

THE RIVER INDIAN JOURNAL



THE JOURNAL OF THE BREVARD COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

Volume XI, Number 2

Fall / Winter 2012

COCOA ZOO!
Get the Zoo Habit!



Gramola and Mixer

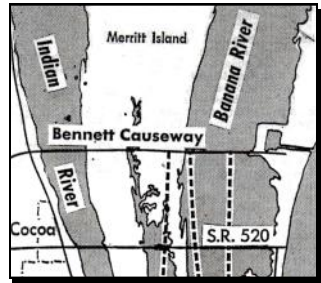
So, what's the Brevard connection?

Story on page 8

Split the Banana River

What are They Talking About?

Story on page 20



THE FLORIDA STAR.

More Questions, find Answers to these & more inside

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Do you Remember Emory L. Bennett?—page 26

Can Ghosts point to Treasure?—page 24

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

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THE INDIAN RIVER JOURNAL
THE JOURNAL OF THE BREVARD COUNTY HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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HISTORY OF *THE FLORIDA STAR*

JIM GARMON

The Florida Star was first published in New Smyrna Beach, Volusia County, Florida in 1877 by the Coe's, a family of printers originally from Waterbury, Connecticut. The paper was a monthly journal at first, then a weekly publication. The only sample of the *Florida Star* that we have located from this period is posted online by the University of Florida Digital Library Collection, a copy of Volume 3, no. 22, dated May 29, 1879. The editor and publisher is listed on the masthead as Chas. H. Coe.

(<http://ufdc.ufl.edu/UF00048738/00001?search=florida+=star>)

By April, 1880 the *Florida Star* newspaper had been acquired by Mr. S. W. Harmon and Mr. Norris T. Feaster who continued publishing the *Star* in New Smyrna. Shortly afterward, Mr. Harmon was compelled to give up the *Star* and attend to another paper he owned in Volusia county, leaving Mr. Feaster in charge of the *Star*. Mr. Feaster was forced to abandon the paper in a few weeks due to consumption, selling the business to Perry and Ellis Wager, father and son, of Titusville. The two men brought the presses to Titusville in Brevard County and began publishing a one page, four column paper in the middle of June 1880. In March, 1881 the paper expanded to a six column folio, using a *patent inside*. (A *patent inside* is syndicate-supplied sheets printed on one side with "news of the day," advertisements and other canned news. The local publishing office would add the local content of the newspaper.) (Today we would refer to this as an insert or preprint -Ed.) About a year later the paper changed to a five column quarto. (A book size of about 9 1/2 x 12 inches (24 x 30 cm), determined by folding printed sheets twice to form four leaves or eight pages. -Ed.) The masthead carried the notation "P. E. Wager, Publisher, E. B. Wager, Editor." (For more information about the Wagers, refer to the History of Brevard County, Volume I & II. Their house is listed in the Historic Brevard Landmark Guide. -Ed.)



On March 7th, 1886 Perry Edward Wager was lost in the woods of Merritt Island. After many unfruitful searches he was presumed dead. His son, Ellis B. Wager continued the newspaper, as publisher and editor.

On October 25, 1912, Ellis Wager published the last issue of the *Florida Star* in Titusville. The paper was sold to Thomas R. Puckett and moved to Cocoa, thus ending Ellis Wager's thirty-two years association with the Florida Star.

Thomas Puckett continued to publish the newspaper as the *Florida Star* until the end of June, 1914, when the paper was consolidated with the Cocoa-Rockledge News and became *THE NEWS AND STAR*.

The majority of this history of the *Florida Star* is based on the following newspaper articles written by Ellis B. Wager, the publisher and editor of the *Florida Star* for thirty-two years of its existence. Additional sources are "*The Book Lover's Guide to Florida*, 1992, Edited by Kevin M. McCarthy; "*East Coast of Florida*", by Dr. J. M. Hawks, 1887; "*A History of the Book in America, Volume III: The Industrial Book*", 1840-1880, 2007, Scott E. Casper, et al.

Florida Star, April 14, 1892, Page 4

CLOSE OF OUR TWELFTH YEAR— THE FLORIDA STAR NEWSPAPER CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY

With this issue the STAR closes the twelfth volume of its existence in Titusville. For twelve long years the weekly record of happenings and events, political, personal and otherwise have been chronicled in these columns.

Our record has been without a break. The present editor and publisher took charge of the little office and plant, which was moved here from New Smyrna about the middle of June 1880, or, in other words, during the second month of the papers existence. Since that time we have never missed a publication, nor been even ONE DAY behind with our paper.

One of the first rules that we adopted was never to disappoint our readers, and the STAR has always appeared on its regular publication day, unless notice was given the week before that the day would be changed on account of holidays or some such cause; and to the adherence to this rule we attribute, in a measure, our success.

The STAR was, during the first five months of its existence, one page only of four columns width to the page, but those little pages contained many little spicy bits of political matter during the Hancock and Garfield campaign, and during those months local politics in Brevard were quite exciting. In March 1881 the paper was enlarged to a six-column

folio, using patent inside and about a year later took on the form of a five-column quarto which size sheet has been retained to the present time with the exception of a change in the arrangement of the pages.

The patent inside was dispensed with in 1885 and steam power added for presses in 1886, after which the business rapidly grew to its present size.

The policy of the paper, in the main, has been always to furnish the news, and no favoritism has ever been allowed. Our columns have been open for those who were against us as well as for those with us, and a news item has never been suppressed because we did not approve it or disliked it or the person connected with it.

Without making a pretentious display or wishing to seem egotistical, we say to our friends, our patrons and readers that the past year has been the most successful in our history and we have never had a year that showed a decline of business over that of a previous one. The circulation of our paper and job printing business has increased steadily each year and we are satisfied that it is keeping pace with our rapidly growing and improving country.

We shall continue in the future to give the best paper to our readers that we possibly can. We thank them one and all for the kind words they have bestowed on us, and the compliments we have received. The same policy that has characterized the past will mark the future and we turn at last to eulogize the “old timers” of this section of Florida who have stood by us like a rock; scores of whom have taken the STAR from the initial number. None but those who have spent the time here during the earlier days of Indian River can realize through what hardships we all have gone, which knit the ties of friendship closer together than any of the business forms or fads of fashion of the present day can accomplish. Next week we will re-publish the first editorial in the STAR of May 1880 which was written by the youthful publishers who then started the paper—Messrs. Harmon & Feaster. Mr. Harmon was compelled to give up the Star and attend to a paper he owned in Volusia County, leaving Mr. Norris Feaster in charge of the business who had to abandon it in a few weeks on account of consumption, we took hold of it then as a pastime and amusement, we have brought it to where it is today.

Although promised by Ellis Wager in the preceding paragraph, “the first editorial in the STAR of May 1880 which was written by the youthful publishers” did not appear in the following issue, nor in any issue of the following month. It would have been pleasing to read the comments of the founders of the Star as they began the paper.

Florida Star, April 26, 1907, page 1

With this issue THE STAR enters upon its twenty-eighth year of publication under its present ownership and management. The paper was started at Titusville in April, 1880.

Florida Star, October 25, 1912, page 4

CHANGE OF OWNERSHIP

With this issue THE STAR changes ownership and the entire management of the paper passes into another hands. The undersigned has sold the news and the job plant, good will, etc., to Mr. T. R. Puckett, who will remove it to Cocoa, where it will be issued next Friday, Nov. 1st. The sale is made on account of steady increase in all lines of business that are controlled by me, and we want too to emphasize the statement that it is NOT due to any DECREASED business in the printing or newspaper line, as THE STAR records show a steady increase of business for the past several years. But my ability to give personal supervision and attention to several lines of business account solely for this transfer. We believe, however, that the removal of this paper from the county seat leaves an opening that will be surely taken advantage of at an early date, as all county seats on the whole East Coast support two or more newspapers.

For several years past Mr. Puckett has been with the government printing office in Washington, but feeling that he wanted to establish himself in the newspaper business, returned to Florida, investigated several opportunities of purchase and decided upon buying THE STAR plant and selected Cocoa as the place for that business for good and sufficient reasons of his own. Our advice to him was to retain the plant here, but his best judgment was otherwise and should prevail.

We feel THE STAR has been taken on by deserving hands and that the new publisher will fully merit all the support that can be tendered him. The fact that he is not new at business on Indian river, having very successfully managed the Cocoa-Rockledge News several years ago should bespeak for him the support of those who already know him, and we hope he may receive the support of those who have favored THE STAR therewith in the past.

And now a parting word to the many friends who have so nobly stood by THE STAR during all the thirty-two years that it has been owned and controlled by the writer. We have sung your praise and wept with you in your distress until the attachment between us has seemed inseparable. In leaving the editorial chair we will always cherish and remem-

ber your good deeds, your good will and your support; we earnestly hope the future will be bright and prosperous to you all alike; this is our valediction. ELIS B. WAGER

Florida Star, October 25, 1912, page 1

All accounts due to THE STAR for advertising and job printing up to October 31st, 1912, are payable to E. B. Wager, of Titusville; all subscriptions due should be paid to T. R. Puckett, at Cocoa, who will carry all advance subscriptions to date of expiration.

In this connection I desire to correct a rumor that is abroad to the effect that I will leave Titusville. Such is not the case. I expect to remain here permanently and will devote my entire time to business interests already engaged in and work, too, for the welfare and improvement of our city. ELLIS B. WAGER

Florida Star, October 25, 1912, page 4

In assuming control of THE STAR, as announced above, I wish to say that I appreciate to the fullest extent the duties and responsibilities of the task I have undertaken. Briefly, the policy of the paper will be to work for the upbuilding of our section, and the best interest of those who have made it what it is, as well as the strangers who comes seeking a home among us.

The business will be carried on at Cocoa, the first publication day under the new management being made from that point Friday, November 1st. Present subscribers will receive the paper without interruption, and any that are due or in arrears will make payment to me. I ask a continuance of your advertising and job printing patronage, in both of which you will get a "square deal."

Respectfully, T. R. PUCKETT

Florida Star, June 5, 1914, page 4

ANNOUNCEMENT

Notice of incorporation of the News and Star Publishing Company appears in another column on this page.

After July 1 the Cocoa-Rockledge News and THE FLORIDA STAR, both of which have for years been identified with the development of this section, will be consolidated and published as THE NEWS AND STAR.

We believe the change will be for the benefit of the community as well as the owners of both plants, for while making a better paper possible the consolidation will eliminate considerable expense in the way of duplication.

The job printing department will also be in position to render a better service and its equipment will be kept up with of a little ahead of all demands, and the quality of its output equal to any on the East Coast.

"VOLUSIA COUNTY PAST AND PRESENT"

By T. E. Fitzgerald
1937

Glenco is located about three miles from the Indian River North, and was first settled in 1864 by Luke Bryan...

After naming some of the early settlers, the article goes on:

William H. Coe, together with his sons, William A and Charles H., settled there in 1874, and when the postoffice was established, William A. Coe was the first postmaster. Charles H. Coe established the first newspaper to be published on the East Coast South of St. Augustine when he inaugurated the Florida Star, in 1877. The publication office was New Smyrna but the paper was printed the first year or so at the Coe homestead at Glenco. It was from William H. Coe that the town derived its name.

"THE BOOK LOVER'S GUIDE TO FLORIDA"

Kevin M. McCarthy, Editor

The city's [New Smyrna] first newspaper was the Florida Star, launched in 1877 by the Coes, a family of printers originally from Waterbury, Connecticut, who had settled a homestead four miles west of New Smyrna in 1875 in an area that came to be called Glenco. According to an 1878 note by Dr. J. M. Hawks, "They lived in a frame house built by themselves, a few rods south of Mr. Sellecks and perhaps 80 rods from Lewis H. Bryan's."

Although the newspaper was sold (and later moved to Titusville and Cocoa) after the father of the family died in 1879, one of the sons, Charles H. Coe (1856-1954), left his mark on Florida's literature with a book, Red Patriots: The story of the Seminoles. ...

"EAST COAST OF FLORIDA"

By Dr. J. M. Hawks, 1887

The Florida Star, a monthly at first, then a weekly, was published here in 1877, '78 and '79 by Charles Coe.

Publishers and Editors

Charles H. Coe (1856-1954) is the author of "Red Patriots: the story of the Seminoles", published in 1898. The 1880 Federal census, Glenco, Volusia County, lists Deborah Coe, age 54, two sons; Charles H., age 24 and William A. Coe, age 22. Charles's occupation is "port collector."

We find very little information on S. W. Harmon. The 1880 Federal census shows a Sirolia W. Harmon and his wife Ada living in Orange City, just to the west of New Smyrna. His occupation is listed as "Editor."

Norris T. Feaster died of tuberculosis in 1881 and is buried in the LaGrange cemetery, near Titusville.

The body of Perry Edward Wager was never found. He apparently died on Merritt Island after becoming lost in the woods.

Ellis Benedict Wager died August 8, 1939 in Titusville. He continued a printing business after selling the *Florida Star* newspaper.

Thomas R. Puckett and wife Fannie are listed in the 1910 Federal census in Washington, D. C. Occupation—GPO. They are both listed in the 1920 Federal census living in Palm Beach. Occupation—Job Printer. *IRJ*

(The Brevard County Historical Commission maintains a large collection of the Florida Star in its records archive in Cocoa. —Ed.)

REBUILDING VINTAGE PASTA MACHINES IN MELBOURNE

LEONARD J. DEFRANCISCI

The roots of DEMACO in West Melbourne surfaced through rebuilding of vintage pasta machines made by the company many years ago. DEMACO now builds fully automated industrial machines that produce up to 3,500 lbs/hr of pasta for the major food producers. The evolutionary path to get to that point begins with mechanical belt driven machines, considered state of the art at the time. The story starts with the founder of the company, Ignazio DeFrancisci and spans over a century of progress.



Soon after immigrating to the United States in 1905, Ignazio designed a machine to place buttons on shoes.¹ However, button shoes quickly faded out of style leaving Ignazio out of luck. Seeing a need to provide pasta to the increas-



I. DeFrancisci & Son gramola (left), mixer (middle) and press (right) after refurbishment. The gramola and mixer were originally from Santoro Macaroni and later Bened Foods. The press was from V. LaRosa & Sons.



ing number of Italian immigrants, Ignazio entered the pasta industry. He built his first machine for Vincenzo LaRosa in 1914 under the name I. DeFrancisci & Son.² I. DeFrancisci & Son, under its current name of DEMACO remains today as the only industrial pasta machine manufacturer in America.

As an engineer in Italy, Ignazio built machines and designed food processing systems. In Sicily, he made machines to condense wine to reduce export tariffs and in Sardinia, he designed an ice house to make ice for refrigeration on ships transporting fresh produce to the Scandinavian countries.³ His mother’s family owned a pasta manufacturing company in Palermo called Virga, so he became familiar with the pasta industry while in Italy.⁴

When pasta makers first industrialized production at the turn of the 20th Century, the manufacturing process consisted of three separate machines with each conducting a different operation: a mixer for mixing the flour and water into dough, a gramola for kneading the dough, and a press for extruding the dough through a die to form the shape. Pastios⁵, or master pasta makers made discrete amounts of pasta in a batch process using each machine independently. After the completion of an operation, pastios manually moved the product from one machine to the next. Today, pasta mak-



Gramola from Bened Foods before refurbishment.

ers use a continuous process where a production line has all these machines integrated into one automated system. Ingredients go in one end of the line and

finished product comes out the other.

In 1992, DEMACO, headquartered in Brooklyn, New York opened a satellite manufacturing facility in Melbourne, Florida to build dryers for their dry pasta lines.⁶ In 1998, DEMACO acquired a vintage 1920s I. DeFrancisci & Son mixer and a gramola from Bened Foods from the Bronx, New York and shipped these machines to the Melbourne facility. Bened used the old machines up until donating them to DEMACO. Coincidentally, Bened acquired this mixer and gramola from Santoro Macaroni of



I. DeFrancisci & Son crew from 1917 in Brooklyn. This crew originally built the mixer, gramola and press. Pictured here standing right to left: Joseph DeFrancisci (tall man - Ignazio's son), Ignazio DeFrancisci & Cosimo Alati. Joseph Bontempi - sitting with hand under chin. Notice the overhead pulley system on ceiling with belt connecting to machine on left.

New York City, which was owned by Gaspare Santoro, the grandfather-in-law of the president of DEMACO. Many years earlier, DEMACO acquired the first press built for LaRosa when LaRosa shut down their operations in Brooklyn. This press was also sent to the Melbourne facility. The I. DeFrancisci & Son mixer, gramola and press represented the state of the art in mechanical belt driven machines from almost 100 years ago. At the time, factories powered machines from an overhead pulley system using belts for power transmission.

In 1998, the DEMACO Melbourne shop refurbished the vintage machines, having a complete set including a mixer, gramola and press. This effort took several weeks as the restoration crew led by DEMACO mechanics Evan Moore and Neil Murray from Melbourne entirely disassembled the machines and refurbished each part. DEMACO commissioned Joe Richardson from Melbourne to paint the artwork on the machines. Richardson was the perfect choice for this task because his father used to paint such artwork on machines many years ago and he had one of his old instructional books which he used as

a guide. Fortunately, DEMACO had an old I. DeFrancisci & Son catalog of machinery from 1916, so Richardson painted the machines duplicating the artwork on the original machines. At the time, machine builders often painted ornate flourish and pin striping on the machines, making them works of art. The rebuild crew wanted to duplicate this important aspect of the machine for an authentic refurbishment.

Also in 1998, DEMACO moved its headquarters into a new building in Melbourne on Fortune Place and placed the refurbished mixer and gramola on display in the lobby.⁷ The press went to Pasta Montana in Great Falls, a company started by Ignatius and Joseph, the grandson and great-grandson of Ignazio.⁸ In 2005, the DeFrancisci family donated the complete set of machines to the New York State Museum.



Joe Richardson painting the mixer



Hydraulic spaghetti cutter in West Melbourne donated to DEMACO by Deseret Pasta Plant.

In 2011, Deseret Pasta Factory in Kearns, Utah gave a 1930s era Type HMC hydraulic cutter for package spaghetti and macaroni to DEMACO. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints operated Deseret Pasta Factory to manufacture and donate pasta to the less fortunate. Salt Lake Macaroni Company used this hydraulic cutter for many years to trim pasta to the correct size for packaging. The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints purchased the Salt Lake Macaroni Company in 1963 and closed it in 1980 upon opening the Deseret Pasta Factory in Kearns. A mechanic at Deseret restored this machine in 2006 and it was sent to DEMACO in July 2011 for the opening of their new facility in West Melbourne, Florida.

Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation built this Type HMC hydraulic cutter for package spaghetti and macaroni. I. DeFrancisci & Son became Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation in 1927 which later became DEMACO in 1952.⁹ For this machine, Consolidated developed an innovative method for cutting dry pasta by employing a hydraulic piston to push a cutting blade. This provided an improved way to perform this operation than the common approach used at the time – a wheel saw.¹⁰ The hydraulic system utilized less power and achieved a better cut than the saw. This machine also

demonstrates the change from mechanical belt driven power transmission to hydraulic systems.

During World War II, Consolidated built tooling for the Norden bombsight and Worthington Pumps for the war effort.¹¹ After the war, the company made significant advances in automation, controls and sanitary equipment design.¹² DEMACO currently uses computer controls to optimize processing and efficiency. The DEMACO extruder also uses an auger screw to knead the dough and push it through the die. However, the core operations of mixing, kneading and extruding still remain essential to the machine. Rebuilding the vintage pasta machines in Melbourne provided an opportunity to reflect on years of innovation. *IRJ*

¹ On June 18, 1905, Ignazio arrived at Ellis Island, New York on the S.S. Erny. On May 31, 1906, Ignazio filed for a U.S. Patent for "Machine for Conveying and Distributing Button-Blanks", which was granted as number 833, 512 on October 16, 1906. He received five additional patents for buttons for shoes over the next few years and one for a pasta gramola in 1916.

² Leonard J. DeFrancisci interview of Ignatius Bontempi in 2000. Bontempi worked as an engineer at Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation and DEMACO for many years and his father Joseph worked at I. DeFrancisci & Son.

³ Leonard J. DeFrancisci interview of Gustave Alati in 1999. Alati worked as a field service technician at Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation and DEMACO for many years. His uncle Cosimo Alati served as an apprentice for Ignazio in Italy and worked for I. DeFrancisci & Son and Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation.

⁴ Leonard J. DeFrancisci interview with Ignatius DeFrancisci in 1998. Ignatius DeFrancisci was the grandson of Ignazio.

⁵ The pastio was a tradesperson that faded from existence once pasta production became automated, like the cobbler in the shoe industry.

⁶ Tony Boylan. "N.Y. firm to branch out from Melbourne", Florida Today (January 1993).

⁷ Melbourne and Palm Bay Chamber of Commerce. "Business Line" (November 1998).

⁸ L. Joshua Sosland. "Making a mark in Montana", Milling & Baking News, vol. 77, no. 33, (October 13, 1998), pg. 30-31.

⁹ National Macaroni Manufacturers Association. "Announcement", The Macaroni Journal, vol. VIII, no. 9 (Minneapolis, MN: January 15, 1927), pg. 20-21 and National Macaroni Manufacturers Association. "An open letter to our many friends in the macaroni-noodle industry", The Macaroni Journal, vol. XXXIII, no. 11 (Minneapolis, MN: March 1952), p. 22.

¹⁰ Consolidated Macaroni Machine Corporation. Sheet G-109 "Type HMC Hydraulic Cutter for Package Spaghetti, Macaroni, Etc." (Brooklyn, NY: circa 1930), pg. 3.

¹¹ DeFrancisci-Alati interview.

¹² National Macaroni Manufacturers Association. "Making Macaroni Equipment", The Macaroni Journal, vol. XXXV, no. 12 (Minneapolis, MN: April 1954), p. 40.

Pictures compliments of DEMACO (taken by Evan Moore, Rob Downey & Leonard J. DeFrancisci)
Pasta Institute of Technology | 7610 Coral Drive, West Melbourne, Florida 32904-2150
USA

***HISTORIC BREVARD
LANDMARK GUIDE***

The Landmark Guide provides the location and a brief description of some of the historical landmarks in Brevard County. We have included the GPS coordinates for those that have historical markers. We don't have all of the historic locations in there yet, but we're working towards that end. In the meantime enjoy the 80 plus that we have documented. Get your copy free of charge through the Brevard County Historical Commission by writing or calling us.

Brevard County Historical Commission

**Central Brevard Library and
Reference Center**

308 Forrest Ave.


Cocoa, FL 32922

Telephone: 321-633-1794




**HISTORIC BREVARD
LANDMARK GUIDE**


**YOUR GUIDE TO
HISTORIC LANDMARKS
IN
BREVARD COUNTY, FLORIDA**



Pritchard House
Built 1891
Page 18





Rockledge
Municipal Building
Built 1926
Page 41



Community Chapel
of Melbourne Beach
Built 1892
Page 63

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Articles on our website.*

COCOA ZOO

JOSEPH R. MORGAN

Excerpted from an article in *The Cocoa Tribune*, December 07, 1922, page 12.

Gus C. Edwards came to Cocoa on the invitation of S. F. Travis, one of Cocoa's earliest and most prominent citizens. Edwards was appointed Cocoa City Attorney in 1925, a position he held for eight years.

When Mr. Edwards came to Cocoa he and his associate bought land in the section now known as Highland Park and developed it as a home site. To attract attention to this area, in 1921 he built a zoo in which were many wild animals found in Florida. One year later, 4410 adults and 722 children have visited the zoo with practically 1000 people admitted free. Under the efficient management of Mr. and Mrs. L. T. Smith, the zoo is wholesome and attractive, self-supporting, and a drawing card for Cocoa.

Ten large road signs between Cocoa and Jacksonville and the same number between Cocoa and Miami have made the zoo known to thousands who travel the Dixie Highway and the Florida East Coast Railway in the course of the year.

During the year Cocoa Zoo supplied other zoos with birds and reptiles as follows: Salt Lake City with squirrels, Cincinnati with a collection of terrapins and gophers, Nashville with pole cats. Also it supplied Philadelphia with wild cats, Lansing with wild cats and foxes, Detroit with pelicans and wild cats, and Miami Beach with Great Horned Owls. It is a treat to see how well Mr. and Mrs. Smith have trained some of the animals, which includes the Canadian Black Bear, the Idaho Brown Bear and old 'Tom', the 9 foot alligator. The several cages of monkeys always furnish amusement.

The zoo is being operated not as a money-making institution but as a Cocoa attraction and as an advertisement. The zoo is open all day and may be visited between the hours of 7:00 and 9:00 o'clock at night. The price of admission is 30 cents for adults and 15 cents each for children under 12. *IRJ*

FUTURE EVENTS

- March 23, 2013 City of Cape Canaveral Heritage Day
- May 23-26, 2013—The Florida Historical Society Annual Meeting and Symposium. Visit <http://www.myfloridahistory.org/cruise> for details.
- There are several organizations in the state that are planning for the quincentenary of Juan Ponce de León's landing in Florida. These will happen in 2013. Watch for details.

THE COCOA TRIBUNE

Thursday, Dec. 15, 1921.

COCOA ZOO!

The Monkeys and Parrots at the Cocoa Zoo are affording great entertainment for young and old.

The All-Florida Collection of Native Wild Animals includes :

60 Alligators	3 Wild Cats	3 Deer
12 Coons	2 Alligator Turtles	1 Salt-water Heron
16 Snakes	3 Gray 'Possums	2 Skunks
6 Gophers	2 Black 'Possums	1 Great Horned Owl
6 Terrapins	1 Gray Fox	2 Squirrels
1 Soft Shell Turtle		

AND THE FOLLOWING IMPORTED ANIMALS:

200 Gold Fish (China)	4 Monkeys (South America)
2 Paroquets (South America)	1 Macaw (South America)
1 Parrot (South America)	2 Zebra Doves (Australia)
2 Deachy Jays (Australia)	8 Guina Pigs (South America)
1 Wolf (Western United States)	

Donations of animals or birds are always acceptable. We will gladly pay express charges on such shipments from any point to Cocoa.

The Zoo is open six days in the week, and on Sunday afternoon from 1:00 o'clock until 7:00 o'clock.

There is no other collection of animals in Florida equal to the Cocoa Zoo collection. This may seem to be an extravagant statement, but a visit to the various zoos in Florida followed by a visit to the Cocoa Zoo will prove the statement.

Get the Zoo Habit!

Additional animals are arriving almost daily. There is a pleasant surprise for you on each subsequent visit to the Zoo. The parrot has already learned the name of his home. You should get acquainted with all the animals at Cocoa Zoo.

COCOA ZOO

ON DIXIE HIGAWAY

HIGHLAND PARK,

COCOA, FLORIDA

FROM THE BREVARD COUNTY HISTORICAL



2/3/1987—Technicians work on installation of a new thermal barrier around the nose landing gear door on the Orbiter Discovery. The modification is one of a number of orbiter enhancements that are being performed on the Discovery which is to fly on the next Space Shuttle mission STS 26. Launch of Discovery and a five-member astronaut crew is presently targeted for February 18 1988.

This close view shows technicians applying tiles, which are part of the orbiter's thermal protection system. The tile is being applied as a new thermal barrier around the nose landing gear door as part of the preparations for Return to Flight mission STS 26. Good view of the nose landing gear door of an orbiter. Work is being performed in the OPF High Bay 1.. *IRJ*

COMMISSION NASA PHOTO COLLECTION



2/11/1987—Workers transport Discovery's right Orbital Maneuvering System pod [RP03] to a storage cell at KSC's Hypergolic Maintenance Facility. The pod is one of two that is undergoing extensive processing work prior to being re-installed on Discovery later this year in preparation for STS 26. The OMS pods are bolted to the aft fuselage of the Shuttle orbiter and contain the engines and thrusters used to maneuver the spaceship in orbit.

This close view shows workers maneuvering Discovery's right Orbital Maneuvering System pod which is sitting on a special transporter. The pod is being processed in preparation for mission STS 26 Return to Flight. *IRJ*

THE GREAT FLORIDIANS 2000 PROGRAM

JOSEPH R. MORGAN

Everyone's hometown seems to have one—a deceased local hero who has since become part of the town's history and folklore. Florida is looking for 2,000 of these individuals to honor as part of the state's "Great Floridians 2000 Program." Florida's State Department and the Florida League of Cities will inaugurate the new millennium with a series of at least 2,000 plaques placed in Florida cities. "These plaques will personalize the history of our downtowns and provide a symbol of our heritage," said Secretary of State Sandra Mortham. —September 21, 1998|By LYNETTE NORRIS Tallahassee Bureau, Sun Sentinel

The Great Floridians 2000 program was designed to recognize individuals who distinguished themselves through their philanthropy, public service or personal or professional service, and who have enhanced the lives of Florida's citizens. In 1998, the Florida Department of State and the Florida League of Cities, to help celebrate the approaching turn of the century, initiated the program to dedicate a special series of commemorative plaques in cities throughout the state. These plaques recognized "Great Floridians 2000" by honoring men and women who made significant contributions to the history and culture of our state. The following are "Great Floridians of Brevard County".



(Note: this should not be confused with the current "Great Floridian Program" sponsored by the Florida Department of State, Division of Historical Resources. <http://www.flheritage.com/preservation/floridian/index.cfm>—Ed.)

MARIE RINGO HOLDERMAN was born in 1884, relocated to Cocoa in 1917 in response to an advertisement seeking someone to start an independent newspaper. Holderman subsequently founded the *Cocoa Tribune*, which continued to publish until 1967, when it was purchased by the Gannett Group of newspapers. Holderman's newspaper championed community improvements including bridges and roads. She lived in Cocoa until her death in 1968. Her Great Floridian plaque is located at the Central Brevard Library and Reference Center, the former location of the *Cocoa Tribune*, at 308 Forrest Avenue, Cocoa.

GUS CALLAWAY EDWARDS was born in Cornelia, Georgia. He attended the University of Georgia for two years, then studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1912, practicing with his father and brother in Clarkesville, Georgia. He moved to Cocoa in 1914. Edwards was soon appointed City Attorney, a position he held for eight years. During that time, the Indian River bridge, the

Banana River bridge, and Cocoa's first modern schoolhouse were built. He served as the first Mayor of Cocoa Beach from 1925 to 1931. Gus Edwards died in 1969. His Great Floridian plaque is located at the Cocoa Beach City Hall, 2 South Orlando Avenue, Cocoa Beach.

JOE WICKHAM was born in Ames, Iowa, December 20, 1911. After graduating from Eau Gallie High School in 1929, he surveyed the untouched land of Merritt Island and the beaches. Wickham worked with the U.S. Coastal Geodetic Service and for the Guerin Construction Company where he became a partner. He formed the Wickham and Jessup Construction Company. During World War II he was construction superintendent for the Melbourne Air Station and a construction officer in the South Pacific. After the war, Wickham became the largest construction company in Brevard County. In 1947, he was elected Councilman for Eau Gallie and in 1952 to the Brevard County Commission where served for 24 years. He established the county's first mosquito control program and solid waste program. Wickham Park was named in his honor. Joe Wickham died in 2000. His Great Floridian plaque is located at the Eau Gallie Civic Center, 1551 Highland Ave. Melbourne.

FRANCIS STEPHEN HUGGINS was born January, 1917 in Kinmundy, Illinois. He received his Bachelor of Education degree in 1939 from Illinois State University. During World War II, he served in the Navy in Alameda, California. After the war, his family moved to Arlington, Virginia, where he worked in government until his retirement. In 1975, Huggins and his wife moved to Palm Bay. He served as President of the Board of Directors of the West Melbourne Health Care Center and of the South Brevard Geriatric Health Center, and was a charter member of the South Brevard Senior Citizens Center, Inc. Huggins was active in the Port Malabar Lions Club; the Palm Bay Rotary Club, where he was a Paul Harris Fellow; and the American Legion Post in Palm Bay. He was named Palm Bay's Distinguished Citizen of the Year for 1985. In 1990, he was given the Key to the City for community service. Francis Stephen Huggins died in 1994. His Great Floridian plaque is located at the monument at the corner of U.S. 1 and Port Malabar Boulevard.

PERCY I. HEDGECOCK was born in 1916 in North Carolina. After operating a construction business he came to Florida. He first settled in Miami in 1952, and then moved to Brevard County in 1956. In August 1957, after the City of Satellite Beach Incorporated, Hedgecock became the first mayor and was elected for eight consecutive terms. While serving on the County School Board he negotiated the sale of an 80-acre tract on which was built a complete K-12 public school complex. He was also instrumental in the county's acquisition of the only oceanfront park in the city. Hedgecock traveled to Southeast Asia and the Soviet Union to seek Americans missing in action from the Vietnam war and to promote international cooperation. He was a member several

service organizations including the Lions Club and the Brevard County United Appeal. He assisted with the founding of Brevard Engineering College and served on the Board of Trustees of the Florida Institute of Technology. Percy L. Hedgecock died in 1987. His Great Floridian Plaque is located at the Satellite Beach City Hall, 565 Cassia Boulevard, Satellite Beach.

Source Florida Department of State and the Florida League of Cities *IRJ*

(Find more about some of these Great Floridians in Volumes 2 and 3 of the History of Brevard County.—Ed.)

BANANA RIVER ‘SPLIT’ EXPRESSWAY

JOSEPH R. MORGAN

Between the years 1955 and 1966 there was a proposal to build a 13 mile long Banana River Expressway from the Bennett Causeway south down the Banana River to the Pineda Causeway. The bridge was to be fifteen feet high with concrete pilings and entrance and off ramps at the S.R. 520, Minuteman Causeway, Patrick Air Force Base and Pineda Causeway. The North-South expressway would be named after Max Brewer, the former State Road member who was killed in an airplane crash.

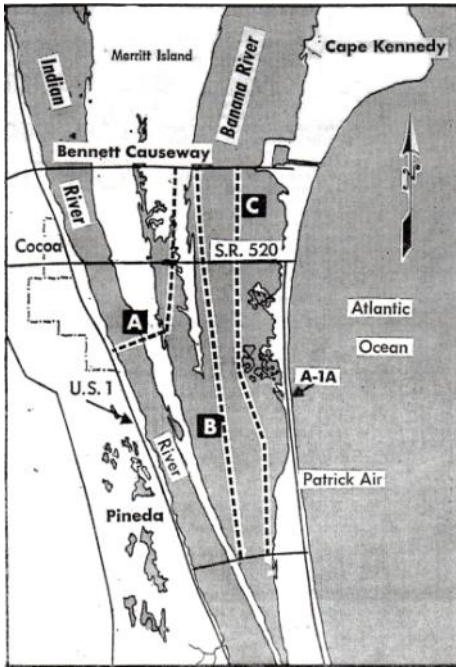
Cocoa Beach businessmen are all for easing traffic on A1A, but are against any causeway that would sit in their front yard. Many would like relief from the thousands of cars traveling A1A, which was a real nightmare, but they do not want it where it is planned. It would cut through the Thousand Islands west of the high school.

Leonard Horn, owner of Lynn’s Coffee, said “We’ll fight it. I just bought the lot at the end of Minuteman Causeway”. Horn was referring to the new development beyond Cocoa Beach High School near the city’s planned recreation center. Tom Rudland, Rudland’s Market said he thought moving the traffic away from A1A would be good business. “The traffic isn’t going to stop anyway”, he said and clearing the streets of those people will make it easier for the local people to get to the store and home. Mrs. Dorothy Roberts, gift shop owner was definite in her remarks that “it should not be in our front yard”. O.J. Mooneyham, president of the Cocoa Beach State Bank said “I am not in favor of sealing off Cocoa Beach from the Banana River. Fifteen feet is not enough clearance to accommodate all the boats owned by the citizens”. Barbara Johnston, owner of the Cocoa Beach News Center and Bob Reed, manager of Reynolds and Co. Stock Brokers, both agreed that there were other solutions to the traffic problems on highway A1A running through Cocoa Beach.

The Cocoa Beach City Commission, including Cocoa Beach Mayor Bob Murkshe, stood solidly against an expressway. County Commissioner George King Jr. suggested a different route, running further west of Cocoa Beach, closer to Merritt Island. The county authorized a straw ballot. Of about 23,000 eligible voters, only 12,278 voted and the expressway fell by a slim margin of 419 votes.

The count in Cocoa Beach went overwhelmingly against the expressway. Opponents charged it would cause the river to stagnate and ruin the world's best breeding ground for spotted trout. The Banana River expressway was never built. *IRJ*

Source: Florida Today Newspaper, Tom Winfield and Don Meitin.



Alternatives posed in the North-South Expressway controversy, in addition to the current plan recommended by the State Road Department (B), include Commissioner George King's proposal that would route it from Sykes Creek down Merritt Island and over to U.S. 1 (A), and a plan that would take the road straight along Merritt Island to the Pineda Causeway (C), with possible extensions to the Eau Gallie and Melbourne Causeways.

BREVARD COUNTY AND THE CIVIL WAR

Source: *History of Brevard County*, Volume 1, page 68 (see back cover for book information)

When Florida seceded from the Union and joined the Confederacy in early 1861, the few inhabitants of Brevard County and the southern portion of Volusia County which was destined to be adjoined to it in 1879 reacted in much the same way as their fellow Floridians elsewhere. Most followed their state government and supported the Confederacy

while a few were more or less active Unionists. Most of the younger men marched off to war and eventually participated in Battles in Virginia, Tennessee, and elsewhere. Mills Burnham's son-in-law, Henry Wilson, for example, was wounded in Tennessee while one of his sons was killed on a distant battlefield. Henry A Crane, who held offices in both Mosquito County and St. Lucie County

before moving to Tampa, remained loyal to the Union and acted as a pilot aboard the U.S.S. Sagamore in the United States blockading squadron which patrolled the Indian River region. The cattlemen whose herds ranged between the St. Johns and Kissimmee rivers were divided. Some tended to favor the Union while others were more sympathetic with the confederacy.

The state of Florida and the infant Confederate States of America spent much of 1861 in preparing for war, organizing new governments, and establishing procedures by which the central government and the states could cooperate in a common effort. Brevard County Residents followed suit, cooperating when they could, and resorting to their own initiatives when necessary. When Confederate Secretary of the Navy Stephen R. Mallory ordered all lighthouses closed and their lights extinguished, James A. Paine, Oswald Long, Frances A. Ivey, and John Whitten, all residents of the Fort Capron and St. Lucie areas, readily complied. They reported in August, 1861 that both the Jupiter Inlet and Cape Florida lights had been extinguished. Mills Burnham, a confirmed Unionist, dismantled the Cape Canaveral light, carefully packing the lamp and mechanisms in boxes which he buried in his orange grove.

Brevard Countians [sic] met at the home of James A. Paine and made plans for their protection. William B. Davis and James A. Armour led a discussion about how "to provide for the safety and protection of this community in view of the expected invasion of our coast." While it is doubtful that Abraham Lincoln's government ever considered using its military forces to occupy such a sparsely

When George F. Thompson toured the area on behalf of the Freedmen's Bureau in 1865, he reported more than 100,000 cattle grazing on the vast stretches of open land. He described them as "wild and fleet of foot as deer..."

settled region, it was natural that the settlers were concerned about their homes. Paine, John S. Hermans, and Frances Ivey were named a committee to draft appropriate resolutions addressing the matter. The committee advised Governor Madison Perry that “we are sparsely settled and at a distance of 100 miles of coast and our young men are now in Virginia, so we ask for protection.” Assuring the governor that “we adhere to the Constitution of the Confederate States of America” they asked him to protect the Indian River Inlet with a company of soldiers. While two companies of Florida troops were stationed at New Smyrna in the early months of the war, Governor Perry was unable to send soldiers to Indian River. The local residents had to be satisfied with a home guard company commanded by Captain James A. Paine.

Although a military invasion of the Indian River Inlet was unlikely, The United States Navy was serious about blockading the coast to prevent the export of cotton and timber products and, even more important, the importation of supplies such as weapons, ammunition, food, and medicine. From Cape Canaveral northward, the Florida coastal waters were patrolled by the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron while the Eastern Gulf Blockading Squadron was responsible for the remainder of the coast from Cape Canaveral southward and around the peninsula to St. Andrews Bay. Between 1862 and 1865, 32 vessels were captured along the Atlantic coast from New Smyrna southward. The Confederates established a supply line from New Smyrna to the St. Johns River and into the interior with the result that much of the blockade action occurred in that area. The Confederate government discussed the possibility of a blockade running operation through the Indian River Inlet, but both Confederate Agent Samuel Swann and Brigadier General Joseph Finegan discouraged it. They were successful in convincing Confederate authorities that the lack of either roads or navigable waterways rendered the undertaking unwise.

While the Confederacy never followed through on its plan to use the Indian River Inlet, this did not prevent individual blockade runners from attempting to run goods in and out of the Indian River. Most of them were small vessels able to carry only a bale or two of cotton and a small amount of turpentine on the outbound voyage. On the return trip, these vessels usually carried salt, food, and general merchandise. The U.S.S. *Gem of the Sea* captured the *Maggie Fulton* in the Indian River in April 1863. It was inbound with a load of merchandise which included buttons, belts, buckles, ribbons, paper, scented soap, and similar goods. The only military supplies were 12,000 gun caps. As was the case with all such capture, the *Maggie Fulton* was taken to Key West where it was declared a prize by the admiralty court. This meant that the vessel and its cargo could be sold at auction. Since the captors shared in the proceeds of such sales, there was considerable incentive for them to be vigilant in guarding the coastal waters. The *Gem of the Sea* also captured the *Ann*, the *Petie*, and the

Inez, but these were so unseaworthy that they were destroyed at sea. The *Gem of the Sea* was the most successful blockading vessel in taking prizes in the Indian River, but other ships that guarded the southern Florida coast included the *Beauregard*, the *Roebuck*, and the *Sagamore*. The *Sagamore* captured the British sloop *Julia* in early 1863 in the Atlantic waters between Indian River Inlet and Jupiter Inlet. In early 1864, The *Roebuck* took the Confederate schooner *Rebel* in the Indian River. The Confederate sloop *Nina* was captured in the river shortly afterward. Both vessels carried salt, liquor, coffee, and boxes of sundries and were destined for Sand Point. The last blockade runner capture along the Florida coast was the *Mary*, taken in the Indian River just a few weeks before General Lee surrendered in April 1865. *||R||J*

(Interested in the Civil War? Then you may be interested to know that the Civil War Round Table of Central Florida meets on the second Thursday of the month at 7:30 p.m. The meeting is held at the Cocoa Presbyterian Church, 1404 Dixon Blvd., Cocoa, 32922, in the kitchen in the "Down Under" area, which is under the sanctuary. Call 321-259-3076 or 321-632-7297 for info—Ed.)

GHOSTS POINT TO TREASURE

WEONA CLEVELAND

(Originally published in the Times circa 1978.)

A ghost in a house on the north side of the Eau Gallie River caused Jeff Stahre to start a search for "treasure."

Lester Harrison and his mother, Marcia Nicholson, encountered the ghosts in their home. They reported to Jeff in 1978, that they had seen apparitions of two soldiers and an Indian. The soldiers appeared in uniform.

Jeff, a resident of Bowe Gardens, figured that there must be a site nearby where there had been a fort at one time. So he started on a research project which uncovered the story of Kentucky Military Institute. It was not exactly a fort from which ghostly soldiers might have escaped, but the KMI grounds were just across the river from where the apparitions had appeared, and it was a military site.

Twenty-one-year-old Stahre decided to do some investigating. He was not interested in finding more ghosts, but he was interested in finding KMI artifacts. Since Stahre is a treasure hunter of long standing – he uses a metal detector – he began to search the south banks of the Eau Gallie River. Another young man (Jeff calls him "my partner in crime") helped. His name is Dick Johnson.

Stahre says his research revealed that KMI spent the winter months in the Eau Gallie area during the years 1904 -1922 and he knew there should be some interesting artifacts to uncover on the grounds the school once occupied.



He was right.

Stahre and partner Johnson have found a metal cap to a powder dispenser, bullets, shells, bullet clips, ax heads, irons, spoons, part of a harmonica, coins and medals. Some of the medals are those of the Order of Serpents - Spanish American War Veterans, and United Spanish War Veterans.

Stahre says the current property owners in the area were very cooperative in letting him and Johnson search. One property owner at first said that they could search only once and then he did not want them on his property again. But

Stahre offered to do some yard work for the owner and the way was cleared for further searching.

And now that the ghosts of two soldiers and an Indian have led to these discoveries, what do Stahre and Johnson intend to do with their finds?

"Well, I would like to set up a display of the artifacts at the South Brevard Historical Museum," said Stahre. Museum officials are enthusiastic about having the display.

Perhaps the ghosts may even show up, too. *IRJ*

For information about the Kentucky Military Institute, refer to Volumes 1 and 3 of the *History of Brevard County*. The KMI alumni web site has more information and many pictures of the Eau Gallie campus provided by Brevard resident and historian Ann Flotte at http://www.kmialumni.org/eau_gallie.html.

Ann's sister, Karen Raley was the first editor of the Indian River Journal.

(In May, 2012 Jeff asked David O’Coin, co-owner of Nu2u Books in Melbourne, if he knew of an organization that would be interested in the artifacts that he had collected. David said yes, and contacted a member of the Brevard County Historical Commission. At their June meeting, the Commission voted to accept Jeff’s offer of the artifacts. In July, Jeff officially donated the artifacts that he found at the former KMI site to Brevard County. They are now at the Commission’s Records Archive at the Cocoa Library.—Ed.)



Some of the Artifacts Donated by Jeff Stahre

THE BENEVOLENCE OF EMORY BENNETT

JEFF BOSTON

A hero is a moral being bequeathed with character, conviction, and courage who shuns the safety and service of self to confront the sinister. Upon leaving college, work, family, and friends in Cocoa to battle the scourge of communism in Korea, Emory Lawrence Bennett became a hero.

On June 24, 1951, four months after arriving to our first hot war during the Cold War and less than a year after joining the Army at age twenty, Private First Class Bennett earned superhero status. In the middle of the night, com-

munist Chinese rushed up a ridge near Sobangsan and deluged land occupied by Pfc. Bennett's company in a "human wave" attack then known as a banzai charge due to Japanese (over)use of the tactic against allied forces in World War Two.



Bennett's Company B countered, but the sheer number of committed collectivists sheared through the contingent's curtain, mandating a withdrawal. Bennett volunteered to remain, leaving his foxhole to face the hordes head on. Standing firm with his Browning automatic rifle he became a more diminutive David against a more gargantuan Goliath to give his four hundred comrades a fighting chance at survival. Bennett did in dozens of Reds (a popular term for many years) before falling from the flood of fire.

Pfc. Bennett fearlessly forfeited his being for the benefit of his brothers in arms and the country from which he came, and the United States of America rightfully recognized the valiant veteran posthumously with its highest military decoration, the Medal of Honor. Bennett was one of only one hundred and thirty-five men to receive such recognition during the entire three-year Korean War and he remains the only Medal of Honor recipient from Brevard County and Volusia County (birthplace) almost six decades after the end of the war pitting communism against capitalism; tyranny against freedom; man against God.

One need only look to the continuous state of communist North Korea and capitalist South Korea to see that Pfc. Bennett's heroism, and that of thousands of others, was not in vain. For helping to contain tyranny, Emory Bennett found true freedom, away from the follies of man to the open arms of God. *LRJ*

(More information about Bennett can be found on the Internet by searching for "Emory Lawrence Bennett.")

Brevard County honors and remembers Bennett with the Emory L. Bennett Causeway and Cocoa does the same with a bronze monument, which was dedicated in Riverside Park, February 2007—Ed.)



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 Central Brevard Library and Reference Center, 308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, Florida 32922. The collections are normally available to the public during regular business hours. Please call in advance at 321-633-1794, 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 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 The Indian River Journal

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

WOULD YOU LIKE TO KNOW MORE ABOUT BREVARD COUNTY HISTORY?

Purchase a set of

The History of Brevard County

See the inside back cover for more details

LIST OF HISTORICAL COMMISSIONERS

The list includes all of the Commissioners who have served through the years.

David Anderson	Doug Hendriksen*	Lynn Pickett
Jim Ball	Lynn Hollenbeck	Carole Pope*
Jane Beach	Fred Hopwood	Charlie Powell
Jeff Boston	Brooks Humphrys	Karen Raley
Ed Bradford*	Johnnie Johnson	Orlando Ramirez
Alan Brech	Darcia Jones Francy	John Rawls*
Tom Breen	Greg Jones	Margaret Senne
Ben Brotemarkle	Georgiana Kjerulff	Ronald Senne
Gil Carlson	Shirley Kidd	Susan Sheppard
Kim Carmen	Ed Kindle	Yvonne Shingler
Cheryl Carson	Alan King	Jack Sidoran
Ann Christensen	Bud Knoderer	Ann Smith
Deborah Clarke	Betty LaRoche	George Smith
Jabez Coggan	Mildred Lawrence	Bob Stevens
Jim Culberson	Jack Lembeck	Helen Stubbs
Angel Dick	Elaine Liston	Bob Swenson
Eleanor Downes	Betty Longenberge	Robert Taylor
Ann Downing	Sam Lopez	Mary Lou Thombleson
Jack Dubois	Sharon Lucas	Cherie Thompson
Harold Edwards	Mary Mace	Tonie Vogt
Claire Ewertz	Dianne Marcum	Ed Vosatka
Clyde Field	Barbara McClure	Hester Wagner
Joe Fisher	T.J. McElroy	Richard Wallace
Fred Flansburgh	Jan McLarty	Rachel Wentz
Roz Foster	Cindy Michaud	Les Widick
Anne Frame	Joseph R. Morgan*	David White
Jo Gay	Sandee Natowich	Bob Whitney*
John Geil	Mike Newquist	Vera Zimmerman
Donald Good	Dave Nisbet	
Carey Gleason	Debbie Palmer	*denotes Chairman
Holly Grant	Ada Parrish	
Hubert Griggs	Henry Parrish, III	
Bob Gross*	David Paterno*	
Joan Haas	Tom Penders	
George Harrell	Kay Phillips	

*We have Landmark Guides to Historic Brevard County available
Contact the Commission office for your copy.*

MUSEUMS

Air Force Space & Missile Museum

Space Launch Complex 5&6, Cape Canaveral Air Force Station, FL
<http://www.airforcespaceandmissilemuseum.org/>

American Police Hall of Fame & Museum

6350 Horizon Dr., Titusville, FL 32780 <http://www.aphf.org/museum.html>

BCC Planetarium & Observatory

Brevard Community College, 1519 Clearlake Rd., Cocoa, FL
<http://www.brevard.cc.fl.us/planet/index.html>

Brevard County Historical Records Archive

Central Brevard Library & Reference Center, 308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922
<http://www.brevardcounty.us/history/>

Brevard Museum of Art and Science

1463 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32936 <http://www.brevardartmuseum.org/>

Brevard Museum of History and Natural Science

2201 Michigan Ave., Cocoa, FL 32926 <http://www.brevardmuseum.org/>

Cocoa Beach Surf Museum @ Ron Jon Surf Shop

4275 N. Atlantic Ave., Cocoa Beach, FL 32031
<http://www.cocoabeachsurfmuseum.org>

The Grant Historical House

5795 Highway 1, Grant, FL 32950

The Harry T. & Harriette V. Moore Cultural Center

2180 Freedom Ave., Mims, FL 32754 <http://www.brevardparks.com/hthvm/index.php>

Historic Rossetter House Museum & Gardens

1320 Highland Ave., Melbourne, FL 32935 <http://www.rossetterhousemuseum.org/>

Liberty Bell Memorial Museum

1601 Oak Street, Melbourne, FL 32901 <http://www.honoramerica.org/>

Library of Florida History

435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922 <http://www.myfloridahistory.org/>

Old Town Hall History Center

Ann Downing, Public Relations, 2373 Oak St., Melbourne Beach, FL 32951

The North Brevard Historical Museum

301 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32782 <http://www.nbbd.com/godo/history/>

U.S. Astronaut Hall of Fame

6225 Vectorspace Blvd., Titusville, FL 32780
<http://www.kennedyspacecenter.com/astronaut-hall-of-fame.aspx>

U.S. Space Walk of Fame Museum

4 Main St., Titusville, FL 32796-3567 <http://www.spacewalkoffame.com/>

Valiant Air Command Warbird Museum

6600 Tico Road, Titusville, FL 32780 — <http://www.vacwarbirds.org/>

Veterans Memorial Museum

400 South Sykes Creek Parkway, Merritt Island, FL 32952
<http://www.veteransmemorialcenter.org/>

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS

Brevard County Historical Commission

Central Brevard Library & Reference Center, 308 Forrest Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922

Brevard Cultural Alliance

2725 Fran Jamieson Way, Building B, Room 104, Viera, FL 32940

<http://www.artsbrevard.org/home.php>

Brevard Genealogical Society

P.O. Box 1123, Cocoa, FL 32923-1123 <http://www.flbgs.org/>

Brevard Heritage Council

P.O. Box 31, Cocoa, FL 32923 <http://brevardheritagecouncil.org/>

Canaveral Lighthouse Foundation

P.O. Box 1978, Cape Canaveral, FL 32920 <http://www.canaverallight.org/>

Civil War Round Table of Central Florida

P.O. Box 255, Sharpes, Florida 32959-0255

Cocoa Beach Pioneers

580 South Brevard Ave., Cocoa Beach, FL 32931-2529

321-783-8389, mmayorjoe@aol.com

Cocoa Beach Resident Historians

c/o City Clerk's Office, City of Cocoa Beach, P.O.Box 322430, Cocoa Beach, FL 32932-2430

321-868-3286

Daughters of the American Revolution

Mrs. Bill H. Keller, 336 Rio Villa Blvd., Indialantic, FL 32903 321-773-6271

Florida Historical Society

435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922 <http://www.myfloridahistory.org/>

Florida Public Archaeology Network (FPAN)

Florida Historical Society, 435 Brevard Ave, Cocoa, FL 32922

321-690-1971—<http://www.fpaneastcentral.org/>

Genealogical Society of North Brevard

P.O. Box 897, Titusville, FL 32781-0879 <http://www.nbbd.com/npr/gsnb/index.html>

Grant Historical Society

P.O. Box 44, Grant, FL 32949

The Historical Society of North Brevard

301 S. Washington Ave., Titusville, FL 32789 <http://www.nbbd.com/godo/history/>

Indian River Anthropological Society

Dave McDonald, President P. O. Box 542022, Merritt Island, FL 32954-2022

<http://www.nbbd.com/npr/archaeology-iras/>

The Mosquito Beaters

George "Speedy" Harrell, President 435 Brevard Ave., Cocoa, FL 32922

<http://www.mosquitobeaters.org/>

National Railway Historical Society

Florida East Coast Chapter, P.O. Box 2034, Cocoa, FL 32923-2034

<http://www.trainweb.org/fecnrhs/>

North Brevard Heritage Foundation, Inc.

Roz Foster, President, P.O. Box 653, Titusville, Fl. 32781

<http://www.nbbd.com/npr/preservation/>

HISTORICAL ORGANIZATIONS (CONTINUED)

Preservation & Education Trust, Inc.

1219 Rockledge Drive, Rockledge, FL 32955 <http://www.petrust.org>

Rockledge Heritage Foundation

11 Orange Avenue, Rockledge, FL 32955—321 632-2712
http://rockledgeheritage.org/_wsn/page4.html

Sons of the American Revolution

Ben DuBose, 950 Falls Trail, Malabar, FL 32950. 321-952-2928

South Brevard Historical Society

Carol Andren, Pres. P.O. Box 1064, Melbourne, FL 32902-1064
<http://www.southbrevardhistory.org/>

Town of Melbourne Village Historic Preservation Commission

Jean Henderson, Secretary, 321 724-0070

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.myfloridahistory.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
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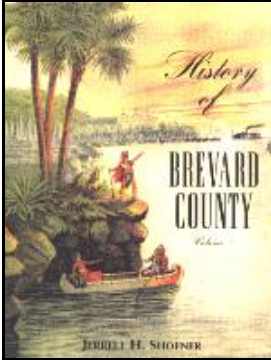
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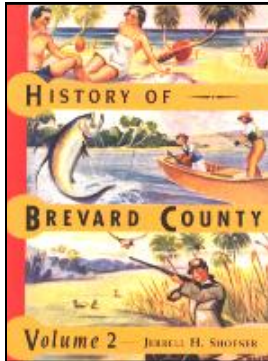
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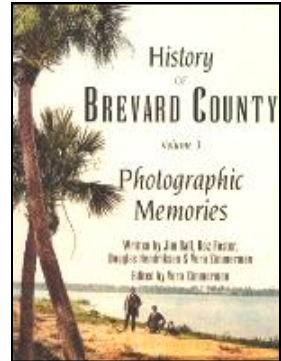
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