

Chapter 1 : Welcome Englewood Visitors - Tales of Pirates & Treasure

*A Treasury of Florida Tales (Stately Tales) [Webb B. Garrison] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. DUST JACKET IS IN VERY NICE CONDITION. THERE COULD BE A LITTLE DISCOLORATION ON BOARDS.*

Have you bought a hundred? Even if you think you do. In fact, what seems like an American dream may actually be something of an American nightmare. Interestingly, the psychology that draws us to lotteries is the low-risk factor: What you might have to lose, at least according to historical precedent, often comes after you win. At least for these people, to whom the following occurred: Poverty, after excessive gambling. Being looked down on for the winnings. But along with everyone knowing his business, everyone asking for investments, and everyone grabbing at him because he was suddenly considered "lucky," there are the lotto snobs, too. Ending up in debt for failing to manage the money properly. These tales go on and on. Here are just a few. A descent into crime and bankruptcy, too. He disappeared in , having spent most of his fortune; his body was found in early under a concrete slab. At first, all was great: He bought a half-dozen homes for himself and other family members. He, his wife and all the kids got new automobiles. He made large contributions to his church. His spending and his lending spiraled out of control. In February those tensions splintered his already strained marriage. Everything terrible happens that possibly can. Being mocked for being too old to ruin your life if you win the lottery. If you do win:

Chapter 2 : Lost Treasure Tales – Legends of America

*A Treasury of Florida Tales [Webb B. Garrison] on www.nxgvision.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. , hardcover edition, Rutledge Hill Press, Nashville, TN. pages.*

Here are a few times intrepid explorers have struck it rich and a few priceless hoards that are still out there for the finding. The Spanish tried and failed to recover the lost valuables, so the wreck remained in the deep until, when treasure hunter Mel Fisher found it after years of searching. You can actually search the Atocha for yourself. Central America also fell victim to a hurricane, this one off the North Carolina coast on September 11, It stayed there for years, until an Ohio treasure hunter named Tommy Thompson found the vessel with his crew in In , amid disputes over who or what company the gold really belonged to 39 insurance companies have put in claims Thompson disappeared. With the exception of three unlucky passengers, everyone on the Republic made it safely off of the ship. The cargo did not, however, and treasure hunters have been searching for it ever since. Why that much money was on the ship is another unknown, but theories include earthquake relief for Messina, Italy, and payment on a loan from the Imperial Russian government. The lost ship was rediscovered by Captain Martin Bayerle in Named after Japanese general Tomoyuki Yamashita, the loot allegedly consists of a wide variety of valuables taken from banks, churches, museums, and private homes, among other places. Some researchers believe that the American military was able to recover most of it and used it fund Cold War operations. The Lost Dutchman is arguably the most famous lost mine in the U. If some intrepid explorer could pinpoint its location, though, the gold vein there could be very lucrative. Many believe the mine can be found somewhere in the Superstition Mountains near Phoenix, but who it belongs to and how it was discovered is where the story veers wildly off course. Some say the Apache tribe claimed it years ago; another tale has a Dr. Thorne stumbling upon the mine while he was under Navajo captivity. A third version says a couple of U. Army soldiers discovered it, then mysteriously turned up decapitated shortly thereafter. Several other semi-mysterious deaths have been recorded over the years, including one as recently as Treasure of the Llanganatis Back in the 16th century, Spanish commander Francisco Pizarro captured an Inca king named Atahualpa pictured. Atahualpa swore that he would fill an entire room full of gold and gilded treasures if Pizarro would let him go. While the gold was en route, Pizarro went back on his word and had the king garroted on July 26, When the gold couriers heard that their journey was worthless, they dumped the treasure in a secret mountain cave to be concealed for hundreds of years. The gold allegedly turned up in , when English botanist Richard Spruce said he had discovered written directions and a map to the cave. Blake presumably took what he could carry, but mysteriously disappeared on his way back to New York. As legend has it, Thomas Jefferson Beale and a couple of cohorts found a cache of gold and silver while on expedition in the American southwest. They hauled it all home to Virginia, hid it somewhere in Bedford County, then left a box containing an encrypted text with a local innkeeper, instructing him to open it only if none of them returned for it in 10 years. After a decade passed, the innkeeper opened the box and had a friend help him with the ciphers inside. The friend was able to decode one, which is where National Treasure comes in. The first deposit consisted of one thousand and fourteen pounds of gold, and three thousand eight hundred and twelve pounds of silver, deposited November, The second was made December, , and consisted of nineteen hundred and seven pounds of gold, and twelve hundred and eighty-eight pounds of silver; also jewels, obtained in St. The above is securely packed in iron pots, with iron covers. The vault is roughly lined with stone, and the vessels rest on solid stone, and are covered with others. Paper number 1 describes the exact locality of the vault, so that no difficulty will be had in finding it. The other two ciphers remain a mystery to this day. Though some believe the whole thing is an elaborate hoax, feel free to give decoding it a shot. It could be worth your while!

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Most say he was born in Spain in and served in the Spanish Navy aboard the *Floridablanca*. Among his early exploits was his kidnapping of a young girl for ransom; some versions give his subsequent capture as the impetus for joining the navy. Simpler versions of the story have him starting a mutiny and becoming a pirate soon after, but more romantic ones say he achieved a high rank and became a councillor to King Charles III. He was popular in the court, but when he spurned one lover for another, the jilted lady levied false charges against him, often said to involve the theft of the crown jewels. To escape arrest he commandeered his ship and vowed to exact revenge on his country through piracy. Renaming himself "Gasparilla", he patrolled the coast of Spanish Florida for the next 38 years often "â€", approximately the dates of the second Spanish rule of Florida, sacking every passing ship and amassing a huge treasure, which was stored in his fabulous den on Gasparilla Island. Most male prisoners would be put to death or recruited as pirates, while women would be taken to a nearby isle, called Captiva Island for this reason, where they would serve as concubines or await ransom payment from their families. This is one of several Gasparilla tales that attempt to explain a local place name. One of the most famous involves a Spanish or Mexican princess Gaspar had captured. Still she refused, and he killed her in a rage or alternately because his crew demanded her death. The captain instantly regretted the deed and took her body to a nearby island, which he named Useppa in her honor, and buried her himself. But while the men were going about dividing up the treasure, they spotted a fat British merchant ship, an opportunity too good to pass up. But when they approached, the intended victims lowered the Union Jack and raised an American flag, revealing that this was no merchant vessel, but the pirate hunting schooner USS *Enterprise*. The old man was well known locally for his tall tales of his supposed life as a pirate, and was said to have been the oldest man in the US at the time he died though this is very unlikely. Florida, like all other states, has a fascinating and romantic history. Seven different flags have flown over her, not to mention the black flag of the pirates. Florida became the haven of many notorious pirates, including Blackbeard, Lafitte, Gasparilla, Kidd, Rackham, Bowlegs, Bonnett, and possibly even Morgan himself. They roamed the waters of the Caribbean Sea, and captured every ship in sight. Often, they brought their loot back to Florida, and buried it on some lonely shore. When they finally died, the location of their hidden wealth died with them. The majority of all buried treasure in Florida is the work of pirates. Numerous wars have been fought in Florida and upon the waters around her. Men hastily buried their wealth when being pursued by the enemy. Valuables were lost or misplaced when the fighting started and were never found again. Naval battles accounted for the sinking of many ships with valuable cargoes, their resting-place to be forgotten in time. Some very valuable treasures were lost during the many wars in Florida. Florida has survived through hundreds of hurricanes in the past four centuries, but many ships around her have not. From the year to , hurricanes have sunk their quota of treasure-laden ships. These wrecked ships represent all nations, but the majority of them are Spanish galleons. They carried gold and silver from the New World to the Old, only to have their contents deposited on some jagged reef off Florida. Many gold doubloons and pieces-of-eight are awaiting a lucky finder on the Florida reefs. Actually, there are two types of treasure hunting; buried treasure merely requires a shovel, but it is advisable to use a metal detector if success is to be achieved. Hunting sunken treasure becomes more expensive and complicated. Diving gear is needed and of course a boat is required. Only an experienced diver should go after sunken treasure. Luckily, Florida contains both types of treasures, thus enabling the prospective hunter to choose from a larger variety. Florida has already yielded hundreds of lost treasures to many happy people. Miami has yielded some buried treasure. A road crew while building a new road near Cocoa found thirteen chests of treasure. Dozens of pirate caches have been found on the West Coast of Florida. Millions of dollars have already been salvaged from the Spanish galleons off Florida. This is only a small sample of what has been unearthed and salvaged in Florida. His methods were black and bloody, and he

stands out among all the pirates who used Florida to bury their wealth. Leaving Spain at an early age, he sailed to the West Coast of Florida. He soon picked a good spot in Charlotte Harbor, and began to build his pirate kingdom. His headquarters were at Boca Grande, on what is today known as Gasparilla Island. It is said that he and his brother buried all of his money on the islands in and around Charlotte Harbor. In all, he buried 13 casks and chests of treasure in the vicinity of his headquarters. His men, who numbered in the hundreds, also buried their smaller caches on these islands. All had been going along fine for Gasparilla until the year 1821. The American Government then decided to get into the act and sent a Navy squadron to end his career. One day Gasparilla prepared to attack a merchantman, but to his surprise, it turned out to be a United States man-of-war. When he finally realized that it was a warship, it was too late. The notorious pirate then committed suicide by wrapping a heavy chain around him and jumping over the side. His ship soon followed him to the watery depths. Charlotte Harbor is an ideal spot to go treasure hunting. He claimed that he had pirated with Gasparilla and knew where the famous pirate had buried one of his treasure casks. When they returned a few days later, they found him lying on the floor, dead. After he was buried, they searched his cabin. All they found was a jar full of gold coins and an engraved copper chart. This engraving may be the key to the buried treasure, but nobody has ever been able to decipher it. I have seen a picture of the copper chart myself, and it seems to be authentic. Whoever deciphers the engraving correctly text only will be a few million dollars richer. This is one of the most interesting pirate treasures in Florida. Before being captured and beheaded by the Spanish, he buried a sizeable treasure near Egmont Key. Another legend tells of two long boats carrying loot which was supposedly buried on the banks of Sweetwater Creek, near Rocky Point on the east side of Tampa Bay. The leader of the Calusas was named Carlos, and he also ruled over a vast Indian federation that controlled the entire southern Florida coastal region. As tribute, the other Indians of the federation would give him most of the booty they collected whenever a ship sank along the eastern coast of Florida and they were able to salvage any of the cargo. Hernando Fontaneda was only a boy of 13 en route to Spain when he found himself stranded on one of the Keys. He was soon taken captive by the Calusas and brought to the village of the chief, where he managed to amuse Carlos by performing songs and dances. He learned several Indian dialects and served as a translator for Carlos in dealings with other tribes. Finally, when he was about 30, he managed to escape. In the book entitled Narrative of Le Moyne, an artist who accompanied Laudonniere, mention is made of the proposed expedition that Fontaneda wanted to make back to try and recover some of the treasure Carlos had accumulated. The following is but one example: These things Carlos divided with the caicques of Ais, Jeaga, Guacata, Mayajuaco and Mayaca, and he took what pleased him, or the best part. He was a former slave who escaped to the West Coast of Florida. Soon afterwards he became leader of the pirates and built his base on Sanibel Island. It is said that he captured a Spanish galleon off Cuba, and brought it back to his stronghold. Among other things on the galleon was 26 tons of silver, which he quickly buried. This enormous hoard is supposedly on or near Sanibel Island. Black Caesar made the Spaniards dig a massive hole for the silver, then killed them all and buried them in the hole with the treasure. Headquartering first in Cuba, he moved to the West Coast of Florida. This treasure cache lie buried within the boundaries of the Everglades National Park and it is illegal to do any digging here. As the Confederate vessel rounded the second bend of the river, the crew rolled off kegs of gold coins to prevent their capture by the Union gunboat. A Confederate blockade runner went down in the bay north of St. A Confederate blockade-runner chased by a Union ship was scuttled at the mouth of the river. After the war, members of the crew returned to claim the money, but were unable to find the location because a flood had taken away the markers along the bank of the river. Union Soldiers buried a cache of gold coins five miles from the mouth of the river. After the Battle of New Orleans, he cut his ties with Lafitte and set out on his own. Moving to Santa Rosa Island near Pensacola, he started his own pirate kingdom. After accumulating much treasure, he decided to bury it. Thus, on a small island in Santa Rosa Sound, he buried most of his gold and silver bars. Nearby on the mainland, he deposited the bulk of his coins. In the hold of his ship was another million dollars in miscellaneous loot. This ship was later sunk, and has never been recovered. After surrendering to U. Blackbeard, Kidd, Lafitte and Aury have at one time or another used this island as their center of operations. This is a very attractive island for the treasure hunter. On numerous occasions he claimed

that lumps of melted gold were hidden under the roots of a tree on the island.

Chapter 4 : 11 Treasure Hunting Tales | Mental Floss

- *A Treasury of Florida Tales: Unusual, Interesting, and Little-Known Stories of Florida (Stately Tales)* by Webb Garrison
A Treasury of Florida.

The Spaniards mined the Jemez Mountain calderas for sulfur in . Early Spanish explorers scoured the mountains of the Southwest for mineral wealth; indeed, many legends and tales of lost mines date from this period. The legend of the fabulous quicksilver mines of La Sierra Azul motivated many Spanish explorers and prospectors in the last half of the 17th Century. When the Spaniards returned in , they resumed their mining activities in earnest. Even today, one can still occasionally stumble upon the remains of old Spanish smelters and arrastres in the mountains of New Mexico. The southwestern slope of the Manzano Mountains near Abo has yielded pieces of pure silver in the slag of over twenty ancient smelters. But in many locations, the early Spaniards came across surprising evidence of prehistoric workings. Indeed, it now seems indisputable that the Indians were engaged in primitive mining activities well before the Spaniards entered the area. This is especially true with respect to deposits of turquoise in New Mexico. In fact, every major turquoise locality in the Southwest shows evidence of prehistoric excavation. Chalchihuitl Chalchihuitl is an old Aztec term for Mexican jade. This, by the way, is the oldest mine in the United States. After visiting the area, the famous mineralogist, Benjamin Silliman, was overwhelmed by the extent of the ancient workings. The mines in the Cerrillos district appear to have been an important source of turquoise not only for the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, but for the Aztecs in Central America as well! In , Antonio Espejo visited the Cerrillos district and apparently came across veins of silver in the area. The Spaniards began to exploit the area but in they were driven out. In , the Cerrillos district was rediscovered by a new wave of prospectors - the Americans! One of the most significant of the early Spanish mining districts is located near Silver City in southwestern New Mexico. In , Lieutenant Colonel Jose Manuel Carrasco learned of a massive copper deposit from an Apache chief, who showed him a sample of the ore. Carrasco named the location Santa Rita del Cobre. Four years later, in , Carrasco sold the mine to Don Manuel Elguea. A long list of colorful characters either visited or worked the Santa Rita district throughout its long history. During that same year, a Mexican sheepherder discovered rich placer deposits of gold in the Ortiz Mountains, near present-day Delores, New Mexico - the so-called Old Placers. The Spaniards had visited the area in but apparently overlooked the gold! The venerable Ortiz Mine, one of the oldest hard rock mining operations in the United States, was developed on the richest of these gold-bearing veins. This district was called the New Placers. This discovery proved to be the first of several important silver strikes in the state. Three years later, in , another silver strike was made at Georgetown, but this discovery was eclipsed by the spectacular gold strikes in the Moreno River valley that year. The year witnessed the discovery of rich copper ores near the top of Baldy Mountain by W. Kroenig and William H. They named their claim the Mystic Lode. Kroenig and Moore had learned of the outcrop from an Indian at Fort Union. That same year, rich deposits of placer gold were discovered in the northern Moreno River valley. Nearly every ravine and creek bed west of Baldy Mountain yielded color. In that same year, the mining camp known as Elizabethtown or E-town was founded. By , E-town was the largest town in New Mexico! In , a significant silver strike was made at Chloride Flat. This discovery caused a flurry of excitement in New Mexico. Prospectors now poured over the mountains in search of silver ore. In , the fabulous silver deposits at Lake Valley were discovered. A few years later, the famous "Bridal Chamber" was opened up. The last two decades of the century would see silver strikes at Kingston in , in Black Hawk in , the Florida Mountains in , and again at Chloride Flat in . New Mexico was indeed a silver state! A year later, in , the rich molybdenum deposits of Questa and Red River were located, resulting in formation of the Red River mining district.

"A Treasury of Florida Tales: Unusual, Interesting, and Little-Known Stories of Florida (Stately Tales) This book is in good or better condition. It has no tears to the pages and no pages will be missing from the book.

I believe the pirates of the eighteenth century were a bunch of cowards similar to the terrorist of today who are not heroes—the way some democrats try to make them out to be. If there are heroes in this story it is the United States Navy, who cleaned the oceans for civilized travel and fought brilliantly against the original terrorist, North African Arabs. Jose, who came from an upper-class Spanish family, was similar to the young jocks of today. He had an aversion to work and inflated his ego carousing with available young girls. His family, however, not wanting to support his desired life style kept a very tight grip on his available cash. In an effort to increase his play money he came up with a scheme to hold one of the girls for ransom. So, to avoid arrest, Jose escaped by signing-on a then leaving navy ship. In those days there was strict separation between officers and the lower class crew. Therefore, when it was discovered Jose could read and write he was moved up to midshipmen. It was unlikely that Jose developed any nautical skills but navigation in those days was not much more than being able to read and write and with this he could command a ship and obtain the rank of lieutenant. Now a little luck entered Jose career. A requirement arose where the navy was asked to provide a liaison to the King and, not wanting to lose any competent officers, Jose found himself attached to the court of King Charles III Here Jose was in his glory. He fantasized in living the plush life—the chief stud among a crowd of women with time on their hands. So he developed sticky fingers to cover the short fall. It was just a matter of time before his indiscretion and pilfering arranged his downfall. One step ahead of the avenging authorities he fell back on an old trick he used so well in the past. Escaping to the port, he then commandeered a ship to make good his escape. Jose sailed the ship to the west coast of Florida. There he convinced what members of the crew that he could—to join him. The rest were disposed of Similar to others of weak character and blind to his own faults he blamed his home country for his miserable status. For the next 38 years he enacted his misguided revenge against Spain and any other defenseless shipping that passed within his grasp. Today this island is called Captiva Island. This cowardly activity continued until when several things changed: First the world was moving into the nineteenth century and was no longer willing to put-up with cowardly scum preying on commercial shipping; therefore what Gaspar was doing had become increasingly dangerous. Prudently Jose Gaspar decided to retire and went about closing his pirate lair and dividing the accumulated wealth. As luck would have it when the pirates were about ready to leave, they spotted a defenseless British merchant passing offshore. The British ship, beating on a port tack, provided the pirates with the initial advantage as they approached, on her starboard quarter. Their plan was simple—they would cut between the merchant and the wind and when she was forced to give way, they would board her. The pirate Brig immediately started to loose headway and the enterprise commenced firing her six pounders into her as each gun came to bear. However terrorist are cowards not fighters—so they just stared not believing what was happening. The Enterprise was a veteran of many battles against pirates and arab terrorist of the Barbary Coast where in one action, against a Tripolitan Brig; they completely destroyed the Brig without a single wounded. After the first pass the Schooner came about to bring her port broadside across the pirates bow and with marines in the rigging she poured murderous musket and cannon fire into the hopelessly outclassed pirate. In this action Jose caught a musket ball in the groin, and grieved at what he perceived—as the loss of his prized assets—he reloaded his pistol and swallowed the muzzle. The sinking of the pirate vessel was offshore Charlotte Harbor Florida There he remained strangling and dancing in air until finished. The normal practice of the time was to leave the pirates hanging when the ship returned to port. This was a warning—displayed for anyone thinking of pursuing a similar career and was before the ACLU came rushing to the aid of murdering cutthroats. After finishing the task at sea, the navy located the pirate liar and on coming ashore found the camp deserted, the surviving pirate women and children had fled into the surrounding coastal swamps. A search was conducted of the nearby islands and although some captives were freed there was no sign of any treasure. The navy destroyed what remained of the pirate den and the legend passed on into history

with most people believing that the pirates had buried their treasure somewhere on the South Florida Coast. What Johnny remembered and reinforced by the women who raised him was that weeks before the final demise of the pirate band. Twenty mule loads of treasure had been sent north. This treasure mule train was in the custody of a score of trusted men who were to rendezvous with Gasparilla and the rest of the crew at an inn near New York City. The Treasure train never turned up. It was a good enough yarn but no one believed it. And as the years passed the tale almost died out. Then in the early spring of a ragged and underfed character who called himself Pablo Sanchez drifted into Miami with a treasure story of the fate of the lost Gasparilla treasure that had been reported by Gomez thirty five years before. According to Sanchez when he was a young man about eighteen he befriended an old timer who when near death related the tale to him. He regained his health in New York and hung around waiting for Gasparilla, fearful of what Jose would do when he arrived. Then after almost a year he found out about the disaster that had befallen Gasparilla in Florida and fled west fearful of being identified as one of the pirate crew and hung. Now getting old, hungry and desperate he was attempting to maybe sell the maps, and he repeated the tale whenever he could, in an attempt to interest a buyer. The story was that the twenty mule train of treasure and supplies did leave the camp before the ill-fated attack on the British Merchant. It could have been several weeks, or a day before there was no way of telling. They had reached the mainland and traveled maybe five to eight miles north when just about everything bad in the book had happened to them. Sanchez related that the old timer told him that it was below Tampa where they were attacked by Indians and white renegades. The marauders were interested in their horses and mules and in the course of the fight had managed to run-off some. Deprived of needed pack animals the pirates were forced to reduce their loads. They accomplished this by burying two caches of treasure. Believing it safer, the group turned eastward, and on a neck of land between two lakes they needed, to put down another trunk of gold, to lighten the load on the weary animals. Again on the North bank of St. As the pirates continued northward they were involved in skirmishes with bands of planters and frontiersmen, and in addition to sickness, dissention and fighting among themselves the number of men and animals continued to dwindle. The continuing depletion of men and animals indicated additional lightening of the mule-loads A seventh cache was made at a river crossing to the northwest of a point close to Trenton, New Jersey and then finally the last treasure pit was located at the south end of a pond about midway between Trenton and the Hudson River. The last treasure pit is also guarded by three of the four remaining Gasparillians. The last sick and terrified survivor of the ill-fated expedition struggled on, with only a small pouch of diamonds and rubies, to the designated tavern. Sanchez repeated what the old timer said, that as the last survivor he had waited there for a year for the main body and when learning they would not be coming had fled away with his pouch of gems that he managed to salvage. But this last Gasparillian had the drawings showing the location of each of the treasure pits. It was the buy of a lifetime, but when Sanchez made the rounds with his offer there were no takers. Among those whom Sanchez talked was Rick Cole, night clerk in a third-rate mainland hotel. Pablo spread his hands. Pablo came back again and again. Each time he was a little more convincing and the price kept going down. He made some discreet inquiries and then got Charles R. Hale a young electronics engineer, to make an electrical machine that would indicate gold or silver a couple feet under ground. Then he sent for Sanchez. He and Pablo drove up the Tamiami trail to rocky point in Tampa bay in a borrowed truck. A few days later they were back in Miami with an oversize box of assorted gold pieces. It was then the second of September and unknown to them a hurricane was bearing down on the Florida Keys. And where were the other treasures? That is the multimillion dollar question. After the rocky point strike Sanchez softened and let Cole examine the sketches and make notes. Rick made his first trip to Crescent City spent some time hunting for the likely spot but after careful searching found nothing. An Eben Wilcox had found a chest sticking out of the very steep bank several years before near the old Kings ferry landing, had put ropes around it and tried to hoist it up. He underestimated the great weight of the box, which broke loose from the tackle and plunged into the river. It is apparently still there an enticing fortune to be had for the investment of several thousand dollars in salvage operations. At Cumberland Gap Cole also was behind the clock of discovery. An old treasure hunter named Cal Disney had been on the job. Cal came in from North Carolina around parked his trailer at the north end of the park and went to work. He stayed there until his death around He must have had some definitive

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information as to what he was looking for to justify spending three years moving literally tons of earth and rock in an apparent futile attempt to find the treasure. There was no indication that he had found anything but if he were smart no one would know about it. Cole quit at the Cumberland Gap site and return to Miami. The rocky point doubloons gave him his needed stake he has invested it well and lives the abundant life. As far as he is concerned anyone who finds the other troves are welcome to them. So if you would like to gamble a lot of time and effort against enormous odds for one of the really big ones you might take up where Rick left off and if you find any of the stuff it is yours now! the treasury department says.

Chapter 6 : Books by Webb Garrison (Author of Civil War Curiosities)

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Chapter 7 : Florida's Pirate Jose Gaspar and his Treasure Story

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Chapter 8 : A Treasury of Terribly Sad Stories of Lotto Winners

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Chapter 9 : Treasure Tales: New Mexico: A General History Of New Mexico

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