. This seems to be a rather drastic treatment, but it must have been commonly used. I have had several people tell me of the practice.

The bite of a mad dog or a poisonous snake was treated by heating a poker white hot and pressing it into the wound. The treatment must have been almost as bad as leaving the wound alone.

Any cut, scratch, or bruise was treated with an application of kerosene or turpentine.

To stop bleeding, a wad of spider webs was applied to the wound. I have seen this done several times and it stops the bleeding almost instantly. It would appear that the dust and dirt on the webs would cause an infection, but it doesn't seem to happen. Bleeding could be stopped by pouring salt on the wound. It was extremely painful, but it would stop the bleeding and no doubt it prevented infection.

To treat asthma in a child, measure the child's height on a door facing and drill a hole at that point. Cut some hair from the crown of their head, put it in the hole and stop up the hole with a cork. The asthma will be gone when the child grows taller than the hole in the door facing. I have been told that this remedy cured asthma in three children in one family.

To treat asthma in an adult, make a mattress from green Spanish Moss, and sleep on it until it is completely dry. When the moss is dry and completely cured, the asthma will be gone.

Spring was the time of year for all of the family to take a tonic to get the system back in order. The first greens available were the new spouts on the poke weed. They were used as a tonic and when properly prepared, they were delicious. Another tonic was made from the roots of the deer nut plant. Sassafras tea was another spring tonic, but the old reliable favorite was sulfur and molasses.

Head lice were a recurring problem. The recommended treatment was to wash the hair, then thoroughly rub in a mixture of kerosene and lard and cover with a towel. Next morning rinse with very warm vinegar. Then comb with a fine toothed comb.

After a patient had either recovered or had died, the next thing to do was to fumigate the room. If the disease was thought to be highly contagious the entire house had to be fumigated. The fumigation was done by burning at least two pounds of sulphur in each room after making the room as air tight as possible. All of the clothing must be burned or boiled in a strong disinfecting solution.

It is really surprising to see how long some of those people lived in the early days. It is common in old cemeteries to see headstones on graves of people who lived to their late eighties and some around the century mark. It leads to the conclusion that a lot of the pioneer remedies must have been effective. Another reason for the long lives might be due to having a less polluted world to live in.

I wish to express special thanks to: Louise Prine Albritton, Lessie Alderman Poole, Evodea Reinikka, and Dottie Steinbach for the help they provided for this article.

Profile of Louis Lanier

(continued from page four)

1863 Polk County Tax List showed Louis was the master of eight slaves. From late 1863 to the end of the Civil War, he was one of the large cattlemen who assisted in the procuring and shipment of South Florida cattle to the Confederate Army. Francis A. Hendry, his son-in-law, was captain of a Cow Cavalry company based at Fort Meade.

After the war, Louis moved to two different locations before finally returning to Fort Meade. He first lived at Fort Ogden in then Manatee County (now DeSoto County) where in 1872 he was taxed on 1,000 cattle. In the late summer of 1873, he and Lucretia relocated to Fort Myers where Ardeline and Francis A. Hendry now lived. Louis opened a general store and thrived with customers, not only with the new settlers and cowhunters from Punta Rassa, but also the Seminoles, with whom he traded goods for alligator hides, deerskins and bird plumes. Lt. R. H. Pratt in an August 1879 report on the condition of the Seminoles in Florida cited Louis Lanier of Fort Meade as being particularly interested and well informed in regard to the Seminoles. Mrs. Lanier had a

boarding house, the first in Fort Myers.

About 1879, Louis and Lucretia moved back to Fort Myers. A letter, dated April 15, 1879, from Harriet Stroud (Louis' sister) to her sister, Nancy Miller of Ellaville, Florida, stated that Louis and his wife were in Fort Meade where he'd bought a place and thought he would stay there.

Louis Lanier died of congestive chill, apparently, on November 23, 1884 and was buried in Fort Meade's Evergreen Cemetery. It should be noted that his headstone in error has his death 1874. The death or burial site of Lucretia Lanier has not been learned.

Louis and Lucretia Lanier had three children:

1. Frederick Lanier, born 1831; died in childhood.
2. Cuthbert Wayne C. Lanier, born March 8, 1833; died February 16, 1894, Tampa; married (1) John Irving Hooker (1822-62) on February 1, 1849; (2) Julius Rockner (1839-77), October 13, 1864.
3. Ardeline Ross Lanier, born May 10, 1835; died September 6, 1917, Fort Myers; married on March 25, 1852, Francis Asbury Hendry (1833-1917).

Source: This profile was adapted from pages 266-269 of this writer's family history, John and William, Sons of Robert Hendry.

Reminiscing About Pierce, Florida 1906-1955

by Raymond L. Driver

A recent pilgrimage in the former Pierce area really was with mixed feelings. Pierce, and its people have been such an integral part of the area, its schools, its churches, and its history. What used to be a very pleasant and clean village is now a mixed mining pit with a huge dragline taking huge chunks of earth where so many trod in its days of glory. A few buildings remain from days of old, and the many nearby houses echo its history.

Pierce became a company village in August of 1906, when Harry L. Pierce formed the Pierce Phosphate Company. In October of the same year, American Agricultural Chemical Company purchased Pierce Phosphate and named Harry L. Pierce its President and General Manager.

On July 31, 1907, a Post Office was established in Pierce, and the village really began to take on the traits it would sustain for so long. Harry L. Pierce was dismissed by AACC in November of 1908, and Anton Schneider was named General Manager. Schneider resigned as General Manager of AACC and Mr. Onsorg was named to replace Mr. Schneider, who had signed to develop property for Amalgamated Phosphate Company in the Chicora Area.

Late in 1911, Onsorg resigned as General Manager of AACC, and Burdett Loomis, Jr., was named as

General Manager of the AACC Company and took control of putting the finishing touches on the unique village of Pierce.

On June 3, 1907, the Polk County School Board approved a building in Pierce for a school, and at the same session ordered a school at nearby Long Branch to close. The Pierce Special School District was established on July 1, 1907, and placed in the Mulberry Sub-School District.

The Village of Pierce began to break up in 1955, when the Agrico Chemical Company began to sell the homes to its tenants who then had to move the home to a parcel of land that was not to be mined. Homes moved to what was then called Oak Terrace, Pinedale, and Rolling Hills. Some of the homes also moved to Bartow, Bradley, and throughout the local area where land could be found. The Commissary, then owned by the Perez Family, closed in 1956.

When the subject of Pierce comes up, usually the entire area gets into the discussion. The Highland Oaks Farm run by Mr. J. H. Hicks was a real show place with its hogs and horses. The hotel in Pierce was famous for its food that it provided to single workers and later for small families that lived in it. The hospital like facilities where Dr. Ragsdale and his long list of nurses watched over the health of the residents of Pierce. The school that provided classes through 9th grade, at which time the students came to Mulberry High School. Pierce, as was the other phosphate villages, very special to the entire area, it will live forever in memories.

From the Gray Panther Newsletter.



The industrial part of Pierce. The building at the left was the general office, the smokestacks mark the drying plant with dry storage silos, the "AA" sign is on the front of the commissary and the building at the far right is the storeroom for industrial supplies.

HISTORICAL HIGHLIGHTS

22nd Annual Luncheon *June 20th - Bartow Civic Center - Noon*

With great sadness Polk County Historical Association bid farewell to some of its staunch supporters in recent months.

Charles Knight, luncheon speaker in 1995, died March 26.

George Jenkins, a benefactor and life member, died April 8.

Mrs. Emma Louise Hilly Quinn, died April 8 in Lake Wales. In 1990, she wrote and published "*Babson Park Rediscovered*."

Madelyn Lott Whidden, life member, died April 11.

* * * * *

Teaching Florida history in schools may be threatened, but local communities are working hard to preserve the past.

Mobil Mining and Minerals gave a locomotive and CSX Transportation gave a caboose to the Fort Meade Historical Museum. These have been moved into place and will help tell the history of the phosphate industry.

Haines City honored John Wadsworth as its tenth Pioneer of the Year during its Heritage Day Celebration.

Kathleen Area Historical Society sponsored a Heritage Day March 30 with demonstrations, storytellers, music and games.

Polk Theater in Lakeland received a historic preservation grant to refurbish the lobby.

Work continues on the old historic courthouse in Bartow. Bud Dixon has prints of the building for sale at the Historical and Genealogical Library.

Lake Wales Depot Museum's current exhibit features Native Americans.

Homeland Heritage Park was host to an antique car exhibit May 11. The park office will be moved into the building which was once the manse of the Methodist Church.

The nation's first Red Lobster restaurant at 1330 E. Memorial Blvd. in Lakeland will close in September. Another will open in the city, but it will not have the distinction of being the very first in the country.

Lucy DuCharme, producer and director, announced that "This Week in Polk," a weekly TV show will soon be available to all cable systems in the county. The show will be filmed at the Polk County Opportunity Council TV studio and will have a summary of events scheduled in the county, a report on educational activities and a current events interview. A special segment on Polk County History will be a regular feature.

Hal Hubner, Special Collections librarian at Lakeland Public Library, received the Story of Florida Archivists 1996 Award of Excellence at the society's annual meeting in March.

Polk County Commissioners have adopted a new logo to replace the one chosen in 1991. The new logo is a redesigned version of the one used from the 1950s until 1991.



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MRS. O. H. (FREDDIE) WRIGHT
EDITOR

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Address correction
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