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Brevard County Historical Articles & Features Organizations & Activities Announcements & Reviews



The Railroad Depot in Melbourne, Florida Photograph taken on August 2, 1965

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THE INDIAN RIVER JOURNAL

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Article Contributors: Dr. Rachel K. Wentz Seth M. Bramson Vera Booksh Zimmerman Roz Foster

THE INDIAN RIVER JOURNAL

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The Original Titusville Depot which became the Titusville Freight Depot Photograph taken on July 7, 1966

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THE FLORIDA PUBLIC ARCHAEOLOGY NETWORK, EAST/CENTRAL REGION: AN INTRODUCTION By

Dr. Rachel K. Wentz, Regional Director

Florida is one of the most interesting states in our country. Humans wandered onto the peninsula over 12,000 years ago, exploiting the abundant natural resources that, to this day, draw people from all over the world. That lengthy human occupation has left behind a wealth of evidence; evidence that is quickly being destroyed by the influx of residents, tourists, and development into the region.

It is this clash of the past with the present that necessitated the development of the Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN). FPAN is a state-wide network of professional archaeologists whose primary mission is to educate the public about the wealth of archaeological resources within our state. The network is based out of the University of West Florida in Pensacola. The Coordinating Center, directed by Dr. William Lees, oversees the regional centers that cover the state. These regional centers are staffed by a Director/Public Archaeologist; an Outreach Coordinator; and supporting staff. The network is funded by grant monies administered by UWF to host institutions. The host institutions, typically universities and colleges, have successfully competed for these monies and provide office space and infrastructure for each regional office. Brevard County is one of eight counties (including Orange, Osceola, Seminole, St. Lucie, Indian River, Martin, and Okeechobee) within the East/Central Region and is hosted by Brevard Community College, Titusville. When I am not traveling throughout my region, you can find me in my temporary office within the Science Building (Building 1) on the Titusville campus. The future home of the FPAN East/Central Regional office will be one of the historic structures within the Heritage Park/Chain of Lakes project, currently under development.

So how did I get here? I came to FPAN from Florida State University where I had recently completed a masters and PhD under the direction of Dr. Glen Doran. It just so happens that Dr. Doran was the lead archaeologist on a site near and dear to the people of Titusville: the Windover archaeological site (8BR246). Windover is a mortuary pond whose use dates back over 7,000 years. One of the most significant sites in North America, Windover produced the well-preserved remains of 168 individuals, buried in the pond for ritual or utilitarian purposes. In many cases, these burials consisted of finely woven textiles wrapped around the bodies of individuals placed on their left sides, accompanied by tools of bone, wood and antler probably used during life. The

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preservation at Windover has afforded extensive research into the lives and health of Florida's Archaic period. As a bioarchaeologist, I couldn't have asked for a better opportunity to evaluate what life was like for early Floridians. My master's thesis examined the types and rates of skeletal fractures among the population. My dissertation examined all aspects of health, including rates of infection, arthritis, nutritional stress, and dental disease. What I found was that Windover appears to have been a population lacking interpersonal conflict yet suffering from a variety of health issues inherent to hunter/gatherer groups living in subtropical climates.

But back to FPAN... The East/Central Regional office was established in May of 2007. Since then, I have focused on getting our name out into the community, letting people know about the network as a resource for those interested in archaeology. I have also been partnering with groups devoted to Florida's heritage and public education. These groups have proven invaluable in helping me reach the public. The response, both from the public and from established groups, has been overwhelming. For the first time in Florida, there is open access to professional archaeologists whose primary job is to serve the public. Through lectures, meetings, and public events, FPAN is reaching out to Florida communities, providing information and assistance to those with questions or concerns about our state's valuable archaeological resources. Through a partnership with the Division of Historic Resources, FPAN serves as a portal to the vast network of professionals within our state agencies. Each regional office also provides professional assistance with local archaeological emergencies; assists with local archaeological ordinances and preservation plans; and with promoting the identification and nomination of local archaeological sites to the National Register of Historic Places.

So if you find yourself in need of an archaeologist or have questions concerning Florida's fascinating prehistory/history, contact me. If I don't have the answers, I can certainly find them. After all, archaeology is about identifying questions and finding answers. And with the wealth of Florida's past, both the questions and answers will continue well into the future.

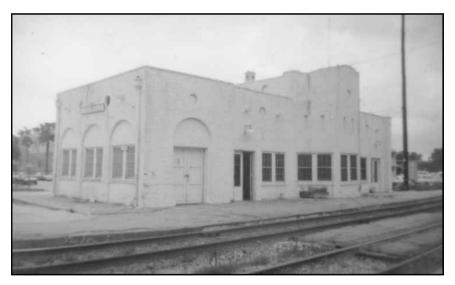
Rachel K. Wentz, PhD, RPA Regional Director Florida Public Archaeology Network 1311 N. US Hwy 1, Bld 1-210 Titusville, FL 32796 Office 321-433-5042 Fax 321-433-5113 wentzr@brevardcc.edu

RAILROAD STATIONS OF BREVARD COUNTY By Seth M. Bramson

The great and incredible story of Henry M. Flagler is well known to most east Florida historians, and that biography is, in any case, without the purview of this essay, but several introductory comments are in order.

Flagler did not just build railroads down the east coast and in and through the Kissimmee Valley, but, rather, bought a good few short lines to connect to the "main stem" of the railroads which would eventually become the fabled Florida East Coast Railway (FEC).

When the Jacksonville, Tampa & Key West Railway was essentially dismembered by the two Henrys, Plant and Flagler, as well as the owners of the predecessor of the Seaboard Air Line Railway, one section of it, that from Enterprise (later Benson) Junction over to Titusville was taken by the FEC, to be known, before it's abandonment, as the "E" branch of the railroad.



The Titusville Depot - July 7, 1966

Among the many specialties in the railroad memorabilia collecting hobby is the assembling of station photographs, and, of course, the overlap to local collecting is therefore obvious when dealing with stations in a given locale and

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the railroad stations of Brevard County are no exception.

In order to avoid confusion between the stations on the 'E" branch and the mainline, we will address the branch line stations first.

The milepost markings on the branch line began at Titusville, with that station as milepost (mp) 0.00. Going north from Titusville the next station was Lagrange, mp 2.1, which was a flag stop for the branch line local train which carried passengers and express until approximately 1940 when the branch became freight only until its abandonment.

Next station north was Mims, mp 4.3, the name still in existence today. Proceeding north and beginning to turn west the stations in Brevard were Turnbull, mp 7.5 and Aurantia, mp 9.4. Maytown was a major interchange point between trains coming from and going to New Smyrna Beach via the Kissimmee Valley branch and trains to and from Titusville and Benson Junction, but there are only a few traces of Maytown remaining and it does not show up on today's Florida road maps so there is likely no longer anything there. Maytown was, I believe, in Seminole County.

Turning our attention to the FEC mainline, "the plot thickens!"

FEC milepost numbering begins in Jacksonville at the site of the former Jacksonville Union Terminal now the Prime Osborne Convention Center, that being mp "0" and continues south from there with, at one point, the Key West terminal being mp 522.

In order to properly show stations in Brevard, though, we should note that the furthest north station in the county was Scottsmoor (mp 143.5), the furthest south was Micco (mp 209.2) and all discussion of Brevard stations on the FEC main line begin and end with those stations.

Beginning chronologically, the author's FEC timetable 30, dated January 28, 1901, indicates the following passenger stations in Brevard:

East Aurantia, 146; East Mims, 151; Titusville, 155; Faustina, 168; City Point, 170; Cocoa, 171; Rockledge Junction, 175; Rockledge, 176 (this apparently, was during the time that the station was at water's edge and trains left the main line to serve the old station and then went back to the main line); Eau Gallie, 190; Sarno, 191; Melbourne 195; Malabar, 200; Micco, 209.

As the years went on there would be changes. For example, the April 22, 1930

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passenger timetable indicates that Wiley has been added at mp 150, Indian River City at 158, Delespine at 164, Frontenac at 165, Sharpes at 167, Bonaventure at 179, Valkaria at 203 and Grant at 206.



The Grant Depot June 16, 1965

Conversely, East Aurantia, East Mims and Faustina are no longer in the timetable.

The May 1, 1932 employee (operating) timetable has some interesting anomalies or changes including the fact that East Mims is back in the timetable but shown at mp 150.3; Delespine is not shown; Cocoa--Rockledge is shown as a combined station at mp 173.5; Pineda added at mp 183.7; Sarno at mp 191 is not shown and Hall was added at 192.0.

Although there would be later changes through the years, a final look, for our purposes, at the employee timetable of January 20, 1946, should give us the situation leading almost to the end of passenger service due to a strike which began on January 22, 1963. In the January 20, 1946 timetable we find that there were no changes from the 1932 timetable referenced above, hence Brevard County was rich in FEC stations and depots, and along with the passenger stations. Melbourne had, about a mile south of the passenger station, a large

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brick freight station, same only recently demolished.

Today, both the Titusville and Cocoa-Rockledge passenger stations survive, although both are used for other purposes by the railroad. Other FEC buildings are also extant, but none of them serve railroad purposes.

For further information on the FEC the reader is referred to the two primary texts dealing with the railroad: "Speedway to Sunshine: The Story of the Florida East Coast Railway" Boston Mills Press, Erin, Ontario, Revised and Enlarged Edition, 2002 is the official history of the FEC and is the number one selling regional railroad history ever published, with 11,000 copies sold. "Florida East Coast Railway" in Arcadia Publishing "Image's of Rail" series was published in 2006 and remains in print, available from the publisher arcadiapublishing.com, amazon.com or at many local and chain bookstores on the east coast of Florida.

The author: Seth H. Bramson is the senior collector of FEC Railway and Florida transportation memorabilia in America, 2007 being his 50th year of collecting. He is the Company Historian of the Florida East Coast Railway and is adjunct professor of History at Florida International University, where he teaches all of the university's south Florida and Florida history courses. This is his first article for the Journal.

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

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The Historical Records Archive of the Historical Commission has a lot of reference material in its collections and could prove to be a valuable research source. The Historical Records Archive is normally open for research during standard business hours. Please call first to ensure that someone will be there to assist you. The Historical Records Archive is located in the Byrd Plaza at 801 Dixon Blvd., Suite 1110, Cocoa, FL 32922. The Archive can be reached by telephone at 321-433-4415.



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PONCE DE LEON AND THE MYTH OF THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH By Vera Booksh Zimmerman

The font the Spanish sought in vain Through all the land of flowers Leaps glittering from the sandy plain Our classic grove embowers. Here youth, unchanging blooms and smiles, Here dwells eternal spring, And warms from Hope's eternal isles The winds their perfume brings.

*Oliver Wendell Holmes, 1873 Published in the Atlantic Monthly*¹

We have all heard the story a hundred times – Juan Ponce de Leon discovered Florida while searching for the Fountain of Youth. The incorporation of an old European myth into the historical story of the discovery of Florida is widespread. In spite of the efforts of many serious historians to root out this myth, the story of Ponce de Leon and the Fountain of Youth has such a hold on romantic imagination that it is difficult to fight.

The 500th anniversary of Columbus' discovery of the New World brought renewed popular interest in the European discoveries and renewed study of the original documents. One of the people inspired to recreate the journey of Columbus was Douglas T. Peck, a retired Air Force officer and deep water navigator turned historian who lives in Bradenton, Florida. He sailed from Spain to the West Indies in 1987, 1991 and 1992. He, like others, pinpointed Watlings Island/San Salvador as Columbus' Guanahani, the first landfall in the New World. Archaeologists William Keegan² and Charles Hoffman³ also agree with the identification of Watlings/San Salvador as Guanahani.

In 1990 Peck sailed Ponce de Leon's 1513 route from Puerto Rico to La Florida and found that the location of the first landing in Florida was probably not near St. Augustine as had been previously believed. In his book, *Ponce de Leon and the Discovery of Florida: the Man, the Myth and the Truth*, he builds a good case for the first landing being 100 or so miles South near present day Melbourne Beach. Peck also disputes the Fountain of Youth story. (October

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1992 Florida Historical Quarterly and Peck, 1993.)

Peck was not the first to mention a landing site south of Cape Canaveral. Marjorie Stoneman Douglas in her book *The Everglades: River of Grass* mentioned the possibility that de Leon had landed far south of St. Augustine and also mentioned that the Fountain was a myth.

So where did this myth of the Fountain of Youth come from and how did it get attached to the story of Ponce de Leon and the discovery of Florida?

Stories of a fountain, spring or river whose waters restored health and youth date back to the Alexander Romance, which told of the mythical exploits of Alexander the Great. The earliest version is in Greek and dates to the third century. It is found in various forms in European and Middle Eastern folklore and is related to sensual, erotic love. Bathing in or drinking the water would restore youthful sexual performance.⁴ The Old World story was well known to Spanish explorers and they brought it with them to the New World. Like the Spanish cattle and pigs, the story has run wild into Florida history.

According to several sources the natives of the West Indies also had a myth about a restorative spring, river or fountain on the island of Bimini. Several historians have disputed this, notably linguist Leonard Olschki of John Hopkins in 1941. He was the first to show that an Indian legend of a Fountain of Youth did not exist.⁵

A search of several books on Taino, Arawak, Carib and South American mythology reveals no myth of a Fountain of Youth. The Spanish may have misinterpreted the Taino deity Atabey, the Mother of Waters, a female goddess of fresh water and fertility.⁶ It was Atabey who gave the Taino/Arawak the maraca, a Taino word for the gourd rattle, which has become part of our language. Her clay image was often rubbed on the belly of women in labor. There is no mention of any use of Atabey's image to help with male fertility.⁷ The Taino word Bimini is translated as Mother of Many Waters and is the original Taino/ Arawak name for Florida.⁸ In the current Taino language dictionary Bi means life, beginning or first, Bibi means Mother, Ni means water and Mini means Spring of Water.⁹

There are four Spanish historians whose writings contributed to the myth of the Fountain of Yourth becoming attached to Ponce de Leon.

Pietro Martire d'Anghiera (Pedro Martir de Angleria), 1457-1526, was an Italian cosmographer and historian at the court of Ferdinand and Isabella. He

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mentioned in a letter to Pope Leo X in 1516 regarding the voyage of Juan Diaz de Solis that there was an island north of Hispaniola named Boyuca "which has a notable fountain, and from drinking of its waters the aged are rejuvenated." Boyuca may be Babueca Banks, west of Turks and Caicos. Martire or Martyr's 1511 map showing "Beniny" makes no mention of the notable fountain being there. ^{10, 11, 12}

Gonzalo Fernandez de Oviedo y Valdes, 1478-1557 – Oviedo is the first to say that the Fountain of Youth was the purpose of Ponce de Leon's voyage. His General and Natural History of the Indies was written in 1535, 14 years after the death of Ponce de Leon. He spoke of Ponce's vanity in seeking the fountain as a cure for "el enflaquecimiento del sexo" (sexual impotence).¹³ In 1514 Oviedo was appointed supervisor of gold-smelting at San Domingo and in 1523 on his return to Spain was appointed historiographer of the Indies. His General and Natural History was translated into English and French and spread the story throughout Europe.¹⁴ Historian Bartolome de Las Casas, 1474-1566, said that Oviedo's History "contained almost as many lies as pages."¹⁵

Francisco Lopez de Gomara, c1510-c1566 – Lopez Gomara wrote his Historia Victrix in 1552. It includes both the myth of the Fountain of Youth and the Amazon Warriors, placing both in the Lucayans (Bahamas).¹⁶ He never traveled to the New World and may have relied on information provided by Hernan Cortez to whom he dedicated his Historia. His work is filled with serious errors and in 1553 Prince Philip (later Philip II) ordered all copies recalled and banned reprinting. The prohibition against reprinting was not lifted until 1727. Bernal Diaz del Castillo wrote his True History of the Conquest of New Spain to refute Lopez de Gomara.¹⁷

Antonio Herrara y Tordesillas, 1549-1625 – Herrara was appointed official historiographer of the Indies by Philip II in 1592. Herrara's Historia General de los hechos de los Casstellanos en loas Islas i tierra firme del Mar Oceano was published in 1601 and 1615. It is the only extant source giving details of Ponce de Leon's voyage and was used by Peck in sailing his route.¹⁸ Herrara's position as court historian would have given him access to the archives and to a copy since lost of Ponce de Leon's log. Herrara borrowed extensively from other writers, especially Bartolome de Las Casas. Herrara summarized and paraphrased the copy of Ponce de Leon's log in the Spanish archives at the time and his version is the closest we can get to the original. While a third generation copy may not be able to pinpoint Ponce de Leon's landing site, it would lead to the approximate location.

Herrara's Historia General included a romanticized version of the story of Her-

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nando D'Escalante Fontaneda.¹⁹ Fonteneda was shipwrecked at age 13 in the Keys and was rescued in 1566 at age 30 after 17 years among the Calusa. In his own Memoir Fontaneda mentions the curative waters of a lost Jordan River. He says that a cacique from the Lucavans (Bahamas) had come to Florida and that Sequene, the father of Calos, had given them land to start a village on the southwest coast of Florida. Fonteneda refers to the stories of Ponce de Leon searching for the waters "to earn greater fame or become young from bathing in such a stream." He comments that it is incredible that Ponce de Leon believed such stories. Fonteneda says that he has bathed in every stream he has seen and doubts the stories himself.²⁰ Herrara's version of the story says that local caciques paid regular visits to the fountain and that old men could resume "all manly exercises...take a new wife and beget more children."²¹ Although there is no mention of the Fountain in Herrara's reporting of Ponce de Leon's log, he mentions in summary that Ponce did not find the miraculous spring that he was seeking.²² In fact his discovery of Florida and his effort to colonize it led to Ponce de Leon's death in 1521 after being wounded by the Calusa Indians

Later historians continued to quote these four early documents of Martyr, Oviedo, Lopez de Gomara, and Herrara, even though there was no mention of the fountain in the original official patents issued by the Crown²³ or in any case reported in the log where Ponce de Leon put men ashore to trade with the Indians and to get water and firewood, including the island of Bimini.²⁴

The present day association of Ponce de Leon and the Fountain of Youth owes more to Washington Irving's popular 1830 "Voyages and Discoveries of the Companions of Columbus" than to the writings of Spanish historians. Irving stresses the Fountain of Youth as the secret reason for Ponce de Leon's voyages.²⁵

The myth continues in contemporary popular stories and movies. This summer's blockbuster movie "Pirates of the Caribbean: At World's End" brings in the Fountain of Youth at the conclusion with Captain Jack Sparrow consulting a map of Florida and heading off into an assumed sequel.

Douglas Peck's book may not have been able to do away with the romantic myth of the Fountain of Youth, (the Fountain of Youth National Archaeological Park in St. Augustine still attracts tourists), but it did inspire a historical marker at the approximate site of Ponce de Leon's landing in Melbourne Beach, 125 miles to the south of the traditional landing site, at a new park named Juan Ponce de Leon Landing.²⁶

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PACE'S LANDING OVERVIEW by Roz Foster

Pace's Landing was a small settlement located at the edge of the Indian River, located north of Titusville on property in back of the Brevard Community College Campus.

Founded around 1868 by John W. Harvey, it was situated on low land, and was often referred to as "Swamp Heaven". A store and trading post was operated by Major Pace and was often visited by Seminole Indians who came up the Indian River in their canoes from Ft. Pierce to trade. They would camp on the riverbank for weeks at a time. A drug store was operated by a man named "Seymour" (Seymore). A third structure was also mentioned, but not identified.

There were a few houses nearby. A boarding house which was located approximately .1 mile inland and was operated by Mary Harvey, John's wife.

The Lund Steamboat Line, operated by Capt. Lund, ran from Jacksonville to Titusville Landing, which was located to the west, at Salt Lake on the St. John's River. Passengers were transported on a wooden wagon pulled by a mule and later oxen, over a wooden railway for seven miles, which terminated at Pace's Landing. Steamships would then take the weary travelers to points further south.

A hurricane swept Pace's Landing out of existence, possibly the gale that blew for five days in 1878 or 1883.



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JOURNAL WRITTEN BY SAMUEL JOSEPH FIELD SEPTEMBER 1, 1895

Editor Note: the following has been transcribed verbatim by Roz Foster.

Page 1

My father John M. Fields was born in Barron Co. Kentucky near Glasgow September 1st 1809. When a young man he left home and settled in Bibb County- in Macon, in 1835 he left with the Macon Volunteers for the Indian War in Florida. After returning he meet my mother. Her maiden name was Martha Ann Justice. They were married in 1837 she was born in Meriweather Co. Ga. My father was possessed with ______ and everyday M__ nd accumulated some property. He became a minister of the Gospel in early life and was faithfull to discharge his dutys. He was of the old order of Baptist known as Primitive Baptist after the close of the Strif between the

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.....North and the South. All of his hard earned savings was cash as it was proncifoaly in _daras he concluded it would not pay him to work freed labor upon the farm and in the winter of 1867 he started for Indian River with my bro Charles, by private conveyance. After reaching Florida he had two of his best horses stolen at night from him which he did not recover. Having no horses left he wonded his way across rivers and swamps to reach the Indian River. Having meandered through by ways palmetto scrub & c. he landed at Mr. J.W. Joiners, who lived where Mrs. Jane Dixion now lives. There he procured a flat boat and I crossed over to Merritts Island.

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Unfortionally while crossing his horses one of the them fell and within a short time it died leaving him only one having that one on the Pararic party of five hunters killed that one. Leaving us in rather critical condition. In a new unsettled country pulling hard against father my mother and brother John R. Field and wife Eliza. And our bros George and Edward with myself left Ga. about the 1st of March 1868 landing at Enterprise. There we went into Camp while I walked over from Enterprise to Sand Point after my father. I was told to enquire for Capt. Kruger who had a sail boat as sail boats were very scarce. I paid him four dollars to launch me at my fathers Camp.

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I found him in a small boat poleing near shore. I was transferred to their boat. Stoping only a short time we set sail for Sand Point. There was(were) seven

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parties just came down with a team which my father hired to bring my mother and family over from Enterprise. Mother and family walked the greater part of the way the price paid was exorbitant (We hardly had money enough to pay the hauling) We had provided ourselves with some possession. Landing at Sand Point we took a small sail boat which we had and landed on Merritts Island on the 21st day of March. It was not very inviting not a house to shelter us from the weather except a small tent which my father and mother and younger brother occupied while my bro & wife slept in......

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The covered wagon which my father and bro had traveled in myself with bro George & Charles. We had the heavens for a covering and it was exceedingly wet at times. It rained near thirty days and nights at intervals. It was not encouraging. We toiled hard and build us a house. We cut pine trees and put them down endways making a stockade house. We were sole possessors of the whole Island as their was not a living family upon it out side of our place. Enterprise was our Post Office. Our voting precinct was Fort Pierce – as our Post office was at such a great distance our correspondence was ______ ted people going over to Enterprise from Sand Point knew every one on the river and they would carry the mail over and leave it at the house of Mr Carlisle

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Shortly after our arrival Col. H.T. Titus started a little store at Sand Point, (now called Titusville) only a short time (and) a post office called Titusville was established. Mail carried by horseback from Enterprise to Sand Point afterward changed to Titusville. The next office extablished was at the house of Mrs. Jane Dixon with John M. Dixon as Post Master. Name of office was City Point. On ______ days we could call over and ask if there was any mail opposite where we now live. After being here for a few months the angel of death came into our family and carried away our bro Charles, he was about 15 years. It was a sad blow to us to loose him. We had no doctors as there was not one upon the river. We cared for him as best we could.

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I pleased the Lord to take him I could only say with Job – The Lord giveth and the Lord Father, may blessed be the name of the Lord. Soon after the death of my brother my father and mother and bro George and Edward returned to Ga. Leaving bro John and wife and myuself to battle it alone with mosquittows and other annoyances. Our provessions whiche we had brought with us had diminished. We never destined to have a hard time. We had to boil the river water to make salt to salt our food. We often wondered where we would get our next meal sometimes. We would have hominy and that we would ground on a _tue

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mill. When we did not have hominy we had _____ potatos and pumpkins. We could not catch fish every day heavy winds

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.... and cold northers would drive them in deep water. ((We could not buy meat as we had no money. Bacon was worth 25 to 30 cent pr pound. Flour 25.00 dollars pr Bl. Homey 10 to 15 dollar pr Barrel). We could not get rid of our produce after raising it. We did not see as much as five dollars in twelve months.I married Julia Ann Feaster of Sand Point Sep 24-1872. Major Magonda and Mr. Culpeper came to our camp and dined with us. We set before them the best we had and that was salt and potatoes. My father remained in Ga. until the angel of death came and wasted from us our beloved mother which was on the ____ day of April 08, 1874. Shortly after her death my father came back to Fla to make his home with me for the remander of life, - he died on the 1st day of December 1891 at the advanced age of eight two years and three. ...

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Since our first settlement we have watched the growth of the river year by year with the greatest of pleasure, having divided up my land. I have been the means of having a thriving little village on the bank of the Indian River known as Indianola. Having our church and school and one club house with public roads and public docks. (We have a custom of celebrating the 21st of March in honor of landing on Merritts Island).

(Signed) Samuel Joseph Field

Sep. 1, 1895

Farmel Joseph Field , 1. 1893

Samuel Joseph Field's Signature from Page 9 of his Journal

THE TAYLOR FAMILY OF SHILOH AND NORTH MERRITT ISLAND INCLUDING FAMILY PROFILES OF KULH, GRIFFIS, PATTILLO, KUEBLER, AND DEFRIES By

Currently Unknown Author Dated April 1925

Editor Note: the following was transcribed verbatim by Roz Foster.

SHILOH

In 1883 there was no Shiloh, Florida. In January of that year Mr. John Kuhl of Golconda, Illinois, came to this vicinity and purchased several hundred acres of land. In the spring he returned to Illinois, but in January of the following year, he and his son George, then only twenty-one, and his daughter, Hattie, came.

From Jacksonville, then a village of only a few houses and a street-car drawn by a mule, Miss Hattie and her father came up the St. John's River on the steamer City of Jacksonville, then in her first year of service, to Enterprise. The next day they arrived in New Smyrna by way of a stage, spent the night there, and came to Oak Hill the following day, in a sail boat on the Hillsborough River, now known as the Indian River, North.

A mule team brought them from Oak Hill to the Hammock Camp.

George and his brother Carl came over land from Jacksonville with mule teams, carrying provisions.

Miss Hattie boarded with Mrs. Howes of Oak Hill, while the men built a palmetto shack of two rooms and a hall. Here they lived for about six months, then moved to their new home of eleven rooms, one mile east of where the Post Office now stands.

One room of this house was used as a general store. In about a year, a Post Office was established bearing the name of Shiloh. Mr. Kuhl wanted it named Annie, in honor of his youngest sister, now Mrs. Pittman, of Blackshear, Ga., but on learning there was already an Annie, Florida, he chose the name Shiloh, for the Post Office kept in his store. Mr. Kuhl was the first Shiloh post master.

Later, the office was moved to the home of his sister, Hattie, now Mrs. Griffis,

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and remained there fifteen years.

When the Kuhl's came to Florida, there were no wagon roads anywhere in this section; only trails through the scrub and timber. When they moved from their palmetto shack to their new home, Miss Hattie rode on horse-back, carrying little chickens in a basket.

The father and mother did not come to make their permanent home in Florida, until the son and daughter had been here several years. The father passed away in 1890, leaving about 3000 acres of land. The mother died in 1917.

Mr. George Kuhl was married July 2, 1907, in Louisville, to Miss Myrtle Buky, of Livingston, Col, Ky. They have one child, a daughter, Henrietta. She is in her Junior year of High School, in New Smyrna, now.

They moved from the Kuhl home on the lagoon to their present home in 1914. Mr. Kuhl is a successful citrus grower, and is Secretary and Treasurer of the Shiloh Packing Company.

Shiloh was the trade center for Indian River in 1885. This was the day of preeminence of the sail-boat on the Indian River. Three of these boats made regular trips between Titusville and New Smyrna, two of them in the mail service, giving the people of Titusville the advantage of thrice-a-week mail.

Merchandise was brought as far as New Smyrna by steamer, and thence down the river by sail-boats.

One of these sail-boats, the Golden Rule, was owned and operated by George Kuhl.

Mr. Kuhl made regular trips, monthly, down the Indian River, as far as the St. Lucie River, trading with small towns along the route, using merchandise from his Shiloh store.

The present canal at Allenhurst had not been made, and in order to get his load of merchandise through the old narrow canal, which was located a mile south of the present one, it was necessary to transfer the load to a barge, take it through the canal and then several men would get behind the Golden Rule, and push it through.

Our flag pole, which has been put up to-day, April 7, 1925, was the boom pole

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on "The Swallow", another boat owned by Mr. Kuhl, forty years ago.

Mr. J.E. Pattillo, with his wife and three children, Herbert, Edna, and Ada, came from North Georgia to Florida, in Dec. 1885.

They reached Jacksonville by way of a railroad, but there they took the steamer, City of Jacksonville, up the St. John's River to Enterprise. From Enterprise they traveled in wagons through sand, seven miles to their new home at Osteen.

In 1889 Mr. Pattillo moved to Shiloh, and started a grove of twenty-five acres the next spring. This grove froze to the ground in 1895, but Mr. Pattillo went to work at once, to start another. Now there are one hundred and fifty acres in the Pattillo Groves. Besides citrus fruits they have more than a thousand banana plants, many of them bearing fruit.

They have a beautiful modern home and many tenant houses and tenants on their 300 acre estate. A Delco Plant furnishes electricity to light this home; the home of a son, Crawford Pattillo; the several machine shops; and garages. It also runs a "Frigidaire" refrigerator, in each of the Pattillo homes. The first Pattillo home in Shiloh consisted of one room, 16x20 feet.

All the children are married except Miss Edna. Herbert passed away several years ago. The father left this life Jan. 13, 1925.

Crawford, their youngest child, and the only one born in Florida, was married to Miss Olivia Taylor, daughter of J.A. and Ollie Gaines Taylor, Dec. 23, 1919, at New Smyrna.

Crawford spent ten months over seas during the World War.

Mr. and Mrs. Pattillo have two children – a bright little boy, Robert, 3 years old and a baby girl, Margaret Edna, who arrived April 17, 1925.

Away back in the early 90's – to be explicit, August 1884, Mr. James A Taylor, a young man of 19 came to Florida, in a spirit of adventure, and to visit an aunt, Mrs. Jane Dixon, at City Point.

His mother had lately passed away at their home in Kentucky, and he, being restless on account of this great loss, sought change amidst the pioneers, and wild life of Florida. Mrs. Dixon had come to Florida in 1870. He remained at the home of his aunt 10 months, and engaged in gardening; selling his toma-

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toes for \$4.00 a bushel.

This was the year a post office was established in Cocoa. There was no East Coast Railroad, south of Palatka.

After being in Florida 10 months, Mr. Taylor grew homesick for Kentucky, and returned to his native state in June, 1885, and resumed farming. The next year he was married to Miss Ollie Gaines, of Livingston County. He continued framing, but dreamed of the time he would be able to bring his wife to Florida. Since he had carried Florida sand in his shoes for 10 months, and had secured the Kentucky girl of his choice, he was anxious to return to Florida.

At last his dream materialized, and in April 1893, with is wife and three children, Mamie, David, and DeWitt, he left his native state for sunny Florida.

They came by railroad to Titusville, thence by way of the Indian River, on a sail-boat, to Kuhl's Landing, and walked from there to the home of D.F. Buky, an unmarried uncle of Mrs. Taylor.

Mr. Taylor tells that he landed at Shiloh, with a wife, three children; provisions for one year; and thirty-five dollars – eleven of these dollars due on freight.

In Shiloh, at that time, was one horse and a one-horse wagon, owned by Mr. Buky, and a mule and a one- horse wagon, property of Mr. George Kuhl. Packing houses were palmetto shacks; grading of fruit was done by eye; and washing of fruit was done by hand.

Mr. Taylor set out a grove of five acres. During the winter of 1894-'95, two freezes came; the first ruined the fruit; the second froze the trees, to the ground.

Mr. Taylor and several other men had invested eighteen hundred dollars in fruit. The fruit was ruined, before a dollar had been realized from it by the buyers. As Mr. Taylor had borrowed money to pay for his share of it, he had either to sell his land or mortgage it. He, with the wise judgment characteristic of him, chose the latter.

In the spring he moved to Eldora, and secured work. By successful management, he added to his five acres, and planted groves. At last, he sold part of his property for \$20,000. With this, he bought more land. At one time he owned about 1500 acres.

Lately, he has sold a large tract but still has many acres of unimproved land,

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and about one hundred and twenty acres in groves.

His greatest ambition has been to educate his children and keep them from trials like the ones through which their parents have struggled.

When the children reached school age he moved often, living sometimes at Eldora; sometimes at Oak Hill; sometimes at Shiloh – always at the place he could find a teacher for his children. He often boarded the teacher free of charge, in order to obtain a teacher.

Mr. Taylor is President of the Shiloh Packing Company, as well as one of its directors. He has been Supervisor of the Shiloh School for many years, and, with his neighbors has met many of its expenses.

He has a large modern home, lighted by a Delco Plant, which light the Taylor Store, also. All of his children are married, except Truman, the youngest, and all of them live in Shiloh, except Mamie (Mrs. Dunn) whose home is in Mims.

David Allen Taylor, second child of J.A. Taylor was only three years old when he arrived in Shiloh with his parents.

He was married July 1, 1911, to Miss Lillie Silvers in New Smyrna. They had two children, Lois, now 12, and finishing the 7th grade in Shiloh School, and a little boy, Donald, who died when 19 months old. His mother soon followed him.

Mr. Taylor was married again Jan. 23, 1924, at Deland to Miss Claude Brabham. A little boy, David Allen, Jr. came to grace their home February 3, 1925.

Mr. Taylor has a store, and is the post-master at Shiloh and is an equal partner with his brothers in the ownership of large nurseries.

T. DeWitt Taylor, second son of J.A. Taylor, was born in Kentucky, Feb. 10, 1893. He came with his parents to Florida when he was only six weeks old.

Mr. Taylor entered the Signal Service during the World War, and was stationed in New York City. On account of the length of leave required to learn this important work, the war ceased before he was ready for over-seas duty.

He is an ordained minister in the Baptist Church. He was married to Miss Stella Kyzer of Mims, Dec. 26, 1922, in Titusville.

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The following is taken from an item appearing in the Winter Park Post. "DeWitt Taylor, principal of the public school in Titusville, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Betts, last week, while attending the closing exercises of the public school. Mr. Taylor's record at Rollins was a most creditable one, where he was known as one of he most scholarly students ever attending there."

Aaron Taylor, third son of J.A. Taylor was the first of the Taylor children born in Fla.

He assists his father, being his father's secretary. He was married Dec. 27, 1921 to Miss Eva Coles, daughter of Rev. Mr. Cole.

Mr. B.O Kuebler was born and reared in Kentucky, and is a half-brother of J.A. Taylor.

Mrs. Kuebler was born and reared in Illinois. They were married in Golconda, Ill., June 20, 1900.

They moved to Florida in Sept. 1919. They had two daughters, Mrs. Leonard Mosby, of Oak Hill, and Miss Freda, who is a freshman at Rollins College.

F.A. Kuebler was born and reared in Livingston County, Ky. Dec. 8, 1883. His wife, who was Miss Susie Arline was born in Levy Co., Florida.

Mr. Kuebler is a brother of B.O. Kuebler and a half-brother of J.A. Taylor. He came to Florida in 1909. He married Miss Susie Arline in New Smyrna, March 29, 1917.

Mr. and Mrs. Kuebler have two little girls, Mildred, aged seven, and Juanita, aged four.

Mr. Kuebler is a grower of citrus fruits, and is one of he directors of the Shiloh Packing Company.

SCHOOL

The first school house in Shiloh was a palmetto shack, located where the negro quarters now are. The first school was taught by Mrs. Quintin, who now lives on Merritt's Island.

Another term was taught in this shanty by Manning Griffis, a cousin of J.W. Griffis.

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Then several terms were taught in an abandoned one-room house that had been the home of Leonard Griffis and his sister, before there was a Shiloh, Brevard County, Florida. This building was used for church and Sunday School, also.

At last, a school-house of one room was built of donated material, and built by donated labor, across the road from Mrs. Hattie Griffis' home.

Miss Ida Dodson, of Titusville, taught there several terms, but Miss Willie May was the first teacher to use this building.

This building was remodeled and used as a dwelling. After a small room for school purposes was built nearer the center of Shiloh. Mr. Palmer, of Michigan, now owns this house, and lives there.

In 1919 the school-house now in use was built, and the discarded one was bought by Aaron Taylor, and is a part of his modern home.

PIONEERS OF THE COMMUNITY THAT BECAME SHILOH IN 1884

Manning Griffis came with his wife and seven children from St. Joseph, St. John's County, Florida, to this neighborhood, Sept. 20, 1876, and located where Jerry Griffis now lives.

He and his sons built a palmetto shanty for their first home in this section, and the large and growing family lived in it for four years. Jerry was their first child, born in this locality which was then a part of Volusia County.

In Sept. 1880, during a storm on the ocean a schooner was wrecked and its cargo of lumber scattered along the beach. This lumber was from Georgia, consigned to a firm in the Bahamas.

The people living not far from the wreck made a track from the beach to the lagoon and then rafted the lumber as near as possible to the place where needed, and carried it on their backs the rest of the way.

Mr. Manning Griffis built a home of some of this lumber. Thus was the home in; the palmetto shanty ended. Some of the lumber is still on the old home place where now is the home of Jerry Griffis.

Mrs. Serena Futch, the mother of Mrs. Manning Griffis, was the first white woman to live in the palmetto shanty between Oak Hill and Dummits' Grove.

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Mr. J.W. Griffis was the first person in this section, or any where near this section, to have a nursery. When he came here with his father, Manning Griffis, there was not budded grove except Dummit's Grove. The only way to get a grove was to set wild sour trees and bud them from bud wood secured from the Dummit Gove. Mr. Dummit was a rider of many seas, and he probably brought his bud wood from afar.

J.W. conceived the idea of a nursery on his father's place when he was only twelve years old. A gale had blown from the trees many oranges in Dummit Groves. From these the boy, J.W., gathered a quart of seed from sweet oranges. He planted these seeds, and when the seedlings were one and a half years old, he budded them from the Dummit Groves.

Later, he planted two quarts of sour seed and watered the nursery from an old sweep well. Some of the first groves about Shiloh were se from this nursery.

In 1881, Manning Griffis sold his place with its nursery to J.A. Pattillo, grand father of Crawford Pattillo.

The next nursery started by Mr. J.W. Grissis was on the place where the old packing house still stands. This was the first packing house near Shiloh that contained any machinery. It had a grader.

Later, Mr. Griffis started the Rockdale Nursery, which now covers thirty four acres. His home is in the midst of this nursery.

HAWKS PARK

Hawks Park was established by Dr. J.M. Hawks in 1865 when he bought a Spanish Grant two (2) miles south of New Smyrna.

Some years since for some unknown reason the citizens of Hawks Park changed the name of the town to Edgewater, thus removing a monument to one of the pioneers of Volusia County who did as much as any other for its early development.

In 1887, Hawks Park had become a thriving settlement.

It had a hotel and Boarding House, General Store and a Post of the Grand Army of the Republic, a Literary Club and also a Public School with thirty-two

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(32) pupils.

There were several Apiaries of considerable size.

In all there were forty-one (41) houses in the Town with one-hundred and fifteen (115) permanent residents, among the number being John P. Wilkinson, father of Wm. P. Wilkinson who was Postmaster at New Smyrna for a number of years.

MEMOIR WRITTEN BY HENRY DAVIS

Editor Note: Henry Davis is Sadie Vistoria Griffis Lowery's maternal grandfather. Henry's wife is Hepsey Vistoria Gold. They lived on north Merritt Island in the 1880s.The original document is written in pencil and was transcribed verbatim by Roz Foster.

In Volusia I was born in the year of 1848 in the settlement of Hawcreak an at that time this country was full of wild beast an Indians. I remember seeing big droves of wolves an deer an black bear in the woods an have killed plenty of the animals. We lived until ______ was 8 years old. This was anared to a place that is now known as Emporia that was before the Confedrate War. In time of the war I was plowing and hoing corn an cotton an I was with the Rebe until the yanks taken the East side of the St. John River then I was with the yanks. The green backs I every saw was 34 piece. A yanky Soldier by the name of Mrller (Maller) gave ______ to me an when I was a young man I went to Daytona an help to build the first house that that was put up in Daytona.

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THE DEFRIES PROPERTY 1904 By T. DeWitt Taylor

Editor Note: the following was transcribed verbatim by Roz Foster.

At the turn of the century a good part of the real property of Shiloh was owned by a Doctor Seville of Jacksonville. He was a gruff old character, with whom it was difficult to do business. He did not understand Shiloh values, and to buy land from him was almost impossible. At that time the James A. Taylor family was living on this property, which consisted of a dilapidated old house of one twenty-by-twenty room with a half-story over it, a small, neglected grove of old seedling orange trees, and a few hundred acres of undeveloped land.

One afternoon three of the Taylor children, the writer and his brothers, were trudging along the deep-sand road on their way home from school, and met two strange men. One was a tall, gaunt, raw-boned man of early middle age. With his companion, he was returning from the Indian River prairie, and was carrying a shotgun and a few snipe, the fruits of a day's hunt. It was soon learned that his man was L.H. DeFries, a lawyer of London, England, and an acquaintance of Doctor Seville. James A. Taylor spent sixty hours of every year at hard labor in the groves, so never had an opportunity to become personally acquainted with DeFries, but this visit to Shiloh marked an interesting relationship between the two men, one of mutual respect and trust. A few days after this visit Taylor was notified by Seville that he, Seville, had made his friend, DeFries, a gift of ten acres of hammock land and was recommending to DeFries that he employ Taylor to clear and set the land to a citrus grove. Although Seville called it a gift, DeFries paid a good price for the land.

The above grove was set in 1904, and a few years later Seville "gave" DeFries ten adjoining acres, which were added to the grove, and DeFries finally bought the entire Seville estate.

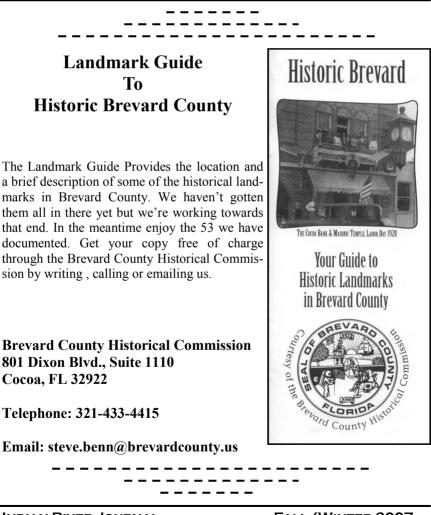
DeFries enjoyed travel, and Taylor's letters from him were postmarked at various places, prominent among these were London, Paris, Cairo, and New York. As a boy, the writer enjoyed, at Christmas time, preparing for shipment gift boxes from this grove to friends of DeFries, prominent among them being His Majesty the King and Ambassador Brice.

In 1929 DeFries wrote to Taylor that he was growing old, and wanted to concentrate his property in England, and asked if he could sell his Florida property for him, Taylor made him an offer, which he readily accepted. He had never

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seen this property, nor the man had developed it for him, but it had paid him well for his investment, and he was glad to accept Taylor's offer. The business relationship of these two men was based on mutual trust and confidence, and although they never met, neither questioned the integrity of the other. And both found the relationship profitable.

The area in grove has been added to from time to time, and this property, now owned by Ira Nobles of Titusville, in one of the fine old landmarks of the Indian River citrus industry.



ABOUT THE HISTORICAL COMMISSION

The Brevard County Historical Commission was established in 1963 by ordinance of Brevard County to "*collect, arrange, record, and preserve historical materials*" and to perform other functions such as obtaining narratives of the early pioneers, marking historical locations throughout the county, and recording historical information.

The Historical Commission is made up of fifteen members appointed by the County Commissioners. Each of the five County Commissioners appoints three members to sit on the Historical Commission.

We store our collections at our Historical Records Archive located at 801 Dixon Blvd., Suite 1110, Cocoa, Florida 32922. The collections are normally available to the public during regular business hours. Please call in advance at 321-433-4415, to schedule an appointment to view our collections. We are attempting to put our collections online, however, to date we haven't reached that goal.

The Historical Commission holds regular monthly meetings at the Archive. The public is always encouraged to attend. Please call the Historical Commission's office at 321-433-4415 for a schedule of our meetings.

We have undertaken a number of projects, including:

Publication of an official Brevard County History Designation of Historical and Archaeological Landmarks Publication of a booklet identifying the Landmarks Preservation of early newspapers, maps and records Collection of individual oral histories on video Publishing of a journal entitled Indian River Journal

The Historical Commission works with many other groups and organizations in the community to preserve the County's history and archaeology

We have Brevard County History Books available See the inside back cover for details

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CHAIRMAN'S REPORT

These last few months has proved to be interesting times. The budget reductions mandated by the State Legislature have been our prime focus. It appears that we are over the hump for the moment but not unscathed. Like all County departments, we're now operating with less money. I hope with careful planning we can continue to increase the service we provide even with less funds. One major task that we must now undertake is to revisit our Five Year Plan and make the necessary changes to our vision for the future.

During the entire meetings and discussions phase one proposal was put forward that seemed to make good sense; put the Historical Commission under guidance the Parks and Recreation Department. This took place during August. The move makes a tremendous amount of resources directly available to the Historical Commission. Those resources were always available to us but they had been under another level of management which made them sometimes difficult to coordinate in a timely manner. Now I believe we can operate more efficiently and effectively. The addition of the Historical Commission makes the Parks and Recreation Department more of a Leisure Services Department. This seems to be the direction the County Commission wants to move. I'm sure that there will be a trading of staff responsibilities over the next few months and I look forward to it leveling out so that we can get on with our vision for the future.

Over the last few months several new State Historical Markers were installed identifying landmarks within the county. We are currently in the process of completely revising the popular Landmark Guide and will also be adding in the new marker locations.

Ed Bradford Chairman, Brevard County Historical Commission

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Try as we might to keep the following lists accurate with up-to-date information, it seems that changes occur that we don't know about until after publication. If you know of a needed change, see an error or have an addition to what we've presented, please let us know. Our address is Brevard County Historical Commission, 801 Dixon Blvd., Suite 1110, Cocoa, FL 32922 or by telephone at 321-433-4415

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ONLINE SERVICES

Brevard County Historical Commission

http://www.brevardcounty.us/history/

Brevard County Historical Maps

http://fcit.usf.edu/florida/maps/county/brevard/brevard.htm

Florida Historical Museums

http://www.floridasmart.com/attractions/museums_hist.htm

The Florida Historical Society

http://www.florida-historical-soc.org/

The Florida Memory Project

An interactive Web site of Florida history, photos and letters http://floridamemory.com/

Public Records Management

Services to state and local governments http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/index_RecordsManagers.cfm

Services to Genealogists

Researching your family history at the State Archives of Florida http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/barm/fsa.html

The State Library of Florida

Collecting, preserving and making available the published history of Florida http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/stlib/

The State Archives of Florida

Preserving the past and present for future generations http://dlis.dos.state.fl.us/barm/fsa.html

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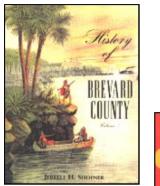
MUSEUMS IN BREVARD COUNTY

Air Force Space & Missile Museum Space Launch Complex 5&6, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL Alma Clvde Field Library of Florida History 435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922 American Police Hall of Fame & Museum 6350 Horizon Dr., Titusville, FL 32780 **BCC Planetarium & Observatorv** Brevard Community College, 1519 Clearlake Rd., Cocoa, FL **Brevard County Historical Records Archive** 801 Dixon Blvd., Suite 1110, Cocoa, FL 32922 **Brevard Museum of Art and Science** 1463 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32936 **Brevard Museum of History and Science** 2201 Michigan Ave., Cocoa, FL 32926 **East Coast Surfing Hall of Fame** 4275 N. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach, FL 32031 The Grant Historical House 5795 Highway 1, Grant, FL 32950 The Harry T. & Harriette V. Moore Cultural Center 2180 Freedom Ave., Mims, FL 32754 The Historic Rossetter House 1320 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935 Liberty Bell Memorial Museum 1601 Oak Street, Melbourne, FL 32901 North Brevard Historical Society Museum 301 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32782 **U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame** 6225 Vectorspace Blvd., Titusville, FL 32780 **U.S. Space Walk of Fame Museum** Searstown Mall, 3550 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32782 Valiant Air Command Warbird Museum 6600 Tico Road. Titusville. FL 32780 Veterans Memorial Museum 400 South Sykes Creek Parkway, Merritt Island, FL 32952

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Brevard County Historical Commission
 801 Dixon Blvd., Suite 1110, Cocoa, FL 32922
Brevard Cultural Alliance
 2725 Fran Jamieson Way, Building B, Room 104 Viera, FL 32940
Brevard Genealogical Society
 P.O. Box 1123, Cocoa, FL 32922-1123
Brevard Heritage Council,
 c/o Alma Clyde Field Historical Library, 435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922
Canaveral Lighthouse Foundation
 P.O. Box 1978, Cape Canaveral, FL 32920
Cocoa Beach Pioneers
 580 South Brevard Ave., Cocoa Beach, FL 32931-2529, 783-8389,
 mmayorjoe@aol.com
Florida Historical Society
 435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922
Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)
  1311 North US Hwy. 1, Bldg. 1/210, Titusville, FL 32796. 321-433-5042
Genealogical Society of North Brevard,
 P.O. Box 897, Titusville, FL 32781-0879
Grant Historical Society
 P.O. Box 44, Grant, FL 32949
Indian River Anthropological Society,
 Tom Pender, President, 3365 Heather Dr., Titusville, FL 32796
The Mosquito Beaters
 George "Speedy" Harrell, President, 435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922
National Railway Historical Society,
 Florida East Coast Chapter, P.O. Box 2034, Cocoa, FL 32923-2034
North Brevard Historical Society
  301 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32789
Preservation & Education Trust, Inc.,
 P.O. Box 560823, Rockledge, FL 32956-0823
Rockledge Heritage Foundation
  Amanda Mitskevich, 27 Barton Ave., Rockledge, FL 32955
Sons of the American Revolution.
 Ben DuBose, 950 Falls Trail, Malabar, FL 32950. 321-952-2928
South Brevard Historical Society
 Betty Preece, President, P.O. Box 1064, Melbourne, FL 32902-1064
Town of Melbourne Village Historical Preservation Commission,
 Jean Henderson, Secretary, 724-0070
Williams Building Committee,
 Old Town Hall Historic Center, 2373 Oak St., Melbourne Beach, FL 32951
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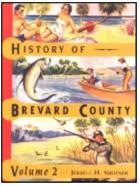
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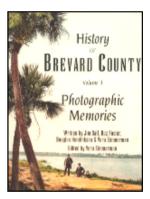
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